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6. Who are we still missing?
7. Things we can take away.

Encourage you to respond to the data and research in the chat.
Time will be given at the end for questions.



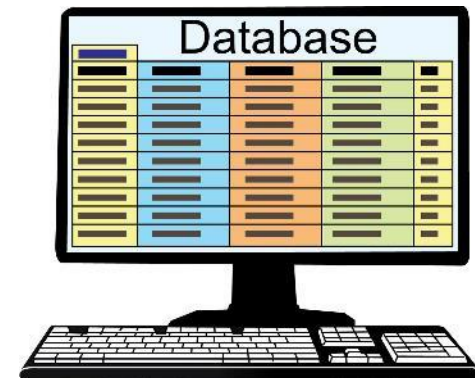
Content Warning



Topics may cause distress, though specifics have been left out.

Includes non-detailed references to: death, murder, suicide, abuse, discrimination, and ongoing harm committed against disabled people.

The DDPO Disability Hate Crime Data



The DDPO Disability Hate Crime Data

Data given by 5 DDPOs about the hate crime cases they have supported in 2021.

Filled in on an online form.

We give the DDPO staff training.

Updates are every quarter.



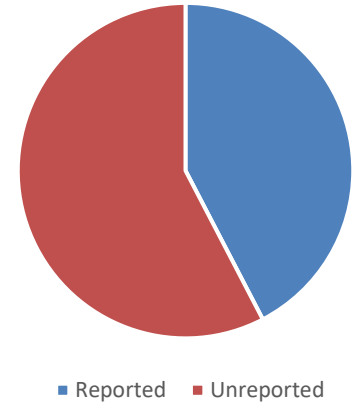
<https://form.jotform.com/laraconner/data-collator>

The DDPO Disability Hate Crime Data

Reported vs Unreported

Early Findings:

59 disability hate crimes reported by **5 DDPOs** Between **July and December 2021**. This is equal to **18%** of the entire Met Police's figures in same time.



More than half receiving support for disability hate crime **did not want the police involved.**

1 in every 6 disability hate crime was also a racist hate crime. Ageism and Homophobia were also reported.

The DDPO Disability Hate Crime Data

If the unreported hate crimes were added to the official reports, it would increase from **335** to **369**. This is an increase of **10%** on official figures from just **5 DDPOs**.

Up to **8%** of the Metropolitan Police recorded disability hate crimes were supported by 3 DDPOs.

Hate crime advocacy is **long-term and time intensive**. In October - December, the DDPOs had **26 new cases** and were still working with **24 clients** from earlier quarters.

