



HATE

Feeling Good Feeling Safe

background

THIS PROJECT WAS CREATED BY THE YORKSHIRE & HUMBER YOUTH VOICE STEERING GROUP (Y&H YVSG), WHO HAVE IDENTIFIED THAT YOUNG PEOPLE ARE INCREASING SCARED OF BEING OR ARE THE VICTIMS OF CRIME, ESPECIALLY HATE AND KNIFE CRIME, AS EVIDENCED IN THE UK YOUTH PARLIAMENTS MAKE YOUR MARK BALLOT 2018, & 2019.

THESE CONCERNS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO IMPACT NEGATIVELY ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S MENTAL HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING. FOR EXAMPLE, IN A RECENT SURVEY, YOUNG PEOPLE SHARED THAT THEY ARE CONCERNED ABOUT KNIFE CRIME, EVEN THOUGH IN REALITY, KNIFE CRIME IS LOW TO NON-EXISTENT IN THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITIES. THIS PERCEPTION OF CRIME IS NOT ONLY IMPACTING ON THEIR EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING, BUT PHYSICAL, AS SOME ARE TOO SCARED TO GO OUT. IN CONTRAST, HATE CRIME, ESPECIALLY AGAINST MINORITY GROUPS, IS A GROWING ISSUE, HAVING A HUGE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON YOUNG PEOPLE.

TO BEGIN A PROCESS TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE THE Y&H YVSG APPLIED FOR FUNDING THROUGH THE TESCO CENTENARY FUND AND WERE SUCCESSFUL FOR WEST YORKSHIRE.

THE INTENTION WAS TO WORK WITH YOUNG PEOPLE FROM LOCAL COMMUNITIES, TO TRAIN THEM TO BECOME PEER EDUCATORS AND TO DEVELOP A PEER EDUCATION PACKAGE, SO THAT THESE YOUNG PEOPLE COULD DELIVER WORKSHOPS LOCALLY, AS MANY TIMES AS REQUESTED, TO YOUTH GROUPS AND SCHOOLS.

TO ENSURE THE WORK CONTINUED BEYOND THE LIFE OF THE PROJECT, AND YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP THEIR THINKING, THE GROUP HAVE CREATED A PACK, THAT DRAWS ON THE CONTENT OF THE WORKSHOPS THEY DEVELOPED AND RESOURCES TO SUPPORT PERSONAL AWARENESS RAISING.

THE PACK IS BROKEN DOWN INTO SECTIONS, EACH ONE FOCUSING ON A DIFFERENT CATEGORY OF HATE CRIME. THERE ARE FACTS, QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER,  AND SOME IDEAS OF THINGS TO LISTEN TO,



WATCH



OR READ.



how to use this pack

The pack has been divided up into sections

We start with an introduction to hate crime.

Then there is a section on each type of hate crime with resources for further exploration.

There are activities, workshop plans with supporting material & recommendations with links of things to watch, read or listen to.

We have brought together a variety of resources, rather than create more, in acknowledgment that tackling hate crime is a process, and lots of people have and will continue to, raise awareness to make society a better and safer place for us all.

we apologise if we have missed anything or some of the content makes anyone feel distressed.

We do however, hope that we each experiences moments of discomfort, as we explore and develop our own understanding of hate crime.



Lets Start by thinking about our own experiences

People who experience prejudice describe it as either having to work extra hard or find that they are perceived with awe and can do no wrong. Let's look at this in a little more detail.

Bullseye circle – imagine you are standing on the Red Circle in the middle



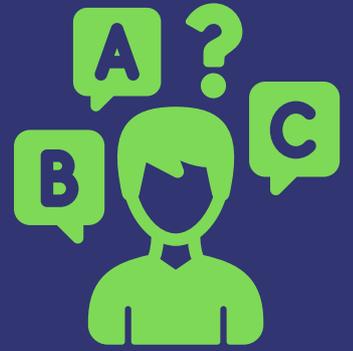
if you are able to answer yes to the questions below you should move to the next colour circle

- ... people make negative judgements about you because of your age**
- ... you have been refused entry to a shop because of your age**
- ... you have experienced inappropriate language about your age**
- ... you have been perceived as something special because of your age**
- ... you have felt marginalized because of your age**
- ... people assume that you don't have experience or know stuff because of your age?**

**How many times did you move?
what thoughts come to mind?
How do you feel about these labels?**



Quiz



Q1: DO YOU HAVE ANY UNDERSTANDING OF HATE CRIME?

