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Problem Profile: Operation Protection

(Internal Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation within the West Midlands)

March 2010

RESTRICTED



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CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Background and Purpose	4
1.2	Methodology	4
1.3	Limitations	5
2.0	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
3.0	VICTIMS	8
3.1	Victim Profiles	8
3.2	Levels of abuse	9
3.3	Vulnerable Locations	10
3.4	Partnership Working	11
4.0	OFFENDERS	12
4.1	Offender Profiles	12
4.2	Vulnerable Locations	16
4.3	Level of Organised Criminality	17
5.0	ORGANISATIONAL RISKS	19
6.0	COMMUNITY TENSION RISKS	22
7.0	LPU / OCU OVERVIEWS	23
7.1	Coventry	23
7.2	Sandwell	23
7.3	Dudley	24
7.4	Walsall	24
7.5	Wolverhampton	25
7.6	Birmingham East	25
7.7	Birmingham South	26
7.8	Birmingham North	27
7.9	Birmingham West	27
7.10	Solihull	28
8.0	CONCLUSION	29
9.0	APPENDIXES	30
9.1	Appendix 1: Victim Profile Tables	30
9.2	Appendix 2: Suspect Profile Tables	31
9.3	Appendix 3: Recorded Offences in [REDACTED]	31

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Version	Date	Author	Department	Comments
1	11/03/10	[REDACTED] (Analyst [REDACTED]), Sue Grange (Analyst 50599) Supported by FIO Foster 4063 and DI Grant 9666	FCIS	Reviewed and assisted by DSupt Hannon, DI Grant, Insp Birch and Higher Analyst Matt Hind (51300)
2	12/03/10	As above	FCIS	Recommendations removed following meeting with ACC Cann.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose

As a result of an ongoing investigation by Derbyshire Constabulary into the sexual exploitation of vulnerable young females by Asian males (Operation RETRIEVER), it was identified that West Midlands Police was not fully cited on the scale of vulnerability posed to the West Midlands from this type of criminality.

The initial hypothesis was that offences were being committed by groups of males targeting vulnerable females who are predominantly 'looked after children'.

By autumn 2009 it was clear that such abuse was frequently occurring across the West Midlands, as well as regionally and nationally. To establish the exact scale of this abuse, an intelligence collection plan was authorised by ACC Cann and Davenport, with each OCU allocating a SPOC to research and identify all known (or potential) victims and suspects. The findings were returned to FCIS by 12th February 2010 and form the basis of this problem profile.

The document provides the Command Team with an understanding of the identified scale and nature of such offences within the West Midlands, under the operational name PROTECTION (formerly PENNYWHISTLE).

West Midlands Regional Intelligence Unit is simultaneously producing a regional problem profile on this issue, with key findings to be presented at the Regional Tasking Group meeting on 11th March 2010.

1.2 Methodology

To enable research and intelligence to be collated in a uniform and systematic way, an excel template for victim and offender details was created and sent to all OCU analysts to complete. These spreadsheets were returned to FIB by 12th February 2010 and merged to provide a master spreadsheet of offender and victim details. Excel was then used to remove duplicates and conduct analysis on victim and offender profiles. MapInfo software was used to map victim and offender addresses, based on the post code of last known addresses.

Alongside the excel spreadsheets, OCU analysts were also asked to produce i2 network charts for all identified victims, suspects/offenders and locations and accompany this with a summary document. These were used to produce the LPU or OCU overviews in the problem profile.

Additional information and support was provided from Crime Support (PPSU), particularly in relation to organisational risks and links to other forces. Close liaison was also maintained with West Midlands Regional Intelligence Unit who provided information on related operations in neighbouring forces.

1.3 Limitations

Despite evidence of a significant problem on E3, no research or analysis was submitted by the OCU, whilst incomplete returns were received from F2, G1, G2 and K1 OCUs. This combined with minimum levels of research from some OCUs that did respond means the number of identified victims, offenders and offences is not likely to be representative of the true picture.

Each OCU/Borough were instructed to appoint a SPOC for Operation PROTECTION issues but the response has varied widely, the minority appointing a dedicated officer (E2 & H Borough) others giving responsibility to officers in addition to their routine roles. SPOCs have been appointed at Constable, Sergeant or Inspector rank, often with little thought being given to the role description circulated. This resulted in the varied and incomplete picture from OCUs.

The underreporting is likely to be exasperated further due to lack of trust and confidence in police and statutory agencies (a key problem with similar victims in other forces).

Partner agencies have considerable amounts of data relating to this issue, but it has not been considered in this analysis because systems do not exist within the force to absorb this data into IMS.

