

Everyone is welcome

歡迎每一個人

Fair Futures
Community
Initiatives
Company

The Metropolitan Borough of Bury consists of six towns: Bury, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Tottington and Whitefield. It covers an area of 99 square kilometres (38 square miles). Approximately 195 000 people live in the Borough of Bury. We welcome people from around the world who make their home here. However, sometimes people can act in ways that do not make people feel welcome. If this happens to you, this information will help you decide what to do.

大都會自治市伯里由六個城鎮組成：伯里、普雷斯特維奇、拉德克利夫、拉姆斯博頓、托廷頓和懷特菲爾德。它的面積為 99 平方公里（38 平方英里）。大約有 195,000 人居住在伯里市。我們歡迎來自世界各地的人們在這裡定居。然而，有時人們的行為可能會讓你感覺不被歡迎。如果這種情況發生在你身上，這些資訊將幫助你決定該怎麼做。

What is hate crime?

什麼是仇恨犯罪？

If someone attacks you, your family, your property or possessions because of your race or religion or because you are a refugee or asylum-seeker, this is against the law. It is a hate crime. It is also a hate crime if they attack you because of your sexual orientation, if you are transgender or disabled.

如果有人因為你的種族、宗教或你是難民或尋求庇護者而攻擊你、你的家人、你的財產或財物，這是違法的，這是一種仇恨犯罪。如果他們因為你的性取向、你是跨性別者或殘疾人士而攻擊你，這也是仇恨犯罪。

If someone attacks you because they **think** you are a refugee or asylum-seeker or a particular race, religion, sexual orientation, disabled or transgender, this is a hate crime too.

如果有人因為他們**認為**你是難民、尋求庇護者或某特定種族、宗教、性取向、殘疾或跨性別者而攻擊你，這也是仇恨犯罪。

“With hate crime it is ‘who’ the victim is, or ‘what’ the victim appears to be that motivates the offender to commit the crime.”

“在仇恨犯罪中，是‘受害者是誰’或‘受害者看起來是什麼’激發了犯罪者去犯罪。”

The police must record any hate complaint based on one or more of 5 reasons. These are called monitored strands*. A hate crime can be recorded under more than one strand. Currently the 5 monitored strands are:

警察必須基於以下五個原因之一或多個記錄任何仇恨投訴。這些被稱為監控範疇*。仇恨犯罪可以在多個範疇下記錄。目前的五個監控範疇是：

*also known as protected characteristics *也稱為受保護特徵

- Race or ethnicity 種族或民族

Race is a group of people defined by their colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnicity or national origins.

Ethnicity refers to a large group of people who share common cultural backgrounds, language, history, traditions, or other things that distinguish them from other groups.

Hate crime targeting refugees and asylum seekers is recorded under the 'Race' strand.

A person's race or any racial group or ethnic background includes countries within the UK and Gypsy and Traveller groups.

種族是一群由其膚色、國籍（包括公民身份）、民族或國籍來源定義的人。民族指的是一大群擁有共同文化背景、語言、歷史、傳統或其他使其與其他群體區別開來的人的群體。針對難民和尋求庇護者的仇恨犯罪被記錄在“種族”範疇下。一個人的種族或任何種族群體或民族背景包括英國境內的國家以及吉普賽和旅行者群體。

- Religion or belief (including non-belief) 宗教或信仰（包括無信仰）

Religion refers to any religion, including a lack of religion.

Belief refers to any religious or philosophical belief and includes a lack of belief. Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.

宗教指任何宗教，包括無宗教。信仰指任何宗教或哲學信仰，包括無信仰。一般來說，一種信仰應該影響你的生活選擇或你生活的方式，才能包含在定義中。

- Sexual orientation 性取向

This is a person's sexual attraction. A person may be attracted towards their own sex (homosexual), the opposite sex (heterosexual) or to both sexes (bisexual).

這是指一個人的性吸引力。一個人可能被同性（同性戀）、異性（異性戀）或雙性（雙性戀）吸引。

- Disability 殘疾

A person has a disability if they have a physical, learning or mental impairment.

The disability must be long-term and make doing normal day-to-day activities very difficult.

