

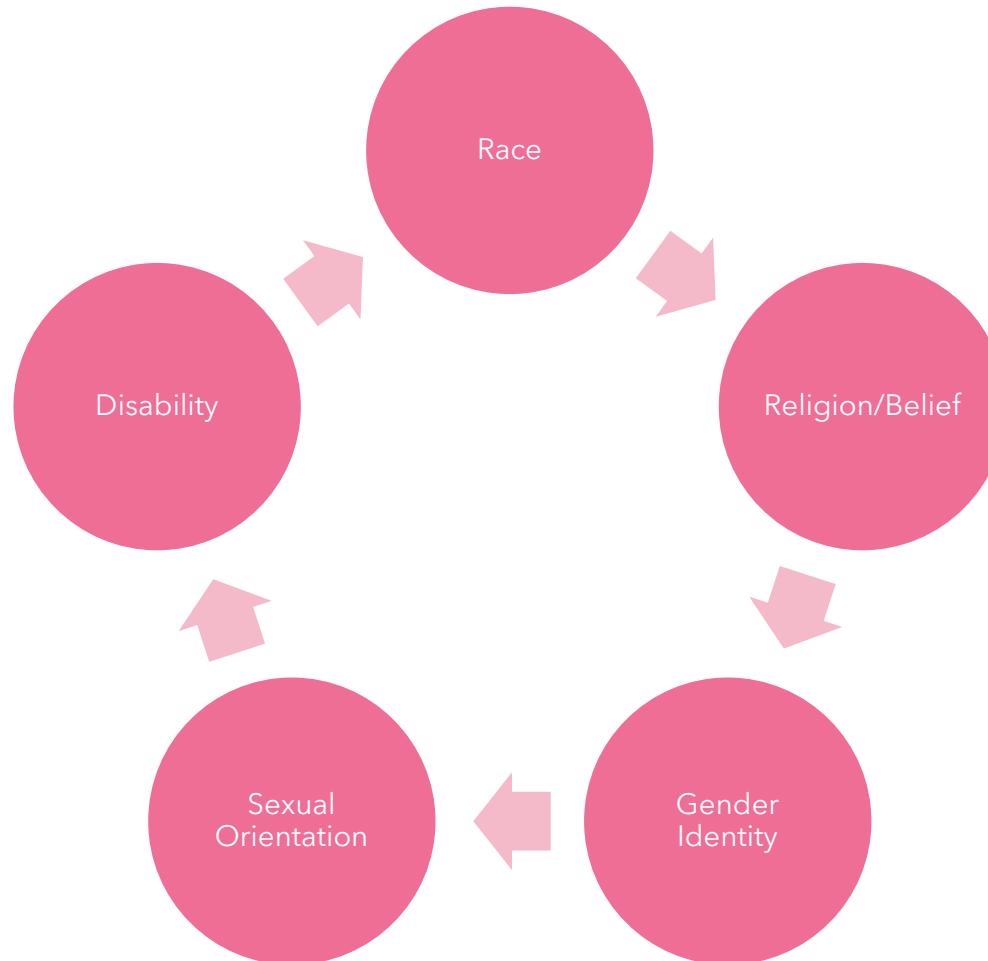


Hate Crime in Surrey

By PC Amanda Smith 40066

What is it?

A hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on:



How we record Hate Crime

- + Perception based recording
- + Any crime may be motivated by hostility. Where the victim, or any other person, perceives that they have been targeted because of hate or hostility against a monitored or non-monitored personal characteristic, the crime should be recorded and flagged as a hate crime. Police officers and staff should establish core facts, as they would for any crime, including why the victim, or those reporting, perceived the crime to be motivated by hostility.
- + For example, a heterosexual man who is verbally abused leaving a venue popular with the LGBTQ+ community may perceive the abuse is motivated by hostility based on sexual orientation, although he himself is not gay.
- + At the time of reporting, the victim or person reporting does not have to justify or provide evidence of their perception that the crime was motivated by hostility. Officers and staff should not challenge this initial perception.

