

Hate Crime Newsletter

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Issue no. 15
November 2017



Welcome to the Hate Crime Newsletter.

We've had another busy few months since the last newsletter in August. We published our CPS [Hate Crime Annual Report](#) in National Hate Crime Awareness week (NHCAW) in October. The report summarises 10 years of data as well as the annual trends in 2016-17. For me, one of the real highlights of the report is the increase in recorded and announced sentence uplifts. In 2016-17, 52.2% of cases had an announced and recorded sentence uplift, an increase from 33.8% the year before. This is even more impressive when you compare the position to ten years ago when this figure was only 2.9%. It really shows how far we have come. I know, however, there is still further to go to show that hate crimes will not be tolerated and perpetrators will receive higher sentences if they target someone based on disability, race, religion, sexual orientation and/or transgender identity.

Publishing the report during NHCAW gave us a real opportunity to stand alongside our community partners and raise awareness of hate crime and encourage victims and witnesses to come forward and report. The University of Sussex also published their report '[Hate Crime and the Legal Process](#)' during NHCAW. We are pleased to have been involved in this important research; 21 CPS hate crime coordinators, prosecutors and operational leads were interviewed as part of the research recognising their experience and expertise in prosecuting hate crime. While we were already aware of and working towards tackling many of the issues identified by the University of Sussex, we are grateful for the additional observations towards the checklist we are creating, in collaboration with the police, for completing effective MG3s.

The No2H8 Crime Awards were also held in October. We sponsored the CPS special award for 'Supporting Victims, Reporting Hate Crime' and I personally had the honour of speaking at the awards. This really was a fantastic evening where those who stand up against hate were recognised and applauded. The CPS award was won by Emma Roebuck who has worked tirelessly to challenge hatred, intolerance and prejudice and to support members of the LGBTQI community. The awards are covered in more detail on [page 8](#).

To shape the February edition of the CPS newsletter, please send comments, contributions and examples of best practice to: HateCrime.policy@cps.gsi.gov.uk

Baljit Ubhey, Director of Prosecution Policy and Inclusion

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Positive Outcomes from CPS Areas

Hate Crime Coordinators

Prosecutors and Hate Crime Coordinators are working hard across the country to prosecute hate crimes. Here we celebrate some of our recent successes:

The CPS has committed to treating online offending as seriously as offline offending. CPS Cymru/Wales prosecuted two individuals for posting grossly offensive messages on Facebook. The two posts were made after and related to the Finsbury Park Mosque attack in June. The initial post was made by the son of the owner of Pontyclun van hire – the company from whom the defendant hired the van he was driving during the attack. The second offender posted a comment underneath which was supportive of the original message.

The two offenders were arrested and charged with an offence under section 127 of the Communications Act 2003. They both pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 12 weeks custody suspended for 12 months. This was increased from eight weeks due to the offence being religiously aggravated.

These two cases show that the CPS does not shy away from tackling hate speech online and the application of our policy to treat these cases seriously.

For more information on prosecuting offences involving communications sent via social media, [please see the CPS legal guidance](#).

While not covered by hate crime legislation, offenders can also target victims because of their age. The CPS takes prosecuting crimes against older people seriously as this CPS South East case shows. The offenders contacted older people on their landlines pretending to be from their bank. He convinced them there were security issues on their accounts and asked for their bank details including PINs. He told them to give their bank cards to a courier who would attend their home. The offender then used the cards and PIN to access the victim's accounts withdrawing significant amounts of cash and purchasing items such as a Rolex Watch.

The offender was arrested and charged with multiple counts of fraud. He pleaded guilty as was sentenced to two years imprisonment. He was also ordered to pay his victims compensation.

CPS South West successfully prosecuted two homophobically aggravated public order offences. The offender targeted the two victims as they were leaving for a night out following them and shouting homophobic abuse. When asked to stop, the offender attempted to punch the victims but missed because he was intoxicated. He then

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threatened to stab them and reached into his back pocket. The victims called the police and ran into a local takeaway where they were able to block the door. The offender went on to assault a separate victim on the same evening and became violent when arrested by police. In their victim personal statements the victims described feeling belittled, anxious and victimised.

