



8. Training Toolkit on LGBT Hate Crime

This toolkit provides assistance in planning training sessions to service providers about hate crime and how it affects lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) communities.

This resource provides trainers with a range of material about homophobic, biphobic and transphobic hate crime to assist in designing learning sessions. The first section suggests a range of content that can be included in a training session. The second section discusses the practicalities of planning and delivering training. The third section provides guidance on meeting the access needs of participants. Further materials are included at the end, including an example participant feedback form in appendix A, training tips from LGBT charities in appendix B, quotes from individuals about their experience of hate crime in appendix C, a list of further resources in appendix D and a glossary of terms in appendix E.

Section 1: Information content for training sessions

Learning outcomes

This section is organised into five learning outcomes (statements about what participants should be able to do as a result of training). Each learning outcome has its own section providing a range of content and supporting information to assist in designing and delivering your session. The learning outcomes are:

- 1) Identify what hate crime is and how L, G, B and T men and women experience it
- 2) Identify impacts of hate crime on diverse individuals and communities
- 3) Recognise barriers to reporting and accessing services
- 4) Employ strategies to help LGBT people access services
- 5) Identify services that can assist with reporting, advice and support

A note on LGBT identities

When reading the following content it is important to understand that the term 'LGBT' describes a diverse grouping of identities and perspectives, rather than one homogenous group. For instance, LGBT communities contain people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or trans, but within those grouping who identify their gender or sexuality as fluid, somewhere between the



two traditional genders or who reject traditional notions of gender in how they think about themselves and who they are attracted to. Additionally, it is important to understand that sexual orientation and gender identity are just two facets among the many identities that individuals pose. Other aspects of their identity such as their sex, race, faith or disability can contribute to their experiencing multiple layers of prejudice and hate crime. This issue is called 'intersectionality'. For those less familiar with gender identity, sexual orientation and other identity issues, a list of resources is provided in appendix D.

Learning outcome 1: Identify what hate crime is and how L, G, B and T men and women experience it

What is hate crime?

In assisting an audience to obtain a broad understanding of what hate crime means, presentation and group discussion can be useful. For instance, a trainer could start by asking the group to call out descriptions and definitions, before explaining the following definition:

Any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's actual or perceived race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or who is perceived to be trans. ⁱ

The following points can be raised in explaining the definition:

- **Self-definition** - The police and other agencies must treat any crime report as a hate crime if the person reporting believes they were the target of homophobia, biphobia or transphobia.
- **'Any other person'** - It allows anyone else who feels a criminal offence was motivated by prejudice to get it recorded as hate crime, including witnesses or police officers.
- **Perceived group membership** - Hate crimes can affect LGBT people. They can also be targeted at people who are perceived to be LGBT but do not identify that way, or who have a connection with LGBT communities.
- **Sentence uplift** - Where someone has been found guilty of committing a hate crime, they receive an increased sentence compared with an equivalent offence that was not a hate crime.
- **Monitored strands** - Criminal justice agencies have systems for recording and responding to hate crime based on five strands; race, religion, disability, sexual orientation and transgender identity. However, courts can decide that a hate crime has been committed out of hostility toward any group; for instance, the murder of Sophie Lancaster was determined to be a hate crime committed because of her membership of an alternative fashion sub-culture.
- **Perception vs proof** - Once a case reaches court, decisions are made that can have major impacts on peoples' lives. Therefore, someone's perception about a hate motive is no longer enough once it reaches court and proof is needed. Practically that means a court needs evidence that an accused person was motivated by or demonstrated homophobic, biphobic or transphobic hostility through their words or behaviour.
- **Prejudice vs hate crime** - It may be useful to contextualise hate crime as a symptom of wider societal prejudice against marginalised groups. That could include affirming the importance of challenging prejudicial stereotypes, discrimination and the voicing of non-criminal offensive opinions; before pointing out that hate crime only includes behaviours that cross the threshold of having broken a criminal law.

- **Non-criminal hate incidents** - People who experience abusive or offensive treatment which does not hit the threshold of being a criminal offence can still have their experiences recorded by the police as non-criminal hate incidents. Though prosecution can only take place when the law has been broken, recording incidents can help in mapping problems and preventing escalating.

