



Hate Crime – Working with Perpetrators

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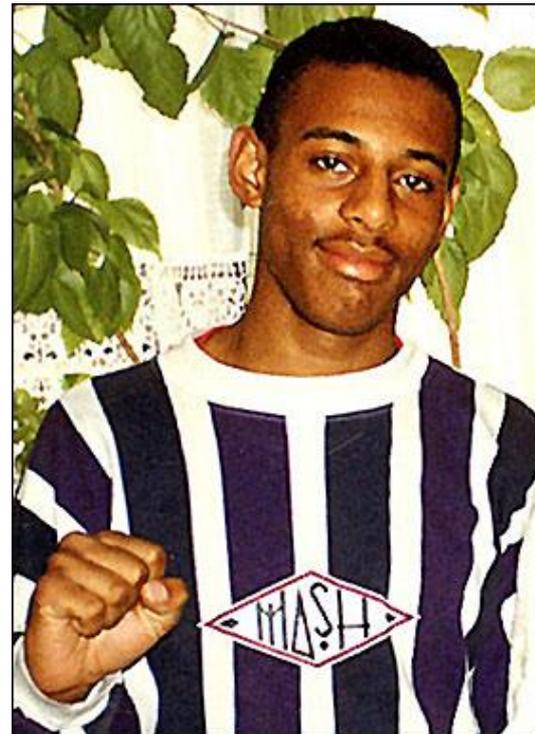
Ministry of
JUSTICE
National Offender
Management Service

London
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Victims groups and campaigns drove change in UK.

- Roland Adams 1991
- Roohit Duggal 1992
- Stephen Lawrence 1993
- Quddus Ali 1993
- The Lorimer project
- David Copeland 2005
- Zahid Mubarak 2001



Rolan Adams



REMEMBER ROHIT DUGGAL



BORN
21/5/70

MURDERED
11/7/97

NO MORE RACIST MURDERS

Rohit Duggal Family Campaign, c/o GPC, 200A, 107-111, North St, London SE17



Why worry about hate?

- **Characterised by repeat victimisation and escalation**
- Aggravates community conflict – **lightening followed by flash floods!**
- Increases ferocity of anti social violence - hurts more.
- Ripple effect and can lead to retaliation.



The UK experience. Racially motivated to hate crime

- Community and criminal intelligence which highlights prevalence and type
- Legislation policy & strategies
- Capacity to differentiate between aggravated and motivated
- Evidence based solutions and remedies
- Awareness of new targets and victims - extended notions of 'hate.'



Disproportionate impact of crime and ripple effect

Even low level public order incidents when seen to be racist or homophobic **‘sow suspicion and fear, dividing the most harmonious of communities.’**

(Punishing Hate, Lawrence, 1999)



National incidents 46,399

- Race 39,000.(National/local incidents, community tensions and racism.)
- Sexual orientation 4,300. (Prejudice/hate.)
- Religion 1,700 – (Global/local incidents.)
- Disability 800 – (Situational vulnerability and diagnostic overshadowing.)
- Transgender 200 estimated – not reported.



Demonisation

- **It's still socially acceptable to speak ill of or to discriminate against Gypsies. And that is the heart and soul of the Roma issue**

