JOURNEY OF A HATE CRIME CASE

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This is the fifth time it has happened, I must report it but... will I be believed?'



INVESTIGATION

'It is our duty to keep people safe and fully investigate every aspect of the incident.'



- Type of potential hate crime?
- Bias indicators and victim perception?
- Victim support and safety needs? Is this information passed to the prosecution?



PROSECUTION

'Where there is evidence of bias motivation, it is our duty to bring it to the court's attention.'



- Type of hate crime?
- Evidence of bias and victim perception?
- Victim support and safety needs at court (and beyond)?

Is this information presented to the court?



SENTENCING

'Parliament has passed our hate crime laws. Where the case is proven, we must apply them.'

Does the court record:

- Whether hate crime law was applied?
- Victim support and safety needs at court (and beyond)?

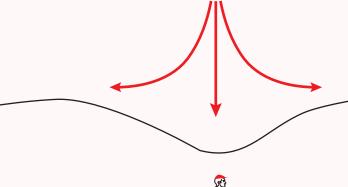
Is this information communicated to the public?



They'll find out I don't have the right papers ... I can't risk being deported.'



SUPPORT, SAFETY, COMMUNICATION & JUSTICI







Last time the police didn't record that I was attacked because I'm gay. How do I know that I'll be kept safe and it won't happen again?'





Civil society organisations are on the victim's side. They provide a 'safety net' of support and capture information that the police and other agencies miss.

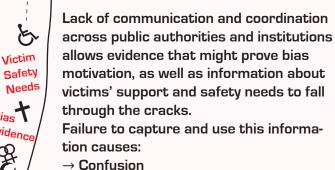
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Bias

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Funding gaps can mean that CSOs are unable to fully and consistently record and monitor cases, or able to fully accompany the victim so that they are supported and informed throughout the process.



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- \rightarrow Drop out
- \rightarrow Increased risk to communities
- → Failure to give effect to the will of the legislature by applying hate crime laws



