

Race Hate Crime in Cardiff 2009



race equality first

Foreword



Cardiff, the Capital City of Wales, enjoys a world wide reputation as a city where people from all over the globe have settled in a welcoming environment where they are able to reach their full potential in life. We are rightly proud of this, and to maintain and build upon this reputation we need to work together to ensure that - where racism does exist - we are able to eradicate it swiftly, to ensure that no one should ever feel under threat of verbal or physical violence as a result of their race. I am sure that the vast majority of people within Cardiff are proud of the diversity that exists within the city, but acknowledge that a small minority still hold racist views and attitudes which result in race hate crimes.

Whilst we are disappointed that race hate crime is still present in 2009, we welcome this report and its recommendations, and will use the evidence gathered to redouble and further target our work on eradicating it. We are determined that people should have the confidence to report crimes to the police knowing that they will be taken seriously, that the crime will be effectively investigated, and that the victim's privacy and dignity will always be respected.

Councillor Judith Woodman
Deputy Leader of Cardiff Council and Joint Chair,
Cardiff Safer Capital Partnership



Despite the great strides that Cardiff has made in promoting equality and anti racism, race hate crime is a reality for many of the city's residents, a reality which has a significant impact on the quality of their lives. This research report reinforces our experience at Race Equality First that there is some way to go before all our residents are able to say that they live free from the fear and experience of racism. One of the most significant findings of the report is that more than 70% of those surveyed who experienced race hate crime did not report it – either because they believed there was no point in doing so, they did not know how to do it, or they were afraid of the perpetrators.

The challenge for Race Equality First and our partners in the police, the local authorities and the Crown Prosecution Service is to respond to the findings of this very important survey. One of the ways we can do that is through multi-agency working, backed up by resources, to assure victims that if they report an incident it will be recorded and investigated. I believe that given Cardiff's great tradition and history of many different communities living together and working side by side we can work jointly to meet this challenge and defeat the evil of racism, prejudice and hatred.

Mohammed Tufail OBE
Director, Race Equality First



The woman who used abusive words told me and my friend that it was a disgrace that she was in her own country and didn't understand the people and that we only came here to steal jobs and take benefits



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**A Survey Report
by Jo Roberts**

Funded by the New Ideas Fund:
The Department for Social Justice
and Local Government Welsh
Assembly Government

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**It made me feel like I
don't belong here,
however this is my
home, I don't know
anywhere else**



Introduction

In December 2008 Race Equality First secured funding from the Welsh Assembly Government's Department for Social Justice and Local Government under its New Ideas Fund to undertake a research project exploring racist incidents and race hate crime in Cardiff. The research was designed to investigate the prevalence or extent of such incidents as well as to gain an insight into the personal experiences of the Black and Minority Ethnic population of Cardiff in relation to such occurrences. A primary aim of the research was to provide further information, specific to the vicinity of Cardiff, about racist incidents and race hate crime to help provide better support for individuals who have been a victim of such incidents.

The aim of the research was to explore the subject of racist incidents and race hate crime and to examine the experiences and fear of such events among Cardiff's Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population. We wanted to explore the extent of the incidents in Cardiff, for example, how often do people experience racist incidents and race hate crime, where did these incidents happen and why do people feel they have been targeted?

We also wished to determine a profile of the perpetrators of such incidents, for example: who was the perpetrator, did people act as individuals or groups? What are the types of incidents that people are experiencing? We also wished to identify to what extent people from the BME population in Cardiff report and respond to racist incidents and race hate crime: do they report such incidents and if not, why? Where do people report the incidents? What support do they need?

The research also sought to discover the views held about how racist incidents are handled by the police and Crown Prosecution Service (CPS). A fundamental objective of the research was to further understand the personal experiences of the BME population of Cardiff in relation to racist incidents and race hate crime and how such incidents influence their lives. Importantly the survey provided the opportunity for members of the BME community to express, in their own words, how racist incidents and race hate crime directly affect them and what they would like to see undertaken to address their needs.

Aims and Objectives of the Research

- To gauge the levels of racist incidents and race hate crime within Cardiff
- To examine any patterns relating to the occurrence of racist incidents and race hate crime
- To examine the levels of reporting and responding to racist incidents and race hate crime in the specified area
- To examine the personal impact of racist incidents and race hate crime upon peoples' lives
- To examine the level of racist incidents and race hate crime against visible religious minorities

“

(they said) that I was disgusting, like all other 'darkies'

”

Introduction

Rationale

- To provide statistical and qualitative data for public and private sector organisations in Cardiff with an interest in preventing and combating hate crime
- To inform local and national race hate crime policies
- To ascertain ways of improving services for victims of race hate crime

Method

A questionnaire was used as the main method of data collection and this was distributed by members of the local communities in which the collections took place.

The questionnaire was based on a predominantly quantitative design but included qualitative elements.

Through the inclusion of qualitative elements we wanted to ensure that participants were given space to elaborate upon certain issues in their own words. The quantitative evidence allowed for some statistical representation and presents an insight into the prevalence of racist incidents and race hate crime in Cardiff, whereas the inclusion of qualitative questions allowed for further analysis of the personal effects of such incidents.

The survey sample consisted of members of the BME communities of Cardiff and also included a very small number of White British/English or Welsh people (eight people) resident in Cardiff. The total survey sample consisted of 157 respondents and this included people of different ages, religious beliefs and ethnicities. (For further analysis of the sample please see the Key Findings section).

The sampling procedure used can be categorised as non-probability convenience sampling with a focus on including a wide range of ages, classes, education levels, ethnic backgrounds and all gender groups.

Data collection was undertaken within five areas of Cardiff which have been identified as areas with a significant BME population from the Census and anecdotal knowledge of Cardiff to take account of possible changes since the 2001 Census. The areas included were: Butetown, Canton, Cathays, Grangetown and Roath. A number of venues were utilised to allow for direct access to a number of different BME groups within Cardiff. The types of venues included: BME organisations, BME businesses, a university and a college (please note that the university and college were the venues for data collection in Roath and Cathays, but the students, as might be expected, came from a variety of areas within Cardiff).

The data collection was predominantly undertaken by members of the BME communities in order to facilitate trustful relationships between researchers and survey participants. The researchers were all instructed about the aim of the survey, the role of Race Equality First, the way in which the respondents could be approached and where the surveys could be distributed and collected. They were also instructed on the way in which the survey should be filled out (in case the respondent had technical questions), although they were also specifically instructed not to make any suggestions with regards to the responses. The ethnicity of the researchers included: Somali, Polish, Pakistani and White British.

Background to the Research

‘One Wales’ A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales (2007) sets out a number of strategic objectives for the aim of “improving the quality of life of people in all of Wales’ communities, from all walks of life, and especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged” (WAG 2007). One of the focus points of the document was encouraging and enabling a fair and just society, with a major theme of promoting equality. Race Equality First believes that a significant part of promoting equality lies within the reduction of racist incidents and race hate crimes within Wales as well as the promotion and facilitation of better community cohesion.

‘One Wales’ adds that it aims to ensure a Nation with “a rich and diverse culture, which promotes Wales as a bilingual and multicultural nation.” (Ibid.)

“

People like you should
leave the country.

”

Introduction

'One Wales' also directly addresses the area of discrimination: "Our ambition is a Wales where everyone achieves their full human potential and everyone can live free from poverty, discrimination, fear or abuse...Our programme emphasises tackling the causes – rather than just the symptoms – of problematic behaviour and protects vulnerable individuals or groups from suffering harm or discrimination." (**WAG: 2007: 26**).

Furthermore within the section entitled 'promoting equality' One Wales also states that it will "recognise that if some individuals and groups are discriminated against arbitrarily, this damages their life chances. We aim to foster cohesive, plural and just communities where people, regardless of physical ability, gender, sexual orientation, race, creed or language, can feel valued." (**ibid.**)

In order to do so 'One Wales' stated that it would develop a strategy to reduce hate crime.

Our research was designed to specifically address the causes of racist incidents and race hate crime within Cardiff in order to gain a better understanding of the experiences of the BME communities. The information that the survey presents can be utilised directly to inform strategies and service provision to ensure that the aims of One Wales are actually realised.

Background Data and Literature Review

The Population of Wales

According to the Office of National statistics' latest population Census, carried out in 2001, **97.9%** of the population in Wales identified themselves as White.

This was divided into;
White British (**96%**)
White Irish (**0.6%**)
Other White (**1.3%**)
Other Ethnic (**2.1%**)

Therefore of the 2,903,085 people living in Wales the BME population consists of 62,000 across Wales. To specifically analyse these results: "More than 25,000 people were of Asian descent, the majority being either Indians or Pakistanis (8,000 each). Nearly 18,000 people were of Mixed Ethnic Origin, 7,000 described their ethnicity as Black, and 6,000 as Chinese. A further 5,000 were from other ethnic backgrounds."
(www.statistics.gov.uk 2008).

The 2001 Census also identified the BME population of Wales as being concentrated in three particular areas, the three largest cities in Wales: Cardiff, Newport and Swansea.

This was illustrated in that "in Cardiff [BME individuals] made up **8%** of the population, in Newport **5%** and in Swansea **2%**. By far the highest concentrations were in Cardiff. Around half of the Black and Asian groups and a third of the Mixed and Chinese groups lived in the capital." (**ibid**).

In terms of the categorisation of religious groups, the Census identified the most widely practised religion to be Christian, with **72%** of the Welsh population reporting this as their religion (**ibid**). Islam was then reported to be the next most common faith for the people of Wales and the Census reported that Cardiff is home to the largest Muslim population in Wales: "(**4%** of the local population) but in the country overall Muslims



Every day on the streets of the UK, in playgrounds, classrooms, shops, at work, minority ethnic people are racially harassed



(Institute of Race Relations, www.irr.org.uk, 2009)

Background Data and Literature Review

accounted for less than 1% of the population (22,000 people)” (**ibid.**)

The Census also presented that the majority of Muslims were from Asian Backgrounds “including 7,000 Pakistani Muslims and 5,000 Bangladeshi Muslims, although nearly 3,000 White people also described themselves as Muslim” (**ibid.**).

Furthermore the Census found “Among other faiths the next largest groups were Indian Hindus (over 4,000) and White Buddhists (3,000), followed by White Jews and Indian Sikhs (both about 2,000).” (**ibid.**)

As the Census data indicates Cardiff is home to Wales’ biggest BME population. Furthermore Cardiff as a city, and the capital of Wales, has one of Britain’s longest established ethnic minority communities. This is elaborated upon by Cardiff Council “as Cardiff’s prominence as a sea port rose during the

nineteenth century, people from all over Europe and further a field - like Somalia, the Yemen and other African countries - settled in the City. Further waves of immigration from the Caribbean and Asia in the 20th Century, followed by settlement of asylum seekers, and recent economic migrants from Central and Eastern Europe has created a rich cultural mix, adding to Cardiff’s appeal as a vibrant capital city. Now around one in ten of Cardiff’s residents come from an ethnic minority.” (**www.cardiff.gov.uk 2009**)

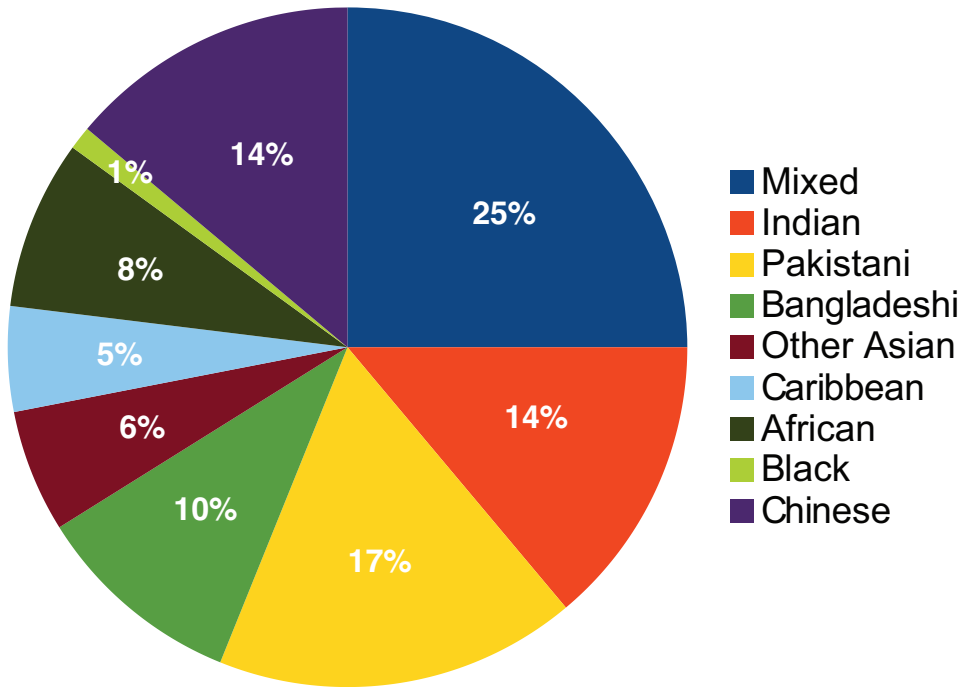
To provide an illustration of the BME make-up of the Cardiff population, the following pie chart was included in research undertaken by Race Equality First in 2006 for it’s report:

ATREF:

‘Access to Race Equality First Community Research Project (Cardiff)’ (2006) and refers to the ethnic make-up of Cardiff at that time.



