



Hate Crime Awareness

Greater Glasgow Safer Communities ED&I Team

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- Understand what constitutes a Hate Crime.
- Identify the protected characteristics/social groups protected by hate crime legislation.
- Understand the impact of Hate Crime/ incidents can have on victims and communities.
- Be aware of how to report a Hate Crime.



What is a hate crime?

- “Any crime which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated (wholly or partly) by malice or ill will towards a social group”
- For the purpose of investigation “an incident is aggravated by prejudice if it is perceived to be aggravated by prejudice by the victim or any other person”



What does that mean?

- Any Crime – breaking the law
- Perceived – The way in which something is regarded, understood or interpreted
- Victim or any other person – Victim, bystander/witness, family member, carer, police officer – YOU
- Motivated – Reason for doing something.
- Wholly – fully, entirely
- Partly – To some extent, not completely
- By malice - desire to cause pain, injury, distress to others
- or/and ill will – unfriendly or hostile feelings that you have towards someone.
- Social Group – collection of people who interact with each other and share similar characteristics and a sense of unity and common identity.





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Hate Crime or Hate Incident?

- There is a difference between a hate crime and a hate incident.
- Hate crimes are criminal offences, whilst Hate incidents refer to incidences that are motivated by specific characteristics, but do not constitute criminal offences (ie no law is broken)
- A hate incident is any incident which the victim, or anyone else, thinks is based on someone's prejudice towards them because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because they are transgender.
- Not all hate incidents will amount to criminal offences, but it is equally important that these are reported.





In Scots Law there are currently 7 Protected characteristics, these are;

- Disability
- Race
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation
- Transgender Identity
- Age
- Variations in Sexual Characteristics



What is the impact of hate crime?

Health

Isolation

Fear

Anger

Violence

Death

Upset

Targeted



BYSTANDER

- Bystander is someone who is present in a situation but chooses not take part
- Most hate crimes and incidents take place in public space, such as on public transport, streets, shops, and sometimes in schools.



ACTIVE BYSTANDER

Is someone who takes steps to make a difference when witnessing a conflict or unacceptable behaviour. We recommend 5 different options for you to intervene.

The 5Ds are:

- Delegate – to another person or someone with more authority
- Document – record on your phone or take notes
- Distract – distract attention from the victim
- Direct – take direct actions, only if its safe to do so
- Delay – until after the incident, check out with the victim if they are OK



Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act 2005



- The Act aims to protect Emergency workers from violence and obstruction while they perform their duties.
- Makes it a specific offence to assault, obstruct or delay someone providing an emergency service, or someone assisting an emergency worker in an emergency situation.
- The EWA is generally used for less serious assaults. More violent incidents can be prosecuted using a range of common law offences from assault to murder.



Section 1 : Assaulting or impeding certain providers of emergency services

- (1) A person who **assaults, obstructs or hinders** another person acting in a capacity mentioned in subsection (3) below commits an offence.
- (2) No offence is committed under subsection (1) above unless the person who assaults, obstructs or hinders knows or ought to know that the person being assaulted, obstructed or hindered is acting in that capacity.
- (3) The capacity referred to in subsection (1) above is—
 - (a) that of a constable;
 - (zb) that of a person employed by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service while discharging any of the Service's functions under any of sections 9 to 13 (fire-fighting, road traffic accidents, other emergencies, emergency directions and other eventualities), 25, 27 and 29 (powers of authorised employees in relation to emergencies, obtaining information and investigating fires) of that Act;
 - (b) that of a person **providing assistance** under arrangements made by virtue of section 35 (assistance other than from relevant authorities) or 36 (arrangements for carrying out of functions by others) of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 other than assistance given to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service for the purpose of carrying out any of the functions conferred on the Service by section 8 or 61 of that Act;
 - (c) that of a person acting for the Scottish Ambulance Service Board in exercise of the function referred to in article 4(1)(a) of the Scottish Ambulance Service Board Order 1999 (S.I. 1999/686) (exercise by the Board of function of providing ambulances and other means of transport for ill and other persons).
 - (d) that of a registered medical practitioner;
 - (e) that of a registered nurse; or
 - (f) that of a registered midwife



