



Challenge it, report it stop it

The Government's plan for dealing with hate crime

Easy Read Document



Easy Read

Important

This is a big booklet, but you may not want to read all of it.

Look at the list of contents on page 3. It shows what is in the booklet. Look down the list to find things you want to read about.

Green writing

In this Easy Read booklet we sometimes explain what words mean.

The first time we mention any of these words, it is in **bold green** writing. We then write what the words mean in a blue box.

These words and what they mean are also in a Words list at the back of the booklet.

If any of the words are used later in the booklet, we show them in **normal green** writing. If you see words in **normal green** writing, you can look up what they mean by looking for the blue box earlier in the booklet, or by looking at the Words list.

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What the Minister says

My name is Lynne Featherstone and I am the Minister for Equalities.

All crime is wrong. But crime that happens because of someone's race, religion or belief, **gender identity**, **sexual orientation**, disability or anything else is very wrong.

Gender identity

This is the way a person feels about being a man or a woman. Sometimes the person may feel they are a woman in a man's body, or a man in a woman's body.

Sexual orientation

This is about the type of people a person is attracted to.

- Lesbian means a woman who is attracted to women.
- Gay means a man who is attracted to men.
- Bisexual means someone who is attracted to both men and women.
- Asexual means someone who is not attracted to men or women.



Dealing with **hate crime** is important because it can be very bad for the **victims** and their families.

Hate crime

This is when someone does something against the law to another person because of hate or because they are afraid of difference. For example, a person may carry out a crime because of someone's race, religion or belief, **gender identity**, **sexual orientation** or disability.

Victims

These are people who are hurt by a crime.

Hate crime can also break up **communities**.

Community or communities

This means the people, schools, shops and companies in the local area. Good communities are places where people join in and do things together to make their area a good place to live.

I think that everyone has the right to live their life without being scared that someone will hurt them or call them names.

Most people in this country think it is good to have a mix of different races, **cultures** and beliefs.

Culture

This means the way of life of a group of people. It includes

- the group's arts, like paintings, plays, dance and music.
- the group's religion or beliefs.
- the group's rules and ways of living.

It also includes things like the way people dress, their language, and the games they play.



People who are **victims** of **hate crime** can now get more help from the police and the **criminal justice system**.

Criminal justice system

The criminal justice system means the police, the courts, the prison service and the **probation** service. It deals with people who break the law.

Probation

This is part of the punishment the courts can give to people who break the law. Instead of going to prison, or after they get out of prison, the person must agree to see a probation worker who makes sure they stay out of trouble.



The police and the **criminal justice system** have worked hard to break down **barriers** to get more **victims** of **hate crime** to come forward.

Barriers

These are things that stop disabled people living like other people. For example, the way other people think and act towards disabled people.

The Government wants to make the way **hate crimes** are recorded better. This will show where the problem areas are. And it will help the police in those areas.

Some people do not report **hate crimes**. But more disabled, lesbian, gay, bisexual and **transgender people** are reporting **hate crimes**.

Transgender people

These are people who think they should be the opposite sex to the one they were born with. They can dress as, or have surgery to become, a member of the opposite sex.

There is still a lot to do. There were 48,000 **hate crimes** reported in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2010. This should not be happening.

The way we deal with **hate crime** must start in local areas. We need to get professional people, including the **voluntary sector** and **communities**, to work together.

Voluntary sector

These are groups outside government that do not make money out of their work. Examples are community groups, voluntary groups, charities, co-operatives and housing associations.

The Government also needs to support ideas to deal with **hate crimes** that start in local areas.

How we deal with hate crime



This booklet tells you what the Government will do over the next 3 years. It brings together the work from lots of government departments and agencies. They want to do these things to

- stop **hate crime** happening.
- get more **victims** of **hate crime** to report the crime.
- make it easier for **victims** of **hate crime** to get help and support.
- make the way the police and the **criminal justice system** deal with **hate crimes** better.

The Government will do as much as it can to stop **hate crime** and protect **victims** of **hate crime**. This includes working with the **voluntary sector**.

But we will only stop **hate crime** if everyone joins together to end the hatred that results in some groups of people becoming **victims** of **hate crime**.

I want everyone to join in. Together we can stop **hate crime**.



Lynne Featherstone MP, Minister for Equalities

Introduction – About hate crime

Stephen Lawrence was killed in a **hate crime** in 1993. Since then things have changed a lot. The police and the **criminal justice system** now deal with **hate crimes** that happen because of someone's race in a better way.

We have learned about other **hate crimes**. We also know more about how **hate crimes** affect the **victims**.

We need to work with other government departments and with the **voluntary sector** to get rid of the **barriers** that stop people reporting **hate crimes**.

The law was also changed. If people are found to be guilty of a **hate crime** by a court, they get **sentenced** for the crime. Then they also get **sentenced** for the hate part of the crime.