How we record Hate Crime

- + Accepting the perceived motivation of hostility does not make a judgement about the actions of any person involved. However, it recognises the need to look for material which could provide evidence of motivation, as well as material relating to the underlying crime. Gathering material which may be evidence of motivation will also help to identify appropriate support for victims, and actions needed to prevent community tensions escalating.
- + To support a prosecution for a hate crime, investigators must provide material that demonstrates the hostility element of the crime. Where supporting material is not found, the crime will not be charged or prosecuted as a hate crime.
- + Where the case is not prosecuted as a hate crime, the hate flag will, however, remain on file, unless the flag was added in error or the victim, or the person who perceived the hostility, changes their perception based on new information.

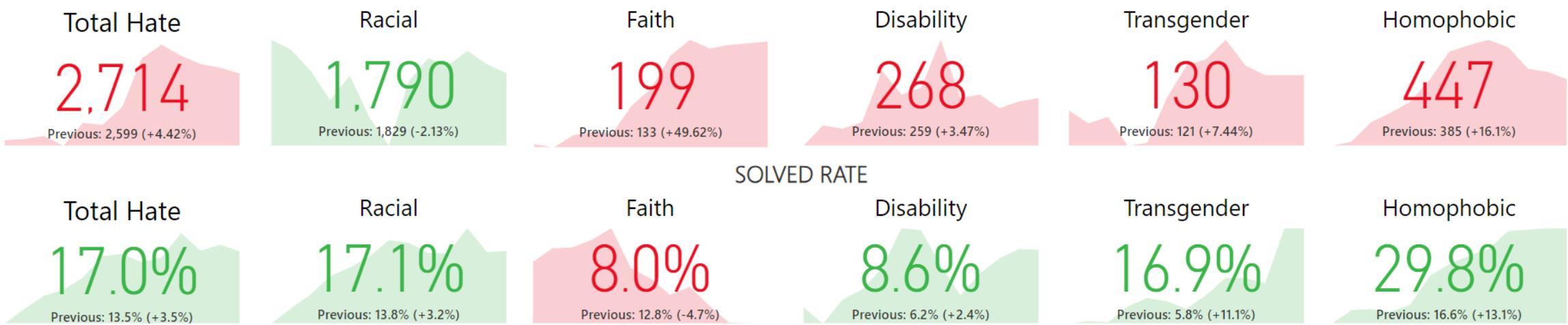
What does it look like currently?

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE

Latest 365 days to 12-01-25

Location:

All



Race

- + Racism is the word used to describe a complex series of attitudes, actions and words which discriminate against people on the bases of their skin colour, country or origin, religion or nationality.
- + This discrimination can be conscious or subconscious.
- + It can present in many different areas of social interaction.
- + Gypsy, Roma and Travelling community are classed as a Race.
- + Jewish people can also be classed under Race.



Religion or Belief



CHRISTIANITY
LATIN CROSS



ISLAM
CRESCENT AND STAR



HINDUISM
AUM LETTER



BUDDHISM
DHARMACHAKRA



TAOISM
YIN AND YANG



SHINTO
TORII GATE



JUDAISM
STAR OF DAVID



SIKHISM
KHANDA

Within Surrey the largest reported religious Hate Crime is against Muslims, Sikhs and Jewish. Since the Israel and Palestine conflict last October - there has been a significant increase in reports of anti Muslim and anti Jewish Hate Crime in Surrey and Nationally.

