2022

annual assessment 2022

WORKING TOWARDS A
WORLD WITHOUT SLAVERY

modern slavery &
exploitation helpline
08000 121 700

what we're
achieving together

unseen

contents

foreword

It is fair to say that the last few years have been significantly challenging for many of us on both a personal and professional level. The Covid-19 pandemic, Brexit, populist politics, and the current cost of living crisis have all played a role in shifting landscapes, communities, priorities, and business operations making more individuals susceptible to the risks of modern slavery.

Despite these challenges, the Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline continues to provide a vital lifeline for those who have no voice of their own. This is crucial at a time when the UK government is focused on reducing "illegal migration", conflating it with modern slavery and, in doing so, preventing vulnerable and marginalised people from accessing the help, justice and support they need.

Working with so many different organisations and agencies enables the Helpline to provide 24/7 support to potential victims (regardless of their background, ethnicity, or status), statutory agencies, members of the public and businesses. Helpline referrals connect those who need help to those who can provide it, as well as offering vital information to the police, the GLAA, NCA and local authorities on criminal activities and safeguarding requirements.

Our focus on establishing and growing strong partnerships with others across the sector, with law enforcement agencies, businesses, and local and national government agencies, allows Unseen to share unique and emerging insights gathered from the vast bank of data the Helpline collects. These insights are vital to inform future policies and provide an evidence base on which to instigate strong prevention activities. They also inform our work with businesses, providing a real understanding of grassroots issues, and helping our business team to mould services that benefit business clients from across all sectors.

In its sixth full year of operations, our service is needed more than ever, with rising reports of modern slavery situations and increased numbers of potential victims in often difficult and extremely compromised positions. Our continuing thanks go to BT and Salesforce for their ongoing support, our business clients who, through their partnership with our Business Services Team, provide vital income to keep the Helpline operational, and our wider supporters who help raise both funds and awareness.

Andrew Wallis OBE
CEO, Unseen

Justine Carter
Director, Unseen

Natasha Mitra
Head of Helpline Services

summary numbers

7,315 helpline calls

2,464 webforms and App

6,516 potential victims of modern slavery

99 different nationalities

8,387 referrals and signposts

2,588 modern slavery cases

chapter 1: introduction

The Helpline remains a key channel for potential victims, members of the public, businesses, and statutory agencies to report concerns, seek help, advice and information, and access relevant support services. In its six years of operation, the Helpline has received more than 50,000 telephone, email and web contacts across a wide range of situations.

who we are

Unseen remains one of the leading UK-wide modern slavery charities working collaboratively with and through a diverse range of national, regional, and local stakeholders, partners and businesses. In operation now for 15 years, our activities centre on supporting survivors, educating and informing stakeholders and influencing systemic change. We:

- Provide ongoing direct survivor support services to women and men, offering safe accommodation, as well as outreach and reintegration services.

- Undertake awareness raising and education through a high quality CPD accredited training programme, utilising unique helpline data. Our training is tailored to the needs of statutory agencies, businesses, NGOs, and those who perform a First Responder role.

- Influence partners, governments, academia and others to change policies and practices based on a strong evidence base using helpline and survivor data.

Our Helpline operations are vital to all our work. Data is increasingly important in a sector that has, for many years, relied on anecdote and a fractured landscape. As the Helpline data grows, so too does our understanding of modern slavery and how it manifests in diverse settings. Now more than ever we are receiving requests for data to support local and regional activities, campaign evaluations, and research proposals.

Our policy and research work has also grown because of an increased understanding of emerging threats and issues, coupled with better insight into experiences through our survivor consultant forum.

We continue to partner with and engage others to build a more robust picture of modern slavery across the UK. Our challenge is to ensure the UK's response continues to prioritise those who are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

chapter 2: summary of 2022

2022 has been the busiest year on record for the Helpline since its inception in 2016. In total, the Helpline received 9,779 calls and contacts indicating 6,516 potential modern slavery victims from 99 different nationalities.

"The Modern Slavery Helpline is invaluable to the Met Police tackling modern slavery which is often hidden in everyday life. It gives the public the confidence to report anonymously something of concern which can then be passed to us to investigate, without revealing the source."

"As a result of referrals from the Modern Slavery Helpline, I have personally taken part in investigations to rescue victim survivors, many of whom have been exploited for years."

- Detective Sergeant Emma Rickard
  Specialist Crime Command
  Metropolitan Police Service

2022 helpline totals

During 2022, the Helpline received a total of **7,315** calls, a rise of **16%** on 2021. Throughout the year, monthly call totals were fairly static, but with a rise in the summer months to a high of **708** received in July alone. This may be due to a rise in the number of concerns from seasonal workers. It is also likely due to campaigns running during the summer months with the Helpline number as the call to action. **Chart 1** provides a breakdown of calls received into the Helpline by month. This does not account for the number of outgoing calls made by the Helpline, which are also significant.

16% increase in Helpline calls received

Chart 1 – Number of calls by month in 2022
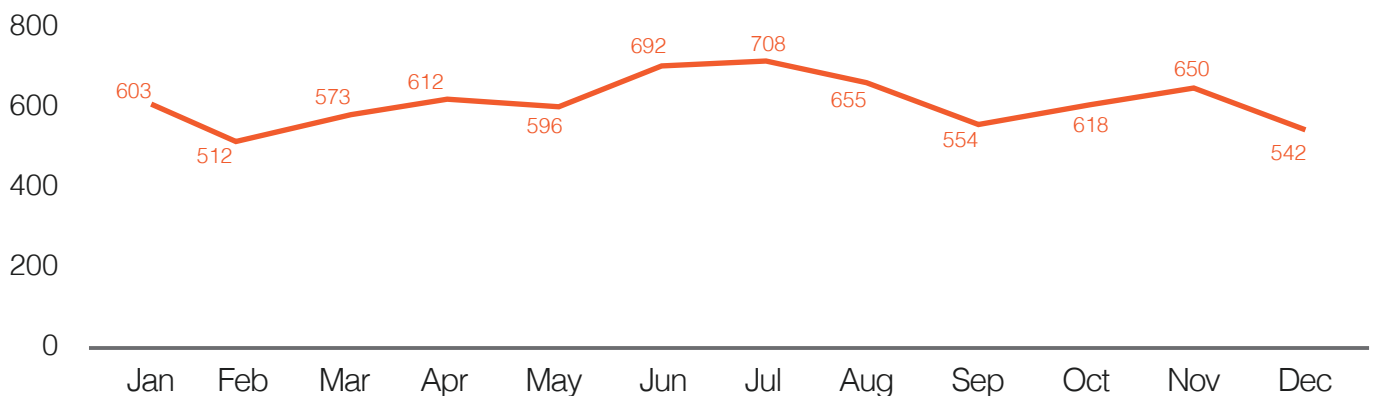
The number of webforms received into the Helpline continues to rise with **2,302** webforms received in 2022, a rise of **8%** on 2021. October was the highest month with **353** webforms received, possibly because of Anti-Slavery Day campaign activities held on or around 18 October. As communication channels increase, the Helpline is keen to ensure those who are vulnerable or at risk of exploitation have a means of contacting the Helpline that they are comfortable with. The Helpline also works with a range of partners to promote the Helpline, and so the ability to provide electronic communications across a range of platforms is increasing the opportunities and therefore the volumes of webform communications received.

8% increase in webforms received

Chart 2 – Number of webforms by month in 2022
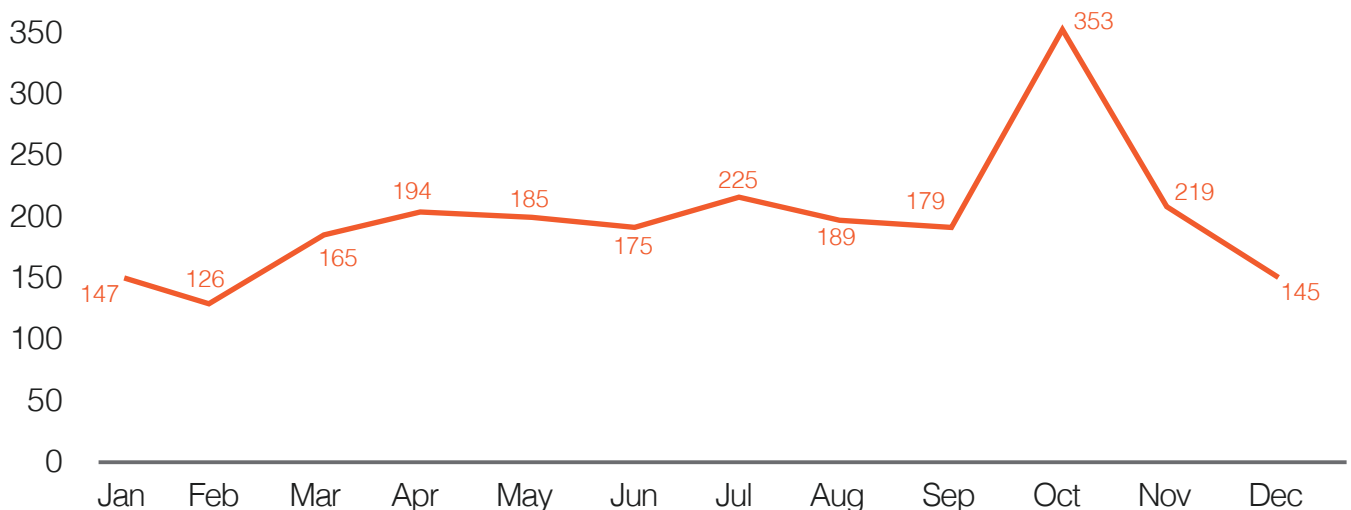
App submissions across the year, rose significantly from **50** in 2021 to **162** in 2022, a huge increase of **224%**. Many of these submissions were received in June, coinciding with the commencement of the Helpline's collaboration with the Clewer Initiative on the Safe Car Wash App and a Clewer campaign run in c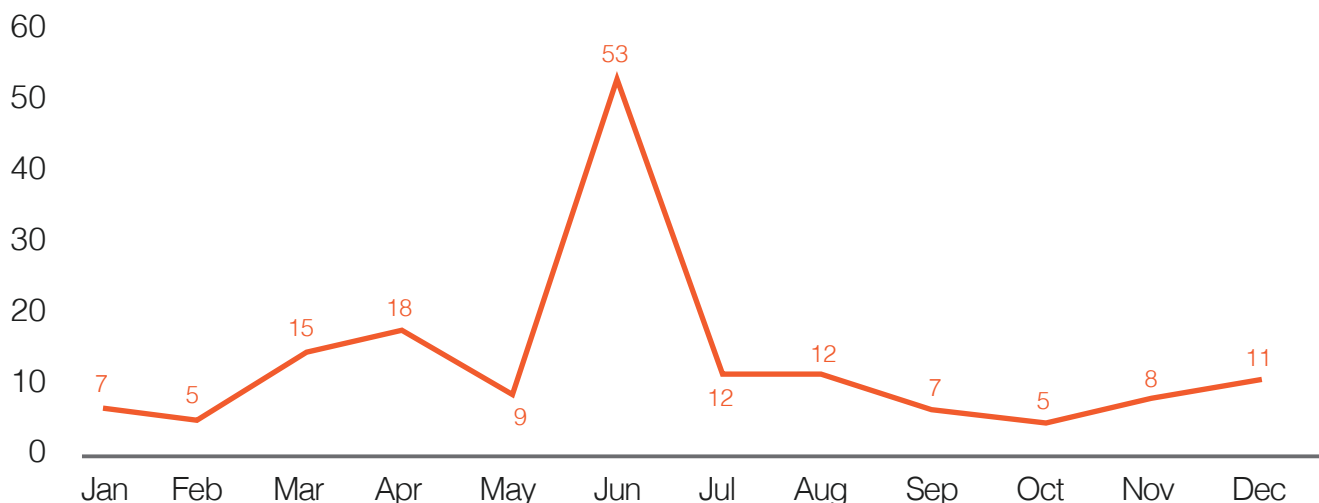onjunction with the National Crime Agency (NCA). **Chart 3** provides a breakdown of the app submissions received by month.

224% increase in App submissions

Chart 3 – Breakdown of app submissions by month in 2022

Comparison with previous years

Table 1 provides an overview of a range of Helpline activities and data in 2022 compared to the previous two years. This shows that activity across the Helpline has increased significantly in all respects, particularly in relation to the number of potential victims indicated and the number of modern slavery cases raised. The most significant increase is in relation to app submissions with a rise of **224%** from 2021 to 2022. As the Helpline partners with more organisations, who promote the Helpline and provide an easy means to report directly into the Helpline from other platforms, app submissions are expected to continue to rise. Additionally, some individuals may find reporting via an app rather than speaking directly to a Helpline Advisor more comfortable or convenient for them. **Table 1** provides a comparison of Helpline activities between 2020 and 2022. As **Table 1** shows, an across-the-board increase has been seen in all activities with significant increases in the number of potential victims, modern slavery cases, referrals and app submissions.

Table 1 - Comparison of high-level Helpline activity 2020-2022

Type of contact/activity	2020	2021	2022	% increase 2021 to 2022
Potential victims	3481	3019	6516	116%
Helpline calls	6052	6302	7315	16%
Webforms	1866	2136	2302	8%
App submissions	58	50	162	224%
Nationalities indicated	80	76	99	32%
Referrals	1582	1248	2207	77%
Modern slavery cases	1742	1526	2588	70%

The increase in modern slavery cases also increases the volume of subsequent activities such as referrals. Although there is no pattern to when modern slavery cases may be raised, spikes can usually be seen related to seasonal activities and increased campaign activity. In the case of 2022, June had the highest number of modern slavery cases recorded in any one month with **276** cases. This is a **116%** increase on the same month in 2021. **Chart 4** provides a comparison of modern slavery case volumes for 2020–2022.

