

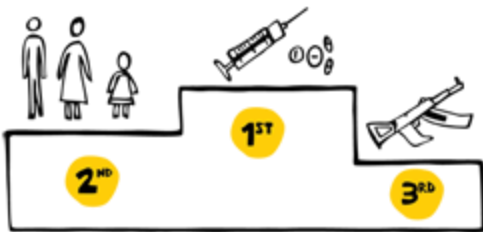
STOP THE TRAFFIK

PEOPLE SHOULDN'T BE BOUGHT & SOLD

What is Human Trafficking?

The **recruitment or movement** of a person, by **deception or coercion** for the **purpose of exploitation**.

People are bought and sold for sexual exploitation, forced labour, street crime, cannabis cultivation, grooming and pimping, domestic servitude, forced marriage and even the sale of organs and human sacrifice.



- 1 Human Trafficking is the world's fastest growing global crime.
- 2 In 2013 over 1700 people were identified as potential victims of trafficking in the UK. This is the tip of the iceberg.
- 3 People are trafficked into and within the boroughs of Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster.

Could I Spot It?

Educational Welfare

- Trafficked children may be registered at a school for a short period before being removed
- Trafficked children may have patterns of registration and deregistration within schools
- Children may seem disengaged, and perform educationally poorly

Safeguarding Role

- Regular contact with a potential victim of trafficking
- Ability to provide support system and input
- Traffickers target young people

Indicators of Human Trafficking

Not all indicators are present in all situations involving human trafficking. The presence or absence of any of the indicators neither proves nor disproves that human trafficking is taking place, their presence should lead to this information being shared with someone who can investigate the situation and support the potential victim.

Significant Signs

1. Is the person lacking in self-esteem or do they seem anxious with an expression of fear?
2. Does the person act as if instructed by another? There may be control over their movement.
3. Is the person in possession of their legal documents? They may be held by somebody else.
4. Is the person perceived to be bonded by debt or is money deducted from their salary?
5. Does the person need any medical care? Access to this care may have been prevented.
6. Have there been threats against the individual or their family members?
7. Is the person distrustful of authorities? Victims may fear being handed over to them if they have been forced to commit a crime or have been given illegal documents.
8. Does the person have control over their free time? Limited social contact is typically imposed on trafficking victims.
9. Is there evidence to suggest deception or coercion may be taking place?

Signs Around Children

Child trafficking is child abuse. A safeguarding response from professionals is required. Children are trafficked into every scenario of trafficking.

1. Does the child have a passport or genuine documentation that has been properly obtained? Missing, altered or false documentation is common. The child may claim that their details on the documentation are incorrect.
2. Does the child have money, expensive clothes, mobile phones or other possessions without plausible explanation?
3. Are there any signs of physical neglect? These may be basic care, malnourishment, or work-related.
4. Is the child cared for, or accompanied by an adult who may not be the legal guardian?
5. Is the child socially isolated with a lack of positive, meaningful relationships in their life?
6. Does the child show any indications of psychological trauma or numbing?
7. Is there any evidence to suggest the child's journey or visas have been arranged by someone other than themselves or a family member?
8. Is the child among a number of unrelated children found at one address?



Young People in Education

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Does a young person not attend school but collects children from school?</p> <p>2 Do they work long hours after school/ at the weekend?</p> <p>3 Are they picked up by older males(s)/a 'boyfriend'?</p> <p>4 Is the young person unable to participate in after school activities or to invite people home? Are they scared of being late home?</p> <p>5 Is the young person disconnected from peers?</p> | <p>6 Do they lack concentration in school or hand in incomplete/rushed homework?</p> <p>7 Do they have a mobile but not enough money for lunch?</p> <p>8 Do they have frequent absences? (In terms of sexual exploitation, it may be more weekend based)</p> <p>9 Are they registered at a school for a short period of time and then moved to another school/disappear?</p> |
|---|--|

Indicators of grooming

Grooming: Spotting the Signs

- Underage, inappropriate or risky behaviour
- Older boyfriends or girlfriends or hanging out with older people
- Receiving unexplained and expensive gifts like mobile phones and clothes
- Multiple mobile phones and worrying about losing contact via mobile.
- Changes in the way they dress

Grooming: Spotting the Signs

- Going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends
- Getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults
- Involved in abusive relationships, intimidated and fearful of certain people or situations
- Not going to school, getting involved with crime, drugs and alcohol abuse
- Mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress

The Grooming Process:

How?

- Takes an interest
- Compliments
- Pretends to share common interests
- Learns your likes/dislikes
- Buys expensive gifts

Steps of Grooming:

- Building trust
- Reassuring your family
- Secrecy
- Isolating from friends & family
- Making you dependent on them

Forced labour

In any industry where there is the potential to make money, there is an opportunity for labour exploitation to take place.