Finally, because this is a complex area of criminality that presents itself in many different or overlapping forms, the interpretation of what counts as a victim, suspect or offence may have been applied differently across OCUs. Due to these limitations, the document does not provide a definitive representation of the true scale of the problem. However, what it does do is show a snapshot, or a 'bare minimum' of the known picture as of February 2010.

2.0 Executive Summary

This product evidences that organised grooming and sexual abuse of vulnerable young girls is occurring on every LPU within the force. It identifies significant organisational risks to the force and statutory agencies. A number of organised crime groups have been identified, which will allow a clear and co-ordinated approach to disrupting this criminality.

A quarter of all stranger rapes reported in West Midlands since October 2009 involve Operation PROTECTION victims. Improvements in awareness, reporting processes and support for potential victims are likely to result in a significant increase in reported offences. However, there is an urgent need for central co-ordination of robust processes at LPU, Force and regional levels to address intelligence gaps.

The majority of identified suspects are Asian, a large proportion of which are of Pakistani and Muslim origin. This criminality is likely to experience significantly more media coverage during 2010 as a result of court cases, which in turn poses considerable risks to community tension. These and other key findings are listed below.

Offences

- The number of identified recorded offences is increasing rapidly as recording processes improve.
- Offences include group rape and sexual assault, indecent assault, child abuse and false imprisonment.
- A quarter of all stranger rapes reported since October 2009 involved Operation PROTECTION Victims. (This includes 'acquaintance rape' offences that border on 'stranger rape')¹
- A high level of organised criminality has been evidenced both within the force and regionally.
- Victims are often forced into prostitution, with intimidation and force used to maintain compliance.
- Repeat locations for offences include hotels, parks and private dwellings.

Victims

- 139 victims (all female) have been initially identified. The majority of these (78 per cent) are white.
- The majority of victims (58 per cent) are also under the age of consent, aged between 13 and 15 years old.
- Half of all victims live in parental homes, whilst 41 per cent live in care.
- 'Looked after Children' are disproportionately at greater risk of abuse than those living in parental homes.
- Half of all victims are mispers.
- Victims are spread across the force, residing on every LPU.

Suspects

¹ For example, where the victim had a brief encounter the offender beforehand but for all intents and purposes regards the offender as a stranger.)

- The majority of identified suspects are Asian, a large proportion of which are of Pakistani origin.
- Regionally, a significant proportion of suspects are from a Muslim background. It is inferred this is similar for offenders in the West Midlands.
- A quarter of all identified suspects in the force live in a concentrated area in [REDACTED] (Birmingham East LPU).

Community Cohesion

- The predominant ethnicity of victims and suspects poses significant threats to community tension.
- A three week trial is due to start on 10th May involving five Asian males [REDACTED]
- A series of similar trials in Derby are currently under press embargo. The trials are expected to finish in June.

Organisational

- Organisational processes continue to present a significant threat to effective intelligence collection, investigation and the force's reputation.

3.0 Victims

3.1 Victim Profiles

139 victims have been initially identified by OCUs under Operation PROTECTION. A detailed breakdown of victim profiles is available in Appendix 1, a summary of which is outlined below.

Ethnicity, Age, Type of Residence

All of the identified victims are female with ethnicity predominantly white (78 per cent). Eight per cent of victims are Asian and another eight per cent are African Caribbean. The majority of victims are aged between 13 to 15 years old (58 per cent), whilst some are as young as 11.

Half of all victims live in a parental home (68 of 139), whilst 30 per cent live in children's homes. This is a significant finding as it was thought victims predominantly lived in children's homes, which is not the case. Nonetheless, 41 per cent of victims are in looked after care whether a children's home, secure or supported accommodation or with foster parents.

Missing Persons (mispers)

Contrary to the original hypothesis, only half of all victims have been recorded as missing persons. The majority of these (62 per cent or 42 of 68) live in parental homes. Of the 68 mispers, 44 have been missing up to nine times, with 17 victims missing more than 20 times. It is surprising that only 50 per cent of victims are in the misper system. This raises the question as to why the other 50 per cent are not reported missing.

Persistent and prolonged missing from home episodes are still creating substantial resourcing implications for WMP and still leaving the Force vulnerable should a vulnerable victim come to harm whilst missing.

Links to Prostitution

Initial research found that 12 victims (10 per cent) have links to prostitution, through warnings, convictions or intelligence. The role of prostitution within Operation PROTECTION is highlighted further in Section 7 (LPU Overviews).