Fig 1. Cardiff BME Community, Census 2001



Racially Motivated Incidents and Race Hate Crime

Throughout the research report both racist incidents and race hate crime will be referred to and the definitions of such must be clarified. When referring to racist

incidents – our definition falls in line with the categorisation used by the police, defined by the “Stephen Lawrence Inquiry”, which is discussed below. A discussion regarding race hate crime is also included below.

Following the “Stephen Lawrence Inquiry” by Macpherson in 1999 a

recommendation was made that the police adopt the Inquiry’s definition of a racist incident which outlined: “a racist incident is any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person” (**Macpherson 1999**).

“The Historical Crime Digest (2004)” notes that, “it was widely believed that this new definition may have encouraged better recording practices by the police.” (www.new.wales.gov.uk 2009).

Race hate crime (racist crime) is described as “any criminal offence committed against a person or property that is motivated by an offender’s hatred of someone because of their: race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality or national origins, [or] religion” (www.homeoffice.gov.uk 2009).

More generally Hate Crime, as defined by the Home Office is identified as “Any incident, which constitutes a criminal offence,

“

(I was called) a bomber, terrorist.

”

Background Data and Literature Review

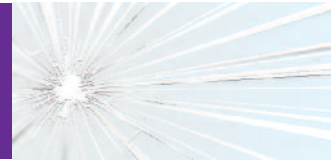
which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice or hate.” (*Ibid.*) It is broader than race hate crime, in that it includes, for example, Hate Crime committed against people because of their sexual orientation or disability. The Association of Chief Police Officers’ “Hate Crime Handbook (2002)” identifies hate crime as “a crime where the perpetrator’s prejudice against any identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised” (**Baggot: 2002: 5**)

The findings of the recent report entitled “Race and the Criminal Justice System: An overview to the complete statistics 2004-2005 (2006)” has noted some of the experiences of BME groups in relation to various aspects of the Criminal Justice System in the UK. This report noted that “people from mixed ethnic groups face significantly higher risks of being a victim of crime than White people.” (**CJS: 2006: iv**). In addition to this, the report

asserts that members of the BME communities are also more likely to be worried about burglary, car crime and violent crime than White people (*Ibid*).

The research further noted that in the UK “racist incidents recorded by the police have continued to rise with about 58,000 incidents recorded in 2004/5... [and] there were 37,000 racially aggravated offences recorded by the police in 2004/5” (**CJS: 2006: v**).

A recent report, “Violence Based on Racism and Xenophobia (2008)”, which constitutes an excerpt from Human Rights First’s 2008 “Hate Crime Survey (2008)”, noted that in the UK “61,262 racist incidents were reported to the police in 2006/7 [which constitutes] an increase of 3.7% over the previous year...[in addition] just over half of all the police forces recorded an increase in the number of offences motivated by religious or racial bias” (**Human Rights First: 2008: 4**).



Although much work has been undertaken investigating and recording racist incidents and race hate crime there has been little qualitative investigation into how such occurrences affect individuals and their experiences of such events. Research undertaken by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) in 1999 entitled “We Can’t all be White: Racist Victimisation in the UK” focused upon the impact of racist victimisation on the individuals themselves.

The report found that “the experience of racism had become part of the everyday experience of black and minority ethnic people... being made to feel different in a variety of social situations and locations was largely seen as routine and in some instances expected. Racist abuse was the most common form of everyday racism.” (Kusminder & Louis: 1991: 1).

This JRF study drew upon the experiences of 74 people,

(including residents of Cardiff), and findings from the research included that racist victimisation often went unreported, that victims felt they had a lack of support and the impact of the racist incidents went beyond the event itself (JRF 1999). The report found that reporting generally “was considered as an option when the harassment becomes intolerable or the problem has escalated.” (Kusminder & Louis: 1999:1).

It also presented that support for victims was limited and “they felt ignored, unheard and unprotected” (Ibid.) Additionally, their experiences of racist victimisation also affected their interaction in society “the consequences of racist harassment went beyond the actual events themselves. All members of the targeted family were affected. The impact affected not only close family relations but also how the family interacted with the wider community and environment.”

(Ibid). All of the figures and excerpts above demonstrate that racist incidents and race hate crimes are something that a significant proportion of the BME population in the UK experience. The next section of this study will look at some of the figures specific to Wales and Cardiff relating to racist incidents and race hate crime.

“

People like you are
useless.

”

Background Data and Literature Review

Police Data - South Wales and Cardiff

Data relating to the numbers of racist incidents in South Wales from 1st April 2006 – 31st December 2008 was provided by South Wales Police and is represented in the table below:

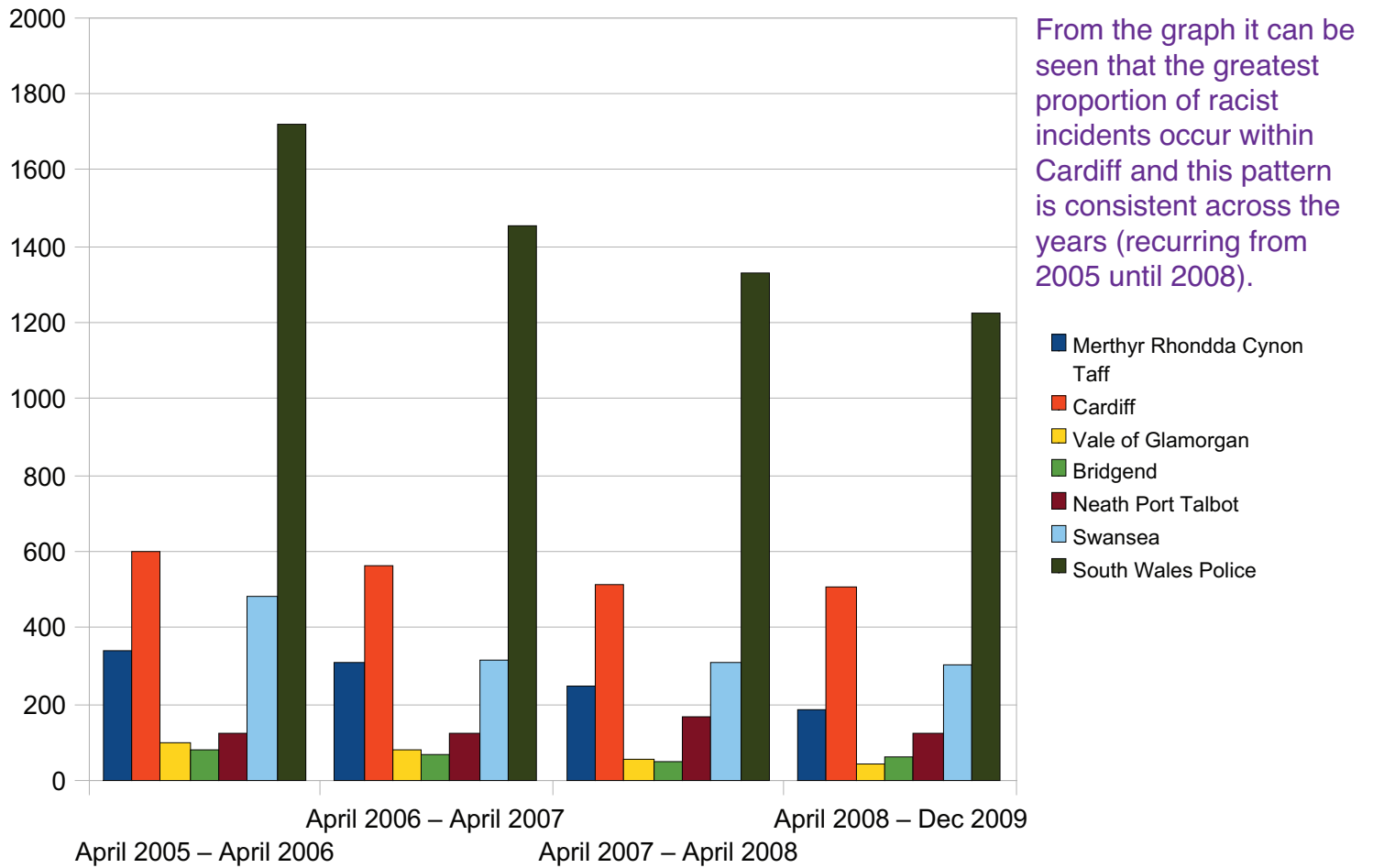


Fig 2. South Wales Police Racist Incidents Data, 2005 – 2008

The table also indicates that figures have dropped since 2005 across the selected areas of Wales. However what this signifies would need to be further investigated as it could mean either, that racist incidents have declined or that reporting of such incidents has declined. It must also be noted that the above figures were the most recent available and the figures for the January – April period of 2009 were not supplied. Considering that the figures do not take account of the last quarter, one could assume that it is possible that the number of racist incidents in Cardiff and Swansea will have increased in the year 2008/2009.

Race Equality First Data

As the race equality council for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, a primary function of Race Equality First is undertaking discrimination casework.

In the year from April 2007 – March 2008 Race Equality First received enquiries from 347 people and undertook casework for 199 people within Cardiff alone.

The chart alongside illustrates the breakdown of the areas in which the discrimination was experienced. Although a separate category exists for racial harassment within the chart overleaf, the racist incidents that are reported to Race Equality First often occur as part of the discriminatory behaviour, which may fall within any of the categories overleaf.

For example a racist incident could occur when receiving services or racist incidents can

occur at school – this would then be recorded in the service category, for the former incident and education category for the latter. A case would be classified as racial harassment only, if it was not connected to any service area. It is important to note that not all cases in the statistics below are connected racist incidents; some of them are only discrimination cases.

At the moment it is impossible to provide statistics specifying how many discrimination cases have an element of racial harassment/ racist incidents. We can only safely state that all of the below housing and police cases were a result of racist incidents.



Is that
a tablecloth?
[on your head]



Background Data and Literature Review

The chart below reflects the number of cases undertaken by Race Equality First in the year from April 2007 to March 2008 which was 199 in Cardiff. Cases are designated to the areas in which the discrimination/racist incident occurred. A breakdown of the exact case figures is as follows:

- Employment - 94 cases
- Service - 47 cases
- Housing - 28 cases
- Racial Harassment - 9 cases
- Education - 8 cases
- Health - 5 cases
- Police - 8 cases

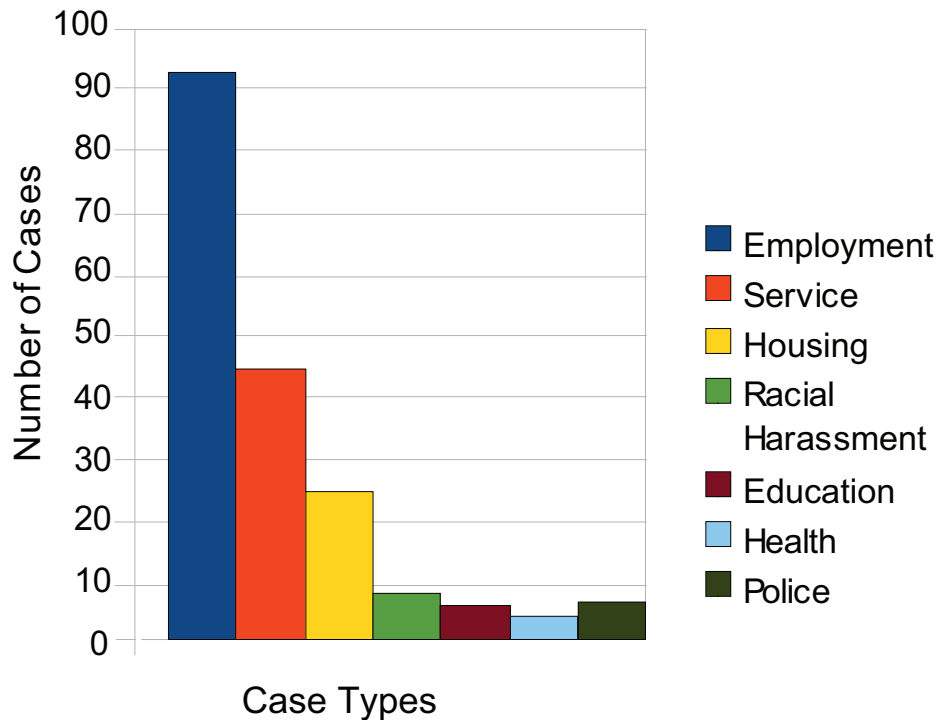
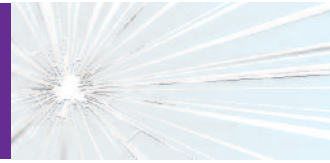