YES

NO

UNSURE

Q3: IF YOU WERE IN A HATE CRIME SITUATION, WOULD YOU TELL A PARENT/GUARDIAN?

YES

NO

UNSURE

Q2: HAVE YOU EVER FELT TARGETED IN A HATE CRIME SITUATION?

YES

NO

UNSURE

Q5: DO YOU KNOW HOW TO DEAL WITH HATE CRIME?

YES

NO

UNSURE

Q4: IF NOBODY EXPERIENCED HATE CRIME, WOULD YOU FEEL SAFER DOING THE THING YOU ENJOY?

YES

NO

UNSURE

What is hate crime?

Difference between prejudice and discrimination

Despite the steps taken to reduce prejudice and discrimination from the society, they are still prevalent throughout the world. It may cause much pain and suffering to an individual or entire group, which results in the limiting opportunities for the people belonging to that group and even violence.

Due to several similarities between these two, people often misinterpret prejudice for discrimination, but they're two very different concepts.

In the purest sense,

prejudice is a preconceived opinion, that is not based on reason or actual experience. (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/prejudice>)

Prejudice is an unjustified or incorrect attitude (normally negative) towards an individual based solely on the individuals' membership of a social group.

'A prejudiced person may not act on their attitude. Therefore, someone can be prejudiced towards a certain group but must not discriminate against them.'

Saul McLeod 2008.

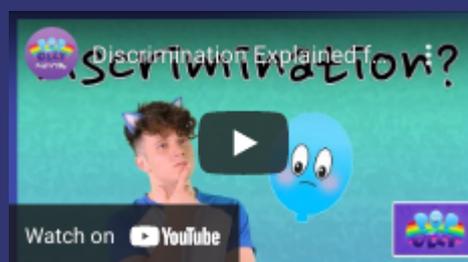
whereas

Discrimination is the behaviour or actions, usually negative, towards an individual or group of people, especially on the basis of sex/race/social class etc.,

Discrimination has been described as 'putting prejudices into practice'.

**PREJUDICE + POWER =
DISCRIMINATION**

Hate crime is when someone commits a crime against you because of your disability, gender identity, race, sexual orientation, religion, or any other perceived difference.



[watch here](#)

Match the words to their definitions

prejudice

stereotyping

stigma

labelling

equality

diversity

discrimination

The act of putting a label on something, or labels that are put on something

The fact of many different types of things or people being included in something; A range of different things or people

An unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling; Especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge.

Treating a person or a particular group of people differently; Especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their skin colour, sex, sexuality etc.

A set idea that people have about what someone or something is like; Especially an idea that is wrong.

A strong feeling of disapproval that most people in a society have about something; Especially when this is unfair

The right of different groups of people to have a similar social position.

Judgement Call

Below are some images of people, as you look at them note the first thing that comes into your head...

Then answer these 5 questions about the person:

- 1) What is their job?
- 2) What is their religion?
- 3) How old are they?
- 4) What is their sexuality?
- 5) Do they have a disability?



How quickly do you judge?

Where do those assumptions come from?

Why do we judge?

Is it okay to judge?

Think about those first thoughts you have why have you got them and where have they come from?



HATE INCIDENTS AND HATE CRIMES ARE ACTS OF VIOLENCE OR HOSTILITY DIRECTED AT PEOPLE BECAUSE OF WHO THEY ARE OR WHO SOMEONE THINKS THEY ARE. FOR EXAMPLE, YOU MAY HAVE HAD ABUSE SHOUTED AT YOU ON THE STREET BECAUSE YOU WERE HOLDING HANDS WITH YOUR SAME-SEX PARTNER.

POLICE FORCES IN ENGLAND AND WALES MAKE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN A HATE CRIME AND A HATE INCIDENT.