Forms of anti-LGBT prejudice

Prejudicial attitudes motivating hate crime against LGBT people can include:

- **Homophobia** - This is a prejudicial attitude against people who are attracted to people of the same gender, including lesbian, gay and bisexual people. It can include the belief that LGB people are deviant, unhealthy, damage society, should hide their identity, are humorous or deserve ridicule. Homophobia against women can manifest as stereotypes about masculine behaviour, dress, personality or lifestyle. Also, unwanted sexual questions, advances, or sexual assault; including 'corrective rape'. Homophobia against men can include prejudicial stereotypes about behaving in a feminine way, assuming someone is sexual attraction to all men, conflation with paedophilia, and expressions of disgust about sex between men.
- **Transphobia** - This is a prejudicial attitude against trans people. It is an intolerance of gender diversity and includes the belief that there are two rigidly defined genders and that everyone should retain the gender they are assigned at birth. It can also be viewed as the enforcement of social rules about how people should express their gender. Common expressions of transphobia include purposely mis-gendering someone (using the wrong female or male term about them), refusal of goods or services (such as access to changing rooms) and sexualised or generally unwanted touching or attention.
- **Biphobia** - This is a prejudicial attitude toward bisexual people. It includes the belief that bisexual people are confused, greedy, deceitful, promiscuous or spread disease. It is linked with 'bisexual erasure', where the needs of bisexual people are downplayed or their existence is denied altogether. Biphobia can be perpetrated by lesbian and gay people as well as heterosexual people.

Intersectionality

People who belong to more than one marginalised group can face overlapping forms of prejudice. For instance, an individual may experience overlapping prejudice and violence motivated by both racism and homophobia. This can lead to individuals facing escalated levels of hate crime and experiencing added barriers to accessing services. Anyone is entitled to have a crime recorded within several of the five hate crime categories if that is their perception.

Issues for particular identity groups can include:

- **Age (older people)** - Many older LGBT people grew up in environments where their sexual orientation or gender identity was considered an illness and where the police were a source of persecution rather than help. Therefore, individuals can sometimes experience abuse for

long periods without alerting services. Many LGBT people across the age spectrum are socially isolated, but ageing can further exacerbate the issue.

- **Age (young people)** - Young people can experience high levels of verbal abuse and violence, particularly in educational and online settings, while accounting for a low proportion of hate crimes reported to the police. Additionally, they can face domestic abuse motivated by anti-LGBT prejudice in family settings, which can include 'honour' based violence, forced marriage and harmful traditional practices.
- **Disability** - LGBT disabled people can face multiple layers of anti-disability and anti-LGBT prejudice and hate crime. That can include abuse from carers and disability services, but also prejudice and exclusion with LGBT community settings. Society also creates barriers to disabled people accessing services, resulting in some LGBT disabled people feeling they are unable to get what they need from criminal justice agencies. In these cases, it is important to secure the right advocacy and 'special measures' in court.
- **Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers** – LGBT people who have left their country of origin to flee persecution can face anti-LGBT, racist and anti-migrant prejudice within the UK, including unfounded accusations of receiving preferential treatment. Individuals raised in a national context where the police openly target LGBT people often feel unable to report hate crime and may worry about potential impacts of contact with authorities on their visa or asylum decision.
- **Race** - LGBT Black Asian and minority ethnic (BME) people can face both racist and anti-LGBT discrimination and hate crime from society in general, while also facing racist prejudice in LGBT spaces, as well as homophobic, biphobic or transphobic prejudice within BAME community and family contexts.
- **Religion and belief** - LGBT people of faith can experience anti-LGBT prejudice within family or religious communities, which can include coercive efforts to restrict behaviour, clothing, attempts to 'cure', or being ostracised. Individuals can also face islamophobic, anti-Semitic, anti-Christian and other anti-religious attitudes within LGBT culture and wider society.
- **Sex (women)** - LBT women can experience verbal abuse, physical assault and sexual violence, including unwanted sexual questions, advances, sexual assault and 'corrective rape'. Prejudice against LBT women draws on prejudicial stereotypes about how women should dress, behave or express their sexuality or gender.
- **Sex (men)** – Prejudice against GBT men can be driven by stereotypes about how men should behave and express their sexuality or gender and can include the idea that GBT men are either sexual predators or humorous objects of ridicule.
- **Sex workers** - Sex workers of all sexual orientations and gender identities face escalated levels of physical assault, sexual violence and murder. Trans women in particular can face violence while engaging in sex work. Low levels of trust in police among sex workers is a barrier to reporting safety issues, including hate crime.



