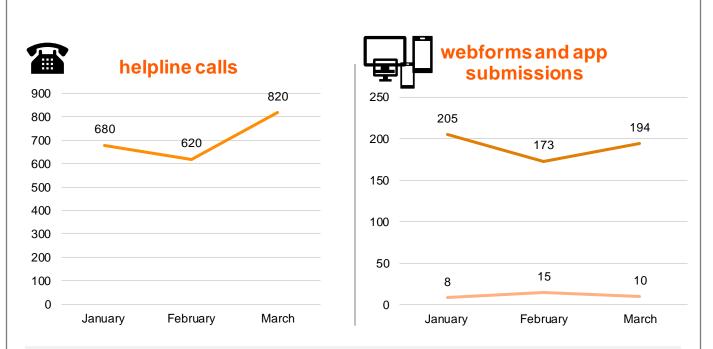


quarter one statistical report 2023 summary

- March 2023 saw the highest number of helpline calls ever recorded by the modern slavery and exploitation helpline at 820 calls.
- There were a 591 modern slavery cases with 1,581 potential victims (PVs) indicated this quarter.
- Romanian was the most recorded nationality of potential modern slavery victims indicated in the United Kingdom this quarter (77), followed by Indian (50) and Bangladeshi (27).

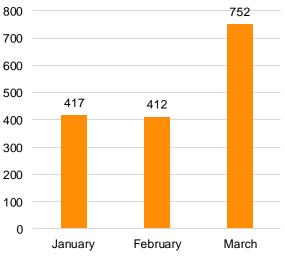




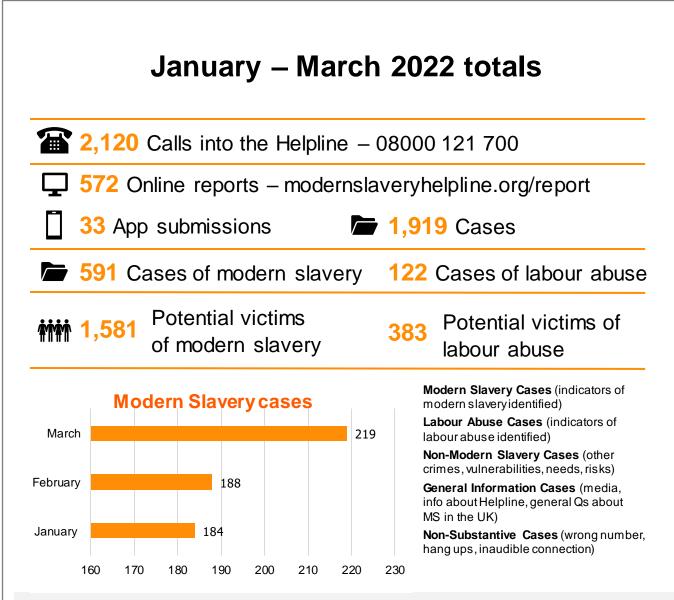
In quarter one, March showed the highest number of Helpline calls at 820. January and February showed similar numbers of calls, at 680 and 620 respectively. The number of webforms peaked in January at 205, dipped in February to 173, and then increased again to 194 in March. App submissions peaked in February with 15 submissions.



potential victims indicated



The number of new modern slavery cases opened this quarter was 5% lower than in quarter four of 2022 (624 to 591). Correspondingly, the number of potential victims indicated in modern slavery cases in quarter one decreased by 8% from the previous quarter (1714 to 1581).

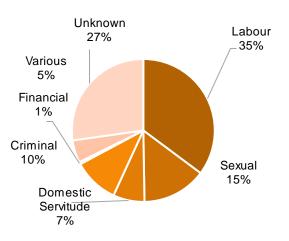


Indicators of modern slavery reported to the Helpline include but are not limited to; passport or document confiscation, little or no pay, debt bondage, isolation, monitoring, and physical abuse. The Helpline continues to field a significant number of reports of potential labour abuse, which may include failure to pay national minimum wage, employment contract concerns, inability to take breaks or leave, dangerous working conditions and harassment at the workplace. General information cases may relate to requests for Helpline materials and media interviews.