The offender was charged with two public order offences and sentenced to 20 weeks imprisonment for each to run concurrently. The uplift was that the sentence was immediate custody.

CPS Yorkshire and Humberside successfully prosecuted a case of religiously aggravated hate crime committed on public transport.

The defendant punched a stranger on a bus in an unprovoked attack and called him a “terrorist.” He pleaded guilty at the first hearing to religiously aggravated common assault by beating. He was sentenced to a one year Community Order, a 25 day rehabilitation activity requirement and a 28 day curfew, which was the uplift. He was also ordered to pay £85 costs and £100 compensation.

Hate crime offenders can also target buildings and places of worshipped associated with particular groups or religions. CPS East Midlands successfully prosecuted an offender who urinated on a Mosque and smeared pork meat on the door. He also draped a flag over the perimeter of the building and took photos of what he was doing. The offender was encouraged and assisted by a friend who was also prosecuted.

The main offender pleaded guilty to religiously aggravated harassment and religiously aggravated criminal damage. He was given a 12 month community order, with 10 days rehabilitation activity requirement and 40 hours unpaid work. This was uplifted from a fine due to the religiously aggravated nature of the offence. His accomplice pleaded guilty to religiously aggravated harassment and was ordered to pay a fine of £115, costs of £85 and a victim surcharge of £30. This was uplifted from a conditional discharge due to the religiously aggravated nature of the offence.

CPS Wales/Cymru successfully prosecuted a case of racially aggravated assault. The victim was walking with his girlfriend to catch a bus. The offender, a stranger to both, grabbed and hugged the victim’s girlfriend who pushed him off. The victim objected to the offender grabbing his girlfriend to which the offender responded ‘this is my country, you don’t tell me to go away’ before assaulting the victim, pushing him to the floor and punching him. The victim provided a victim personal statement in which he said he felt ashamed and embarrassed that people in work would think he was involved in a fight.

The offender pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years imprisonment, uplifted from 18 months due to the racial aggravation.

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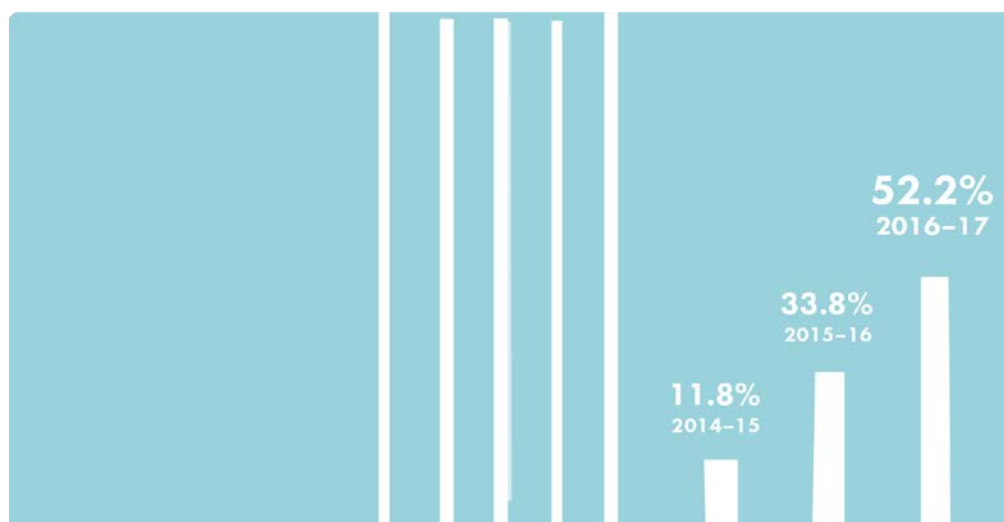
CPS Hate Crime Annual Report

Alison Plant, CPS Policy Advisor

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On 17 October, as part of National Hate Crime Awareness Week, the CPS launched its ninth [Hate Crime Annual Report](#). The report summarises 10 years of data as well as the annual trends in 2016-17. In addition to covering the hate crime strands, the report also covers crimes against older people and offences of stirring up hatred.