Inferences

- Offenders are targeting victims irrespective of residence type.
- Looked after Children are disproportionately at greater risk of abuse than those living in parental homes
- Victims residing in parental homes are less accessible to partnership intervention.
- The lower than expected level of misper reporting suggests either a lack of duty of care being exercised by responsible adults or a lack of knowledge of the children's behaviour.

Key Findings

- Half of identified victims live in parental homes. This is much higher than originally thought.
- Half of identified victims are mispers. This is much lower than originally thought.
- Creating a focus on intelligence collection around mispers will expose the force to ignoring a significant proportion of victims.
- Half of all victims, in looked after care, have been recorded as mispers. All of these are in children's homes.
- The majority of victims (58 per cent) are under the age of consent, aged between 13 and 15 years old.
- 10 per cent of identified victims are linked to prostitution.

3.2 Levels of abuse

A critical concern identified in the Force TTCG in November 2009 was the very low levels of recorded offences in relation to Operation PROTECTION. OCU submissions have evidenced 44 recorded offences since 2003 of which 17 occurred during 2009 and 11 in January 2010. This is not believed to be a true reflection of the levels of abuse because:

- Recent improvements in recording practises and awareness have only just begun to impact on figures.
- There is considerable partnership and professional experience evidencing victims have little trust in the police.
- Internal reviews of West midlands Police processes identified a minimum level of research and investigation.

Inference

- Further improvements in recording processes are likely to identify significantly more offences.

Type of Offences

Offences identified include rape, sexual assault, indecent assault, child abuse, abduction and false imprisonment. Of note, six offences involved [REDACTED]

[REDACTED].² The most recent offence involving [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED].³

Also of concern is that vulnerable victims subject of Operation PROTECTION are increasingly becoming a high risk victim type for stranger rape, accounting for 25 per cent of all stranger rapes in the force since October 2009 (8 of 32).⁴ (This includes 'acquaintance rape' offences that border on 'stranger rape').⁵

² [REDACTED]

³ [REDACTED]

⁴ Based on figures from 1st October 2009 to 11th February 2010

⁵ For example, where the victim had a brief encounter the offender beforehand but for all intents and purposes regards the offender as a stranger.

Key Findings

- The number of identified recorded offences is increasing rapidly as recording processes improve.
- Offences include group rape and sexual assault, indecent assault, child abuse and false imprisonment.
- Operation PROTECTION victims are a high risk victim type for stranger rape.

To provide a snap shot of offences, Appendix 3 shows details of offences and MOs committed in January 2010.

3.3 Vulnerable Locations

Based on last known address, victims are spread throughout the force and reside on every LPU. Two clusters have been identified, one in Dudley and one in Walsall. There are no looked after children featured in either of these clusters. (See maps 1 and 2 below, and map 5 page 15. The green dots represent victim addresses)



Map 1 – Walsall cluster



Map 2 – Dudley cluster

Children's Homes

Operations in other forces have identified an MO where offenders use a young girl in a children's home to target and groom other residents on their behalf. This has also been evidenced within the force in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The girl's motivation to recruit new victims is often that the provision of new girls provides her a way to escape the cycle of abuse.

Schools

In [REDACTED] a teacher at a [REDACTED] that a group of Asian males were approaching pupils at the school gate and grooming them. [REDACTED]. Strong anecdotal evidence shows this MO is being used across the force.

Key Finding

- Victims reside on every LPU in the force area.
- Two primary clusters of victims have been identified in Dudley and Walsall.
- The two identified clusters do not feature any looked after children.
- Grooming has been directed specifically at schools and children's homes.

3.4 Partnership Working

Prior to commissioning of Operation PROTECTION, external partners and voluntary organisations had identified sexual exploitation as an issue but did not believe the force was committing to working together to resolve it. Whilst considerably work has since been undertaken to develop multi agency partnerships across all seven local authority areas on this issue, if this perception returns Trust and Confidence will be damaged.

4.0 Offenders

4.1 Offender Profiles

In total, 75 male suspects have been identified by OCUs under Operation PROTECTION. A detailed breakdown of suspect profiles is available in Appendix 2, a summary of which is outlined below.

Ethnicity and Age

The vast majority of identified suspects (79 per cent) are Asian (59 of 75), 12 per cent are white and 5 per cent are African Caribbean. 62 per cent of Asian suspects are of Pakistani origin. Pakistani males account for half of all identified suspects in the force (37 of 75). RIU analysis of data from Warwickshire, West Mercia and Staffordshire has identified that offenders in the main are second and third generation Pakistani and have a Muslim faith background.⁶

55 per cent of suspects in the force are aged between 20 and 29 and 74 per cent between the ages of 20 and 39.

