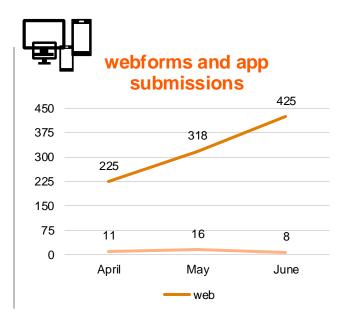


quarter two statistical report 2023 summary

- The Helpline received 2,138 calls, 968 webforms and 35 app submissions this quarter.
- Chinese was the most commonly recorded nationality in Wales, making up more than 50% of all modern slavery potential victims indicated.
- There was a 275% increase in the number of modern slavery potential victims indicated in Northern Ireland and a 38% increase in modern slavery cases reported to have occurred in Wales.

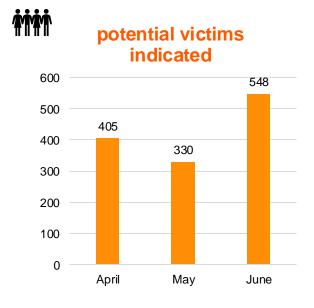






The Helpline received 611 calls in April. May saw the highest number of calls at 767, before dropping slightly to 760 in June. Webforms increased by 69% from quarter one and continued to rise steadily through the quarter, from 225 in April to 318 in May, peaking at 425 in June. App submissions remained fairly static at 33 in first quarter and 35 in the second. May saw the highest number of app submission with 16.

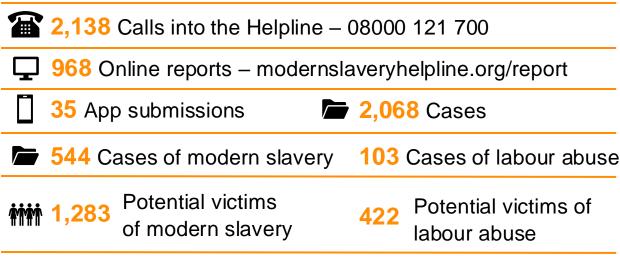


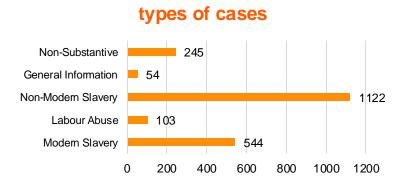


The highest number of modern slavery cases and potential victims were recorded in June (208 cases, 548 potential victims). Interestingly, April had the second-highest number of potential victims indicated this quarter (405) despite having the lowest number of modern slavery cases recorded (163).

Another notable observation is that there was a slight 1% increase in the number of potential victims indicated this quarter despite an 8% decrease in the number of modern slavery cases recorded.

April – June 2023 totals





Modern Slavery Cases (indicators of modern slavery identified)

Labour Abuse Cases (indicators of labour abuse identified)

Non-Modern Slavery Cases (other crimes, vulnerabilities, needs, risks)

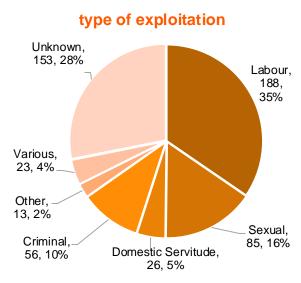
General Information Cases (media, info about Helpline, general Qs about MS in the UK)

Non-Substantive Cases (wrong number, hang ups, inaudible connection)

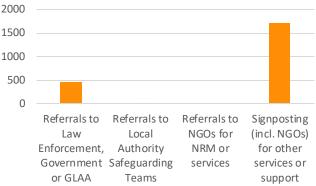
Indicators of modern slavery reported to the Helpline include, but are not limited to, passport or document confiscation, little or no pay, debt bondage, isolation, monitoring, and physical abuse. The Helpline continues to field a significant number of reports of potential labour abuse, which may include 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 visible downturn across most exploitation types this quarter, broadly corresponding with the overall decrease in modern slavery cases. In contrast, cases recorded as "Other" increased by a striking 225% this quarter (from 4 to 13), with financial exploitation cases making up 92% (12) of those cases.