Learning outcome 2: Identify impacts on diverse individuals and communities

Hate crime can cause deep and lasting impacts on those who experience them. For instance, research has identified that 36% of people who experience hate crime are very emotionally affected by it compared with just 13% who experience crime in generalⁱⁱ. It also has community impacts beyond those directly affected by forcing people to be constantly alert for the possibility that it could happen to them.

Impacts on individuals

Personal effects of hate crime can include the following:

- **Emotional** - Fear, anger, depression, feeling constantly under threat
- **Social** - Increased isolation, fear of going out, relationship breakdown
- **Physical** - Injuries, insomnia, becoming unwell, panic attacks, eating disorders
- **Economic** - Sickness leave, moving home, damaged property
- **Self-expression** - Dressing and acting differently to avoid attack
- **Disempowerment** - Loss of confidence and feeling out of control

Impacts on communities

Hate crime can create an environment where communities feel under attack. That background of fear in people's lives can cause them to consciously alter their speech, behaviour and dress to avoid attack. It can also lead to unconscious self-censorship of the way people express themselves. Social prejudice and hate crime also have impacts on wider society by impairing the ability of LGBT people to participate fully in families, workplaces and society generally. That has created a lack of visibility of diverse LGBT people in a range of work and cultural roles. Combatting hate crime is a way of undermining prejudice against LGBT communities to work toward enabling individuals to live open and fulfilled lives.

Case studies

Practical examples can help learners in thinking about the multi-faceted needs of people facing hate crime, both within and outside criminal justice contexts. That could involve an exercise where small groups discuss a case study each, before feeding back to the wider group by describing the situation and how it could have affected the people involved. Alternatively, the trainer could read a case study aloud, before asking for participants' thoughts on potential impacts. Ensure that case studies reflect the diverse identities and experiences within LGBT communities. Additionally, videos where individuals describe their experiences of hate crime, such as those later in appendix D of this toolkit can be a useful way of directly hearing the issues and concerns of community members.

Learning outcome 4: Employ strategies to help LGBT people to access services

This outcome involves helping participants think of ways their service can provide assistance to meet the needs of people facing hate crime. In achieving this it can be useful to have some points prepared describing good service delivery practices. They will be different for each organisation, but might include the following:

General good practice points

- Look for potential hate motivation and ask open questions
- Be guided the perception of service users about hate motivation
- Maintain confidentiality
- Agree how often you will give updates and stick to it
- Give information about support and advice services
- Solve problems by coordinating with other services
- Seek advice from a specialist staff member or organisation
- Avoid treating on-going harassment as unconnected incidents
- Look for ways to intervene early

Creating organisational change

- Display LGBT inclusive posters and leaflets in public areas
- Build referral relationships with LGBT services
- Have a hate crime or inclusion champion
- Challenge prejudicial behaviour by colleagues
- Consult diverse communities on service changes
- Speak up about LGBT issues on social media
- Circulate LGBT information resources to colleagues
- Be an LGBT-friendly employer

Serving diverse communities

- Don't assume anyone is cisgender or heterosexual
- It's ok to ask what name or gender pronoun someone prefers
- Do not assume that everyone has the same level of literacy
- Offer service information in large print or easy read formats
- Be responsive to requests to talk with a staff member of a certain gender
- Choose interpreters wisely. They can often be part of the same community networks as a reporting person, which risks outing them
- Be aware that family members perpetrating anti-LGBT domestic abuse, 'honour'-based violence or forced marriage sometimes use creative ways to get services to reveal information

Meeting access requirements

It may be necessary to secure an independent advocate for some disabled people, children and 'intimidated' people to assist with reporting and being interviewed by the police. Where a reporting person has access requirements, they should be met. 'Special measures' are one way of achieving that for people giving evidence in court. These are available to people facing the most serious types of crime (including hate crime), children and disabled people (including mental health, physical or learning disabilities). They are tailored to an individual's needs, but can include for example - a curtain to so that someone giving evidence does not have to see the defendant, giving evidence via a video link, removing the public and press from court, removal of wigs or pre-recording evidence. Language access requirements for a D/deaf person or someone whose first language is not English should be met by securing an appropriate interpreter. Details can be found at: www.cps.gov.uk/legal/s_to_u/special_measures

Assisted reporting schemes

Reporting hate crime can feel like an unfamiliar or risky option for some people. Hate crime 'third party reporting' or 'assisted reporting' services provided by community based organisations allow people to pass information to the police about a hate crime or non-criminal hate incident with the backing of an organisation that has an understanding of LGBT issues.

