



HM Government



## Action Against Hate

# The UK Government's plans for tackling hate crime

October 2018



EasyRead version of:  
Action Against Hate. The UK Government's plan  
for tackling hate crime – 'two years on'.  
October 2018

# What is in this report



About this report 1



About the Hate Crime Action Plan 4



What is happening with hate crime now 6



Update on the 2016 Hate Crime Action Plan 14



1. Preventing hate crime 14



2. Dealing with hate crime in our communities 15



3. Getting more people to report hate crime

17



4. Giving victims of hate crime better support

18



5. Understanding hate crime more

20



What the words mean.

21



Some words are in **bold**.

There is a list of what they mean at the end of this report.

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# About this report



Home Office

Ministry of Housing,  
Communities &  
Local Government



The Home Office and Communities  
Department wrote this report.



We are part of the Government.



We keep people safe and support  
communities.



Our report is about the UK Government's  
plan to tackle hate crime.

Hate crime is where the person who commits the crime wants to hurt someone because of their:



- race – including nationality, ethnicity or colour



- religion



- sexual orientation – whether you are gay, bisexual or straight



- disability



- transgender identity – whether you have changed your gender.

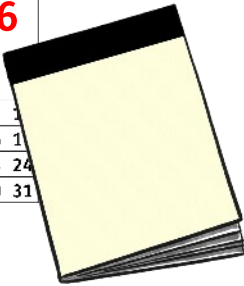


Hate crime can hurt people physically and mentally.



It can make people feel unsafe in their **community**.

July 2016						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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25	26	27	28	29	30	31



We wrote the **Hate Crime Action Plan** in July 2016.

2020						
2019						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



This report looks at what we have done so far and what we need to do in the next 2 years.



If you have been the **victim** of a **hate crime** tell the police.



Go online to **[www.gov.uk/report-hate-crime](http://www.gov.uk/report-hate-crime)**

or ring 101



If it is an emergency ring 999.



## Hate Crime Action Plan

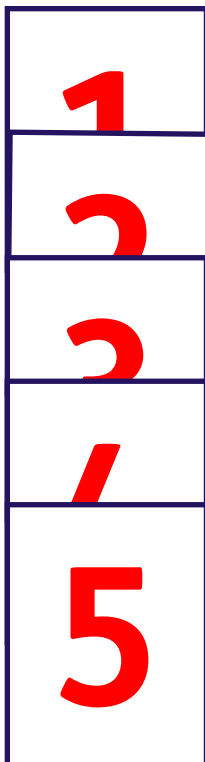
# About the Hate Crime Action Plan



The Hate Crime Action Plan applies to England and Wales.



We share ideas about tackling hate crime with the governments in Scotland and Northern Ireland.



The Action Plan has 5 parts:

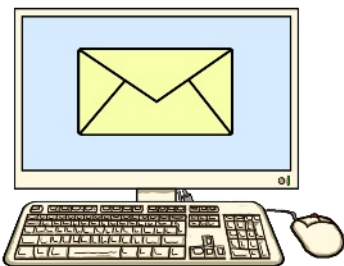
1. Preventing hate crime
2. Dealing with hate crime in our communities
3. Getting more people to report hate crime
4. Giving victims of hate crime better support
5. Understanding hate crime more.



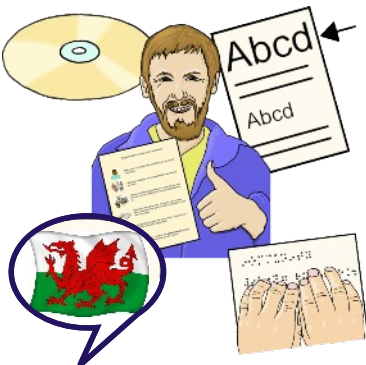
Please contact us if you would like to know more about the Action Plan.



Write to:  
**Hate Crime Policy**  
**Home Office**  
**5th Floor, Fry Building**  
**2 Marsham Street**  
**London, SW1P 4DF.**



Email:  
**[hatecrimepolicy@homeoffice.gov.uk](mailto:hatecrimepolicy@homeoffice.gov.uk)**

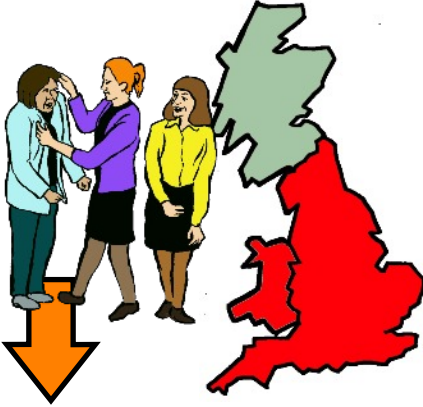


Please tell us if you need this information in Welsh or a different format.