The biggest decrease was seen in domestic servitude cases, which dropped by 38% (42 to 26). "Various" is selected when more than one type of exploitation is reported (23 cases). There were 153 cases with "unknown" exploitation type; these 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.

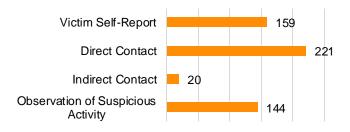


2201 referrals and signposts

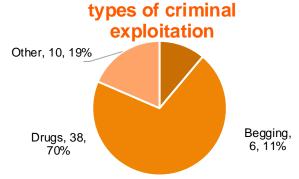


Overall, referrals and signposts decreased by 10% from quarter one to quarter two (2442 -2201). Consistent with the previous quarter, referrals were predominantly to police and government entities for investigation or National Referral Mechanism (NRM) applications. These include actions on non-modern slavery cases, which may be made for other crimes indicated or safeguarding concerns. Cases may have more than one referral or signpost.

proximity of caller to the victim(s) in modern slavery

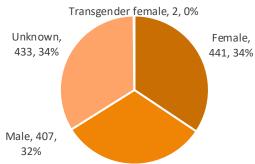


Victim self-reports saw a 20% decrease (198 to 159 cases) this quarter despite being the second most recorded caller proximity (29%). Conversely, there was a 17% rise in cases with callers who observed a suspicious activity, which only made up 26% of all cases. In 41% (221) of cases, the report was made by someone in direct contact with the potential victim and only in 20 cases (4%) was the caller reported to be in "indirect contact". Callers in "direct contact" with a victim may include an NGO, friends or family of the potential victim, 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.



Drug crime was the highest recorded criminal exploitation type in quarter two at 70% (38 cases), followed by begging at 11% (6 cases). 10 cases were recorded as "Other" - this can include incidents of cuckooing, theft, cybercrime and forced scamming.

gender of potential victims of modern slavery



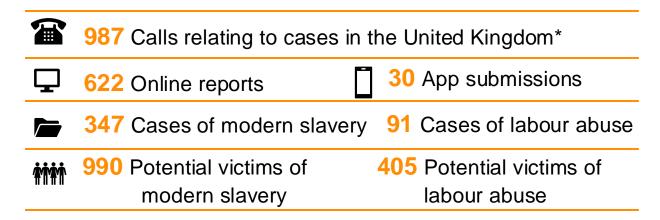
The gender of potential victims is recorded by the Helpline where this is provided by the caller. If the caller is unable to specify the gender of indicated victims, "unknown" is recorded. This quarter there were more females recorded than males (441 vs 407 respectively).

age status of potential victims of modern slavery

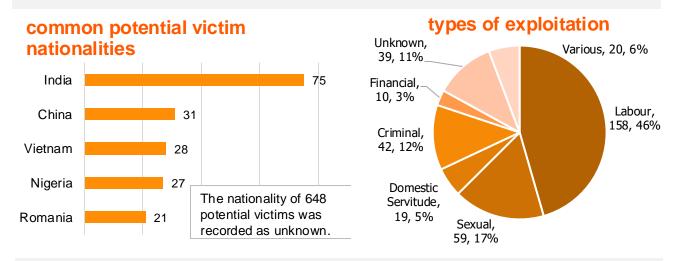


Potential victims' ages are recorded based on caller information. If the caller does not know the age of the victim, "unknown" is recorded. In all cases, the Helpline seeks to establish if a minor is involved in a situation. 82 minors were indicated this quarter, which accounts for 6% of the 1283 modern slavery potential victims indicated.

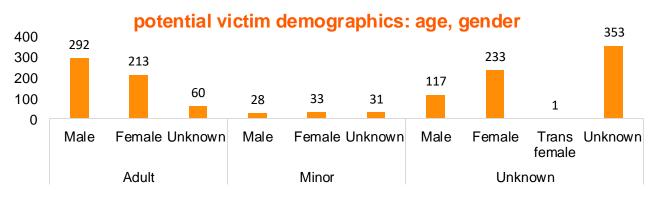
United Kingdom



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

660 Calls relating to cases in England

530 Online reports

23 App submissions

266 Cases of modern slavery 126 Cases of labour abuse



774 Potential victims of modern slavery

289 Potential victims of labour abuse

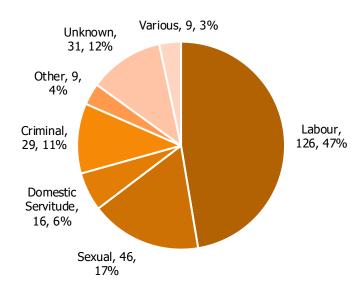
Calls relating to cases of modern slavery reportedly occurring in England are recorded above, even though the caller may be calling from another country.