Claude Cahn,

European Roma Rights Centre

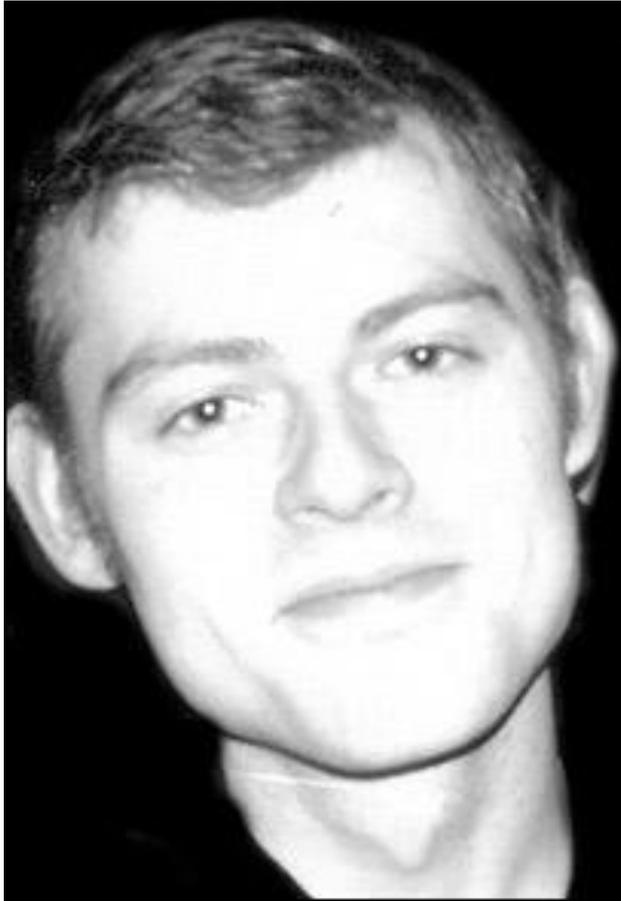


Who knows about hate and how do you find out?

- Victims and the third sector
- Victims will only report when it feels safe and when there are some remedies?
- Need to develop multiagency working
- Statutory sector must develop remedies and solutions. Can learn from each other
- Training crucial to raise aspirations and build confidence



Jody Dobrowski 2005



'He deserved it he is only a gyppo' -
Scott Walker and Thomas Pickford
25 year sentence.



Brent Martin 2007 Sunderland



Three young offenders played on his vulnerability and kicked him until he was dead.
Dehumanisation and butt of their sport.

Brent Martin.

‘ I am not going going down for him he is only a muppet.’



Fiona Pilkington



Fiona Pilkington's daughter who had learning difficulty was persistently harassed and bullied. Fiona killed herself with Louise



London bombings (7/7) Mission offenders religiously and ideologically motivated



Bombings lead to spate of retaliatory hate offences- Contained.

Tragedy of Charles de Mendes

Working with 'TACT' Offenders using professional knowledge from hate



Rae Sibbitt. HO study 176

“Two main factors appear to contribute to racial harassment and violence. Factors which facilitate stress, delinquency and criminality or factors which facilitate racial prejudice. Policies which aim to reduce either of these, are likely to have an impact on (racial) harassment and violence.”



Crime and Prejudice

Victim Support 2006

- Interviewees reported a range of effects: fear, anger, illness (depression and physical ailments), trauma in children restrictions in lifestyles and substantial financial loss
- Nine out of 10 victims had not gone to court, although $\frac{3}{4}$ said they would be prepared to give evidence if the perpetrator was prosecuted



Policy and Practice.

- Better multi agency relationships and increased intelligence
- Incident forms, staged sanctions, support for victims
- Hate policy and monitoring
- Interviewing toolkits - crimepics
- **DAPP interventions**
- Training and greater awareness of risk assessment and risk management



From racially aggravated to hate crime

- Is there community approval for attitudes and behaviours?
- Was offending aggravated or targeted or both?
- Who is at risk?
- Who can provide interventions?



London Probation Interventions with Hate Crime

- We assess potency of deviancy & hate using specialist tools (Lemos & Crane)
- Informed risk assessment (consider victims) and impose exclusion ones
- Use information from victims statements to challenge offenders



Aim of DAP Interventions

- To reduce the risk of re-offending and protect victims
- To show offenders how their views were formed and how these views inform their offending
- Material aimed at enabling offenders to develop a secure sense of their own identity which is not based on defensive reactions
- Challenges offending attitudes and aims to develop new behaviours and attitudes



Structured Materials.