The Helpline raises cases for several different reasons, not just for modern slavery situations. In 2022, modern slavery cases made up **38%** of all cases raised by the Helpline with **3%** as general information cases, **7%** as labour abuse

Chart 4 – Number of modern slavery cases 2020-2022

Legend: 2022, 2021, 2020

Data labels (2022): Jan 171, Feb 172, Mar 213, Apr 241, May 227, Jun 276, Jul 255, Aug 217, Sep 192, Oct 196, Nov 226, Dec 202

Data labels (2021): Jan 88, Feb 122, Mar 137, Apr 142, May 147, Jun 128, Jul 120, Aug 104, Sep 120, Oct 124, Nov 129, Dec 165

Data labels (2020): Jan 190, Feb 163, Mar 146, Apr 91, May 143, Jun 143, Jul 207, Aug 132, Sep 154, Oct 143, Nov 127, Dec 104
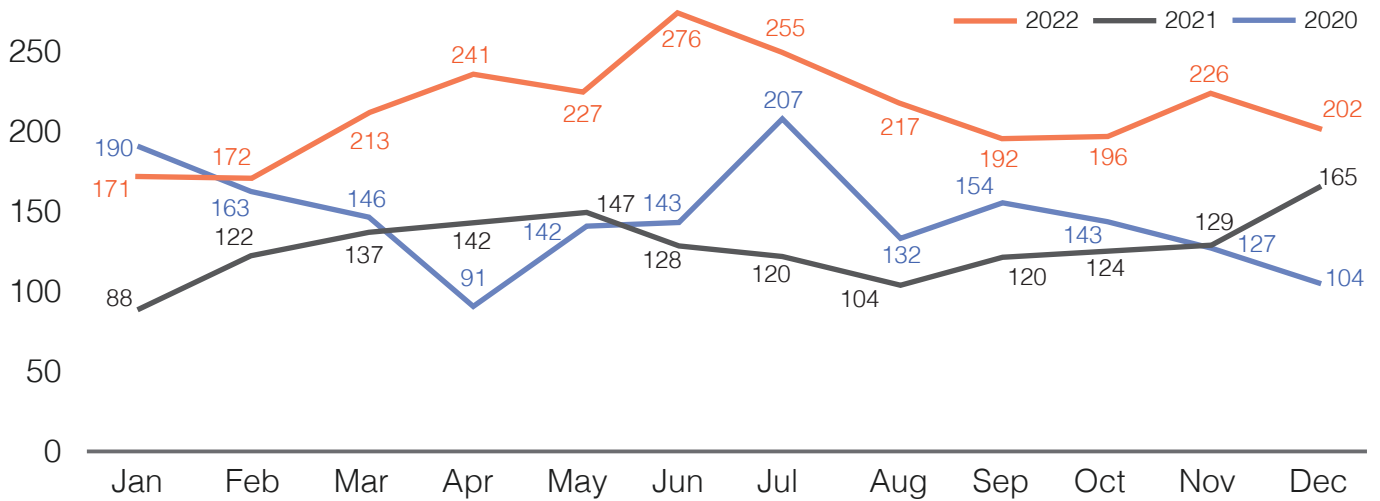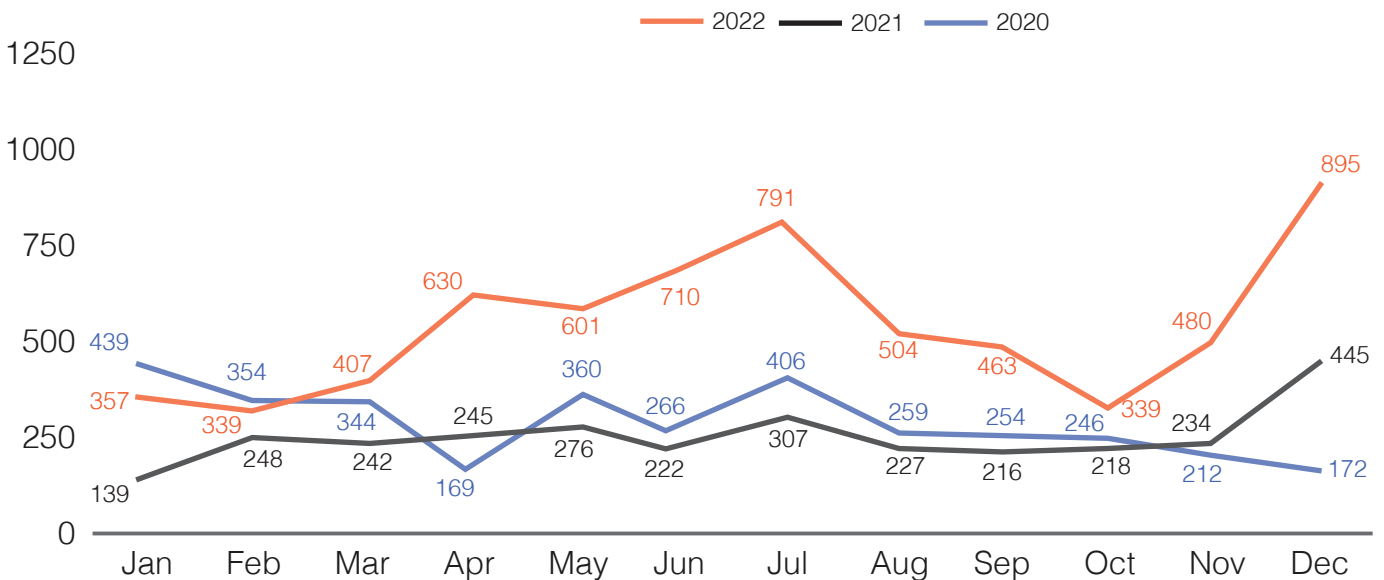
Chart 5 – Comparison of number of potential victims 2020-2022

Legend: 2022, 2021, 2020

Data labels (2022): Jan 357, Feb 339, Mar 407, Apr 630, May 601, Jun 710, Jul 791, Aug 504, Sep 463, Oct 339, Nov 480, Dec 895

Data labels (2021): Jan 139, Feb 248, Mar 242, Apr 245, May 276, Jun 222, Jul 307, Aug 227, Sep 216, Oct 218, Nov 234, Dec 445

Data labels (2020): Jan 439, Feb 354, Mar 344, Apr 169, May 360, Jun 266, Jul 406, Aug 259, Sep 254, Oct 246, Nov 212, Dec 172

cases and **39%** related to other non-modern slavery issues and situations (may include a wide range of concerns such as domestic abuse, child neglect, kidnapping etc). **Chart 6** provides a breakdown of the number and types of cases raised by the Helpline in 2022. The Helpline raises cases for several different reasons, not just for modern slavery situations. In 2022, modern slavery cases made up **38%** of all cases raised by the Helpline with **3%** as general information cases, **7%** as labour abuse cases and **39%** related to other non-modern slavery issues and situations (may include a wide range of concerns such as domestic abuse, child neglect, kidnapping etc). **Chart 6** provides a breakdown of the number and types of cases raised by the Helpline in 2022.

116% increase in potential victims

Chart 6 – Breakdown of number and type of cases

Pie chart values: 185, 894, 2588, 464, 2671

Legend:
- Modern slavery
- Labour abuse
- Non-modern slavery
- General info
- Non-substantive
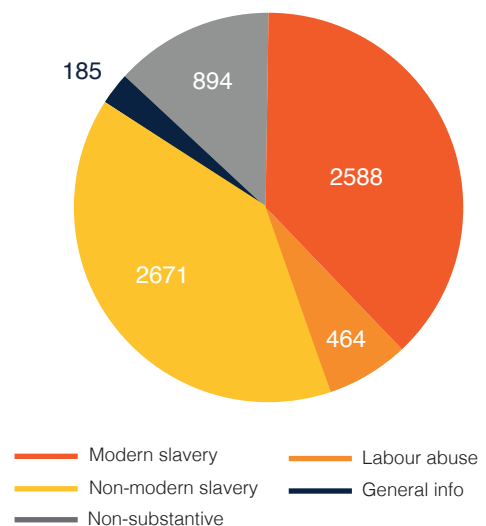
Call volumes

Of the **7,315** calls received into the Helpline in 2022, **3,335** were related to situations assessed to be modern slavery. This is a **47%** increase in the number of modern slavery-related calls on the previous year where the call volume was **2,268**. For the first time the Helpline has counted labour abuse calls separately, as this has been a growing issue in recent years. In 2022, **405** calls relating to labour abuse were answered by the Helpline.

For both general information cases and those assessed to be non-modern slavery call volumes have decreased, with a **15%** and **19%** respectively, although labour abuse cases were historically recorded within non-ms until 2022. When added to non-MS the reduction is just under 6%). **Table 2** provides a breakdown of the number and type of calls received into the Helpline.

Types of exploitation

In 2022, the Helpline saw an increase across all four common modern slavery typologies with the greatest increase in labour exploitation of **134%**. Situations involving sexual exploitation also increased from **289** in 2021 to **479** in 2022, a rise of **66%**. Domestic servitude cases increased from **65** to **114**, a rise of **75%,** and criminal exploitation rose by **16%** from **194** to **226** cases.
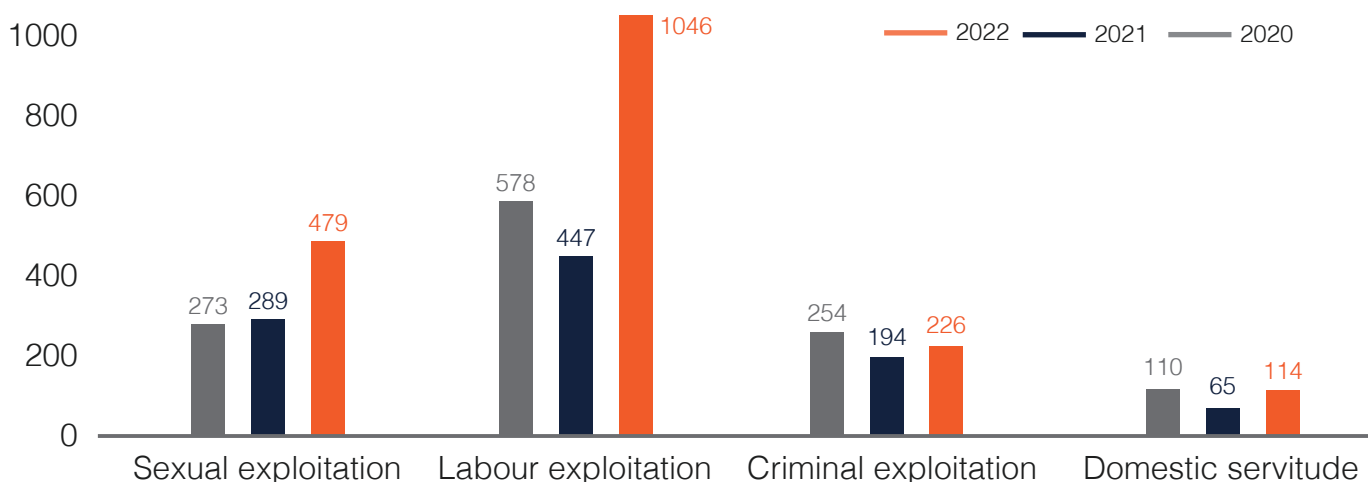
Chart 7 shows types of exploitation indicated on 2020-2022.

40 situations of financial exploitation reported

Additionally, in 2022 the Helpline received information relating to **40** situations of financial exploitation indicating **52** potential victims as well as one case of potential organ harvesting indicating two potential victims. Although both these types of cases are fewer in the UK, the prevalence of financial exploitation cases, in particular, is growing. Such cases involve individuals being targeted for their legitimately earned wages, so do not quite fit into the category of labour abuse or labour exploitation. Often individuals will have their bank card taken from them or their bank account monitored by an exploiter who will remove cash as it is paid into the account. This type of exploitation can be hard to spot by employers or those working with an individual because the usual signs of exploitation may not be evident.

Organ harvesting cases are uncommon in the UK but are more prevalent in parts of Africa and Asia. Young, often poverty stricken, but otherwise seemingly fit men and women are targeted by individuals who need an organ transplant. Individuals are coerced or deceived into agreeing to an operation to remove an organ, such as a kidney. However, many do not understand the implications of what they are agreeing to and the lifelong complications they could encounter.

Table 2 – Total calls by case type

	2020	2021	2022	% change 2021 to 2022
General information	271	192	164	-15%
Modern slavery	2459	2268	3335	47%
Labour abuse	N/A	N/A	405	0%
Non-modern slavery	2379	3020	2436	-19%
Non-substantive	943	822	975	19%*
Total	6052	6302	7315	16%

*Before 2022, labour abuse was included within non-modern slavery

Chart 7 – Comparison of prevalence and type of exploitation indicated 2020-2022

Modern slavery cases by UK country

In all UK countries, the number of modern slavery cases recorded by the Helpline has risen significantly. **Table 3** provides an overview of the aggregate numbers of cases (not broken down by exploitation type) indicated within each UK country.

Table 3 – Number of modern slavery cases by UK country

UK Country	2021	2022	% increase
England	765	1,444	89%
Scotland	43	79	84%
Wales	26	54	108%
Northern Ireland	11	19	73%

In addition, **102** cases were recorded with a location of UK. This is most likely where the caller indicated they were in the UK but could not elaborate on which country. In total, **1,698** cases were recorded with the UK or one of the four UK countries as the location of exploitation. This is **66%** of all modern slavery cases raised by the Helpline. **Table 4** provides an overview of the number and type of modern slavery cases broken down by UK country.

The overwhelming majority of modern slavery cases indicated through the Helpline, related to the four UK countries, were labour exploitation, with **50%** of cases. **22%** of cases involved sexual exploitation, **10%** criminal, **5%** domestic servitude, and the remaining **12%** were other **(2%)**, various **(3.5%)** or unknown **(6.5%)**.

Table 4 - Total number and type of modern slavery cases by UK country

Type	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Labour	734	34	37	12	38
Sexual	319	10	24	5	24
Domestic	71	0	2	0	8
Criminal	146	6	9	0	15
Other	28	2	2	0	1
Various	56	0	1	0	3
Unknown	90	2	4	2	13

England

Table 5 provides a breakdown of England cases by modern slavery type. In line with all UK cases, England saw labour exploitation as the most prevalent exploitation type with a significant rise of **153%**. Rises across all other types were also present.

Table 5 – Number and types of modern slavery cases in England

Type	# of cases	% change 2021-2022
Labour	734	153%
Sexual	319	60%
Domestic	71	54%
Criminal	146	25%
Various	56	-
Unknown	90	7%
Other	28	-

Table 6 – Top industries indicated for all types of exploitation in England

Industry recorded*	# of cases
Commercial sex	319
Services	219
Criminal	145
Construction	108
Domestic work	83

*Excludes unknown, various and other

Scotland

Similarly, Scotland's most prevalent type of exploitation was labour, followed by sexual exploitation and criminal exploitation. Only two cases were recorded as domestic servitude, whereas no cases of domestic servitude were indicated in the previous year. Although fewer in number compared with England, the rise in labour exploitation cases for Scotland was significant, with a **164%** increase from 2021, rising from **14** cases to **37** cases.

Table 7 – Number and types of modern slavery cases in Scotland

Type	# of cases	% change 2021-2022
Labour	37	164%
Sexual	24	85%
Domestic	2	-
Criminal	9	-31%
Various	1	0%
Unknown	4	0%
Other	2	0%

Table 8 – Top industries indicated for all types in Scotland

Industry recorded*	# of cases
Commercial sex	23
Criminal	10
Services	8
Hospitality	6
Construction	3

*Excludes unknown, various and other

Wales

As with all other UK countries, cases of sexual exploitation indicated in Wales rose sharply with a **233%** increase from numbers highlighted in 2021. Labour exploitation also rose by **183%**, although figures are relatively low, rising from **3** cases to **10** cases.