Inference

- Based on an assessment of country of origin and offender name, the majority of suspects in the force are likely to be from a Muslim background.

Key Findings

- Half of all identified suspects in the force are of Pakistani origin.
- The majority, (55 per cent), of offenders are aged between 20 and 29 years old.
- A significant proportion of offenders are likely to be from a Muslim background.

Offending Histories

A key finding from Derbyshire's Operation RETRIEVER was the high number of previous arrests and NFAs for sexual offences that were held by offenders. This finding is replicated by an assessment of known offenders in Coventry. [REDACTED]

Inferences

- Offenders are likely to have a history of previous sexual offences, as well as a wide range of other offences and convictions. As such, offences committed under Operation PROTECTION are part of a wider criminal lifestyle rather than the sole focus of offending behaviour.

⁶ Memorandum, Internal Human Trafficking of Vulnerable Females Within the Region and the Wider Implications, [REDACTED] 5th February 2010

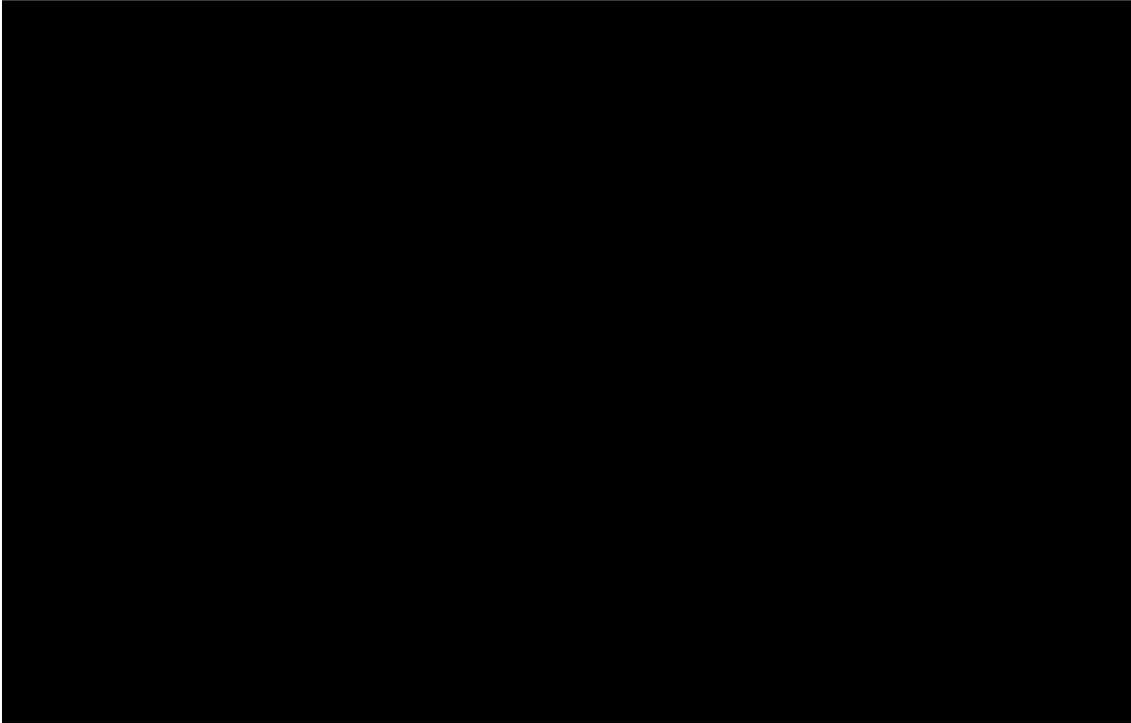
Location of Offenders

- 49 per cent of all offenders live in Birmingham (see map 3 on the following page).
- 30 per cent of all offenders live on the Birmingham East LPU.
- 25 per cent of all offenders live within a 2 square mile centred around [REDACTED] (see map 4 on the following page)