A HATE INCIDENT IS DEFINED AS ANY ACT, WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE A CRIME, THAT THE VICTIM OR ANY OTHER PERSON PERCEIVES TO BE MOTIVATED BY HOSTILITY OR PREJUDICE TOWARDS AN ASPECT OF A PERSON'S IDENTITY. HATE INCIDENTS INCLUDE:

- **VERBAL ABUSE LIKE NAME-CALLING**
- **HARASSMENT**
- **PHYSICAL ATTACKS SUCH AS HITTING, PUNCHING, PUSHING, SPITTING**
- **THREATS OF VIOLENCE**
- **HOAX CALLS, ABUSIVE PHONE OR TEXT MESSAGES, HATE MAIL**
- **ONLINE ABUSE FOR EXAMPLE ON FACEBOOK OR TWITTER**
- **HARM OR DAMAGE TO THINGS SUCH AS YOUR HOME, PET, VEHICLE**
- **GRAFFITI**
- **ARSON.**

[read here](#)



A HATE CRIME IS ANY ILLEGAL ACT WHERE THE PERPETRATOR IS MOTIVATED BY OR DEMONSTRATES HOSTILITY TOWARDS AN ASPECT OF A PERSON'S IDENTITY, SPECIFICALLY THEIR RACE, RELIGION, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, TRANSGENDER IDENTITY OR DISABILITY.

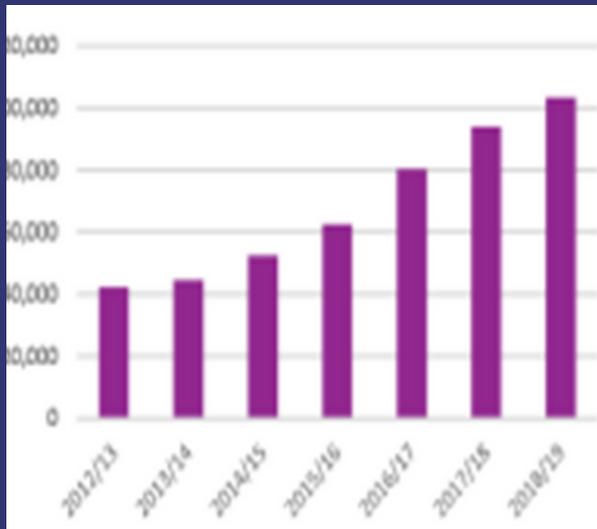
WHEN CLASSED AS A HATE CRIME, THE PERPETRATOR MAY RECEIVE A TOUGHER SENTENCE UNDER THE CRIMINAL DISORDER ACT 1998 OR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 2003, DEPENDING ON WHICH IDENTITY STRAND IS TARGETED. THE LAW DOES NOT CURRENTLY RECOGNISE INTERSECTIONALITY IN HATE CRIME LEGISLATION.

Take a moment to think how you would define, who it effects and why?



why is this important?

Figures 2013-2020



- This continues the upward trend in recent years with the number of hate crimes recorded by the police having more than doubled since 2012/13 (from 42,255 to 103,379 offences).

- While increases in hate crime over the last five years have been mainly driven by improvements in crime recording by the police, there has been spikes in hate crime following certain events such as the EU Referendum and the terrorist attacks in 2017.

- The majority of hate crimes were race hate crimes, accounting for around three-quarters of offences (76%; 78,991 offences).

Breakdown of hate crime

| Hate crime strand | England and Wales, recorded crime | | | | | | | | % change 2017/18 to 2018/19 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | |
| Race | 35,844 | 36,846 | 37,576 | 42,382 | 49,419 | 62,836 | 71,284 | 78,991 | 11 |
| Religion | 1,813 | 1,672 | 2,284 | 3,283 | 4,400 | 5,849 | 8,339 | 8,688 | 3 |
| Sexual orientation | 4,345 | 4,241 | 4,638 | 5,681 | 7,184 | 9,167 | 11,682 | 14,481 | 26 |
| Disability | 1,743 | 1,911 | 2,020 | 2,616 | 3,829 | 5,653 | 7,221 | 8,268 | 14 |
| Transgender | 313 | 384 | 568 | 807 | 853 | 1,243 | 1,700 | 2,333 | 37 |
| Total number of motivating factors | 43,968 | 43,933 | 47,008 | 54,868 | 65,500 | 84,597 | 100,119 | 112,637 | 13 |
| Total number of offences | N/A | 42,255 | 44,577 | 62,485 | 82,513 | 80,383 | 84,121 | 103,379 | 10 |



What do you notice about the figures provided?
 Why do you think the change occurred in numbers?
 State 3 other factors of Hate crime

How would you combat hate crime?