Sequencing and dosage

- We have the greatest impact when we use more **visual material** which also accords with offenders experiences.
- We start with offender **identity** and racial **identity** and look at socialisation process using autobiographical exercises.
- We work to develop **motivation** and work on thinking skills to show how this impacts on behaviour.
- We develop **victim empathy** by drawing on own experiences and developing awareness.



McDevitt. Typology of hate crime

- Thrill seekers: motivated by the psychological thrill of offending
- Reactive offenders: looking for scapegoat - acting on prejudices
- Retaliatory offenders
- Mission offenders



Typology



The thrill seeker can become retaliatory offender or even mission offender if develop mental illness or join far right group e.g. Copland.

In London Probation experience racially aggravated murders and attempted murders not motivated by hate but aggravated by bravado peer influence and dehumanisation.



Case Studies

- ‘Gold tooth’ – dehumanisation and opportunism
- Ricky Lee – aggravated manslaughter
- Victim work – the Assam family



Mr S

Mr S carried out a series of robberies on gay men over a three year period on Hampstead Heath. The victims did not report the offences - Mr S was arrested following a major police surveillance initiative. Mr S said he was approached by men initially for sex. He maintains that he is heterosexual and declined but then decided to target gay men and take advantage of them using the sexual encounter. He says he actively dehumanised his victims during this time. He threatened force if they tried to defend themselves. He befriended some victims and visited their homes so that he could get access to more money.



What worked

- Shame of sentence
- Length of sentence
- Deep respect for female prison officer and sense of outrage when she was verbally abused for her sexuality
- DAPP intervention specifically exercises looking at socialisation process where prejudices and attitudes evolved.



Assam Family

The Assam family consist of mother, father and three children: Kiran 19, Vishnail 7 and a brother Prittie 15. The family and their friends suffered persistent racial abuse over a **three year period** culminating in a full blown racially aggravated assaults in 2006.



Assam Family

- Son had to transfer from his local school - constantly bullied
- Perpatrators. had urinated through letter box – windows were egged
- Dead rats were thrown at their house
- The vehicle was damaged by youths playing a game of catch called 'Hammer'
- Family received the racial abuse as they went about their lawful business: e.g. 'fucking stinky Pakis, go back to your own country,' when emptying their bins
- Family found graffiti in black marker on the steps saying 'Blacks out and Pakis out' with a swastika in the middle



What did not work

- Mr Assam complained to the council, they advised him to video the anti social behaviour. He recorded obvious incidents. (Onus on family to collate evidence.)
- No information of potential community remedies to protect family
- No evidence of community initiatives or multi-agency initiatives to help family
- No awareness of escalatory effects when nothing is done
- No appreciation of community tensions - one of perpetrators said estate was very racist



April 21st

- The youth involved starting shouting abuse and placing fireworks under bins and under cars
- Victims went over to them and asked them to stop. The female perpetrators started a fight and assaulted other victims
- Karen phoned friends and her father to come down and 'sort them out' said she has been assaulted



Final Assault

- T and the other perpetrators went to the Assam's family house and used axe and instruments to break down the door, They gained entry and physically and verbally terrorised those inside.
- Kiran was persistently assaulted in the attack and her parents were injured.
- Pritte was struck on several occasions and feared for his life. He and parents trapped inside.
- All the family were subject to persistent racist abuse and violence



- Crown Prosecution reported at court that had the police not arrived when they did, there could well have been fatalities. 17 charged 4 convicted.



What happened after assault

Victims

- Moved house
- Prittie had a nervous breakdown and has never come to terms with offence
- Family do not want contact with authorities

CJS

- Police officer carried out exhaustive work to bring about prosecutions
- LP has worked with three of offenders who served criminal sentences
- Mentoring with Dev Barraah from RAMU



Restorative justice?

- Restorative justice and mediation offer effective solutions
- Shared training to assist staff develop skills and confidence. Web assisted technologies like IMPLICIT
- Videos, films and community centred projects....