Fig 3. Race Equality First Cardiff
Cases April 2007 – March 2008



In the time period from April 2008 – November 2008 the total number of enquiries received regarding racial discrimination/racist incidents was 103 and 40 cases within Cardiff were taken on by Race Equality First. The table below shows the breakdown into types of case areas and the figures are as follows:

- Employment - 15 cases
- Housing - 9 cases
- Service - 6 cases
- Police - 6 cases
- Education - 3 cases
- Racial Harassment - 1 case

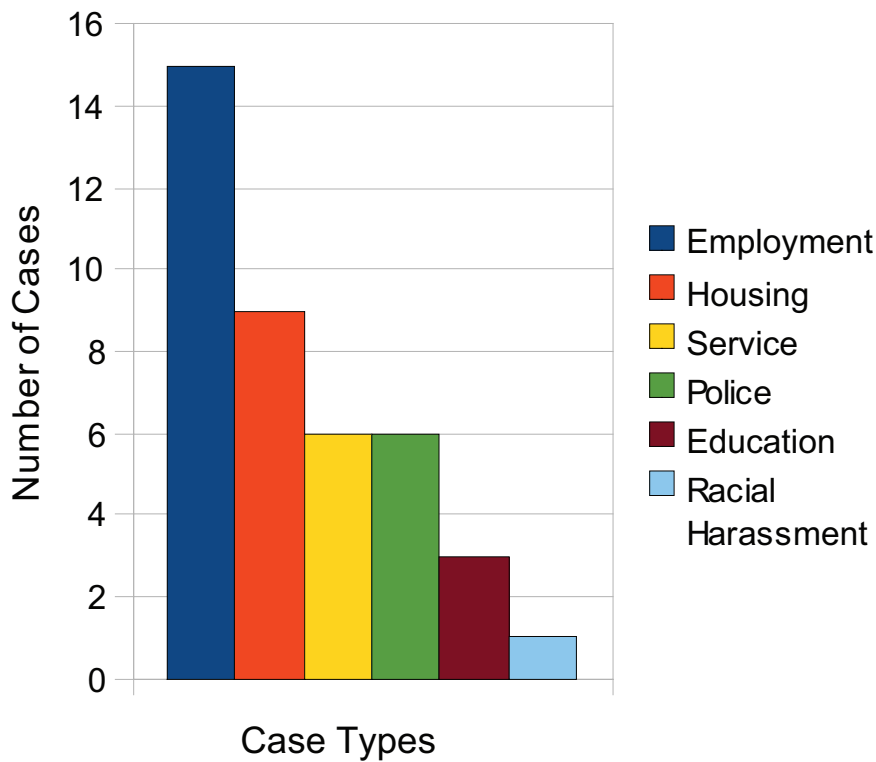


Fig 4. Race Equality First Cardiff Cases April 2008 – November 2008



You bloody stupid Muslim, white bch, why don't you go back to your own country?**



Background Data and Literature Review

Race Equality First has also previously conducted research into aspects of BME community life in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

One such piece of research, entitled ATREF: Access to Race Equality First Community Research Project (funded by The Big Lottery Fund) was conducted in both 2005 and 2006.

This was undertaken as part of an outreach project designed to investigate the needs of the BME communities of Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan in terms of access to information and services, as well as to gauge levels of discrimination and harassment.

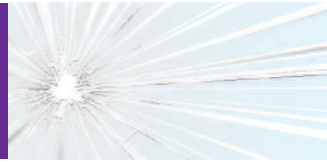
An aspect of the research was to obtain first hand information regarding people's experiences of discrimination and racism in order to "take necessary action to address identified concerns in relation to issues of access and the resulting incidents of

harassment and discrimination" (**Race Equality First: 2005: 3**).

Findings from the 2006 research revealed that of 80 people surveyed **61%** stated that they had experienced or witnessed racial discrimination or harassment.

Furthermore a striking **58%** had not reported the incident that they had experienced or witnessed.

Reasons provided for not reporting, presented from the 2006 study, are represented in the pie chart below (**Race Equality First: 2006: 10**):



If not, why not?

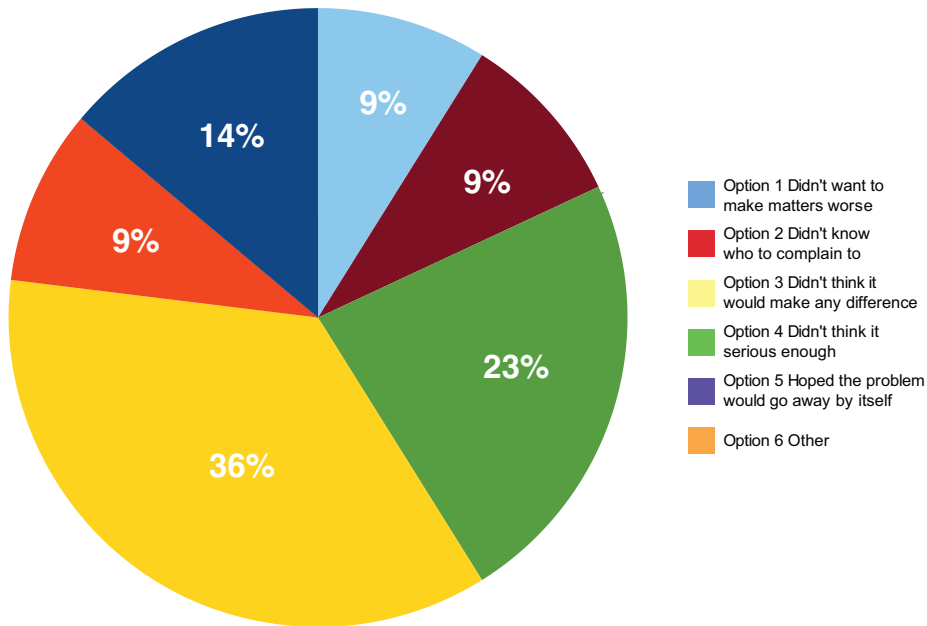


Fig 5. Reasons for not reporting racist incidents, Race Equality First (2006)

This piece of research also attempted to identify barriers to reporting and the results are demonstrated below:

Barriers to complaining

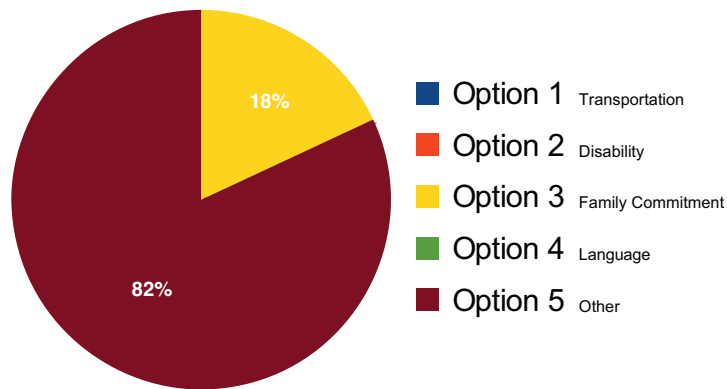


Fig 6. Barriers to reporting racist incidents, Race Equality First (2006)



I just remember being shocked and walking off.



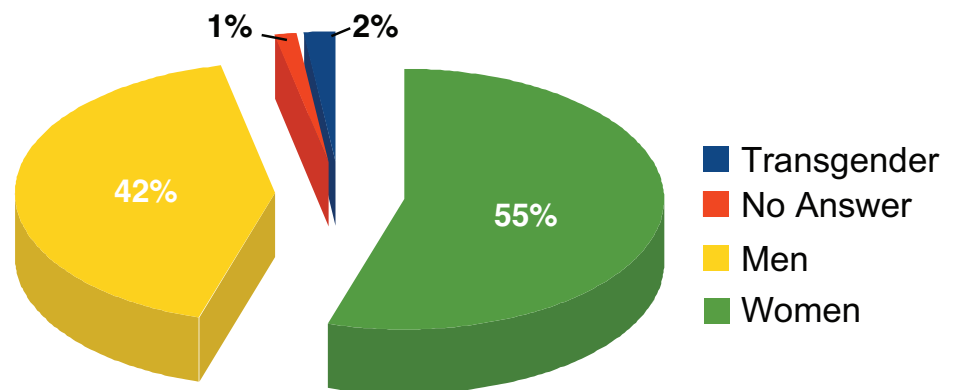
Sample Analysis and Key Findings

This section will deconstruct the sample surveyed in the research presenting the inclusion of other social signifiers such as gender, age and ethnicity. It will present, in summary form, the key findings of the research and finally, will look at a number of correlations between the above sections of the survey respondents and selected questions to see if any patterns exist.

Sample Analysis

- The size of the sample consisted of 157 people residing in Cardiff who were surveyed for this research.

Respondents by Gender



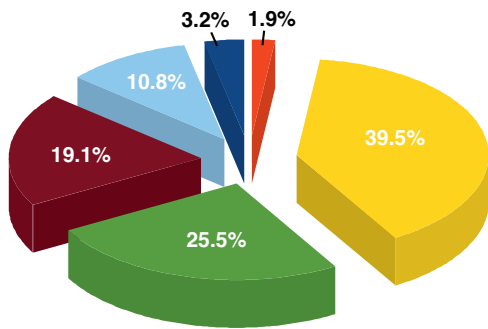
The chart above illustrates the breakdown of the sample by gender which is as follows:

- Women 54.8%
- Men 42%
- Transgender 1.3%
- No Answer 1.9%

The chart below presents the breakdown of the sample by age group which is as follows:

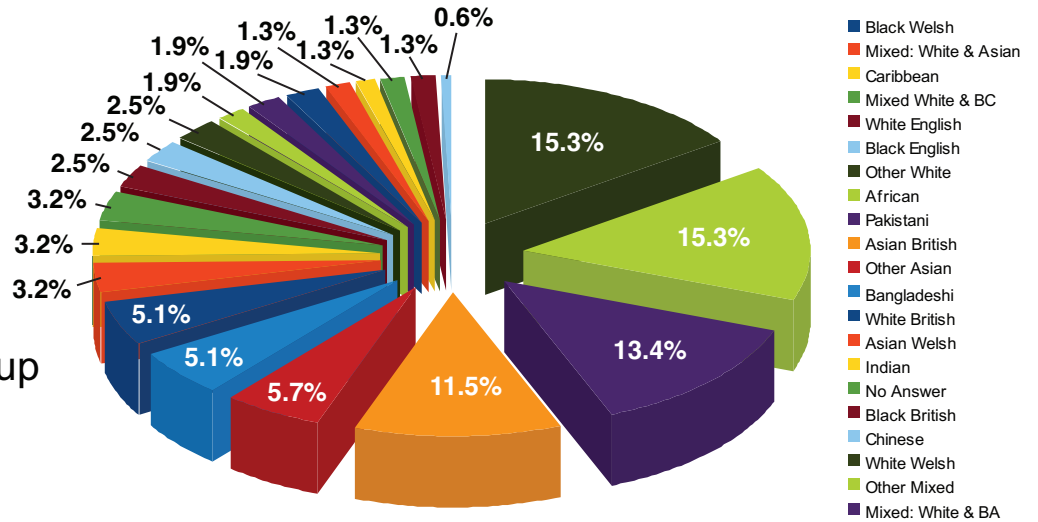
- 16 to 25 – 39.5%
- 26 to 35 – 25.5%
- 36 to 50 constituted 19.1%
- Over 50 – 10.8%
- No Answer – 3.2%
- Under 16 – 1.9%

Respondents by Age Group



- No Answer
- Under 16
- 16 to 25
- 26 to 35
- 36 to 50
- Over 50

Respondents by Ethnicity



The chart above represents the percentages of respondents relating to ethnicity which is as follows. The largest number of respondents stated that their ethnicities were:

- Other White – 15.3% (10.3 % included Polish, Slovak, Greek, Spanish, Swedish, Dutch, Hungarian and European)
- African – 15.3%
- Pakistani – 13.4%
- And Asian British – 11.5%



I didn't see to whom I could talk



Sample Analysis and Key Findings

The other percentages will be presented in the categories used within the survey itself:

Asian

Other Asian – 5.7%
Bangladeshi – 5.1%
Asian Welsh – 3.2%
Indian – 3.2%

Black

Black British – 2.5%
Black Welsh – 1.9%
Caribbean – 1.3%
Black English – 0.6%

Mixed

Other Mixed – 1.9%
Mixed White and Black African – 1.9%
Mixed White and Black Caribbean – 1.3%
Mixed White and Asian – 1.3%

White

White British – 5.1%
White Welsh – 2.5%
White English – 1.3%

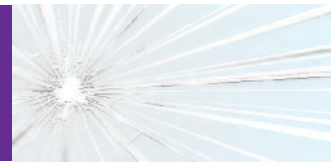
Chinese

Chinese - 2.5%

No Answer was received from 3.2% of the sample.

