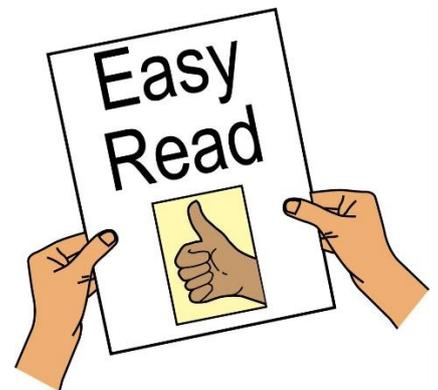
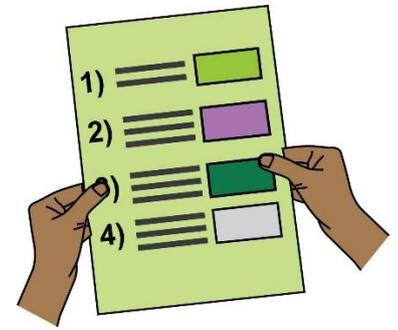


Disability Hate Crime Data Project

The First Six Months
Easy Read





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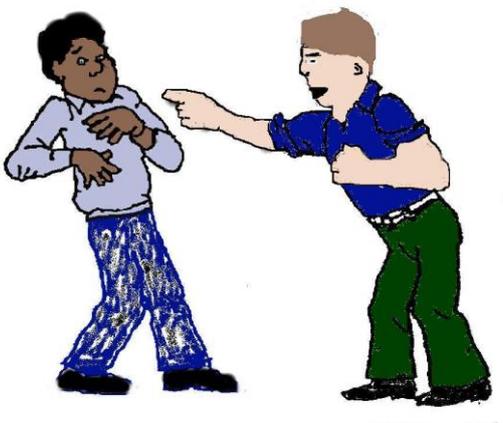
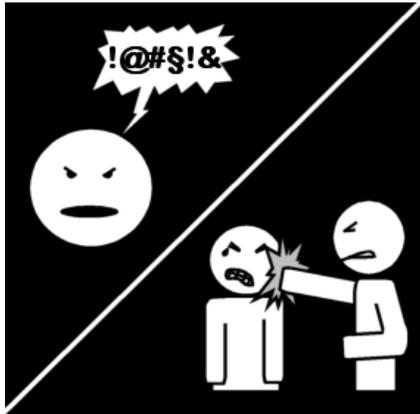
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What are disability hate crimes?



Disability hate crimes are when someone carries out a crime against a Disabled person because they are Disabled.

They pick that person to harm because they are disabled.

Even though they are called hate crimes, the crime isn't always about hatred. What makes it a hate crime is that the person doing the crime **targeted** the person because of their **identity**.

Hate crimes can be any kind of crime.

Someone can be the victim of more than one type of hate crimes.

Someone could commit a hate crime because of their **prejudices** about the person being Black **and** disabled. This would be a racist hate crime and a disability hate crime.



Prejudice – Having ideas and thoughts about people just because they are part of a group of people. For example, thinking that because someone is Disabled, they must have a carer, or that they cannot work.

It is also when someone judges someone without knowing them.



Targeted – When someone focuses on something or someone. In hate crime, we mean that the person doing the crime chose someone and focused on them for the crime.



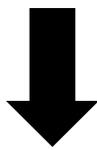
Identity – The parts of who we are that make up our whole person.

This can be things like race, ethnicity, culture, disability, gender, and sexuality.

It can also be things like being a fan of Marvel, or sewing, or playing guitar.

Cases and People

Information about the Cases



5 Deaf and Disabled Peoples' Organisations (also called DDPOs for short) gave Inclusion London information about disability hate crime.

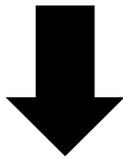
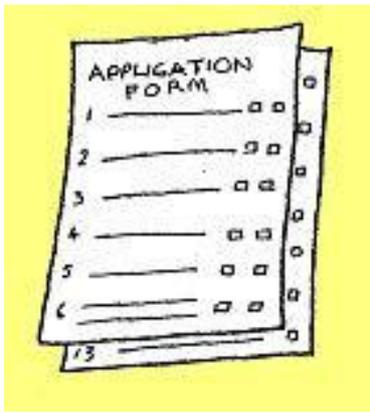
Inclusion London looked for patterns in this information and wrote about those patterns in this report. This is called **data analysis**.

These are **early findings** because this is about information from the first **six months** of collecting information.