Sentenced or sentence

This is the punishment a court gives to someone who is guilty of a crime. For example, the time the person will be in prison.

The Government, **criminal justice system**, local councils and **voluntary sector** organisations all worked together to make the way **hate crime** is dealt with better.

This country is now a world leader in dealing with **hate crimes**.

Over the last 10 years we have seen a change in the way people think and act towards other people.

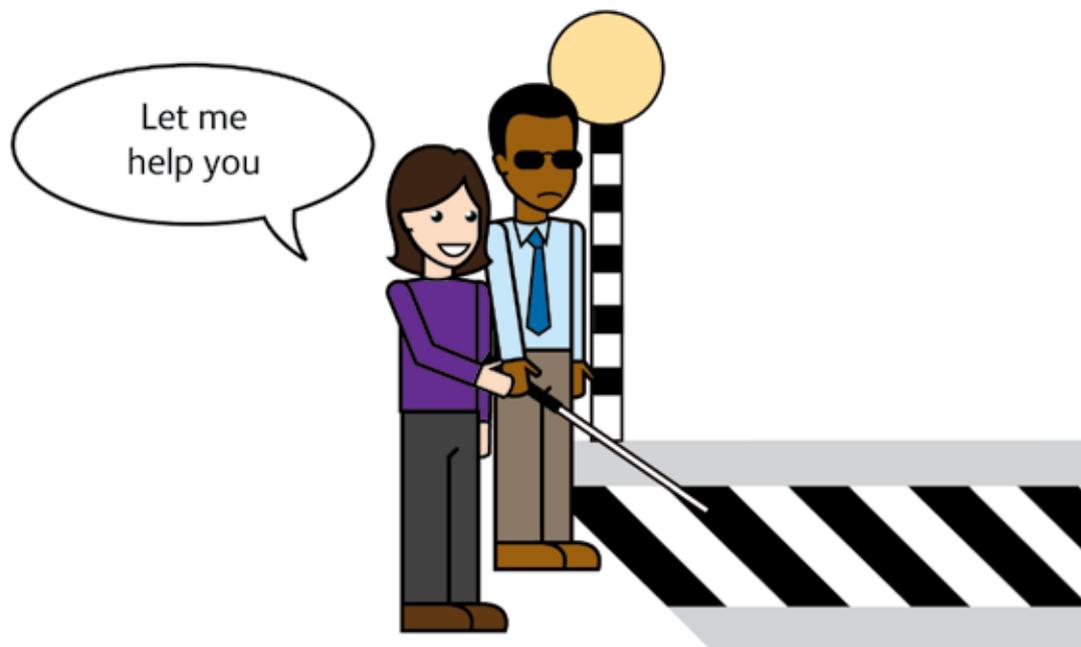
In this country we know that it is not right to think or act badly towards a person or a group of people.

But just because things are better, it does not mean that we have sorted out **hate crime**. There are many cases of **hate crimes** that are still happening. For example,

- Ian Baynham was killed by people who were unfriendly and showed anger towards him because they did not like the fact that he was gay.
- Gemma Hayter was a **victim** of a disability **hate crime**.

These cases and others, show that we need to do more to protect **victims** and deal with **hate crime** when it happens.

Changing with the way people think and act towards other people is the main thing we need to do.



We want to do more for **transgender people**. This group of people have not had a lot of help before.

We are also looking at racism in football again. We all need to keep working together to deal with **hate crimes**.

The Government thinks that everyone should be free to live their lives. They should not be scared about being called names or being hurt because of who they are.

We need to find out why **hate crimes** happen. This is one reason the Government wants better records of **hate crimes**.

We have made a start with this. The information the police collect is now held in one place. This information shows what types of crime happen in all areas. This will help the police make better plans to deal with **hate crime**.

This booklet tells you about the other things we want to do.

We think that we need to look after those people who are most at risk. Everyone has the right to be able to live their lives without being picked on because of who they are.

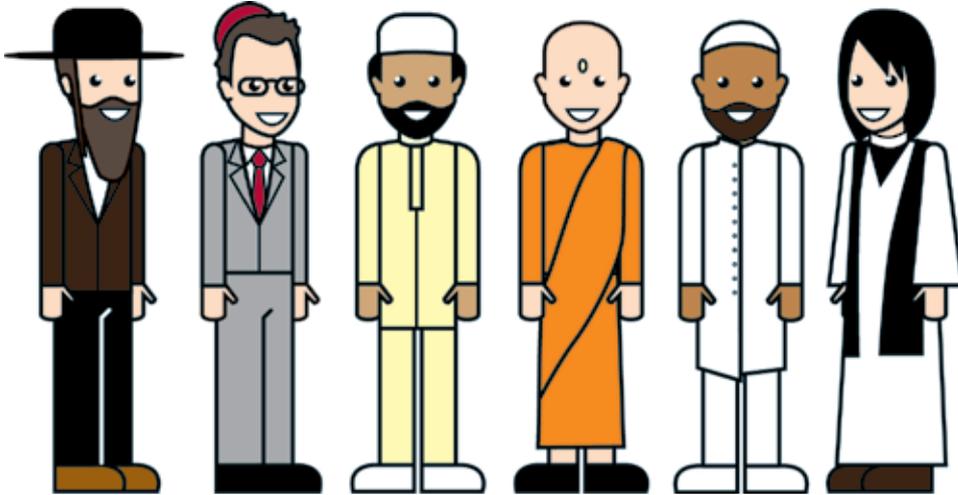
What we know about hate crime

The law was changed many years ago to protect people from **hate crimes** at football matches.