1. Are workers lacking suitable work clothing such as waterproofs, hair nets or steel toe caps?
2. Do workers live in overcrowded private rental accommodation? They may also not know the address of where they live or work.
3. Do mini-buses pick workers up at unusual hours?
4. Do workers seem fearful and poorly integrated?
5. Do workers get any days off or holiday time?
6. Do workers receive an excessive wage reduction?
7. Is the employer or manager unable to provide records for wages paid to workers?



Sexual Exploitation

An individual may be deceived or coerced in to non-consensual sex.

1. Is the person moved between locations where sex is being sold?
2. Have people been forced, intimidated or coerced into providing services of a sexual nature?
3. Does the person selling sex only have an English vocabulary of sexualised words?
4. Are there any signs that the person selling sex is experiencing general or sexual health issues?
5. Has the person been subjected to other crimes such as abduction, assault or rape?
6. Do sex workers sleep on the premises? Brothels are not normally used as accommodation.
7. Is there uncertainty over age of individuals at the premises who are selling sex?
8. Is the person selling sex closely guarded?
9. Is there advertising for sexual services from particular ethnic or national groups?
10. Is a young person receiving unexplained and expensive gifts like mobile phones and clothes?

Domestic Servitude

A person may live with a family, working as a domestic servant or nanny.

1. Does the person rarely leave the house without their employer present?
2. Does the person appear to have makeshift or inappropriate sleeping arrangements? For example, a mat on the floor or a cold, damp sleeping environment.
3. Does the person eat alone? Are they given the family leftovers?
4. Does the person have restricted communication to others by the employer?
5. Is the person forced to work in excess of normal working hours i.e. on call 24hrs a day?

Cannabis Cultivation

Children or teenagers can be forced to work in 'Cannabis Factories' set up in residential premises.

1. Are there metal grills over the windows outside or are they permanently covered on the inside?
2. Are there visits to the property late at night or early in the morning, and are they irregular?
3. Is there a vent protruding through the roof or a rear window that doesn't seem normal?
4. Is there a pungent smell coming from the property?
5. Can you hear any noise that is out of the ordinary for the type of property?
6. Are there compost bags, black sacks, laundry bags or gardening equipment left outside in the rear of the premises that seem out of the ordinary?
7. Has electricity been tacked on from neighbouring properties or directly from power lines?

Street Crime

People may beg in public places or on public transport.

1. Are a large group of adult or child beggars moved daily to different locations? But do they return to the same location every night?
2. On public transport, do they move as a group?
3. Are a large group of children/teenagers guarded by one adult?

Benefit Fraud

Exploiters falsely apply for tax credits and other benefits using a victim's details.

1. Can you see lots of rubber bands and discarded envelopes on the floor of the property?
2. Is there a distinct lack of family photographs and personal belongings in the property?
3. Are there piles of post stacked up?
4. Is there a script kept by or near the telephone
- prescribed around calls for making benefit claims?
5. Has multi-occupancy paperwork been processed?
6. Are there rough alternatives to actual religious symbols on display?

Encountering Victims

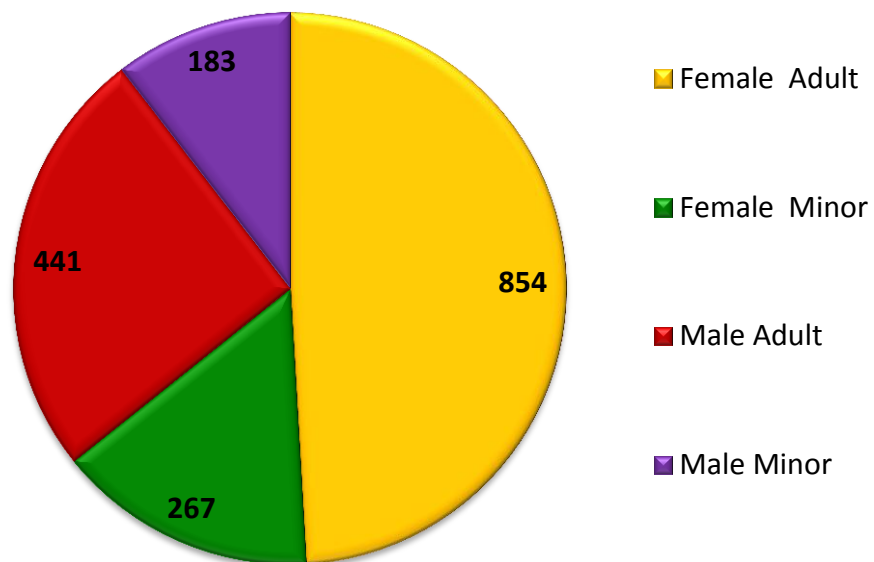
It is important to consider a victim’s emotional and physical needs, as well as the support they may require.

