

**Greater Manchester Police**  
**Ethnic Monitoring and Hate Crime**  
**Annual Report**

**2001/2002**

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## **ETHNIC MONITORING & HATE CRIME ANNUAL REPORT**

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Foreword by the Assistant Chief Constable, Community & Internal Affairs	1
Summary and Main Findings	2
1. Introduction	4
2. Developments in Ethnic Monitoring	5
3. Stop Search	6
4. Homicide Information	13
5. Arrest and Caution Data	16
6. Hate Crime	21
7. Complaints and Discipline Data	33
8. Staffing Levels	36
9. Conclusions and Recommendations	38

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## **FOREWORD BY ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE**

Greater Manchester Police is wholly committed to challenging inequalities and tackling institutionalised racism within the organisation. To ensure this is achieved, it is imperative that our activity and service delivery are rigorously monitored for evidence of discrimination. Monitoring of specific areas of our activity and service delivery enables us to assess whether different ethnic groups experience the same treatment or level of service delivery. We are therefore able to identify areas of our service delivery that need improvement.

It is crucial that the public have confidence in the integrity of the service that we provide. The publication of this data, whilst meeting our obligations under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991, should also go some way to demonstrating our willingness to be open and transparent about what we do, and achieve greater public trust and confidence.

This area of our work has been subject to significant changes during the past twelve months in response to the both the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 and the introduction of self defined ethnic identity. I am pleased to say that GMP are leading the way in this area and our efforts have been recognised nationally.

**Ian Seabridge**  
**Assistant Chief Constable**  
**Community & Internal Affairs**

## **SUMMARY AND MAIN FINDINGS**

This report demonstrates our commitment to monitoring our services for evidence of discrimination during the period 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002, and our willingness to be open about the results of the monitoring.

A summary of the results of the monitoring information available for each monitoring area is outlined below.

### **STOP SEARCH**

- i. Data on searches conducted under the Criminal Justice Public Order Act (CJPOA) has been published for the first time.
- ii. For a second year running, overall, the number of stop searches recorded has decreased. During 2001/02 there were 18.1% (9,762) fewer stop searches than in 2000/01. There was a decrease in PACE searches of 19.4% (9,933 searches) and an increase in CJPOA searches of 53.7% (1,025 searches).
- iii. Overall, White, Black and Asian searches decreased by 18.0%, 32.8% and 10.2% respectively, while 'Other' searches increased by 14.2%. This trend was replicated across PACE searches, however CJPOA searches showed an increase in White and Asian and 'Other' searches (98.9%, 5.5% and 120.0%), and a decrease in Black searches (18.6%).
- iv. The overall arrest rate for PACE stop searches during 2001/02 was 10.0%, slightly higher than the previous year (9.6%). The arrest rate for CJPOA searches, due to the preventative nature of the search powers was lower at 1.8%.

### **HOMICIDES**

- i. There was a 22% increase in the number of homicides recorded during 2001/02 (from 59 to 72). This increase was seen across all ethnic groups, however, the most significant increase was in Black and Asian victims (166.7% and 100.0%), although numerically this relates to an increase of 5 and 4 victims respectively.
- ii. Suspects and victims were mainly from the same ethnic background, although for Black homicide victims the principle suspects were split equally between White and Black suspects.
- iii. The most common method of killing remains 'stabbing with a sharp instrument', which accounted for more than a quarter of all homicides (27.7%). Black homicide victims were, however, most likely to be killed as a result of 'shootings' (62.9% of all Black homicides).

### **ARREST AND CAUTION**

- i. There were 95,750 arrests recorded during 2001/2002, representing a decrease of 2.9% on the previous year. There was a 5.2% increase in Asian detainees, whilst White and Black detainees decreased by 3.2% and 3.7% respectively.

- ii. There were variations in the pattern of offences detainees were arrested for across the ethnic groups. White detainees had higher proportions than other groups arrested for burglary and criminal damage, Black detainees had higher proportions than other groups arrested for robbery and drugs, and Asian detainees had higher proportions than other groups arrested for violence against a person, sexual offences, fraud/forgery and drugs.
- iii. The proportion of detainees charged or summonsed was lower for Asian (46.7%) and 'Other' (46%) detainees than for White (57.0%) or Black (53.3%) detainees.

## **HATE CRIME**

- i. For this first time, this report contains information on all hate motivation categories. This includes disability, gender, race, religion and sexual orientation.
- ii. During 2001/02 there were 4,567 reports of hate crimes. The largest number and overall proportion of hate crime incidents were racially motivated, with 3,751 (82.1%) occurring in total. This was an increase of race hate crime of 26.8% on 2000/01.
- iii. The majority of hate crimes were for less serious wounding (41.4%).
- iv. Victims of hate crime were mainly male (62.7%), aged between 26 and 50 (50.6%), and of Asian background (42.8%).
- v. Offenders were primarily aged between 16 and 25 (47.8%) and White (68.1%).
- vi. Offenders were identified in 2,079 hate crimes. The majority (48.1%) were charged.

## **COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINE**

- i. Overall there was a 7.4% decrease in the number of complaints against the police recorded during 2001/2002.
- ii. There were 55 recorded complaints of racial discrimination against the police, of which 47.3% were for racial abuse. 34.6% of allegations against the police were informally resolved. There were 2 racial discrimination complaints against support staff, and 1 was informally resolved.

## **STAFFING LEVELS**

- i. The percentage of minority ethnic police officers has increased slightly from 2000/01 (2.7%) to 2001/02 (2.9%). Numerically this equates to an increase of 25 officers.
- ii. The percentage of minority ethnic Special Constabulary officers has increased slightly between 2000/01 (2.5%) and 2001/2002 (3.0%), but numerically this equates to only one officer.
- iii. The percentage of minority ethnic support staff has decreased from 2.3% in 2000/2001 to 2.2% in 2001/2002. Numerically there was an increase of 4 support staff.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 There is a national requirement under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 for forces to record and monitor ethnic data. The Home Office has nationally coordinated the publication of this data for all forces and other criminal justice agencies since 1992. Greater Manchester Police have published full reports on the Section 95 monitoring data for the last two years, this report will represent the third annual publication for the force.
- 1.2 Systems to monitor and analyse the mandatory areas (stop search, arrest, caution and homicide) have been established to generate management information for use throughout the force. These monitoring systems have undergone a constant process of improvement over the last three years to improve both the quality and type of management information available.
- 1.3 The inclusion of 'Hate Crime' data in this report is a result of combining the previous 'Racist Incident Annual Report' and the 'Ethnic Monitoring Annual Report'. The publication of separate reports was resulting in significant duplication of work, because both reports published data on racist incidents. Furthermore, following the implementation of both the Association of Chief Police Officers and the GMP Hate Crime Model, recording and monitoring systems have been enhanced to improve the capture of data on all hate motivation categories. This has generated a change in the format of management information in this chapter (6).
- 1.4 The purpose of this document is to report the results of the monitoring of our services for evidence of discrimination during the period 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002.

## **2. DEVELOPMENTS IN ETHNIC MONITORING**

- 2.1 In April 1996, mandatory ethnic monitoring was introduced for all police forces. The mandatory monitoring areas were stop search, arrest, caution and homicide. In April 1999, extended monitoring of arrests for notifiable offences was introduced.
- 2.2 The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report contained further recommendations relating to ethnic monitoring. Most of the recommendations have been achieved by improving the monitoring systems and the publication of this report.
- 2.3 The remaining recommendations from the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report related to the extension of monitoring to include all 'stops' and 'stop searches' and the introduction of self-classified ethnic identity. The Home Office has undertaken extensive work to develop a model and guidance for monitoring of all stops. A draft has been released to forces, but this remains under development at the time of publication of this report.
- 2.4 Self-classification of ethnic identity (16+1) for all mandatory monitoring areas was introduced on a voluntary basis for police forces commencing April 2002. This will become mandatory from April 2003 for all existing and some additional monitoring areas.
- 2.5 Greater Manchester Police has voluntarily completed the introduction of self defined ethnicity (16+1) in all of the mandatory monitoring areas. We have also standardised the capture of all ethnicity data to either 16+1 or the 6+1 (visually/officer defined) ethnic classification systems. The monitoring data resulting from these enhancements has been captured from April 2002 onwards and the data will be included in the annual report for 2002/03.
- 2.6 The availability of up-to-date demographic data by ethnic group remains limited. At force level, midyear estimates by ethnic group (Home Office four point) are available from the Office for National Statistics. At divisional level, up-to-date estimates are only available collapsed to white and minority ethnic groupings. The 2001 Census data was not available at the time of publication, but should be available for inclusion in the 2002/03 report.
- 2.7 The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 (RR(A)A) has placed additional statutory responsibility on forces to monitor the equality of service delivery and employment and training opportunities. Whilst much of the monitoring requirements under RR(A)A are met by our existing activity, GMP has established a Race Equality Scheme Monitoring Group to scrutinise the monitoring data and ensure that the force takes appropriate action in response to the trends identified.

### 3. STOP SEARCH

- 3.1 Stop searches are recorded under the Police & Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), Criminal Justice & Public Order Act (CJPOA) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) for searches of persons, vehicles or both. Stop searches conducted on a voluntary basis are no longer allowed within GMP.
- 3.2 Analysis of the search data has focused upon patterns of ethnic difference in, for example, reasons for searches, reasons for arrests and effectiveness of searches (arrests). Management information was produced quarterly for each subdivision, division and on a force wide basis.
- 3.3 The overall number of stop searches recorded during 2001/2002, as in previous years, has continued to reduce. There was an 18.1% reduction in search activity during 2001/02 compared to 2000/01, this represents 9,762 fewer searches recorded. Some of this reduction will be due to the identification and removal of 'stop only' records from the analysis this year. These records were identified as part of the audit and this is the first occasion that these records have been deleted (approx. 1700 records).
- 3.4 PACE searches showed a 19.4% (9,933) decrease, whilst CJPOA searches showed a 53.7% (1,025) increase. There were no PTA searches recorded during 2000/01 hence there is no benchmark against which to measure variation.

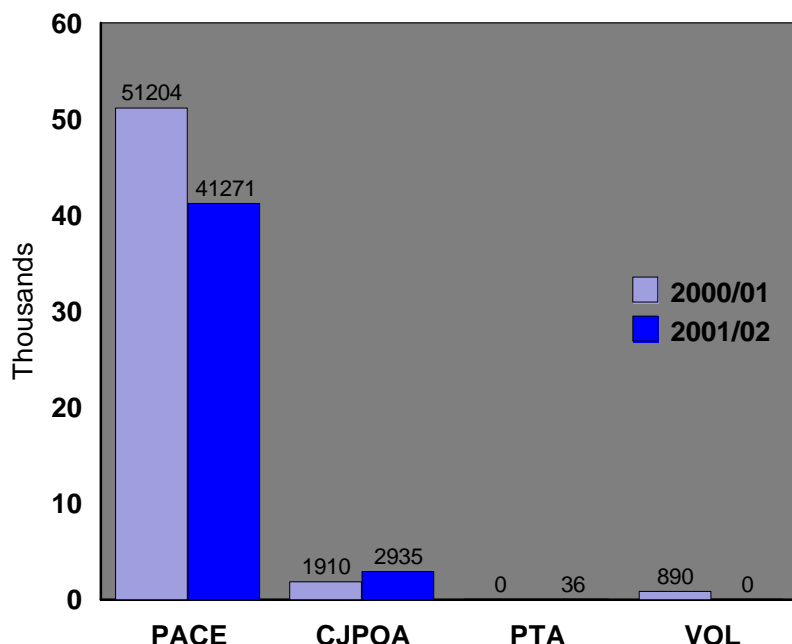


Chart 3.1: Total Searches Recorded by Powers Used

- 3.5 Table 3.1 over the page shows the number of searches recorded by each ethnic group. The data for 2000/01 and 2001/02 are the only two years displayed, because both data sets are audited. Data prior to this is unaudited and is therefore not suitable for comparison.

