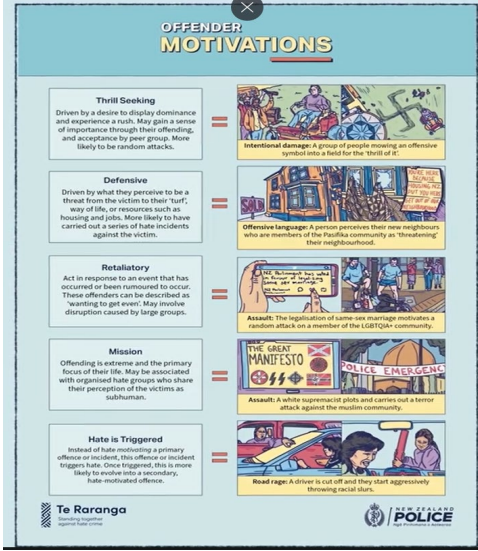
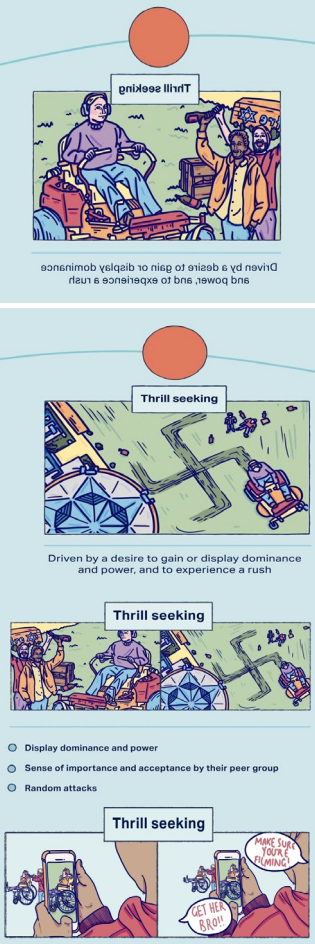
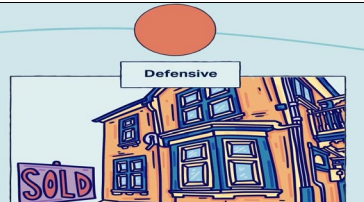


<p><b>RESOLVE:</b> 2) Offender Motivations video – 3.57min</p>	
Script	Image
<p>Underlying all hate crime is prejudice. This is the primary motivation. However, research into the five identified types of hate crime offender motivations can assist us in identifying suspects and locating offenders, determining the likelihood of escalation and deciding appropriate resolution pathways.</p>	 <p><b>OFFENDER MOTIVATIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Thrill Seeking</b> Driven by a desire to display dominance and experience a rush. May gain a sense of importance through their offending, and acceptance by peer group. More likely to be random attacks.</li> <li><b>Defensive</b> Driven by what they perceive to be a threat from the victim to their "turf", way of life, or resources such as housing and jobs. More likely to have carried out a series of hate incidents against the victim.</li> <li><b>Retaliatory</b> Act in response to an event that has occurred or been rumoured to occur. These offenders can be described as "wanting to get even". May involve disruption caused by large groups.</li> <li><b>Mission</b> Offending is extreme and the primary focus of their life. May be associated with organised hate groups who share their perception of the victims as subhuman.</li> <li><b>Hate is Triggered</b> Instead of hate motivating a primary offense or incident, this offense or incident triggers hate. Once triggered, this is more likely to evolve into a secondary, hate-motivated offense.</li> </ul> <p>Te Raranga New Zealand Police</p>
<p>Thrill-seeking offenders are driven by a desire to gain or display dominance and power, and to experience a rush. Thrill seeking offenders are often in groups and they may gain a sense of importance through their offending, and acceptance by their peer group. These are more likely to be random attacks with no relationship between the offender and victim. Offending is more likely to be carried out on the victim's turf and involve vandalism that can escalate to violent assaults. This is the most common type of hate crime offending, however the good news is research shows that deterrents from prejudice are likely to work. Because of the peer dynamics there may be a range of culpability within the group. From the leader who encourages others, to unwilling participants. We can take this into consideration when deciding on resolution pathways</p>	 <p>Driven by a desire to gain or display dominance and power, and to experience a rush</p> <p><b>Thrill seeking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Display dominance and power</li> <li>Sense of importance and acceptance by their peer group</li> <li>Random attacks</li> <li>Carried out on the victim's turf</li> <li>Most common type of hate crime offending</li> </ul>