In the last few years new laws have been set up. These new laws include stopping people causing trouble because of a person's religion or **sexual orientation**.

In 2007, the police and other organisations said there were 5 types of **hate crime**.

- **Hate crime** because a person is disabled.
- **Hate crime** because a person is a **transgender person**.
- **Hate crime** because a person is a different race.
- **Hate crime** because a person has a different religion or belief.



- **Hate crime** because a person has a different **sexual orientation**.

The police use these 5 types of **hate crime** to keep good records of **hate crimes**.

This does not mean that **hate crimes** cannot happen because of a person's sex, age or the way they look.

Sophie Lancaster was killed in a hate crime by people who were unfriendly and showed anger towards because they did not like the way she looked and dressed.

We have told local areas that their list can include other types of **hate crime** like those we have talked about in this booklet.

Some areas have already added age-related **hate crimes** and gender-related **hate crimes** to the list. This is because those types of **hate crime** happen in their area.

Dealing with **hate crime** matters because of the effect it has on **victims** and their families. **Hate crime** can also affect the way **communities** get on.

If someone is picked on because of who they are, this can affect their health much more than if they are the **victim** of another type of crime.

The laws show this because people who carry out **hate crimes** can get longer **sentences** than people who do other crimes.



If **hate crimes** are not dealt with as soon as they happen, they can get worse very quickly. Sometimes the same person is picked on again and again. This can be very bad for the **victim**.

If people see that something is being done about **hate crime** this can make the **community** stronger.

In 2010, the police recorded 48,127 **hate crimes** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. These crimes were split up into these groups.

- 39,311 were **hate crimes** because of a person's race.
- 4,883 were **hate crimes** because of a person's **sexual orientation**.
- 2,007 were **hate crimes** because of a person's religion or beliefs.
- 1,567 were **hate crimes** aimed at disabled people.
- 357 were **hate crimes** aimed at **transgender people**.

Not everyone who is the **victim** of a **hate crime** tells the police. This can be for many reasons. For example, the **victim** may be scared they will be picked on again or they do not think people will believe them.

We want all **victims** to tell the police if a crime happens. We need to get these groups of people to say when they are the **victim** of a **hate crime**.

- People who have come to live in this country. For example, to work or because it is not safe for them to live in their own country.
- **Gypsies and travellers.**
- **Transgender people.**
- Disabled people.

Gypsies and Travellers

These are groups of people who like to move about the country. Many of them live in caravans and mobile homes, and some live in houses.



Some people are in more than 1 of the groups that are **victims** of **hate crime**. For example, they may be gay and disabled.

We need to think about these things when we deal with **hate crimes** and how we support **victims** of **hate crimes**.

We are getting better at finding out about **hate crimes**. And we are sending more people to court who have carried out **hate crimes**.

This is because we are getting better at understanding what is a **hate crime** and we are dealing with **hate crimes** more quickly.

Government departments and other organisations have worked together to try to get rid of **barriers** and get more **victims** of **hate crime** to tell the police.



If more **victims** of **hate crime** tell the police then we can do more to deal with the **hate crimes** and protect the **victims**.

The police have told us that disabled, lesbian, gay, bisexual and **transgender people** are making more reports of **hate crimes**. This is good, it means more people are coming forward if they are a **victim** of **hate crime**.

But, of course, we want to stop **hate crimes** happening at all.

Our new way of working

The Government has lots of plans to cut the number of crimes.

The Government wants local areas to set up their own ways of dealing with **hate crime** that meet the needs of people in the local area.

We think this is the right time to set up a new plan to deal with **hate crime**. The new plan has 3 parts.

Stopping hate crime from happening

We will do this by asking about the way people think and act towards other people. If we can deal with **hate crimes** early, we can stop other **hate crimes** happening. For more about this, see page 21.

Getting more people to report hate crimes and giving the right support to those people

We will do this by getting **victims** of **hate crimes** to feel happier about reporting the crime. We will also give support to local areas to help **victims** of **hate crimes**. For more about this, see page 30.

Making the way we deal with hate crimes better

We will do this by dealing with cases of **hate crime** in a better way. We will also deal with the people who carry out **hate crimes** in the best way we can to stop them carrying out any more **hate crimes**. For more about this, see page 37.

What we will do next

We will work with the Welsh Government to make sure our work also supports people in Wales.

