

To ensure that victims of hate get the service they expect and deserve it has been necessary for Police to develop working definitions of hate crime and hate incidents.	Photos     Image: Constraint of the second of
These definitions are perception-based. This means that if you, a victim, a witness, or any other third party, perceives that an offence or a non-criminal incident is motivated by hate then it must be flagged for <i>perceived</i> hate.	
Unless there is immediate evidence to say otherwise, we believe the victim's, witnesses', or others, report.	WE BELIEVE THE VICTIM'S, THE WITNESSES' OR OTHER'S REPORT
Our immediate role is simply to record this perceived hate, not to determine whether we think someone's perception is correct.	Aggravated Assault (Manually) Sexual Orientation
Any investigation carried out will confirm whether hate is the motivation for an offence. There are challenges that exist with perception-based definitions.	Officer to camera
Bad-faith reporting is one of those risks, as is a simple mistaken identification of hate motivation by a victim or witness.	Bad faith reporting CALL AND
While we need to consider these challenges in our work, it is important to note that the Police definitions of hate crime are purposefully perception-based.	Officer to camera

This reflects the broader purpose for what the recorded information is used for.	Provide Intel Purpose of Recording Escalations of Behaviour NIA Patterns of Offending Vetting Processes Community Safety
Remember, hate speech can be its own offence, a hate crime, or 'awful but lawful', which would be a hate incident. You can find more information about hate crime definitions on the Hate Crime Learning Hub, or TenOne.	• ITS OWN OFFENCE
	<ul> <li>A HATE CRIME</li> <li>A HATE INCIDENT</li> </ul>
You can find more information about hate crime definitions on the Hate Crime Learning Hub, or TenOne.	TERARANGA HATE-MOTIVATED CRIME AND INCIDENTS