
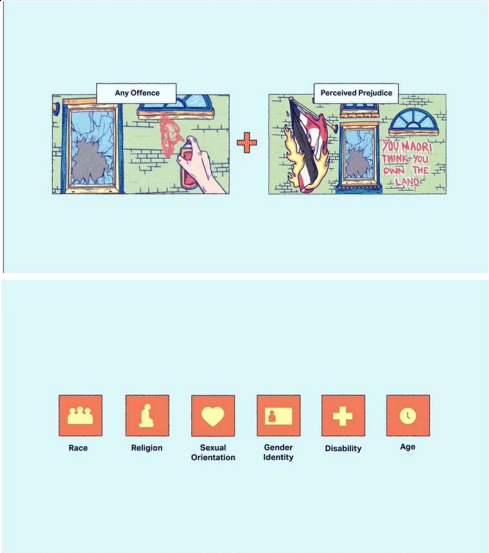
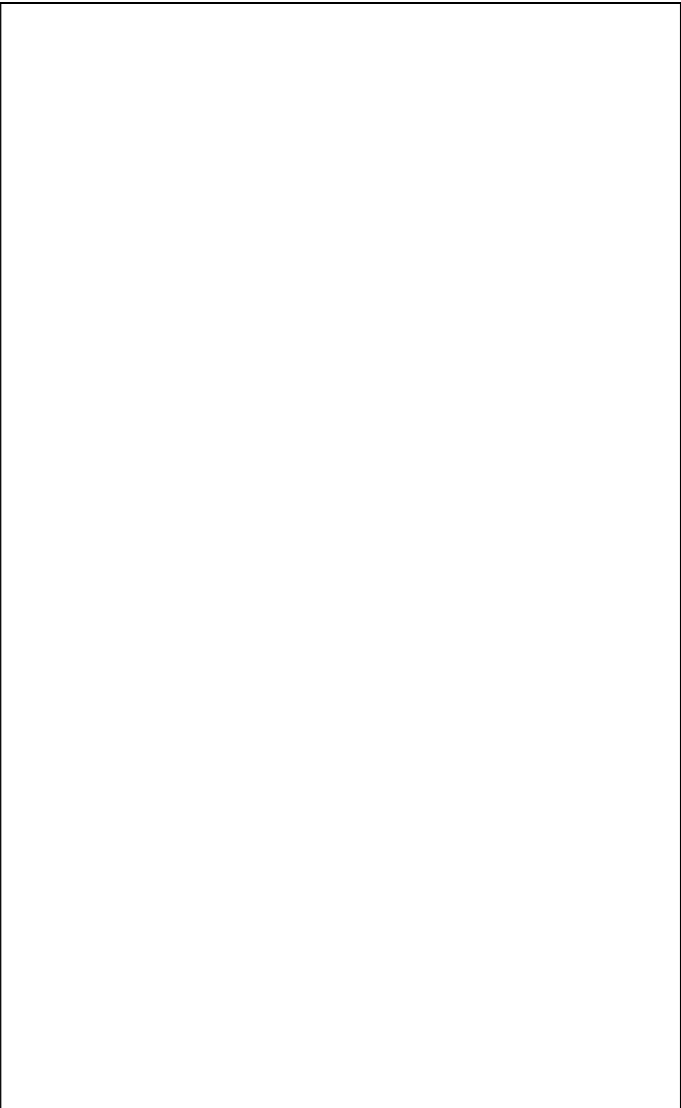



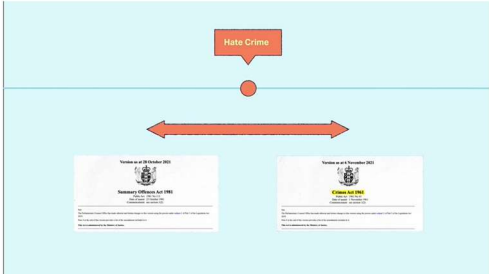
Introduction video – 3.50min	
Script	Image
March 15 th brought hate motivated crimes against our Muslim community into sharp, horrific focus. This terrorist attack changed the landscape of hate crime in Aotearoa New Zealand forever.	News reel
We know from experience, there are international trends that we have to get ahead of. We must recognise, record, respond to, and resolve hate crime in our country. March 15 th was a horrific example of hate motivated violence, but this is not where hate crime began, or where it ends.	Officer to camera
Hate crime is an everyday occurrence that can include a range of offences.	
Hate crime is defined as any offence with a perceived motivation of prejudice towards someone because of an enduring characteristic such as their race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or age.	
At one end of the spectrum, a serious assault under the Crimes Act 1961, at the other, offensive behaviour under the Summary Offences Act 1981. Both can be motivated by hate.	<p>(3) [Repeated] Compare: 1908 No 32 as 195, 196; 1941 No 10 Schedule Section 191(1)(a): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 6 of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 4) 2011 (2011 No 85). Section 191(1)(b): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 6 of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 4) 2011 (2011 No 85). Section 191(1)(c): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 6 of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 4) 2011 (2011 No 85). Section 191(3): repealed, on 30 June 2002, by section 164(b) of the Sentencing Act 2002 (2002 No 9).</p> <p>192 Aggravated assault</p> <p>(1) Every one is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years who assaults any other person with intent—</p> <p>(a) to commit or facilitate the commission of any imprisonable offence; or</p> <p>(b) to avoid the detection of himself or herself or of any other person in the commission of any imprisonable offence; or</p> <p>(c) to avoid the arrest or facilitate the flight of himself or herself or of any other person upon the commission or attempted commission of any imprisonable offence.</p> <p>(2) Every one is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years who assaults any constable or any person acting in aid of any constable, or any person in the lawful execution of any process, with intent to obstruct the person so assaulted in the execution of his or her duty.</p> <p>Compare: 1908 No 32 s 209 Section 192(1)(a): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 6 of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 4) 2011 (2011 No 85). Section 192(1)(b): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 6 of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 4) 2011 (2011 No 85). Section 192(1)(c): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 6 of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 4) 2011 (2011 No 85).</p> <p>193 Assault with intent to injure</p>