1. They may have complex issues around psychological, emotional and physical health and well-being.
2. They may see their situation as ‘normal’ so not identify themselves as a victim. Or, they may believe they are responsible for what has happened to them.
3. They may have a complex relationship/misplaced trust with their exploiter; a belief they are in love or fear of what an exploiter may do to them or people they care for.
4. They may be fearful of you in case you reveal their immigration status or because of forced involvement in illegal activity. They may be reluctant to share experiences out of shame, or mistrusting due to fear of being exploited again.
5. They may be suffering from trauma or shock. Consider what information you need. To avoid stressful retelling of their story, maintain the same point of contact.
6. Do not expect a victim to tell their whole story or the truth until trust has been built. Regard immediate needs e.g. food & medical care.

The UK Scale of Human Trafficking

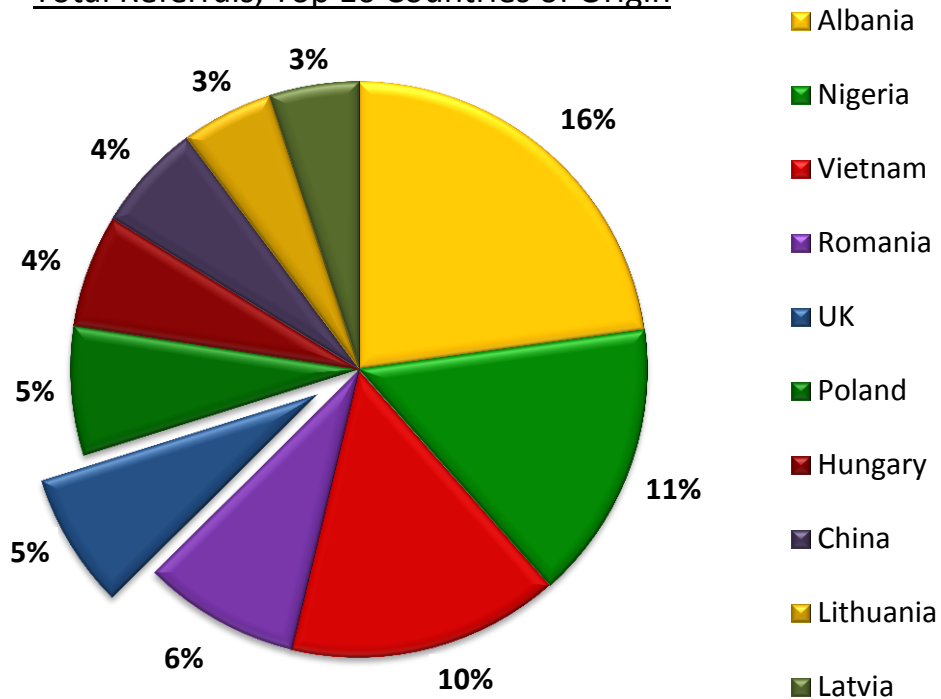
In 2013, the UK National Referral Mechanism (NRM) received 1,746 referrals for potential victims of human trafficking. This included men, women and children.

Gender Specific Referrals



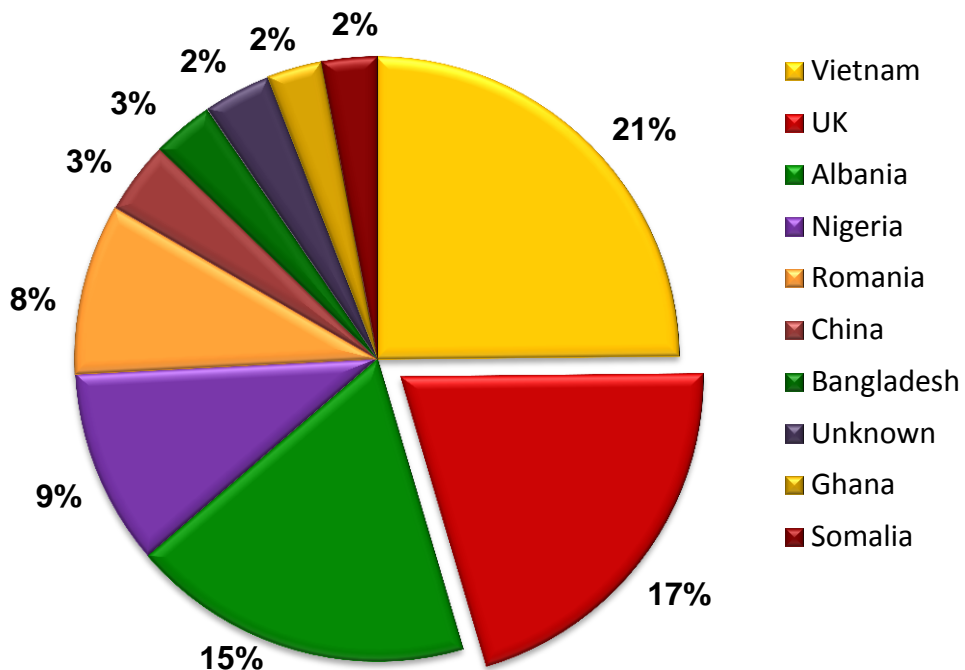
Of these 1,746 referrals, 64% (1,122 reports) were for female individuals and 36% (624 reports) were for males. N.B. In one female report, age was unknown.