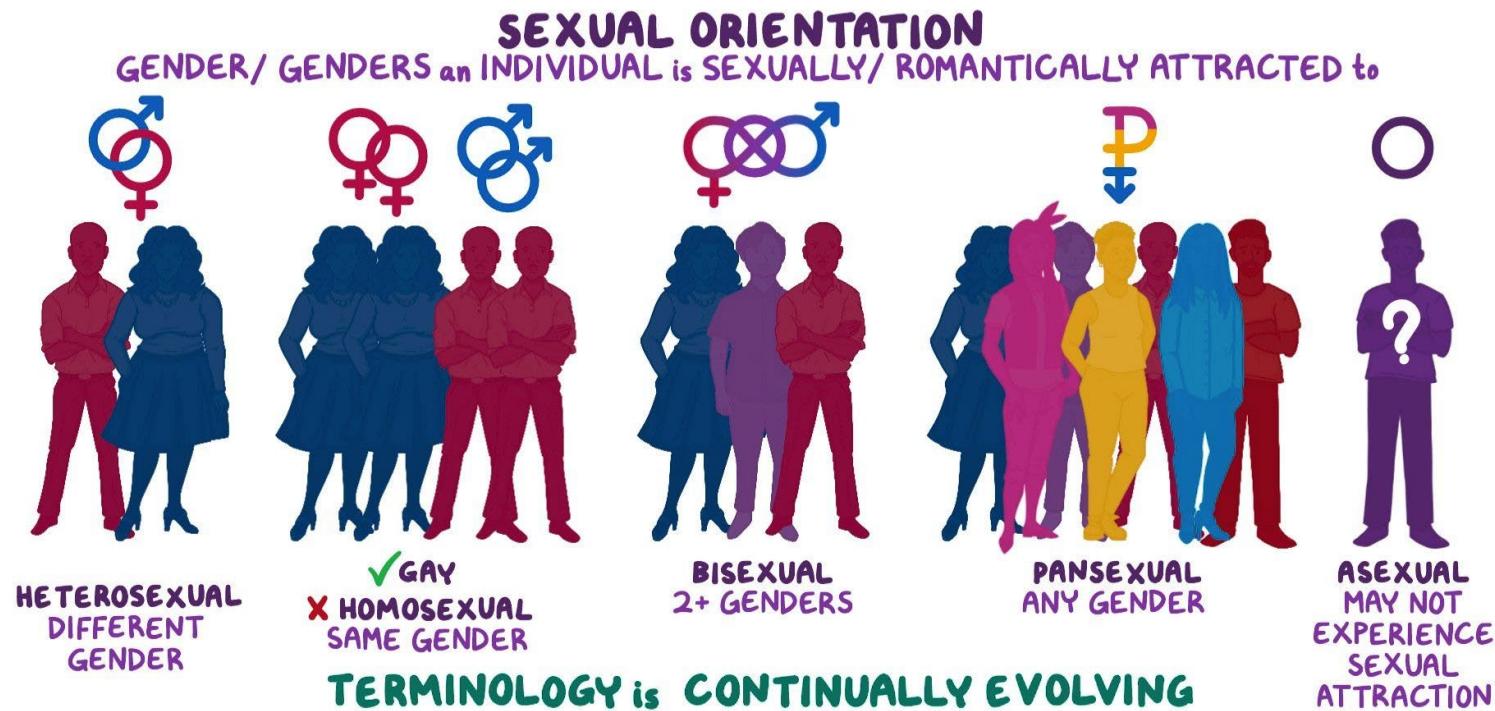
Disability

- + Nearly 9 out of 10 people with a Disability have experienced a Hate Crime or Hate Incident against them.
- + It is of the lowest categories in Surrey to be reported. This is also reflected across the rest of the UK.
- + There are significant barriers to reporting with the Disability community, not just from literal access in some cases but how a 'system' has left them feeling isolated and abandoned.



SEXUAL ORIENTATION

- Almost half of Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual people have been subjected to a Hate Crime in the UK.
- It is Surrey's second highest Hate Crime reported.



Gender Identity

In Surrey it is our least reported Hate Crime.

