

Non Hate 02

Report

JOHN and COLLEEN have been in an on-and-off relationship for 18 years and have four children together. The couple has three previous reports of family harm between them.

Police received a no speech call from COLLEEN's phone. In the background, JOHN was heard calling COLLEEN a '*homo*.' Police attended the scene and spoke to JOHN and the couple's four children. Police were unable to speak with COLLEEN as she had gone to her mother's house to cool down. Police tried calling COLLEEN but could not get through.

When Police spoke to JOHN, he was calm and polite. He stated that he had an argument with COLLEEN as they are stressed over the kids and finances.

Recognise

What is the **offence** and **offence code**, if any?

Is this hate motivated? If so, what is the **prejudicial motivation**?

Record

What **flags**, if any, should apply to this event?

What **information** would you record? (Language, symbols, and actions)

Respond

What is an appropriate response that will **reduce the harm** caused to the victim?

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Recognise Questions	Recognise Answers
What is the offence and offence code, if any?	5F – Family Harm Investigation
Is this hate motivated? If so, what is the prejudicial motivation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, this event was not motivated by hate, and therefore there is no prejudicial motivation. Don't mistake hateful language triggered by an offence or incident as a hate motivation for the offence or incident. To be <u>motivated by hate</u> the occurrence must have happened <u>because of</u> hostility or prejudice. Secondary hateful language may amount to a hate crime or hate incident but must be considered separately from the original offence or incident. Language used as an insult or as a familiar term must be considered in its context.
Record Questions	Record Answers
What flags, if any, should apply to this event?	No hate flags applied. Other flags are open to class discussion as this is non-hate motivated.
What information would you record? (Language, symbols, and actions)	You can simply record the language used in the event, however, adding context (E.g., 'The male called the female a 'Homo' as an insult, but this was not hate-motivated) is useful for Hate Crime auditors.
Respond Questions	Respond Answers
What is an appropriate response that will reduce the harm caused to the victim?	This is not a hate motivated offence however, Police pride ourselves on a victim-centric response to all offences. A referral to a support agency may still be appropriate.
Resolve Questions	Resolve Answers
How would the offender motivation in this scenario be classified?	This event was not hate-motivated.
What is the appropriate resolution pathway for the offender?	N/A

Why is it important to record this offence accurately?	<p>Accurate and consistent recording can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide important intel for Police vetting processes such as firearms licencing, when determining if someone is a 'fit and proper person'. • track any escalation of behaviour or patterns of offending. • provide intel on matters of national security to help prevent offending that is violent and extremist. • develop trust and confidence in communities targeted by hate crime.
Respond Questions	Respond Answers
What is an appropriate response that will reduce the harm caused to the victim?	<p>Your response can reduce or inflame the harm caused to the victim. In responding we need to talk about what we can do, not what we can't.</p> <p>We can</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. verbally acknowledge the harm caused to the victim. 2. let them know additional process for their complaint. 3. let them know that their complaint is taken seriously and that it will be recorded. 4. offer them a referral to a support agency, such as victim support.
What aspects of the victim's life experience should inform your response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiencing daily prejudice, persecution and micro-aggressions can cause harm to the person, their whānau, and their communities. • Victims of hate crime and hate incidents are not chosen at random; victims are selected because of a protected characteristic they have or are perceived to have. • Victims of hate crime and hate incidents have a greater vulnerability and increased emotional impact than with comparable crimes. • This results in increased levels of fear and anxiety amongst their wider community. • Often victims have international experience that informs their fear, such as violent attacks against members of their community overseas.