Key Findings

- Over half (59.2%) of the survey respondents **have experienced a racist incident or race hate crime during their lifetime.**
- Of these people over 80% **have experienced a racist incident or hate crime more than once.**
- In relation to the most recent experience of racist incident or race hate crime 73.1% **did not report the incident.**
- Of those that did report the incident only 50% said that **it was reported as 'racist'.**
- Of those surveyed that **hadn't directly experienced** a racist incident or race hate crime themselves – 58.3% **knew of someone that had.**



- The majority of respondents who had experienced a racist incident or race hate crime, **had done so within the last 6 months** (65.4% of those who reported a racist incident or race hate crime, and 38.7% of the total sample)
- Of those surveyed who had experienced multiple racist incidents or race hate crime **86.7%** did not report every incident and **56%** had never reported an incident.
- The geographical areas of Cardiff with the highest rates of racist incidents and race hate crime were:
 - Town Centre (21.1%)
 - Roath (11.4%)
 - Ely (7.9%)
 - Cathays (7.9%)
 - St Mellons (6.1%)
 - Riverside (6.15%)
- The most common types of racist incidents and hate crimes experienced were:
 - Verbal Harassment/insults (33.3%)
 - A combination of different types of incident, for example robbery, verbal harassment and physical violence (all experienced during one incident) (21.5%)
 - Threat of physical violence (14%).
- 44.2% of people who had experienced a racist incident or race hate crime believe the **incident was triggered because of their appearance** (eg skin colour or beard, excluding clothes).
- 27.5% thought it was **because they were wearing a religious garment**. In the vast majority of cases the garment was **associated with Islam** (for example a veil).
- In the majority of cases (31.2%) **the perpetrator was a stranger**.
- In the rest of the cases respondents identified the **perpetrator as a school pupil/school colleague 14%**, someone from the local area 14% and a work colleague 8.6%.
- When referring to the gender of the perpetrator the majority of incidents (74.4%) were **perpetrated by groups of both men and women**.
- In the majority of cases the perpetrator's ethnicity was classified as **White Welsh (38.6%)**, followed by **White British (37.6%)**.
- Underreporting was significant in all age groups, but the age groups **least likely to report** racist incidents and race hate crimes were the under 16 age group (none reported) and 26 to 35 age group (81.8% not reported) and 16 to 25 (79.5% not reported).
- In terms of our respondents' experiences of reporting and their thoughts upon the **response of the police - 38.9%** stated that it was terrible



There is a problem with racism, due to growing immigration and the upsurge of media coverage upon such occurrences.



Sample Analysis and Key Findings

- and 22.2% stated that it was good.
- In terms of **how quickly the police responded** after the incident was reported, our respondents indicated that in 22.2% of the incidents the police had responded within a few hours. Again 22.2% also selected within a week and 16.67% selected longer (than a week).
- When people had reported the incidents only 5.6% stated that they **had been referred to support services**.
- Places where people **would like to report incidents** were: Race Equality First (23.6%), the Police (21.8%), an ethnic minority organisation (9.1%), via a Helpline (9.1%) or a local Council (9.1%).
- After experiencing a racist incident or race hate crime, 31.2% of respondents stated that they had **altered their actions** in order to avoid it happening again. 24.5% stated that they **would avoid particular areas of Cardiff**.

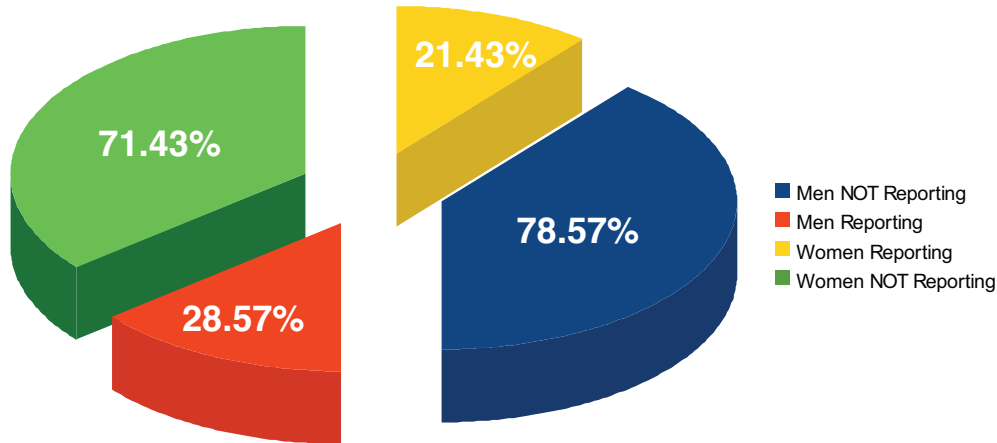
Possible Patterns within the Data

We analysed the data collected to identify any underlying patterns relating to the reporting of racist incidents and race hate crimes. We wanted to look at the effects of gender and age upon reporting racist incidents and race hate crime.

Gender and Reporting

We wanted to look at the data acquired to investigate whether there were any particular patterns in terms of reporting between the different genders. The study showed, that from the sample surveyed, men were 33% more likely to report a racist incident or race hate crime that had occurred than women.

Gender and Reporting



(Please note that transgender has not been included in the pie chart alongside due to the fact that of the transgender respondents included in the survey none of them had experienced a racist incident or race hate crime themselves.)

Age and Reporting

From the sample surveyed it was found that the age group most likely to report a racist incident or race hate crime was the Over 50 age group and the least likely to report was the Under 16 age group. However it must be noted that in all age groups the percentage of people not reporting was significantly higher

than those reporting. Therefore the data below provides information on the amount of survey participants NOT reporting the racist incident or race hate crime within each age group.

- Under 16 – 100% did not report
- 26 to 35 – 81.8% did not report
- 16 to 25 – 79.5% did not report
- 36 to 50 – 75% did not report
- Over 50 – 58.9% did not report

“

Cardiff did not use to be like this. I mostly get problems when I go into town, my local area is ok, I think I get problems in town because people come from outside Cardiff.

”

Research Findings

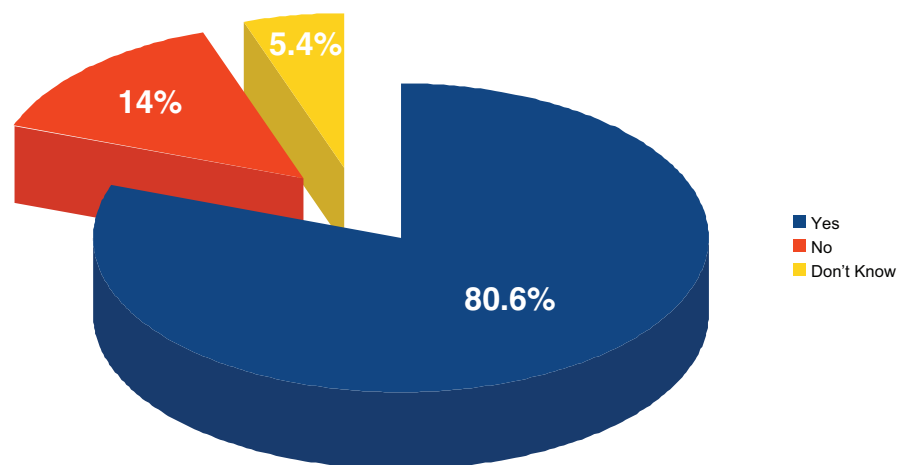
Section I

Section 1 – Racist incidents and Race Hate Crime

The first section of the survey was to gauge who had experienced racist incidents and race hate crime and whether they had experienced this on more than one occasion. The results indicated that:

- Over half of the survey respondents (59.2%) have experienced a racist incident or race hate crime in their lifetime.
- Of the people that had experienced racist incidents or race hate crime over 80% had experienced this more than once.
- Only 14% had not experienced a racist incident or race hate crime more than once. Below is a graphical illustration of the results received for the question asking respondents whether they had

Experienced a Racist Incident or a Race Hate Crime more than Once



experienced a racist incident or race hate crime more than once: Of those that had experienced a racist incident or race hate crime more than once:

When asked how many times they had experienced a racist incident or crime:

- 48% indicated 2 – 5 times
- 25.3% indicated 6 – 10 times
- 20% indicated 11 – 30 times and
- 5.3% indicated more than 30 times

We asked people about the nature of the incident (please note that in the survey respondents were asked to tick all that applied. Therefore the answers given in percentages will reflect the number of responses rather than respondents).

Below are the highest four answers:

- 38.5% stated they had been by different perpetrators
- 29.2% had stated that the incidents occurred in different places

- 12.4% stated the incidents had happened over a time frame longer than a year
- 12.4% said that the occurrences were repeated incidents

When asked if they had reported every incident:

- 86.7% said that they hadn't
- Only 12% said that they did.

Of those that had not reported every incident:

When asked how many times they had reported an incident

- 56% had never reported any incident
- 28% stated that they had reported less than a quarter of the incidents

The people that had not reported all incidents were asked why they didn't report every incident and were given the opportunity to write the answer in their own words.

Below is a selection of their answers:

- “[because] nothing would be done”
- “racist incidents occur very frequently, after the first incident you become accustomed to the racial harassment you receive on a daily basis”
- “don't think they would do anything about. These things happen and nothing is done to stop it. I decided not to cause I don't see any results on it”
- “fear of further incidents towards myself and threats towards family members”
- “there is nowhere to report minor incidents”
- “I didn't see to whom I could talk”
- “I was a child and not really aware of what racism was, let alone that this kind of thing was unlawful”
- “no harm caused/would be waste of time/perpetrator would never be caught”



A racist incident is any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person



(Stephen Lawrence Inquiry 1999)

Research Findings

Section 2

Section 2 – Your Experiences

This section of the survey was included to investigate the last time that the survey participants experienced a racist incident or race hate crime, where it had occurred (in terms of both geographical location within or outside of Cardiff and whether it happened in their home or elsewhere).

This section also investigated the type of incident and peoples' views on whether racist incidents and race hate crime are a specific concern within Cardiff.

Of those that had experienced a racist incident or race hate crime:

The respondents were asked when was the last time they had experienced a racist incident or race hate crime:

- Within the last 6 months – 38.7%
- Within the last year – 22.6%
- Within the last 3 years – 22.6%
- More than 3 years ago – 10.7%

Therefore the vast majority of people (83.9%) have experienced a racist incident or race hate crime during the last 3 years.