## What is happening with hate crime now



A large survey showed that there have been fewer hate crimes in England and Wales than before.



The highest number was race hate crime.

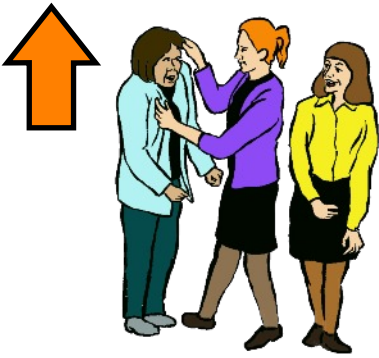


The next highest number was disability hate crime.



However, **victims** – especially disabled people and LGBT people – might not tell the police about hate crimes because:

- They think the police do not treat it as seriously as other crimes



- They think it is not serious because it happens to them a lot.



What we have learnt about hate crime:

- More hate crime happens after a big event like a terror attack.



- More hate crime happens in towns and cities and at night.



- Many hate crimes are done by young white men.



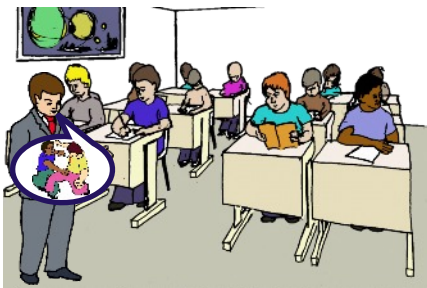
- Many hate crime **victims** are younger people.



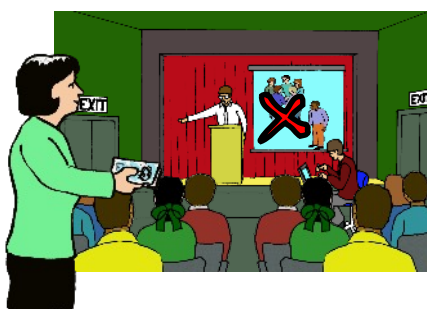
- People might be **victims** of hate crime because they dress or look different from other people.

This is what we have done so far:

## 1. Preventing hate crime



- We supported teachers to talk to students about difficult subjects such as how people with different lives can get along better.

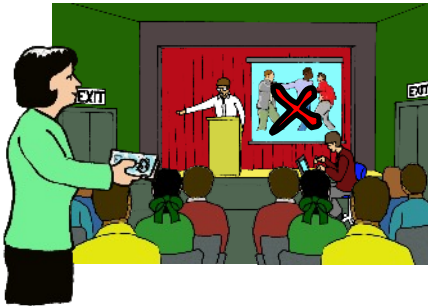


- We paid for projects to help young people stand up against **prejudice** and **discrimination**.



- We learnt more about how to tackle hate, bullying and **discrimination** in schools and universities.

## 2. Dealing with hate crime in our communities



- We gave money to local projects that tackle hate crime.



- We agreed to spend over £3 million to protect people from hate crime in places where they practice their religion.



- We worked with **LGBT** and disability organisations to help support **victims** of hate crime.



- The **Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)** wrote guides to help **prosecutors** decide when a crime is hate crime.



- We worked to get rid of hate crime on the internet, including social media sites like Facebook and Twitter.



- We supported new ways to stop hate crime on buses and trains.

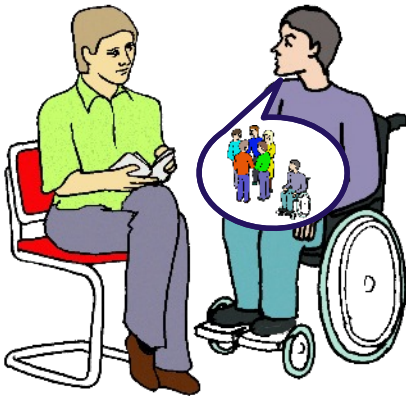


- We looked at better ways to keep people safe when they are out at night.

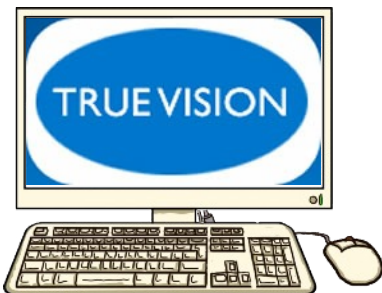


### 3. Getting more people to report hate crime

- We wrote leaflets and guides with information about what hate crime is to help people understand it better and know how to tell someone who can help.



