



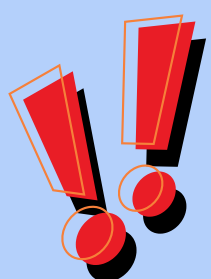
HATE
★ = IS A = ⚡
CRIME

EVERYTHING
you need **TO KNOW**

A resource made by Chilypep's
Young Commissioners group

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Any words with an asterix * next to it are explained in the glossary.

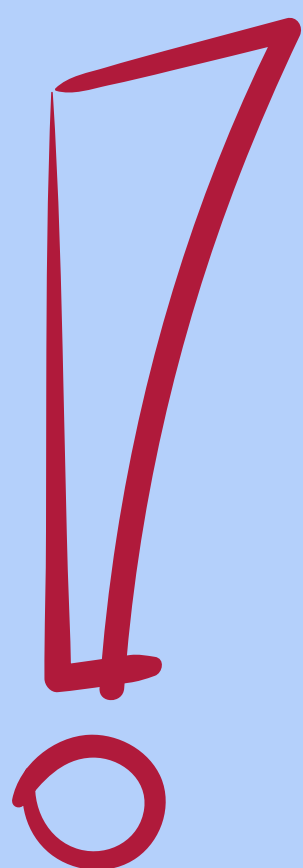
What is Hate Crime?

When someone experiences hatred from another person or group because of their identity.

Hate Crimes are when people are attacked because of their identity: their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation*, gender* identity or transgender* identity.



There are different ways people can experience hate crimes: verbal abuse, physical attacks, damage to property or online attacks.



This leaflet will focus on information, advice and support for LGBTQIA+* Hate Crime. However, it is vital to highlight the range of communities who experience Hate Crime.

What is Hate Crime?

**‘Anti LGBTQIA+ Hate Crime is a name for homophobic*, transphobic*, biphobic*, acephobic* or interphobic* abuse, violence and intimidation.’
(Galop)**



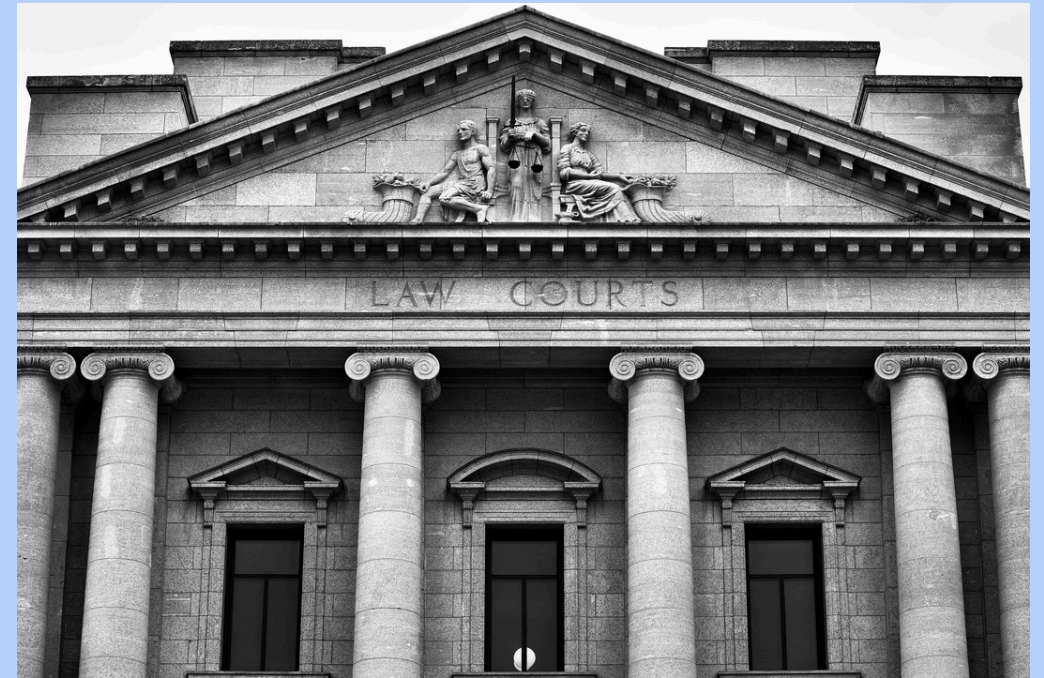
**Sometimes it can
be hard to realise
that what has
happened is a Hate
Crime.**

If you are threatened, harassed
or attacked because you are
LGBTQIA+* then you have
experienced a hate crime.