[learn more here](#)



Hate crime statistics
 Statistics on hate crimes and racist incidents in England and Wales recorded by the police.
 GOV.UK | Home Office | Oct 22, 2018

Want to know more - click on the links

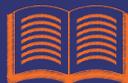
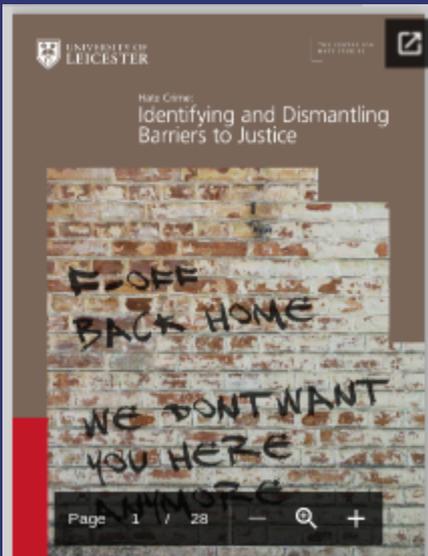


Questions to consider
how do you feel
what do you think?
what have you learnt?

[click here](#)



[HTTPS://WWW.BBC.CO.UK/NEWS/UK-ENGLAND-SOUTH-YORKSHIRE-52314222](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-south-yorkshire-52314222)



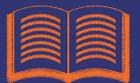
[click here](#)



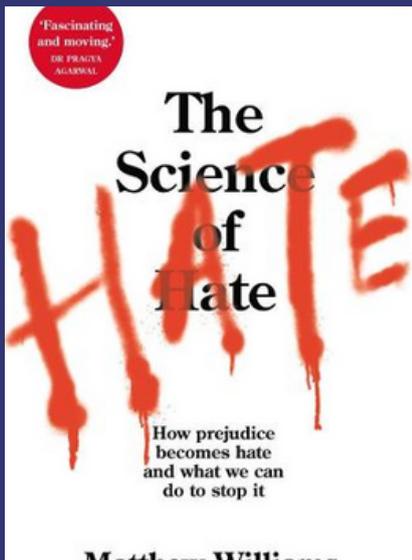
Hate crime incidents up 42% on last year after Brexit vote

There were 289 incidents on 25 June alone - the day after the result was announced

[click here](#)



[click here](#)



Why do people commit hate crimes?
A world-leading criminologist explores the tipping point between prejudice and hate crime, analysing human behaviour across the globe and throughout history

[click here](#)



Standing Together Against Hate | The Centre for Hate Studies |...

Description not available.

 le.ac.uk / Jul 5, 2018



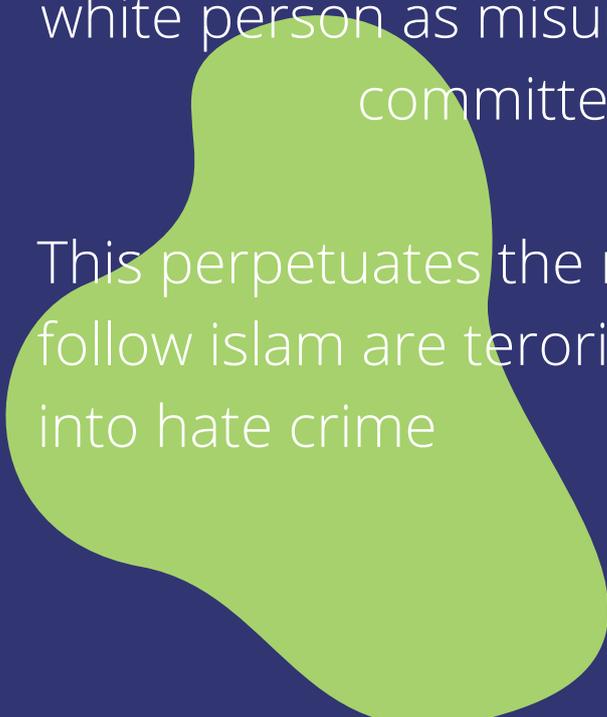
MEDIA AND DISCRIMINATION

"how the news treats kate vs how they treat megan"-Dave "Black"

WHAT IS MEDIA DISCRIMINATION?