Why do people report?

In thinking about how to remove barriers it is easy to become side-tracked by thinking only about how to encourage people reporting. However, it is also necessary to think about the service individuals receive once they have reported. To achieve this it may be useful to explore with learners what people may want to achieve by reporting and how their service could attempt to meet those desires. Reasons for reporting can include:

- To get practical assistance
- To get emotional assistance
- To be believed and respected
- To be told what happened was wrong
- To protect themselves or others from further crimes

Shouldn't we treat everyone the same?

Occasionally participants can raise questions about whether services should 'treat everyone the same' or avoid giving certain groups 'special treatment'. The following are examples of points a trainer can raise in responding:

- **It has a bigger impact** - Hate crime has a bigger emotional and practical impact on individuals and communities.
- **Not everyone has equal access** - LGBT communities have a history of poor relations with authorities meaning few hate crimes are reported, so the response of authorities can improve or damage community confidence.

- **It's the law** - The Equality Act (2010) created a duty on public bodies to make efforts to understand and respond to the specific needs of people with protected characteristics, including LGBT people experiencing hate crime.

Section 3: Accessibility

Training providers are legally obliged to make their sessions accessible to all participants and cannot pass on any extra costs of provision to the individual participant. Follow the guidelines below to ensure your sessions are accessible. The guidelines are supplied by Regard, a well-regarded person centred care charity within the Learning Disability and Mental Health arenas.

Promote it in advance

Sessions should be advertised at least 28 days in advance to make sure disabled people that require it are able to book the necessary transport and support workers. It also enables parents and people with caring responsibilities to book cover.

Specific requirements, not 'special' requirements

Avoid the term 'special' requirements because it has historical connotations that can disempower some disabled people. Specific requirement might include BSL interpretation - it is sensible to pre-book this as there is a national shortage of qualified interpreters, and then cancel early if not required. It is best to ask for Deaf people to register before cancellation will involve the full charge (usually a fortnight beforehand), but bear in mind that many Deaf people don't read English and communication can be slow - Deaf organisations are inundated with emails full of inaccessible information every day. Make sure any video content is audio described/signed /subtitled as required. Any slides or visual aids should be spoken through for any blind or visually impaired people.

Other specific requirements might require access to a fridge for medication; asking that no one wears perfumed products, if requested on the registration forms. If in doubt, get back to the participant to find out how you can best meet their reasonable adjustments, it might be as simple as providing a drinking straw for someone with Cerebral Palsy - each person's requirement should be tailored to their request.

Refreshments

If you are offering refreshments, ensure that allergies are accounted for and that provision is made for people who are gluten/egg/dairy free. This might be as simple as picking up some ginger biscuits and a packet of 'free from' cookies - At least some food is always recommended to keep energy levels up. Respect other dietary requirements such as Halal and Kosher diets and try and avoid serving food at times of religious fast, or offer a separate area for anyone fasting. Recognise and respond to any other requirements such as prayer facilities by working with nearby providers in you can't accommodate in your own venue.

Wheelchair accessibility

A wheelchair accessible venue is essential, close to accessible public transport and with at least street parking available for Blue Badge holders.

Appendix B: Training tips from LGBT charities

The following tips have been provided by members of the National LGBT Hate Crime Network.