- 3.6 Overall, both the total number and percentage of White, Black and Asian searches has decreased by 18.0%, 32.8% and 10.2% respectively. The total number of 'Other' searches has increased overall by 7 searches (14.2%).
- 3.7 PACE searches during 2001/02 also showed decreases for White (19.4%), Black (33.3%) and Asian (11.2%) searches. This is the reverse of the trend shown during 2000/01 where there were large increases in Black and Asian searches. 'Other' ethnicity PACE searches increased by 14.6% (6) in 2001/02, as did 'Not Recorded' ethnicity searches (9.5%, 37). Vehicle only PACE searches showed a slight decrease (1.1%, 16).
- 3.8 CJPOA searches showed a different trend across the ethnic groups than PACE searches. There was a 98.9% (1052) increase in White CJPOA searches and a smaller increase of 5.5% (20) Asian CJPOA searches. Black CJPOA decreased by 18.6% (78). CJPOA searches with no ethnic group recorded, in percentage terms increased dramatically (120.0%), but in numeric terms increased by only 42 searches.

Table 3.1: Stop Searches Recorded 2000/01 and 2001/02

	PACE				CJPOA			
	2000/01	2001/02	Variation	Variation %	2000/01	2001/02	Variation	Variation %
White	43,240	34,830	-8,410	-19.4%	1,064	2,116	1,052	+98.9%
Black	3,894	2,599	-1,295	-33.3%	419	341	-78	-18.6%
Asian	2,293	2,036	-257	-11.2%	365	385	20	+5.5%
Other	48	55	7	+14.6%	0	1	1	
NK	391	428	37	+9.5%	35	77	42	+120.0 %
Vehicle Only	1,338	1,323	-15	-1.1%	27	15	-12	-44.4%
Total	51,204	41,271	-9,933	-19.4%	1,910	2,935	1,025	+53.7%

- 3.9 Overall, there was a decrease in the number of PACE searches in all primary search reason categories except 'other', as illustrated in Table 3.2 over the page. The pattern of search reasons across the ethnic groups was similar to last year, with one notable exception - there was a smaller proportion of stolen property searches in all three minority ethnic categories.
- 3.10 The CJPOA search data is available for publication for the first time this year, hence comparison to last years data is not possible. The primary search reason trends shown in the CJPOA search data are not comparable with the PACE search data because such a high percentage of CJPOA searches (56.4%) are recorded as 'other' primary search reason compared to PACE searches (5.5%). Table 3.3, also over the page, shows the ethnic breakdown of CJPOA searches by primary search reason. White and Asian CJPOA searches show similar trends across the search reason categories. Black CJPOA searches are proportionately higher than White or Asian in stolen property (17.6%) and offensive weapons (66.3%) searches and proportionately lower in 'other' (11.7%) searches.

Table 3.2: PACE Searches, Primary Search Reason by Ethnicity 2001/02

Ethnicity	Primary Search Reason						Total
	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive Weapons	Going Equipped	Other	
White	19807 56.9%	5593 16.1%	417 1.2%	2062 5.9%	5020 14.4%	1931 5.5%	34830
Black	1218 46.9%	655 25.2%	45 1.7%	197 7.6%	346 13.3%	138 5.3%	2599
Asian	710 34.9%	789 38.8%	49 2.4%	221 10.9%	151 7.4%	116 5.7%	2036
Other	31 56.4%	13 23.6%	0	4 7.3%	5 9.1%	2 3.6%	55
Not Recorded	212 49.5%	100 23.4%	11 2.6%	26 6.1%	50 11.7%	29 6.8%	428
Vehicle Only	835 63.1%	289 21.8%	23 1.7%	46 3.5%	57 4.3%	73 5.5%	1323
Total	22813	7439	545	2556	5629	2289	41271

Table 3.3: CJPOA Searches, Primary Search Reason by Ethnicity 2001/02

Ethnicity	Primary Search Reason						Total
	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive Weapons	Going Equipped	Other	
White	197 9.3%	17 0.8%	1 0.0%	573 27.1%	21 1.0%	1307 61.8%	2116 100.0%
Black	60 17.6%	7 2.1%	0 0.0%	226 66.3%	8 2.3%	40 11.7%	341 100.0%
Asian	25 6.5%	1 0.3%	1 0.3%	103 26.8%	1 0.3%	254 66.0%	385 100.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1 100.0%	1
Not Recorded	6 7.8%	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	18 23.4%	1 1.3%	51 66.2%	77 100.0%
Vehicle Only	4 26.7%	2 13.3%	0 0.0%	5 33.3%	1 6.7%	3 20.0%	15 100.0%
Total	292	28	2	925	32	1656	2935

- 3.11 Tables 3.4 and 3.5 over the page show the arrest reason for both PACE and CJPOA searches. During 2001/2002, the overall arrest rate for PACE stop searches throughout the force was 10.0%, which was up on last year (9.6%). CJPOA searches overall achieved a lower arrest rate of 1.8%, although a much lower arrest rate would be expected because of the preventative nature of the CJPOA search powers.
- 3.12 The PACE arrest rates for White (10.1%), Black (9.7%) and Asian (9.7%) searches were very similar. However, the arrest rate for 'other' ethnic group PACE searches was significantly higher at 34.5%.
- 3.13 The CJPOA arrest rate the ethnic groups vary slightly. White CJPOA searches had the lowest arrest rate at 1.6%. Black CJPOA searches showed the highest arrest rate at 2.9% and Asian CJPOA searches were in

between

at 2.1%. The Vehicle Only arrest rate for CJPOA searches was 6.7%.

Table 3.4: PACE Searches, Primary Arrest Reason by Ethnicity 2001/02

Ethnicity	Primary Arrest Reason						Total
	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive Weapons	Going Equipped	Other	
White	894 25.4%	865 24.6%	41 1.2%	312 8.9%	245 7.0%	1162 33.0%	3519
Black	61 24.1%	73 28.9%	2 0.8%	25 9.9%	12 4.7%	80 31.6%	253
Asian	30 15.2%	86 43.7%	6 3.0%	22 11.2%	4 2.0%	49 24.9%	197
Other	9 47.4%	2 10.5%	0	2 10.5%	0 0.0%	6 31.6%	19
Not Recorded	6 19.4%	11 35.5%	0 0.0%	5 16.1%	1 3.2%	8 25.8%	31
Vehicle Only	29 29.0%	29 29.0%	4 4.0%	4 4.0%	4 4.0%	30 30.0%	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>4119</b>

Table 3.5: CJPOA Searches, Primary Arrest Reason by Ethnicity 2001/02

Ethnicity	Primary Arrest Reason						Total
	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive Weapons	Going Equipped	Other	
White	7 21.2%	8 24.2%	0	2 6.1%	1 3.0%	15 45.5%	33
Black	1 10.0%	4 40.0%	0	0	0	5 50.0%	10
Asian	2 25.0%	3 37.5%	0	3 37.5%	0	0	8
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Recorded	0	1 100.0%	0	0	0	0	1
Vehicle Only	1 100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>53</b>

3.14 The number of PACE stop searches recorded on each division is shown in Table 3.6 over the page. The percentages below show the variation in the numbers recorded compared to the previous year. The North and South Manchester Divisions had the greatest percentage decrease in PACE stop searches, decreasing by 42.4% (4216) and 41.6% (4179) respectively. Increases in PACE search activity were seen on five divisions, the largest increases being on the Trafford (39.4%, 1359) and Oldham Divisions (16.3%, 344).

3.15 The variations in PACE searching trends of the different ethnic minority groups 2000/01 compared to 2001/02. Black searches decreased (24.4%)

to a lesser extent on the North Manchester Division than White (45.1%) or Asian (35.5%). Whereas on the South Manchester Division Black searches

(45.6%) decreased to a greater extent than White (40.9%) or Asian (37.7%) PACE searches. Also on the Tameside, Bury and Rochdale Divisions, Asian searches showed increases greater than the other ethnic groups.

Table 3.6: PACE Searches recorded by Division 2001/02 and %age variation on 2000/01

Division	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Recorded	Vehicle Only	Total
A North Manchester	4517 -45.1%	613 -24.4%	368 -35.6%	11 -15.4%	96 -5.0%	128 -43.1%	5733 -42.4%
C South Manchester	3956 -40.9%	1194 -45.6%	441 -37.1%	12 -42.9%	102 -19.7%	151 -49.5%	5856 -41.6%
F Salford	3906 -28.5%	50 -42.5%	51 -12.1%	6 200.0%	26 44.4%	141 51.6%	4180 -26.9%
G Tameside	1383 -1.1%	22 -18.5%	65 103.1%	0 -100.0%	24 60.0%	17 -32.0%	1511 0.8%
J Stockport	6082 1.1%	203 1.0%	114 11.8%	3 50.0%	80 142.4%	242 7.1%	6724 2.2%
K Bolton	2803 -29.5%	92 -15.6%	224 1.8%	5 66.7%	50 -5.7%	61 306.7%	3235 -26.1%
L Wigan	3163 -16.7%	3 -66.7%	10 11.1%	1 0.0%	7 16.7%	104 -27.3%	3288 -17.1%
M Trafford	4006 39.0%	300 -7.7%	148 23.3%	13 550.0%	27 80.0%	310 203.9%	4804 39.4%
N Bury	1092 12.3%	30 -6.3%	111 46.1%	1	5 25.0%	21 61.5%	1260 14.9%
P Rochdale	1945 -9.1%	32 -17.9%	185 31.2%	2 0.0%	9 0.0%	57 -41.2%	2230 -8.2%
Q Oldham	1977 18.1%	60 0.0%	319 21.3%	1	2 -77.8%	91 -9.0%	2450 16.3%
Total	34830 -19.4%	2599 -33.3%	2036 -11.2%	55 17.0%	428 9.7%	1323 -1.1%	41271 -19.4%

3.16 Table 3.7 below shows the CJPOA searches by division. The largest number of CJPOA searches were conducted in the North and South Manchester Divisions and accounted for 64.5% of all CJPOA searches conducted during 2001/02. The greatest number of Black CJPOA searches were conducted in the South Manchester Division, which equates to 87.7% of all Black CJPOA searches conducted. The greatest number of Asian CJPOA searches were conducted on the Oldham Division, which equates to 82.3% of all Asian CJPOA searches.