The DDPO Disability Hate Crime Data

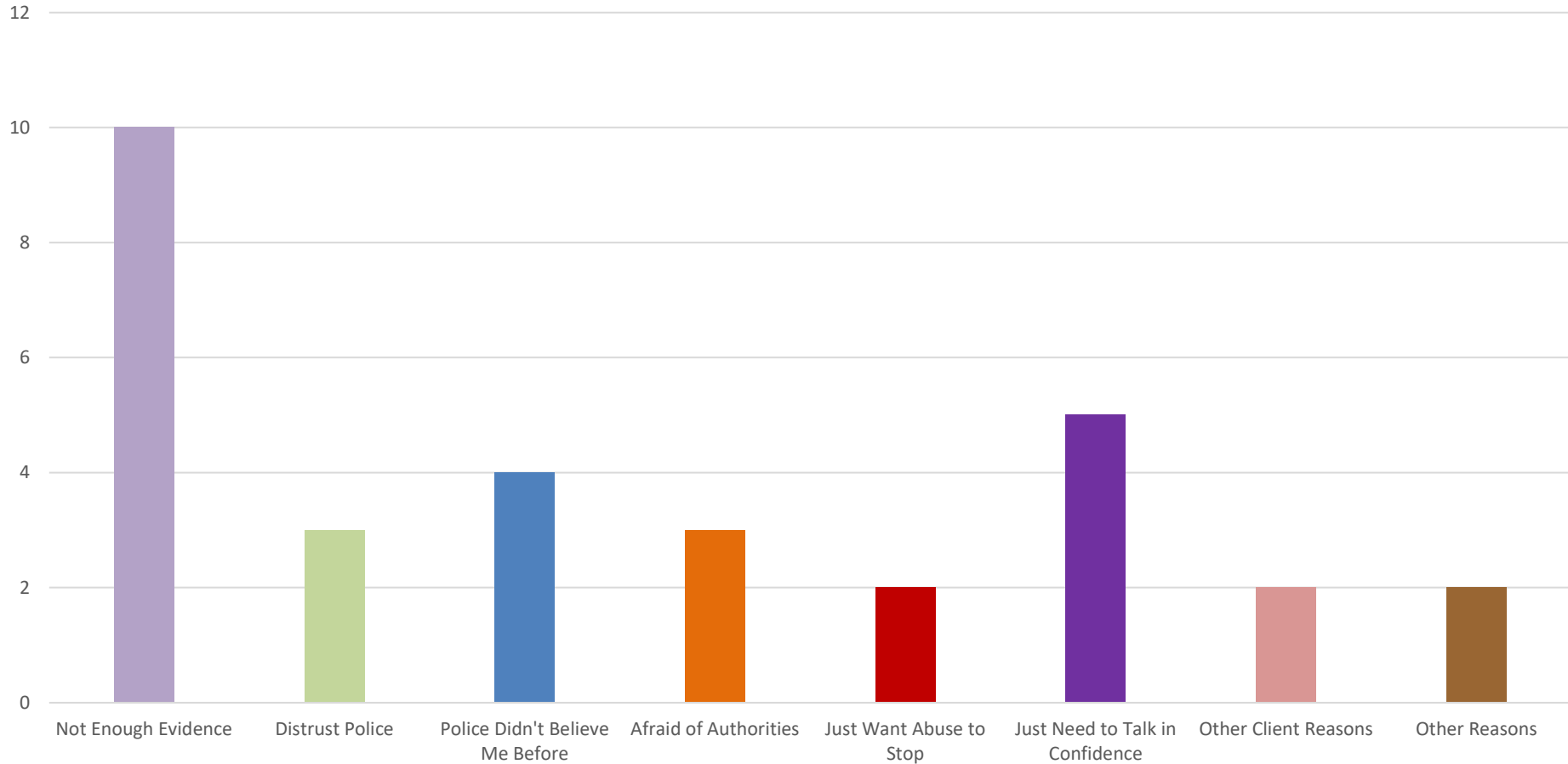
Over **half** of the hate crimes happened in or at the individual's home. **1 in 7** were in the street.

1 in 4 involved ongoing harassment. **1 in 10** were physically violent.

Just under half were carried out by a neighbour. **1 in 4** were strangers in non-professional roles. **1 in 10** were professionals, working at the time.

The DDPO Disability Hate Crime Data

Reasons for Not Reporting to the Police



Hate Relationships and Disability

Hate Relationships

Professor Catherine Donovan and her colleagues at Durham University worked with Connected Voices advocacy to explore “hate relationships”.

Hate relationships are similar to domestic violence and coercive control.

There is ongoing, repeating harm carried out by someone who lives close to the victim. It has a huge impact on mental, emotional, and physical health.

The harm is often called 'low level' by police and doesn't meet the criteria for a crime. So, they're rarely counted among any “official” hate crime statistics.

Clip from Video

The full video has three case studies on hate relationships.

The one we will use today is Martha's. It talks about homophobic and disability hate crime. Note, the disability hate crime is rarely brought up by the professionals or Martha herself.

There are images in the background of the video, mostly drawings of the events discussed. There is some text that is not spoken out loud, I will talk about these in the two slides after the video.

Hate Relationships

- There is long-term and constant sense of fear that causes victims to become isolated and alone.
- The (in)actions of key help-providers make the situations even worse.
- Victims often do not want people prosecuted or charged. They just want the harm to stop.
- Escape by moving house is one of the main forms of solving the problem. This puts the burden on victims, instead of finding community-based solutions or the burden being on the person causing the harm.