The report shows clear progress in the prosecution of hate crimes cases, such as the increase in recorded and announced sentence uplifts.



Sentence uplifts are important because they ensure the sentence reflects the seriousness of the offence but also send a clear signal to offenders that if they target someone because of their race, religion, disability, transgender identity or sexual orientation, they should expect to receive a higher sentence.

**Alison Saunders, the
Director of Public
Prosecutions**

The significant increase in the proportion of sentence uplifts not only reflects the hard work of the CPS to present these cases at court, but also our work in collaboration with the police, our partners in the wider criminal justice system and our valued community partners.

While the CPS Annual Hate Crime Report shows how far we have come in relation to sentence uplift since 2007, there is still more work to do. The CPS has committed to improving public confidence by increasing performance on sentence uplift for hate crime cases to 55% by 2020.

The report shows disability hate crime performance has improved from 2015-16 in all key indicators:

- The volume of disability hate crime referrals from the police increased from 930 in 2015-16 to 988 in 2016-17 – an increase of 58 referrals (6.2%).
- The volume of prosecutions completed in 2016-17 increased from 941 to 1,009 – an increase of 68 (7.2%) from 2015-16 and the highest number to date.
- The conviction rate increased from 75.1% in 2015-16 to 79.3% in 2016-17 – an increase of 4.2 percentage points.
- The proportion of successfully completed prosecutions with an announced and recorded sentence uplift was 14.6% in 2016-17, an increase from 11.9% the previous year – an increase of 2.7 percentage points.

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We are particularly pleased to see this increase in prosecutions and convictions for disability hate crime, as we recognise how difficult it can be for victims to come forward.

In 2017-18, in relation to disability hate crime and crimes against disabled people, the CPS will work to embed the social model of disability and will provide training for prosecutors.

Hate Crime Awareness Week

Tracy Papiccio, CPS Senior Strategic Communications Advisor

We published our [Hate Crime report 2016/17](#) during National Hate Crime Awareness Week (NHCAW), which took place from 14 to 21 October.

The report highlighted that record numbers of tougher hate crime sentences are being passed by the courts after applications made by the CPS.

We supported NHCAW on social media including joining the launch day 'thunderclap' on [Twitter](#) and producing a 'quoteagram' with the event's founder Mark Healey. We used the week to encourage people to report hate crime and explain what the CPS does about it, using our campaign hashtag #hatecrimematters and new animated infographics.

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**" #NHCAW is a week to
remember those we have lost,
and those who need our ongoing
support – we stand together to
say no to all forms of hate crime
in our communities. "**

Mark Healey, Founder of @NationalHCAW



Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity training package for prosecutors

Claire Pickard, CPS Legal Development Manager, Leadership and Development

Leadership & Development and HQ Operations have been involved in developing a classroom course on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SO & GI) hate crime. This course is part of the CPS' hate crime agenda, a key element of the CPS' Legal

Development Programme and CPS 2020, and follows on from the two previous hate crime courses.

SO & GI are two umbrella terms that relate to how people identify themselves. Each person has both a sexual orientation and a gender identity.

We focused particularly on:

- raising prosecutors' understanding of how individuals self-identify with regard to their SO & GI, and thus improving prosecutors' confidence in communicating sensitively with individuals from the various communities;
- how to support victims and witnesses from these communities (for example, relevant special measures, strategies to prevent them from being 'outed' during the court process, and avoiding myths and stereotypes); and
- analysis of s.146 CJA 2003 (sentence uplift).

It was great to work with Stonewall and Galop, two organisations that represent individuals from the LGBT communities, while creating the training. They provided significant insights into the current issues that their communities encounter, and the case studies are deliberately designed to reflect some themes that commonly arise in this type of hate crime.