Table 3.7: CJPOA Searches recorded by Division 2001/02

Division	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Recorded	Vehicle Only	Total
A North Manchester	895	9			47	2	953
C South Manchester	556	299	62		17	6	940
F Salford							
G Tameside	7				2		9
J Stockport	83	12	4		1	1	101
K Bolton	79		2		1		82
L Wigan	12						12
M Trafford	54	5			3		62
N Bury						1	1
P Rochdale							
Q Oldham	430	16	317	1	6	5	775
Total	2116	341	385	1	77	15	2935

3.17 Table 3.8 shows PACE searches recorded per division compared to the local population data. The search data for the minority ethnic categories has been aggregated to allow comparison with the local population data which is only available in White and Minority Ethnic groupings. It should be noted that this population data is an estimate based on the 1991 Census data. The 2001 Census population data should be available in full for next year's report. There are number of problems with using the available population data for comparison purposes:-

- i) The population data is estimated from source data from 1991 Census data and is therefore significantly out of date;
- ii) The data is based on residential population NOT actual population available on the streets;
- iii) Recent research conducted by the Home Office has indicated that bias against ethnic groups does not exist if stop search data is compared to an 'Available Population Profile' (refer to Police Research Series Paper 131 'Profiling Populations Available for Stops & Searches', MVA & Miller 2000).

3.18 For that reason, only brief comment will be made below on the population comparisons for the PACE stop search data. The data below shows that minority ethnic people were 2.1 times more likely than White people to be stopped in the Greater Manchester Police area. This is a slight reduction on last year (2.3 times more likely).

Table 3.8: PACE Searches recorded by Division 2001/02 (per 1000 population\*)

Division	White	Minority Ethnic	Not Recorded	Vehicle Only	Total
A North Manchester	4517 (35.4)	992 (93.0)	96	128	5733
C South Manchester	3956 (16.5)	1647 (39.1)	102	151	5856
F Salford	3906 (17.6)	107 (21.6)	26	141	4180
G Tameside	1383 (6.4)	87 (9.4)	24	17	1511
J Stockport	6082 (21.1)	320 (45.6)	80	242	6724
K Bolton	2803 (11.4)	321 (14.50)	50	61	3235
L Wigan	3163 (10.1)	14 (5.7)	7	104	3288
M Trafford	4006 (19.3)	461 (38.6)	27	310	4804
N Bury	1092 (6.2)	142 (18.2)	5	21	1260
P Rochdale	1945 (10.1)	219 (13.3)	9	57	2230
Q Oldham	1977 (9.7)	380 (19.5)	2	91	2450
Total	34830 (14.3)	4690 (30.40)	428	1323	41271

\* population data based on mid-2000 estimates

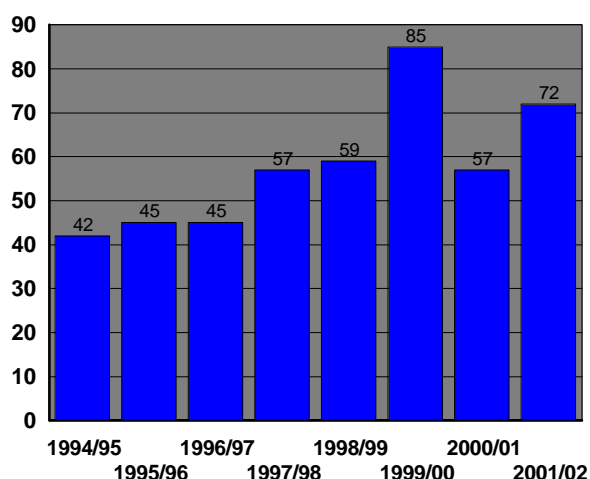
## 4. HOMICIDE INFORMATION

- 4.1 A homicide, as defined by the Home Office is a murder, manslaughter or infanticide. Home Office Homicide Forms are completed with summary information for each case obtained from the Crime Recording System and court registers.
- 4.2 Home Office guidance suggests victim ethnicity and suspect ethnicity should be analysed to identify patterns of ethnic difference and also racially motivated cases should be monitored.
- 4.3 It should be noted that the number of homicide cases over the period analysed is relatively small, therefore statistically significant conclusions cannot be drawn.
- 4.4 Table 4.1 below shows the number of homicides recorded. There was an increase of 13 homicides recorded during 2001/02 (72) compared to the previous year (59), which represents a percentage increase of 22.0%.

Table 4.1: Initial Homicide Classification 1994/95

	Murder	Manslaughter	Infanticide	Total
1994/1995	38	4		42
1995/1996	44	1		45
1996/1997	35	10		45
1997/1998	43	14		57
1998/1999	53	5	1	59
1999/2000	73	12		85
2000/2001	50	7		57
2001/2002	63	9	0	72
Total	399	62	1	462

Chart 4.1: Total Homicides Annually 1994/5 - 2001/02



4.5 The ethnic breakdown of homicides in Table 4.2, below, shows that there was an increase during 2001/2002. The increase was largely in relation to homicides of minority ethnic victims. White homicide victims rose by 8.5% on the previous year, where as minority ethnic victims rose by 171.4% (almost three times higher than the numbers for 2000/2001). Half (4) of Black victims during the year were shot.

Table 4.2: Homicides by Ethnic Group of Victim 1994/95 to 2001/02

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Known	Total
1994/1995	11	0	1	0	30	42
1995/1996	32	5	5	1	2	45
1996/1997	36	4	3	0	2	45
1997/1998	48	5	0	2	2	57
1998/1999	55	1	1	0	2	59
1999/2000	73	9	1	1	1	85
2000/2001	47	3	4	0	3	57
2001/2002	51	8	8	3	2	72
Total	353	35	23	7	44	462

4.6 As shown in Table 4.3 below, the majority of White homicide cases (87.5%) the principal suspects were also White - although this proportion has decreased from last year. For Black homicide victims, the principal suspects were seen to be equally split between White suspects and Black suspects. Black victims remained the group most likely to have the highest proportion of cases (20%) where a suspect had not been identified. Although as mentioned previously half (4) of Black victims during the year were shot and there were no suspects in these cases. In the majority of Asian homicide cases (65.2%), the principal suspects were also Asian.

Table 4.3: Ethnic Group of Victim and Principle Suspect 1994/95 to 2001/02

Suspect	Victim					Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Known	
White	309 (87.5%)	13 (37.1%)	5 (21.7%)	2 (28.6%)	14 (31.8%)	343
Black	13 (3.7%)	13 (37.1%)	1 (4.3%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (2.3%)	29
Asian	7 (2.0%)	2 (5.7%)	15 (65.2%)	0	2 (4.5%)	26
Other	2 (0.6%)	0	1 (4.3%)	4 (57.1%)	0	7
Not Known	2 (0.6%)	0	0	0	24 (54.5%)	26
No Suspect	20 (5.7%)	7 (20.0%)	1 (4.3%)	0	3 (7.1%)	31
Total	353	35	23	7	44	462

4.7 Table 4.4 over the page shows that half of White victims (52.4%) and half of Asian victims (52.2%) knew the principal suspect. However for Black victims, a third (34.3%) had suspects who were strangers and a fifth (20%) had no suspect at all. In the majority (6) of the Asian cases the suspects were either family members or an ex-partner. Three victims from 'other' ethnic groups were members of the same family killed in the same incident.

Table 4.4: Victim Relationship to Principle Suspect by Ethnic Group 1994/95 to 2001/02

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Known	Total
Spouse or partner	40 (11.3%)	0	4 (17.4%)	1 (14.3%)	6 (13.6%)	51 (11.0%)
Family	31 (8.8%)	3 (8.6%)	6 (26.1%)	0	9 (20.5%)	49 (10.6%)
Other e.g. acquaintance	114 (32.3%)	6 (17.1%)	2 (8.7%)	0	17 (38.6%)	139 (30.1%)
No Relationship/Stranger	110 (31.2%)	12 (34.3%)	5 (21.7%)	6 (87.5%)	8 (18.2%)	141 (30.5%)
Relationship not recorded	38 (10.8%)	7 (20.0%)	5 (21.7%)	0	1 (2.3%)	51 (11.0%)
No suspect at this time	20 (5.7%)	7 (20.0%)	1 (4.3%)	0	3 (6.8%)	31 (6.7%)
Total	353	35	23	7	44	462

4.8 The most significant method of killing across all ethnic groups remains 'stabbing with a sharp instrument' which accounted for over a quarter (27.7%) of all homicides. Black homicide victims were most likely to be killed as a result of 'shootings' which accounted for 62.9% of all Black homicide cases.

Table 4.5: Method of Killing by Ethnic Group 1994/95 to 2001/02

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Known	Total
Shootings	22 (6.2%)	22 (62.9%)	5 (21.7%)	0	3 (6.8%)	52 (11.3%)
Strangulation/suffocation	25 (7.1%)	3 (8.6%)	2 (8.7%)	0	2 (4.5%)	32 (6.9%)
Sharp instrument	94 (26.6%)	9 (25.7%)	8 (34.8%)	6 (85.7%)	11 (25.0%)	128 (27.7%)
Blunt instrument	32 (9.1%)	0	2 (8.7%)	1 (14.3%)	8 (18.2%)	43 (9.3%)
Hitting/kicking/shaking	66 (18.7%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (8.7%)	0	9 (20.5%)	78 (17.1%)
Lethal injection/poison	49 (13.9%)	0	0	0	4 (9.1%)	53 (11.5%)
Other	65 (18.4%)	0	4 (17.4%)	0	7 (15.9%)	76 (16.5%)
Total	353	35	23	7	44	462

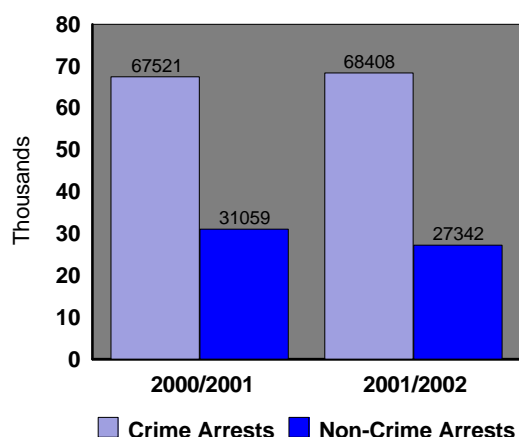
4.9 During the period monitored, there were three homicides recorded as racially motivated (two during 1999/2000 and one during 2000/2001) suspects have been charged in all of these cases.

## 5. ARREST AND CAUTION DATA

5.1 Monitoring of arrest and caution data became mandatory in 1996. In April 1999 the Home Office introduced extended mandatory monitoring of arrests for notifiable offences. To facilitate this additional requirement, a computerised system was introduced to monitor summary information recorded during an arrest. Patterns of cautioning are monitored via the disposal information on the arrest database.

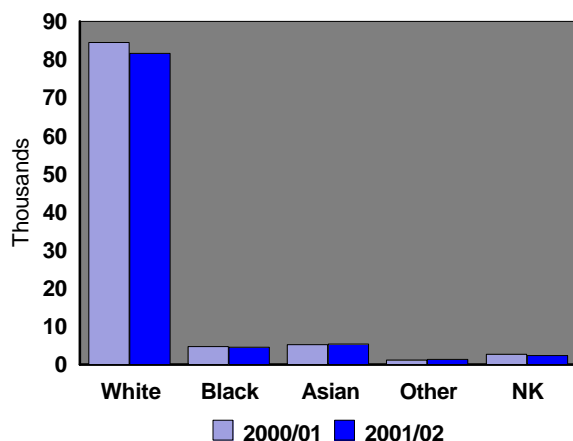
5.2 There were 95,750 arrests recorded during 2001/2002, representing a decrease of 2.9% (2,830 arrests). Of these, 27,342 (28.6%) were non-crime offences and 68,408 (71.4%) were crime offences. Overall during 2000/2001 there was a 7.6% reduction in the total number of arrests compared with the previous year (8,079 fewer arrests).