We will share what we know about **hate crimes** with other countries. The other countries may also be able to help us deal with **hate crimes** in a better way.

The rest of this booklet tells you what we want to do over the next 3 years.

We will check how this plan is working every year. This will let us change things or start new things if they are needed.



Part 1 – Stopping hate crime

- We will work to stop **hate crime** from happening.
- We will do this by asking people why they think and act towards other people in a way that looks like they hate them.
- We want to deal with **hate crimes** as soon as they happen. This will stop more **hate crimes** from happening.

This country has a lot of **diversity**. There is a mix of different races, **cultures** and beliefs.

Diverse or diversity

Diversity means that you will be treated equally whoever you are, whatever your background and whatever makes you who you are.

In our country, most people get on with each other. Most people are happy to find out about other people and different ways of living.

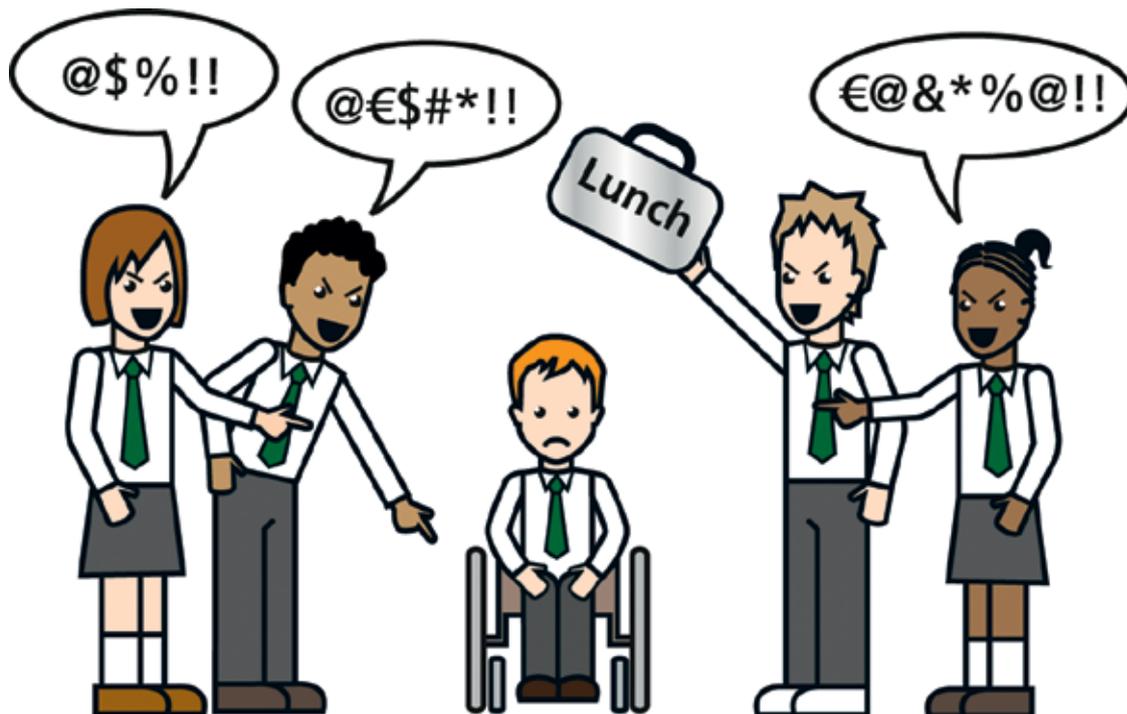
But a few people do not like other people who are different to them or who live in a different way. The reports of **hate crime** the police have taken show this.

There are too many **victims** of **hate crime** who do not tell the police. These people may be scared to tell the police. Or they may think the police will not believe them or will not deal with the case properly.

Everyone should be free to live their lives the way they want to. They should not be scared of being hurt or called names because of who they are.

We take records of 5 types of **hate crime**.

- **Hate crime** because a person is disabled.



- **Hate crime** because a person is a **transgender person**.
- **Hate crime** because a person is a different race.
- **Hate crime** because a person has a different religion or belief.
- **Hate crime** because a person has a different **sexual orientation**.

Hate crimes also happen because some people are unfriendly or show anger towards a person because they do not like the way a person looks, or do not like them because of their age or because of a person's sex. These **hate crimes** must be dealt with in the same way as the 5 other types of **hate crime**.

Local areas must learn about any **hate crimes** that happen in their areas. They can then do these things.

- Do what they can to stop **hate crimes** happening.
- Tell the **community** what is happening.
- Support **victims** of **hate crimes**.
- Take people who carry out **hate crimes** to court.

The Government wants to stop the harm caused by **hate crimes**. Getting people to report **hate crimes** is an important part of this. It is also important that organisations deal properly with **hate crimes** when a report is made.

But we need to stop **hate crimes** from happening at all. To do this we need to change the way people think and act towards other people when this could lead to hatred.