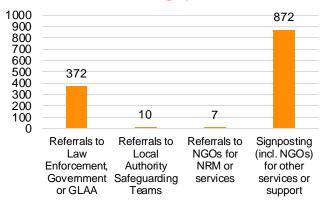
There was a downturn across most exploitation types, corresponding with the decrease in modern slavery cases overall. Labour and sexual exploitation decreased by 11% (234 to 208) and 29% (121 to 86) respectively, whilst financial exploitation saw a 70% decrease from quarter four in 2022. However, both criminal exploitation and domestic servitude saw increases this quarter, of 27% and 20% respectively.

"Various" is selected when more than one type of exploitation is reported. Cases with "unknown" exploitation type may result from a technical assistance call with a professional dealing with a victim where the specific details of the exploitation type are not disclosed on the call.

type of exploitation



1895 referrals and signposts

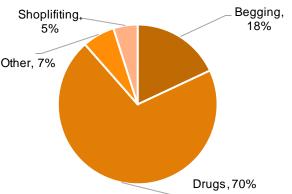


Referrals and signposts decreased 33% overall from the prior quarter. Signposts decreased by 35% (1340 to 872). Referrals to statutory bodies dropped 32% (545 to 372). Consistently, referrals were predominantly to police and government entities for investigation or National Referral Mechanism (NRM) applications. These include actions on non-modern slavery cases, which may for other crimes indicated be made or safeguarding concerns. Cases may have more than one referral or signpost.



The distribution of caller proximity types in modern slavery cases was broadly in line with the previous quarter and all decreasing consistently with the overall number of cases, except in the case victim self-report which rose by 31%. Of the modern slavery cases reported, these involved a report from the victim themselves (33%) or someone in direct contact with the PV (41%). Reports of observations of suspicious activity accounted for 21% and callers had indirect contact with the potential victim were at 5%. Callers in "direct contact" with a victim may include an NGO, friends or family of the PVs, health professional, police, or social services. "Indirect contact" is recorded where the caller knows of the situation, or the individual involved. "Observation of suspicious activity" refers to third party tip offs, where often limited information is known.

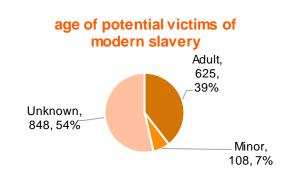
types of criminal exploitation



Drug activity and begging both increased from the previous quarter. There were eight cases classed as "other". This can include cuckooing, fraud, and theft.



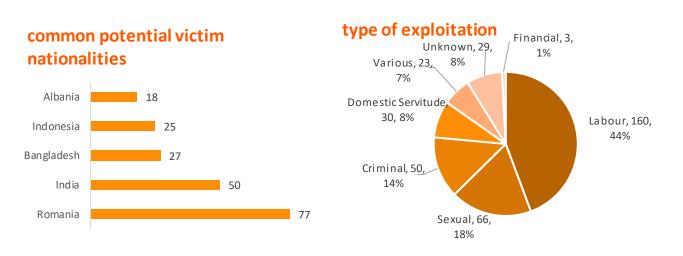
The gender of PVs is recorded by the Helpline where this is provided by the caller. If the caller is unable to specify the gender of indicated victims, "unknown" is recorded. This quarter, male victims increased by 4% and female victims decreased by 39% from the prior quarter.



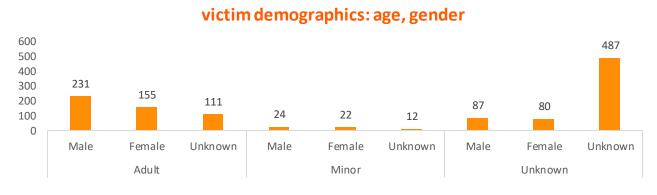
PVs' ages are recorded based on caller information. If the caller does not know the age of the victim, "unknown" is recorded. In all cases, the Helpline seeks to establish if a minor is involved in a situation. The overall percentage of minors remained the same quarter-on-quarter at 7% of all victims.

United Kingdom Image: Descent of the second secon

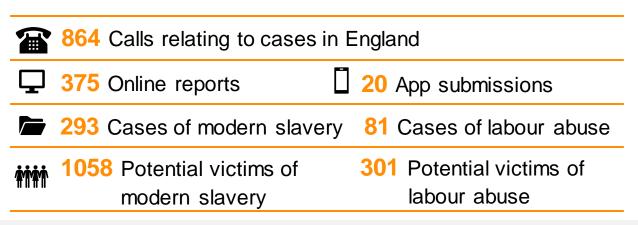
This section includes cases where the location of exploitation was reported to be in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland or an unspecified UK country. Callers may be calling from the UK or another country. The Helpline may be contacted multiple times about one case, and the total number of calls, online reports and app submissions include reports relating to all case types. For example, modern slavery, labour abuse, non-modern slavery, general information and non-substantial.