Laws linked to Hate Crime

Hate Crime is a crime.
There are a variety of laws linked
to Hate Crimes.
There is information about
reporting Hate Crimes later in the
leaflet.



**THE LAWS AND POTENTIAL CHARGES LINKED TO HATE CRIME
RELATE TO THE TYPES OF BEHAVIOUR THE HATE CRIME INVOLVED:**

Physical Abuse

Common Assault*/Actual Bodily Harm*/ Grievous Bodily Harm* (Depends on seriousness of the physical abuse and type of injuries caused to victim).

Verbal Abuse Public Order Act

Harassment

Protection from
Harassment Act 1997

Blackmail*

The Theft Act 1968

Encouraging others to commit Hate Crimes

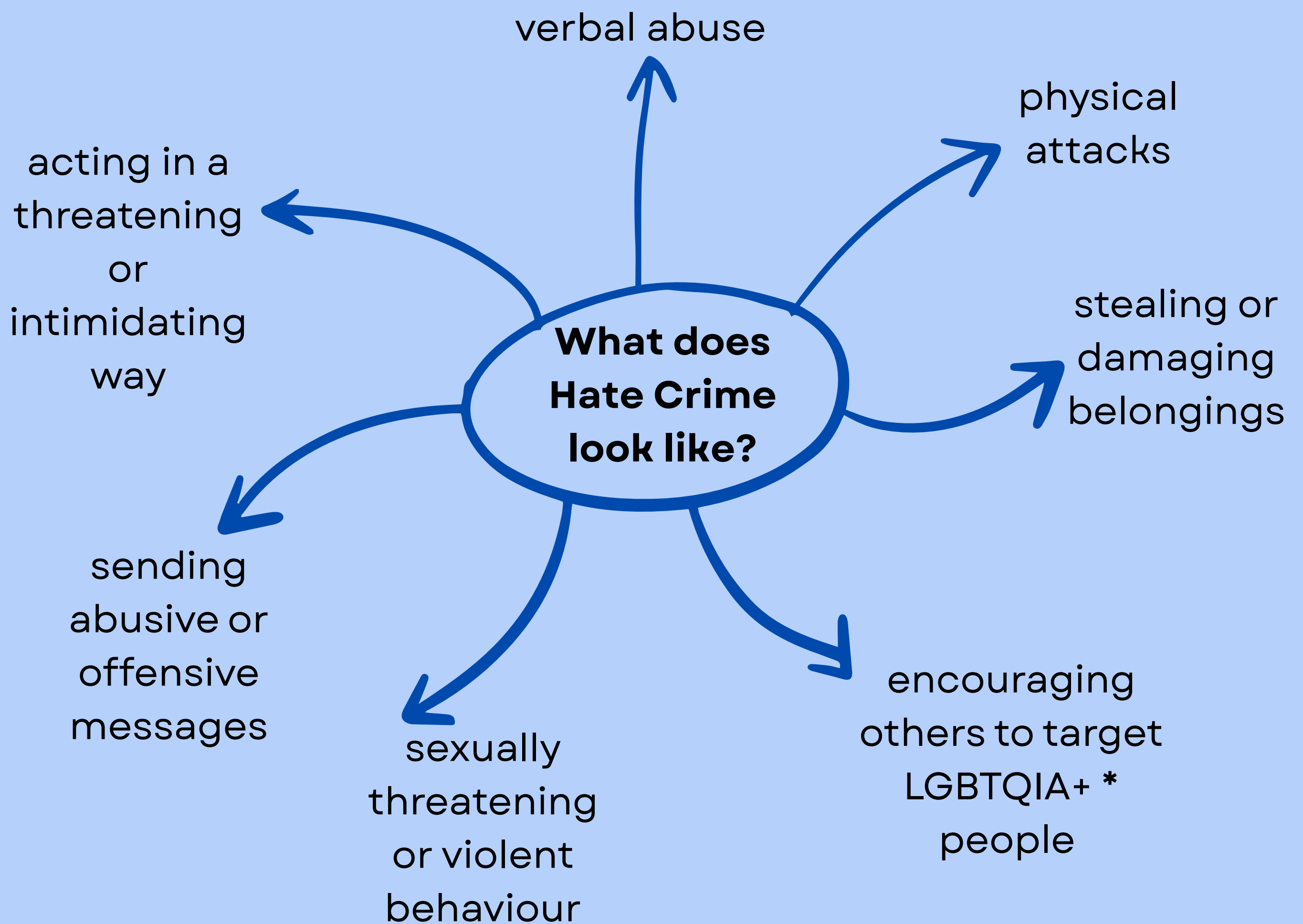
Public Order Act

Messaging (Indecent, offensive, menacing).

Communications Act 2003
(really difficult to get a
prosecution under this).



Examples of Hate Crime



Testimonies of Victims

‘My friends and I were getting called names due to our self expression. This isn’t ok.’

‘I have dealt with people around me in the outside or school harassing me over this [being part of the LGBTQ+ community] , even calling me slurs.’

‘Getting cat called and followed isn’t normal.’

‘I have experienced being passively aggressively complimented and told they’d like to ‘have us.’

‘Due to hate crime I hate leaving my home. Why should I be scared to be in my own town?’

"Hitting people on buses because they look different is not okay"

Why it happens

‘lack of understanding’

‘bad role models’

‘seems popular-other people are doing it’

‘bigotry*’

‘upbringing’

‘lack of education’

‘bias* from older family role models’

Quotes from young people who have experienced
LGBTQIA+ * hate crime

Changes in some political policies and laws- such as those in England recently around transgender rights are also thought to lead to Hate Crime incidents.



Social media is also highlighted as fuelling online and in person hate crimes against the LGBTQIA+* community. For example perpetrators* encouraging hatred and also spreading disinformation.

Statistics about Hate Crime

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation* and transgender identity are the most likely to involve violence or threats of violence. (Stonewall)



Between March 2023-March 2024:

18,702 reported sexual orientation hate crimes

3,809 reported transgender hate crimes
(UK Government)

Less than half of LGBTQIA+* people feel safe holding their partner's hand in public. (Stonewall)

1 in 8 victims report a hate crime (Galop, 2021)

South Yorkshire was the 4th highest area in UK 2023 for LGBTQIA+ Hate Crimes with an average of 2,334 reported per 100,000 people.

Hate against sexual orientation* is one of the most reported motivation for Hate incidents and crimes. (Stop Hate UK)