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 number of modern slavery cases in England decreased by 9% this quarter (293 to 266), and there was an even larger drop in the number of potential victims recorded (27%, 1058 to 774). The number of modern slavery cases classified as "Other" increased from 2 to 9, making up 3% of modern slavery cases.

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

types of exploitation

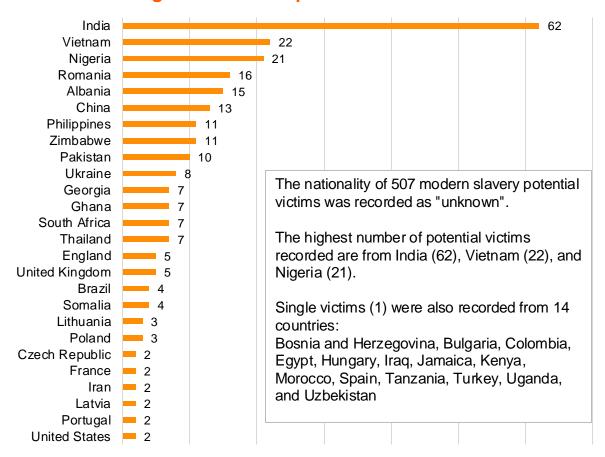




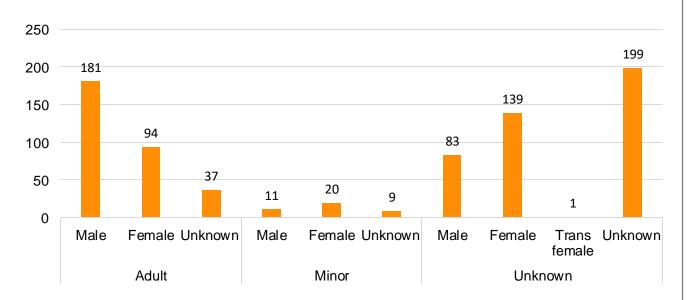
241 Referrals to police, gov't entities Referrals to local authorities

on modern slavery cases

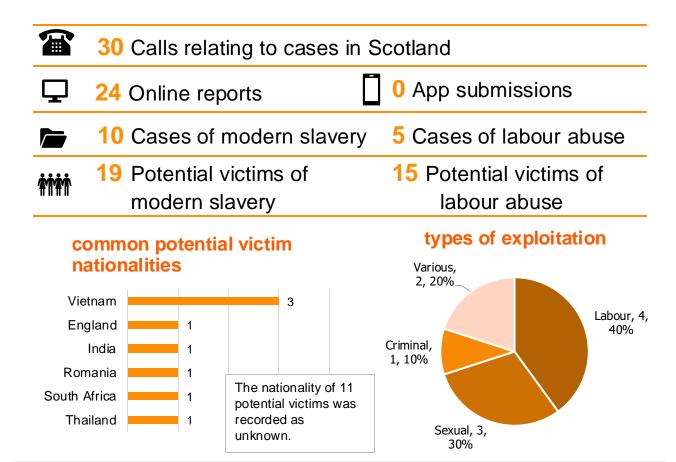
England: common potential victim nationalities



England: potential victim demographics: age, gender



Scotland



Unlike England, there was only a minor decrease in the number of modern slavery cases and potential victims recorded in Scotland this quarter, with 10 cases and 19 potential victims indicated compared to 11 cases and 22 potential victims in the first quarter. Labour exploitation was the most frequently recorded type of exploitation at 40%. The majority of potential victims indicated were adults (5, 26%) and only one was recorded as a minor. In cases where the potential victims' gender was known, there was roughly an even split between male and female (5 females, 4 males).