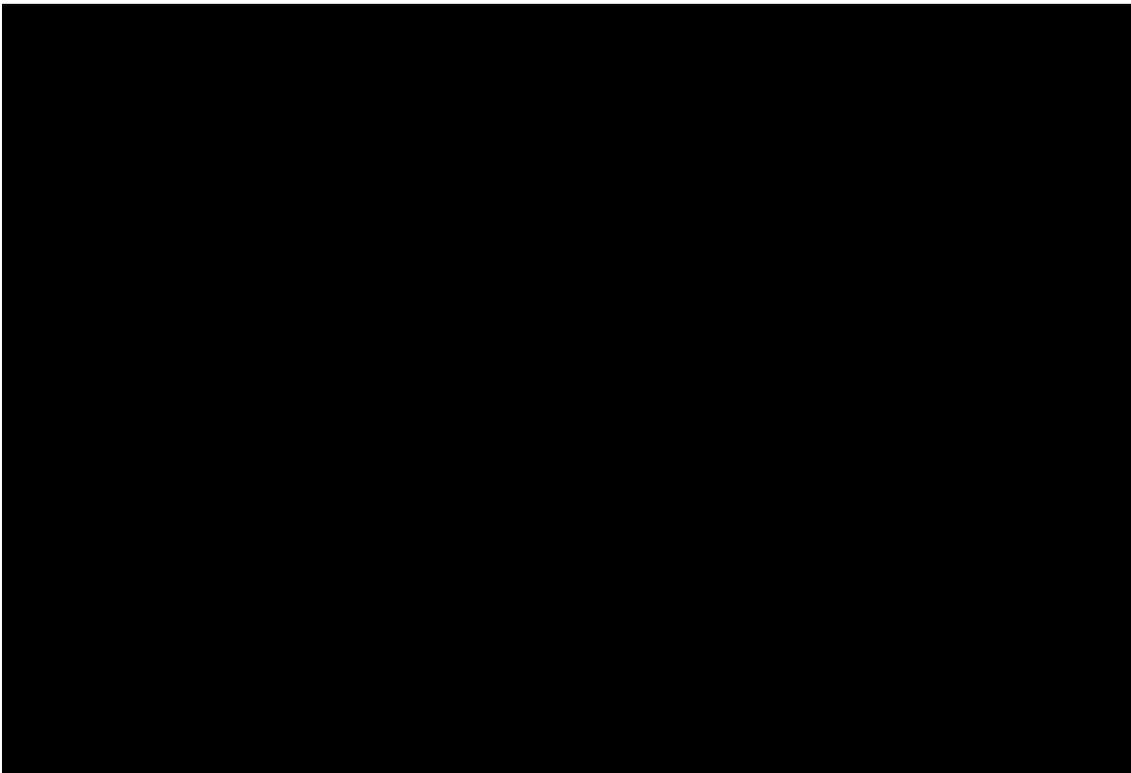
A full breakdown by borough is listed in the below table.

Number of Suspects Identified by Borough of Residence		
Residence Type	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Birmingham	37	49%
Dudley	12	16%
Sandwell	8	11%
Walsall	7	9%
Coventry	5	7%
Wolverhampton	3	4%
Blank	3	4%
Total	75	100%

The last known addresses of suspects are shown on Map 3 on the following page. The map shows [REDACTED] as the primary hotspot.



Map 4, below shows Hotspot 1 ([REDACTED]) in more detail. The two mile square area of hotspot 1 accounts for a quarter of all identified suspects in the force (19 of 75).



Map 4 – [REDACTED] hotspot

[REDACTED]