Table 9 – Number and types of modern slavery cases in Wales

Type	# of cases	% change 2021-2022
Labour	34	183%
Sexual	10	233%
Domestic	0	0%
Criminal	8	33%
Various	0	0%
Unknown	2	-
Other	2	-

Table 10 – Top industries indicated for all types in Wales

Industry recorded*	# of cases
Services	14
Commercial sex	10
Criminal	6
Hospitality	4
Construction	4

*Excludes unknown, various and other

Northern Ireland

Of the four UK countries, Northern Ireland was the only country with no criminal exploitation cases raised. In addition, and like Wales, no domestic servitude cases were recorded either. However, Northern Ireland saw rise of **300%** in cases related to labour exploitation, following the trend across all four UK countries.

Table 11 – Number and types of modern slavery cases in Northern Ireland

Type	# of cases	% change 2021-2022
Labour	12	300%
Sexual	5	-29%
Domestic	0	0%
Criminal	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Unknown	2	-

Table 12 – Top industries indicated for all types in Northern Ireland

Industry recorded*	# of cases
Commercial sex	5
Agriculture/farm	2
Care sector	2
Retail	2
Services	2

*Excludes unknown, various and other

United Kingdom

In some cases, a caller or contact may report modern slavery as having occurred or occurring in the UK but may not be able to state with confidence in which country of the UK specifically. To avoid unnecessarily annotating the location as unknown the Helpline Team will record the location of exploitation as the UK. A total of **102** cases were recorded in this way and the breakdown can be found in **Table 13**.

Table 13 – Number and types of UK cases and top industries indicated for all types

Type	# of cases	Industry recorded	# of cases
Labour	40	Commercial sex	24
Sexual	24	Criminal	17
Domestic	8	Domestic	11
Criminal	15	Care	5
Various	3	Hospitality	3
Unknown	13	Care sector	5
Other	1		

Proximity of caller

It is always important to understand the proximity of any caller to a situation they are reporting to the Helpline. This is to understand the whether the situation has been corroborated in any way and can often support the Helpline

Advisors when making referrals to law enforcement agencies and safeguarding teams. For the Helpline, consistently high numbers of victim self-reports have been recorded in previous years. 2022 is no exception with **641**, a rise of **63%** on 2021 figures.

Table 14 – Proximity of caller to situation in all modern slavery case types

	2021	2022	% increase 2021 to 2022
Unknown	48	132	175%
Victim self-report	394	641	63%
Indirect contact with PV	99	179	81%
Observation of suspicious activity	267	588	120%
Direct contact with PV	718	1048	46%
Total	**1526**	**2588**	**70%**

Interpreter calls

The importance of interpreter calls, allowing potential victims and those concerned for others to speak to a Helpline advisor in their own language, cannot be underestimated. Many individuals contact the Helpline because they know they can access professional interpreters who can speak on their behalf as part of a three-way conversation. Having such services to hand ensures the Helpline can ask the right questions and glean important information about a situation or experience, without misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

In 2022, the Helpline connected callers with interpreters in **1,346** calls using professional interpreters through Clearvoice, an interpreting service operated by Migrant Help. This is an increase of **17%** from 2021 when the Helpline made **1,117** interpreter calls.

A total of **41** different languages were used in these calls. The most prevalent language used was Arabic. This was also the most prevalent language used in 2021, although the number of calls has decreased slightly from **272** to **230**. Other notable trends include the decline in calls from Vietnamese speakers from **128** calls in 2021 to **32** calls in 2022, a decline of **75%**. In contrast the number of Albanian calls increased from **80** in 2021 to **145** in 2022, a rise of **81%**, and Russian calls from **14** to **38** an increase of **171%**. Ukrainian translation was used in **19** calls but was not used at all in 2021. This, together with the rise in Russian language calls, may be as a consequence of the Ukrainian conflict. **Table 15** provides a breakdown of the top 20 languages most used by the Helpline in translation calls.

In addition, calls using interpreters were conducted in a

further **21** languages. They were Bengali **(12)**, Spanish **(12)**, Bulgarian **(10)**, Georgian **(9)**, Hungarian **(9)**, Pashto **(8)**, Sudanese Arabic **(7)**, French **(6)**, Lingala **(6)**, Sinhalese **(5)**, Pidgin English (Nigerian) **(4)**, Czech **(3)**, Italian **(3)**, Oromo **(3)**, Kurdish Bahdini **(2)**, Tigre **(2)**, Turkish **(2)**, Chinese Cantonese **(1)**, Hausa **(1)**, Tagalog **(1)**, Telegu **(1)**.

As calls using interpreters are often complex, expensive and generally take more time, the Helpline monitors the number of interpreter calls and their length to understand the impact on staffing and financial resource.
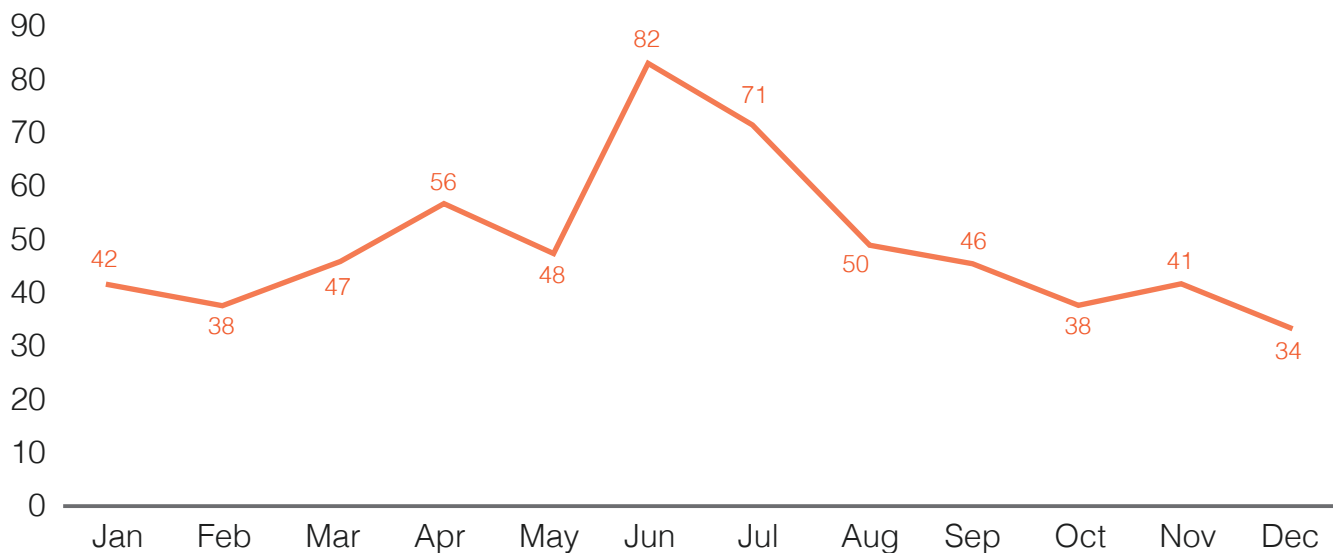
On average the time spent per month on interpreting calls across 2022 was **49 hours and 41 minutes**. June recorded the highest number of hours and minutes racking up just over **82 hours** of interpreter call time. This rise in number or length of interpreter calls may coincide with an increase in agricultural workers during the summer months, the most likely time for car wash reports to be received, or when significant awareness raising campaigns are being held.

Table 15 – Top 20 most prevalent languages used in Helpline interpreter calls

Language	# of calls
Arabic	230
Farsi	152
Albanian	145
Romanian	107
Tigrinya	97
Chinese Mandarin	80
Kurdish Sorani	62
Somali	47
Lithuanian	39
Russian	38
Punjabi	37
Amharic	32
Polish	32
Vietnamese	32
Portuguese	21
Urdu	20
Ukrainian	19
Gujarati	17
Hindi	17
Slovak	15

The average call length for individual interpreter calls is **23.8 minutes**. This is up slightly from the **21-minute** average call time recorded in 2021. **Chart 9** provides a monthly breakdown of average call lengths across the year, with the longest average call times in June and November. Although longer average call times have been recorded in June and November this may be as a result of a few complex calls impacting the average call length in those months.

Chart 8 – Breakdown of interpreter call time (in hours) by month

A line chart showing monthly interpreter call time in hours:
- Jan: 42
- Feb: 38
- Mar: 47
- Apr: 56
- May: 48
- Jun: 82
- Jul: 71
- Aug: 50
- Sep: 46
- Oct: 38
- Nov: 41
- Dec: 34

Chart 9 – Average interpreter call length (in minutes) by month

A line chart showing average interpreter call length in minutes:
- Jan: 26
- Feb: 23
- Mar: 23
- Apr: 25
- May: 25
- Jun: 28
- Jul: 23
- Aug: 22
- Sep: 23
- Oct: 21
- Nov: 28
- Dec: 19
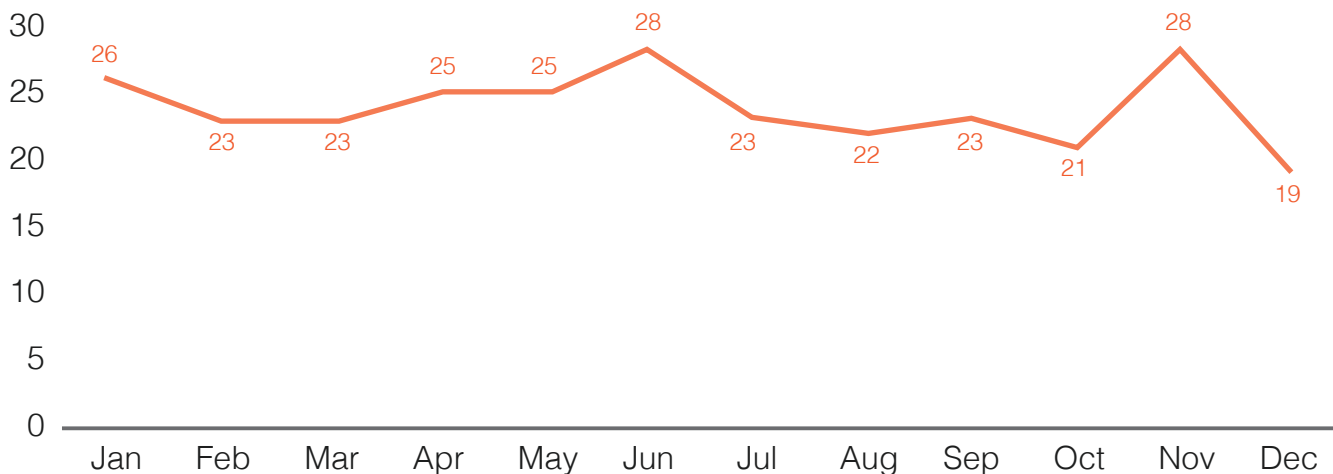
41 different languages used on interpreter calls

International calls and cases

2022 saw a significant rise in the total number of international cases raised through the Helpline, with **573** cases raised compared to **340** in 2021, a rise of **69%**. Contacts to the Helpline come from all over the world and the Helpline provides information, advice and guidance to organisations and individuals regardless of where they are situated. The Helpline builds connections with a range of organisations in home countries to ensure vulnerable people can access the support they need if they are intending to return home. **Table 16** provides a breakdown and comparison of international cases from 2021 to 2022.

Table 16 – Comparison of international case types 2021-2022

Case type	# cases 2021	# cases 2022
Modern slavery	323	193
Labour abuse	10	-
Non-modern slavery	229	115
Genera info	5	6
Non-substantive	6	26
Total	573	340

International cases by exploitation type

Most cases indicating modern slavery situations abroad relate to labour exploitation with **166** cases indicated. This is up from **111** cases in 2021 and is an increase of **50%**. Likewise, situations of sexual exploitation rose from **36** in

2021 to **58** in 2022, an increase of **61%**. In fact, all case types have increased in relation to international cases, including domestic servitude rising from **16** to **28**, a rise of **75%** and criminal exploitation which rose by a single case from **10** cases to **11**.

Table 17 – Breakdown of international modern slavery case types

Modern slavery type	2021	2022	% increase
Labour	111	166	50%
Sexual	36	58	61%
Unknown	10	31	210%
Domestic servitude	16	28	75%
Various	10	27	170%
Criminal	10	11	10%
Other	0	2	-
Total	**193**	**323**	

Location of exploitation in international cases

In total, modern slavery cases were raised in **74** different countries. **Table 18** provides a breakdown of the top ten countries where exploitation was indicated. By far the most prevalent country is Libya, with **95** cases indicating situations of modern slavery in, or from that country. Albania still features prominently with **21** cases raised in 2022, down slightly from the **24** cases in 2021. Other notable additions to the list include Italy **(11)** and Sudan **(10)** who both appear in the top ten countries for 2022 but were not in the top ten the previous year. **Table 18** provides a comparison of countries between 2021 and 2022.

The remaining countries where cases of modern slavery were indicated are: Belgium **(8)**, India **(8)**, Oman **(8)**, Russia **(8)**, UAE **(8)**, Iraq **(7)**, Ethiopia **(6)**, Nigeria **(6)**, Egypt **(4)**, South Africa **(4)**, 3 cases each from Algeria, Colombia, Germany, Myanmar, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Tanzania, Ukraine, Vietnam, **2** cases each from Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Georgia, Ghana, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Thailand, Uganda, and one case each Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Cambodia, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Zimbabwe. Although the Helpline continues to receive calls and contacts from across the globe, in 2022 the number of international contacts changed significantly, except for the USA. In 2021 the Helpline received **48** calls from a contact purporting to be from the USA and **41** in 2022 a decline of **15%**. India was only fifth most prevalent with **5** contacts in 2022, having been second most prevalent in 2021 with **24** contacts. This is a decrease of **79%**. Colombia was the second most prevalent

Table 18 – Comparison of top 10 countries indicating situations of modern slavery 2021-2022

Country	# cases 2022	Country	# cases 2021
Libya	95	Libya	54
Albania	21	Russia	24
France	20	Albania	24
Greece	20	China	17
Turkey	17	France	14
USA	12	Germany	9
Italy	11	Vietnam	8
Saudi Arabia	10	Turkey	6
Sudan	10	Belgium	6
Iran	9	Greece	4

international country location with **9** contacts up from the one contact in 2021. Six of the most prevalent locations in 2022 were not present in the top ten locations for 2021. This is a decrease of **380%**. **Table 19** provides the locations and prevalence of contacts for 2022 compared to those received in 2021.

