


# N8 Policing Project: Mapping the Contours of Modern Slavery

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 The research reported here is part of a collaborative project between the University of Manchester and the Greater Manchester Police, Modern Slavery Coordination Unit (MSCU). The project arose from an N8 policing small grant

## Method

The vast majority of data was generated within GMP itself, which included 65% being through police recorded incidents, and 11% being intelligence. Referrals made up 10% of enquiries with only 4 out of 13 of these being from NGO'S. This data was originally in Excel, however in order to effectively code and sort the data, I transferred all the data sent by the GMP into a SPSS file, this allowed me to split victim and suspects into two separate files that could be analysed separately. This method also allowed me to sort and select variables of interest to my aims.

The only obstacles that I faced during my research related to the previous year's data, in order to properly analyse my data to look for changes and patterns in the 2016 data, I had to compare this to the 2015 data, which had been organised differently, this caused problems in terms of comparing crime types, which in some cases had been labelled differently, in order to overcome this I had to recode data in order to find some consistency. A second obstacle related to missing data, because of the nature of police crime data, some data can be missing from the system, this could be because of inconsistencies with police data collection or that the data is just not available to them. In some cases this made analysis hard, but in order to resolve this I had to use my SPSS skills to select cases and recode variables so this missing data did not affect my analysis.

## Objectives

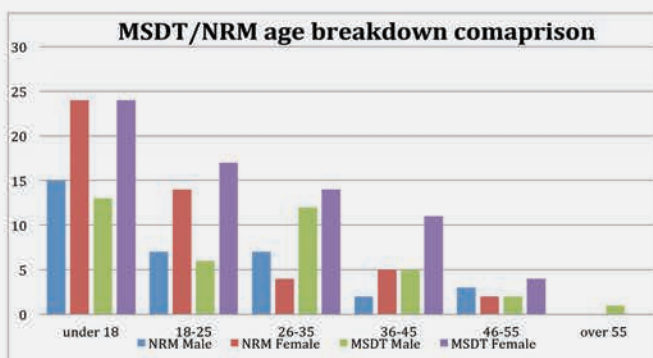
The project aimed to map the contours of modern slavery in Greater Manchester for 2016, the Data used was the Greater Manchester Police enquiries from 2016 and data from the national referral mechanism for this year.

From the data I had to make a comparative analysis with the previous 2015 GMP data to determine the changes in patterns of modern slavery and human trafficking crimes. The data sets contained the details of all crimes recorded in the year that related to modern slavery, The recorded data for the Greater Manchester area included information on 101 123 victims and 162 suspects, this information included: the nationality, age, sex, location, crime type and crime outcome of the enquiries.

The central aims of the project was to use quantitative analysis of the data to identify patterns in victim and suspect profiles and circumstances of offences, this meant looking at how the victims and suspects were made up in terms of nationality, age, gender and offence type. This analysis allowed me to see whether there were any differences in modern slavery in GMP in relation to victims, perpetrators and circumstances of the offences.

Exploitation type (Victims)	Percentage %	
Sexual exploitation	30.9%	38
Labour exploitation	24.4%	30
Child sexual exploitation	19.5%	24
Cannabis cultivation	8.1%	10
Domestic servitude	6.5%	8
Criminal-Other	3.3%	4
Unknown	6.5%	8

A table to show percentage of exploitation type of victims



A graph to show age breakdown of NRM and GMP victims and suspects

Exploitation type (Suspects)	Percentage %	
Sexual exploitation	53.4%	86
Labour exploitation	28.6	46
Domestic servitude	11.2	18
Criminal-Other	3.7	6
Cannabis cultivation	3.1	5
Other/Unknown	0	0
All exploitation	100%	161

A table to show exploitation type of suspects

The report compared the data gathered by Greater Manchester Police in 2015 and 2016, portraying the ways patterns in modern slavery change over time. In 2015 the picture that emerged of modern slavery in greater Manchester was one of predominantly Eastern European offenders exploiting other Eastern European nationals in ways that were not relatively 'organised' in the sense of involving complex networks of offenders working in tandem. Whereas the data I analysed showed the large majority of incidents involved one offender and one victim. Female victims of trafficking tended to be much younger than their exploiters and much more likely to be exploited sexually; these findings are mirrored in the 2016 data, with a subsequent increase in sexual offences for suspects. I was also able to find similarities in my data to the previous years, men were more likely to be exploited as victims of labour exploitation by men around 5 years older than them of similar nationalities. The role of British nationals as perpetrators and facilitators of modern slavery has continued as an important area of investigation, with a large majority of sexual offences being perpetrated by this group. I was also able to identify new trends in the data, in relation to non-EU nationals in both the NRM and MSDT there has been a wider range of non-EU nationalities showing up in both data sets for victims and suspects compared to the previous year. These cases tended to involve one victim and one suspect, usually of the same nationality.