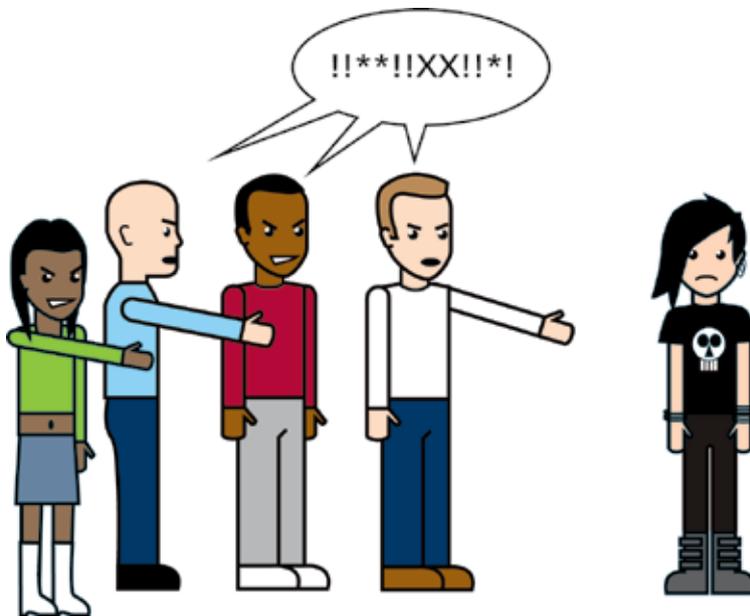
People can think badly towards other people because they don't understand them or they are scared of things they know nothing about.

Children and young people learn how to act and what to think from other people around them. We need to speak out and tell everyone that we will not accept **discrimination** or thinking badly about other people.

Discrimination

This is when someone is treated unfairly because of something. People are sometimes discriminated against because some people are unfriendly or show anger towards a person or group because they do not like the way a person looks, or do not like them because of their age or because of a person's sex.

If we keep quiet it can look as if we allow people to think and act badly towards other people. It also means that **victims of hate crimes** will think they are alone and that nobody cares.



Everyone needs to show they will not accept thinking and acting badly towards other people. But the Government must start this. We should celebrate **diversity** and talk about the good things that everyone does in the country.

We need to do all we can to stop bad feelings from building up. This will stop those bad feelings turning into **hate crimes**.

We will speak out when the way people think and act seems to show that they accept **hate crimes**.

We will act early when we hear about people thinking and acting in a way that could lead to **hate crimes** being carried out.

Speaking out about the way people think and act towards other people

We will do these things.

- We will learn more about **hate crime** by keeping better records. We will write a report about **hate crimes** when we have answers to our **survey** about crime in this country.

Survey

This is when we ask people what they think about things. For example, we may ask people about whether they have been a victim of hate crime and how they felt when it happened.

- We will change the benefits system so that people learn more and think better about disability issues.
- We will work with disabled people's organisations and other organisations to change the way people think and act towards disabled people.
- We will work with the Anne Frank Trust to deal with problems that can lead to **hate crimes**.
- We will work with the **voluntary sector** to help schools deal with bullying.
- We will check our rules for schools about how to deal with bullying and how to stop bullying from happening.
- We will support the Jewish Museum to teach people about the Jewish faith and to stop bad feeling towards Jewish people.

- We will support the Show Racism the Red Card programme to teach young people about racism.

We will do these things.

- Give young people safe places to learn about the dangers of getting involved with the English Defence League.
- Help young people to think about race issues.
- Teach young people about how to stop hate towards Muslim people. And how to speak out about hate towards Muslim people.



- We will support the Searchlight Educational Trust who will write a newsletter in the **community**. The newsletter will do these things.
 - Tell people what is good about living in a **diverse** country, not the bad things the English Defence League talk about.
 - Talk about good local things that are shared by different people.
 - Give space to faith, **community** and voluntary organisations so they can put up adverts and get people to take part.
- We will deal with the problems of alcohol. Some people carry out crimes after drinking alcohol. We want to change the way people think about drinking alcohol.
- We will use the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games to change the way people think and act towards disabled people.



- We will set up a new Disability Strategy with disabled people. This will help us to change the way people think and act towards disabled people.
- We will work with other groups and organisations to deal with those people who are scared of, or hate, gay, lesbian and **transgender people** in sport.



- We will look for other ways to deal with **hate crime** in sport.
- We will work with the Society of Editors to set up a good way of working to deal with any bad things that are written for newspapers on the internet.
- We will support the work of the European Institute to look at any bad things that are written about Jewish people in newspapers on the internet.
- We will give Safeguarding Adults Boards legal rights. This will let people know about, find, and stop, harm coming to adults who are at risk.

- We will write a report about a case called Winterbourne View. This will say how we can look after people with learning disabilities who are in care.
- We will set up a programme to look at ways of dealing with **hate crime** on the internet.