Between July 2021 and December 2021, the 5 DDPOs worked on 59 new **cases** about disability hate crime.

A **case** is when a someone tells the DDPO that a hate crime has happened and the DDPO supports them. One person might have more than one case.





29 people went to the DDPOs for help by themselves. The police referred 20 people. Other organisations referred 10 people.

Referred means that someone thinks another organisation or service might help a person, so they send over their information.

The 5 DDPOs were already supporting 20 people from before July 2021.

This means the 5 DDPOs were working on 79 cases of disability hate crime between July and December 2021.

Information about the Hate Crimes



The law says there are 5 types of hate crime. These are:

- Racist Hate Crimes
- Faith Hate Crimes
- Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes
- Transgender Hate Crimes
- Disability Hate Crimes



Some people say the law is missing hate crimes because it only counts these 5.

Inclusion London are collecting a lot of information about disability hate crime.



They are collecting some information about racist, faith, sexual orientation, and transgender hate crime.

They also ask about **misogynistic hate crimes** (crimes against women and girls because they are female) and **ageist hate crimes** (crimes against people because of their age).



Out of the 59 disability hate crimes: 9 were also racist hate crimes, 2 were also ageist hate crimes, and 1 was also a sexual orientation hate crime.

Information about the victims



Not everyone wants to tell their advocate about their identities.

This means that the numbers in this part may not add up to the total number of cases.

Disability/Impairment

40 victims were physically disabled

17 had mental health distress or trauma

17 had a learning disability

11 had chronic health conditions

8 were neurodivergent

2 had sensory disabilities

1 had a cognitive disability

1 was Deaf

1 was deafened/hard of hearing

1 had another condition/impairment/disability



Age

2 victims were under 18 years old

57 were between 18 and 65 years old

10 were over 65 years old



Race

36 victims were white

5 were Black

6 were Asian

1 was mixed race

Ethnicity

32 victims were British

6 were African

2 were Bangladeshi

1 was Indian

1 was Irish

1 was Pakistani

Sex and Gender Identity

32 victims were cis women

22 victims were cis men

Sexual Orientation

38 victims were straight

1 was gay



Police Involvement



The police **referred** 20 people to the DDPOs.

5 more reported their crimes to the police after talking to the DDPO staff. 25 people in total reported their disability hate crimes to the police.

The other 34 did not want to report the hate crimes to the police. They had many reasons for this.



When you report a crime, often **evidence** is needed for anything to be done.

Evidence is proof that it happened. This could be a video from a camera, injuries on a person, damage to a home, or another person who saw what happened. It could be other things as well.



Many hate crimes happen at a person's home, so there is not always a lot of evidence. When there is not a lot of evidence, the police may say there is nothing they can do.

This means that people don't want to report hate crimes because they already know the police will say there is not enough evidence.

The next two biggest reasons for not reporting to the police were:

- I want someone to talk to who won't make me go to the police.
- The police did not believe me before.

Other reasons were:

- I don't trust the police.
- I am scared of authorities (authorities are organisations with power over people)
- I just want the hate crime to stop

Case Studies about Police Involvement



Counter Claims

Some people reported disability hate crimes to the police. When the police spoke to the person committing the crime, that person said, “I wasn’t doing anything, they were committing a hate crime against me!”

This is called a **counter-claim**.

DDPOs have told Inclusion London that they see many counter-claims and it makes reporting hate crimes difficult.

The police will say there is no evidence that any crimes took place at all, then stop investigating.

Maybe some people know if they make a counter-claim, the police will stop investigating.

Police meetings are stressful

DDPOs told Inclusion London that often the police do not know how to talk to Disabled people.



Sometimes, the police do not try to find out what support someone needs.

When this happens, meetings with the police are stressful. This can cause mental health distress or even health problems.

One person had seizures because meetings with the police were so stressful. They were taken to hospital by ambulance after two meetings with the police.

The Support DDPOs Offer



Every person who went to a DDPO about a disability hate crime had support for housing, finances or safeguarding.

Most people also wanted emotional support, like counselling and reassurance.

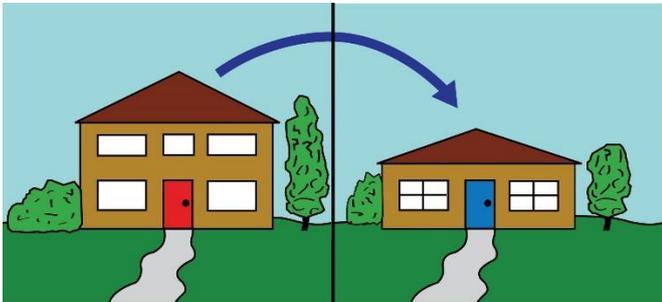
40 people wanted help about the crime itself.