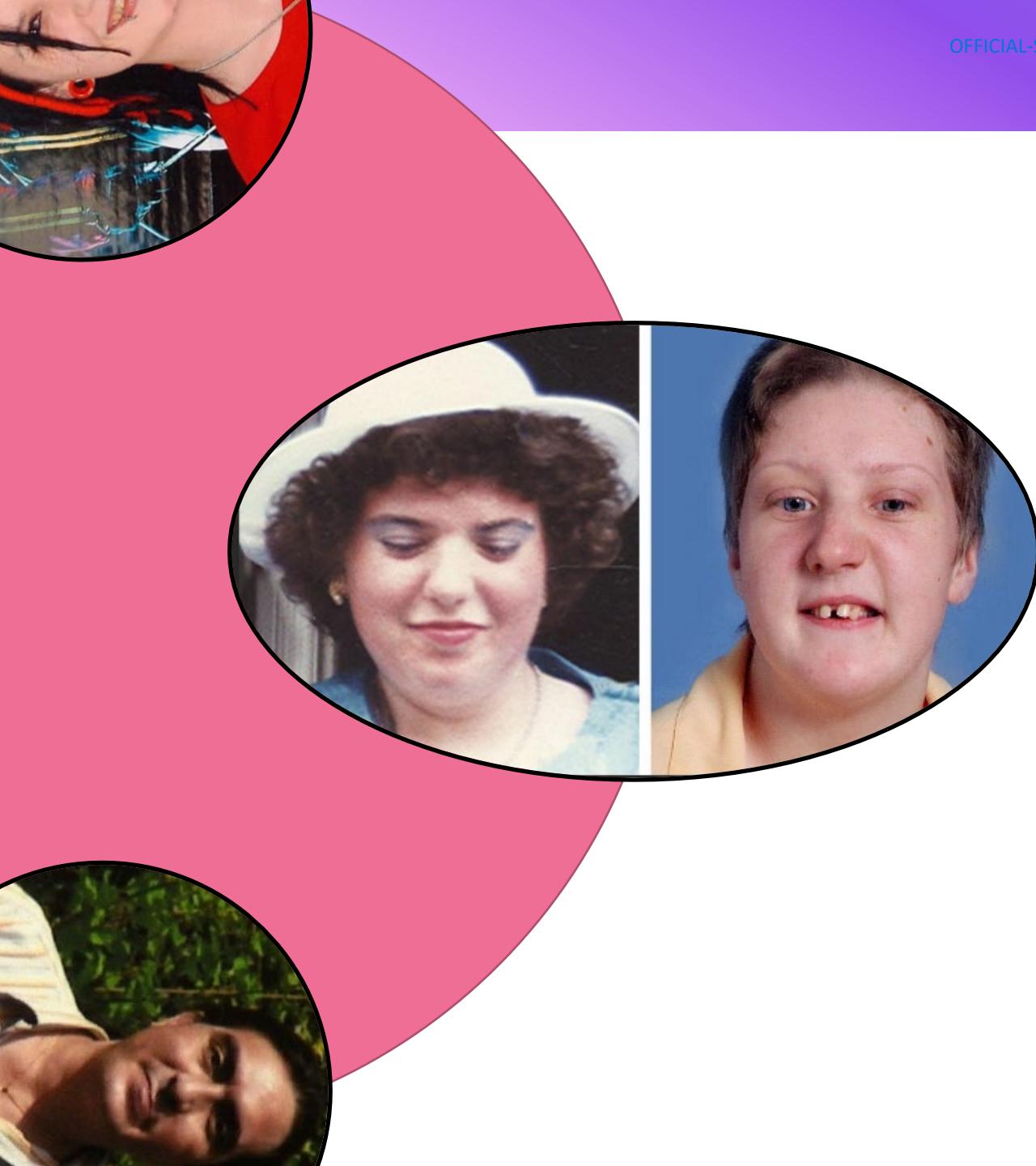
Recent research from Galop found that in 2020 four in five trans people had experienced a hate crime within the UK in the previous 12 months. This shows a worrying increase in transphobic violence and abuse.



Fiona Pilkington

2007

The Fiona Pilkington case had its origins in harassment and ASB. Fiona and her daughter suffered frequent and sustained local disorder, often directed at their home, over a period of several years. This was reported to the police (33 times to Leicester Police), but 'incidents were too often dealt with by police officers in isolation and with an unstructured approach' (Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC), 2011). This and other factors, such as not identifying the family as vulnerable, and not recognising the ASB and harassment as targeted hate crime, caused frustration. Fiona eventually took her own life and that of her disabled daughter, Francecca.



Sophie Lancaster 2007



The murder of Sophie Lancaster occurred in England in August 2007. Sophie and her boyfriend, Robert Maltby, were attacked by a group of teenage boys while walking through a park in Rossendale, Lancashire on 11 August 2007. As a result of the severe head injuries Sophie sustained in the attack, she went into a coma from which she never regained consciousness, and died of her injuries thirteen days later. Lancaster police said the attack may have been linked to the couple wearing gothic fashion and being members of the goth subculture.



Bijan Ebrihimi 2013

A disabled Iranian refugee repeatedly reported death threats and racial abuse to police for seven years before being brutally murdered.

Bijan Ebrihimi was beaten to death and set alight on a Bristol estate amid false claims he was a paedophile.

The IPCC said he had been treated "consistently differently from his neighbours" in what could be "racial bias, conscious or unconscious".

In 73 of the calls Mr Ebrihimi made between 2007 and 2013, he reported incidents of racial abuse, criminal damage and threats to kill.