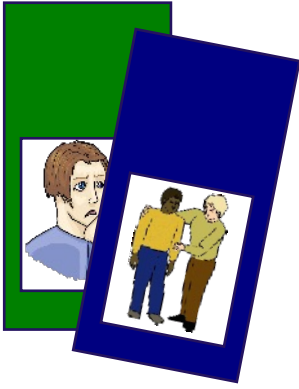
- We encouraged people to tell a local organisation about hate crimes if they did not want to go to the police.



- We worked with **True Vision**, a police website with information on hate crime and links to the police, and other organisations who provide support, to encourage more people to tell the police about hate crime.



- The courts told us how many people were **convicted** of hate crimes, so we can see that hate crime is punished.



#### 4. Giving victims of hate crime better support

- We wrote information leaflets for **victims** of hate crime so they know how to get help.



- The **CPS** wrote guidance for **prosecutors, victims and witnesses** and put helpful information on their website.



- The police will ask every victim of hate crime if they want to give a **Victim Personal Statement**.



- The Fire and Rescue services did more to support **victims** of hate crime.



## 5. Understanding hate crime more

We can only stop hate crime if we understand why it happens.



- We worked with universities and looked at what they found out about hate crime.



- We asked the police to tell us the religious beliefs of victims of religious hate crime.

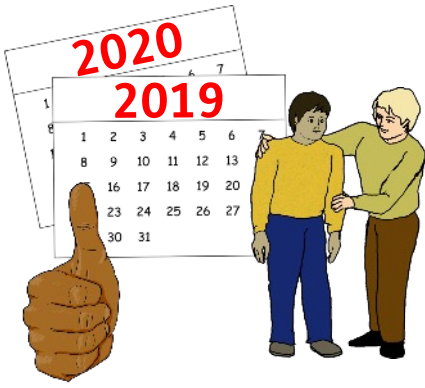


- We talked to governments in other countries about hate crime to see what we could learn. We also told other countries about our work, and showed them what they could learn from us.





# Update on the 2016 Hate Crime Action Plan

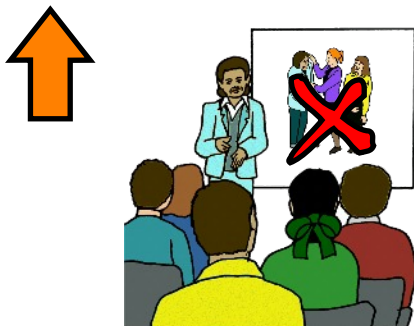


For the next 2 years the most important thing is to give better support to **victims** of hate crime.



The five parts of our plan will help us do this.

## 1. Preventing hate crime

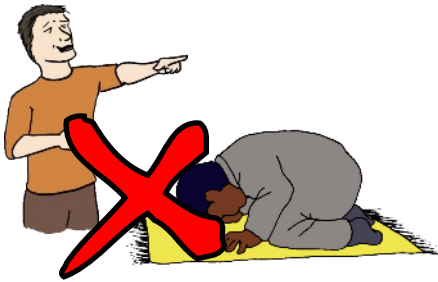


Over the next 2 years we will:

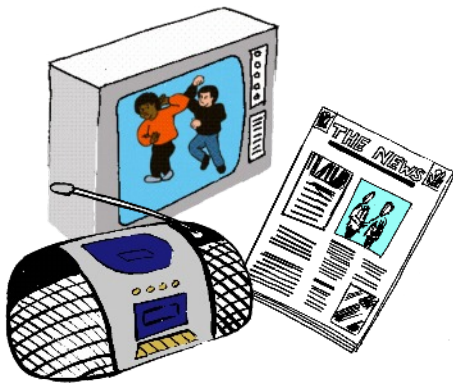
- Support more projects to help young people stand up against bullying, **prejudice** and **discrimination**.



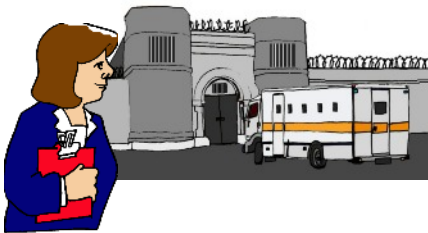
- Work with people of all ages to tackle **prejudice** that leads to hate crime.



- Do more projects stop faith and race related hate crime.



- Work with newspapers, TV and radio to make sure they do not encourage hate crime.