There is also a DVD to be played, in which representatives from Stonewall and Galop provide detail about the ways in which people self-identify, the barriers to justice that people from the LGBT communities may encounter, and how prosecutors can improve the court process for victims and witnesses.

I hope you enjoy the course and find it helpful in your work.

Stonewall and Galop said of the training:

"While we have made significant progress towards equality in recent years, we know that LGBT people are continuing to face rising levels of hate crime, abuse and violence. That's why, alongside Galop, Stonewall was delighted to support the CPS in developing a training package to help improve prosecutors' confidence to identify and handle cases of homophobic, biphobic and transphobic hate crime. Proactive work like this is crucial to help increase victim confidence and will also send a powerful signal that hostility based on sexual orientation and gender identity is taken very seriously"

Tom Morrison, Policy Officer, Stonewall

"This is a fantastic initiative and we were very pleased to work with the CPS on it. Training to understand the complexity of need surrounding those impacted by homophobia, biphobia and transphobia is a key part of responding appropriately, so the CPS warrants praise for investing in this programme"

Nick Antjoulle, Head of Hate Crime Services, Galop

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No2H8 Crime Awards

Alison Plant, CPS Policy Advisor

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The No2H8 Crime Awards 2017 were held on 10 October to honour those who tackle hatred, intolerance and prejudice nationwide, those who work tirelessly to support victims and witnesses and those who promote cohesion, challenging all forms of hate.

The evening was a real celebration of those who stand up against hate and the value of partnership working.

The evening was hosted by Adrian Chiles and saw an impressive lineup of speakers including Fiyaz Mughal OBE founder of the awards and Director of Faith Matters, Brendan Cox of the Jo Cox Foundation and Baljit Ubhey, Director of Prosecution Policy and Inclusion at the CPS.

The Public Upstander Award was presented to Dr Nasser Kurdy who was stabbed on his way to a mosque in a religiously aggravated hate crime. Dr Kurdy's acceptance speech was inspirational and truly exemplified the message of the No2H8 awards; a message of standing up, not standing back. Dr Kurdy said:

'I forgave because that's what's in my heart. My wife forgave. My children forgave. My community forgave...hate does not rise in a vacuum. I'm not going to be indifferent anymore.'

The CPS sponsored the special award for 'Supporting Victims, Reporting Hate Crime' which was presented by Baljit Ubhey. The nominations were submitted by CPS employees who have seen first-hand the dedication of community groups, campaigners and representatives to tackle hatred and to work with the CPS to improve the Criminal Justice process for victims and witnesses.

The winner of the award was Emma Roebuck (pictured right) who has worked for many years supporting members of the LGBTQI communities in County Durham and Darlington as well as working with Criminal Justice Agencies to raise awareness of homophobia and transphobia and the impact of hate crime on LGBTQI individuals. Emma was nominated by Caroline Airs (pictured left) the Inclusion and Community Engagement Manager (ICEM) for CPS North East. Emma said:



"Being nominated and shortlisted for this award was a genuine surprise to me. I was stunned to receive the award against worthy fellow shortlisted groups. It shows that in

the 15 years or more that I have worked with the CPS they have moved significantly from being a distant anonymous organisation to being one that victims and witnesses can recognise as being something that works for genuine justice. I count myself as fortunate being a small part of that journey."

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Islamophobic Hate Crime against Non-Muslim British Men

Dr Imran Awan and Dr Irene Zempi

According to new figures released by the Home Office, there has been a [29% rise](#) in recorded hate crimes in the UK in the past year, which also showed a spike in offences following the EU referendum. The consequences of hate crime are widespread. While Muslims in Britain are increasingly subject to [Islamophobia](#), some non-Muslims are also being targeted because they are perceived to be Muslim.

As part of hate crime awareness week, we presented new research to the All-Party Parliamentary Group on British Muslims and looked at the experiences of non-Muslim men who reported being the target of Islamophobic hate crime. We interviewed 20 non-Muslim men of different ages, race and religion, based in the UK. Our group included Sikhs, Christians, Hindus and atheists. Although their experiences were all different, they believed that their skin colour, their beard or turban meant that they were perceived to be Muslim – and targeted for it.