Media discrimination is when media perpetuate stereotypes in the media to try and push forward a discriminatory verdict. An example is labelling an Islam person a terrorist in the media, but labelling a white person as misunderstood even though they've committed the same crimes.



This perpetuates the notion that all people that follow islam are terrorists and can be a direct lead into hate crime

HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE A PREGNANT PERSON HOLDING THEIR BABY BUMP?

WOULD YOU TAKE IN THEIR
APPEARANCE?

WOULD YOU PHOTOGRAPH THEM ON
SEVERAL OCCASIONS OR ONE?

WOULD YOU INSULT THEM IN ANY
WAY?



EXAMPLE: A WOMAN IS HOLDING HER BABY BUMP IN
PUBLIC TO BOND WITH HER CHILD. SHE IS WEARING
A GREEN SWEATER AND SOME JOGGERS WHILE HER
HAIR IS IN A BUN.



See the results next page.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES?



The screenshot shows two news articles from MailOnline. The left article is from the 'Femail' section, dated March 21, 2018, and discusses pregnant Kate's royal duties. The right article is from the 'News' section, dated January 28, 2019, and discusses Meghan Markle's hand-holding techniques. Below the articles are several photos of both women, with labels for their hand-holding methods: 'TOP AND TOE HOLD', 'LEFT HAND TOUCH', 'DOUBLE HAND CLASP', 'TALK TO THE BUMP', and 'THE HANDBAG SHIELD'. A large white question mark is overlaid on the right side of the screenshot.

DO THEY INSULT THEM IN ANYWAY?
WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS MADE?
WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT KATE BASED ON THIS PHOTO?
WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT MEGHAN BASED ON THIS PHOTO?

HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE A PERSON WHO BURGLED A HOUSE?

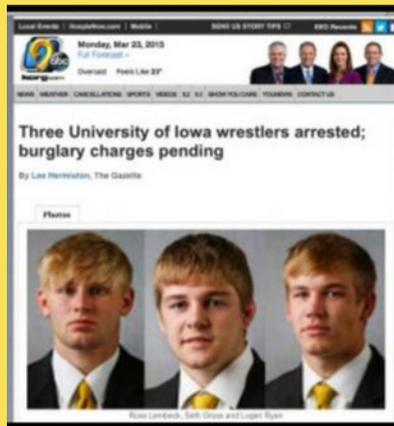
WOULD YOU TAKE IN THEIR APPEARANCE?

WOULD YOU USE THEIR MUGSHOT OR WOULD YOU USE THEM AT THEIR JOBS?

WOULD YOU JUST STATE THAT THEY BURGLED A HOUSE?



WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT THAT ISN'T INCLUDED IN THE OTHER?



WHAT PHOTO DO THEY USE FOR THIS REPORT THAT PERPETUATES A NEGATIVE STEREOTYPE?



WHY IT'S HARMFUL

Both of these online newsletters perpetuates a thought that black people and people of colour are harmful and violent and inherently greedy.

In Meghan Markle's newsletter, instead of presenting her as productive and organised, they view Meghan Markle as greedy and envious, and prideful when she's doing the same thing as Kate Middleton, trying to perpetuate Meghan as an intruder, as someone who shouldn't belong into the UK.

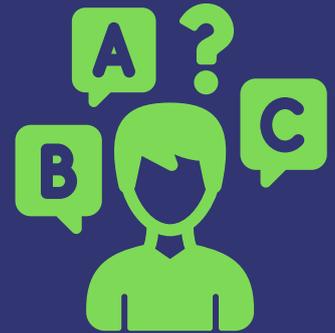
The reason why the second newsletter is harmful is because it presents black men as being violent and "thuglike" by the mugshots used of them still faced and tired, but the wrestlers as being sophisticated and organised. It also puts the occupation of the wrestlers in the title, showing how they contribute to society, but they don't put the black men's occupation in, subliminally giving another stereotype as black men/ people not contributing anything to society other than committing crimes.

**IF YOU WERE
ARRESTED,
WHAT PHOTO
WOULD THEY
USE?**



NOW RE-THINK AND EVALUTAE WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED...

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UNSURE

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