

Hate Crime and Social Housing: Taking Stock, Taking Action

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I'll say it again. White Lives Don't Matter.

As white lives.

11:55 PM · 6/22/20 · [Twitter Web App](#)

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UK Government Hate Crime Strategy



Table 2.1: Hate crimes recorded by the police, by monitored strand^{1,2,3}, 2011/12 to 2019/20

Numbers and percentages								England and Wales, recorded crime		
Hate crime strand	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 ⁴	2017/18 ⁴	2018/19 ⁵	2019/20	% change 2018/19 to 2019/20
Race	32,969	33,116	34,874	39,666	45,440	58,294	64,829	72,041	76,070	6
Religion	1,438	1,421	2,067	3,006	3,962	5,184	7,103	7,203	6,822	-5
Sexual orientation	4,044	3,960	4,278	5,168	6,700	8,569	10,670	13,314	15,835	19
Disability	1,676	1,844	1,953	2,354	3,393	5,254	6,787	7,786	8,469	9
Transgender	296	352	538	572	820	1,195	1,615	2,183	2,540	16
Total number of motivating factors	40,423	40,693	43,710	50,766	60,315	78,496	91,004	102,527	109,736	7
Total number of offences	N/A	39,130	41,406	48,567	57,676	74,967	86,254	97,446	105,090	8

Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office

Appendix Table 2: Breakdown of recorded offence sub groupings by monitored hate crime strand^{1,2,3} 2019/20

<i>Numbers</i>	Monitored hate crime strand					England and Wales, recorded crime
	Race	Total Religion	Sexual orientation	Disability	Transgender	Total⁴
Violence against the person	26,439	2,477	7,169	4,404	1,349	41,838
<i>with injury</i>	4,724	292	1,368	625	216	7,225
<i>without injury</i>	10,929	868	2,192	1,057	317	15,363
<i>stalking and harassment</i>	10,786	1,317	3,609	2,722	816	19,250
Public order offences	43,691	3,286	7,526	2,999	975	58,477
Criminal damage and arson	3,669	851	536	441	94	5,591
Other notifiable offences	2,271	208	604	625	122	3,830
Total⁴	76,070	6,822	15,835	8,469	2,540	109,736

Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office

LOCATION/PLACE OF HATE CRIME

Evidence	Sample Size	Place based Experiences	Repeat victimisation	Identifiable perpetrator
All Wales Hate Crime Report, 2013	N = 1810	31.3% victimised in or immediately outside the home	37% of victims of household HC	43% knew their perpetrator Disabled 50% compared to 32% for religion
Leicester Hate Crime Project, 2014	N = 1421	32% victimised in, outside or near the home		33% knew their perpetrator
Demos, 2017	N = 6070	20% experienced in/near home 50% of disabled HC in/near home, 14.3% for religion		Of 21% where suspect known, 43% were neighbours. 45.7% disabled victims knew suspect, only 14.2% in religious HC

What we know and challenges

HATE RACISM
HATE DISCRIMINATION
HATE BULLYING
HATE HOMOPHOBIA
HATE DISABLISM

LET'S END HATE CRIME

Operational	Increased recording/reporting
	Under-reporting
	Resources and expectations
	Offline-online merger
	Care and burnout
Victims	Low victim satisfaction
	Impacts and psycho-social affects
	Repeat and secondary victimisation
	Availability of support services
Policy and law	Expansion of strands
	Review of the law
Societal	Community cohesion
	Equity, inclusion and representation

Continuing need for housing-specific responses

Victims	Access to urgent/immediate support/response
	Response from the victim's perspective
	Reduce repeat victimisation
	Signpost to support services/information
Agencies	Special measures in court for vulnerable victims
	Reduce secondary victimisation/increase accountability
	Evidence-led local approaches, partnership working
Communities	After-care and self-care
	Increase confidence and accountability in agencies
	Positive community relations
	Partnership role in education and prevention

LGBT*Q residents social housing experiences (N=260+)

LGBT*Q residents:

- don't believe they are listened to, taken seriously or treated equally.
- are hyper vigilant around their neighbourhood and home.
- 33% felt their neighbourhood not a safe place to live as an LGBT*Q person.
- 20% gay men modify their home if their landlord/repairs person visits to make their sexuality less visible.
- 33% felt their housing provider not able to deal effectively with harassment.
- 50% felt a they belonging to their neighbourhood, 25% reported feeling lonely.
- want their housing provider to be more proactive on inclusion and be openly supportive of LGBT*Q.