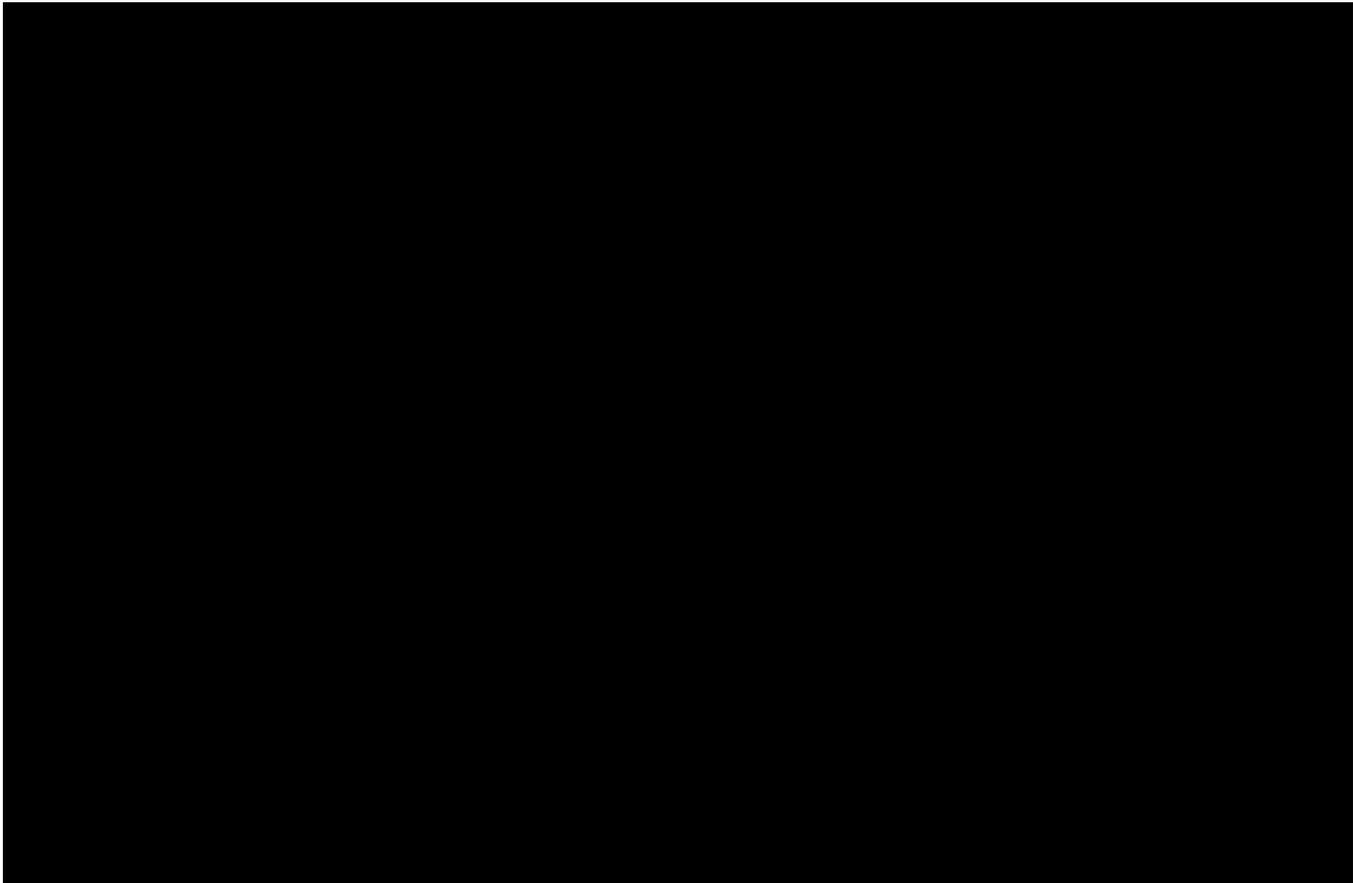
Inferences

- The close proximity of suspect addresses in [REDACTED] and scale of Operation ISS UE suggests offenders in the [REDACTED] locality are collaborating in the identification, grooming and abusing of victims.

Key Findings

- A quarter of all identified suspects in the force area live in a concentrated area in [REDACTED]
- Solihull is the only Borough where there are no known suspects living.

Map 5 below overlays suspect addresses with victim addresses where known. This shows that whilst there are hotspots of victims and offenders, the problem is not confined to these areas but is spread across the Force.



4.2 Vulnerable Locations

Based on intelligence provided by OCUs, a number of repeat offence locations have been identified that are used by offenders to commit the sexual exploitation and abuse. These are:

Hotels

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Parks

- [REDACTED]

Private Dwellings

- Private addresses are known to be used for short periods for multiple offending with new premises quickly emerging. [REDACTED]

4.3 Level of Organised Criminality

Organised Crime Groups

Prior to analysis there was little evidence of an organised crime based approach and it was widely believed that incidents of abuse were sporadic and not linked.

However, a high level of organised criminality has now been evidenced both across the force area and regionally, with multiple offenders working together to identify, groom and abuse victims. The organised nature is evidenced in many ways, for example by offenders targeting victims on multiple OCUs many miles from where the offenders live themselves, or in the number of offenders jointly abusing victims in specific offences. In a number of organised groups victims are forced into prostitution and high levels of intimidation and force are used to keep the victims compliant.

A selection of examples evidencing this are listed below, with more details provided in Section 7 (LPU overviews).

Coventry LPU

[Redacted]

Birmingham East LPU

[Redacted]

Wolverhampton LPU

[Redacted]

Inference

- Based on OCU research, there are likely to be numerous OCGs across the force in relation to Operation PROTECTION.

Regional Links

The organised level of criminality is further evidenced through multiple regional links between victims and offenders. Some recent examples are summarised below.

Derbyshire (Operation RETRIEVER)

[Redacted text block]

West Mercia and Leicestershire

[Redacted text block]

Regional Operations

[Redacted text block]

Key Findings

- Linked offences are being organised across LPUs and forces.