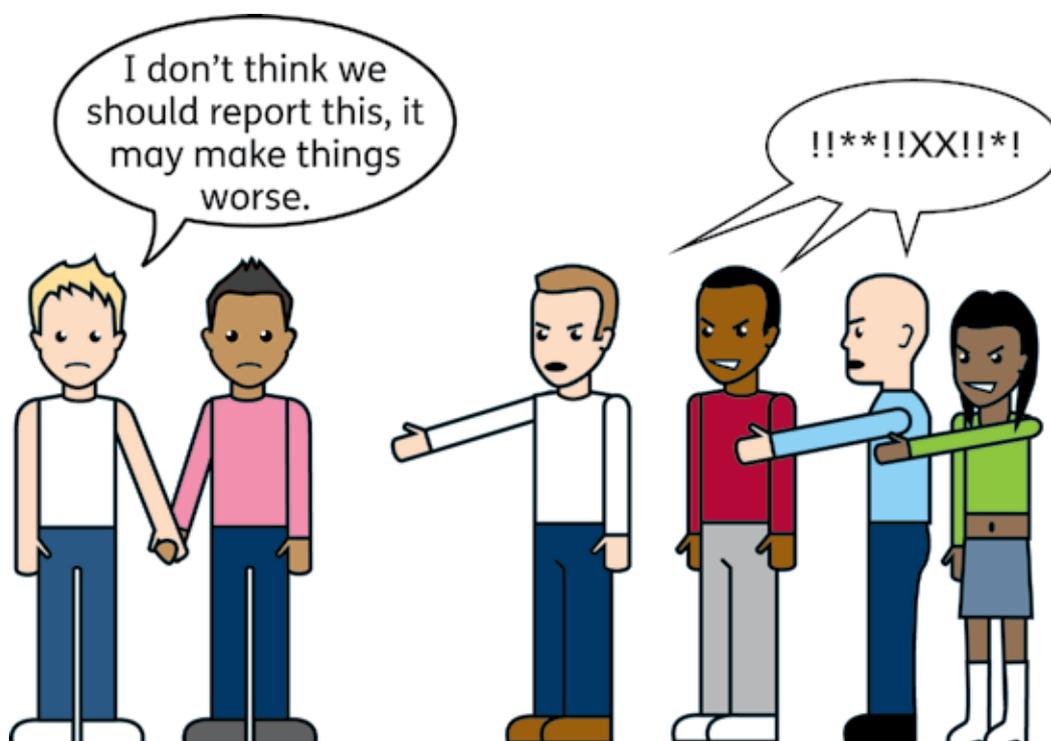
- We will set up information packs that people and groups can use to help **communities** get on better.
- We will keep supporting the work that is being done to stop hate against Jewish people.
- We will keep supporting the Faith Matters Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks project. This project supports Muslim **victims** of **hate crime** and records where **hate crimes** towards Muslims happen.

Part 2 – More reports and support

- We want more people to come forward and report **hate crimes**. We want those people to feel happy about reporting a **hate crime**.
- We will work with other groups to make sure people who report **hate crimes** get the right support.

We have found out that many **hate crimes** are not reported. This happens a lot in some **communities**.

For example, a **survey** of 1,721 lesbian, gay and bisexual people from all over the country was carried out. One out of every 8 of these people had been involved in a **hate incident** in the last year. But 3 out of every 4 of these people did not report the **hate incident** to the police.



Hate incident

This is when someone does a bad thing to another person because of hate, but what they do is not a **crime**. They may be unfriendly or show anger towards a person or group because they do not like the way a person looks, or do not like them because they have a disability. For example.

- Calling people bad names.
- Playing loud music at night to keep people awake so that they move away.
- Parking a car so that people cannot get into their home.
- Standing in the way so people cannot get past.
- Making fun of people when they are on a bus or a train.

People from these groups are more likely not to report a **hate crime** or **hate incident** to the police.

- **Gypsies and Travellers.**
- People who have come to live in this country. For example, to work or because it is not safe for them to live in their own country.
- Disabled people.
- **Transgender people.**

People were asked why they did not report a **hate incident** or **hate crime** and they said these things.

- The **hate incidents** happen too often to report each one.
- They did not think that what happened was a crime. Or they did not think that what happened was serious enough to report it.
- They were scared they would be picked on more because they had told the police.
- They did not think the police could do anything.
- They did not think the police would care because they think the police do not like them.
- They did not want everyone to know things about them. For example, that they are gay or have mental health needs.
- They think that making a report would be too hard. For example they would need an interpreter or they used a wheelchair but could not get into the police station.

We want to make it easy for people to report a **hate crime**. This could be to the police, using a form on the internet or talking to another group like a **third party reporting site**.

Third party reporting site

A third party reporting site is a place people can use to tell someone about a **hate crime**. The third party reporting site can pass their report to the police.

We must make sure that people know that if they make a report it will be treated seriously and something will be done.