Source: No Place Like Home? University of Surrey, 2018



Care for the victim: reducing secondary victimisation

Competency	Actions
Supporting	Recognise/respond to every client as unique
Empathy	Listen. Believe. Re-assure
Communication	Verbal, non-verbal and written communication to meet different needs
Openness	Be honest, accessible, flexible
Non-judgemental	Limit your own world-views: focus on the story
Direction	Offer information, rights, signposting
Action	Co-produce solutions and next steps
Resolve	Strength to advocate, confidence with powerful agencies
Your responsibility	Commitment to anti-discrimination, inclusion and diversity

Self-Care

- Burnout and vicarious trauma
- Stress management and supervision
- The supervision relationship
- Reflective practice
- Accessing external counselling
- Being allies

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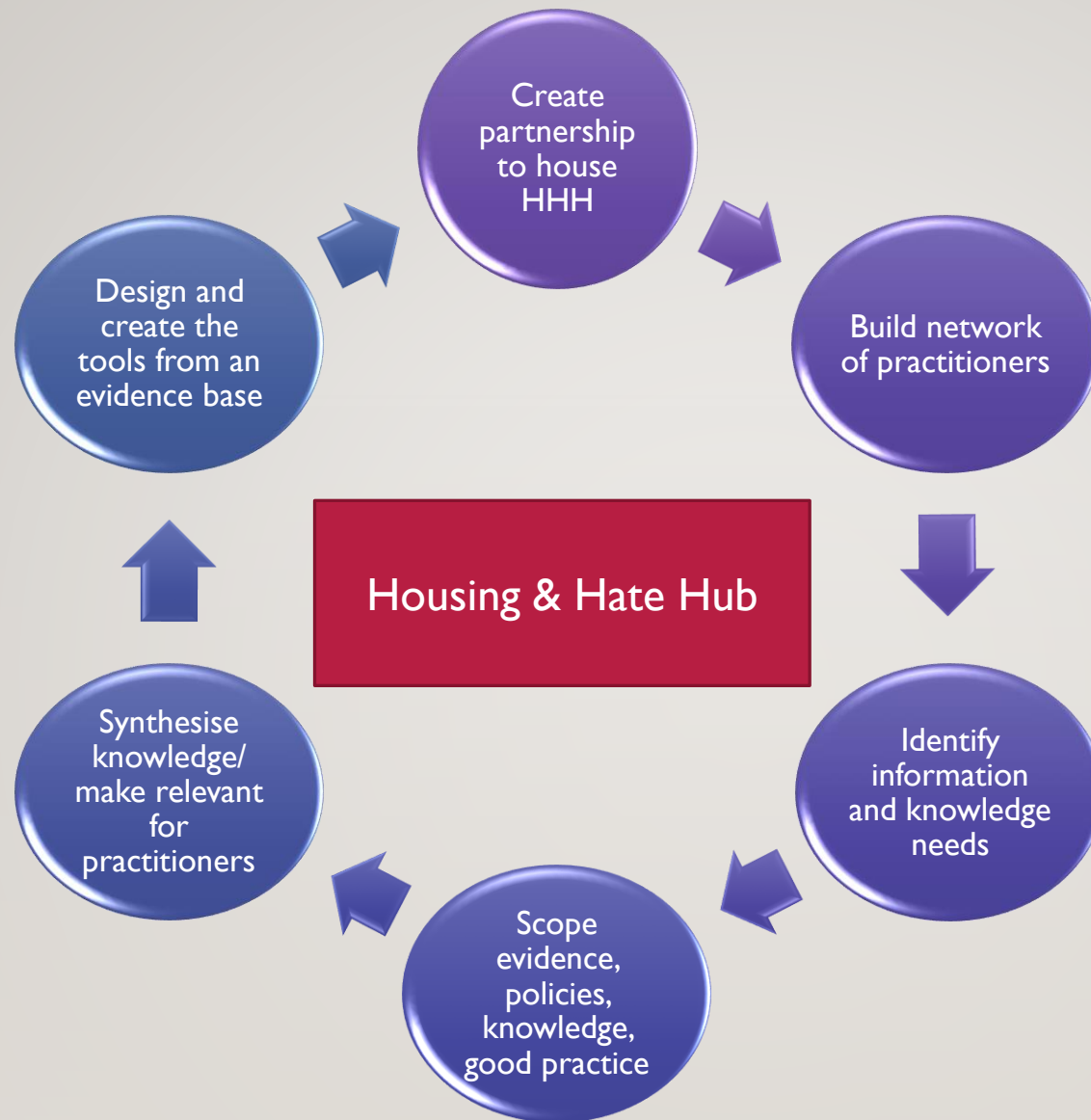
SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF HATE CRIME

A Practitioner Guide

POLICY PRESS **SHORTS** POLICY & PRACTICE

ALLY CONTINUUM





HDN Diversity Groups: Emerging issues

- How to identify support agencies and what they are doing when housing stock geographically spread.
- How is hate crime defined, reported and recorded in housing
- Awareness on hate crime but particularly focused on mental health
- Role and access to mediation services/restorative justice
- Hate crime reporting centres/joint working
- How can victims report as we rationalise staff (eg, non-staffed receptions)

Actions for Service Providers

- Consider embedding **restorative justice** for place based hate incidents/crime
- Recognise and respond to the **nuances and intersections** of hate crime, its victims/communities
- Gather **robust evidence** from residents and and co-create solutions/responses
- Explore **third party and online** reporting/supporting/signposting?
- Target **resources/partnerships** to evidence based responses
- **Training and awareness** – root and branch
- **Prevention** based partnerships and intelligence gathering
- Increase the **diversity/inclusivity** of housing/organisational leadership
- Do residents know about the **community trigger**? How well is it used?