

Fighting crime, protecting people

Greater Manchester **POLICE**



**Sgt Kate Crompton**

**Diversity Command**

# GMP's review of its Hate Crime Policy



- Why did GMP review its Hate Crime Policy?
- Explain the difference between a hate incident (non-crime) and a hate crime and term 'Community negotiator'
- Positive intervention
- 'Hate Crime – A Practical Guide'
- Risk assessment – 1-7
- Road Shows
- Service Level Agreements
- Management of performance at Force level



## Why did GMP review its policy?

- Revised guidance received from the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO)
- Introduction of new legislation
- Provide staff with more information
- Set investigative standards
- Define 'positive intervention' approach
- Outline risk assessment for hate incidents and hate crime



## **A hate incident is defined as:**

“Any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate”

ACPO definition

## Examples of hate incidents (non-crime)



- A wheelchair user is refused entry into a night club
- A laundrette refuses the gypsy travelling community to use their facilities



## **A hate crime is defined as:**

“Any hate incident, which constitutes a criminal offence, perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate”

ACPO definition



## Example of a Hate Crime

- An Asian family living on an estate have their house burgled and the words 'Go back to your own country' sprayed on the walls.

# Hate incidents (non crime) 'Community Negotiator'



- No police powers
- Inform complainant
- Advise alleged 'perpetrator'
- Supervisor still to consider if they need to attend the scene
- Risk assessment (1-7) should still be followed



## Positive Intervention

- GMP follows a '**positive intervention**' approach, by which it will take firm action against offenders whenever it has sufficient evidence
- There are other options available, such as: ASBOs, civil injunctions etc that the victim may be satisfied are a better course of action rather than proceedings through the criminal justice process



## Positive Intervention

- If there is clear evidence to suggest prosecution is an available option and proceedings are not to be pursued through the criminal justice process, the advice of a supervisor or person/s nominated by the Divisional Commander must be taken
- Investigation will remain victim focussed



# **‘Hate Crime – A Practical Guide’**

- Definitions
- Legislation
- Guidance on dealing with hate mail, text or e-mails
- Taking of statements
- Risk assessment
- Documentation – what needs to be completed



# Risk Assessment

- 1 - Repeat Victim?
- 2 - Escalation?
- 3 - Language issues?
- 4 - Culturally isolated?
- 5 - Vulnerable adult?
- 6 - Other risks
- 7 - Action taken and update log

## Road Shows



- Revised policy launched in July 2007
- Diversity Command visited every division and some departments
- Force's Strategic Independent Advisory Group members received an input on the policy
- Presentation delivered to the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC)



## Service Level Agreements

- GMP and CPS are near to finalising a Service Level Agreement (SLA) for hate crimes
- GMP and CPS working on an electronic tracking system from point of reporting to sentence
- GMP liaising with Probation Service, Youth Offending Team, HM Prison Service and Victim Support regarding further SLAs



# Performance Management

- GRIP – this is the Force’s performance management regime (**G**reater Manchester’s **R**esponse to **I**mproved **P**erformance)
- Diversity Command and Force Crime Audit Unit are carrying out a review of the Force’s performance re hate incidents and crimes
- Will be on the March GRIP