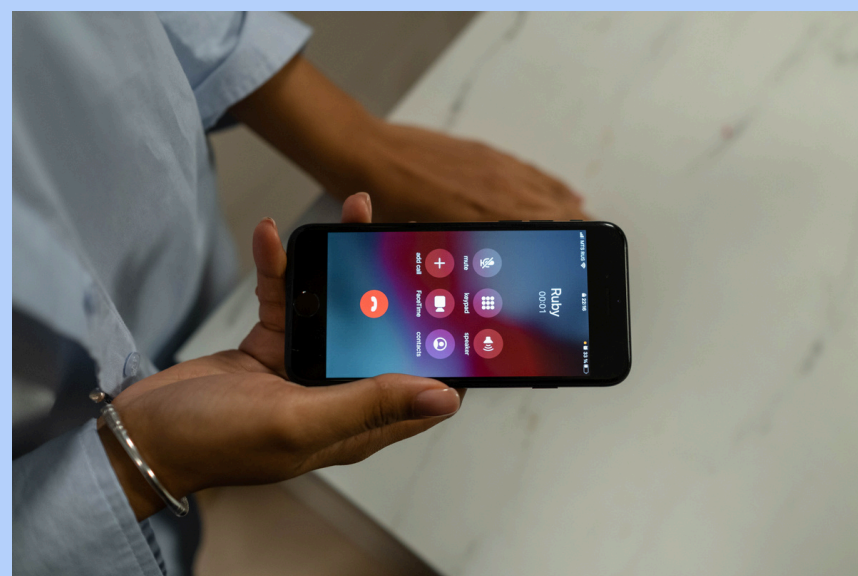
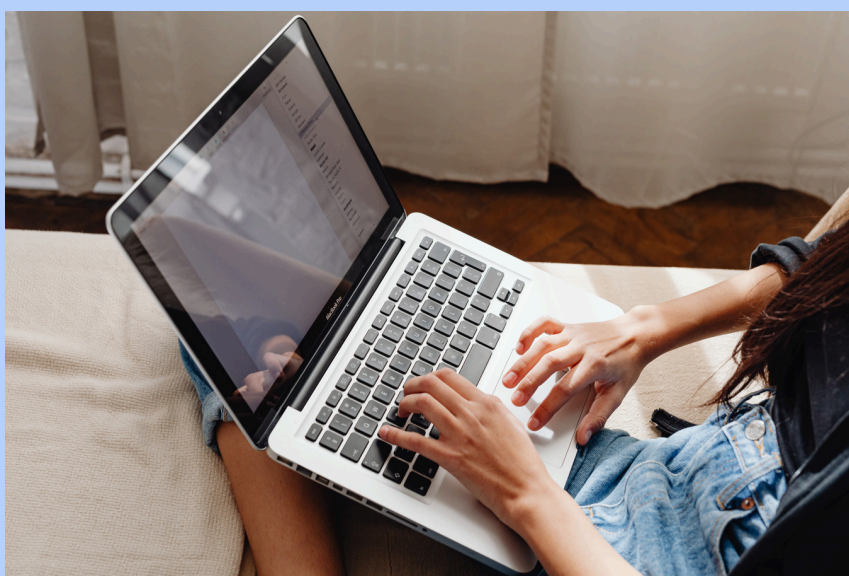
Online Hate Crime

Definition:

‘Online anti- LGBTQIA+ * hate speech is any online communication which shows, supports or encourages hatred, discrimination or violence against someone or a group because of their sexual orientation* or gender* identity.’ (Galop)

Examples of Online Hate Crime:

- threats to an individual or group
- online abuse or cyberbullying
- words/images that encourage or support violence against LGBTQIA+* community
- offensive posts
- trolling people or groups because of their sexuality* or gender* identity



‘Outing’ someone online- telling people another person’s sexual orientation* or gender* identity **without** permission is wrong and can be unlawful.

What happens if you report Hate Crime

It is completely your choice whether you report a hate crime. If you choose not to report that is okay!
It can be reported anonymously*.

You can still seek support from Zoteria, Galop and other organisations.

If you do want to report:



You can report directly to South Yorkshire Police.



Or, you can report to a third party organisation who will support you.

A third party reporting center is a neutral place to report a hate crime without contacting the police directly.

Find all third-party reporting centres in Barnsley here:



HOME Barnsley is a third-party hate crime reporting centre.

H.O.M.E
Helping Our Mental 'ealth

Young People's
Wellbeing Hub



Timeline of reporting



Record

Keep a record of what has happened. It will make it easier to give details of the incident to the Police or a charity who will support you to report.



Call Police

The first contact with the Police will probably be someone in a Police call centre. They will ask you questions to find out what happened.



Hate Crime Recorded

If you tell the Police call handler it was a LGBTQIA+* Hate Crime they have a duty to record it as one. You will be given a crime reference number- save this number.



Witness Statement

You might be asked to give a witness statement in person to the Police. The police will write down what you say and then ask you to sign it if you agree it is what you have said.



Victim Personal Statement



You can also give a victim personal statement- to explain the impact practically and emotionally of what happened.



Investigation

If what happened is decided to have been a criminal offence then it will be investigated by the Police.

Investigations can take a long time but you should be kept updated.