The survey participants were asked whether the incident happened in Cardiff and:

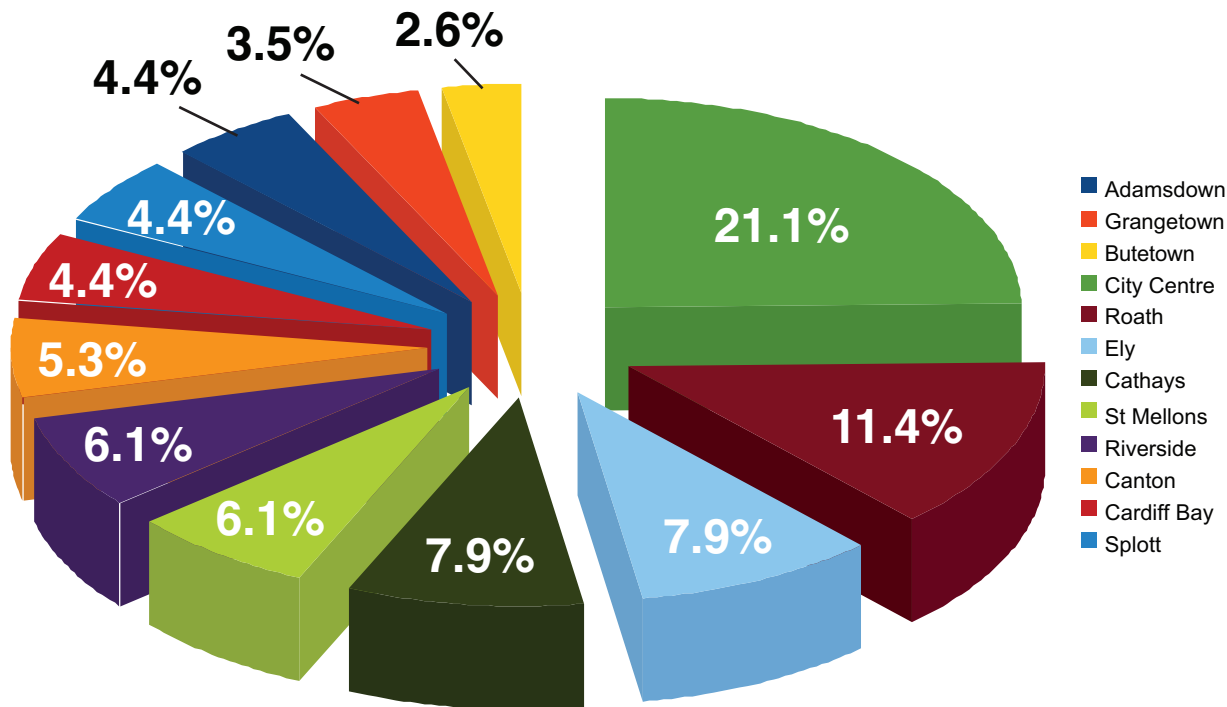
- 74.2% stated that the incidents had happened in Cardiff.

Of the incidents that happened in Cardiff, the locations that the majority of incidents occurred in were as follows:

- Town Centre – 21.1 %
- Roath – 11.4%
- Cathays – 7.9%
- Ely – 7.9%
- Riverside – 6.1%
- St Mellons – 6.1%

Below is a graphical illustration of the above data (with other geographical areas added):

Location of the Incident in Cardiff



The survey participants were then asked at what location the incident happened and the following locations were selected most frequently:

- In their local area (neighbourhood) – 21.5%
- In the town centre – 18.3%
- Near their home – 10.7%

“

There are problems in particular areas I think, some areas in Cardiff are fine.

”

Research Findings

Section 2

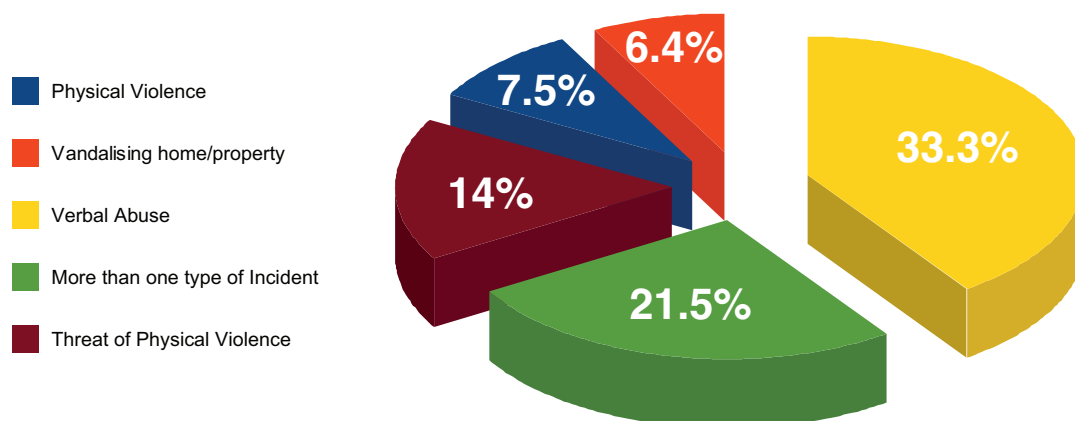
It is also worth noting that many people selected school colleagues and work colleagues as the perpetrators of incidents or crimes (see further sections) one can assume that racist incidents are a major problem within schools and workplaces.

Following on from this people were asked **what type of incident** it was and these are the top five answers:

- Verbal harassment/insults – 33.3%
- More than one type of incident/a combination of incidents – 21.5%
- Threat of physical violence – 14%
- Physical violence – 7.5%
- Vandalising of property/home/outside of house – 6.4%

Below is a graphical illustration of what types of incidents were experienced by the respondents:

Type of Incident



We also asked the survey participants, if they had been verbally abused, what had been said. They were given the opportunity to write their answer in their own words. Themes were identified in regards to the language used which included:

References to terrorism and terrorist attacks:

“terrorist”
 “suicide bomber”
 “bomb yourself”
 “you people lie, ****, terrorist, why are they in my country”

References to ownership of the country, asking BME people to ‘go home’, or stating that members of the BME communities are ‘foreigners’ (with very negative connotations).

“people like you should leave our country”
 “*****, go home”
 “Bin Laden go back home”

“we don’t want you here *****,
 you can’t stay here”

Reference to religion or religious dress:

“you must be ugly because you are wearing veil”
 “turbanator”

Additionally we asked if the survey participants had any further comments that they wanted to make about the incident that they had experienced.

Below are some of the answers provided:

- “I think it is because of lack of discipline – children’s parents for example are indifferent to it”
- “speaking to locals, I believe many people do have a lot against foreigners, especially during times like this, when jobs are few”

- “the incident made me think that due to my different skin colour we would never be accepted regardless of how many campaigns, [or] racial equality schemes are carried out”
- “I thought the incident was uncalled for and felt victimised”
- “although I have not since been subjected to racist hate/crime this incident was very traumatic for me”
- “why is racism still permanent in Britain? Because it festers in the institutions that have direct influence upon the education of children and the protection of vulnerable communities”
- “it made me feel like I don’t belong here, however this is my home, I don’t know anywhere else”



It made me feel like I don’t belong here, however this is my home, I don’t know anywhere else



Research Findings

Section 2

To conclude this section, respondents were asked whether they thought that racist incidents and **race hate crimes are a specific problem within Cardiff:**

- 36.5% were unsure selecting the Don't Know answer option
- 31.2% agreed selecting Yes
- 22.6% disagreed selecting No

Those that agreed with the above statement were asked, in their own words, to explain why they agreed. Presented below are two of the main themes that emerged from this qualitative data and some examples to illustrate the themes:

- **Lack of Education/ understanding of other cultures**

“because it is evident – on buses/public transport....people of the ‘white’ race believe that Britain is ‘their’ country and it is actually not”

“high school children and teachers aren’t educated at all about ethnic minorities /religion”

- **Lack of diversity within certain areas of Cardiff and immigration:**

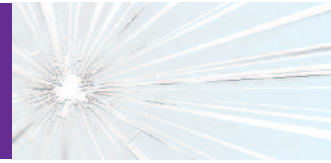
“there is not any diversity in areas such as the city and Canton”

“increase of multi-ethnic residents to traditional multi-ethnic areas plus influx of refugees /asylum-seekers followed by European migrants have made residents somewhat resentful - especially in changes of their immediate environments (neighbourhoods)”

“there is a problem with racism, due to growing immigration and the upsurge of media coverage upon such occurrences”

“I used to live in Birmingham: I never used to get all these problems I get here”

“people in Wales seem to be prejudiced to the English and Muslims”



Research Findings

Section 3

Section 3 – Cause of the Incident

Within this section we wanted to investigate what the victims perceived to be the possible trigger of the incident and why they felt they were targeted by the perpetrator.

The data from the two following questions points out to Islamophobia being a major contributor to the cause of racist incidents as experienced by the respondents.

We asked people why they thought the perpetrator had targeted them (please note that respondents were asked to tick all that apply so the percentages provided refer to the percentages of answers given, as opposed to percentages of people answering the question).

- 44.2% of answers - due to appearance.

Examples of aspects of the victims' appearance that were given included:

- Skin colour
- Beard

- 27.5% of answers – victim wearing a religious garment (all of the examples given were those of Islamic clothing)

Examples of the type of garment that were given included:

- Hijab (scarf)
- Nikab (Islamic face covering)
- Shalwar Kameez (traditional dress worn by both men and women, mainly in South Asia)
- Islamic hat
- 16.7% of answers – victim speaking in a different language to the perpetrator



I made two reports but there was a lack of evidence, so the police said there was nothing they could do

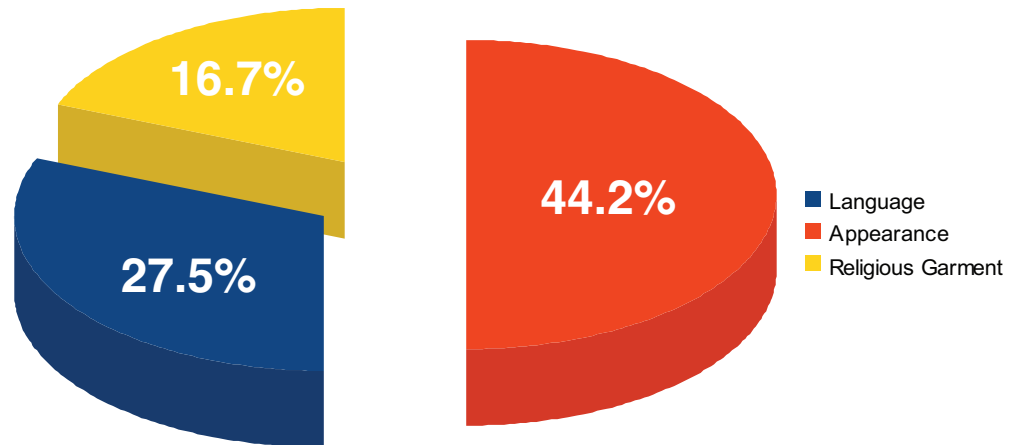


Research Findings

Section 3

Below is a graphical representation of the above results:

Trigger of the Incident



Survey participants were asked if they had any further comments regarding why they thought they had been targeted by the perpetrator and were provided with space to do so in their own words. Alongside are some examples of the comments made:

- “the area doesn’t have many black people it is not as culturally diverse as other parts of Cardiff”
- “9/11 incident- 7/7 event. I wear a head veil”
- “[because] I was dressed in Islamic clothing”
- “[because] I am different”
- “because I am a Muslim”

Research Findings

Section 4

Section 4 – The Perpetrator

Within this section we wanted to gain further information about the perpetrator of the incident for example whether they were known to the victim, whether they acted as an individual or as part of a group as well as information relating to their age and ethnicity.

When asked who the perpetrator of the racist incident or race hate crime was:

- 46.5% stated that it was an individual
- 41.4% stated that it was a group of people

When asked whether the victim knew the perpetrator:

- 69.9% answered that they didn't know the perpetrator
- 20.4% did know the perpetrator

A further question about the perpetrator asked survey participants to define who they were.

Participants were instructed to select all that applied and below are the responses:

- Stranger(s) – 31.2%
- School pupil(s)/School colleague(s) – 14%
- Someone/group from the local area – 14%
- Work Colleague(s)/Someone I work with – 8.6%
- Neighbour(s) – 7.5%

“

(It was because of my old age plus obvious physical weakness.