But police failed to record crimes on at least 40 occasions

Barriers to reporting

- + Lived experience - may not always hit the threshold of being a 'crime', but the very nature of what the individual has experienced is discriminatory, prejudicial, ignorant or patronising.
- + Everyday 'system' does not consider the individual (consider our Disability community) and so when they experience a crime, they don't see why would Police take it seriously.
- + If reported and not dealt with to the best of our ability, loss of confidence.
- + Constant media reports and damage to reputation.
- + Enhanced service contact not adhered to.
- + Victim not kept informed as to what is happening or the final outcome.
- + All options to the victim not being explained to the victim - not everything has to go to court. If it does - the different processes, we can put in place to safeguard the victim.
- + What effects one individual can affect a whole community.

CRITICAL-SENSITIVE

First Contact

- + Nationally but also in Surrey - there is a lack of reporting.
- + Our figures do not accurately reflect what is happening within our different communities and this could be for a number of different reasons.
- + Lack of confidence in reporting.
- + Enhanced crime for a reason. Tell MAMA 10 year report showed most crucial aspect for victims was first contact and maintained contact.
- + High harm level of impact to individual but potentially to a wider community.

Harry Miller



Non Crime Hate Incidents

- + The Non-Crime Hate Incidents: Code of Practice on the Recording and Retention of Personal Data([opens an external website in the same tab](#)) ('the Code') came into force in June 2023.
- + **The Two Subsets of NCHI Records**
- + **1. NCHI records that only include non-personal data.**
- + This record may include:
 - locational data of the incident; and/or
 - a general description or overview of the circumstances surrounding the incident which contains no data that could identify any individual(s).
- + In many cases, this information may be all that is required in order to identify patterns of behaviour, identify incident hot spots, or monitor community tensions.
- + Recording an NCHI without personal data may, in some cases, be the only available option: there may be circumstances where the complainant does not have access to personal information related to the subject, or may not be willing to disclose it.
- + The recording authority should always consider whether this type of NCHI record is sufficient in meeting operational needs before recording any personal data. This type of record can represent a more proportionate and less intrusive response than recording personal data.
- + It should be noted that the personal data of the complainant may be included as part of normal police recording procedures.

Non Crime Hate Incidents

- + A proportionate, necessary, and common-sense approach.
- + An NCHI – and relevant personal data - should only be recorded if it is deemed proportionate and necessary to do so in order to mitigate a real risk of harm. The recording authority is also required to utilise judgement and common sense when considering whether it is objectively reasonable to record an incident. All steps taken in the process should be done using the least intrusive method. This should include consideration to ensure that making an NCHI record would not conflict with freedom of expression protections.
- + Once a report of a non-crime incident is received, the recording authority should follow these steps to determine if the incident is a non-crime hate incident:
- + Consider, using common sense reasoning and drawing on supporting information where available, whether the subject involved in the incident in question was motivated by intentional hostility or prejudice towards a particular characteristic. If neither hostility nor prejudice are demonstrated, or the recording authority believes that any hostility or prejudice demonstrated is unintentional, the incident should not be recorded as an NCHI.

National Disorder this summer



A tragic event that the far right utilised for their own agenda. It created fear, distress and expense to a community already grieving.