- Be confident, honest and know your stuff.
Space Youth Project
- Address people on their own level as opposed to keeping closely to a script. Plan for longer session and drop things off as you go along to make sure you don't run out of content
Mosaic LGBT Youth Centre
- Personal stories always hit home with attendees.
Unity Project Wales
- We've found it important to listen, make it interactive and enjoyable as well as learning.
The NE LGBT Federation
- Allow participants to explore what hate crime means and who they think could be affected by it.
Allsorts Youth Project
- We emphasise that hate crimes also intimidate communities, demonstrating that there is a further form of harm being done.
Trans Media Watch
- Be aware of your audience and what makes them tick - training needs to be pitched at the level that they will be most effective at. For schools, it is useful to tie in closely with existing anti bullying frameworks. For policy actors and statutory providers, make sure to tie in with performance management frameworks and the Equality Act.
Bi UK
- In our experience one of the main barriers to an LGBT person reporting is a lack of trust that they will be taken seriously coupled with negative associations with the police and justice system.
Proud2Be Project
- Make sure you don't say 'they were beaten up because they were LGBT', their identity is not a crime. They were beaten up because of someone else's prejudice.
The Proud Trust



“Be understanding. Make [service users] feel like it does actually matter and that you're not actually wasting their time, that they actually do care.”

Bisexual female, 20s, LGB&T Hate Crime Reporting ^{vi}

Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe hate crime information

<http://hatecrime.osce.org>

Special measures

www.cps.gov.uk/legal/s_to_u/special_measures

A practical guide for police to protecting LGB communities:

www.stonewall.org.uk/documents/police_guide_web_final.pdf

Advice about anti-LGBT and sexist online abuse

www.stoponlineabuse.org.uk

Strategy

Challenge it, report it, stop it: The Westminster Government's hate crime action plan

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97849/action-plan.pdf

Action to tackle hate crime and sectarianism: The Scottish Government

www.gov.scot/Topics/Justice/policies/reducing-crime/tackling-hate-crime

Tackling hate crimes and incidents: The Welsh Government

<http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/equality-diversity/rightsequality/hate-crime/?lang=en>

Research

The hate crime report, homophobia, biphobia and transphobia in London

www.galop.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/The-Hate-Crime-Report-2013.pdf

The gay British crime survey, Stonewall

www.stonewall.org.uk/documents/hate_crime.pdf

When law and hate collide

www.uclan.ac.uk/research/explore/projects/when_law_and_hate_collide.php

LGB&T hate crime reporting: identifying barriers and solutions, University of Leicester

www2.le.ac.uk/departments/criminology/hate/research/lgb-t-hate-crime

Intersectionality

Report on LGBT asylum seekers

www.metropolitan.org.uk/images/Metropolitan-MF-LGBT-Over-Not-Out2012-final1.pdf

Health needs of LGB BAME people

www.schools-out.org.uk/furtherertools/Docs2008/DH_078350.pdf

Report on disability-related harassment

www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/disabilityfi/ehrc_hidden_in_plain_sight_3.pdf

Appendix E: Glossary

Biphobia: dislike and/or prejudice toward bisexual people

Bisexual: a term that is used to describe individuals attracted to people of both sexes

Cisgender: a term to describe individuals who have a match between the gender they were assigned at birth, their bodies, and their personal identity

Crossdresser: person who wears clothes or make-up commonly associated with the 'opposite' sex, but who do not necessarily identify as that gender.

Discrimination: the unjust or prejudicial treatment of groups of people, especially on the grounds of protected characteristics, defined by the Equality Act (2010) as age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

Diverse: a group or organisation that has many different people in it, for example people of different ethnicities; sexual orientation or gender.

Gay: a term that is used to describe a man who has an emotional and/or sexual orientation towards men. Some women also define themselves as gay rather than lesbian; it is a generic term for lesbian and gay sexuality

Heterosexual: a term to describe individuals who are attracted to people of the opposite sex

Homophobia: dislike and/or prejudice toward people who are sexually or romantically attracted to people of the same gender, including lesbians, gay men and bisexual people

Bullying: behaviour that is repeated, intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally and is often aimed at certain groups, e.g. because of race, religion, gender, trans identity or sexual orientation. It takes many forms including physical assault, teasing, making threats, name calling or cyberbullying – bullying via mobile phone or online (eg email, social networks and instant messenger)

Hate crime: Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic; particularly disability, gender-identity, race,

religion/faith or sexual orientation.

Hate incident: Any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence and which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic; particularly disability, gender-identity, race, religion/faith or sexual orientation.