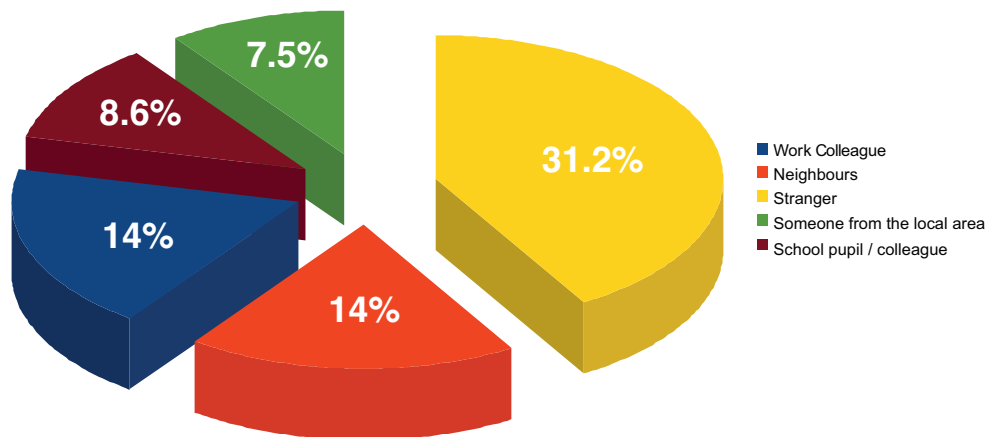
”

Research Findings

Section 4

Below is a graphical illustration of the information provided by respondents describing who the perpetrator was:

Identity of Perpetrator



When asked for the gender of the perpetrator:

- 74.4% stated 'mixed group'
- 20.5% stated 'by a man'
- 5.1% stated 'by a woman'

When asked for the age group of the perpetrator/s the responses were as below (showing only the 3 most frequently selected answers):

- 34.9% age 16 – 25
- 24.8% age 26 – 35
- 18.3% age 36 – 50

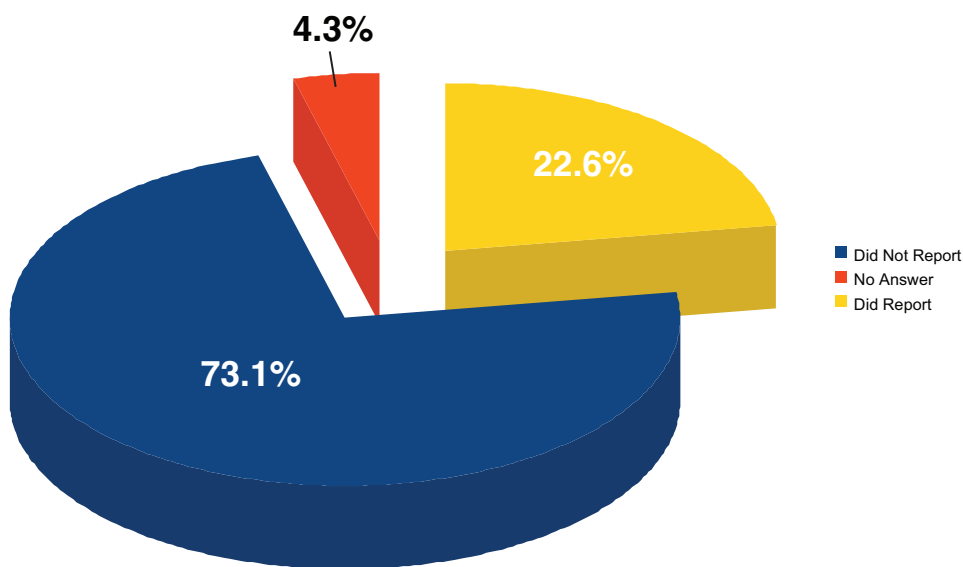
When asked for the ethnicity of the perpetrator/s below were the responses received (survey participants were asked to tick all that applied – so if it was a group of perpetrators there would be more than one answer – so again the percentage will reflect the percentage of answers given as opposed to in the percentage of incidents).

- White Welsh – 37.9%
- White British – 36.9%
- Other White – 5.8%

Section 5 – Reporting

The purpose of this section of the questionnaire was to gain insight into whether the participants had reported the racist incident or race hate crime and if so to whom. It also addressed the kind of support victims of such incidents would like to receive. The section also investigated reasons for non-reporting and what steps/actions would encourage them to report racist incidents and race hate crime.

Reporting of Racist Incident or Hate Crime



When asked if they had reported the racist incident or race hate crime:

- Only **22.6%** of the survey participants stated that they had reported it.
- **73.1%** did not report the incident.

Alongside is the graphical illustration of the information above.

“

I was in the wrong place,
wrong time.

”

Research Findings

Section 5

People were asked to indicate who they had reported the incident to (they could choose more than one answer):

- 52.9% had reported it to - The Police
- 8.8% had reported it to – Race Equality First
- 8.8% had reported it to – The Local Council
- 8.8% had reported it to – A Housing Association
- 5.9% had reported it to – An Official
- 5.9% had reported it to – A Third Party Reporting Service
- 2.9% had reported it – via a Helpline
- 2.9% had reported it to – A local Community Centre

We also asked how long after the incident had occurred, people reported it:

- 76.2% reported it straight away
- 14.3% reported it within a week
- 4.8% reported it after a few days

When asked who they would like to be able to report the racist incident or race hate crime to:

- 23.6% selected – Race Equality First
- 21.8% selected - The Police.
- 9.1% selected – An Ethnic Minority Organisation
- 9.1% selected – The Local Council
- 9.1% selected – via a Helpline
- 7.3% selected – An Official
- 7.3% selected – A Third Party Reporting Service
- 3.6% selected – A Community Centre
- 3.6% selected – On the Internet
- 3.6% selected – Other
- 1.9% selected – Housing Association

They were also asked what kind of support they would like to receive, and again, were given space to write their answer in their own words.

Here are some of the responses:

- “something to be properly done about it or support on how to deal with the situation”
- “quick response”
- “[to be] listened to by the police and action taken on the perpetrators”
- “I would like to be taken seriously and have the person prosecuted for what they did”
- “[to be given information] on what your rights are and how to deal with abuse”
- “counselling perhaps”
- “adequate support from family/friends but inadequate from employer and union”
- “guidance”
- “support from all organisations [referred to in the last question]”

For those that didn't report the incident they were asked why (and each respondent could choose more than one option):

- 34.4% answers - don't think that anything would be done
- 23.2% answers - don't think I would be taken seriously

- 8% answers - don't know how to report it and where to report it
- 6.4% answers – victim afraid of further victimisation by the perpetrator

The respondents that had not reported their experience of racist incidents or race hate crimes were asked if they were to experience an incident again would they report it:

- 35.3% said Don't Know
- 32.3% said No
- 27.9% said Yes

Of those that said yes – they were asked why and responses (in their own words) included:

- “I have friend who have suffered a lot from racist assault, such as phone calls etc. you shouldn't have be afraid to go out etc.”
- “believe it should be reported now as it seems to be a consistent problem”

- “because I know the system better”
- “police need to be aware of racist incidents”
- “because not reporting it put me in a bad position”
- “incidents need to be noted for stats”

Survey participants were asked what could be done in the future to encourage them to report racist incidents and race hate crimes. The responses were written in their own words and presented below are the main themes that were identified from this data with some explanatory quotes:

Better support and service provision:

- “provide more Black and Minority Ethnic support groups. Perhaps if the Police reflected the society we live in, more race incidents would be reported”
- “if there were better services available for such incidents to be reported”



I have friend who has suffered a lot from racist assault, such as phone calls etc you shouldn't have be afraid to go out etc



Research Findings

Section 5

“more support offered to victims”
“provide 3rd party reporting service and someone you can talk to”

“better support within the workplace on how to deal with racist incidents, who to report them to etc”

- **Change of attitude/ further education of Police**

“eliminate racist police officers and other rude, unhelpful or arrogant officers”

“somewhere to report it, without calling the police”

the police need to let the communities know that they can report incidents and that they will deal with it”

“helpful police - a specific point of contact dedicated to the problem but also more effort and tools being put into place in order to be able to prosecute perpetrators”

“ethnic friendly organisations who are approachable”

- **Raise awareness/ provide further information about racist incidents and race hate crimes and how to report them**

“more education in the system or procedure that would follow if reported”

“publicity to encourage reporting to the police”

“advertise support available and what legal rights you have”

“awareness campaigns - posters, leaflets, helpline, internet online”

“more publicity about reporting race crimes”

- **Provide more education in society about diversity**

“perhaps more positive approaches to teach individuals in schools to value diversity”

“the police could be more coherent in society if they were educated on different cultures, backgrounds and religions themselves things would be a lot easier”

Research Findings

Section 6

Section 6 – The Police and the Crown Prosecution Service

Only those that had reported the racist incident or race hate crime to the police were asked to fill in this section of the questionnaire which addressed the way in which the racist incident or race hate crime had been handled by the police or CPS. We asked survey participants about their experiences of how they were treated by the police and the CPS.

The survey participants were asked whether the incident was reported as 'racist':

- 50% said that it was.
- 27.8% said it wasn't and
- 16.7% weren't sure

Those that had reported the incident to the police were asked **how long it took the police to respond, the answers below represent the three most frequently selected answers:**

- 22.2% selected – a few hours
- 22.2% selected – a week
- 16.7% selected – longer

They were asked to indicate whether they had been referred to any support services.

- 77.8% said that they had not been.
- 5.6% said that they had.

A question was included about how the person would **rate the response that they received from the police** (and the actions that they took):

- 38.9% stated that it was Terrible.
- 22.2% stated that it was Good
- 16.7% stated that it was OK



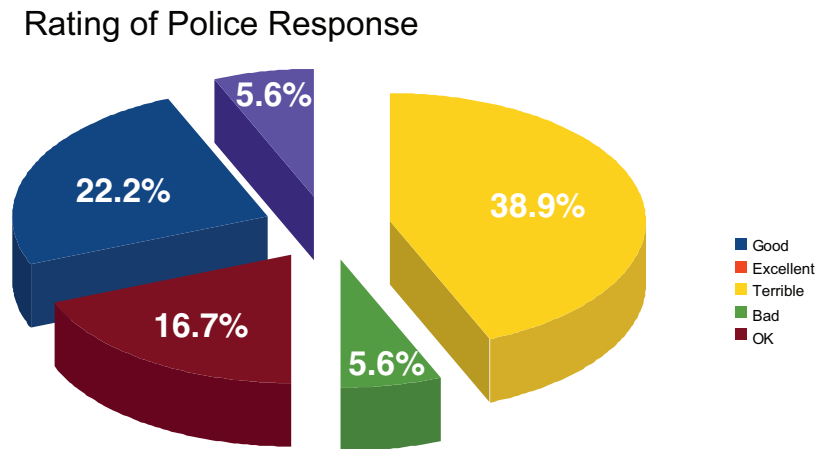
The police could be more coherent in society if they were educated on different cultures, backgrounds and religions themselves things would be a lot easier.



Research Findings

Section 6

And below is an illustration of the above information in chart form:



These results and further comments from the respondents indicate that police response is inconsistent, as the number of people who thought the response was terrible, is almost the same as the number of people who rated it as good or OK. Those not happy with police actions were asked to elaborate upon why and the responses indicated that:

- One respondent felt that although one officer was attentive the other “did not care”
- One respondent stated they felt that the police were racist

Those that had reported the incident to the police were asked whether or not the perpetrator/s had been prosecuted:

- 55.6% said no
- 16.7% said yes
- 16.7% said they didn’t know

We asked whether respondents felt the police and CPS are ethnic minority friendly organisations and the response was:

- 55.6% said No
- 5.6% said Yes

Research Findings

Section 7

Section 7 – Avoidance of Racist incidents or Race Hate Crime

We were particularly interested to see whether any individuals actually changed or altered their behaviour in order to avoid being a victim of a hate crime and what exactly this would manifest as in terms of their actions.

Survey participants were asked, after previously being a victim of a racist incident or race hate crime, **whether they had done anything to avoid being a victim again:**

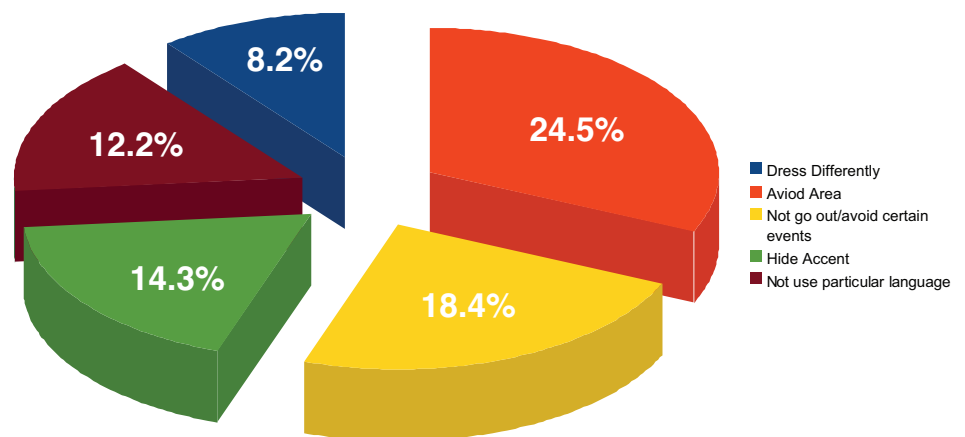
- 52.7% had said No.
- 31.2% said Yes.