We want people to report all **hate crimes**. This will help us understand how big the problem is. It will also help us understand why **hate crimes** are happening.



Once we understand about **hate crimes** we can make sure there are enough police to deal with the problem. And that there are enough groups to keep people safe and give **victims** the help and support they need.

Everyone should work together to deal with the issues in the local area. Each local area should deal with their own **hate crimes**.

From November 2012 the police will need to show that they have met their targets for **equality** and **diversity**.

Equality

This means having the same rights as other people to be treated with respect, to have the chances and choices for a good life, and to be able to join in with other people.

The Government still has a big part to play. It must make sure that letting local areas deal with their own issues works properly.

It will still be up to the Government to make laws. And to make sure that everyone knows what is happening and why it is happening.

We will work with local groups to make sure that people are happy about reporting a **hate crime**. And that **victims** are happy with the help and support they get.



We will do these things.

- We will tell people about the **hate crimes** that are happening across the country.
- We will find out which areas need better information about **hate crimes**.
- We will work with the Equality and Human Rights Commission and tell people what we will do to support disabled people who are **victims** of **hate crimes**.
- We will talk to **communities** at risk of **hate crimes** so that people know the law on **hate crime**. And we want to get more people to report **hate crimes**.
- We will work with the **voluntary sector** to work out the best ways of reporting **hate crimes**, including using **third party reporting sites**.
- We will work with **True Vision** to
 - tell people about using the internet to report **hate crimes**.
 - find new ways to involve **communities** that do not report **hate crimes**.
 - tell people about **hate crime** and give people more information about **hate crime**.

True Vision

This is a web site where people can report **hate crimes** using their home computer.

- We will write about what has worked to stop **hate crime**. Local areas can use this to stop **hate crime** in their area.
-

- We will pay 19 organisations who work with **victims of hate crime**. The money for this will come from a special fund we have set aside for **victims** and witnesses.
- We will pay 13 organisations who are working to deal with **hate crime**. The money for this will come from a special fund we have set aside to fight crime.
- We will share with everyone the ideas from the organisations that we have given money to.
- We will support disabled people's groups who have projects to do with **hate crime**.
- We will work with the police, local councils and housing groups to help them deal better with telephone calls about anti-social behaviour and **hate crime**.
- We will work with Local Criminal Justice Boards to look for ways of supporting projects which will help us better understand the people who carry out **hate crimes**.
- We will make sure that services to support victims also meet the needs of the victims of **hate crime**.



Part 3 – Working together to deal with hate crime

- We will work with all parts of the **criminal justice system** to make the way we deal with **hate crimes** better.
- We want the whole way we deal with **hate crimes** to be better.
- We want to be able to find **hate crimes** early. We want to work with all parts of the **Criminal Justice System** to deal with **hate crimes** and the people who carry out **hate crimes**.

We have one of the world's best set of laws to protect the **victims** of **hate crime** and to punish the people who carry out **hate crimes**.

For many years we have had laws to stop people stirring up race hatred. They also stop people carrying out **hate crimes** because of a person's race.

In the last few years we have made new laws to stop people stirring up hatred towards other groups. For example, because of a person's religion or **sexual orientation**.

Our laws show how serious we think **hate crimes** are. If a person kills someone because of their race, religion or **sexual orientation**, they will go to prison for at least 30 years.



People who carry out **hate crimes** because the **victim** is a disabled person or a **transgender person**, or because of the **victim's** race, religion or **sexual orientation** will get longer **sentences**.

We are going to change the law so that if a person kills someone because they are a disabled or **transgender person**, they will go to prison for at least 30 years too.

This will only work if all parts of the **Criminal Justice System** work together. Different parts of the **Criminal Justice System** will have to take part when these things happen.

- Local partners talk about **hate crime** and the support services that can help the **victims**.
- The police will take all reports of **hate crime** seriously. They will find **victims** of **hate crime** who are at risk. They will work hard to catch the people who carry out **hate crimes**.



- People who carry out **hate crimes** will go to court when possible. The court will be told about the **hate crime** so the **sentence** will be longer than usual.
- We will work with people who have carried out **hate crimes** to stop them from carrying out other **hate crimes** in the future.

As soon as the police are told about a **hate crime**, the **hate crime** case must be dealt with properly.

The **hate crime** cases will be looked after by people who understand the issues. These people will make sure the **victims** know what is happening.

We will keep checking the law to make sure it gives **victims** of **hate crime** the protection they need.

A better **Criminal Justice System** will mean that more people who carry out **hate crimes** will go to court and possibly to prison.

This will mean that more people will come forward to report **hate crimes** because they know they will be taken seriously.

We will find and look after **hate crime** cases in a better way by doing these things.

- We will give the police a new **hate crime** guide. This will help the police deal better with cases of **hate crime**.
- We will train everyone in the police who deals with **hate crime** cases.
- The police will have a **hate crime** meeting to try to find ways of helping all **victims** of **hate crime**.
- We will work with other professionals and train them so that they know how to deal with **victims** of **hate crime**.