Note: Statistics on cases involving more than one UK country will have been counted once in the United Kingdom totals. For example, a case involving England and Scotland will have been counted as one case only. However, in the statistics for specific UK countries on the following pages, cases involving multiple UK countries are included in the totals *for each individual country* and, therefore, will be counted more than once.



England



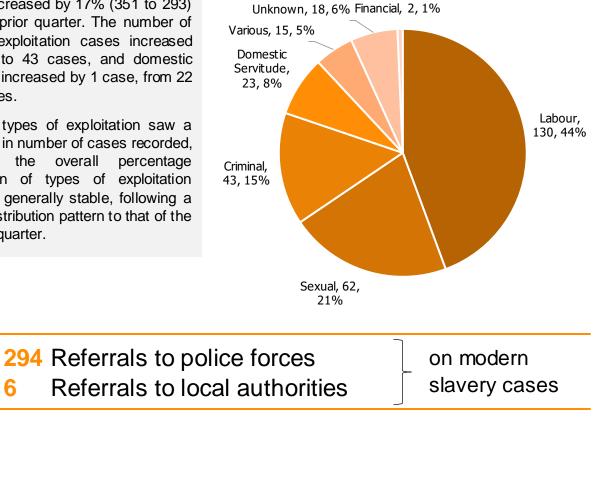
Calls relating to cases of modern slavery reportedly occurring in England are recorded above, even though the caller may be calling from another country.

Along with calls on modern slavery cases, the total number of calls reported above may also be for non-modern slavery, labour abuse, general information or non-substantive cases with a reported caller location of England.

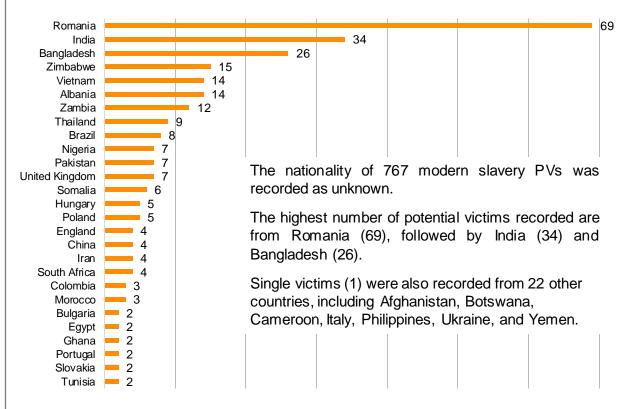
The overall number of modern slavery cases decreased by 17% (351 to 293) from the prior quarter. The number of criminal exploitation cases increased from 32 to 43 cases, and domestic servitude increased by 1 case, from 22 to 23 cases.

All other types of exploitation saw a decrease in number of cases recorded, however. the overall percentage distribution of types of exploitation remained generally stable, following a similar distribution pattern to that of the previous quarter.