如果一個人有身體、學習或精神上的殘疾，則該人被認為是殘疾人士。殘疾必須是長期的，並且使進行正常的日常活動變得非常困難。

- Transgender identity 跨性別身份

Where a person is transitioning (changing from male to female or female to male) or intending to transition from their gender assigned at birth, they may have a transgender identity. This includes people who are transsexual, transgender, cross-dressers (wearing clothing typical of the opposite sex) and those who hold a Gender Recognition Certificate. The police can record a hate crime without evidence but they can only prosecute if you provide evidence of the crime.

當一個人正在過渡（從男性變為女性或從女性變為男性）或打算從出生時分配的性別過渡時，他們可能具有跨性別身份。這包括變性者、跨性別者、異裝者（穿著異性典型的服裝）以及那些持有性別認同證書的人。警察可以在沒有證據的情況下記錄仇恨犯罪，但他們只有在你提供犯罪證據的情況下才能起訴。

Definitions of strands adapted from www.equalityhumanrights.com/equality/equality-act-2010/protected-characteristics#race

Understanding Hate Crime

了解仇恨犯罪

Hate crime can happen in many different ways. Here are some examples:

仇恨犯罪可以以多種不同的方式發生。以下是一些例子：

What they do 行為	Examples 例子
damage to property 破壞財物	offensive graffiti 冒犯性塗鴉 desecration (damaging) of graves 褻瀆墓地 damaging cars 損壞汽車 smashing windows 砸碎窗戶 setting fire to things 縱火
financial exploitation 經濟剝削	using your bank card 濫用你的銀行卡 taking money off you 奪取你的錢財 forcing you to pay them money 強迫你支付金錢 taking something off you that is worth a lot of money 奪取你的貴重物品
harassment 騷擾	repeatedly complaining about you doing something that you did not do 不斷抱怨你做了你沒有做的事情 frequently calling you bad names and swearing at you 經常改花名和咒罵你 threatening or intimidating you 威脅或恐嚇 dumping rubbish outside your home 在你家外倒垃圾 putting rubbish through your letterbox 在你的信箱中放垃圾 following you 跟蹤你 calling you on the phone all the time

	不斷打電話給你 sending you nasty emails, letters or texts. 發送惡毒的電子郵件、信件或短信
humiliation and degradation 羞辱和貶低	putting excrement (shit) through your letterbox 在你的信箱放糞便 spitting at you 向你吐口水 calling you names 改花名 making rude or abusive gestures to you 做粗魯或辱罵的手勢 telling everyone bad things about you 向所有人講你的壞話
Isolation 孤立	not looking or talking to you on purpose 故意不看或不和你說話 not replying to you when you say hello 故意不回應你打招呼 telling other people bad things about you so they will not like you or will be afraid of you 向他人散布關於你的負面信息令他人害怕/討厭你
malicious communications 惡意通訊	they make obscene telephone calls to you 對你進行淫穢的電話騷擾 they send you upsetting texts 給你發送令人不安的短信 they give other people offensive leaflets and posters about you or the group you belong to 向他人散發關於你或你所屬群體的冒犯性傳單和海報 they send you threatening letters and emails 給你發送威脅性的信件和電子郵件
sexual violence 性暴力	rape 強姦 sexual assault 性侵犯 sexual intimidation (they threaten to rape or sexually assault you) 性恐嚇 (他們威脅要強姦或性侵犯你)
threats 威脅	verbal threats- they speak or shout at you 口頭威脅 - 他們對你說話或大聲喊叫 they send you offensive letters, or messages 他們發送冒犯性的信件或訊息 they post nasty things about you on sites such as Facebook or X 他們在 Facebook 或 X 等網站上發布對你不利的內容
verbal abuse 言語暴力	insults and name calling 侮辱和辱罵
violence 暴力	hitting, punching, pushing, slapping, kicking, beating or any other way of assaulting you 擊打、拳打、推擠、掌摑、踢踹、毆打或任何其他對你進行攻擊的方式

What can you do about it? 你可以做什麼?