Homosexual: historically the term 'homosexual' was used by the medical profession to describe same sex attraction and behaviour as a sign of mental disorder and moral deficiency. To obtain distance from such medical labels, the terms gay and lesbian are now used.

Intersex: a person who is born with sexual anatomy, reproductive organs, and/or chromosome patterns that do not fit the typical definition of male or female. An intersex person may identify as male or female or as neither. Intersex status is not about sexual orientation or gender identity: intersex people experience the same range of sexual orientations and gender identities as non-intersex people.

Lesbian: a term that is used to describe a woman who has an emotional and/or sexual orientation towards other women.

LGBT: an acronym for lesbian, gay and bisexual and trans

Prejudice: a judgement made about someone without knowing them. It is usually called prejudice when the judgement is negative and prejudice is often formed by stereotypes

Sexual orientation: an enduring pattern of [romantic](#) or [sexual](#) attraction (or a combination of these) to people of the opposite [sex](#) or [gender](#), the same sex or gender, or to both sexes or more than one gender. These attractions are generally subsumed under [heterosexuality](#), homosexuality, and [bisexuality](#), while [asexuality](#) (the lack of sexual attraction to others) is sometimes identified as the fourth category.

Stereotype: a commonly held belief about a group of people – for example there are many stereotypes about the way that lesbian, gay and bisexual people look and act. Usually stereotypes are not true and they can be very offensive

Straight: a commonly understood term defining being attracted to people of the opposite sex

Trans/transgender: terms that identify the spectrum of those who feel that their assigned sex at birth does not match or sit easily with their sense of self. It encompasses transsexual people, cross dressers, or anyone who challenges gender norms. It may be that a trans person feels more the “opposite” sex and so chooses to use medical intervention in order to align their body with their mind or their external appearance with their internal feelings. It also encompasses cross dressers may dress to express the more masculine or feminine side of themselves, or simply because they find those clothes more comfortable. It also includes people who identify themselves as transsexual; this is a more clinical word used in the medical world and usually describes those who have decided to undergo procedures such as hormone therapy or surgical intervention.

Transphobia: dislike and/or prejudice toward trans people

The above information is adapted from a glossary within a CPS School Project resource, based on information from Gendered Intelligence and Stonewall. Our thanks to all those organisations.

This information sheet was produced by Galop, an LGBT anti-violence charity providing support, advice and advocacy to people facing hate crime, domestic abuse or sexual violence. It is a part of a series of 17 resources on hate crime for LGBT people and service providers, created on behalf of the National LGBT Hate Crime Partnership. The other useful information sheets are:

1. Glossary of Terms Relating to Hate Crime
2. Diary Sheets and Guidance on Keeping a Written Record of Hate Crime
3. Hate Crime Laws: A Guide for LGBT People
4. LGBT Hate Crime and Emergency Accommodation
5. Non-Emergency Housing Options for LGBT People Facing Hate Crime
6. Financial Assistance Schemes: Help for LGBT People Experiencing Hate Crime
7. Talking to your Children about Bullying and Hate Crime: Advice for LGBT Parents
9. LGBT Hate Crime Quality Standard: A Service Improvement Tool for Organisations
10. Tackling Biphobia: A Guide for Safety Services
11. Tackling Transphobia: A Guide for Safety Services
12. Complaints to Statutory Agencies: A Guide for Advice Workers
13. Understanding Hate Crime Statistics: A Guide for Organisations
14. Hate Crime and Older Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans people in Care Settings
15. Housing, Disability and LGBT Hate Crime
16. Commissioning LGBT Hate Crime Services: A Guide for Organisations
17. Building Partnerships to Tackle Hate Crime

Find out about our work at www.galop.org.uk and www.lgbthatecrime.org.uk

Produced 2016. Authored by Nick Antjoule.

ⁱ College of Policing (2014) Hate crime operational guidance

ⁱⁱ Home Office, (2015) Hate crime, England and Wales, 2014/15, statistical bulletin 05/15

ⁱⁱⁱ University of Brighton, (2008) Count me in too: community safety additional findings report

^{iv} Galop (2009) Mapping LGBT Westminster

^v Galop (1998) Telling it like it is

^{vi} University of Leicester (2015) LGB&T hate crime reporting: identifying barriers and solutions

^{vii} Galop (2001) The low down