

A tool for practitioners to use and identify:
Which forms of victimisation are being reported by an individual, and
what referral pathway would best meet their needs?

Definitions

Hate Crime

Hate Crime: Any crime can be prosecuted as a hate crime if the offender has either demonstrated hostility or been motivated by hostility based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or transgender identity. Someone can be a victim of more than one type of hate crime.

Hate Relationship

A "hate relationship" occurs when an individual/family experience repetitive, often (but not always) "low level" forms of hate from known perpetrators who live close by. The impacts are similar to coercive control experienced in domestic violence and abuse with victimised people feeling entrapped, isolated and with profound impacts on physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social behavior is defined as "behavior by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person". There are three main categories for antisocial behavior, depending on how many people are affected: Personal antisocial behaviour is when a person targets a specific individual or group; Nuisance antisocial behaviour is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community; Environmental antisocial behaviour is when a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings

Hate Incident

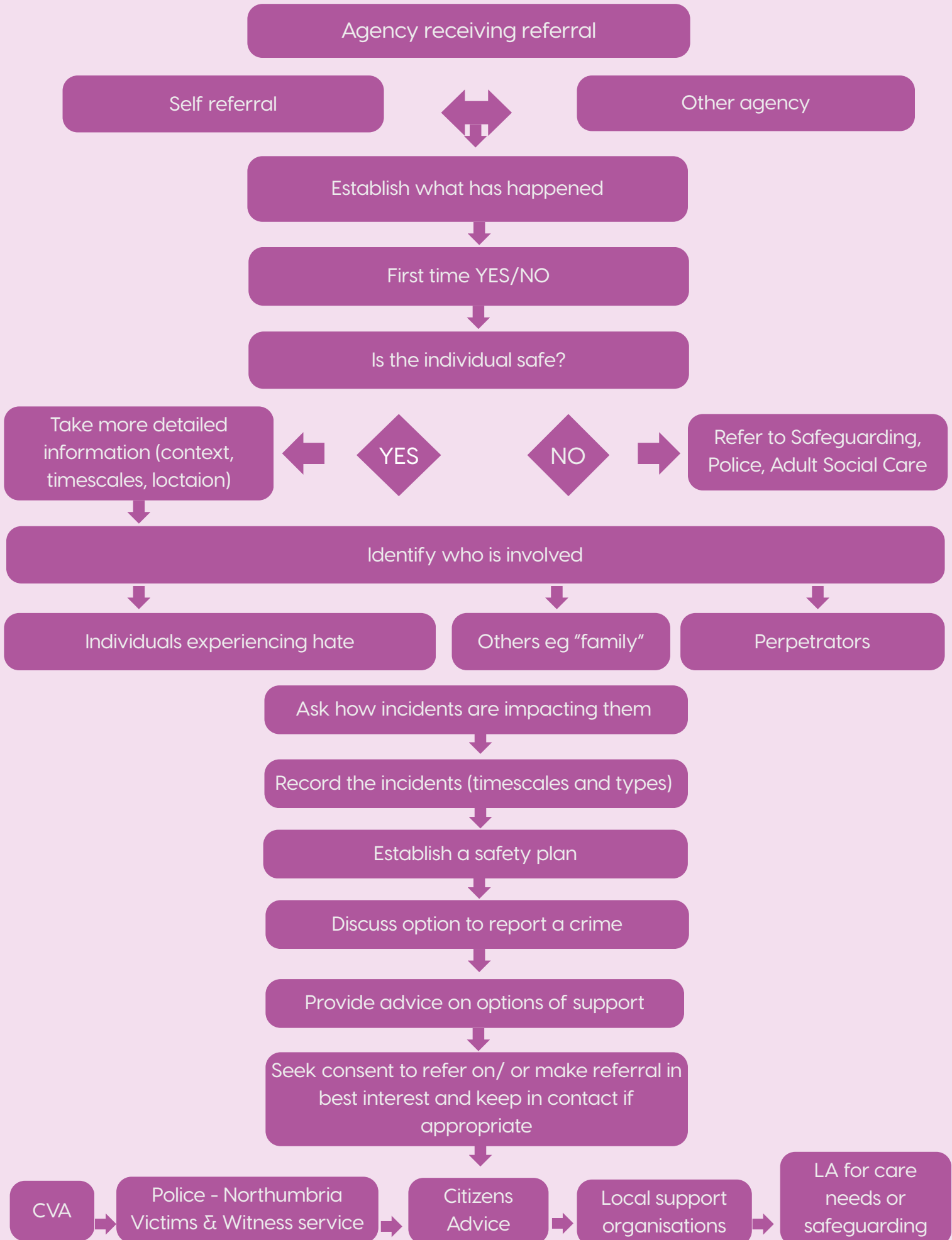
A non-crime hate incident means an incident or alleged incident which involves or is alleged to involve an act by a person ("the subject") which is perceived by a person other than the subject to be motivated - wholly or partly - by hostility or prejudice towards persons with a particular characteristic (based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity)

Mate Crime

"Mate Crime", the hostile acts of perpetrators who are "insiders", sharing domesticity to some degree, there is a mutual relationship. These situations are not opportunistic, they are calculated. Disabled people in these situations are less likely to complain to the police or other authorities because they consider the perpetrators to be their friends.

Neighbour Dispute

Neighbour Disputes are where two neighbours disagree about something that then becomes a source of distress and frustration. It is common for both sides of the dispute to have done things to annoy the other person and ultimately the actual dispute is not a ASB.



Questions and Prompts

Reporting - What happened? Have there been previous incidents? Is the individual safe?

Factors - Does it link to race, religion, disability, sexual orientation and transgender? Where and when does it happen? What has made them report it now? How long has it been going on?

People - Who has it happened to? Are other friends or family affected/involved? Who are the perpetrators? Child/adult? Do you know them?

Impact - How are they? Do they have any additional needs? What would keep them safe?

Decisions - What do they want to happen next? Do they understand their choices? Are they aware of support available? Do they know about the Connected Voice Hate Crime Advocacy service?

Follow up actions

- Gather factual evidence to support the case
- Agree type of incident - refer to definitions
- Refer to your organisation protocols for dealing with hate crime, anti-social behaviour and safeguarding
- Question whether this case meet the Community Three Incident trigger?
- Check if your organisation offer support.
- Check if there are other support agencies to signpost or refer on to (with consent)
- Report crime to third party reporting centre or direct to Police on behalf of victim (with permission)
- Share information from Connected Voice Advocacy Hate Crime web page.
- Refer to Connected Voice Advocacy service