5.0 Organisational Risks

The Force TTCG of November 2009 identified three principle organisational risks in relation to operation PROTECTION. These are;

- 1) Missed opportunities to identify victims/offenders due to inadequate interviewing and follow up of vulnerable girls.
- 2) Missed opportunities to secure convictions by dealing with offences only in isolation.
- 3) Inadequate identification and management of threat to life issues facing victims.

Whilst some progress has been made to address these risks by improvements to internal systems and processes, the following case studies evidence the force's continued exposure to risk in these areas.

Case Study 1

[Redacted Case Study 1 content]

Case Study 2

[Redacted Case Study 2 content]

Case Study 3

[Redacted Case Study 3 content]

Case Study 4

[Redacted]

Case Study 5

[Redacted]

Case Study 6

[Redacted]

Additional Considerations

A quarter of all stranger rapes in the force since October 2009 involve Operation PROTECTION victims. Improvements in awareness, reporting processes and victim support are likely to result in a significant increase in reported offences. However, post April with the introduction of a missing persons officer role within PPU's, half of all victims will not fall under this role as they are not missing from home. Furthermore there are still insufficient processes and resources on all LPU's to fully identify the extent of the problem. Victims and offenders that have been identified are in the majority either, 'high profile' and easily recognised, (disclosure by victim, referral by agency etc) or have been identified by Operation PROTECTION team and flagged to Local Intelligence Unit.

Operation PROTECTION is still not identified as a serious threat on some LPUs and as such resources are not committed to intelligence, analysis or investigation. There has been disparity in where Operation Protection SPOC roles sit. Some are within Child Abuse Investigation Units, others mainstream CID, some as missing persons officers and some with response teams. Post April 6th where ever Operation PROTECTION sits (Child Abuse, RASSO or missing Persons) all will sit under the PPSU umbrella.

[REDACTED]

Post April 6th, PPSU and LPU will have no intelligence or analytical capacity to develop profiles of victims/offenders or analysis of telecoms data. There will also be no RIPA applicants to apply for telephone data and Surveillance authorities. This may hinder investigations.

Key Finding

- Organisational risks continue to present a significant threat to effective intelligence collection, investigation and the force's reputation.

6.0 Community Tension Risks

The predominant offender profile of Pakistani Muslim males (as highlighted in Section 4) combined with the predominant victim profile of White females has the potential to cause significant community tensions. Court cases in relation to this are increasingly being reported in local and national media and these are being highlighted and actively campaigned on by far right groups such as the British National Party (BNP).

For example, in December 2009, the BNP placed an article on its website titled: “*Another Muslim Paedophile Gang Uncovered – This Time in Shropshire.*” The article highlighted the arrest of five Muslims for grooming nine young girls for sexual exploitation under West Mercia’s Operation CHALICE.⁷

Media coverage is likely to increase further during 2010 as more trials occur, with trials in Derbyshire (Op Retriever), West Mercia (Op Microphone) and the West Midlands (Op Issue) likely to conclude in Spring/Summer 2010. Although reporting conditions are in place there has already been press interest.

A three week Crown Court trial has been fixed for 10th May (Operation ISSUE) involving five Pakistani males [REDACTED]. As part of initial Operation PROTECTION recommendations each OCU was encouraged to complete a Community Impact Assessment in relation to the above issues. Few appear to have been undertaken.

Inferences

- [REDACTED]
- There is a potential for a backlash against the vast majority of law abiding citizens from Asian/Pakistani communities from other members of the community believing their children have been exploited.
- These factors, combined with an EDL protest in Dudley in April and a general election in May could notably increase community tension.
- Police will be criticised if it appears we have not safeguarded vulnerable children, investigated offences and prosecuted offenders

Key Finding

- The predominant ethnicity of victims and offenders poses significant threats to community tension, nationally and locally.

⁷ News article “Another Muslim Paedophile Gang Uncovered – This Time in Shropshire”, British National Party Website, 13th December 2009

The D3 OCU has compiled extensive i2 network charts around Operation PROTECTION, these should be viewed to gain an in depth knowledge of the problem on this area as it is extensive.

E3 OCU

The E3 OCU has two on going operations that fall under the Operation PROTECTION umbrella.

1) Operation ISSUE: This investigation commenced in 2008 and involved cross border offending. Initially there were fourteen suspects and seven victims. [REDACTED]

This operation has been conducted almost single handed by one police officer, with very few resources available to help bring this enquiry to a successful conclusion. This highlights a lack of awareness of the Operation PROTECTION issue on OCU and how difficult it is for an LPU to deal with what could become a protracted and complicated enquiry.