Table 19 – Most prevalent location of contacts outside the UK

Country	# International contacts 2022	Country	# International contacts 2021
USA	41	USA	48
Colombia	9	India	24
Ireland	6	Pakistan	15
Nigeria	6	Bangladesh	6
India	5	France	5
Canada	3	Spain	4
Oman	3	Romania	4
Pakistan	3	Canada	4
Poland	3	Philippines	3
Russia	3	Bulgaria	3
South Africa	3	Australia	3
Spain	3	Nigeria	2
UAE	3	N. Zealand	2

Two contacts were received from each of the following countries: Brazil, Egypt, France, Germany, Iran, Netherlands, Switzerland, and Turkey. One call was also received from each of the following countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malawi, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Referrals and signposts

Throughout 2022 the Helpline made in total **6,180** signposts and **2,207** referrals to a range of different statutory agencies and support organisations ensuring potential victims and professionals can access the additional help and support they need. This is a significant rise of **52%** on referrals made in 2021. Referrals are made by the Helpline to first responder agencies, local support NGOs providing shelter or advice, or organisations providing wider housing support. In many situations, referrals will be made to local and national law enforcement agencies to raise awareness of reported incidents or to seek justice, or to local authorities in relation to safeguarding. **Table 20** provides an overview of the most prevalent type of referrals by case type and agency or organisation.

Table 20 – Referrals by case type

Referrals to	Modern slavery	Labour abuse	Non-MS	Total
Law enforcement	1303	34	167	1504
Government (incl UKVI and HMRC)	242	130	5	377
GLAA	27	240	8	275
Local authority	26	1	9	36
NGOs/ IGOs	15	0	0	15
Total	**1613**	**405**	**189**	**2207**

52% Increase in referrals

Table 21 provides a further breakdown of the individual agencies and organisations the Helpline has made referrals to in 2022. In the case of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and HMRC the number of referrals has increased significantly. Referrals to the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse authority (GLAA) have also risen. In 2021, the Helpline made **150** referrals to the MPS. This has increased to **277** referrals in 2022, a rise of **85%**. HMRC referrals have increased significantly from **99** to **204**, a rise of **106%**, whilst GLAA referrals have also increased by **10%**, from **250** to **275**.

Signposts are important in providing information to individuals and organisations who may need to access alternative help and support. For those classed as modern slavery by the Helpline this may include information about local authority housing teams, local safeguarding teams, legal support or health-related advice and information. In cases classed as modern slavery such as domestic abuse or child neglect, more specialised organisations will be sought by the Helpline to give the caller the specific support they need. **Table 22** provides a breakdown of the number of signposts made in 2022 by case type.

Table 21 – Top referral agencies and organisations

Organisation/agency	Labour abuse	MS	Non-MS	Total # of referrals
Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)	5	234	38	277
GLAA (Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority)	240	27	8	275
HMRC	130	70	4	204
UK Visas & Immigration (UKVI)	0	169	0	169
West Midlands Police	1	84	8	93
NCA - National Crime agency	1	60	15	76
Police Scotland	5	62	4	71
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)	1	62	3	66
Thames Valley Police	0	57	6	63
West Yorkshire Police	1	53	8	62
Avon and Somerset Constabulary	1	33	3	37
Kent Police	1	29	4	34
Essex Police	1	27	4	32
Sussex Police	0	29	2	31

Table 22 – Number of signposts by case type

Case type	# of signposts
Modern slavery	2995
Labour abuse	451
Non-MS	2458
General info	58
Other	218
Total	**6180**

Non-modern slavery and general information cases

Aside from modern slavery and labour abuse cases the Helpline receives calls and contacts seeking general information, or to report high risk and related crimes. The Helpline will always seek to provide the necessary advice or guidance to a caller, regardless of their need. In situations related to high risk and related crimes, the Helpline will establish the facts so that onward referrals or signposts can be made to support the individual. These could be to local support organisations or to national charities providing advice and guidance. In 2022, the Helpline saw a huge increase in cases classed as non-modern slavery rising from **1,690** in 2021 to **2,710** in 2022, an increase of more than **60%**. This is not including labour abuse cases which, from

2022, are being reported separately. Ongoing concerns raised with the Helpline include safeguarding concerns (including mental health concerns) **(457)**, issues related to commercial sex situations **(164)**, and asylum/immigration issues **(160)**. **Table 23** provides a breakdown of the high risk and related crime types highlighted in contacts to the Helpline in 2022.

Table 23 – High risk and related crimes

High risk and related crimes	# occurrences
Other	898
No crime identified	668
Safeguarding concerns (ie welfare, mental health)	457
Commercial sex - non-trafficking	164
Asylum/ immigration questions	160
Domestic abuse	141
Sexual abuse/assault	95
Child abuse/neglect	75
Violence	70
Drug crime	68
Homeless/housing issue	67
Begging	51
Benefits fraud/identity theft	41
Stalking	35
Smuggling	31
Runaway/homeless	28
Forced marriage	19
Runaway/Missing persons	19
Pornography	9
FGM	2
Total	**3098**

The Helpline raised a total of **185** general information cases in 2022. Many cases classed as general will be seeking information about what modern slavery is or the availability of training sessions. **Table 24** provides a breakdown of the cases classed as general information.

How a contact found out about the Helpline

It is always important to know how a person found out about the Helpline. This information can provide an understanding of what prompted or encouraged them to call. Additionally, knowing such information can help Unseen in understanding what channels can be best utilised to promote the Helpline. In 2022, the most common way callers said they found out about the Helpline was through the Helpline website with **39%** indicating this channel (when removing those who did not offer any information). The wider internet and other NGOs were also prevalent channels each indicating around **10%** of contacts mentioning these channels. The Helpline is always keen to ensure frontline professionals know and understand the role of the Helpline and how it can help their patients and customers.

In the case of **989** points of contact information about how they found out about the Helpline was not offered. **Table 25** provides a full breakdown.

Table 24 – Breakdown of cases classified as general information

Gen Info Needed	# of cases
General MS questions	66
Other	53
Materials	26
Business seeking advice (TISC, Sec 54 Q)	25
jobs/volunteer	10
Training	10
Media	4
Stats request	1

Table 25 – Breakdown of how callers found out about the Helpline

How the POC found out about the helpline	POC #	%	% without 'Not Offered'
modernslaveryhelpline.org	819	27%	39%
Other NGO	217	7%	10%
Internet	206	7%	10%
Colleague/friend	184	6%	9%
Police	98	3%	5%
Local authority	87	3%	4%
Legal professional/solicitor	79	3%	4%
Government	76	2%	4%
NHS/medical professional	76	2%	4%
External app	67	2%	3%
Prior knowledge	58	2%	3%
Unseen	58	2%	3%
Family member	27	1%	1%
Leaflet/pamphlet	15	0%	1%
Training	13	0%	1%
TV	9	0%	0%
Billboard	3	0%	0%
Can't remember	2	0%	0%
Newspaper	2	0%	0%
Phonebook	2	0%	0%
Social media	2	0%	0%
Potential victim	1	0%	0%
Not offered	989	32%	
Total	**3090**		

chapter 3: potential victim and exploiter demographics

Assessing the demographics of potential victims and exploiters indicated to the Helpline can help in understanding how and why individuals get caught up in exploitation in the first place. In 2022, 6,516 potential victims were indicated in 2,588 cases of modern slavery. A total of 4,231 potential exploiters were indicated in these situations.

CASE STUDY

Rania*, an asylum seeker, called the Helpline after being signposted by her solicitor. Rania had experienced sexual abuse as a child and been forced into marriage at a young age. She then experienced domestic abuse from her husband, leading her to flee Sudan to Libya. When Rania arrived in Libya, she was abducted by a group of men who asked for a ransom. As she did not have the money they had asked for, the men physically abused and tortured Rania.

Rania was moved to another town, along with seven other women, where they were forced to labour on a farm, carry out domestic work and have sex with their captors. Rania and the other women worked from morning 'until night without breaks for no money'. They were monitored whilst they worked, by men with guns, and were beaten if they tried to escape. At night Rania and the other women ate bread and water and slept in a hut together.

After several months, Rania's captors sold her to a second group of exploiters who took her to a camp, where she was forced to work on a farm tending the land. Again, she was strictly monitored and subjected to physical abuse. Rania was able to leave the situation when her family finally provided ransom money.

The Helpline, with Rania's consent, referred her case to UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI), requesting they act as a First Responder, to help her access government funded support through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). The Helpline was delighted to learn that Rania had received a positive decision on her referral to the NRM, giving her access to the range of support she needed to help recover and rebuild her life.

*Name has been changed to protect identity.

Potential victims

The total number of potential victims indicated in situations deemed to be modern slavery by the Helpline, in 2022, was **6,516**. This is a **116%** increase on the **3,019** indicated in reports in 2021 and is the highest number of potential victims indicated in any one year since Helpline operations began. The largest number of potential victims indicated in any one month was in December 2022 with **895** potential victims, a rise of **101%** from the same month the preceding year. However, with a **220%** increase, June indicated the biggest jump from the previous year rising from **222** in 2021 to **710** in 2022.

As in previous years, the majority of potential victims indicated in situations reported to the Helpline are adults, making up just under **90%** of all potential victims, where the adult/minor status is known. In **3,300** instances the adult/minor status has been recorded as unknown.

Chart 11 provides a breakdown of the age brackets of potential victims indicated to the Helpline in all modern slavery-related cases.

Overwhelmingly most potential victims fall into the 20-29 age category, with 30–39 year-olds the second most prevalent age bracket. This is to be expected given the significant prevalence of labour exploitation and is in line with what the Helpline has seen in previous years.

Table 26 provides a further breakdown of age brackets by exploitation type. It is interesting to see the breakdown for the number of minors and how they are distributed across the exploitation types as, anecdotally, many minors are perceived to be in situations of sexual or criminal exploitation.
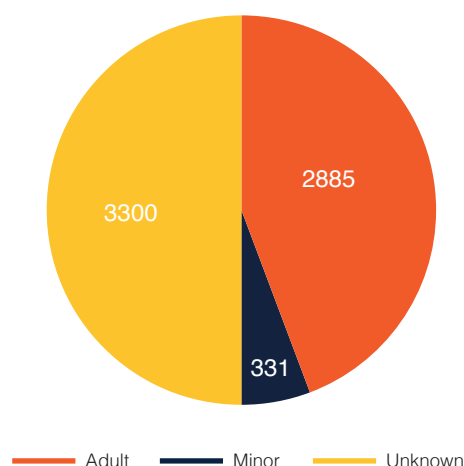
According to 2022 Helpline data, the most prevalent exploitation type for minors is labour exploitation, with **12** potential victims being indicated in labour exploitation under the age of 12.

Of the **6,516** potential victims indicated, **1,922** were recorded as female and **1,953** were recorded as male. Two potential victims were indicated as transgender female, one indicated as transgender male, with no gender non-confirming victims
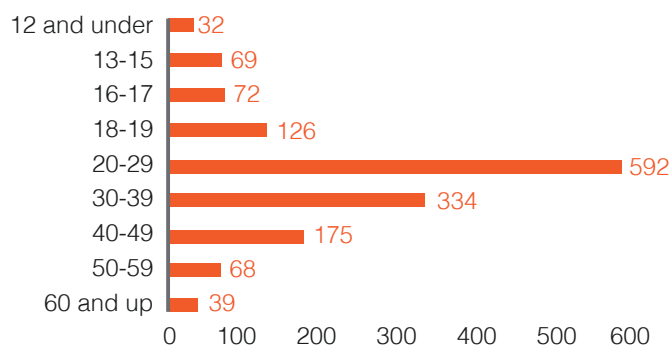
Chart 10 – Breakdown of adults and minors indicated in situations of modern slavery

Adult 2885 · Minor 331 · Unknown 3300

Chart 11 – Breakdown of age brackets for potential victims indicated

Age bracket	Value
12 and under	32
13-15	69
16-17	72
18-19	126
20-29	592
30-39	334
40-49	175
50-59	68
60 and up	39

indicated. In the case of **2,638** individuals the gender was recorded as unknown. This may be where several potential victims are indicated in a situation and the caller cannot provide definitive information on the gender of each victim. It may also be where a professional is seeking help and support for an individual but does not disclose the gender to the Helpline Advisor.

Table 27 provides a breakdown of potential victim demographics by exploitation type. This highlights the

Table 26 – Breakdown of age brackets by exploitation type

Exploitation Type	Under 12	13-15	16-17	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & up	Unknown	Total
Sexual	7	14	10	17	107	54	22	9	1	593	834
Labour	12	26	31	67	325	188	96	36	19	3082	3882
Criminal	1	15	12	11	63	29	19	8	4	155	317
Domestic Servitude	1	5	1	2	22	21	14	4	4	68	142
Other	0	0	1	2	9	4	4	2	4	39	65
Various	7	2	4	2	28	24	17	8	6	425	523
Unknown	4	7	13	24	41	13	2	1	1	647	753
Total	**32**	**69**	**72**	**125**	**595**	**333**	**174**	**68**	**39**	**5009**	**6516**

differences in exploitation types depending on gender with the majority of females (including two transgender females) indicated in sexual exploitation (making up **37%**) and the majority of males indicated in labour exploitation situations **(68%)**. Females are most prevalent in domestic servitude **(73%)** whilst males are more prevalent in criminal exploitation situations **(57%)**.

Potential victim nationalities

The number of nationalities indicated by the Helpline each year highlights the breadth and diversity of modern slavery. In 2022, the Helpline indicated more than **99** different potential victim nationalities. This is at least **23** more nationalities recorded than in 2021, and the most nationalities indicated for any year since the Helpline commenced operations in 2016. For the sixth year running, Romania continues to be the most prevalent nationality indicated with **288** potential victims. India is indicated as the second most prevalent nationality up from 6th most prevalent in 2021, with the number of potential victims rising from **41** to **261**, a significant increase of **536%**. **Table 28** provides a breakdown and comparison of the top twenty nationalities for 2020-2022.