Crimes Act 1961
Public Act 1961 No 43
Date of assent 1 November 1961
Commencement see section 1(2)

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Summary Offences Act 1981
Public Act 1981 No 113
Date of assent 23 October 1981
Commencement see section 1(2)

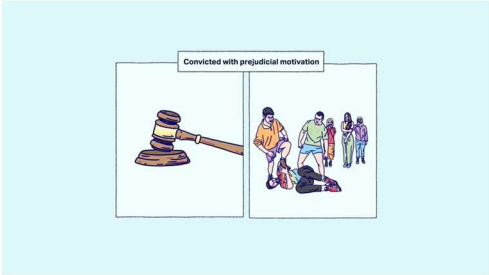
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Hate

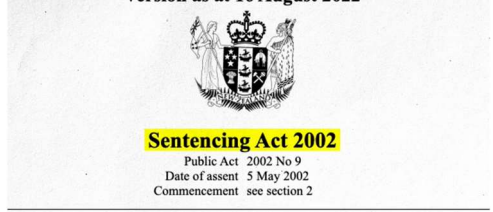
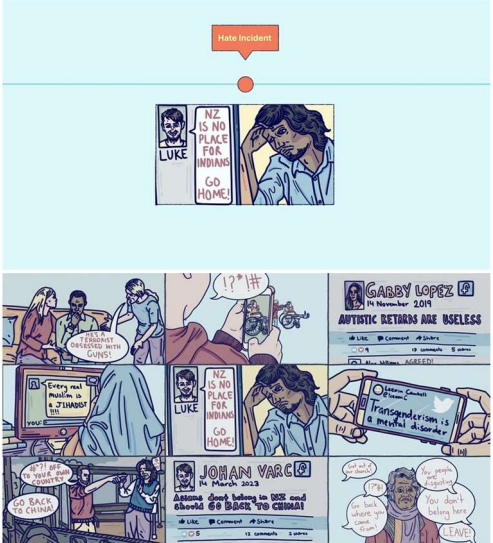
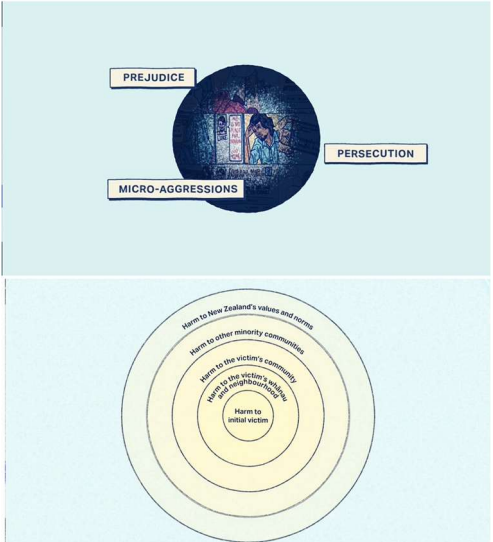
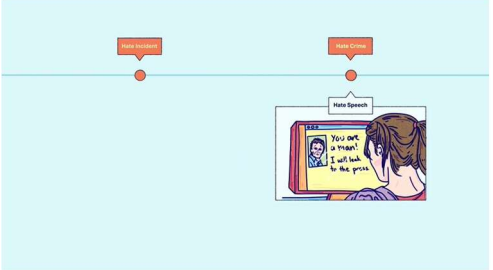
[heyɪ] Verb






Actual or perceived hostility or prejudice towards the person's protected characteristic.