We asked people, in what way they modified their actions (note: respondents were able to choose more than one answer), below are the responses:

- 24.5% answers - avoided particular areas
- 18.4% answers - would not go out at certain times/avoid certain events.
- 14.3% answers – victim would hide their accent
- 12.2% answers - victim would avoid using a particular language
- 8.2% answers - victim would dress differently

Below is a graphical illustration of the above data.

Avoidance of Racist Incident or Race Hate Crime



I was afraid and young at the time but I would never let it go if it happened now.



Research Findings

Section 7 & 8

Survey participants were also asked if there was anything else that they would do to try and avoid being a victim of racist incidents or race hate crimes and were able to answer in their own words.

The answers provided are presented below:

- “I stick to my community”
- “try to stay away for a while until they push/drive you mad”
- “when somebody asks me where I am from I lie. I don’t like it but it works”
- “I try to avoid football fans”
- “I am not going out at certain times to certain places”
- “I try to ignore them”

Section 8 – If You Haven’t Experienced a Racist Incident or Race Hate Crime Yourself

This section was filled in by those who declared that they had never directly experienced a racist incident or race hate crime themselves (this was 60 out of 157 people).

We were interested in examining whether they were aware of other people that have experienced racist incidents or race hate crimes and their treatment of the incidents. We also wanted to find out what these people would do if they did ever experience a racist incident or crime.

When asked whether they knew of anyone who had experienced a racist incident or crime:

- 58.3% said Yes
- 23.3% said No

Research Findings

Section 8

We asked the respondents how they knew the above people. The percentages here were very similar between the different categories and majority of the respondents knew of more than one friend, who had experienced a racist incident or crime, the second most selected response was 'more than one family member/a family member'.

The respondents were asked if they knew whether the person who had experienced the racist incident or race hate crime had reported it:

- 42.9% said that the person had not reported it
- 22.9% said that the person had reported it
- 28.6% didn't know

All of the survey participants who stated that they hadn't experienced a racist incident or race hate crime were asked - if they were to experience a racist incident or race hate crime, would they report it?

- 31.7% said Don't Know
- 30% did not give an answer
- 28.3% said Yes
- 10% said No

They were then asked who they would feel comfortable talking to about a racist incident or crime and the top seven answers are included below (please note, again people were able to select more than one answer):

- 23.1% selected - The Police.
- 12.4% selected – Race Equality First
- 12.4% selected – An Ethnic Minority Organisation
- 9.9% selected – via a Helpline
- 5.8% selected – On the Internet
- 5.5% selected – A Community Centre
- 5.8% selected – A Third Party Reporting Service

“

I didn't know where to go, who to tell.

”

Research Findings

Section 8

Survey participants were then asked, in their own words, what kind of support they would like to receive and below are the themes that emerged from this data – supported by quotations:

- **More adequate support and a range of support**

“helpline. You can tell people problems [such as] racism etc”

“mainly psychological help, some support”

“support from local councillor or police

“medical if required, psychological”

- **Better attitudes regarding racist incidents and race hate crime:**

“Justice, that will be enough for me”

“just being taken seriously”

“I would like full support from police and society

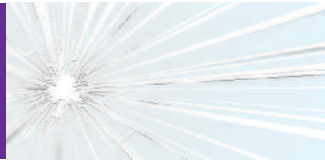
“good policing. In order for people who receive racist abuse to feel better about reporting it

- **Actions to be taken regarding the racist incident reported:**

“ I would just like something to be done if I report it”

“ advice on ensuring the perpetrator does not do it again and to ensure that appropriate action is taken against him”

“ punishment of the offender”



Conclusion

It is important to note that the conclusions drawn are from the small sample surveyed, 157 people, and as such the statements made are not intended to represent the needs of the whole BME community of Cardiff, but merely reflect what was found within this sample.

The research clearly demonstrates that racist incidents and race hate crimes are a concern for the BME population of Cardiff that was surveyed. Of the sample surveyed a clear majority had experienced racist incidents or race hate crimes in their lifetime with over two thirds of these experiencing incidents more than once. It is also clear from the data collected that when racist incidents and race hate crime is experienced in the majority of cases it is not being reported and numerous reasons were pointed to in explanation for this lack of reporting. The qualitative data provided pointed to such reasoning as: feeling that nothing would be done if the

incident was reported, fear of reprisals from the perpetrator and feeling that racism was something that the victim had become predominantly accustomed to.

It seems that age of the victim is of some importance when it comes to the level of reporting. The results indicated that the older age groups within the sample were more likely to report their experiences with the over 50 age group and the 36 to 50 age groups being most likely to report the incident. In terms of whom people contact when reporting racist incidents and race hate crime, the vast majority of people within our sample approached the police. When asked where they would like to report such incidents, the most selected options were Race Equality First and the Police, followed by an Ethnic Minority Organisation, the Local Council or via a Helpline. Many respondents selected a couple of options which suggests that they would feel comfortable reporting incidents through a

“

I wasn't sure if you could report verbal racist insults to the police or not.

”

Conclusion

variety of different channels. This in turn may imply the need for co-ordinated activity from the above organisations.

Of those that did report the racist incident or race hate crime their experiences of doing so were varied. When asked about the response they had received from the police the largest percentage of respondents categorised it as 'terrible' however the second most selected answer was 'good' and 'ok' (the same number of people selected 'good' and 'ok' taken together as the number of people who selected 'terrible'). The least selected answer was 'excellent'. All of the above suggests that the police responses may be somewhat inconsistent and may need review. Strikingly the research also indicated that of those who had reported the racist incident or race hate crime less than 6% had been referred to support services. Conclusively not even 6% of respondents felt that the police and CPS could be defined as

BME friendly organisations. It is also important to note that of those who reported incidents to the police, only around half thought that the perpetrator was prosecuted, while a significant number of respondents thought the perpetrator wasn't prosecuted or didn't know whether they were or not. This would in turn suggest the need for more information to be passed on to the victims regarding prosecution.

When investigating what the survey respondents perceived to be a trigger of the incident the vast majority thought that it was their appearance or because they were wearing a religious garment. It was also clear, through the qualitative data that was collected from the sample, that racist incidents and race hate crime have a wider effect upon individuals' lives than just relating directly to the incident itself. A significant amount of people that were surveyed (31.2%) had stated they would take action to avoid being a victim of racist

incidents or hate crime again. Such declarations reflect the impact that racist incidents or race hate crime have upon the social interaction of the individual, demonstrated by a number of respondents who stated that in order to avoid being a victim again they would avoid particular areas of Cardiff or try to hide their accents. This demonstrates that the way in which BME groups are regarded and treated Cardiff has some impact upon community cohesion.

It is also important to note the findings that suggest that Islamophobia has contributed to the experiences of our sample. A significant number of respondents stated that they felt the trigger of the incident was due to them being Muslim (or indirectly: wearing Islamic clothing) and when addressing patterns in the racist language used during verbal attacks both Islam and references to terrorism were widely present. In terms of the types of racist incidents and

race hate crime in the majority of cases the victim would experience verbal harassment/insults or a combination of different types of victimisation (for example physical violence, vandalising of property and verbal harassment all experienced within one incident). Most people also experienced the incident in their local area or near to their home. The areas of Cardiff that were identified by our sample as having the most occurrences of racist incidents and race hate crime were the Town Centre, Roath and Cathays.

In relation to the perpetrator of racist incidents and race hate crimes, the data received from this study indicated that in the majority of cases, that our respondents had experienced, the perpetrator was of White Welsh or White British ethnicity. Furthermore, in most cases the perpetrator was not known to the victim however, the second most common identified groups of perpetrators were school pupils

and 'someone from the local area' as well as work colleagues. This would suggest that racist incidents are still a big problem within schools and workplaces. The most common age group of the perpetrators of the incidents experienced by our sample was 16 to 25.

Generally the study identified that, within the sample surveyed, racist incidents and race hate crimes are a concern for the BME communities of Cardiff and the results provide a deeper understanding of their experiences in relation to the incidents. A profile has been built in relation to the identity of perpetrators and where incidents may be likely to occur within Cardiff. The research has also provided recommendations, directly from a sample of the BME population of Cardiff, about what can be done to encourage better reporting of such incidents. The recommendations section will now address some of these ideas.

“

There is nowhere to report minor incidents.

”

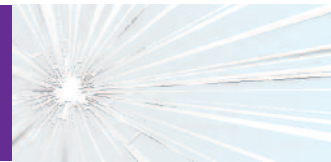
Recommendations

1. To raise awareness of racist incidents and race hate crimes among BME communities

- More education and information needs to be provided to the BME communities about racist incidents and race hate crimes in the context of what constitutes a racist incident or crime.
- More education and information needs to be provided to the BME communities about where and how to report a racist incident or crime.
- In line with the above an awareness raising campaign could be run by the police and CPS in association with local BME organisations and organisations dealing with community safety, which focuses on BME areas of Cardiff.

2. Encouraging BME communities to report racist incidents and race hate crimes

- A campaign to encourage more BME people to report incidents could be conducted locally. This should emphasise the importance of reporting such crimes and should also make clear that racism should not be tolerated within society.
- Further specific support should be provided to encourage BME communities to report incidents to police; this could include providing interpreters, the provision of counselling and adequate signposting to relevant support groups.
- Additional ways of reporting racist incidents and race hate crime should be piloted where people can approach organisations that they feel comfortable with and report the occurrence there. This could be done by way of setting up a multi-agency partnership of organisations like the police,



CPS, Race Equality First, local authority and offering self-reporting mechanisms, including a helpline.

3. Other recommendations for the police, CPS and other agencies

- More training about racist incidents and race hate crimes should be provided to all police officers so that racist incidents and race hate crimes can be recognised within any situation that an officer may deal with.
- Where applicable there should be more specialist officers to deal with racist incidents or hate crime – so that they are extensively and specifically trained within this area.
- There is a need for improved and co-ordinated working between the police, CPS and the local community in order to inspire more confidence and provide transparency. Work should be undertaken to improve prosecution rates for racist incidents and race hate

crime – providing information about successful cases could encourage more people to report their experiences if they feel confident that something will be done.

- The police should focus more specifically on combating race hate crime in areas where hate crimes may be occurring more frequently. So for example the areas identified in this study that may need more attention include Cathays, Ely, Riverside, Roath and the Town Centre.

4. More emphasis on community cohesion and broader education about race and racism in schools.

- Racist attitudes need to be challenged at all levels of society and further work needs to be undertaken to ensure that people are aware that racism is unacceptable in any situation. An emphasis on understanding all cultures and celebrating diversity should be integrated within the school curriculum to

Recommendations



If you report each racist incident you experience, then you would most probably be reporting incidents 2 or 3 times a day. There is simply no point whatsoever because you will not receive much justice.



Recommendations

encourage improved community cohesion.

- Apart from diversity, there should be a stronger focus upon teaching anti-racism integrating the message that racist bullying and harassment is NOT acceptable.

5. Work with employers

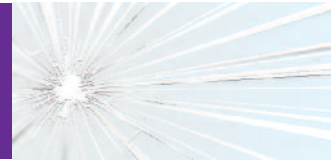
- Equal Opportunity Policies, Anti-Bullying Policies and appropriate grievance and disciplinary procedures should be implemented by organisations and any racist behaviour by staff should be challenged in an appropriate manner through a zero-tolerance policy.
- Employers should be made aware of their legal responsibilities to challenge racism.
- Adequate reporting mechanisms should be in place to report any racist incidents (by those that experience or witness the incident).
- Local BME organisations and

the police should work with local employers to raise awareness of racist incidents and race hate crime and of actions to take should such events occur.

- Employers should also seek anti-harassment training from relevant organisations to reinforce their policies and procedures and to promote equality.

6. Anti-racism and diversity campaign

- A campaign should be launched within the local area, possibly by a range of organisations, which would focus on promoting Cardiff as a city of equal opportunities as well as stressing that racism is not acceptable.
- The aforementioned campaign should be targeted at people aged 16-35.



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The police need to let the communities know that they can report incidents and that they will deal with it.



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If people were made
aware that something
would definitely be done,
then maybe more people
would report it.



Appendix

Questionnaire

Race Equality First – Cardiff Racist Incidents and Race Hate Crime Survey

This survey has been funded by the Welsh Assembly Government and the research is being carried out on behalf of Race Equality First, the race equality council for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

The purpose of this survey is to understand the experiences of Black and Minority Ethnic communities in relation to racist incidents and race hate crime in Cardiff. It seeks to better understand the amount of racially motivated incidents and hate crime occurring in Cardiff as well as the personal effects of hate crime on individuals. One of the aims of the research is to gain evidence to help provide better support for individuals who have been subject to racially motivated incidents or hate crime.