Alongside the increase in potential victims indicated as Indian nationals, there has also been a significant increase in potential victims from Sri Lanka, Thailand and Zimbabwe. Sri Lanka did not feature in the top 20 nationalities in 2021 yet is the fourth most prevalent nationality in 2022 with **126** potential victims. In relation to potential victims from the UK, the UK features as the seventh most prevalent nationality, however, this doesn't take account of those indicated as from a specific UK country. When compiling figures across the UK (including UK, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) the total number of potential victims stands at **103** (Scotland **3**, Wales **1**, Northern Ireland **0**).
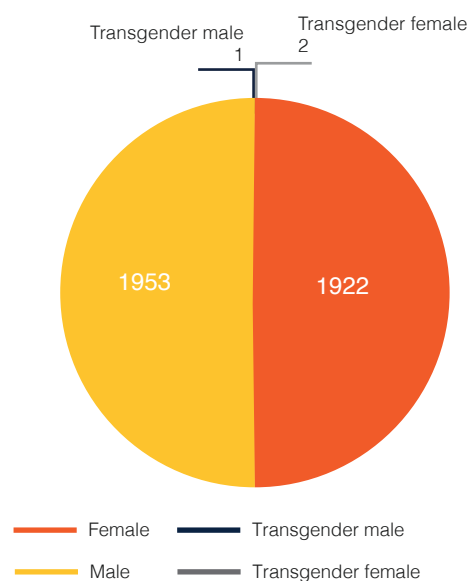
Type of exploitation by potential victim

As would be expected with the number of cases, the greatest proportion of potential victims indicated to the Helpline relate to situations of labour exploitation. Not only is labour exploitation the most prevalent type of exploitation comprising **40%** of all modern slavery cases in 2022, it also has the most

Table 28 – Most prevalent potential victim nationalities

2020		2021		2022	
Romania	398	Romania	241	Romania	288
China	127	Vietnam	150	India	261
Albania	103	China	82	Vietnam	144
England	84	Albania	62	Sri Lanka	126
Vietnam	53	Sudan	50	Albania	110
Poland	52	India	41	China	106
Afghanistan	35	Poland	34	United Kingdom*	63
Bulgaria	35	England	29	Thailand	57
India	33	Brazil	25	Nigeria	56
Nigeria	33	Pakistan	22	Pakistan	54
Bangladesh	31	Bulgaria	20	Ukraine	54
Hungary	22	Philippines	19	Zimbabwe	51
Philippines	21	Argentina	16	Sudan	49
Ghana	20	Nigeria	15	Nepal	45
Taiwan	19	Lithuania	13	Poland	43
Pakistan	18	Hungary	12	Brazil	40
Slovakia	16	Thailand	9	Philippines	40
Brazil	14	Slovakia	9	Bulgaria	37
Lithuania	14	Bangladesh	9	England	36
Sudan	12	Iran	8	Iran	32

*Where United Kingdom was reported, but the specific country was not provided

Chart 12 – Gender of potential victims

Transgender male 1
Transgender female 2
Female 1922
Male 1953

Legend: Female, Male, Transgender male, Transgender female

Table 27 – Potential victim demographics by exploitation type

Exploitation type	Female	Male	Trans female	Trans male	Gender NC	Unknown	Total
Sexual	713	20	2	1	0	98	834
Labour	588	1323	0	0	0	1971	3882
Criminal	91	182	0	0	0	44	317
Domestic servitude	104	26	0	0	0	12	142
Other	20	30	0	0	0	15	65
Various	214	84	0	0	0	225	523
Unknown	192	288	0	0	0	273	753
Total	**1922**	**1953**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**2638**	**6516**

victims indicated per case, at **3.7** victims. This is compared to **1.7** victims per case for sexual exploitation situations, **1.4** potential victims for criminal exploitation and **1.2** potential victims per case for domestic servitude.

In **591** situations relating to **753** potential victims indicated to the Helpline, the type of modern slavery was not recorded. This could be due to the caller or contact not divulging the situation fully. This often occurs when frontline professionals are seeking advice but do not fully disclose the situation or the demographics of the individual concerned, to ensure confidentiality. **Chart 13** provides a full breakdown of the number of potential victims by exploitation type.

The classification 'other' includes one organ harvesting case and **40** cases related to financial exploitation, relating to **65** potential victims. Financial exploitation involves situations where individuals are exploited in a way that directly targets their finances rather than their labour. For example, several Helpline situations involve individuals working legitimately for a company, but their bank account has been taken over by an exploiter and any wages or monies paid into the account are taken by the exploiter.

Chart 13 – Number of potential victims by modern slavery type

Unknown
753

Sexual exploitation
834

Various
523

Other
65

Criminal
exploitation
317

Domestic
servitude
142

Labour
exploitation
3882
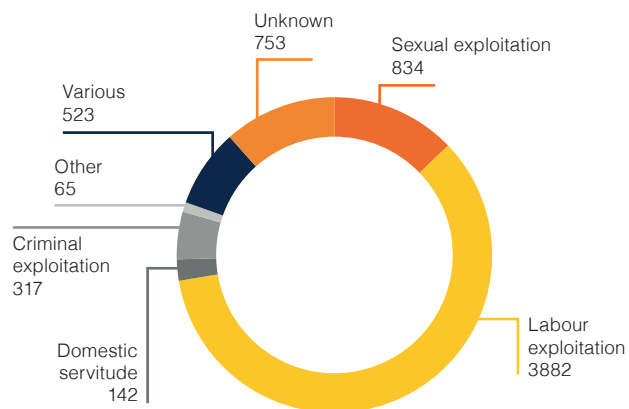
Potential exploiters

Much of the information pertaining to potential exploiters is unknown. Often, callers to the Helpline may be unsure of the details related to potential exploiters and so, in many circumstances, the Helpline will record much of the information as unknown, to avoid assumptions or inadvertently inflating figures.

In most modern slavery cases, the gender of potential exploiters, where the gender is known, is indicated as male **(79%)**. The remaining potential exploiters are recorded as female with no transgender or non-confirming individuals referenced. In a total of **2,277** instances the gender of potential exploiters is recorded as unknown. This is likely due to the caller being unable to confidently state how many males and females are involved in a situation. Again, in these instances, the Helpline will record unknown, to avoid inflating or conflating figures.

According to data from the Helpline most potential exploiters

Table 29 – Number of adult and minor potential exploiters indicated

Adult/Minor	# PEs	%
Adult	1377	33%
Minor	7	0%
Unknown	2847	67%
Total	4231	100%

Chart 14 – Age of potential exploiters indicated through the Helpline

16-17
5

18-19
4

60 and up
46

20-29
56

50-59
44

40-49
98

30-39
93
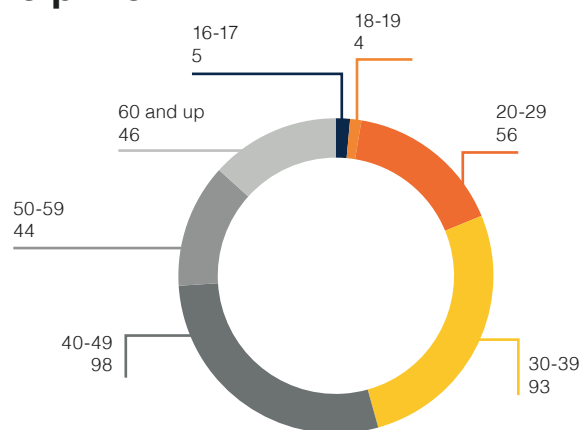
reported to the Helpline are indicated as adults with only **7** potential exploiters indicated as minors. This is not unusual and is in line with what the Helpline has seen in previous years. In **67%** of cases the adult/minor status is recorded as unknown.

The age of potential exploiters indicated in modern slavery situations is very interesting. Again, a wide range of individuals from **16-17 years old** to beyond **60 years of age** have been indicated as potential exploiters in calls and contacts made to the Helpline. This highlights the fact that there is no typical demographic when considering potential exploiters. The most prevalent age ranges for potential exploiters are the **30-39** and **40-49 age ranges**, with **93** and **98** potential exploiters respectively.

Interestingly, the most prevalent potential exploiter nationality indicated in 2022 is Libyan **(86)**, although this does not feature in the top ten nationalities for potential victims. Although it was the third most prevalent potential exploiter nationality in 2021 with **58**, the rise in prevalence of those indicated with a Libyan nationality has gone up by **67%**. However, when including potential exploiters indicated as UK national and those indicated as English nationals there is a total of **56** potential exploiters making the UK the fourth most prevalent. In previous years, if a contact indicated UK as a nationality, this would be recorded as unknown. The Helpline data model has been amended to ensure that UK nationals identity can be captured more accurately, even when the specific nationality or UK country of birth/residence is unknown.

Table 30 – Top ten potential exploiter nationalities

Nationality	# of potential exploiters 2021	Nationality	# of potential exploiters 2022
Libya	86	China	79
Albania	68	Romania	58
Romania	65	Libya	58
China	42	Vietnam	46
Vietnam	39	England	31
UK	35	Albania	22
India	24	Pakistan	21
England	21	Poland	15
Ireland	21	Ireland	10
Pakistan	20	Russia	9

Most prevalent potential exploiter nationalities by UK country

A total of **57** different nationalities were recorded by the Helpline relating to potential exploiters indicated in situations of modern slavery in England. As with overall Helpline numbers, Romania is the most prevalent nationality of potential exploiters indicated in situations reported to have occurred in England **(52)**. Albanian nationals **(39)** and UK nationals **(35)** also continue to feature prominently.

Table 31 – Breakdown of potential exploiter nationalities in England

Position	Nationality	# of cases
1	Romania	52
2	Albania	39
3	UK	35
4	China	30
5	Vietnam	28
6	Pakistan	20
7	England	19
8	India	19
9	Ireland	14
10	Nigeria	13

In line with the overall figures, Scotland cases indicated Romania **(5)** as the most prevalent nationality for potential exploiters reported to be involved in situations arising in Scotland. Saudi Arabia was the second most prevalent with **4** potential exploiters.

For Wales, the most prevalent exploiter nationality indicated is Albania, however this is relevant in only **4** instances. Ireland was recorded in three instances and Romania in two.

Northern Ireland had **26** potential exploiters indicated but in all cases the nationality was recorded as unknown. However, in line with new data model changes for 2022,

the Helpline is now recording separately those instances where the caller or contact has stated that exploitation has occurred in the UK but cannot with any certainty say in which UK country. **Table 34** provides a breakdown where this is the case.

Table 32 – Breakdown of potential exploiter nationalities in Scotland

Position	Nationality	# of cases
1	Romania	5
2	Saudi Arabia	4
3	Ireland	3
4	Albania	2
5	England	2
6	India	2
7	Poland	2

Table 33 – Breakdown of potential exploiter nationalities in Wales

Position	Nationality	# of cases
1	Albania	4
2	Ireland	3
3	Romania	2
4	Wales	1
5	Kyrgyzstan	1

Table 34 – Breakdown of potential exploiter nationalities in UK*

Position	Nationality	# of cases
1	Albania	8
2	China	8
3	Vietnam	6
4	Romania	1
5	Ghana	1

*Where the location of exploitation was reportedly the UK, but the specific country was not specified

Recruitment tactics

Several different tactics may be used to recruit potential victims into situations of modern slavery and exploitation. In many cases, more than one recruitment tactic will be deployed, and tactics may differ depending on the situation and type of exploitation intended. The most prevalent recruitment tactic indicated to the Helpline is the use of a job offer or advertisement **(457)**. This is often the case when an exploiter is promising a job that can seem very attractive but is a bogus offer or a very different job from the one promised. False promises or statements **(243)** and smuggling/ransom **(208)** also feature prominently. **Chart 15** provides a breakdown of the recruitment tactics indicated in situations reported to the Helpline in 2022.

Chart 15 – Prevalence of recruitment tactics indicated across all modern slavery situations

Recruitment tactic	Value
International marriage broker (IMB)	3
Posing as a benefactor	49
Grooming	53
Other	83
Friend	83
Coercion (threats, blackmail)	88
Offer of accommodation	115
Intimate partner/marriage proposal	122
Abduction	176
Familial	194
Smuggling, ransom	208
False promises or statements	243
Job offer/advertisement	457
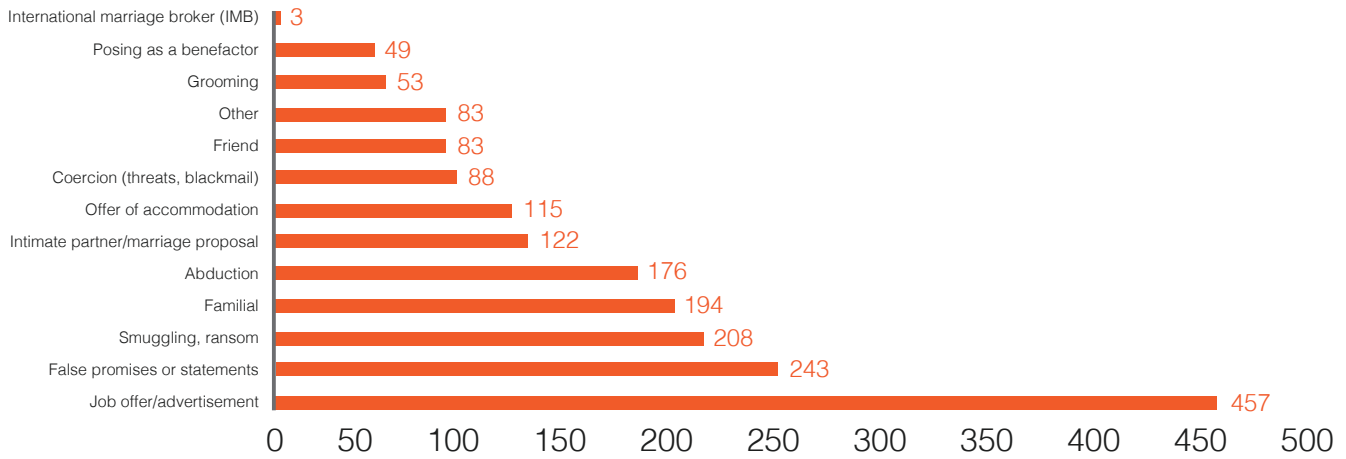
Potential exploiters will use a range of methods of control to ensure a person in a situation of modern slavery is unwilling or unable to leave. The two most prevalent methods of control indicated across all modern slavery cases in 2022 are confinement or restricted movement **(1,670, 14.7%)** and financial control **(1,610, 14.1%)**. Tied accommodation also features significantly with this being indicated in relation to **1,355** potential exploiters, and being a method of control related to **11.9%** of all potential exploiters.

The indicated methods of control vary significantly from those reported in 2021, where physical abuse was the most prevalent, and having been reported in the case of **772** potential exploiters. Financial control was indicated in the case of **735** exploiters and in the case of confinement or restricted movement, **698** exploiters. This is an increase of **119%** and **139%** respectively on these control methods.

Table 35 – Methods of control used by potential exploiters

Method of control	#PEs
Confinement / restricted movement	1,670
Financial control	1,610
Tied accommodation	1,355
Physical abuse	923
Monitoring	913
Sexual abuse	862
Emotional abuse / verbal manipulation	814
Threat to harm subject, family or other	678
Isolation	481
Withheld/destroyed documents	349
Threat to report to police / immigration	187
Induced substance abuse	179
Threat - other	150
Cultural/familial/religious pressure	85
Other	77
Threat to abandon / make homeless	65
Threat to expose or shame	43
Unknown	946
Total	**11,387**

chapter 4: sexual exploitation

For the third year running, the Helpline has seen an increase in the number of reports of sexual exploitation, from 289 in 2021 to 479 in 2022, a significant increase of 66%. This is in line with increasing overall cases of modern slavery. This sizeable increase in sexual exploitation cases has led to 50% more potential victims in 2022. Instances of sexual exploitation make up 19% of all modern slavery cases recorded by the Helpline.