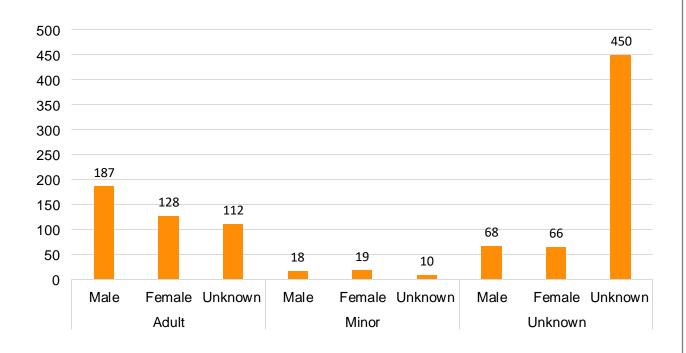
type of exploitation



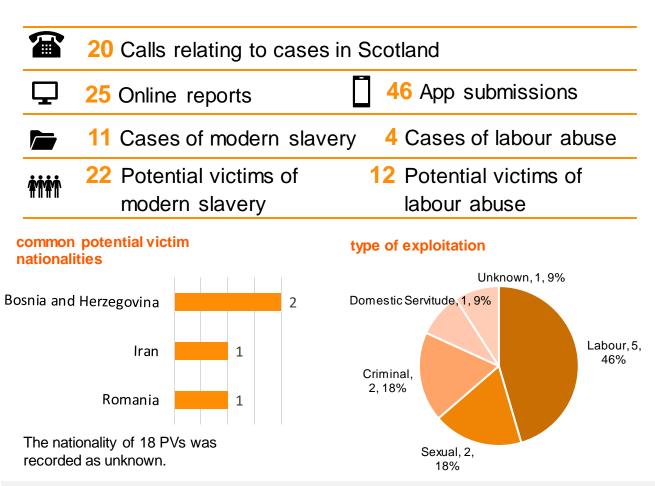
common potential victim nationalities



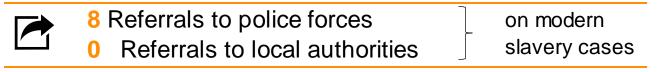
England: victim demographics: age, gender

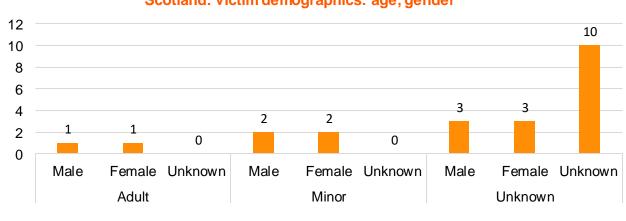


Scotland



Compared to the previous quarter, there has been a decrease in most types of modern slavery cases reported, with only criminal exploitation cases increasing from one to two cases in Scotland and domestic servitude remaining static at 1 case. In quarter one, 9% of the PVs exploited in Scotland were reported to be from Bosnia Herzegovina, and there was an identical proportion of 5% for Iranian and Romanian nationals. Also of note were four minors of male and female gender reported to be exploited in Scotland in quarter one.

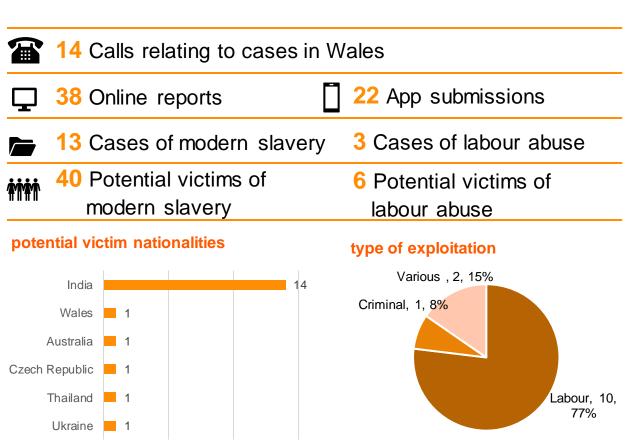




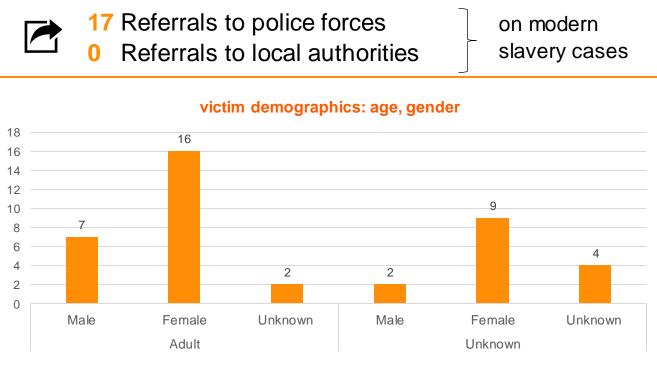
Scotland: victim demographics: age, gender

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Wales

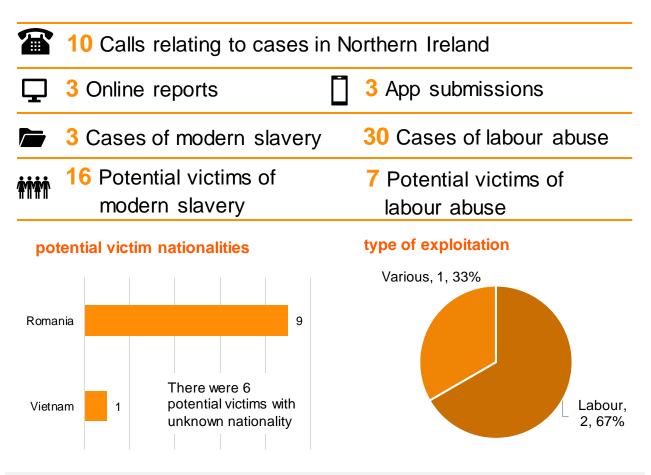


Cases of modern slavery reported to have occurred in Wales this quarter more than doubled (6 to 13 cases). The number of PVs of modern slavery rose from 15 to 45. This quarter, referrals to police forces and government entities increased from 12 to 17, whilst there were no referrals to local authorities. There were no cases of minors being exploited in Wales this quarter and adult female victims accounted for 40% of all reported PVs.