All surveys are confidential so please answer the questions as fully as possible and as honestly as possible.

Please use the tick boxes for your answers and fill in all questions that apply to you following the instructions as you go through the survey.

Thank you for taking the time to fill out the survey.

Section 1 - Racist Incident or Crime

‘A racist incident is any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person’ (Stephen Lawrence Inquiry 1999).

1. Have you experienced a racist incident or crime in your lifetime?

Yes No Don't Know

If you answered yes to question 1 please continue on to question 2.

If you answered No or Don't Know to Question 1 please completely skip sections 1 – 6 and just complete all questions in Section 8 and 9.

2. Have you experienced a racist incident or crime more than once in your lifetime?

Yes No Don't Know

If you answered yes to question 2 please continue onto question 3.

If you answered No or Don't Know please go to Section 2 – Your Experiences.

3. If you have experienced a racist incident or crime more than once, how many times would you say that you have experienced it in your lifetime?

- 2-5 times 6-10 times 11 – 30 times
 More than 30 times (please specify how many)

4. If you have experienced a racist incident or crime more than once have the incidents been (please tick all that apply):

- Repeated incidents (incidents happening more than once)
 By the same perpetrator
 By different perpetrators
 Over a long period of time (longer than a year)
 Over a short period of time (less than a year)
 In the same place
 In different places

Are there any other comments you would like to make about the incidents?

5. If you have experienced a racist incident or crime more than once have you reported every incident?

- Yes No Don't Know

If you answered yes to the above question please go to question 8.

If you answered No or Don't Know to the above question please continue onto question 6.

6. If you haven't reported every incident, how many times have you reported an incident?

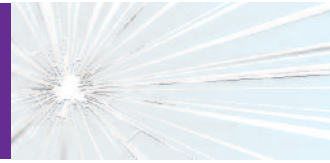
- Never Less than 25% Half the incidents
Around 75% or more

7. Why did you not report every incident?

Please specify: _

8. If you have experienced a racist incident or race hate crime more than once have you been a victim of racial hate crime in the last 12 months?

- Yes No Don't Know



Section 2 – Your Experiences

9. Referring to the last time that you experienced a racist incident or crime how long ago was it?

- In the last 6 months In the last year Within the last 3 years
 More than 3 years ago

10. Did the incident happen in Cardiff?

- Yes No Don't Know

If you answered yes to question 10 please go to question 12.

If you answered No or Don't Know please continue onto question 11

11. If the incident didn't happen in Cardiff could you please tell us where it did happen?
 (Specify the geographic location for example Swansea, Newport, London)

12. If the incident happened in Cardiff could you please tell us what part (please tick the area):

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adamsdown | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath | <input type="checkbox"/> Pontcanna |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Butetown | <input type="checkbox"/> Riverside | <input type="checkbox"/> St Mellons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canton | <input type="checkbox"/> Town Centre | <input type="checkbox"/> Rhiwbina |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cardiff Bay | <input type="checkbox"/> Splott | <input type="checkbox"/> Roath |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cathays | <input type="checkbox"/> Llandaff | <input type="checkbox"/> Whitchurch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cyncoed | <input type="checkbox"/> Llanedeyrn | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ely | <input type="checkbox"/> Llanrumney | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grangetown | | _____ |

13. Where did the incident happen?

- At your home
 Near to your home
 At a property you own (e.g. shop/ restaurant) please specify _____
 In your local area (your neighbourhood)
 In the town centre
 Outside a place of worship
 Near a place of worship
 At a community centre
 Near to a community centre
 On a night out
 Other (please specify):



14. What type of incident was it?

- Verbal harassment/ insults
- Threat of physical violence
- Physical violence
- Sexual harassment/ assault
- Vandalising of property/home/outside of house
- Vandalising of car/ vehicle
- Home or other property broken into and vandalised
- Property stolen from your home/ outside of your home
- Items stolen from you
- Robbery
- Burglary of your home or other property
- Other (please specify):

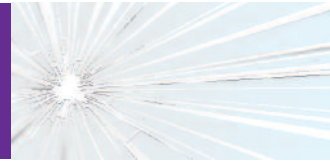
15. If you were verbally assaulted during the incident could you please tell us what was said?

16. Do you have any other comments about the incident?

17. Do you think that racist incidents or race hate crimes are a specific problem within Cardiff?

Yes No Don't Know

18. If you answered yes to question 17 could you please explain why?



Section 3 – Trigger of the Incident

19. Why do you think the perpetrator targeted you? (Please tick all that apply and add any further comments).

- You were speaking in a different language to the perpetrator
- You were wearing a religious garment, if so please specify:

- You were near to/ outside a place of worship
- Due to a particular part of your appearance. Please specify:

- Other (please specify):

20. Do you have any other comments about why you think the perpetrator targeted you?

Section 4 – The Perpetrator

21. Who was the perpetrator?

- Individual Group Don't Know

22. Did you know the perpetrator/ perpetrators?

- Yes No Don't Know

23. Were they: (If it was a single perpetrator please select ONE of the following)
(If it was a group please select all that apply):

- Family Member(s)
- Friend(s)
- Neighbour(s)
- Someone/group from the local area
- Work Colleague(s)/ Someone I work with
- School colleague(s)
- School pupil(s)
- Acquaintance(s)
- Stranger(s)
- Don't Know
- Other (please specify) _____

24. Was/were the perpetrator/(s)?

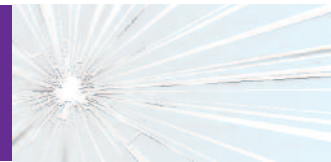
Male Female Group of both Male and Female

25. What age-group would you say the perpetrator(s) was/were?

Under 16 16-25 26-35 36-50 Over 50

26. What ethnicity was the perpetrator/ were the perpetrators? (Please tick one if it was an individual, and if it was a group please tick all that apply).

White: British English Scottish Welsh Irish Any other White background
(please specify):**Mixed:** White and Black Caribbean White and Black African White and Asian Any other mixed background
(please specify):**Asian:** Asian British Asian English Asian Scottish Asian Welsh Asian Irish Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Any other Asian Background
(please specify):**Black:** Black British Black English Black Scottish Black Welsh Black Irish Caribbean African Any other Black background
(please specify):**Chinese:** Chinese Chinese British Chinese English Chinese Scottish Chinese Welsh Chinese Irish Any other Chinese background
(please specify):**Travellers:** Irish Heritage Gypsy Roma Any other Traveller background
(please specify):



Section 5 – Reporting

27. Did you report the racist incident or race hate crime?

Yes No Don't Know

If you answered yes please continue on to question 28

If you answered No or Don't Know please go to question 33

28. Who did you report it to?

- The Police
- On the internet
- To a local community centre
- Via a helpline (please specify): _____
- To a third party reporting service
- The Local Council
- Ethnic minority organisation (please specify): _____
- Race Equality First
- Housing Association
- An official (social worker/ councillor) (please specify): _____

29. How long after the incident did you report it?

Straight away after a few days within a week

Other (please specify): _____

30. Did you tell anyone else? (Please specify):

31. How would you like to be able to report a racist incident or race hate crime?

- The Police
- On the internet
- To a local community centre
- Via a helpline
- To a third party reporting service
- The Local Council
- Ethnic minority organisation
- Race Equality First
- Housing Association
- To an official (social worker/ councillor) (please specify): _____
- In a bar
- Other (please specify): _____



32. What kind of support would you like to receive? (Please Specify)

Please now continue onto Section 6 – The Police and the Crown Prosecution Service

33. Why didn't you report it?

- Was embarrassed
- Didn't think that anything would be done
- Didn't think that I would be taken seriously
- Didn't know that I could report it
- Didn't know how to report it and where to report it
- Was afraid of further victimisation by the perpetrator
- Was afraid how the police would treat me
- Any other reason (please specify):

Any other comments to add:

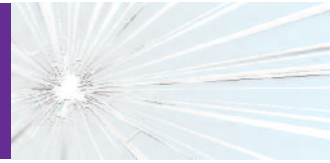
34. If you experienced a racist incident or crime again would you report it this time?

Yes No Don't Know

35. If yes why? (Please specify):

36. What could be done in the future to encourage you to report it if an incident occurred?

Please now go to Section 7 – Avoidance of racist incidents or Hate Crime.



Section 6 – The Police and Crown Prosecution Service

If you reported the incident to the police – please answer the following questions

37. Was incident reported as ‘racist’?

Yes No Don't Know

38. How long did it take the police to respond?

A few hours A day A few days A week

Longer (please specify):

39. Were you referred to any support services?

Yes No Don't Know

40. How would you rate the response from the police (the action that they took)?

Excellent Good OK Bad Terrible

Any further comments?

41. If you weren't happy with the response of the police can you please tell us why?

42. Was the perpetrator/ were the perpetrator/s prosecuted?

Yes No Don't Know

43. Was the perpetrator/ were the perpetrators convicted?

Yes No Don't Know



44. If the case went to court how would you rate the overall response from the Crown Prosecution Services (the action they have taken)?

- Excellent
- Good
- OK
- Bad
- Terrible

Any further comments?

45. Do you think that the Police and the Crown Prosecution Service are ethnic minority friendly organisations?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

Section 7 – Avoidance of racist incidents or hate crime

46. After your experience of a racist incident or crime have you done anything to avoid being a victim of hate crime again?

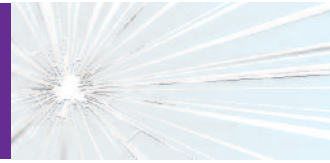
- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

47. If you answered yes to the above question what do you do avoid racist incidents or hate crime? (Please tick all that apply)

Avoid particular areas of Cardiff? Please specify:

- Dress differently
- Disguise your accent
- Avoid speaking a particular language
- Not go out at certain times/events? Please specify:

48. Is there anything else that you do to try to avoid racist incidents or race hate crimes? Please describe what you would do:



Section 8 –

If you haven't experienced a racist incident or race hate crime yourself.

49. Do you know of anyone that has?

Yes No Don't Know

50. If you do know someone who has experienced a racist incident or crime could you please tell us who they are? (Please tick all that apply if it is more than one):

- Family member
- More than one family member
- Friend
- More than one friend
- Work colleague
 - Work colleagues
 - Other (please specify):

51. Do you know whether the above person/ people reported the incident?

Yes No Don't Know

52. If you experienced a racist incident or crime would you report it?

Yes No Don't Know

53. Who would you feel comfortable talking to about racist incidents or race hate crimes?

- The Police
- On the internet
- To a local community centre
- Via a helpline
- To a third party reporting service
- The Local Council
- Ethnic minority organisation
- Race Equality First
- Housing Association
- To an official (social worker/ councillor) (please specify): _____
- In a bar
- Other (please specify):

54. What support would you like to receive if you experienced a racist incident or crime?
(Please specify):

Section 9– Closing Questions

It would help us if you could provide us with some other details – again this information will remain confidential. Please can you tell us your:

Gender:

Male

Female

Transgender

Age: _____

Ethnicity:

White:

British

English

Scottish

Welsh

Irish

Any other White background

(please specify):

Asian:

Asian British

Asian English

Asian Scottish

Asian Welsh

Asian Irish

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Any other Asian Background

(please specify):

Chinese:

Chinese

Chinese British

Chinese English

Chinese Scottish

Chinese Welsh

Chinese Irish

Any other Chinese background

(please specify):

Mixed:

White and Black Caribbean

White and Black African

White and Asian

Any other mixed background

(please specify):

Black:

Black British

Black English

Black Scottish

Black Welsh

Black Irish

Caribbean

African

Any other Black background

(please specify):

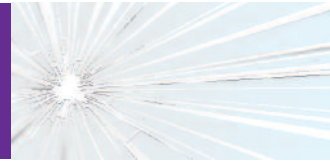
Travellers:

Irish Heritage

Gypsy Roma

Any other Traveller background

(please specify):



Nationality:

Religion/ Faith:

We may be conducting follow-up interviews to gather more information, if you would be happy for us to contact you please write down your name and email address or telephone number or postal address below so that we can contact you.

Remember you only need to do this if you are happy to otherwise please leave blank.

Name:

Email address:

Telephone number:

Address:

Thank you for taking the time to fill out our survey.



race equality first

The Friary Centre
The Friary
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CF10 3FA

Tel: 029 2022 4097
Fax: 029 2022 9339
Email: info@raceequalityfirst.org.uk
Web: www.refweb.org.uk

Race Hate Crime in Cardiff 2009
Written by Jo Roberts

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