

**Bournemouth
University**

Evaluating third party reporting: perspectives from voluntary advisers

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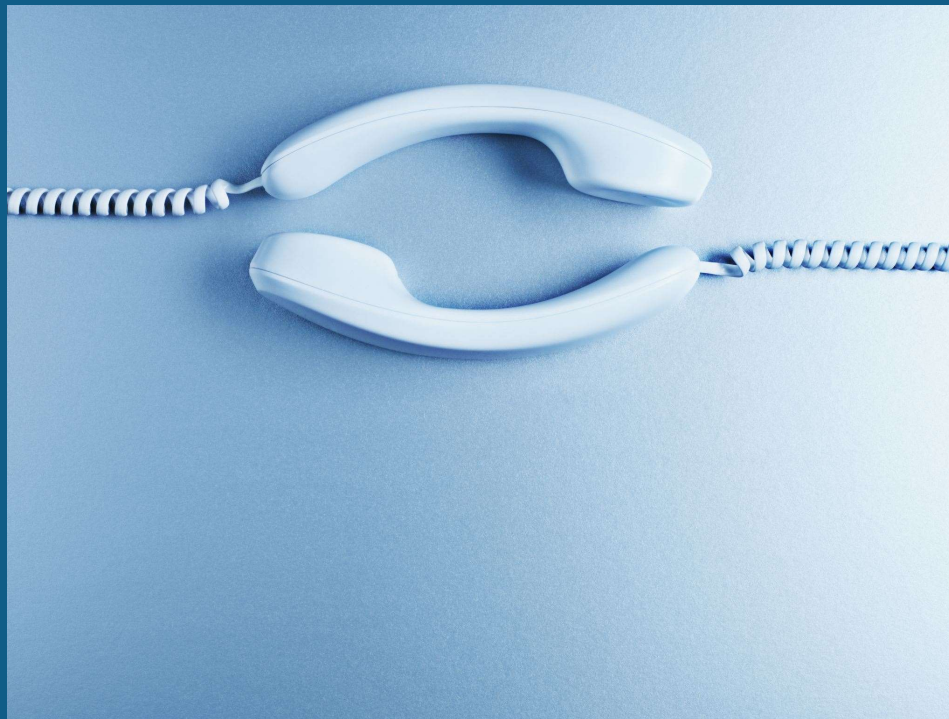
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Paper outline:

- Hate Crime in England & Wales
- Third Party Reporting policy
- This project
- Methodology
- Findings: Volunteer advisors on the frontline



What is Hate Crime?

Hate Crime is “any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person’s race or perceived race”

(College of Policing 2014, p.4)

This also applies to sexuality, disability, religion, and transgender identity

Third Party Reporting policies

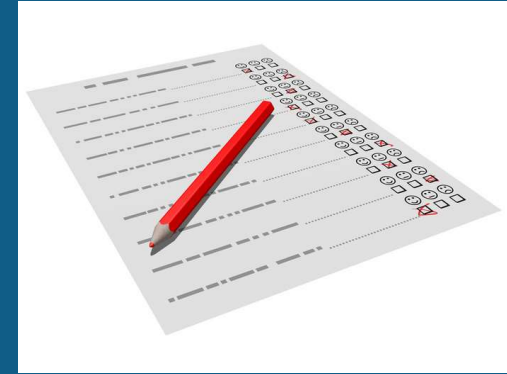
- Outcome of the recommendations from the Macpherson Inquiry into the murder of Stephen Lawrence, 1999
- Home Office Hate Crime Action plan 2016
- Often charities, local agencies, service-user led organisations
- Limited research into the utility of 3PR
 - Hardy 2019 – 14.5% use 3PR
 - Wong & Christmann 2016 – lack of general awareness
 - Donovan et al 2018 – funding often cut, so resources can be patchy
 - Pickles 2019 – 3PR option when wary of reporting to police

Our project

- Local voluntary advice organisation in South West England
- Large town, population 395,000 in a rural county of under 1m.
- Multiple “3PR” sites, including charities, sports org’s, educational providers (>20)
- Home Office funding via the “Building a Stronger Britain” scheme
- 18 month project
- Improve reporting in local area & promote hate crime awareness



Objectives:



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1. To understand whether local communities are interacting with the Hate Crime Project
2. To consider whether advisors were sufficiently trained to be able to advise on hate crimes
3. To explore possible funding issues within the third-party reporting sector
 - Seven voluntary advisors completed the questionnaire
 - 14 questions – open ended – probing hate crime awareness, value of the project, community engagement

What we found



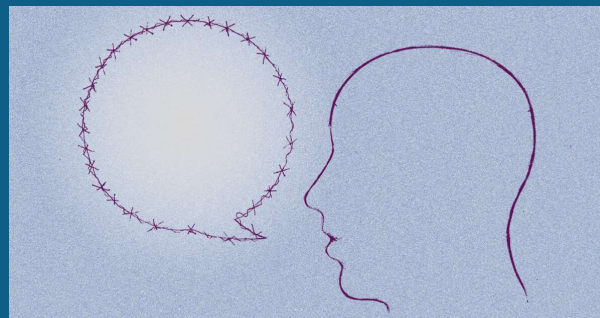
What is a hate crime?

- A crime committed against a person motivated by negative feelings towards a protected characteristic (A)
- A hate crime is a crime based on discrimination of one of the protected categories in the discrimination act (B)
- Some form of incident directed at someone in relation to a protected characteristic (C)
- Discrimination of you (D)
- A criminal offence motivated by hate of a protected characteristic (E)
- A crime motivated by prejudice, race, sexual orientation (F)
- An offence which involves hostility based on race, gender, disability, and sexual orientation (G)

- Hate incidents v hate crimes

Numbers & reports

- Two of the seven received hate crime reports from the local community – consensus was that victims have not engaged
- Highlighted racism as most likely form of hate crimes but then reported disability and ‘nationality and neighbour issues’ as the ones reported to them
- Support for the project as a whole was strong
- Recognition for a need to raise awareness on hate crimes locally
- Lack of awareness of what other agencies are offering



Some conclusions

- What we have learnt:
 - Value for community: enhanced awareness
 - Definitional ambiguity
- *Recommendations*
 - Single organisational approach to third party hate crime reporting may be more successful in terms of volume of calls/visits, cost effectiveness and community engagement and awareness
 - More local funding
 - Training, Training and more Training!



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Questions?

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