Chart 5.1: Crime and Non-Crime Arrests



5.3 The decrease in arrests overall was not seen across all ethnic groups. Both White (3.2%) and Black (3.7%) arrests decreased to a greater extent than the overall decrease (2.9%). Asian and 'Other' arrests showed the reverse of the overall trend and increased by 5.2% and 12.4% respectively. There was a decrease in the number (376) and percentage (13.4%) of arrests with no ethnic group recorded.

Chart 5.2: Ethnic Breakdown of Arrests



5.4 Table 5.1 below shows the variation between the ethnic groups in the proportion arrested for each offence category. Overall, there were increases in arrests for fraud/forgery (148 more arrests with an increase for both White and Black detainees) and robbery (208 more arrests with increases for White and Asian detainees). There was also an increase in the 'Crime not Specified' category of 38.9% (122) and this was seen across all ethnic groups. Although the total number of 'Crime not Specified' (436) still only represents 0.6% of all crime arrests recorded.

5.5 There was a 5.2% increase in Asian detainees, most significantly for robbery offences, where there was an increase of 69.9% (72). Black detainees decreased by 3.7%, the largest decreases being for sexual offences (22.8%, 18) and robbery (14.5%, 51). The proportion of White detainees decreased by 3.2% on the previous year.

Table 5.1: Total Arrests by Offence and Ethnic Group of Detainee 2001/02

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Recorded	Total
Violence against the Person	8917 10.9%	526 11.3%	714 12.9%	164 11.9%	253 10.4%	10574 11.0%
Sexual Offences	895 1.1%	61 1.3%	127 2.3%	24 1.7%	46 1.9%	1153 1.2%
Robbery	1846 2.3%	301 6.5%	175 3.2%	31 2.3%	72 3.0%	2425 2.5%
Burglary	5218 6.4%	211 4.5%	149 2.7%	67 4.9%	148 6.1%	5793 6.1%
Theft & Handling	20073 24.5%	929 20.0%	1199 21.7%	347 25.2%	641 26.3%	23189 24.2%
Fraud & Forgery	1067 1.3%	111 2.4%	284 5.1%	41 3.0%	30 1.2%	1533 1.6%
Criminal Damage	6557 8.0%	250 5.4%	205 3.7%	51 3.7%	150 6.2%	7213 7.5%
Drugs Offences	3434 4.2%	318 6.8%	346 6.3%	55 4.0%	101 4.1%	4254 4.4%
Other Offences	11292 13.8%	750 16.2%	924 16.7%	184 13.4%	309 12.7%	13459 14.1%
Crime not Specified	373 0.5%	16 0.3%	31 0.6%	10 0.7%	6 0.2%	436 0.5%
Non-Crime Offence	22094 27.0%	1170 25.2%	1376 24.9%	401 29.2%	680 27.9%	25721 26.9%
Total	81766	4643	5530	1375	2436	95750

5.6 The gender distribution of arrests during 2001/2002 was consistent with the trends of the previous year. For Asian arrests, the proportion who were female remains low at 6.6% (8.2 percentage points lower than the overall percentage of female detainees). Whilst the gender distribution remained fairly consistent, there were some variations in the number recorded for each ethnic group compared to last year. White female arrests (8.2%) decreased to a greater extent than White male (2.2%) arrests. Black male arrests decreased (4.9%) whilst Black female arrests increased (3.4%).

Table 5.2: Total Arrests by Gender and Ethnic Group of Detainee 2001/02

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Recorded	Total
Male	69309 (84.8%)	3943 (84.9%)	5165 (93.4%)	1156 (84.1%)	2023 (83.0%)	81596 (85.2%)
Female	12457 (15.2%)	700 (15.1%)	365 (6.6%)	219 (15.9%)	413 (17.0%)	14154 (14.8%)
Total	81766	4643	5530	1375	2436	95750

- 5.7 During 2001/2002 there was an overall decrease across all age groups compared to the previous year. The largest decrease was seen in detainees aged 10 or less with this group reducing by almost half (a reduction of 55 detainees on the previous year).
- 5.8 There was a 27.7% increase 'Other' detainees aged between 18 - 20 and a 14.9% increase in 'Other' detainees aged over 21. Further analysis shows that over a third (37.7%) of the increase in arrests for 18 to 20 year olds was found to be for 'theft and handling'. Over a third (34.8%) of the increase in arrests for the 21+ years group was found to be for violence against the person offences.

Table 5.3: Total Arrests by Age Group and Ethnic Group of Detainee 2001/02

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Recorded	Total
10 and under	48 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	4 (0.2%)	57 (0.1%)
10 to 13 years	3352 (4.1%)	177 (3.8%)	115 (2.1%)	37 (2.7%)	90 (3.7%)	3771 (3.9%)
14 to 17 years	15719 (19.2%)	923 (19.9%)	856 (15.5%)	207 (15.1%)	460 (18.9%)	18165 (19.0%)
18 to 20 years	12439 (15.2%)	734 (15.8%)	1194 (21.6%)	244 (17.7%)	373 (15.3%)	14984 (15.6%)
over 21 years	50208 (61.4%)	2808 (60.5%)	3363 (60.8%)	885 (64.4%)	1509 (61.9%)	58773 (61.4%)
Total	81766	4643	5530	1375	2436	95750

- 5.9 The employment status of detainees varied across the ethnic groups (as shown in Table 5.4 over the page), but these trends were similar to the patterns found in those detained in the previous two years. The trends showed that, as previously, the highest proportion of detainees still in education were Black (17.4%) and Asian (16.7%) detainees and the lowest proportion of detainees in employment were Black detainees (22.3%). Although, overall there were 7.1% fewer detainees still in education compared to the previous year.

Table 5.4: Total Arrests by Employment Status and Ethnic Group of Detainee 2001/02

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Recorded	Total
In Education	10324 (12.6%)	807 (17.4%)	922 (16.7%)	207 (15.1%)	299 (12.3%)	12559 (13.1%)
Employed	22645 (27.7%)	1035 (22.3%)	1842 (33.3%)	324 (23.6%)	613 (25.2%)	26459 (27.6%)
Unemployed	43474 (53.2%)	2537 (54.6%)	2440 (44.1%)	737 (53.6%)	1277 (52.4%)	50465 (52.7%)
Retired	442 (0.5%)	14 (0.3%)	16 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	14 (0.6%)	487 (0.5%)
Other	1195 (1.5%)	52 (1.1%)	48 (0.9%)	13 (0.9%)	33 (1.4%)	1341 (1.4%)
Not Known	3686 (4.5%)	198 (4.3%)	262 (4.7%)	93 (6.8%)	200 (8.2%)	4439 (4.6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>81766</b>	<b>4643</b>	<b>5530</b>	<b>1375</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>95750</b>

5.10 Table 5.5 below shows the disposal by ethnic group. The proportion of detainees charged or summonsed was lower for Asian (46.7%) and 'Other' (46.0%) detainees than White (57.0%) or Black (53.3%) detainees. The proportion of detainees refused charged was higher for Black (10.0%), Asian (8.7%) and 'Other' (10.0%) detainees than for White detainees (6.5%)

5.11 The proportion of detainees charged or summons during 2001/2002 decreased by 6.1% on the previous year - the largest decrease was for Black detainees (12.8% lower than during 2000/2001). The proportion of 'refused charge' cases increased during 2001/2002 by 5.6% overall, but the largest increase was for Black detainees (33.9% higher than the previous year, which represented an additional 117 Black detainees). The proportion of Black detainees cautioned during 2001/2002 increased by 12.3% on the previous year, but remained the lowest of all ethnic groups.

Table 5.5: Total Arrests by Disposal Method and Ethnic Group 2001/02

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not Recorded	Total
Bail/Not Charged	13001 (15.9%)	847 (18.2%)	1162 (21.0%)	224 (16.3%)	385 (15.8%)	15619 (16.3%)
Caution	8817 (10.8%)	411 (8.9%)	564 (10.2%)	149 (10.8%)	244 (10.0%)	10185 (10.6%)
Charge/Summons	46585 (57.0%)	2474 (53.3%)	2584 (46.7%)	633 (46.0%)	1386 (56.9%)	53662 (56.0%)
Escort/Other/NFA	8016 (9.8%)	449 (9.7%)	738 (13.3%)	232 (16.9%)	235 (9.6%)	9670 (10.1%)
Refused Charge	5347 (6.5%)	462 (10.0%)	482 (8.7%)	137 (10.0%)	186 (7.6%)	6614 (6.9%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>81766</b>	<b>4643</b>	<b>5530</b>	<b>1375</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>95750</b>

5.12 Table 5.6 over the page shows the divisional breakdown of arrests by ethnic group. The overall proportion of arrests for each ethnic group has not changed dramatically from the previous year and any variations across divisions reflect a pattern that would be expected given residential population estimates for Greater Manchester.

- 5.13 During 2001/2002, 4.9% of all persons arrested were Black, these proportions were higher in areas with a large Black population - South Manchester (14.1%), Trafford (8.1%) and North Manchester (7.1%). Similarly, 5.3% of all persons arrested were Asian, but these proportions increased for Oldham (13.3%), South Manchester (8.3%) and Rochdale (7.9%) divisions where there are large Asian populations.
- 5.14 The proportion of arrests at Bury and Oldham increased by 7.6% and 5.7% respectively on the previous year. In Bury there was a 13% (24) increase in the number of Asian detainees and 10.2% (418) more White detainees. In Oldham, there was a 16.7% increase in Asian detainees (an additional 156) and a 15% (36) increase in Black detainees. During the year there was a decrease in the number of recorded arrests for the South Manchester Division across all ethnic groups.
- 5.15 Over the whole force, the number of arrests where a detainee's ethnicity was not recorded decreased by 13.4%, which represented 2.5% (2436) of all detainees. Both Stockport (4.5%) and Bolton (3.9%) Divisions showed a higher than average (2.5%) proportion of arrests without an ethnic code. However, this represents a 48.5% (-332) decrease in Stockport Division and a 1036.1% (+373) increase in Bolton Division.