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Northern Ireland



In Northern Ireland, quarter one of 2023 had a slight decrease in modern slavery cases (4-3) from quarter four 2022. The total number of modern slavery PVs increased from 4 to 16. Recorded nationalities in the quarter were from Romania and Vietnam. Female adult PVs were the highest recorded in gender in quarter one, and one male minor was recorded in comparison to 0 minors in the previous quarter.



0 Referrals to police forces0 Referrals to local authorities/trusts

on modern slavery cases



victim demographics: age, gender

Unseen • Registered charity number 1127620 • Registered company number 06754171

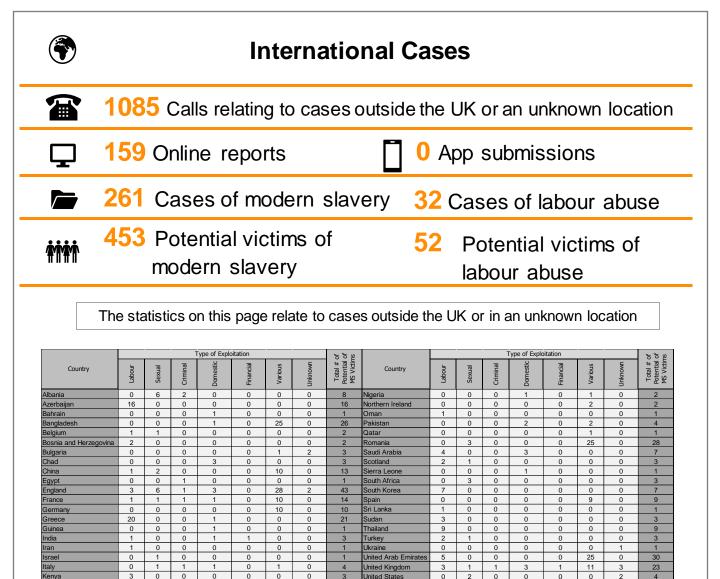
Referrals to UK-Wide Agencies

	Total # of Modern Slavery Case Referrals	Type of Exploitation							
		Labour	Sexual	Criminal	Domestic	Financial	Various	Unknown	Total # of Victims
National Crime Agency	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	14
GLAA	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
UKVI	20	8	3	4	-	-	5	-	17
Border Force	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
HMRC	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	105

	Total # of Labour Abuse Case Referrals	Total # of Victims
GLAA	32	132
HMRC	34	91

When all cases are included, including reports of labour abuse, 44 referrals were sent to HMRC; 41 referrals to the GLAA; 7 to the NCA; 10 to UKVI; and 2 to Border Force.

The Helpline refers labour abuse cases to the Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) and cases involving national minimum wage non-compliance are referred to His Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC). Other reasons for making GLAA and/or HMRC referrals may include that the exploitation is taking place in a GLAA regulated sector or additional information has been provided to the Helpline on a case following initial referral.





Libya

Malay

Malta

Nepal

Morocco

Netherlands

0 0 0

16 0 0

0 1

Calls, online reports and app submissions relate to all types of cases including modern slavery, labour abuse, non-modern slavery, general information and non-substantive cases.

Unknown

Venezuela

Vietnam

Wales

Yemen

Tota

17 11

0 0 0

2 0

0 0

The grey table shows the number of potential victims by country of exploitation and exploitation type. The number of modern slavery cases/potential victims may not equal the total number of modern slavery cases when summed by country as a single case can involve multiple countries, and a potential victim may have experienced exploitation in more than one country.

Disclaimer: This report represents a summary of the calls received into the UK-wide Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline between January 1 and March 31, 2023. It is not intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of Modern Slavery in the UK. The number of potential modern slavery cases and PVs indicated are based on the information provided to the Helpline at the time of the contact. The Helpline does not corroborate or seek to prove the information provided.