You can report a **“hate incident”** if you think that what has happened to you is based on someone’s prejudice towards you because of your race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because you are transgender. 如果你認為你所遭遇的事件是基於某人對你種族、宗教、性取向、殘疾或跨性別身份的偏見，你可以報告一個**“仇恨事件”**。

You can report a “hate incident” if you think that what has happened to you is based on what someone **thinks** is your race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because they **think** you are transgender. 如果你認為你所遭遇的事件是基於某人認為你的種族、宗教、性取向、殘疾或他們認為你是跨性別的觀念，你也可以報告一個“仇恨事件”。

If another person, for example an advocate, family or friend, or a witness thought that the incident was hate-related but you didn't, you can still report it. 如果另一個人，例如倡導者、家人或朋友，或者一個證人認為該事件與仇恨有關，但你卻沒有這樣認為，你仍然可以報告它。

Whole communities can also be victims of hate crimes. For example desecration of graveyards, vandalism of community buildings, offensive graffiti in public places. It is important to report these too. 整個社區也可能成為仇恨犯罪的受害者。例如，墓地被褻瀆、社區建築物被破壞、公共場所出現冒犯性塗鴉。報告這些事件是很重要的。

How to report a hate crime 如何報告?

You can report a hate crime if you have been a victim, a witness, or you are reporting on behalf of someone else. 如果你是受害者、證人或代表他人舉報，你可以報告一個仇恨犯罪。

Contact the police:

999 if it is an emergency

101 for non-emergency

If you're deaf or cannot hear well, use the textphone service **18000** (text **999** if you've pre-registered with the [emergencySMS](#) service).

聯繫警方：

如果是緊急情況，撥打 999

非緊急情況，撥打 101

如果你是聾啞人士或聽力不佳，使用文字電話服務 18000（如果你已經在緊急短信服務中預先註冊，可以發送短信到 999）。

Self-reporting via True Vision:

Report online through your local police website.

[hyperlink to www.report-it.org.uk/your_police_force](http://www.report-it.org.uk/your_police_force).

The completed form will be sent to your local police area.

The person reporting can be anonymous.

通過 True Vision 自行舉報：

通過你當地警察網站上線舉報。

連結至 www.report-it.org.uk/your_police_force。

填寫好的表格將發送到你當地的警察區。

舉報者可以匿名。

Self-reporting forms are available in a variety of languages. You need to download the form. On the website go to: Resources- Downloads- True Vision information and reporting packs- Hate Crime Reporting Form.

When you have completed the form, either hand it in at your local police station or post it to your local police force.

自行舉報表格提供多種語言。你需要下載表格。在網站上，前往：資源-下載-True Vision 信息和舉報包-仇恨犯罪舉報表。填寫完表格後，將其交給你當地的警察局或郵寄給你當地的警察局。

You can visit a local police station and make a complaint in person. Details on how to contact your local police force can be found at [hyperlink to www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk).

你可以親自前往當地的警察局並以面對面的方式投訴。如何聯繫你當地的警察部門的詳細信息可以在 [連結至 www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk) 找到。

通過其他機構舉報：

Report through another organisation:

Local agencies like Citizens' Advice Bureau (CAB) can also report the incident on your behalf. Click here [hyperlink to www.bury.gov.uk/my-neighbourhood/safety-in-the-community/hate-crime/report-a-hate-crime](http://www.bury.gov.uk/my-neighbourhood/safety-in-the-community/hate-crime/report-a-hate-crime) for details of hate crime ambassadors in Bury.

像公民諮詢局（CAB）這樣的當地機構也可以代表你舉報事件。點擊此處 [連結至 www.bury.gov.uk/my-neighbourhood/safety-in-the-community/hate-crime/report-a-hate-crime](http://www.bury.gov.uk/my-neighbourhood/safety-in-the-community/hate-crime/report-a-hate-crime) 查看 Bury 地區的仇恨犯罪大使的詳細信息。

If you want to ask any questions about this information or need help reporting a hate crime, please contact Fair Futures CIC. You can also make an appointment to come and speak with us at 17 Broad Street, Bury BL9 0DA.

如果你對這些信息有任何疑問或需要幫助舉報仇恨犯罪，請聯繫 Fair Future CIC。你也可以預約來 17 Broad Street, Bury BL9 0DA 和我們交談。