Our findings backed up our previous research showing that a spike in [hate crime](#) is often triggered by a particular event. The men we interviewed, whose names we have anonymised here to protect their identities, described how they felt "vulnerable" and "isolated" after the EU referendum. Vinesh, a 32-year old, Indian British Hindu, told us: "People have been calling me names on Twitter. I have also been threatened on Facebook like 'Today is the day we get rid of the likes of you!' I feared for my safety when I read this".

Many of those we interviewed reported that they suffered anxiety, depression, physical illness, loss of income and employment as a result of being targeted. Such feelings of insecurity and isolation were exacerbated by the fact that these hate incidents usually took place in public places in front of passers-by who didn't intervene to help.

The men we interviewed said they wanted much more public awareness about hate crimes and better police recording of these kinds of offences. They also called for training for bystanders and people such as teachers who may need to deal with more of these situations. They also thought that an app, through which all types of hate crime could be reported in real time, could offer support for victims.

No Space for Hate

Adrian Jones, Policy Officer, national Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups

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On 15 September this year our “No Space for Hate” programme, which aimed to bring together ethnic and faith communities in the West Midlands, culminated in an event focusing on hate crime and what we as citizens and community members can do to combat it in order to produce communities that are safer, more integrated and better for all those living in them. While we (National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups) are a Gypsy, Roma, Traveller-led organisation this event was for ALL communities as hate crime isn’t restricted by ethnic boundaries.

The event took the form of a hate crime “journey”, from identifying what exactly “hate crime” is and what forms it can take, the importance of good community relations for all, how to report hate crime, the support that is available for victims, legal actions that can be taken against perpetrators and how communities can work together to stop hate crime.

Lack of reporting of hate crime can be a particular problem. For example, data from GATE [Gypsy and Traveller Empowerment] Herts and the Report Racism GRT website (about which more below) shows that 92 of the 117 (79%) people reporting a hate crime on the website had not reported the incident to the Police. This reluctance to report via “official” channels can have a number of causes, including:

- Hate crime can be “normalised” – people can become so used to it happening that it becomes the norm, just part of everyday life. More than a quarter of those reporting a hate crime to the Report Racism GRT website hadn’t reported it to the Police because the “incident is too common an occurrence to report”
- Communities can lack trust in the “authorities” and therefore be concerned with what might happen to them if they report a hate crime– this could be because of past experiences of dealing with (for example) the Police, either in their country of origin, if they are from another country, or in the UK
- Communities can feel that there is no sense in reporting hate crime as nothing will be done about it – this was the case with more than a third of those reporting a hate crime on the Report Racism GRT website
- People can feel that there might be reprisals from the perpetrator
- People can feel ashamed or embarrassed about reporting an incident
- People can simply not know how to report a hate crime

Lack of reporting has the effect of making hate crime against some communities less visible in terms of its appearing in official figures. It isn’t the case that these communities aren’t experiencing hate crime but rather that they don’t report it when it happens. Indeed, I was told by a Police Officer in Cleveland that they are sure that the Gypsy/Traveller community experiences hate crime although this doesn’t appear in their hate crime statistics as no one ever reports it to them.

What then can be done to improve this situation?

- Using local community organisations as “third party reporting centres” (TPRC) is one strategy that has had some success. The limitations of this method are that where people live in isolation i.e. there are few members of their community in their area, which can make them more likely to be the victim of a hate crime, they are less likely to have a TPRC to which they can turn.
- The True Vision website enables people to report hate crime online, as well as detailing other ways of reporting. While it’s a good initiative it too has some limitations. For example, the on-line reporting element is hard to negotiate if you have limited literacy, limited command of English and/or limited experience of navigating websites. Also, as an “Official” website there can be concerns, as above, regarding what will be done with the data.
- Community-based websites (such as GATE Herts’s “Report Racism, Gypsy, Roma, Traveller” - <http://reportracismgrt.com/>) can play a vital role in encouraging victims to come forward. They have the advantage of being community-based, well-known and well-publicised through the community, designed for the relevant community e.g. use of community language/s and seen as being independent of official bodies

In summary, there is no single magic solution to encourage people to report hate crime. Rather, there are a range of approaches that can be used. If, however, we are to get a more accurate picture of the extent of hate crime affecting any specific community there is a need for some form of collation of the results from the various reporting mechanisms. At the moment this doesn’t appear to be happening. This is something that needs to be addressed.