Table 5.6: Total Arrests by Division and Ethnic Group 2000/01

	White	Black	Asian	Other	NK	Total
A North Manchester % of North Manchester arrests	11292 (81.4%)	1034 (7.5%)	815 (5.9%)	348 (2.5%)	381 (2.7%)	13870
C South Manchester % of South Manchester arrests	8475 (69.3%)	1906 (15.6%)	1127 (9.2%)	324 (2.6%)	404 (3.3%)	12236
F Salford % of Salford arrests	7322 (94.2%)	161 (2.1%)	164 (2.1%)	104 (1.3%)	21 (0.3%)	7772
G Tameside % of Tameside arrests	5808 (90.5%)	140 (2.2%)	197 (3.1%)	42 (0.7%)	229 (3.6%)	6416
J Stockport % of Stockport arrests	7491 (91.5%)	114 (1.4%)	158 (1.9%)	67 (0.8%)	353 (4.3%)	8183
K Bolton % of Bolton arrests	8870 (86.4%)	195 (1.9%)	701 (6.8%)	94 (0.9%)	409 (4.0%)	10296
L Wigan % of Wigan arrests	8335 (97.4%)	34 (0.4%)	45 (0.5%)	54 (0.6%)	90 (1.1%)	8558
M Trafford % of Trafford arrests	5729 (82.9%)	600 (8.7%)	355 (5.1%)	117 (1.7%)	110 (1.6%)	6911
N Bury % of Bury arrests	4521 (93.3%)	74 (1.5%)	209 (4.3%)	40 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4844
P Rochdale % of Rochdale arrests	6932 (86.1%)	109 (1.4%)	670 (8.3%)	95 (1.2%)	249 (3.1%)	8055
Q Oldham % of Oldham arrests	6991 (81.0%)	276 (3.2%)	1089 (12.6%)	90 (1.0%)	190 (2.2%)	8636
Total	81766 (85.4%)	4643 (4.8%)	5530 (5.8%)	1375 (1.4%)	2436 (2.5%)	95750

## 6. HATE CRIME

6.1 GMP is seeking to create a climate to encourage those individuals in the community who are suffering hate crime abuse to report it, either to the police or to one of the many agencies across Greater Manchester who are in partnership with us. We are committed to ensuring that all incidents are properly recorded, thoroughly investigated, and appropriate action taken. Through this approach we hope to make a substantial impact on tackling hate crime and further build the confidence of the public in the police service.

6.2 The definition of a hate crime is as follows:-

*"A hate crime is any criminal offence committed against a person or property that is motivated by the offenders' hate against people because of their sex, race, religion, disability or sexual orientation. A victim of hate crime does not have to be either a member of a minority group or someone who is generally considered to be a 'vulnerable' person".*

### HATE CRIME INCIDENTS 2001/02

6.3 During the period 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002, there were 4,567 reports of hate crime incidents. Table 6.1 shows the number and percentage of recorded hate crimes by type.

Table 6.1: Total Number of Hate Crimes by Motivation Type

Motivation Type	Number	Percentage of Total
Disability	7	0.2
Gender	22	0.5
Race	3,751	82.1
Religion	128	2.8
Sexual Orientation	107	2.3
Combination of Motivations	217	4.8
Motivation not Known	335	7.3
Total	4,567	100

6.4 The largest number and overall proportion of hate crime incidents were racially motivated, with 3,751 (82.1%) occurring in total. Notably, this is an increase of 26.8% (793) on last year, when 2,958 racist incidents were recorded.

6.5 There were 217 (4.8%) hate crimes that had more than one hate motivation category recorded. Of these, the majority (85.7%) were a combination of race and religion hate motivations (186 crimes) and most of the remainder were race and gender.

6.6 There were 335 records which were recorded as hate motivated, but no specific hate category recorded.

Table 6.2: Hate Crimes by Division

Division	Disability	Gender	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Combination of Motivations	Motivation Unknown	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
A - North Manchester		4	351	8	36	28	26	453	9.9%
C - South Manchester	4	8	448	23	23	36	45	587	12.9%
F - Salford			222	25	14	17	22	300	6.6%
G - Tameside		3	190	1	2	10	14	220	4.8%
J - Stockport			178	10	4	13	16	221	4.8%
K - Bolton		1	241	8	6	11	14	281	6.2%
L - Wigan		3	210	5	4	23	14	259	5.7%
M - Trafford	1		126	5		10	12	154	3.4%
N - Bury	1	1	159	17	2	13	30	223	4.9%
P - Rochdale			493	11	10	21	85	620	13.6%
Q - Oldham	1	2	1133	15	6	35	57	1249	27.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3751</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>4567</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Note: It is important that these figures are put into context, as the number of hate crimes reported may not accurately reflect either the number of victims or incidents occurring. For example, incidents with multiple victims are each recorded as individual crimes, and the number of unreported incidents is an unknown quantity. The reason for the variation in reporting patterns between Divisions is unknown, but may be influenced by, for example, victims on some Divisions more readily reporting incidents than on others. GMP are continuously striving to improve the level of reporting of hate crimes, and this issue remains high on the agenda).

- 6.7 The Oldham (Q) Division recorded the largest number (1,249) and overall proportion (27.3%), of hate crime incidents in Greater Manchester during 2001/2002, whilst the Trafford (M) Division recorded the least (154, 3.4%).
- 6.8 There were very few incidents relating to disability, only seven across the Force, the majority occurring on the South Manchester (C) Division (4, 57.1%).
- 6.9 Incidents relating to gender accounted for 0.5% (22) of all hate crimes, occurring mainly on the South Manchester (C) Division (8, 36.4%) and North Manchester (A) Division (4, 18.2%).
- 6.10 There were 107 incidents across the Force relating to sexual orientation. The majority of those, 33.6% (36), occurred on the North Manchester (A) Division and also on the South Manchester (C) Division (23, 21.5%).
- 6.11 Racist incidents accounted for 82.1% of all hate crimes, and occurred on all Divisions. Almost a third (1249, 30.2%) occurred on the Oldham (Q) Division, which reflects the well publicised race related problems experienced on the Oldham (Q) Division at the beginning of the year.
- 6.12 Hate crimes with a religious motivation accounted for 2.8% of all hate crimes across the Force. Over fifty percent occurred on either the Salford (F) Division (25, 19.5%), the South Manchester (C) Division (23, 18.0%) and the Bury (N) Division (17, 13.3%).
- 6.13 The largest number of hate crimes with more than one (combination) hate motivation category were on the South Manchester (C) Division (36, 16.6%) and the Oldham (Q) Division (35, 16.1%).

- 6.14 Rochdale (P) and Oldham (Q) Divisions recorded the most hate crimes with no specified motivation category, recording 85 (25.4%) and 57 (17.0%) respectively).

### DATA FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

- 6.15 Monitoring of hate crime for all motivation categories started in 2001/02. Prior to that, race hate crime was the only category monitored and published. Hence, comparison to data from previous years is only possible for race hate crime incidents. Table 6.3 shows the number of reported race hate crime incidents each fiscal year since 1995.

Table 6.3: Reporting of Race Hate Crime 1995/96 to 2001/02 by Division and Variation

Division	No of Reports of Race Hate Crime							Variation 00/01 - 01/02 Number	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 %
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02		
A - North Manchester	18	26	54	130	241	279	351	72	25.8%
C - South Manchester	71	38	53	129	388	468	448	-20	-4.3%
F - Salford	28	17	11	51	111	169	222	53	31.4%
G - Tameside	19	18	27	64	112	149	190	41	27.5%
J - Stockport	20	11	15	64	144	196	178	-18	-9.2%
K - Bolton	32	21	41	130	207	194	241	47	24.2%
L - Wigan	12	3	7	31	74	158	210	52	32.9%
M - Trafford	23	24	39	81	135	144	126	-18	-12.5%
N - Bury	22	22	17	55	147	142	159	17	12.0%
P - Rochdale	145	159	122	199	330	413	493	80	19.4%
Q - Oldham	386	256	238	290	452	646	1133	487	75.4%
Total	776	595	624	1,224	2,341	2,958	3,751	793	26.8%

- 6.16 The number of reported race hate crime has increased during 2001/02 by 26.8% (793 incidents). This is a similar percentage increase to that experienced in the previous year (26.4% increase). Three Divisions experienced a decrease in reported race hate crime and the remainder saw increases of varying degrees.
- 6.17 Oldham (Q) Division experienced the greatest number (487) and proportionate (75.4%) increase in recorded race hate crime, whilst the greatest decrease was on the Trafford (M) Division (18, 12.5%).
- 6.18 The increase in reporting across most divisions may be due to a number of factors, such as a greater confidence to report, improved identification of cases and improved recording of cases. However, it should be noted that 61.4% (487) of the force wide increase in race hate crimes recorded occurred on the Oldham (Q) Division and the majority of these were recorded during the high profile disorder experienced early on in the year.

## CRIME TYPE CATEGORIES

6.19 A 'hate crime' can be recorded under any number of crime type categories, the nature of which can vary considerably from a serious crime to a 'non-crime incident'. The following tables show the nature of hate crimes recorded in 2001/02 by categories. (Note: The data in the tables refers specifically to the primary offending behaviour as described by the victim).

Table 6.4: Disability Hate Crimes by Division and Crime Type Category

Crime Type Category	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Less serious wounding		1										1	14.3
Criminal damage		2										2	28.6
Non-crime Incident		1						1	1		1	4	57.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	

6.20 Hate crimes relating to disability were across just three crime type categories, less serious wounding (14.3%), criminal damage (28.6%) and non-crime incidents (57.1%).

Table 6.5: Gender Hate Crimes by Division and Crime Type Category

Crime Type Category	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Burglary dwelling	1											1	4.5
Criminal damage	1	1		1								3	13.6
Non-crime incident	2	4					2		1			9	40.9
Less serious wounding		2		1		1	1				1	6	27.3
Misc. thefts				1								1	4.5
Robbery		1										1	4.5
Violent disorder											1	1	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	

6.21 The majority of gender related hate crimes, 9 (40.9%), were for non-crime incidents. The South Manchester (C) Division accounted for most of these, 4 (44.4%).

Table 6.6: Race Hate Crimes by Division and Crime Type Category

Crime Type Category	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Affray	30	32	19	13	17	16	18	10	17	17	41	230	6.1
Aggravated burglary dwell	1										1	2	0.1
Aggravated burglary other			1						1			2	0.1
Aggravated taking vehicle		1										1	0.0
Arson	3	8	3		1	1				5	30	51	1.4
Attempt pervert course justice		1			2		1					4	0.1
Burglary dwelling	3	1	3				2		2	1	3	15	0.4
Burglary other	2				1		1			1	2	7	0.2
Criminal damage	85	72	67	52	40	63	53	16	55	140	347	990	26.4
Deception/Fraud		2			1				1		2	6	0.2
Going equipped for stealing										1		1	0.0
Non-crime incident	44	119	11	22	26	37	35	14	16	146	189	659	17.6
Indecent Assault Female					1					2	2	5	0.1
Kidnap/Hijack		1		1								2	0.1
Less Serious wounding	157	179	103	96	80	112	94	82	62	165	449	1579	42.1
Making threats to kill	1	5	5		1	1	2		1	1		17	0.5
Misc. Thefts		1								1	2	4	0.1
Murder											1	1	0.0
Other											1	1	0.0
Rape											1	1	0.0
Robbery	9	11	4	2	4	4		2	1	2	30	69	1.8
Serious wounding	7	3			3	4			2	4	11	34	0.9
Shoplifting	2	1	1									4	0.1
Theft from motor vehicle	2	3	1	1		1	1			1		10	0.3
Theft from person				1	1	1				3	3	9	0.2
Threats to commit crim dam	4	7	4	1			2	2	1	1	5	27	0.7
Violent disorder	1	1		1		1	1			2	13	20	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>3751</b>	

6.22 The most common category of race hate crime was less serious wounding, with a total of 1579 crimes (42.1%). Almost one third of these occurred on the Oldham (Q) Division, 448 (28.4%), which is proportionate to the overall level of incidents on the division. Criminal damage also occurred frequently, with a total of 990 crimes (26.39%). Again, the Oldham (Q) Division accounted for the majority of these, with 347 crimes (35.1%). Non-crime incidents were also recorded in large numbers (659) and represented 17.6% of all race hate crimes recorded.