DDPOs helped people with disability hate crimes for many months.

From October to December, as well as working with 26 new people, DDPOs kept working with 23 people from earlier in the year.

Since DDPO staff work with people for a long time, the time and money they are given to do this work is often not enough.

Case Studies about DDPO Support



Sometimes people think hate crime support is all about working with the police or the courts. This is not true.

Camden Disability Action, Merton CIL, and Real all helped people with housing after hate crimes.

It isn't fair that victims of hate crime often have to move house because that is the only way to get away from the person hurting them.

Sometimes victims want to move house, though.

One person didn't want to stay in the flat where she had been the victim of hate crimes because it made her **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder** worse. She wanted to move to a new home so she could be away from all the memories of how she had been hurt.

Camden Disability Action helped her in meetings and supported her to move to a new home.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is a mental health condition that can happen when someone is put under a lot of stress and trauma for a long time.



Breaking out of the Bubble helped someone by going into the community and finding peer and community support.

This made it harder for people to commit hate crimes against the person, because other people knew what was happening and could help.



Real helped someone learn how to change settings when they went online, to help keep them safe from people sending hateful messages online.

Merton CIL helped people who had lost their confidence in making decisions. They gave them emotional support and slowly helped them make decisions by themselves again.

Information about the Hate Crimes



Not everyone gave the DDPOs all the information about their hate crime. So, the numbers here may not add up to the same as all the hate crimes.

More than half the hate crimes happened at the victim's home.

1 out of every 7 hate crimes happened in the street.

People usually feel safe at home. So many disability hate crimes happen at people's houses, it makes it very hard for the victims to feel safe anywhere.

Nearly half of the people doing the crimes were neighbours of the victim.

A quarter of the people doing the crimes were strangers who weren't at work at the time.



1 out of 3 hate crimes had verbal abuse.

1 out of 4 was harassment that went on for a long time.

1 in 10 were violent.

Professor Catherine Donovan and Professor Stephen Macdonald have also done work about how neighbours commit hate crimes against Disabled people.

They also looked at hate crimes against other people. They have done a lot of work about something they call “hate relationships”.

They also found that the police often did not do anything about the person committing the crime. Sometimes they said it was not a crime at all.

Some important things from the information



Inclusion London found that there are lots of people who are victims of hate crime that the police do not know about.

Many hate crimes against Disabled people are happening at disabled people's houses and are being committed by neighbours. These hate crimes go on for a long time.

This is worrying, because the Disabled person can never get away from the hate crimes and they cannot feel safe at home.

This can make people unwell and cause them a lot of stress.

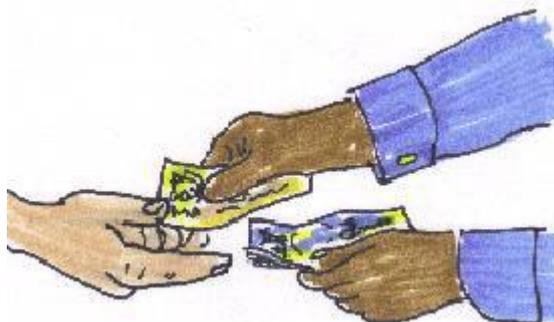
Hate crime work takes a long time. DDPO staff work with victim for many months to get them the help they need.

DDPOs are not given enough money to do this work, which makes their job hard.

Talking to the police and other organisations who should help victims can be stressful.

Sometimes, they make the victim feel even worse.

Work in the future



More DDPOs will give Inclusion London information in the next year.

Inclusion London will pay them some money for the work they do giving them this information.

Inclusion London will look for more patterns in this information and write another report about what they find.

They will use what they find to help DDPOs to help more hate crime victims.

DDPOs who want to send Inclusion London information can e-mail Lara at:

Lara.conner@inclusionlondon.org.uk

Or they can ask for a meeting with Inclusion London's Disability Hate Crime team to learn more.

Thank you to...

These DDPOs gave Inclusion London information. Without them, there would not be a report. So, a big thank you to these 5 DDPOs.

Real Tower Hamlets

Merton CIL

Breaking out of the Bubble

Camden Disability Action

DeafPlus