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The Independent Advisory Group (IAG) on hate crime

Mike Ainsworth, Chair of the Government's IAG on Hate Crime

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The Government's Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime came into being in 2007 following the publication of Gus John's report "Race for Justice" which reported critically on the handling and prosecution of Hate Crimes by the Crown Prosecution Service and other criminal justice agencies. The group is comprised of advocates, academics, and victims of Hate Crime. It is self-selecting and subjects itself to periodic reviews where each member must apply for re-selection to ensure it retains its independence and relevance. Key to membership of the group is a commitment to opposing all forms of Hate Crime and Hate Speech and a willingness to work collaboratively to find solutions.

The primary function of the group is to advise Ministers from all Government departments on strategies to reduce the incidence of Hate Crime. Whilst the level of influence across Government is variable and we are not in the position to instruct Ministers how to behave they do commit to hearing our views prior to making policy decisions. On a practical level we sit on a Strategy Board which has oversight of the Government's Hate Crime Action Plan with a responsibility to hold departments to account when they fail to meet their agreed outcomes. We are apolitical and have worked alongside Ministers from all main political parties.

The group has many concerns but as chair I'd say the key priorities are:

Moral leadership: the unprecedented rise in Hate Crime following the referendum vote was clearly exacerbated by poor moral leadership from some political figures. Similarly, we know that effective moral leadership, such as that shown by Ian Hopkins the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester following the Manchester Arena attack can be critical in limiting the increase in Hate Crime.

Education: we continue to push for better training for teachers, to ensure they are equipped to deal with Hate Speech, Hate Crimes, and Hate Incidents in the classroom

Work with perpetrators: despite many excellent programmes being available their use is patchy at best. Given the way that many hate offenders escalate their offending behaviour, a lack of effective treatment programmes is both costly and dangerous

Mainstream media: unlike most social media companies who are now working to develop 'Community Guidelines', the Society of Editors still defends the rights of the print media to publish hateful material which causes hostility to groups and communities.

Whilst the challenges remain ever present and the stakes have never been higher, I remain optimistic. The UK has the most effective approach to Hate Crime anywhere in the world. I believe the IAG plays an important role in that process and I am delighted that in November a new national youth IAG holds its first meeting to ensure that young victims and activists are also involved in finding solutions.

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Hate Crime Coordinators event

Alison Plant, CPS Policy Advisor

On 17 November, CPS Hate Crime Coordinators (HCCs) and Inclusion and Community Engagement Managers (ICEMs) from across the country met in London for the bi-annual Hate Crime Coordinator Network Meeting.

These events provide an opportunity for Area experts to get together, problem solve and share best practice.

Speakers are also invited to attend the event to talk about their work on hate crime. At this event the speakers were:

- Richard Jones, CPS Chief Press Officer - Richard talked about the recent [#HateCrimeMatters](#) campaign which was launched in August to coincide with the publication of the CPS hate crime public statements. This gave HCCs and ICEMs the opportunity to talk about what worked well and also Area engagement with national campaigns.
- Gwanwyn Mason from the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) – Gwanwyn gave a presentation and answered questions from the HCCs and ICEMs on the MOPAC online Hate Crime Hub and how this operates in London supporting victims and witnesses of online hate crime and bringing offenders to justice. For more information, [visit the MOPAC website](#).
- Dr Jenny Paterson from the University of Sussex – Dr Paterson gave a presentation on the findings from her research in to the indirect impacts of hate crime offences and attitudes towards the Criminal Justice System.
- Lionel Idan, Deputy Chief Crown Prosecutor from CPS West Midlands – Lionel spoke about his Area's notable successes in hate crime prosecutions and community engagement.