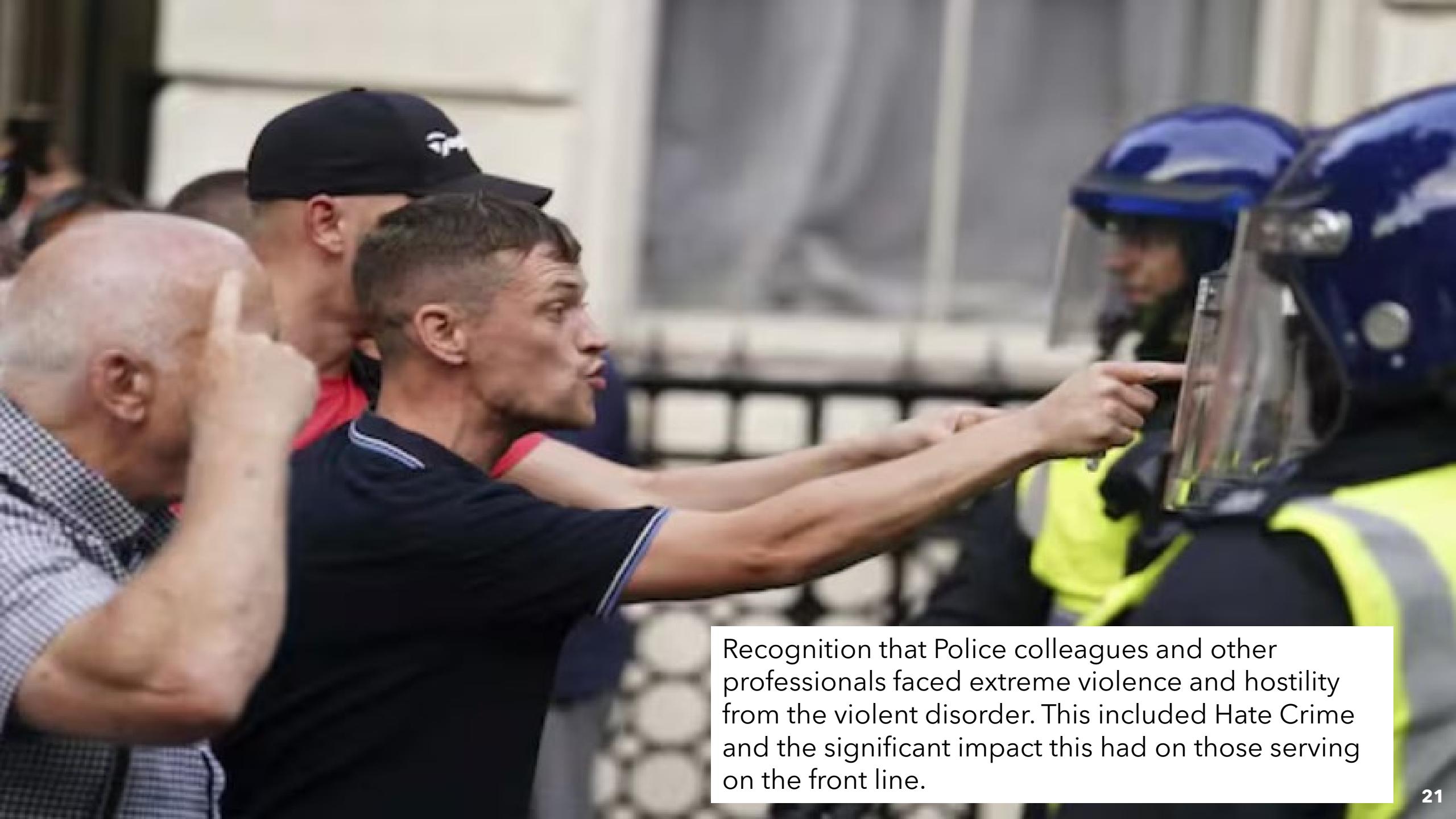
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Online impact

- + Online speculation and unverified information about the attackers' identity, faith and background, including claims he was Muslim or an immigrant, helped fuel anger around the attack

Misinformation when there is already tension can cause quick escalation





Recognition that Police colleagues and other professionals faced extreme violence and hostility from the violent disorder. This included Hate Crime and the significant impact this had on those serving on the front line.

Fast time response to the disorder

Proactive response by Police. Local Neighbourhood teams making contact with affected communities.

Relationships must be built with different communities before an event happens. There must be trust and confidence and a solid relationship already established in order for people to be heard and feel safe.

Joint communication from Police and Key stakeholders

Joint unified message being quickly disseminated to our different communities with Surrey made for an effective response.

Fast time charging and sentencing of those involved in the violent disorder

It is almost certain that the recent round of sentencing for individuals charged with violent disorder has had a positive impact on deterring others from becoming involved in potential future unrest.

Recognition and reporting

- + We must take a zero tolerance approach to Hate Crime.
- + Sticks and stones
- + Psychological impact is high harm.
- + You may not know that your colleagues belong to any of the categories, what they have dealt with outside of the job role. The place they come to work needs to feel safe and they need to feel supported.
- + Safeguarding of those we serve as well as those serving.

The police don't
tolerate hate
crime

Why should you?



**If you don't want to report directly to the
Police, use www.report-it.org.uk**