Defensive offenders are driven by what they perceive to be a threat from the victim to their 'turf', their way of life, or resources such as housing and jobs. These offenders feel that they have rights that do not extend to the victim and feel justified in their actions. These offences most commonly take place in an offender's neighbourhood, school, or workplace. A defensive hate crime offender is more likely to have carried out a series of hate incidents, acts of intimidation or prior threats towards the victim. These offenders have a greater commitment to prejudice than thrill seekers and have been shown to be less likely to respond to restorative resolution pathways.



Driven by what they perceive to be a threat from the victim to their 'turf', their way of life, or resources such as housing and jobs



Driven by what they perceive to be a threat from the victim to their 'turf', their way of life, or resources such as housing and jobs



- Feel justified in their actions
- Most commonly take place in an offender's neighbourhood, school, or workplace



- Feel justified in their actions
- Most commonly take place in an offender's neighbourhood, school, or workplace
- More likely to have carried out a series of hate incidents, acts of intimidation or prior threats towards the victim
- Less likely to respond to restorative resolution pathways

Retaliatory offenders act in response to an event that has occurred or been rumoured to occur. These offenders can be described as 'wanting to get even'. They are similar to defensive offenders, however they are more likely to offend outside their 'turf', possibly be more violent, and this type of offending may involve large-group activity and community disruption or rioting. This can happen if they do not trust us to act or take the triggering event seriously. Often there is no relationship between the offender and the victim; the victim is chosen at random as representative of the community the offender wants to take revenge on.










Act in response to an event that has occurred or been rumoured to occur




Act in response to an event that has occurred or been rumoured to occur



- May offend outside their 'turf', possibly be more violent, and may involve large-group activity

	<div data-bbox="810 96 1152 376">  <p><b>Retaliatory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ May offend outside their 'turf', possibly be more violent, and may involve large-group activity</li> <li>○ Group activity is likely to occur if they don't trust Police to take the event seriously</li> <li>○ Often there is no relationship between the offender and victim</li> <li>○ The victim is representative of the community they want to take revenge on</li> </ul> </div>
<p>Mission offenders are the rarest kind of hate crime offenders. Their offending is extreme and the primary focus of their life. They may be associated with organised hate groups who share their perception of the victims as subhuman. These offenders are highly unlikely to respond to any kind of positive intervention to reduce hate.</p>	<div data-bbox="810 412 1152 1245">  <p><b>Mission</b></p> <p>Their offending is extreme and the primary focus of their life</p>  <p><b>Mission</b></p> <p>Their offending is extreme and the primary focus of their life</p>  <p><b>Mission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rarest type of hate crime offenders</li> <li>○ Offending is extreme</li> <li>○ May be associated with organised hate groups</li> <li>○ Highly unlikely to respond to positive intervention</li> </ul> </div>
<p>The last one to mention is 'hate is triggered'. Hate is triggered is slightly different to the other motivations but is important because we see a lot of it. Instead of hate <i>motivating</i> a primary offence or incident, this offence or incident <i>triggers</i> hate. Once triggered, this is more likely to evolve into a secondary, hate-motivated offence. Common examples are road-rage and theft.</p>	<div data-bbox="810 1279 1152 2112">  <p><b>Hate is triggered</b></p> <p>Instead of hate motivating a primary offence or incident, this offence or incident triggers hate</p>  <p><b>Hate is triggered</b></p> <p>Instead of hate motivating a primary offence or incident, this offence or incident triggers hate</p>  <p><b>Hate is triggered</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This offence or incident triggers hate</li> <li>○ More likely to evolve into a secondary hate-motivated offence</li> <li>○ Common examples are road rage and theft</li> </ul> </div>

<p>Understanding these hate offending types, and the nature of prejudice is important when considering how we intervene and what this intervention looks like. We can use de-escalation techniques, link offenders to appropriate support agencies, and know who might be more responsive to alternative resolution pathways such as Te Pae Oranga</p>	
<p>For more information on hate crime offenders, check out the Offender Motivation Types micro-video on the Hate Crime Learning Hub. What you do makes a difference.</p>	