Table 6.7: Religion Hate Crimes by Division and Crime Type Category

Crime Type Category	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Affray		2	1				1		1	2		7	5.5
Arson		2										2	1.6
Burglary other					1							1	0.8
Criminal damage	4	3	7		2	4			7	1	6	34	26.6
Non-crime incident		7	4	1	5	2	3	2	4	3	4	35	27.3
Less Serious wounding	4	7	12		2	2	1	2	4	5	3	42	32.8
Making threats to kill		1						1			1	3	2.3
Robbery			1									1	0.8
Theft from person											1	1	0.8
Theft of motor vehicle									1			1	0.8
Threats to commit crim dam		1										1	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>128</b>	

6.23 The majority of hate crimes relating to religion were for less serious wounding (42, 32.8%), non-crime incidents (35, 27.3%) and criminal damage (34, 26.6%).

Table 6.8: Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Division and Crime Type Category

Crime Type Category	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Affray	1		1									2	1.9
Aggravated burglary dwell	1											1	0.9
Arson			1									1	0.9
Burglary dwelling	1	2										3	2.8
Criminal damage	4	3	1			2	2		1	6	1	20	18.7
Non-crime incident	7	5	2		3	1	1			2	1	22	20.6
Less serious wounding	19	10	5	1	1	3	1		1	2	4	47	43.9
Other				1								1	0.9
Robbery	3	1	2									6	5.6
Serious wounding		2	2									4	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>107</b>	

6.24 Less serious wounding accounted for a total of 47 crimes (43.9%) of all sexual orientation related hate crimes, the majority of which, 19 (40.4%), occurred on the North Manchester (A) Division. Most of the remainder of sexual orientation hate crimes were non-crime incidents (22, 20.6%) or criminal damage (20, 18.7%).

Table 6.9: Combination of motivation Hate Crimes by Division and Crime Type Category

Crime Type Category	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Affray	1	2	2	2		1	1	1	3	1	1	15	6.9
Arson	2	1	1		1		1					6	2.8
Attempt pervert course just							1					1	0.5
Burglary dwelling	3											3	1.4
Criminal damage	8	7	5	1	2	3	8	3	5	3	14	59	27.2
Non-crime incidents	2	10		1	3	3	3	2	2	8	3	37	17.1
Less serious wounding	11	15	8	6	7	4	9	4	3	9	15	91	41.9
Making threats to kill	1											1	0.5
Other											1	1	0.5
Robbery			1									1	0.5
Threats to commit crim dam		1										1	0.5
Violent disorder											1	1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>217</b>	

6.25 The hate crimes recorded with more than one specified hate motivation category showed a similar trend to the other hate categories, in that less serious wounding (91, 41.9%), criminal damage (59, 27.2%) and non-crime incidents (37, 17.1%) were the primary crime types recorded.

Table 6.10: Unknown motivation Hate Crimes by Division and Crime Type Category

Crime Type Category	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Affray	1	3	4		1			1		2		12	3.6
Aggravated burglary dwell	1											1	0.3
Arson		1	1				1			2	1	6	1.8
Burglary dwelling	1					1				1	1	4	1.2
Burglary other									1	1	1	3	0.9
Criminal damage	10	3	9	3	8	3	4	2	9	22	18	91	27.2
Deception/Fraud		1										1	0.3
Going equipped for stealing	1											1	0.3
Non-crime incident	4	11	1		1	1	1	1	2	17	2	41	12.2
Less serious wounding	6	22	6	9	6	7	8	6	12	21	21	124	37.0
Making threats to kill	1	1										2	0.6
Misc. thefts			1									1	0.3
Riot											1	1	0.3
Robbery		2		1		1			4	9	4	21	6.3
Serious wounding						1		1	2	1	2	7	2.1
Shoplifting										4		4	1.2
Theft from motor vehicle										1	1	2	0.6
Theft from person										3		3	0.9
Threats to commit crim dam	1										3	4	1.2
Violent Disorder		1		1				1		1	2	6	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>335</b>	

6.26 The hate crimes recorded with no specified hate motivation category also showed a similar trend to the other hate categories, in that less serious wounding (124, 37.0%), criminal damage (91, 27.2%) and non-crime incidents (41, 12.2%) were the primary crime types recorded.

### VICTIM PROFILE

6.27 During the year there were 4,567 hate crimes recorded. However, in some cases recorded incidents do not have an identifiable victim (for example damage to a cemetery, public property or religious venues). Hence, there will be a number of incidents where the gender, age or ethnicity is either unknown or cannot be specified.

Table 6.11: Gender of Victims by Motivation Type

Gender	Hate Crime							Total	
	Disability	Gender	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Combination	Unknown motive	No.	%
Male	3	10	2362	75	83	113	216	2862	62.7
Female	3	8	962	26	22	71	71	1163	25.5
NK	1	4	427	27	2	33	48	542	11.9
Total	7	22	3751	128	107	217	335	4567	

6.28 Of the 4567 victims of hate crime, 62.7% (2,862) were male and 25.5% (1,163) were female. Gender was not, however, recorded in 11.9% of incidents (542).

Table 6.12: Age of Victims

Age Group	Hate Crime							Total	
	Disability	Gender	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Combination	Unknown motivation	No.	%
0-15		1	244	11	3	13	26	298	6.5
16-18			217	2	2	10	17	248	5.4
19-25		4	564	13	24	28	43	676	14.8
26-35	2	5	949	26	40	61	71	1154	25.3
36-50	2	5	946	33	25	47	99	1157	25.3
51-65	1	2	254	10	5	20	22	314	6.9
Over 65			63	3		2	9	77	1.7
NK	2	5	514	30	8	36	48	643	14.1
Total	7	22	3751	128	107	217	335	4567	

6.29 Hate crime victims were mainly in the 26 to 35 years age group (1154, 25.3%) and the 36 to 50 years (1157, 25.3%) age group. This approximate pattern was shown across all hate motivation categories.

Table 6.13: Ethnicity of Victims by Motivation

Ethnicity	Hate Crime							Total	
	Disability	Gender	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Combination	Unknown motivation	No.	%
White	6	15	973	49	94	55	98	1290	28.2
Black			258			8	17	283	6.2
Asian			1685	38	1	88	144	1956	42.8
Other		1	139	5	1	13	10	169	3.7
NK	1	6	696	36	11	53	66	869	19.0
Total	7	22	3751	128	107	217	335	4567	

6.30 The largest (42.8%) ethnic grouping of victims were of Asian background, with 86.1% being race related. White individuals were more likely to experience hate crimes relating to either their disability, gender or sexual orientation.

Table 6.14: Ethnicity of Victims by Division

Ethnicity	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
White	130	141	67	46	40	81	54	31	82	140	478	1290	28.2%
Black	44	58	33	13	24	6	23	19	13	15	35	283	6.2%
Asian	157	248	114	115	96	130	85	68	74	356	513	1956	42.8%
Other	22	24	23	7	11	1	41	6	5	16	13	169	3.7%
Not Specified	100	116	63	39	50	63	56	30	49	93	210	869	19.0%
Total	453	587	300	220	221	281	259	154	223	620	1249	4567	

6.31 There was a slightly higher proportion (38.3%) of White victims on the Q Division than overall (28.2%) and also a higher proportion (15.8%) of 'Other' ethnicity victims on the L Division than overall (3.7%). Asian victims were proportionately higher on the P Division (57.4%) than overall (42.8%).

### **ALLEGED OFFENDER INFORMATION**

6.32 The identification of offenders in hate crime incidents relies in many cases on the victim or witness being able to recall information about the perpetrator.

6.33 2,079 offenders were identified in relation to hate crime incidents recorded in 2001/02. (Note: It is not always possible to identify the age or ethnicity of an alleged offender, either because the case is still under investigation and personal details unconfirmed, or because police enquiries have not confirmed the individuals to be the alleged perpetrators of incidents).

Table 6.15: Age of Offenders

Age	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
10 years	5	6	2			2	5			2	3	25	1.2
10 - 15 years	30	64	25	15	26	30	22	19	12	59	81	383	18.4
16 - 25 years	88	82	41	74	49	77	61	40	44	136	302	994	47.8
26 - 35 years	29	44	20	26	12	18	46	13	19	43	70	340	16.4
36 - 50 years	35	40	15	6	25	14	8	17	9	17	60	246	11.8
51 - 64 years	7	12		6	5	5	6	4	7	11	13	76	3.7
65 and over	1	4			1	1	1	1	2		2	13	0.6
Not specified				2								2	0.1
Total	195	252	103	129	118	147	149	94	93	268	531	2079	

6.34 Most (994) of the 2079 alleged offenders (47.8%) were aged between 16 and 25 years.

Table 6.16: Ethnicity of Offenders

Ethnicity	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
White	163	179	87	95	78	100	110	71	60	189	284	1416	68.1
Black	9	33	2	2	2	1	3	6		5	20	83	4.0
Asian	7	18	2	20	6	23	2	8	12	25	170	293	14.1
Other		1					10					11	0.5
NK	16	21	12	12	32	23	24	9	21	49	57	276	13.3
Total	195	252	103	129	118	147	149	94	93	268	531	2079	

6.35 The majority (68.1%) of offenders described on all divisions during 2001/02 were white.

### OUTCOMES

6.36 Hate crime incidents that have an outcome recorded may have been dealt with by the police or by one of GMP's multi agency partners. In many cases the police are unable to take action and one of GMP's partners will take action. e.g. breaches of tenancy, evictions, injunctions or anti social behaviour orders. These actions will not show in the recorded detections below as it relates to civil and not criminal law. However, the process is reliant on the offender(s) being identified, hence the data in the tables that follow relates only to the 2,079 cases where offenders have been identified.

Table 6.17: Action taken against Disability Hate Crime Offenders

Outcome	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Undetected		1										1	100.0
Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

6.37 There was only one case relating to disability where an offender was identified and this case remained undetected during the period.

Table 6.18: Action taken against Gender Hate Crime Offenders

Outcome	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Charged		1		2								3	60.0
Final warning	1											1	20.0
Undetected		1										1	20.0
Total	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6.1

6.38 There were 5 gender hate crime cases with offenders identified. Of these, 3 (60.0%) were charged, one had a final warning and one remained undetected.

Table 6.19: Action taken against Race Hate Crime Offenders

Outcome	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Charged	98	71	49	54	48	55	66	38	26	106	218	829	47.6
Cautioned	4	4	1	2	1		2			4	2	20	1.1
Final Warning	2	2	1	7	1	1	1				5	20	1.1
Reprimand		3	1	1	1	2			2	5	3	18	1.0
TIC	3											3	0.2
Offender deceased											1	1	0.1
Offender too ill					1							1	0.1
AP refuses to prosecute	27	60	25	24	38	23	21	20	25	39	133	435	25.0
Offender under 10 years	5	2	2	1		2	1	1		1	6	21	1.2
No useful purpose		2	1	1	2	6	6		5		5	28	1.6
Undetected	29	51	7	13	8	45	35	11	16	69	81	365	21.0
Total	168	195	87	103	100	134	132	70	74	224	454	1741	

6.39 There were 1741 race hate crime cases with offenders identified. Of these, most (47.6%, 829) were charged. The remainder were mostly cases where the aggrieved party (AP) refused to prosecute (435, 25.0%). There were also 365 (21.0%) that were undetected.

