

**Stand
by *me***

**Safe ways to stand
against hate**

Quiz

1. A Bystander is someone:
 - a. Who walks past and away from a situation where someone needs help?
 - b. Who is present in a situation but is not involved and does not help?
 - c. Who avoids going near any situations where someone needs help?

2. The term bystander comes from research carried out:
 - a. After the murder of Kitty Genovese in 1964 where it was reported 38 witnesses failed to act to help her?
 - b. After the EU referendum in 2016 when videos appeared on social media showing people doing nothing to help victims of hate crimes?
 - c. After the murder of Stephen Lawrence in 1993 when people who witnessed the attack did not come forward to help the investigation?

3. Name 3 reasons why people fail to act or intervene when someone else needs help?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

4. Name 3 ways that hate crimes and incidents can be reported?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

5. Who can hate crimes and incidents be reported by?

6. After reading the description of the four main types of perpetrators, what percentage would you say each makes up?
 - Thrill seekers - motivated by a thrill and excitement
 - Defensive - motivated by a desire to protect their territory
 - Retaliator - those who act in retaliation for a perceived attack against their own group
 - Mission Offenders/Hate Groups - perpetrators who make it their mission in life to eradicate 'difference'

7. Hate crimes committed online are not really hate crimes and not treated that seriously? True or False

8. There is more anti-Muslim hate expressed in the physical world than online? True or False

9. If anyone intervenes when someone needs help, there is no protection for that person? True or False

10. What do you know about the three core messages of Stand by Me?

**Stand
by *me***

**Safe ways to stand
against hate**

Quiz - Answers

1. b
2. a
3. People fail to intervene for many reasons including:
 - Didn't know anything was going on
 - Didn't realise it was something serious
 - Didn't know what to do
 - Thought someone else was doing or would do something
 - Didn't think anything they could do would help
 - Didn't feel like they had enough information
 - Thought the victim was maybe to blame for what was happening
 - Too scared to intervene
 - Last time they helped they got hurt
 - Haven't got the time
4. Hate crimes and incidents can be reported in many ways:
 - Directly to the police: If urgent call 999 or if less urgent call 101
 - Online with True Vision, which gives you the option to report it anonymously – www.report-it.org.uk
 - Find your local Third Party Reporting Centre in your community on Communities Inc website
 - Call Crime Stoppers on 0800 555111
 - Contact Victim Care (0800 304 7575)
 - Text 61016 if on a train for British Transport Police
5. Hate crimes and incidents can be reported by the victim who is affected, any witness to the incident or a third party who hears about or becomes aware of the incident

6. Thrill seekers (66%), Defensive (25%), Retaliators (8%), Mission Offenders/Hate Groups (1%)
7. False, a hate crime online is still a crime motivated by hate and treated just as seriously as in the physical world
8. False, 74% of all anti Muslim hate occurs online, 26% in physical world (Tell MAMA)
9. False, Good Samaritan Laws came into force in the UK in 2015. These offer legal protection to people who give reasonable assistance to those who are, or who they believe to be, injured, ill, in peril, or otherwise incapacitated. The protection is intended to reduce bystanders' hesitation to assist, for fear of being sued or prosecuted.

10. See

The first safe intervention is to watch what is going on, if the offender knows they are being observed it may temper their behaviour or make them stop what they are doing. Research shows that the act of being observed can make people more conscious of their behaviour. If however, you turn away or get up and walk out, you are really saying 'carry on' or 'I'm not going to stop you' which lets the offender think you agree with their behaviour and makes them even more confident.

The other element of see is to pay attention to the details of what is going on, what is being said? Where are you? What does the offender look like? What are they wearing? What time is it? Are you near any landmarks? The reason for this goes into the second safe intervention of then taking all the information and reporting the incident.

Report

Police need to know about hate incidents as it tells them what is happening, where, who to and what this consists of. If you feel you have witnessed behaviour motivated by hatred, hostility or prejudice please report it. You may not have all the details but any information you can provide could be useful. If you are not sure whether the incident is serious enough to report, then still report it as the police will decide whether it requires further investigation, you will not waste police time. This is particularly the case if you report it online through True Vision (www.report.....)

The other element of report is that if you can see a security guard, shop manager, or any other person in authority, make them aware of the incident. They may be in a better position to intervene directly and could de-escalate or even top it altogether. Don't be afraid to ask others for help, especially if you don't feel comfortable with a direct intervention.

Support

It can feel quite isolating for victims when they face hate and everyone seems to turn a blind eye, so if you can just touch base with them. Ask how they are, let them know that you don't agree with what just happened and that you are going to report what you have witnessed. This could be a good time to give them information, if you have it handy, on where they can report the incident if they want or where they can access support. It can be reassuring for victims to know that others do not approve of the bad behaviour of the offender, most just want others to ask if they are ok.