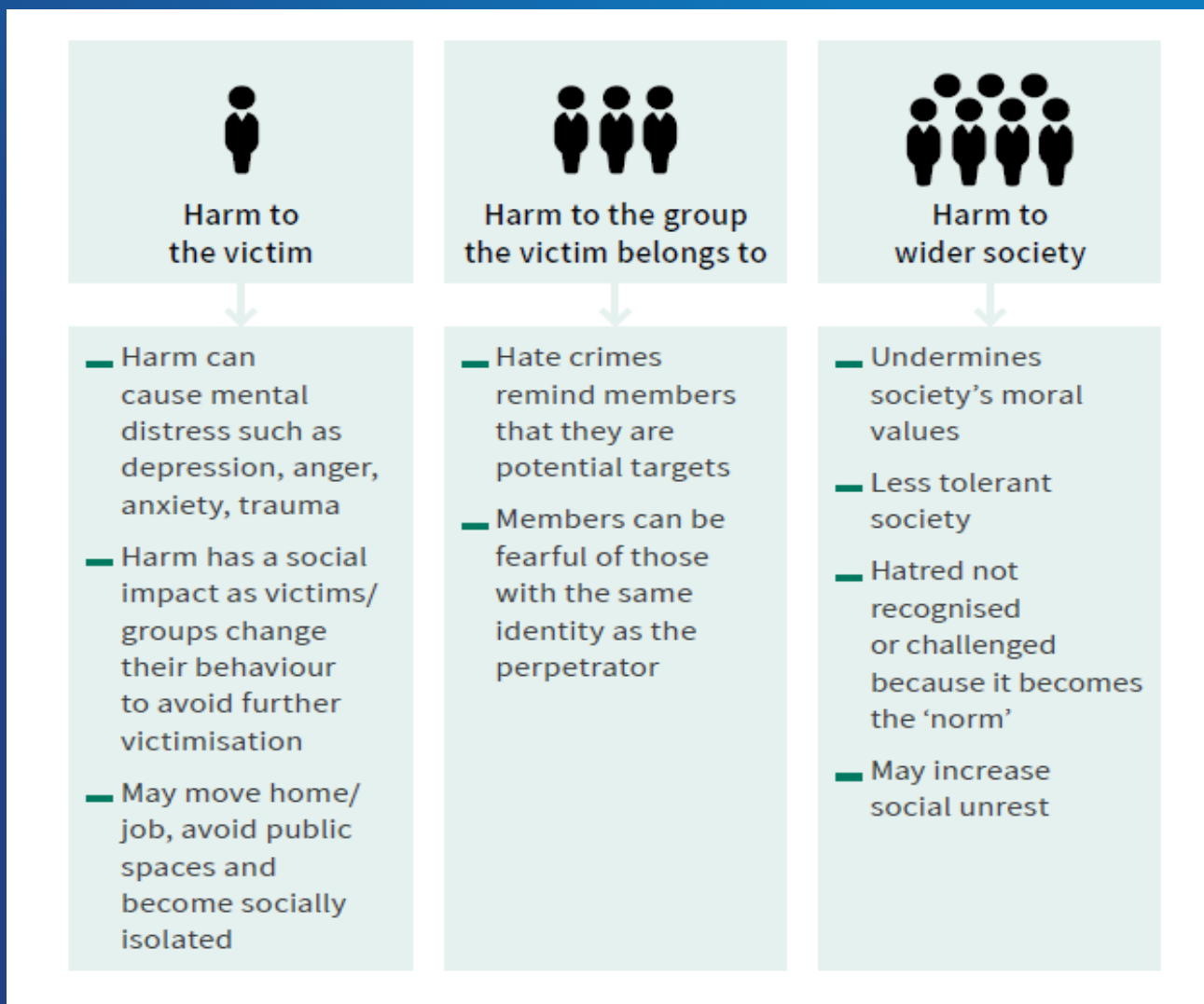
RESPECT

- You've got to ask yourself how would you feel if you or a family member, friend or colleague were treated differently because of something they can do nothing about, or a choice they have made
- Then consider your actions before saying, doing or posting online something that might cause offence

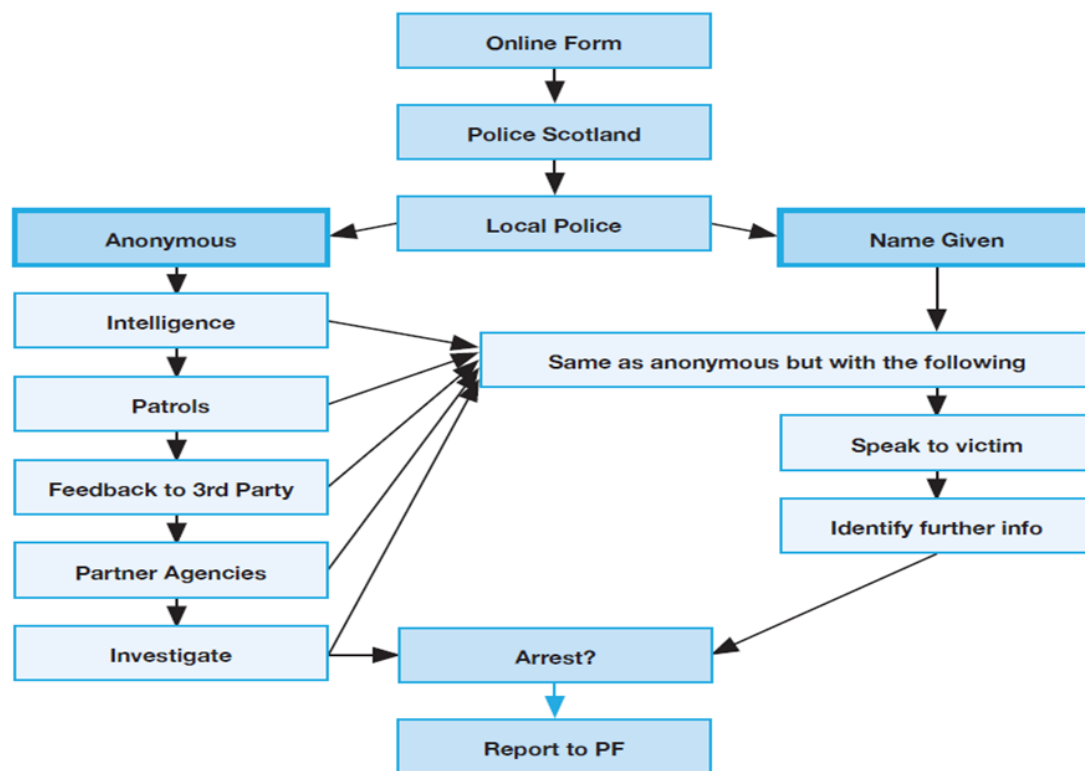
'Drip Drip' Effect



Impact of Hate Crime



What happens next?



What can we all do?

- **Recognise and Report incidents to:**
- Someone you trust
- Call 999 (emergency) Call 101 (non emergency)
- Police station or stop an officer in the street
- Online – Police Scotland website
- 3rd party reporting centre
- Contact Scotland BSL
- 61016 if on a train BTP





Any Questions??