Total Referrals, Top 10 Countries of Origin



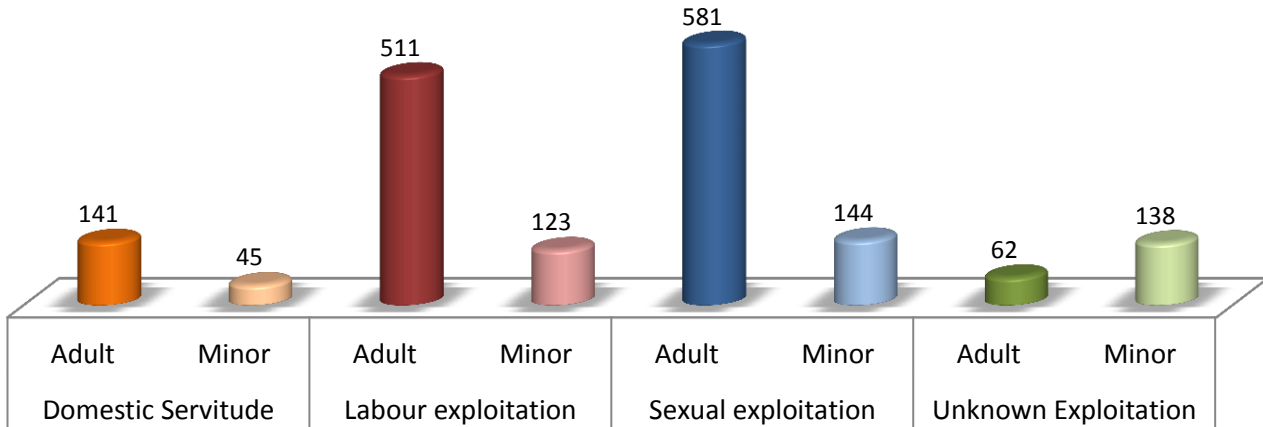
Albania was identified as the country with the highest number of nationals being trafficked in to the UK. Referrals of UK nationals were the 5th most common, accounting for 5% (90 reports) out of 1,746.

Minor Referrals, Top 10 Countries of Origin



In 2013, 450 potential human trafficking cases of minors were referred under the NRM. Vietnamese nationals had the highest number of human trafficking reports, accounting for 21% (76 reports) of minor referrals. Second highest was the UK, with 17% (63 reports) of referrals attributed to young UK nationals.

Claimed Exploitation Type of Adults and Young People



Forced labour, sexual exploitation and domestic servitude materialised as the three most common categories in which human trafficking victims were exploited. N.B. of the 1,746 NRM referrals made in 2013, in 1 case both age and exploitation type were unknown.

Who to Contact

Local Specialists for Referral:

Domestic Servitude: Kalayaan

St Francis of Assisi Community Centre
13 Hippodrome Place
London, W11 4SF

Telephone: 0207 243 2942

Fax: 0207 792 3060

<http://www.kalayaan.org.uk/>

Sexual Exploitation: Rahab

PO Box 42687

London

SW5 5AX

Telephone: 0207 370 3901

<http://www.rahabuk.com/>

National Specialists for Referral:

If an adult or child is in immediate danger dial **999**

Or call The Modern Slavery helpline **0800 0121**

700 24 hours a day. Calls can be made

anonymously. Free from landlines and most mobile phones.

To reach your local police you can dial **101**

For adult victim support:

- UK - Salvation Army - **0300 303 81 51**
- NI & Scotland – Migrant Help – **07766 668 781**
- Scotland (sexual abuse) – TARA – **0141 276 7724**

Advice & info for child cases: NSPCC – **0808 800 5000**

If the person fears being returned to their country, consider seeking immigration support:

www.atlep.com