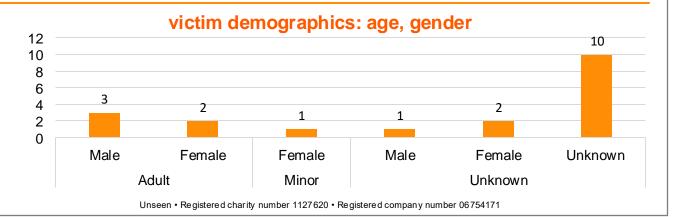


- 13 Referrals to police, gov't entities*
- 10 Referrals to Police Scotland**
- 0 Referrals to local authorities

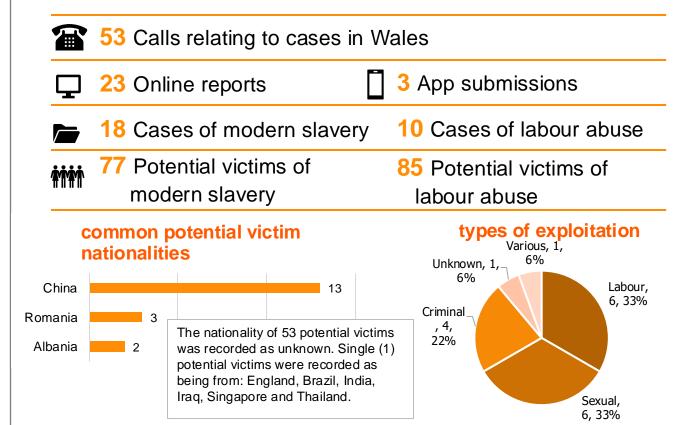
on modern slavery cases

*Includes all referrals to Police Scotland on cases reported to have occurred in Scotland

^{**}Includes all referrals to Police Scotland



Wales



There was a big increase in modern slavery cases reported to have occurred in Wales this quarter (38% increase, from 13 to 18) and the number of potential victims (PVs) indicated nearly doubled (93% increase, from 40 to 77). Another significant development this quarter is the broad discrepancy in demographics noted in modern slavery potential victim demographics, such as Chinese individuals making up over 50% of recorded nationalities (in cases where the potential victims' nationalities were known) and female potential victims accounting for 82% of all potential victims whose gender was known.

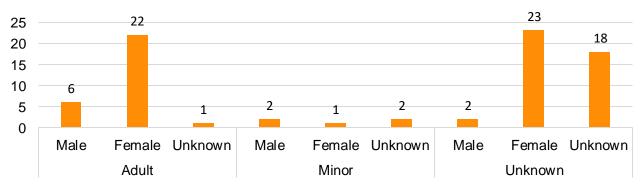


- 22 Referrals to police, gov't entities*
- 22 Referrals to Welsh police forces**
- Referrals to local authorities

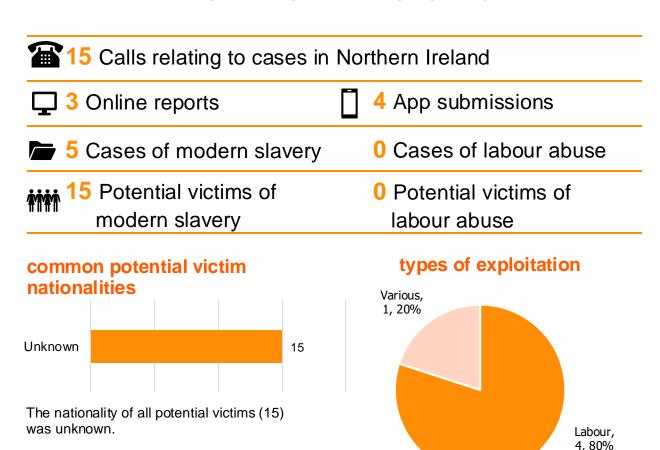
on modern slavery cases

*Includes all referrals to Welsh police forces on cases reported to have occurred in Wales **Includes all referrals to Welsh police forces