Hate Relationships

Donovan et al. (2021) also found that in recorded instances of hate relationships:

- **1 in 5** were both racist and anti-faith hate
- **1 in 6** were both racist and sexual orientation hate
- **1 in 5.5** were both racist and ableist hate

Also, when the researchers spoke to the victims, they found that if the victims' views had been accurately recorded by the police; **2 in 3 incidents** involved both disability and another protected characteristic.

News Archives and Crimes Against Disabled People



News Archives: Crimes against Disabled People

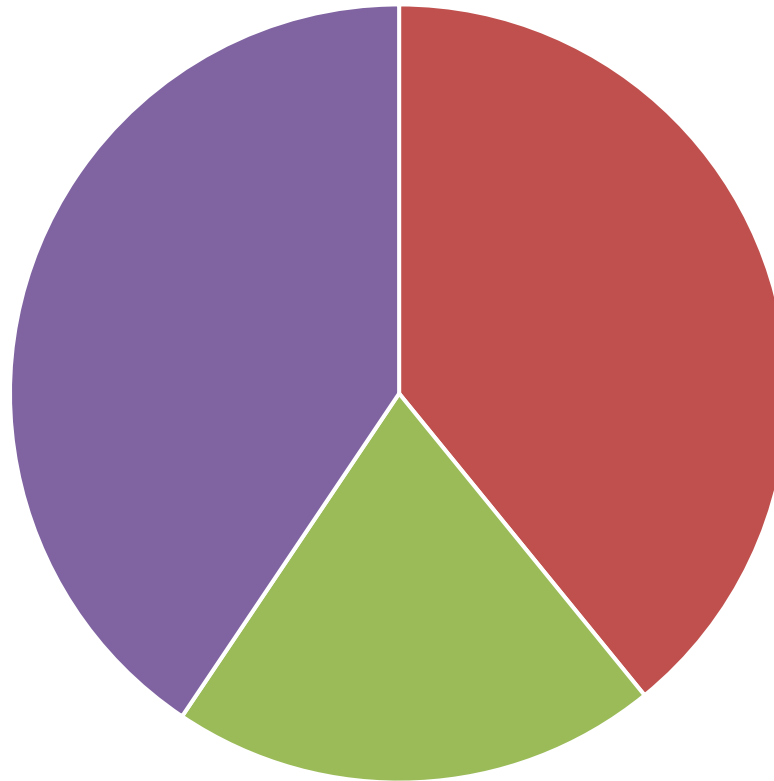
An archive of crimes against Disabled people reported in the news throughout the UK. Looking at the patterns in news reports and the crimes.

Some of the main findings so far:

- Over a third of crimes located had minimal coverage (less than 5 articles found).
- Two thirds of the crimes had more than one person committing the crime.
- Only 4 cases had hate crime uplifts, though over half of the cases were charged and convicted.

News Archives: Crimes against Disabled People

Media Coverage of Crimes



■ None (Didn't Make Official News) ■ Minimal (Less than 5 articles) ■ Moderate (5-10 articles) ■ Significant (10+ articles)

News Archives: Crimes against Disabled People

In 1 in 5 cases, the person who carried out the crime was not found.

In 1 in 6 of the cases where a person was identified as committing the crime, there was no legal action taken against them. This included crimes such as harassment, robbery, assault, and murder.

There are multiple instances where the perpetrator's responsibility was down-played not just by their lawyer, but by the judge.

Safeguarding and Serious Adult Reviews



NHS Safeguarding Data

Discriminatory Abuse

Between 2017 and 2021, there were 430 records of discriminatory abuse.

This will not all be disability hate crime; but, because of what adult safeguarding is, many individuals **will** be disabled.

Some comparisons of boroughs suggests possible missed identity-based harm or hate crimes.

For example, in 2019-20, Kingston-upon-Thames reported 20 instances of discriminatory abuse, and only 6 disability hate crimes recorded by the police.

Serious Adult Reviews

Upcoming on NHS Digital is a Safeguarding case review tracker, which will be another source of data.

For now, reviewing individual boroughs has been the main approach to uncovering hidden hate.