If an individual was prosecuted and convicted, and prejudicial motivations accepted by the judge, Section 9(1)(h) of the Sentencing Act will apply.



- (1) — against a person who, in relation to the protection order, was a protected person (as so defined):
- (d) the extent of any loss, damage, or harm resulting from the offence;
 - (e) particular cruelty in the commission of the offence;
 - (f) that the offender was abusing a position of trust or authority in relation to the victim;
 - (fa) that the victim was a constable, or a prison officer, acting in the course of his or her duty;
 - (fb) that the victim was an emergency health or fire services provider acting in the course of his or her duty at the scene of an emergency;
 - (g) that the victim was particularly vulnerable because of his or her age or health or because of any other factor known to the offender;
 - (b) that the offender committed the offence partly or wholly because of hostility towards a group of persons who have an enduring common characteristic such as race, colour, nationality, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, or disability; and
 - (i) the hostility is because of the common characteristic; and
 - (ii) the offender believed that the victim has that characteristic;
 - (ba) that the offence was committed as part of, or involves, a terrorist act (as defined in section 5(1) of the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002);
 - (bb) the nature and extent of any connection between the offending and the offender's—
 - (i) participation in an organised criminal group (within the meaning of section 98A of the Crimes Act 1961); or
 - (ii) involvement in any other form of organised criminal association;
 - (i) premeditation on the part of the offender and, if so, the level of premeditation involved;
 - (i) the number, seriousness, date, relevance, and nature of any previous convictions of the offender and of any

	
<p>This will ensure the prejudicial motivation of the individual is considered an aggravating factor and is reflected in the sentence.</p>	<p>Officer to camera</p>
<p>More often than not, hate can present as a series of micro-aggressions. These are Hate Incidents.</p>	
<p>While these incidents do not meet the threshold for an offence, it is vital we do not dismiss these as unimportant. Experiencing sometimes daily prejudice, persecution, and micro-aggressions can build up over time causing immense harm to the person, their whānau, and their communities.</p>	
<p>Depending on the content and the platform, Hate Speech could be a hate crime. It could also be awful but lawful, in which case it would be a hate incident. It could also be a separate offence as Hate Speech is classified in Section 131 of the Human Rights Act.</p>	

	<div><div><div><div><div>Hate Incident</div><div>Hate Crime</div></div><div><div>Hate Speech</div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div>Hate Incident</div><div>Hate Crime</div><div>Hate Speech</div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Part 6</div><div>Inciting racial disharmony</div><div>131 Inciting racial disharmony</div><div>(1) Every person commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding \$7,000 who, with intent to excite hostility or ill-will against, or bring into contempt or ridicule, any group of persons in New Zealand on the ground of the colour, race, or ethnic or national origins of that group of persons,— (a) publishes or distributes written matter which is threatening, abusive, or insulting, or broadcasts by means of radio or television words which are threatening, abusive, or insulting; or (b) uses in any public place (as defined in section 2(1) of the Summary Offences Act 1981), or within the hearing of persons in any such public place, or at any meeting to which the public are invited or have access, words which are threatening, abusive, or insulting,— being matter or words likely to excite hostility or ill-will against, or bring into contempt or ridicule, any such group of persons in New Zealand on the ground of the colour, race, or ethnic or national origins of that group of persons. (2) For the purposes of this section, publishes or distributes and written matter have the meaning given to them in section 61. <small>Compare: 1971 No 150 s 25; 1977 No 49 s 86 Section 131(1): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 (2011 No 81).</small></div><div>Version as at 30 August 2022</div><div></div><div><div>Human Rights Act 1993</div><div>Public Act 1993 No 82</div><div>Date of assent 10 August 1993</div><div>Commencement see section 1(2)</div></div><div><small>usel Office has made editorial and format changes to this version using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the L</small></div></div></div>
<p>Hate Crimes and Hate Incidents are more likely to be directed against the person, and have the potential to recur, escalate, and possibly lead to violence and retaliation.</p>	<div><div><div>Recur</div><div></div></div><div><div>Escalate</div><div></div></div></div>
<p>Hate crimes and hate incidents are intended to send a message. They target an individual, to cause harm to a community.</p>	<p>Officer to camera</p>

<p>Your response can reduce or inflame that harm.</p>	
<p>In responding, we need to talk about what we can do, not what we can't. Whether it's a hate crime or hate incident, we can verbally acknowledge the harm caused to the victim, we can let them know that we take this seriously and their complaint will be recorded, we can let them know additional process for their complaint, and we can offer a referral to a support agency, such as victim support.</p>	<p>Officer to camera</p>
<p>You will find everything you need to recognise, record, respond to, and resolve hate crime, on the Hate Crime Learning Hub, or TenOne.</p>	
<p>What you do makes a difference.</p>	<p>Officer to camera</p>
	