Table 6.20: Action taken against Religion Hate Crime Offenders

Outcome	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Charged	1	1	4		1	2		3		2	1	15	50.0
Final Warning		1										1	3.3
AP refuses to prosecute		3	1				1			1	4	10	33.3
Undetected	1									2	1	4	13.3
Total	2	5	5	0	1	2	1	3	0	5	6	30	

6.40 There were 30 religion hate crimes with offenders identified. Of these, half (15) were charged and in 33.3% (10) of cases the AP refused to prosecute. There were 4 (13.3%) that were undetected.

Table 6.21: Action taken against Sexual Orientation Hate Crime Offenders

Outcome	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Charged	2	3	3			2	1				2	13	29.5
Reprimand										1		1	2.3
AP refuses to prosecute	5	4		1	1	1	1		1			14	31.8
No useful purpose		1			1							2	4.5
Undetected	4	2	2							4	2	14	31.8
Total	11	10	5	1	2	3	2	0	1	5	4	44	

6.41 There were 44 sexual orientation hate crimes with offenders identified. Of these 29.5% (13) were charged, which was a lower than the average (48.1%) charge rate. There were 14 (31.8%) cases where the AP refused to prosecute and the same number (14, 31.8%) were undetected. The proportion undetected was slightly higher than the average (20.5%).

Table 6.22: Action taken against Combination of Motivation Hate Crime Offenders

Outcome	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Charged	4	2		4	1	3	3	4		2	3	26	40.6
AP refuses to prosecute	1	6	2	2	5	3	2	1		2	3	27	42.2
No useful purpose									1			1	1.6
Undetected	1	2		4			2			1		10	15.6
Total	6	10	2	10	6	6	7	5	1	5	6	64	

6.42 There were 64 cases with more than one hate motivation recorded and offenders identified. Of these, 93.8% (60) had a combination of race+religion hate crimes. Two offenders had a combination of race+sexual orientation and in both cases the AP refused to prosecute. Two offenders had a combination of gender+race+religion hate crimes and both were charged.

Table 6.23: Action taken against Hate Crime Offenders Where the Hate Motivation is not Specified

Outcome	Division											Total	
	A	C	F	G	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	No.	%
Charged	4	20	4	8	3	1	2	12	8	13	39	114	58.8
Cautioned								1		3		4	2.1
Final Warning										1		1	0.5
TIC										2		2	1.0
AP refuses to prosecute	2	5		3	4		1	2	6	3	12	38	19.6
Action under C&YP Act										1		1	0.5
No useful purpose	1						2					3	1.5
Undetected		4		2	2	1	2	1	3	6	10	31	16.0
Total	7	29	4	13	9	2	7	16	17	29	61	194	

6.43 There were 194 cases where the hate motivation was not specified and offenders were identified. Of these, the majority (58.8%, 114) of offenders were charged or the AP refused to prosecute (19.6%, 38). A further 16.0% (31) were undetected.

## 7. COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINE DATA

### COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS

#### Complaints

- 7.1 The total number of complaints against police officers received from the public reduced by 7.4% in 2001/02, from 1267 to 1173.
- 7.2 A total of 57 complainants were responsible for 55 recorded complaints of racial discrimination against the police.

Table 7.1: Racial Allegations against Police by Division

	2000/01	2001/02	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 Number	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 %
A - North Manchester	12	11	-1	-8.3
C - South Manchester	7	20	13	185.7
F - Salford	1	2	1	100.0
G - Tameside	9	1	-8	-88.9
J - Stockport	3	2	-1	-33.3
K - Bolton	8	5	-3	-37.5
L - Wigan	1	2	1	100.0
M - Trafford	6	2	-4	-66.7
N - Bury	3	2	-1	-33.3
P - Rochdale	3	2	-1	-33.3
Q - Oldham	1	6	5	500.0
Headquarters	1	0	-1	-100.0
Total	55	55	0	0.0

- 7.3 The number of complaints against the police across the Force remained the same as last year, although Divisions showed variations.
- 7.4 During 2001/02 the South Manchester (C) Division experienced the greatest number of complaints (20) and the highest numeric increase (13). However, the Oldham (Q) Division experienced the highest proportional increase (500%).
- 7.5 The greatest numeric decrease (8) was seen on the Tameside (G) Division.

Table 7.2: Type of Complaint

	2000/01	2001/02	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 Number	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 Percent
Racial Abuse	19	26	7	36.8
Unfair Judgement	6	4	-2	-33.3
Unfair Behaviour	15	5	-10	-66.7
Other	8	19	11	137.5
Combination	7	1	-6	-85.7
Total	55	55	0	0.0

7.6 The majority of complaints during the year were for racial abuse, 47.3%. This is an increase on last year of 36.8%. However, the greatest increase in complaints were for other reasons, 137.5%.

### **Complainants**

7.7 The number of complainants decreased overall during the year by 3.4%, Of the 57 complainants, 51 were male and 6 were female.

Table 7.3: Age of Complainants against Police

Age	2000/01	2001/02	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 Number	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 %
Under 16	4	3	-1	-25.0
17 to 24	8	12	4	50.0
25 to 44	34	29	-5	-14.7
45 to 64	8	5	-3	-37.5
65 +	1	1	0	0.0
Unknown / Not Specified	4	7	3	75.0
Total	59	57	-2	-3.4

7.8 The majority of complainants (50.8%) were aged 25 to 44, a decrease, however, of 14.7% on last year. There was an increase in complainants aged 17 to 24, and also amongst those of an unknown age (of 50.0% and 75.0% respectively).

Table 7.4: Ethnicity of Complainants against Police

Ethnicity	2000/01	2001/02	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 Number	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 Percent
White	26	26	0	0.0
Black	25	25	0	0.0
Asian	4	4	0	0.0
Other	4	2	-2	-50.0
Total	59	57	-2	-3.4

7.9 During 2001/02 almost ninety percent of complainants were either white or black (45.6% and 43.9% respectively), consistent with the previous year.

### **Outcomes**

7.10 The majority of investigations into accusations of race discrimination (34.6%) were informally resolved.

Table 7.5: Outcome of Investigations against Police

	2000/01	2001/02	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 Number	Variation 00/01 - 01/02 Percent
Substantiated	1	1	0	0.0
Not Substantiated	20	10	-10	-50.0
Not Pursued	12	8	-4	-33.3
Informally Resolved	16	18	2	12.5
Dispensed With	22	15	-7	-31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-26.8</b>

*(Note: These figures are the outcomes of all race discrimination investigations completed during the year, and do not correspond directly with the number of allegations).*

- 7.11 The outcome has been finalised in 26.8% less investigations than last year, which is consistent across all areas, except informal resolution which increased by 12.5%.

### **COMPLAINTS AGAINST SUPPORT STAFF**

- 7.12 There were two complaints of race discrimination against support staff during 2001/02.
- 7.13 One made by a white complainant, aged 52 on the Salford (F) Division, the second made by an Asian complainant, aged 33 on the Trafford (M) Division.
- 7.14 Following investigation, one of the complaints was informally resolved and the other had no further action taken with regard to disciplinary action or prosecution.

## 8. STAFFING LEVELS

- 8.1 As a result of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry, in July 1999, the Home Office set targets for minority ethnic staffing levels in all criminal justice agencies. For Greater Manchester Police the Home Office set a target of 7% minority ethnic staff, to be achieved over the next 10 years.
- 8.2 The data below examines staffing levels by ethnicity for police officers, special constables and support staff. The data in Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 shows that the number of minority ethnic police officers increased by 25 (13.4%) during 2001/2002, which represents an increase of 0.23 percentage points. This increase is an improvement on the previous year both in percentage terms (10.0 % increase in 2000/01) and numerically (increase of 17 during 2000/01). The increase in minority ethnic recruits was fairly consistent across the different groups, although the 'Other' category increase was slightly higher (14.5%) than the 'Black' (12.7%) or Asian (12.9%).

Table 8.1: Police Personnel by Ethnic Group 2000/01

	Prob	Const	Sgt	Insp	Ch Insp	Supt	Ch Supt	ACC	DCC	CC	Total
White	624	4,715	944	328	85	56	22	5	1	1	6,781
Black	9	47	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Asian	13	38	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Other	9	37	11	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	62
Total	655	4,837	968	335	87	57	22	5	1	1	6,968

Percentage Minority Ethnic Officers : 2.68%

Table 8.2: Police Personnel by Ethnic Group 2001/02

	Prob	Const	Sgt	Insp	Ch Insp	Supt	Ch Supt	ACC	DCC	CC	Total
White	896	4729	933	341	87	55	20	5	1	1	7067
Black	13	51	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Asian	16	43	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Other	14	41	11	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	71
Total	939	4,864	955	349	89	56	20	5	1	1	7279

Percentage Minority Ethnic Officers : 2.91%

Table 8.3: Variation in Police Personnel Levels 2000/01 Compared to 2001/02

	Prob	Const	Sgt	Insp	Ch Insp	Supt	Ch Supt	ACC	DCC	CC	Total
White	272	14	-11	12	2	-1	-2	0	0	0	286
Black	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Asian	3	5	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	284	27	-13	14	2	-1	-2	0	0	0	311

8.3 There has been a slight increase (1) in the number of minority ethnic special constabulary members. This is broke down between the different groups as a increase of 3 Asian Special Constabulary Officers and a decrease of 2 'other'. However, taken in the overall context of a fall in the total number of special constabulary members, the proportion of minority ethnic officers has increased by 0.51 percentage points from 2.45% to 2.96%.

Table 8.4: Special Constabulary Officers by Ethnic Group 2000/01

	SC	SO	SDO	Comm	ACC	CC	Total
White	292	34	19	11	1	1	358
Black	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Asian	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	301	34	19	11	1	1	367

Percentage Minority Ethnic Officers : 2.45%

Table 8.5: Special Constabulary Officers by Ethnic Group 2001/02

	SC	SO	SDO	Comm	ACC	CC	Total
White	273	24	20	9	1	1	328
Black	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Asian	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	283	24	20	9	1	1	338

Percentage Minority Ethnic Officers : 2.96%

8.4 The data in Tables 8.6 and 8.7 below shows that there was a decrease in the percentage of minority ethnic support staff overall, but this hides a numeric increase of 4 minority ethnic support staff. There was an increase of 7 Asian support staff, but this was counteracted by a decrease of 1 Black support staff member and 2 'other'.

Table 8.6: Support Staff by Ethnic Group 2000/01

	Male	Female	Total
White	1,106	1,990	3,096
Black	5	14	19
Asian	11	20	31
Other	3	6	9
Mixed	5	9	14
Total	1,130	2,039	3,169

Percentage Minority Ethnic : 2.30%

Table 8.7: Support Staff by Ethnic Group 2001/02

	Male	Female	Total
White	1,192	2,185	3,377
Black	4	14	18
Asian	13	25	38
Other	2	5	7
Mixed	5	9	14
Total	1,216	2,238	3,454

Percentage Minority Ethnic : 2.23%

## **9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1 This is the third ethnic monitoring report published by GMP. This year the main developmental work that has been achieved is the introduction of 16+1, self defined ethnicity, into our monitoring systems which will not been seen in the management information we produce until next year's report.
- 9.2 The report this year is a combined report with the old format 'Racist Incident Report'. We have been able this year, due to improvements in the recording mechanisms, to publish full hate crime data, including all hate elements.