CASE STUDY

Liz* contacted the Helpline due to concerns for her sister, Jess*, who had gone missing several days ago. Jess was a vulnerable adult with mental health issues who was known to social services. Prior to going missing she had been coming home with unexplained bruises and burns on her body.

Jess had disclosed to her sister that she had been spending time with a group of men, who had told her they would provide her with unlimited drugs if she went with them in their car and talked to them. Liz believed that the men had introduced Jess to drugs, which she had become dependent upon.

Since her disappearance, Jess had made contact with a family member. During the phone call, one of the men was overheard telling Jess she could not go home. Liz feared that Jess was being sexually exploited by the men.

The Helpline referred the case to the police and the local authority. As a result, Jess was located and safely extracted by the police from the situation, confirming that she had been supplied with hard drugs and trafficked for sex. Liz subsequently called the Helpline to say thank you and to express her gratitude for the Helpline's intervention which she said had been instrumental in getting Jess back home with her family.

*Name has been changed to protect identity.

Introduction

For the third consecutive year, reports into the Helpline relating to sexual exploitation have increased. **479** cases of sexual exploitation were indicated to the Helpline in 2022, more than double what was indicated in 2019 **(219)** and **66%** higher than in 2021 **(289)**. The significant rise in sexual exploitation cases since the previous year aligns with the **70%** increase in modern slavery cases indicated overall. The Helpline classifies sexual exploitation cases in accordance with the specific offences outlined in the Modern Slavery Act, which are:

- Human trafficking for sex – commercial sex
- Slavery/servitude – sexual slavery
- Forced labour – forced prostitution

Table 36 – Number of sexual exploitation (SE) cases and potential victims (PVs)

Type of sexual exploitation	# of cases	% of SE cases	# of PVs	% of SE PVs	# of contacts*
HT Sex - commercial	236	49%	458	55%	436
Sexual slavery/servitude	23	5%	31	4%	59
Forced prostitution	220	46%	345	41%	306
Total	479	100%	834	100%	801

*Total number of incoming calls, webforms, apps and emails received

While there was a small increase in contacts relating to sexual exploitation **(8%)**, it was not proportional to the sizeable **66%** rise in cases and **50%** rise in potential victims indicated. A contributing factor is that the Helpline's webform was hosted on an Adult Services Website, providing a channel for its users to report concerns in relation to sex workers, resulting in **55%** more webforms than the previous year. These contacts highlighted situations of sexual exploitation but they are often submitted anonymously, and therefore did not result in additional contacts.

Cases by month

The number of sexual exploitation cases being indicated have remained fairly consistent throughout 2022, averaging **40** cases per month, with a low of **34** in August and a high of **49** in May. A breakdown by month, of Helpline cases raised in 2022, is shown in **Chart 16**.

Caller type and proximity

A variety of individuals contact the Helpline to report concerns around sexual exploitation. Although fewer than in 2021, the most prevalent caller type continued to be community members **(19%, 101)**. Notably, the number of sex buyers reporting exploitation has more than doubled **(19%, 101)** equalling as community members. Instances of potential victims self-reporting have gone up **(16%, 87)**, but have been overtaken, in 2022, by sex buyers and unknown points of contact. Reports from unknown points of contact have more than tripled **(18%, 96)**, likely due to promotion of the Helpline on Adult Services Websites. There continued to be several reports from professionals including anti-trafficking NGOs **(3%, 19)**, local authorities **(3%, 18)**, medical professionals **(3%, 17)** and police **(3%, 16)**. We also saw a rise in contacts from friends **(3%, 17)** and family members **(2%, 11)** of potential victims.

Chart 16 – Sexual exploitation cases opened by month
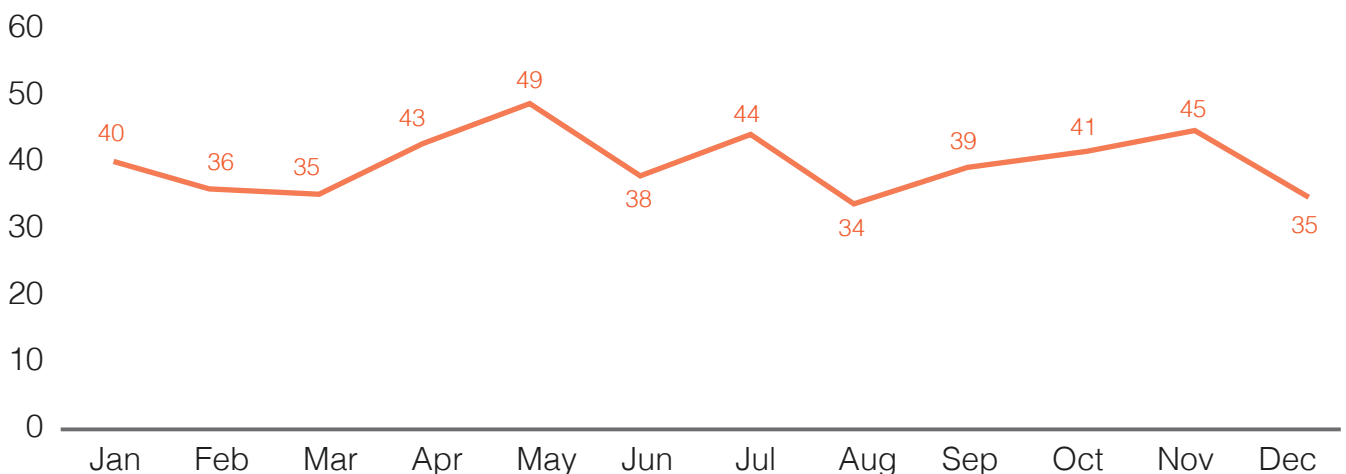
Table 37 – Breakdown of sexual exploitation cases by caller proximity

Caller proximity	# SE cases	% SE cases
Direct contact with potential victim	189	39%
Observation of suspicious activity	129	27%
Potential victim self-referral	89	19%
Indirect contact with potential victim	35	7%
Unknown	37	8%
Total	**479**	**100%**

Looking at the proximity of callers to the situations they reported, **39% of cases (189)** stemmed from an individual in direct contact with a potential victim, and another **19% of cases (89)** originated from a potential victim self-reporting. This is important because it means that in more than **50%** of cases the Helpline had the opportunity to better understand the potential victim's wants and needs.

Potential victim demographics

In relation to the **479** cases raised by the Helpline, **834** potential victims of sexual exploitation were indicated in 2022, a **50%** increase on the previous year. On average there were **1.7** potential victims per case, equating to **1.1** potential victims to each **1** potential exploiter. This highlights the fact that there were several cases where a potential exploiter controlled multiple potential victims.

The vast majority of potential victims of sexual exploitation continue to be female **(85%)**, equating to **713**. There is potential for this figure to be even higher, owing to gender not being recorded for **12%** of potential victims. The number of male potential victims indicated more than tripled from **6** in 2021 to **20** in 2022. Nonetheless, males only account for **2%** of potential victims of sexual exploitation. **2** potential victims were indicated as transgender females, and for the first time since the Helpline was founded, a transgender male potential victim of sexual exploitation was indicated.

The age of nearly half the potential victims was unknown, however **10%** of potential victims were indicated as minors; **4%** more than in 2021. Of all the female potential victims of sexual exploitation, **7%** were minors. In 2021 no male minors were indicated, however **7** were indicated in 2022, comprising **35%** of the males indicated.

Table 38 illustrates the top ten most prevalent nationalities of sexual exploitation potential victims indicated to the Helpline in 2022. Of the **834** potential victims recorded, the nationality of **67% (560)** was unknown. **49** different nationalities (excluding UK) were reportedly potential victims of sexual exploitation, up from **28** the previous year. Where nationality was known, Romanian has historically been the nationality of potential victims we have seen indicated most within sexual

Chart 17 – Breakdown of sexual exploitation potential victims by gender
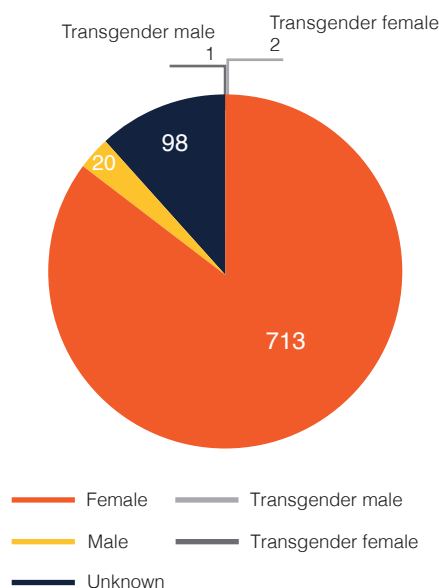
Chart 18 – Breakdown of sexual exploitation potential victims by age
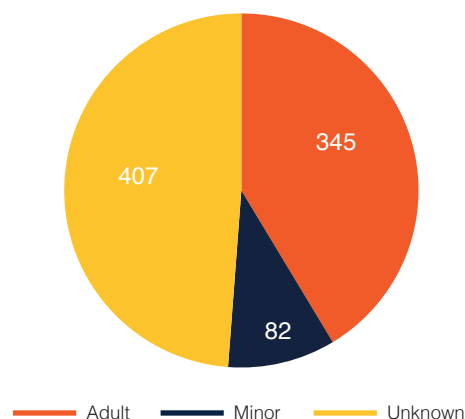
Table 38 – Top 10 nationalities of potential victims in sexual exploitation

Nationality	# of SE potential victims	% of SE potential victims
Thailand	49	5.9%
Romania	43	5.2%
China	39	4.7%
Albania	29	3.5%
Brazil	13	1.6%
United Kingdom*	10	1.2%
England	9	1.1%
Hungary	8	1.0%
Ukraine	6	0.7%
Poland	5	0.6%

*UK was recorded where a UK national was indicated but the specific country was not specified

exploitation, as well as in modern slavery cases overall. In 2022, whilst Romanian remains the most common potential victim nationality overall, in sexual exploitation cases this has been overshadowed by Thai nationals **(5.9%, 49)** having the highest representation, an astounding increase of **880%**. In overall modern slavery cases, the Helpline recorded **57** Thai potential victims, meaning that **86%** of all Thai potential victims were indicated within sexual exploitation.

Table 39 – Breakdown of ethnicities of potential victims in sexual exploitation

Ethnicity	# of SE potential victims
Any other Asian background	47
Asian or Asian British	37
Chinese	33
Any other white background	20
English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, or British	16
African	12
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	5
Black, African, Caribbean, or black British	3
Other	3
Caucasian or white	2
Indian	2
Arab	1
Unknown	653

Table 39 provides a further breakdown of the indicated potential victims by ethnicity. This was unknown in relation to **653** of the potential victims, however where ethnicity was known, the majority were indicated as Asian. The top three most prevalent ethnicities reported were 'any other Asian background' **(47)**, 'Asian or Asian British' **(37)**, and Chinese **(33)**.

Potential exploiter demographics

776 potential exploiters were reportedly linked to the **479** sexual exploitation cases, highlighting that there were often multiple exploiters involved in a situation. In contrast to potential victims, when analysing potential exploiter demographics, it is apparent that the majority indicated were male **(49%, 377)**. There is a higher representation of male potential exploiters indicated in sexual exploitation cases than in overall modern slavery cases **(36%)**. Nonetheless, there were also a considerable number of female potential exploiters reported **(12%, 95)**, demonstrating that there were instances of women exploiting women. The gender of the remaining **39%** of potential exploiters **(304)** was unknown.

Limited data was captured around nationalities of potential exploiters, with **85% (659)** recorded as unknown. The most reported potential exploiter nationalities in sexual exploitation

cases were Chinese **(3.4%, 26)**, Romanian **(3.2%, 25)** and Albanian **(1.7%, 13)**. This shows commonalities with the top second to fourth potential victim nationalities, which were Romanian, Chinese and Albanian, demonstrating the likelihood that individuals are commonly exploiting potential victims of their own nationality.

Chart 19 – Breakdown of sexual exploitation potential exploiters by gender
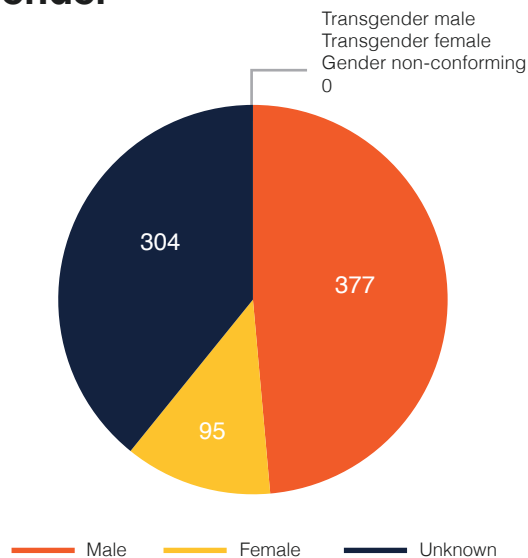
Exploiter to victim relationships

As in previous years the relationships between potential exploiters and victims indicated to the Helpline in sexual exploitation cases show that often no identifiable relationship exists. This is reportedly the case in relation to over half of the potential victims indicated **(55.2%, 460)**. Following this, the next most common relationship indicated is exploitation by an intimate partner of the potential victim(s), in **37** instances **(4.4%)**. We saw **33** indications of a recruiter relationship **(4%)**, **20** potential victims exploited by someone in a familial relationship with them **(2.4%)**, and a further **11** potential victims reportedly exploited by an employer **(1.3%)**. A breakdown can be seen in **Table 40**.

Control methods

As in previous years, sexual abuse is the most common method of control indicated to the Helpline in cases of sexual exploitation, recorded in relation to **82.4%** of potential victims. Following sexual abuse, confinement and restricted movement was the second most prevalent, experienced by **347** potential victims **(41.6%)**. Tied accommodation and financial control were jointly represented as the third and fourth most reported methods of control, each relating to **197** potential victims **(23.6%)**. Monitoring **(19.4%, 162)**, and physical abuse **(12.6%, 105)** were also frequently reported as methods of control in sexual exploitation. A full breakdown of control methods can be seen in **Table 41**.