Prosecution

If there is enough evidence then the Police will ask the Crown Prosecution Service to decide whether there is enough evidence to take the case to a trial. This depends on whether the CPS think that there is a good chance of a guilty verdict and it is in the public interest to have a trial.

If the CPS doesn't decide to charge the offender and you disagree- you can get support from third party organisations to challenge this decision with a Victims' Right to Review.

Galop



Support for Victims

Zoteria



The free app empowering you to flag anti-LGBTQ+ hate incidents and get support fast.



Galop



LGBT+ Anti Abuse Charity. Support online and free Helpline for anyone 18+ who is experiencing or has experienced violence and abuse.



Stonewall



Campaigns for LGBTQIA+ rights and provides support and information for the community.



Stop Hate UK



Support charity and also third party reporting service for LGBTQIA+ Hate Crime



Glossary- Identity Terms

acephobic - Hatred against people who identify as asexual (ace= asexual, phobic= having an extreme hatred or irrational fear of something).

asexual - When you experience little or no sexual attraction to other people.

bigotry - Having or showing strong, unreasonable hatred and an unwillingness to accept beliefs, ideas, or people who are different from your own.

biphobic - Hatred against people who identify as bisexual (bi=bisexual phobic= having an extreme hatred or irrational fear of something)

gay - When you are romantically/sexually attracted to people of the same gender as you are.

gender - The sense of how someone sees themselves and who they are- their gender identity e.g. male/female/bigender or genderfluid. Sometimes people feel that their gender identity is not the same as their sex that they were born with.

gender fluid - When the gender you identify with can change and keep changing. E.g. you may identify as male or female at different times of your life.

heterosexual - When you are romantically/sexually attracted to people of the opposite gender- e.g. men attracted to women or women attracted to men.

homosexual - When you are romantically/attracted to people of the same gender as you are.

Glossary- Identity Terms (cont)

homophobic - Hatred against people who identify as LGBTQIA+ (homo=homosexual, phobic= having an extreme hatred or irrational fear of something)

intersex - Someone who is born with genitalia or chromosomes or glands that are not just male or female parts but a mix of both genders.

interphobic - Hatred against people who are intersex (inter=intersex, phobic= having an extreme hatred or irrational fear of something).

lesbian - When female people are romantically/sexually attracted to women.

LGBTQIA+ - The word used for people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual and other sexual identities.

queer - A word that the LGBTQIA+ have made positive. It covers anyone who has a sexual identity apart from being heterosexual.

sexuality - The human experience of sexual feelings, desires and behaviours.

sexual orientation - A specific aspect of sexuality, referring to a person's pattern of romantic, emotional, and sexual attraction to people.

transgender - An umbrella term for people whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. (E.g. Someone who was assigned male at birth may identify as female and therefore would be considered transgender).

Glossary - Legal Terms

- actual bodily harm** - A criminal act where someone has physically hurt someone causing injuries such as cuts, bruises or minor broken bones. More serious injuries would be a different offence.
- anonymous** - Written information or pictures where the person who created them is not known.
- blackmail** - A criminal act where someone demands something from another person by threatening to share a secret about the victim.
- campaigns** - A series of planned actions over a period of time to achieve a specific goal. e.g. to get equality for the transgender community.
- common assault** - A criminal act where someone attacks or makes someone fear they are going to be attacked. This does not have to include physical injury- e.g. someone raising fists and threatening another person.
- cyberbullying** - When someone harasses or bullies a person or group online.
- grievous bodily harm** - A criminal act where a person has physically assaulted another person causing serious harm. It does not have to be permanent or dangerous harm to be an incident of grievous bodily harm.
- perpetrators** - Someone who has committed a crime.
- policies** - Written guidelines produced by organizations such as the government, about how they work.
- prosecution** - Where the government accuses someone of a crime in court and tries to prove that you are guilty.
- rights** - The fundamental things that people need to live safely. For example to live openly in relationships with people no matter what sexual identity they are.

HATE IS A CRIME

Hate Crime should be reported like any other crime. If you see it or experience it report to South Yorkshire Police.