So far, there are 3 cases where there was evidence in the report of identity-based harm/hate crimes, and 7 cases where a mix of identity-based harm and systemic devaluation of disabled life was involved.

Serious Adult Reviews

One elderly disabled woman was kept in terrible conditions, and both abused and neglected by her family. They considered her a "nuisance" because of her support needs. Eventually, this long-term neglect directly caused her death.

There were multiple cases where disabled homeless people were victims of repeated hate crimes from members of the public. One of these cases resulted in the victim's suicide and others contributed to their death through injury.

Independent Office of Police Conduct



IOPC Investigations

To date, 29 IOPC investigations where victims were identified as disabled have been reviewed.

Black men diagnosed with schizophrenia, psychosis or mental distress, were harmed or killed in 7 out of the 29 cases.

People with mental distress and trauma were victims of failures in response time or missing persons' searches in 5 out of the 29 cases.

There were 5 investigations of the sexual exploitation of disabled women, which involved at least 11 victims.

‘Learning the Lessons’ Bulletins

Multiple incidents used as “opportunities to improve” involving disabled people:

Officers decided since a 15-year-old boy had "learning difficulties" they wouldn't be able to communicate with him; so, they restrained him, and strip searched him.

Even though an autistic man's mother specifically stated that officers 'had a responsibility to treat her son as needing an appropriate adult' due to his support needs, she was told that since he was 18, that wouldn't happen.



Who is Being Missed?

Who is being missed?

Almost every intersection of identity: A lot of data and many reports do not look at intersectionality, some identities aren't recorded at all.

The official hate crime data doesn't show us how many experienced multiple types hate crimes in one crime.

The data on hidden hate is even less likely to have this information.

Who is being missed?

Some groups of disabled people are even less likely than others to be represented in data from the sets I've looked at so far.

Homeless Deaf and Disabled people.

Institutionalised Deaf and Disabled people.

Non-speaking Deaf and Disabled people.

Trans and Non-Binary Deaf and Disabled people.

Deaf and Disabled Travellers.

Thoughts to Take Away



Data Being Useful

Data is most valuable if it is useful.

The findings from the DDPO Data Project provide an initial evidence base for:

- How time intensive hate crime advocacy is.
- Some early data on intersectional disability hate crimes.
- The benefits of community engagement and the need for funders to provide funding to encourage this.
- An overall picture of a quarter of reported disability hate crimes involving long-term harassment, most often by neighbours, at the victim's home.

Think about who we are missing

Many hate crimes and acts of identity-based harm involve multiply marginalised people.

Dividing up identity in the way funding and campaigning so often prioritises only hurts those with multiple marginalised identities.

Unless there is a perfect organisation, there are Disabled people being missed out. Thinking about who is being missed and what work we can do to change this is important.

Community

Community has come up many times in all areas I've researched. Yet, the importance of community engagement is rarely reflected in funding provided.

Some DDPOs were able to create solutions because of their ties to the community. Other disabled people received positive support from being involved in their community.

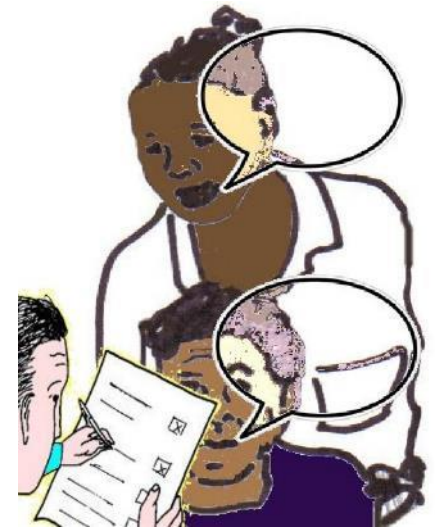
How can we work with DDPOs to support them to get the funding for community engagement as part of their work?

GET INVOLVED!

If interested and have hate crime work as part of your DDPO

Lara Conner, HC Data & Insight Officer

e-mail: lara.conner@inclusionlondon.org.uk



Louise Holden, HC Partnership Project Manager

e-mail: louise.holden@inclusionlondon.org.uk

Mob: 07741 733993

Any questions?