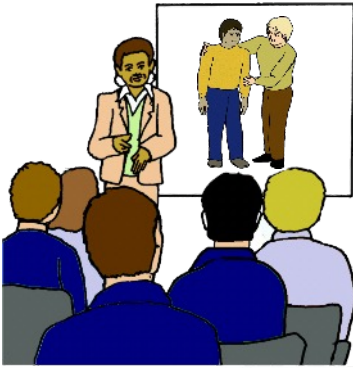
- Look at how prisons and the **Probation Service** can stop people committing hate crime again.

## 2. Dealing with hate crime in our communities



Over the next 2 years we will:

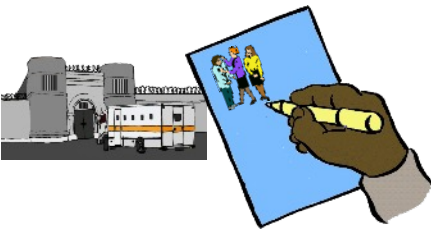
- Look at places where hate crime often happens and agree how to tackle it.



- Train police staff to support **victims** of hate crime.



- Train more police to **investigate** hate crime.



- Support the courts to record when they give someone a more harsh sentence because a crime is hate crime.



- The Government will discuss new laws to tackle online abuse.



- Ask more companies to sign the international agreement about how to tackle hate speech.



- Tackle hate crimes against staff and patients in health services.



- Look at ways to keep people with a learning disability safe from hate crime.



- Help taxi and minicab drivers tell the police about hate crime.

### 3. Getting more people to report hate crime

Over the next 2 years we will:



- Run a national **campaign** about hate crime to help the public to know more about it.



- Help passengers on public transport understand about disability.



- Make the **True Vision** website easier to use for anyone to tell the police about hate crimes.



- Support the police to keep better records on hate crime.



- Look at ways to support more **victims** with disabilities to tell someone who can help with information on what to do about hate crime.

#### 4. Giving victims of hate crime better support



Over the next 2 years we will:

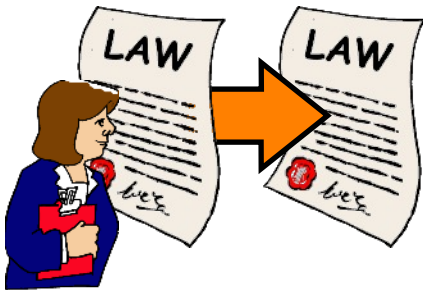
- Make sure the police and other organisations tell **victims** of hate crime where they can get support.



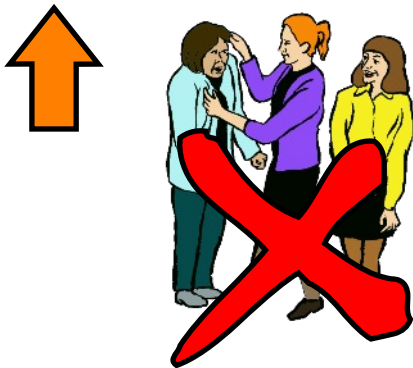
- Make sure services use the **Government's Victims Code** and give **victims** the support they need.



- Help **victims** to speak up in court and say how the hate crime affected them.



- Look at whether the law needs to change to help victims.



- Do more to tackle race hate crimes.

## 5. Understanding hate crime more



Over the next 2 years we will:

- Find out more about how hate crime affects people with disabilities.



- Find out how hate crime affects people from the **LGBT** community.



- Share good examples of training for professionals.



## What the words mean

### **Campaign**

Work to tell the public about the work we are doing.

### **Convict**

When a court decides someone is guilty of a crime.

### **Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)**

The organisation that decides about prosecuting people in England and Wales.

### **Discrimination**

To treat someone worse than other people because of who they are.

### **LGBT**

Stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender.

### **Prejudice**

Judging someone without knowing anything about them.

### **Probation Service**

A service that manages people who commit crimes when they live in the community or come out of prison.

### **Prosecute**

Take someone to court for a crime they did.

### **Sentence**

The punishment a court gives to someone who does a crime.



**Social media**

Websites and apps like Facebook, Instagram or Twitter where people share information and ideas.

**True Vision**

A police website where victims or witnesses can report hate crimes to the police or find useful information.

**Victim**

The person harmed by a crime.

**Victims Code**

The code tells victims what they should expect from the police, courts, CPS or other criminal justice organisations.

**Victim Personal Statement**

The chance for a victim to say in their own words how a crime has affected them or their family. The court can use it to help them decide on a sentence.

**White Paper**

A government report that says what it plans to do about something.

**Witness**

A person who sees a crime and tells the police or court what happened.



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