Locations

Increasing instances of sexual exploitation across the UK were indicated to the Helpline. The majority of cases **(319)** and potential victims **(583)** were reported in England, and the fewest in Northern Ireland **(5 cases, 7 potential victims)**. Cases **(5)** and potential victims **(7)** indicated in Northern Ireland reduced by **29%** and **63%** respectively. The biggest proportional difference from the previous year was seen in Wales, with a **233%** increase in cases **(10)** and a **186%** jump in potential victims **(20)** indicated, despite a drop in situations of forced prostitution. Whilst the Helpline only recorded one case of sexual slavery in the UK in 2021, **11** were reported in 2022.

The top three location types where sexual exploitation was reported to occur were consistent with the previous year. Most of these cases were indicated as taking place within private houses **(41%, 197)**. The internet was the second most common location type **(23%, 112)**, followed by brothels **(7%, 33)**. Instances of sexual exploitation reported to take place online more than doubled since the previous year, from **51 to 112** cases, and **77 to 203** potential victims. Although data on recruitment location is limited, we still saw more than twice the number of potential victims indicated as being recruited online, an increase from **4** to **14** potential victims. The internet being used to exploit potential victims in these kinds of cases reinforces the need to work in conjunction with Adult Services Websites, to raise awareness and provide a channel to report concerns. A breakdown of location types can be seen in **Table 43**.

Table 40 – Breakdown of potential exploiter to victim(s) relationship

Relationship	# of potential victims	% of potential victims
No clear relationship (including pimp)	460	55.2%
Intimate partner of victim(s)	37	4.4%
Recruiter	33	4.0%
Familial relationship to victims(s)	20	2.4%
Employer	11	1.3%
Other	4	0.5%
Foster parent of victim(s)	0	0%
Unknown	290	34.8%
Total	**855***	**102.6%****

*Total is larger than number of potential victims as multiple relationships may be picked
**Total % will exceed 100% as this is the % of potential victims per relationship type reported and not related to overall percentage of sexual exploitation potential victims

Table 41 - Breakdown of methods of control in sexual exploitation

Method of control	# of potential victims	% of potential victims
Sexual abuse	687	82.4%
Confinement, restricted movement	347	41.6%
Tied accommodation	197	23.6%
Financial control	197	23.6%
Monitoring	162	29.4%
Physical abuse	105	12.6%
Threat to harm subject, family or other	76	9.1%
Isolation	76.	9.1%
Emotional abuse – verbal/ manipulation	74	8.9%
Induced substance abuse	71	8.5%
Withheld/destroyed important documents	46	5.5%
Other	32	3.8%
Threat – other	18	2.2%
Threat to expose or shame subject	9	1.1%
Cultural/familial/religious pressure or coercion	8	1%
Threat to abandon subject/make homeless	5	0.6%
Threat to report to police or immigration	3	0.4%
Unknown	72	8.6%
Total	**2185***	**262%**

*Total is larger than number of potential victims as multiple control methods may be picked

Table 42 – Breakdown of sexual exploitation cases by UK country

Type of sex exploitation	England # of cases	England # of PVs	Scotland # of cases	Scotland # of PVs
HT sex - commercial	146	303	8	18
Sexual slavery/servitude	8	12	1	3
Forced prostitution	165	268	15	24
Total	**319**	**583**	**24**	**45**

Type of sex exploitation	Wales # of cases	Wales # of PVs	Northern Ireland # of cases	Northern Ireland # of PVs
HT sex - commercial	6	11	3	5
Sexual slavery/servitude	0	0	1	1
Forced prostitution	4	9	1	1
Total	**10**	**20**	**5**	**7**

Type of sex exploitation	UK* # of cases	UK* # of PVs	UK Total # of cases	UK Total # of PVs
HT sex - commercial	18	26	181	363
Sexual slavery/servitude	1	1	11	17
Forced prostitution	5	6	190	308
Total	**24**	**33**	**382**	**688**

Table 43 – Breakdown of sexual exploitation cases and potential victims by location type

Type of location	# of SE cases	% of SE cases	# of SE PVs	% of SE PVs
Private house	197	41.1%	359	43%
Website/internet	112	23.4%	203	24.3%
Brothel	33	6.9%	110	13.2%
Multiple location types*	25	5.2%	58	6.7%
Hotel/motel	22	4.6%	35	4.2%
Other	20	4.2%	45	5.4%
Street	10	2.1%	18	2.2%
Business	1	0.2%	2	0.2%
Pop-up brothel	1	0.2%	2	0.2%
Unknown	170	35.4%	235	28.1%
Total	**591****	**123.2%***	**1067****	**127.5%***

*Where multiple unknown location types have been indicated
**Number of cases and potential victims is higher than the total number of cases and potential victims recorded as more than one location of exploitation may be recorded per potential victim
***Total % will exceed 100% as this is the % of cases per location type reported and not related to overall percentage of sexual exploitation cases

chapter 5: labour exploitation

Labour exploitation has generally been the most prevalent type of modern slavery indicated through the Helpline each year. Exceptions were 2020, when cases dropped to 578 following a high of 886 in the previous year, and 2021 when cases fell further to 447. In 2022 labour exploitation cases increased significantly, by 134% to 1,046. They make up 40% of all modern slavery cases reported to the Helpline in 2022.

CASE STUDY

Two members of the public contacted the Helpline, reporting concerns about what they had observed at a local car wash.

Hilary* contacted the Helpline through the Unseen app, and Keith* reported his concerns through The Clewer Initiative's Safe Car Wash app. Through follow-up phone calls with one of these individuals, the Helpline was able to establish additional details about the situation. The contacts reported that the cost for an interior and exterior wash was extremely cheap, at less than £15, and payments were taken by the owner in cash. The five Romanian workers indicated in the situation wore casual clothes and did not have any Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). They looked frightened of the business' owner, who was aggressive and shouted at them whilst they worked. The workers appeared to live on site at the car wash and looked malnourished. Recognising the situation as concerning, the Helpline referred the information to the police, who conducted a joint investigation with the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA). One of the workers was supported to leave the car wash immediately and received help to return to his home country. Multi-agency visits continued to take place and it is pleasing to note that standards at the car wash have since improved.

*Name has been changed to protect identity.

**- Myles Dunnet,
Programme Development Manager
The Clewer Initiative**

"MSEH has been an invaluable partner for The Clewer Initiative's Safe Car Wash App. As the primary recipient for reports which users refer through the app, MSEH gives us confidence that potential cases of exploitation and slavery at hand car washes are being dealt with appropriately, professionally, and responsibly. With MSEH as a partner we can continue to grow the project, in the knowledge that reports will be passed onto the correct agencies, allowing us to help end exploitation and modern slavery at hand car washes."

Introduction

Alongside the increase in labour exploitation cases the Helpline has seen a strikingly high number of potential victims indicated **(3,882)** in situations of labour exploitation, an increase of **162%** on the previous year. These figures may, in part, be due to the Covid-19 pandemic winding down, making the workforce more visible, as well as creating the need for significant recruitment.

The Helpline classifies all labour exploitation cases in line with the specific offences described in the Modern Slavery Act, which are:

- Human trafficking non-sex – labour
- Slavery/servitude – labour slavery
- Forced labour

Table 44 – Number of labour exploitation cases and potential victims

Type of labour exploitation (LE)	# of cases	% of LE cases	# of PVs	% of LE PVs	# of contacts*
HT non-sex - labour	556	53%	2585	67%	1285
Labour slavery	1	0%	1	0%	2
Forced labour	489	47%	1296	33%	928
Total	1046	100%	3882	100%	2215

*Total number of incoming calls, webforms, apps and emails received

The number of incoming Helpline calls relating to labour exploitation almost doubled, from **752** in 2021, to **1,436** in 2022. The number of webforms received almost tripled to **461**. The most significant increase, however, was the increase in app submissions received, from only **1** in 2021, to **80** in 2022. This is largely due to the Helpline's collaboration with the Clewer Initiative on the Safe Car Wash App, which began at the end of 2021.

The most common types of caller reporting situations of labour exploitation were consistent with the previous year, the first being community members, comprising **36% (466)**. Labour exploitation takes place within the workforce and is therefore the most visible form of modern slavery to members of the public. Potential victims self-reporting were the second most common point of contact **(272)** equating to **21%**. We often hear from multiple potential victims in relation to a case when the Helpline's details have been shared between colleagues. These two caller types made up more than half **(57%)** of the individuals reporting labour exploitation. Local authority staff **(49, 4%)**, medical professionals **(43, 3%)** and businesses reporting issues in their supply chains **(32, 2%)** complete the top five most common caller types.

In relation to industries, significant increases have been seen across a number of sectors. The most prevalent industries indicated in labour exploitation situations in 2022 are services **(247)**, a huge increase in cases of **225%**, rising from **76** cases in 2021. Likewise, cases in the care sector have risen by **606%** from **15** in 2021 to **106** in 2022. Cases related to construction have also risen from **92** in 2021 to **141** in 2022, a rise of **53%**. **Chart 20** provides a full breakdown of the industries indicated in labour exploitation cases.

Labour exploitation was indicated in a wide range of sectors,

however the highest prevalence of modern slavery reported to the Helpline continues to be within the service industry, with **247** cases and **825** potential victims. This sector includes car washes; beauty and spa industry; and repairs and maintenance. Car washes and beauty have historically been considered high-risk industries for labour exploitation. **15%** of all labour exploitation cases indicated to the Helpline in 2022 took place in car washes, with **553** potential victims across **160** cases. This equates to a **259%** increase in potential victims exploited at car washes since the previous year. Within the beauty and spa industry there were **241** potential victims indicated in **73** cases, with a particularly high representation at nail bars of **192** potential victims (a **433%** increase) in **57** cases.
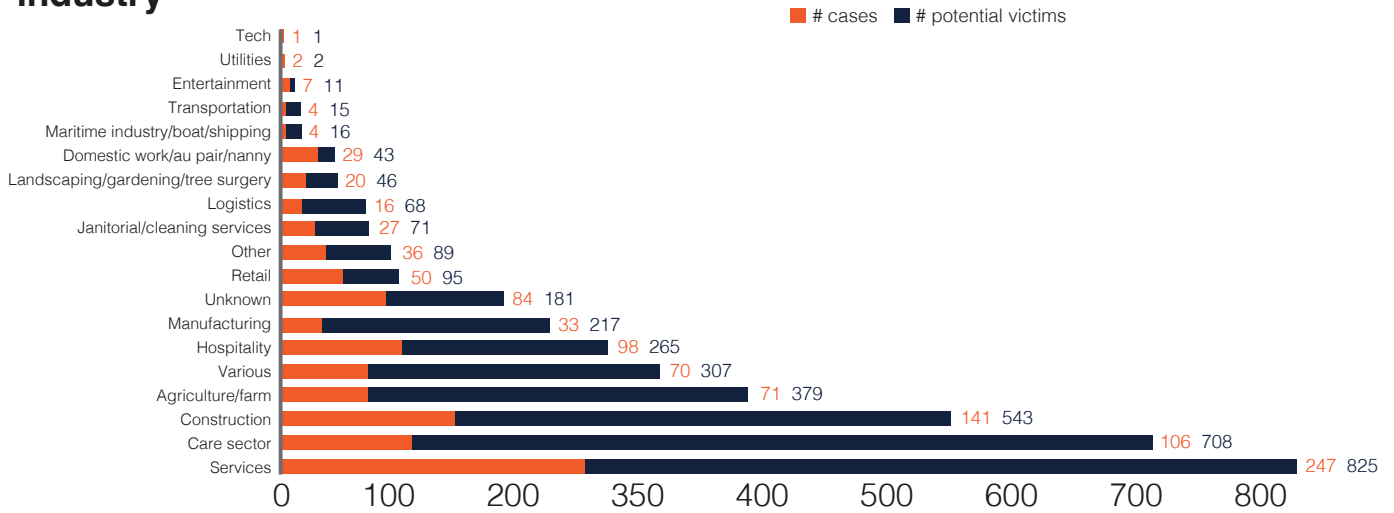
Table 45 – Breakdown of labour exploitation within the service industry

Services	# of PVs	# of cases
Beauty/Spa	216	70
Car Wash	553	160
Other	24	5
Repairs/ Maintenance	16	11
(blank)	16	1
Total	825	247

The most notable trend, in terms of industry, relates to the care sector. In 2021 there were **63** potential victims indicated in **15** cases, however in 2022 this increased dramatically to **106** cases with a **1,024%** rise to **708** potential victims. Construction was the industry with the highest instances of labour exploitation recorded by the Helpline in 2021. Whilst
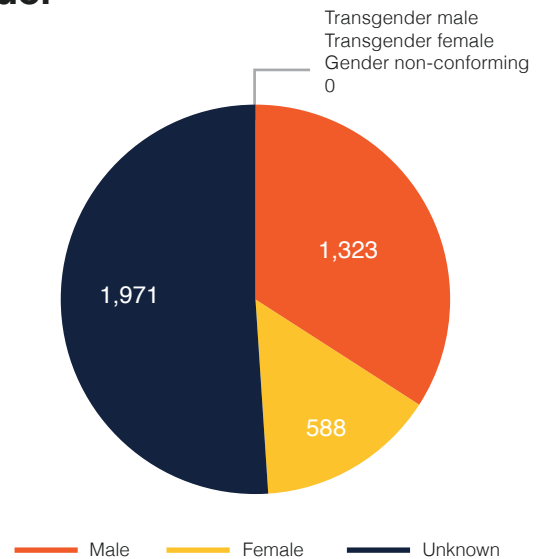
Chart 20 – Breakdown of labour exploitation cases and potential victims by industry

Legend: # cases, # potential victims

Industry	# cases	# potential victims
Tech	1	1
Utilities	2	2
Entertainment	7	11
Transportation	4	15
Maritime industry/boat/shipping	4	16
Domestic work/au pair/nanny	29	43
Landscaping/gardening/tree surgery	20	46
Logistics	16	68
Janitorial/cleaning services	27	71
Other	36	89
Retail	50	95
Unknown	84	181
Manufacturing	33	217
Hospitality	98	265
Various	70	307
Agriculture/farm	71	379
Construction	141	543
Care sector	106	708
Services	247	825

Table 46 – Breakdown of labour exploitation within the manufacturing industry

Manufacturing	# of PVs	# of cases
Automobiles	34	2
Clothing/Accessories	27	5
Electronics/Appliances	4	1
Food/Drink/Supermarket	83	15
Furniture/ Homewares	7	1
Other	58	8
(blank)	4	1
Total	**217**	**33**

Chart 21 – Breakdown of labour exploitation potential victims by gender

Transgender male
Transgender female
Gender non-conforming
0

Male 1,323 — Female 588 — Unknown 1,971

Chart 22 – Breakdown of potential victims of labour exploitation by age

Adult 1,753 — Minor 108 — Unknown 2,021

the number of cases **(141)** and potential victims **(543)** have risen in 2022 (**35%** increase in potential victims), construction has been overtaken by services and the care sector. Further industries with significant indications of labour exploitation were agriculture and farming (**379** potential victims in **70** cases), hospitality (**265** potential victims in **98** cases) and manufacturing (**217** potential victims in **33** cases).