I would like to thank the HCCs and ICEMs for attending the event as well as the external speakers for giving their time and creating such engaging discussion.

Acid and other corrosive substance attacks

Kirsten Foster, CPS Senior Policy Advisor, Prosecution Policy and Inclusion unit

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The rise in the number of acid and other corrosive substance attacks has received extensive reporting by the media. Many of the reports, particularly those on social media, have drawn a link between acid attacks and hate crime.

On 16 July 2017, the Home Secretary announced a government strategy and action plan to tackle acid attacks. The action plan identifies that the CPS will review its guidance to ensure it makes clear that acid and other corrosive substances can be classed as dangerous weapons, and what is required to prove intent.

On 4 August 2017, the CPS issued [interim guidance about acid and other corrosive substance attacks](#). The interim guidance should be applied with immediate effect and pending the publication of refreshed guidance about Offensive Weapons, Knives, Bladed and Pointed Articles.

The interim guidance identifies that acid and other corrosive substances may be used as weapons to attack victims. The substances may be used in connection with hate crime, as well as so-called honour based violence, domestic abuse, and by gangs in retribution.

Acid and other corrosive substances are becoming preferred weapons of offenders carrying out activity, due to it being easy to obtain, cheap and difficult to trace back to the perpetrator.

Acid and corrosive substance attacks have a devastating effect on victims, and when thrown on to the victim's body cause the skin and flesh to melt, sometimes exposing and dissolving the bones below. The long-term consequences of the attacks may include blindness, permanent scarring of the face and body and social and psychological difficulties.

The interim guidance identifies a number of compelling public interest factors in favour of a prosecution, including that a conviction is likely to result in a significant sentence. The interim guidance also lists appropriate charges, and sets out useful case law on offensive weapons and section 29 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861.

The police are required to ask for a [Victim Personal Statement](#) in all cases involving an acid or corrosive substances attack. The police are also encouraged to prepare a [Community Impact Statement](#) in all such cases, in order to inform how the attacks affect communities.

Prosecutors have been reminded to apply for [special measures](#) in appropriate cases involving acid attacks.

Updates and Useful Info

Alison Plant, CPS Policy Advisor

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National online hate crime hub

On 8 October, the Home Secretary announced a new national hub to tackle the emerging threat of online hate crime. The hub, run by police officers for the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC), will work to ensure online cases are managed effectively and efficiently. For more information, [please see the Home Office press release on its website](#).

Home Office Hate Crime Data

On 17 October, the Home Office published their 2016/17 data on hate crime. This can be found [here](#).

Lammy Review

The Lammy Review, chaired by David Lammy MP, is an independent review of the treatment of, and outcomes for, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) individuals in the Criminal Justice System (CJS). The final report of the Lammy Review was published in September and can be found [here](#).

Stonewall Report – LGBT in Britain: Hate Crime and Discrimination

Stonewall has published its state of the nation report which can be found on its website [here](#). The report reveals the high levels of hate crime and discrimination LGBT people face on a daily basis.

Galop Online Hate Crime Report

Galop has published its report on online hate crime which can be found on its website [here](#). The report presents evidence about the scale and nature of online hate crime and hate speech against LGBT+ people in the UK.

Tell MAMA 2016 Annual Report

Tell MAMA has published its 2016 Annual Report which can be found on its website [here](#). Key findings include a 47% increase in the number of street based incidents across the country in 2016, up from 437 the previous year.

Tackling inequalities faced by Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities

The Women and Equalities committee is continuing its inquiry from the previous Parliament on tackling inequalities faced by Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities. More information about the inquiry can be found on [the committee website](#).

We welcome your input so if you would like to contribute to the Hate Crime Newsletter or have comments on this or any other issue, please email:

HateCrime.Policy@cps.gsi.gov.uk