- We will train the police so that they will be able to see that a person is the **victim** of a **hate crime** early on when they are making a report.
- We will work with **transgender people** to write a guide for the **Crown Prosecution Service** and we will also offer other support to **transgender people**.

Crown Prosecution Service

When the police think someone has carried out a crime the Crown Prosecution Service decides if that person has to go to court. The Crown Prosecution Service tells the court about the crime and shows the court the evidence.

- The **Crown Prosecution Service** will write a disability **hate crime** action plan.
- The **Crown Prosecution Service** will check what we do for **victims** of **hate crime** to give them the best service we can.



We will deal with the people who carry out **hate crimes** in a better way by doing these things.

- We will change the law so that anyone who kills a **transgender person** or a disabled person because of hate will go to prison for at least 30 years.
- We will look at the **sentences** that courts give to people who carry out **hate crimes** against disabled people, **transgender people** or because of a person's **sexual orientation**.

We may then decide to make a new law to treat these crimes in the same way that we treat **hate crimes** against people because of their race, religion or belief.

- We will talk to disabled people's groups to see if we need to change the law to deal with people who stir up hatred towards disabled people.
- We will work out training for people who work for the **Crown Prosecution Service**. This will help them deal with cases when the **victims** have mental health issues or learning disabilities.
- We will set up a system for prison workers and **probation** workers. This will help them deal with people who have carried out **hate crimes**.
- We will look for other ways we can deal with people who carry out **hate crimes**.

Words list

Barriers

These are things that stop disabled people living like other people. For example, the way other people think and act towards disabled people8

Community or communities

This means the people, schools, shops and companies in the local area. Good communities are places where people join in and do things together to make their area a good place to live5

Criminal justice system

The criminal justice system means the police, the courts, the prison service and the **probation** service. It deals with people who break the law7

Crown Prosecution Service

When the police think someone has carried out a crime the Crown Prosecution Service decides if that person has to go to court. The Crown Prosecution Service tells the court about the crime and shows the court the evidence..... 41

Culture

This means the way of life of a group of people. It includes

- the group’s arts, like paintings, plays, dance and music.
- the group’s religion or beliefs.
- the group’s rules and ways of living.

It also includes things like the way people dress, their language, and the games they play.6

Discrimination

This is when someone is treated unfairly because of something. People are sometimes discriminated against because some people are unfriendly or show anger towards a person or group because they do not like they way a person looks, or do not like them because of their age or because of a person’s sex..... 23

Diverse or diversity

Diversity means that you will be treated equally whoever you are, whatever your background and whatever makes you who you are 21

Equality

This means having the same rights as other people to be treated with respect, to have the chances and choices for a good life, and to be able to join in with other people 34

Gender identity

This is the way a person feels about being a man or a woman. Sometimes the person may feel they are a woman in a man's body, or a man in a woman's body4

Gypsies and Travellers

These are groups of people who like to move about the country. Many of them live in caravans and mobile homes, and some live in houses..... 17

Hate crime

This is when someone does something against the law to another person because of hate or because they are afraid of difference. For example, a person may carry out a crime because of someone's race, religion or belief, **gender identity, sexual orientation** or disability.....5

Hate incident

This is when someone does a bad thing to another person because of hate, but what they do is not a **crime**. They may be unfriendly or show anger towards a person or group because they do not like the way a person looks, or do not like them because they have a disability. For example.

- Calling people bad names.
- Playing loud music at night to keep people awake so that they move away.

- Parking a car so that people cannot get into their home.
- Standing in the way so people cannot get past.
- Making fun of people when they are on a bus or a train..... 31

Probation

This is part of the punishment the courts can give to people who break the law. Instead of going to prison, or after they get out of prison, the person must agree to see a probation worker who makes sure they stay out of trouble7

Sentenced or sentence

This is the punishment a court gives to someone who is guilty of a crime. For example, the time the person will be in prison 11

Sexual orientation

This is about the type of people a person is attracted to.

- Lesbian means a woman who is attracted to women.
- Gay means a man who is attracted to men.
- Bisexual means someone who is attracted to both men and women.
- Asexual means someone who is not attracted to men or women4

Survey

This is when we ask people what they think about something. We may ask people about what happened when they did something, and if this was good or bad 25

Third party reporting site

A third party reporting site is a place people can use to tell someone about a hate crime. The third party reporting site can pass their report to the police..... 32

Transgender people

These are people who think they should be the opposite sex to the one they were born with. They can dress as, or have surgery to become, a member of the opposite sex.....8

True Vision

This is a web site where people can report hate crimes using their home computer 35

Victims

These are people who are hurt by a crime.....5

Voluntary sector

These are groups outside government that do not make money out of their work. Examples are community groups, voluntary groups, charities, co-operatives and housing associations9

How to contact us

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