



**MANIFESTO
FOR
POLICE
AND CRIME
COMMISSIONERS**

**KEEP
PRISONS
SINGLE
SEX
XX**

Police seek and preserve public favour not by catering to public opinion, but by constantly demonstrating absolute impartial service to the law

(Peel's 5th Principle)

Over the last decade, policing has shown a marked and worrying departure from neutrality. Police forces are increasingly partisan, with officers making policing decisions that reflect and embed the concerns of minority interest lobby groups. In part this is the result of institutional capture facilitated by a lack of transparency regarding those whom the police have consulted. It is also fuelled by what are, in our view, misdirected efforts to deal with 'hate crime' which saw the uncritical preoccupation with 'non crime hate incidents'.

Too much emphasis has been directed to upholding the minority view that 'gender identity' is more important than sex as an organising category in society. This has risked the safety and dignity of women and girls, had a detrimental impact on freedom of speech, has compromised the provision of accurate information to the media and has rendered crime statistics useless. At the extreme, the police have promoted guidance and policy which are actively unlawful.

Our vision for policing sees a return to effective and fair policing:

- Policing with neutrality and without fear nor favour
- Forces and officers display no allegiance to any one group
- Policing is devoid of political, cultural or social activism
- Policing decisions are based on evidence not ideology
- Services and practices are developed and managed in order to best meet the operational needs of policing and the criminal justice system

The public must be able to trust and have confidence in the police - policing by consent depends upon it.

➤ **Record sex registered at birth for suspects and victims of crime**

Sex registered at birth is a fundamental demographic and explanatory variable reflecting the reality of sex-based differences between men and women. Sex registered at birth is a powerful predictor of outcomes and is established throughout the criminal justice system as important in the analysis of patterns of offending, pathways into offending, and risk. It underpins the provision and planning of services throughout the criminal justice system. When aiming to balance the legitimate function of the state to capture core data about its citizens and the relevant privacy rights of individuals, the central consideration for the criminal justice service must be producing accurate, relevant and reliable data on offending that is of direct utility to service development and management.

How Police Forces in England & Wales Record Suspects' Sex in Crime & Incident Reporting 2022, KPSS
<https://kpssinfo.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/KPSS-POLICE-RECORDING-SEX-2022.pdf>

How Police Forces in the United Kingdom Record Suspects' Sex in Crime & Incident Reporting 2023 Update, KPSS
https://kpssinfo.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Police_-_FOIAS_Report_2023_Update.pdf

Protected Characteristics Operational Recording Data Standard for Policing 2023, KPSS
https://kpssinfo.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Protected_Characteristics_Operational_Recording_Data_Standard_for_Policing_2023.pdf

Victims of violent or sexual offences to choose the sex registered at birth of those interviewing them and conducting forensic examinations

At a time when they are at their most vulnerable, both male and female victims of violent or sexual offences should receive trauma-responsive services from their first contact with the criminal justice system. Enabling victims to be confident that they can easily choose the sex registered at birth of the officer interviewing them, or the healthcare practitioner conducting a forensic examination, is fundamental.

Searching of detainees to be on a same-sex basis according to sex registered at birth

Fair Cop and **KPSS** jointly commissioned advice from King's Counsel, who confirmed that the 2021 National Police Chiefs' Council guidance relating to strip searches carried out by trans-identifying police officers was unlawful. This guidance stated that searching should be carried out on the basis of 'gender identity' not sex registered at birth. Although the guidance has now been withdrawn and is being 'revised', the principles it contained have been rolled out by many police forces in their local searching policies, meaning that searching of detainees is no longer on a same-sex basis. All police forces must commit to upholding the requirements of PACE. Strip searching is considered to be degrading and humiliating: it is essential that both those being searched and those conducting the searches are of the same sex registered at birth.

Advice from King's Counsel

<https://www.faircop.org.uk/police-strip-guidance-not-lawful/>

NPCC guidance

<https://kpssinfo.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/CCCSearchingbyTransgenderOfficersand-Staff09122021.pdf>

Adequate single-sex toilets and changing facilities for staff according to sex registered at birth

In accordance with the Government statement dated 4th July 2022, police forces should ensure adequate separate provision for male and female staff. Unisex facilities may also be provided, but not at the expense of either disabled facilities or single-sex facilities. Shared accommodation must be provided on a single-sex basis according to sex registered at birth.

Government statement, 2022

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/all-public-buildings-to-have-separate-male-and-female-toilets>

Press releases and communication with the public concerning persons of interest are accurate with respect to sex registered at birth

Press releases and communication with the public must be written in accurate and accessible language. Suspects, and other persons of interest, must be described in a way that the public can clearly and quickly understand. Sex registered at birth is always information that must be shared with the public, where the individual's sex is known. Statements issued by forces should neither conceal nor fail to mention the individual's sex registered at birth. Forces should not assume that terms such as transgender woman, transwoman, transgender female will be understood by the public as signifying an adult of the male sex.

Police officers to have a single warrant card and a single identity card, regardless of the number of gender identities an officer adopts

Where an officer is 'gender fluid' or otherwise states that they fluctuate between several different genders, that officer will be issued with a single warrant card and a single identity card as is the case for all other officers.

Forces to be fully transparent concerning lobby groups they are working with, how much public money they are spending on that work, and any roles officers have taken up on lobby group boards

Commitment to upholding freedom of thought and expression

The recent revision to the College of Policing guidance on recording non-crime hate incidents is welcome. The challenge brought by Harry Miller was instrumental in achieving this. There is now proper emphasis on the importance of the European Convention of Human Rights, in particular Article 10, the right to freedom of expression. However, we need to see a clear commitment to effective and impartial training, to ensure that the guidance is properly understood and implemented. 'Gender critical' beliefs are protected in law: forces must ensure that officers holding these beliefs are not discriminated against or otherwise disadvantaged.

New Code and Guidance for Non-Crime Hate Incidents, College of Policing
<https://www.college.police.uk/article/new-code-and-guidance-non-crime-hate-incidents>

Miller v College of Policing 2021 judgment
<https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Miller-v-College-of-Policing-judgment-201221.pdf>

European Convention on Human Rights
https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/convention_ENG



www.faircop.org.uk



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<https://kpssinfo.org>