### **Stop Search**

- 9.3 The data published this year on stop search, for the first time, includes information on the searching activity conducted under Criminal Justice Public Order Act (CJPOA) powers. There were 2935 CJPOA searches recorded during 2001/02. Further data is being collated on the reasons for the CJPOA search powers to be granted. The results of this work will be available for the 2002/03 report.
- 9.4 There has been a significant reduction in the number of PACE searches conducted this year. There was a 19.4% decrease in the number of PACE searches, which equates to 9,933 fewer searches. The decrease was seen across all ethnic groups, but to varying degrees. The decrease in PACE searches was highest in the Black category (33.3%), lowest in the Asian category (11.2%) and the White (19.4%) category had a decrease in between the two. The arrest rate for PACE searches was slightly up this year and 10.6% arrested (9.6% in 2000/01) and the arrest rates for the different ethnic groups were very similar.
- 9.5 The data on searches conducted under the Criminal Justice Public Order Act has been published for the first time this year. The variation in CJPOA searches recorded against the previous year has shown a significant increase in White CJPOA searches (+98.9%) during 2001/2002, a decrease in Black (-18.6%) and a slight increase in Asian (+5.5%) CJPOA searches. The arrest rate for CJPOA searches was, as would be expected, lower at 1.8%, and there were slight variations in the arrest rates of the different ethnic groups.
- 9.6 The variation in number of searches per 1000 population for White and Minority Ethnic searches has decreased slightly this year. Minority Ethnic people were 2.1 times more likely to be searched than White (2.3 times in 2000/01). The validity of this measure of proportionality has always been questionable, however. This is because of the difficulty of comparing residential population data, which may be out of date, with statistics about people who have been stopped and searched in a locality with which they may otherwise have no connection. Home Office research published recently has further called into question the accuracy of this measure.

### **Homicides**

- 9.7 Overall, there has been an increase in the number of homicides recorded. The increases were seen across all ethnic groups, but to a greater extent in minority ethnic groups.

### **Arrest and Caution**

- 9.8 For the third year in a row the arrest patterns across the ethnic groups have been remarkably similar. There has been slight increases in robbery and fraud/forgery arrests which impacted on both white and minority ethnic groups.
- 9.9 The cautioning level was 10.6% overall, which was the same as last year. However, the variation in level of cautioning across the different ethnic groups reduced.

### **Hate Crime**

- 9.10 The data presented this year, for the first time, includes all categories of hate motivation. Hence, the only comparison to previous years available is relating to race hate crime.
- 9.11 The number of hate crime incidents recorded overall was 4,567 during 2001/02. The vast majority were race hate crime incidents (82.1%). This represents an increase (26.8%) in the number of race hate crime incidents recorded compared to the previous year. Almost a third (30.2%) of the race hate crime incidents recorded during 2001/02 occurred on the Q Division.
- 9.12 The crime type breakdown shows that the majority of hate crime incidents, across all hate motivation categories, were less serious wounding or criminal damage.
- 9.13 There were 2079 cases with offenders identified. The most common outcomes were offender(s) charged (48.1%), aggrieved party refused to prosecute (25.2%) and undetected (20.5%).

### **Complaints and Discipline**

- 9.14 There has been an overall reduction in the number of complaints against the police during 2001/02 compared to the previous year. The number of complaints involving racial allegations has remained the same (55), although there were divisional variations. The C Division and the Q Division showing the largest increases. There were 2 complaints against support staff involving allegations of racial allegations.

### **Staffing Levels**

- 9.15 GMP has been actively seeking to increase the recruitment of people from minority ethnic backgrounds since 1994. We have achieved an increase in the number and percentage of minority ethnic police officers and, at present rates, we expect to achieve substantial progress towards the Home Office

targets.

- 9.16 However, these targets are challenging and GMP has established a Positive Action Team within the Personnel Branch to implement a wide range of measures aimed at achieving increasing numbers of recruits from minority ethnic backgrounds. It is accepted that this activity cannot be separated from the wider measure referred to in this report to improve the confidence of minority ethnic communities in the police service".

## **RECOMMENDATIONS - Update on 2000/2001 Recommendations**

### **General**

- 9.17 (i) Manage the effective introduction of self-classified ethnic identity into all the Section 95 monitoring areas by April 2002 and the additional areas by April 2003.
- 9.18 This is most significant policy change in relation to ethnic monitoring since ethnic monitoring was introduced in 1996. This will be the most important development area for the ethnic monitoring function for the next 12 months, and will affect every monitoring area reported on in this document.

### **ACHIEVED**

- 9.19 The introduction of self defined ethnicity (16+1) was, at the time of publication of the above recommendation in last year's report, a mandatory requirement for forces. However, during 2001/02 the Home Office made the introduction of 16+1 voluntary for forces during 2002/03 and mandatory for 2003/04 fiscal year.
- 9.20 Despite the voluntary status, the project established by GMP for the implementation of 16+1 into the force continued. The 16+1 project formally started in January 2002 and achieved the capture 16+1 data in all the current Section 95 monitoring areas by April 2002. The project also addressed some of those monitoring areas which were not currently monitored, such as HORT1 and fixed penalties. The voluntary capture of this data during 2002/03 will provide us with the opportunity to address any data quality issues that may arise.
- 9.21 The 16+1 data captured for 2002/03 will therefore be published in the report for next year, subject to the data being of a reasonable quality.
- 9.22 The progress that GMP has made in this area has been recognised nationally and we are assisting other forces in making similar progress.

### **Stop Search**

- 9.23 (i) Maintain and develop the auditing of stop-search monitoring.

#### **ACHIEVED**

- 9.24 The auditing of stop search monitoring data has taken place again this year which allows the accurate comparison to last years data. The audit identified further data quality issues in relation to capture of 'stop only' records which have been excluded from the analysis. The audit resulted in 939 records being amended to record the correct powers used and 1254 records being amended to correct the ethnic coding.

- 9.25 (ii) Ensure that ethnic monitoring requirements are incorporated into the new monitoring system for all 'stops' and 'stop-searches'.

#### **NOT ACHIEVED**

- 9.26 The development of monitoring systems is reliant on the definition of a stop, along with a new Code A of PACE (Police & Criminal Evidence Act) being finalised and published by the Home Office.

- 9.27 At the time of publication of this report, the Home Office had issued a draft Code A of PACE for consultation, but the final documents had not been released.

- 9.28 This recommendation cannot be achieved until such time as the content of those documents is known. This recommendation will therefore be carried forward into next year.

### **Racist Incidents**

- 9.29 (i) Review the advantages and disadvantages of combining the ethnic monitoring and racist incident (now hate crime) annual reports into one document for the next fiscal year.

#### **ACHIEVED**

- 9.30 The review concluded that there was some duplication occurring in the publication of two separate reports.

- 9.31 The migration of recording of racist incidents onto the GMP Crime Recording System (from a standalone system) in from April 2001 and the extension of recording to all hate crime categories provided the opportunity to restructure the way in which we publish management information on hate crime. This report is the result of this recommendation.

- 9.32 (ii) To work together with other agencies and Crime and Disorder Reduction partners to reduce the extent of racism, and increase support for victims of incidents.

**ACHIEVED**

- 9.33 Crime and Disorder strategies have prioritised hate crime. As a result GMP is working closely with our partners to tackle hate crime with the aim of reducing racism and all crimes involving prejudice. GMP's commitment to providing a quality service to victims of racism can be seen by the work undertaken to expand third party reporting, and self reporting.

There have been a number of projects on different divisions which have assisted this process. In Stockport the work has been undertaken by Stockport Against Racism Today (START), a multi agency group which offers support to victims and has established a 24hr racial harassment helpline. Schools liaison officers have continued to deliver a comprehensive anti bullying package across Greater Manchester incorporating issues surrounding racist bullying. GMP continues to support the work of Victim Support who provide practical and emotional support to victims of crime.

- 9.34 (iii) To work with multi agency partners towards interventions which reduce the number of racist offenders under the age of 18 years.

**ACHIEVED**

- 9.35 GMP has a Police Officer based in each Youth Offending Team in Greater Manchester. The YOTs provide intervention packages for juvenile offenders with the aim of preventing further offending. This has included work with racist offenders with the aim of confronting them with the consequences of their actions both on individuals and the wider community. In addition work has been undertaken by the YOTs to intervene with young people who have not offended but have been highlighted as at risk of offending. One example of this partnership work is in Manchester where the YOT and the Racist Crime Unit based as Elizabeth Slinger Road Police Station have worked closely to identify young people at risk of committing racially aggravated offences and the YOT has then provided intervention work.

- 9.36 (iv) Through problem orientated approaches, reduce the level of repeat victimisation of victims of hate crime

**ACHIEVED**

- 9.37 Work undertaken with partner agencies has been aimed at reducing the level of repeat victimisation and to provide a better service to individuals who become repeat victims. Where appropriate OPUs (Operational Policing Units) have utilised intelligence concerning repeat victimisation and addressed this via a targeted police response.
- 9.38 (v) Identify areas of best practice throughout the force and formulate a mechanism to disseminate procedures which support divisions in achieving targets.

**NOT ACHIEVED**

- 9.39 This action will be achieved through the implementation of Project Genesis. Project Genesis is a national initiative lead by Centrex (formerly National Police Training) and when implemented will provide the police service with a repository for storing and sharing good practice information. The force have not yet been able implement the system due to national technical problems at Centrex. This recommendation will therefore be carried forward into next year.
- 9.40 (vi) Promote the use of the on-line reporting facilities at [www.gmp.police.uk/hatecrime](http://www.gmp.police.uk/hatecrime).

**ACHIEVED**

- 9.41 GMP is committed to providing various avenues for reporting hate incidents/crime, including on-line reporting. GMP has taken steps to actively promote the website with statutory, voluntary and community organisations with the aim of encouraging victims to report hate incidents/crime. Examples of this promotional work have included advice leaflets for individuals which highlight the methods available to report hate incidents/crime.
- 9.42 (vii) Improve the provision of satisfaction surveys for victims of racist incidents.

**ACHIEVED**

- 9.43 The racist incident satisfaction survey has been rewritten to accommodate the new Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) requirements. This survey is now one of the corporate health BVPI's for the force and will be issued in due course.

**RECOMMENDATIONS - Current 2001/2002**

- 9.44 Review the introduction of self defined ethnicity monitoring (16+1) to ensure the quality of data prior to analysis and publication.
- 9.45 Develop the format and analysis of the data to incorporate the new self defined ethnicity data (16+1).
- 9.46 Ensure the monitoring requirements under the Race Equality Scheme are met.
- 9.47 Review the analysis capability for hate crime provided by the new management information tools and where appropriate improve the analysis available.
- 9.48 Introduce mechanisms to reduce the number and proportion of hate crimes recorded with no specified motivation.
- 9.49 Ensure that ethnic monitoring requirements are incorporated into the new monitoring system for all 'stops' and 'stop-searches' (carried over).
- 9.50 Identify areas of best practice throughout the force and formulate a mechanism to disseminate procedures which support divisions in achieving targets (carried over).