potential victim demographics: age, gender



Northern Ireland



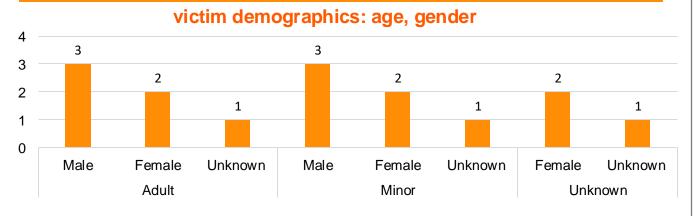
There was a sharp rise (275%) in modern slavery potential victims indicated in cases reported to have occurred in Northern Ireland (NI) this quarter (4 to 15) despite there only being one more case of modern slavery reported. 80% of those modern slavery cases were classified as labour exploitation and 20% as involving various exploitation types, a distribution pattern not too dissimilar to quarter one. There were 11 referrals made to police and government entities on these cases, and there were no labour abuse cases reported to have occurred in NI.



- 11 Referrals to police, gov't entities*
- 9 Referrals to Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)**
- 0 Referrals to local authorities

on modern slavery cases

*Includes all referrals to PSNI on cases reported to have occurred in Northern Ireland **Includes all referrals to PSNI





Referrals to UK-Wide Agencies

	Total # of Modern Slavery	Type of Exploitation										
	Case Referrals	Labour	Sexual	Criminal	Domestic	Financial	Various	Unknown	Potential Victims			
National Crime Agency	12	4	3	1	0	1	1	2	53			
GLAA	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	57			
UKVI	17	9	2	4	1	0	1	0	38			
Border Force	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	13			
HMRC	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	51			

	Total # of Labour Abuse Case Referrals	Total # of Labour Abuse Potential Victims		
GLAA	17	85		
HMRC	25	106		

When all cases are included, including reports of labour abuse, 33 referrals were sent to HMRC; 26 referrals to the GLAA; 12 to the NCA; 17 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 the exploitation is taking place in a GLAA-regulated sector or additional information provided to the Helpline on a case following initial referral.



International Cases



930 Calls relating to cases outside the UK or an unknown location

319 Online reports

3 App submissions

244 Cases of modern slavery

91 Cases of labour abuse



372 Potential victims of modern slavery

405 Potential victims of labour abuse



The statistics on this page relate to cases outside the UK or in an unknown location

	Type of Exploitation									Type of Exploitation							Total #
Country	Labour	Sexual	Criminal	Domestic	Financial	Various	Unknown	Total # of Potential of MS Victims	Country	Labour	Sexual	Criminal	Domestic	Financial	Various	Unknown	of Potential of MS Victims
Albania		3	1				1	6	Morocco		1						3
Algeria		0	1					1	Nigeria		0		1				1
Bahrain		0				1		1	Pakistan	2	0					1	9
Bangladesh		0				1		1	Paraguay		0	1					1
Belgium	1	0						1	Philippines		0		1				1
Canada		0			1			3	Portugal	1	0						1
Chile	1	0						1	Romania		0			1		1	5
Czech Republic		1						3	Russia		0					1	1
Egypt		0					1	1	Saudi Arabia		0		1				1
Ethiopia		0		1		1		2	Serbia		0				1	1	2
France		1				1		2	Somalia		0		1				1
Germany		2						4	South Korea	1	0						1
Greece	3	1				2		7	Sudan		0					1	1
Hungary		2						3	Syria		0					1	1
India	2	0	1			3		8	Turkey	1	1		1		2		8
Iraq	2	0						2	Uganda		1						2
Italy		0				1		1	Ukraine		1						4
Kenya		0		1				1	United Arab Emirates		1		1				10
Kosovo		0				1		1	United States		4					1	7
Libya	13	1				1	2	61	Vietnam		0	1					4
Lithuania		1						1	Virgin Islands, British		0			1			7
Macedonia		0					1	1	Unknown	11	16	14	3	2	1	104	187
Malaysia		0		1		1		2	Total	16	25	16	9	4	4	111	258
Total	22	12	3	3	1	13	5	114	Overall Total	38	37	19	12	5	17	116	372



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.

The grey table shows the number of modern slavery 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 April 1 and June 30, 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.