2) The other operation is being run under the Operation PROTECTION banner without a separate operation name. [REDACTED]

7.7 Birmingham South

E1 OCU

E1 has profiled thirteen young females they believe may be subject of sexual exploitation. [REDACTED]

E2 OCU

Five young females have been identified that are potentially at risk of sexual exploitation on E2. [REDACTED]

7.8 Birmingham North

D1 OCU

[REDACTED]

D2 OCU

[REDACTED]

7.9 Birmingham West

F1 OCU

F1 reported no issues relating to Operation PROTECTION.

F2 OCU

Thirteen girls have been identified as vulnerable to sexual exploitation by the F2 OCU. [REDACTED]

F2 identified twelve suspects [REDACTED]

F3 OCU

F3 identified three groups of victims and offenders. [REDACTED]

Group two features three suspects/offenders [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

7.10 Solihull

Solihull has twelve young females that have been or are at risk of sexual exploitation. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

8.0 Conclusion

The awareness and profile of sexual exploitation under Operation PROTECTION has increased considerably since September 2009. A number of offences, victims and offending groups have been identified, however this is still believed to be only the tip of the iceberg.

Victims

LPU's need to improve effectiveness of early intervention into missing episodes involving looked after children in children's homes. There is strong evidence in the vast majority of all cases that the victims are enticed, stupefied or controlled by alcohol and a mixture of controlled drugs. The victims are already suffering from Health Conditions relating to their chaotic lifestyle and exploitation (Pregnancy, termination, STDs, neglect, and physical and psychological problems). There is evidence that victims are being moved between LPU's and other Forces, sometimes as a result of intervention by children's services but also by offenders exploiting them. There are definite links to organised prostitution with 10 per cent of victims being linked through warnings, convictions or intelligence. This was not known upon commissioning.

Offenders

74 per cent of offenders are aged between 20 and 39 years old. This is similar to the Derbyshire enquiry and initial predictions of Operation PROTECTION Team. This puts the exploitation in context; it is not the case of an underage girl involved in sexual experimentation with a slightly older male, as these offences involve considerably older males, often from the next generation up.

Locations

30 per cent of identified suspects reside on Birmingham East LPU. Operation Pennywhistle was instigated as a result of a series of sexual offences committed on E2, E3 and D3 OCUs. All of these offence locations will also form part of Birmingham East. It is apparent that Birmingham East will be more adversely affected by Operation PROTECTION issues and may require additional support.

9.2 Appendix 2: Suspect Profile Tables

In total 75 male suspects have been identified, along with five female victims suspected of grooming victims. The table below show a breakdown of male suspects by ethnicity, borough and age.

Table 5: Number of Suspects Identified by Ethnicity		
Residence Type	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Asian	59	79%
White	9	12%
African Caribbean	4	5%
Mixed Race	2	3%
Not Stated	1	1%
Total	75	100%

Table 6: Number of Suspects Identified by Borough of Residence		
Residence Type	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Birmingham	37	49%
Dudley	12	16%
Sandwell	8	11%
Walsall	7	9%
Coventry	5	7%
Wolverhampton	3	4%
Blank	3	4%
Total	75	100%

Birmingham LPUs

Within Birmingham, 25 offenders live on Birmingham East LPU (30 per cent of all offenders), six live on Birmingham South (7 per cent of all offenders), five live on Birmingham West and Central (six per cent of all offenders) and two on Birmingham North (2 per cent of all offenders).

Table 7: Number of Suspects Identified by Age		
Age	No. of Suspects	Percentage
16 to 19	12	16%
20 to 29	41	55%
30 to 39	14	19%
40 to 49	4	5%
50+	3	3%
Not Known	1	1%
Total	75	100%

9.3 Appendix 3: Recorded Offences in [REDACTED]

Operation PROTECTION: Reported Crimes [REDACTED]			
Crime No.	Date	Offence Type	MO (copy and paste from crimes)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CHILD ABUSE INCIDENT	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	RAPE OF FEMALE CHILD AGED 13-15	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	VULNERABLE ADULT ABUSE/INCIDENT.	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	YOUNG PERSON (U18) REFERRAL/INCIDENT- NON CRIME	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ASSAULT ON FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 BY PENETRATION	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	RAPE OF FEMALE CHILD AGED 13-15	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	RAPE OF FEMALE CHILD AGED 13-15	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	RAPE OF FEMALE 16 OR OVER	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	YOUNG PERSON (U18) REFERRAL/INCIDENT- NON CRIME	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ASSAULT ON A FEMALE 13+ BY PENETRATION	[REDACTED]