In 2021, male potential victims were almost five times more prevalent than females in labour exploitation, however in 2022 this gender gap narrowed with a **314%** increase in female potential victims recorded. **588** female potential victims were indicated, compared to **1,323** male potential victims. This surge in females exploited for labour may relate to the increased cases within the care sector, an industry employing many women.

The number of both adult and minor potential victims were around twice as high in 2022 than the previous year, with an **83%** increase in adults and a **108%** increase in minors. Of the **108** minor potential victims indicated, **45** were reportedly male and **14** were female.

Table 47 – Nationality of potential victims of labour exploitation (top 10 nationalities)

Nationality	# of potential victims
Indian	219
Romanian	157
Vietnamese	113
Chinese	57
Zimbabwean	46
Nepalese	45
Sudanese	42
Ukrainian	41
Nigerian	39
British	37

The top ten potential victim nationalities indicated in labour exploitation cases changed considerably in 2022, significantly impacting the most prevalent nationalities in overall modern slavery cases. Indian nationals were the most reported in 2022, **526%** more than the previous year. The **219** Indian potential victims recorded in labour exploitation make up **84%** of all the Indian potential victims indicated to the Helpline. Indian potential victims were predominantly indicated within the care sector **(147)**. Romanian potential victims are consistently reported across all exploitation types, with labour exploitation no exception **(157)**. Romanian potential victims were indicated most heavily in the service industry **(48)**, specifically car washes, and construction **(43)**. The number of Vietnamese potential victims indicated in labour exploitation almost doubled to **113**, **78%** of all the Vietnamese potential victims indicated across all exploitation types.

Vietnamese potential victims were commonly most heavily indicated within the service industry **(96)**, predominantly in nail bars. Chinese potential victims continue to be commonly indicated within labour exploitation **(57)** in a range of sectors. Similarly to Indian potential victims, numbers of Zimbabweans increased considerably from **2** to **46**, and were almost entirely represented within labour exploitation **(90%)**, specifically in the care sector **(45)**. No Nepalese potential victims were indicated in labour exploitation in 2021, however in 2022 this became the sixth most prevalent nationality **(45)**, with potential victims indicated predominantly within manufacturing **(40)**. The number of Sudanese potential victims **(42)** was consistent with the previous year, with the majority reportedly exploited for agricultural labour **(30)** in Libyan camps. Ukrainian potential victims **(41)** were in the top ten indicated in labour exploitation for the first time, likely due to increased vulnerability caused by the ongoing conflict. Several cases of labour exploitation were reported that referenced the Homes for Ukraine scheme (**11** cases, **31** potential victims). Nigerian potential victims **(39)** were also indicated for the first time in labour exploitation, predominantly in the care sector **(25)**.

Table 48 – Breakdown of labour exploitation potential exploiters by age and gender

	Male		Female		Unknown	
Age	# of PEs	% of PEs	# of PEs	% of PEs	# of PEs	% of PEs
Adult	453	25%	115	6%	112	680
Minor	2	0%	0	0%	2	4
Unknown	265	15%	56	3%	794	1,115
Total	720	40%	171	10%	908	1,799%

The majority of potential exploiters indicated in cases of labour exploitation continue to be male **(40%, 720)**, however the percentage of female potential exploiters has increased to **10%**, from **7%** the previous year. The number of female potential exploiters indicated has more than doubled to **171**. Notably, four potential exploiters were indicated as being minors.

Table 49 – Top ten most prevalent potential exploiter nationalities compared with potential victim nationalities indicated in labour exploitation

Top ten potential exploiter nationalities		Top ten potential victim nationalities	
Nationality	# of potential exploiters 2022	Nationality	# of potential exploiters 2021
Libya**	84	India	219
Vietnam	36	Romania	157
UK	22	Vietnam	113
Romania	18	China	57
India	17	Zimbabwe	46
Albania*	13	Nepal	45
China	13	Sudan	42
Ireland**	13	Ukraine	41
England*	11	Nigeria	39
Pakistan*	9	UK	37

* Nationalities that feature in the top 20 potential victim nationalities
** Nationalities where no potential victims were indicated

The nationality of **80%** of potential exploiters indicated within labour exploitation was unknown. The most reported nationality was Libyan **(4.7%, 84)**, more than twice as prevalent as any other nationality. Often, the Helpline sees potential exploiters exploiting potential victims of the same nationality, however no Libyan potential victims were reported in labour exploitation situations. Instead, Sudanese potential victims were commonly reported to be exploited by Libyan potential exploiters. Vietnamese potential

exploiters were the second most reported nationality **(2%, 36)**, correlating with Vietnamese as the third most prevalent potential victim nationality indicated. British **(1.2%, 22)**, Romanian **(1%, 18)** and Indian **(0.9%, 17)** potential exploiters complete the top five most reported nationalities, with each of these also featuring in the top ten most prevalent potential victim nationalities. Similarly, to Libyan potential exploiters, Irish is a nationality that features in the top ten potential exploiter list, but no Irish potential victims were indicated in labour exploitation.

Table 50 – Breakdown of recruitment tactics of labour exploitation potential victims

Recruitment tactic	# of PVs
Job offer/advertisement	239
Smuggling/ransom	173
False promises or statements	159
Abduction	137
Offer of accommodation	81
Posing as benefactor	60
Familial	36
Friend	25
Intimate partner/marriage proposition	22
Other	20
Coercion (threats, blackmail etc.)	12
Grooming	2
Unknown	2,956
Total	**3,922***

*Total is greater than number of potential victims, as multiple recruitment tactics may be identified in relation to one potential victim.

The most reported recruitment tactic of labour exploitation potential victims was via a job offer or advertisement **(239)**. There were also high instances of potential victims recruited through smuggling and ransom **(173)**; false promises or statements **(159)**; as well as abduction **(137)**.

Although limited data was captured around recruitment locations (**3,685** unknowns), the most recorded location was a recruitment agency office or website in relation to **60** potential victims. The internet also featured with **31** potential victims reportedly recruited online, as well as **15** on social media platforms. Private homes or family residences were indicated **15** times, as were work or business venues. Other recruitment locations indicated were churches or places of worship **(4)**, educational facilities **(1)**, a group home **(1)**, a public area **(1)**, and a shelter **(1)**.

Financial control was the most reported method of control in labour exploitation, recorded in relation to more than half of the potential victims **(55.4%, 2,151)**, closely followed by tied accommodation **(54.8%, 2,129)**. Confinement or restricted movement **(44.7%, 1,736)**, monitoring **(23.1%, 896)** and emotional abuse **(21.6%, 840)** make up the top five most prevalent methods of control.

Within the UK, most labour exploitation cases **(734)** and

potential victims **(2,815)** were indicated in England, equating to **86%** of UK cases and **90%** of UK potential victims. The number of cases indicated in each UK country increased; in England and Scotland **(37)** cases more than doubled, cases in Wales **(34)** nearly tripled, and cases in Northern Ireland **(12)** quadrupled. The greatest increase in potential victims was in England, with more than three times the number indicated the previous year. In Scotland **(138)**, Wales **(94)** and Northern Ireland **(32)** the number of potential victims approximately doubled.

Table 51 – Breakdown of labour exploitation potential victims by method of control

Sub-industry	# of PVs	% of cases
Financial control	2,151	55.4%
Tied accommodation	2,129	54.8%
Confinement, restricted movement	1,736	44.7%
Monitoring	896	23.1%
Emotional abuse – verbal/ manipulation	840	21.6%
Physical abuse	711	18.3%
Isolation	418	10.8%
Threat to harm subject, family or other	381	9.8%
Threat to report to police or immigration	246	6.3%
Withheld/destroyed important documents	223	5.7%
Threat – other	144	3.7%
Sexual abuse	82	2.1%
Cultural/familial/religious pressure or coercion	60	1.5%
Other	48	1.2%
Induced substance abuse	36	0.9%
Threat to abandon subject/ make homeless	33	0.9%
Threat to expose or shame subject	15	0.4%
Unknown	393	10.1%
Total	**10,542***	

*Total is greater than number of potential victims, as multiple methods of control may be recorded in relation to each potential victim. Total % will exceed 100% as the % is related to the number of potential victims indicating each control method.

Table 52 – Breakdown of labour exploitation cases and potential victims by UK country

Type of labour exploitation	England # of cases	England # of PVs	Scotland # of cases	Scotland # of PVs
HT non-sex - labour	365	1,727	17	82
Labour slavery	0	0	0	0
Forced labour	369	369	20	56
Total	**734**	**1,088**	**37**	**138**

Type of labour exploitation	Wales # of cases	Wales # of PVs	Northern Ireland # of cases	Northern Ireland # of PVs
HT non-sex - labour	15	47	9	28
Labour slavery	0	0	0	0
Forced labour	19	47	3	4
Total	**34**	**94**	**12**	**32**

Type of labour exploitation	UK* # of cases	UK* # of PVs	UK Total # of cases	UK Total # of PVs
HT non-sex - labour	21	30	427	1,914
Labour slavery	0	0	0	0
Forced labour	17	19	428	1,214
Total	**38**	**49**	**855**	**3,128**

*Where location was reported as the UK but the specific country was not specified

chapter 6:
criminal exploitation

Criminal exploitation remains a prevalent type of exploitation across the UK. In 2022, 226 cases of criminal exploitation were indicated to the Helpline making up just under 9% of all modern slavery cases raised. This comprised of 317 potential victims and 408 potential exploiters.

457

CASE STUDY

Adam*, a solicitor, called the Helpline seeking support for his client, Cyryl*, who was in custody. Adam then facilitated a call between Cyryl and the Helpline. Cyryl had paid some men to bring him to the UK, so he could work to earn money for his family who have health issues. After arriving in the UK, Cyryl was trapped in debt bondage, owing £25,000 to the smugglers. They wanted £2,000 per month. Initially, Cyryl found work on construction sites, but was not earning enough money to support his family and pay back the debt. The smugglers began threatening him and his family, telling Cyryl he had to work for them.

They took Cyryl to a warehouse, where he was forced to cultivate cannabis. He was locked in the warehouse for long periods, with few breaks and no pay. Throughout this period, Cyryl's exploiters controlled him by making threats against his family. One day when the exploiters had left the property, Cyryl broke a window and escaped. Cyryl was arrested and subsequently served a short custodial sentence, because he was unable to divulge what had happened to him. He was due to be released from prison but feared for his life as he was due to be deported back to Kosovo. The Helpline referred his case to the police requesting them to investigate the situation further and act as First Responders to enter Cyryl into the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) as a potential victim of criminal exploitation.

*Name has been changed to protect identity.

Introduction

Criminal exploitation is a pernicious crime where perpetrators often prey on young people and vulnerable adults to undertake criminal activities such as moving and selling drugs or shoplifting. Reports into the Helpline indicate three main categories of criminal exploitation: drugs, shoplifting and begging. **31** 'other' cases were also raised indicating different forced criminal activities that potential victims were subjected to.

Since 2017, reports relating to criminal exploitation situations have increased with police forces across the UK involved in more than **3,000** cases of county lines situations alone. 'County lines' relates to the telephone lines used to buy and sell drugs from one town or city to another.

During this time the Helpline also saw a year-on-year increase in criminal exploitation reports until 2021, when there was a drop in reporting from **250** cases in 2020 to **194** cases in 2021. However, in 2022, the Helpline again saw a rise in criminal exploitation cases of just over **16%**, rising to **226** cases.

In a large proportion of criminal exploitation cases raised by the Helpline the potential victim is indicated as male with **182** males compared to **91** females, indicating **100%** more males than females. A total of **10%** of potential victims were indicated as minors, this is down from **15%** indicated in 2021. In **44** instances, the gender was recorded as unknown by the Helpline and in **31** cases both the gender and adult/minor status was recorded as unknown.

Chart 23 – Breakdown of gender and adult/minor status
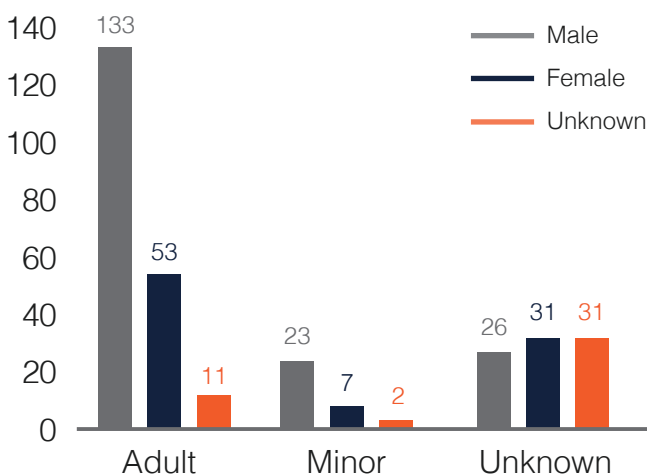
10% minors indicated in criminal exploitation

Nationality of potential victims

A total of **23** different potential victim nationalities were indicated to the Helpline in 2022, related to criminal exploitation. This is seven more nationalities than in 2021. The most prevalent nationality indicated was Albanian with **34** potential victims, followed by Romanian **(17)** and Vietnamese **(13)**. The UK in total, including those reporting nationalities as UK **(7)**, English **(8)**, Welsh **(1)**, Scottish **(1)** and Northern Irish **(0)**, had **17** potential victims, making it second most prevalent alongside Romania. For the first time in three years, Polish potential victims were not indicated in the top five nationalities. In fact, Polish potential victims did not feature at all in relation to criminal exploitation situations, although Polish is the 15th most prevalent nationality when looking at all modern slavery situations.

Chart 24 – Breakdown of potential victim nationalities
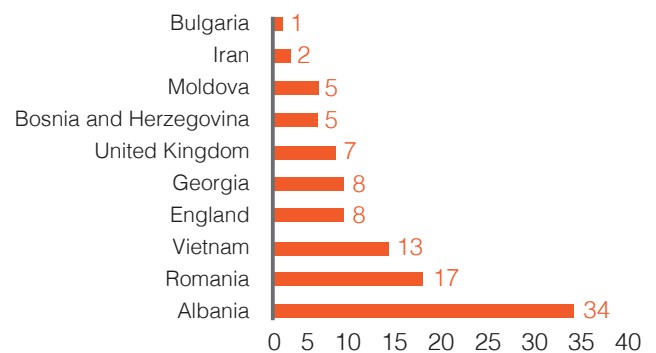
Other nationalities with one potential victim indicated include: Bulgarian, Egyptian, Hungarian, Indian, Iraqi, Italian, Jamaican, Kosovan, Lithuanian, Spanish, Sri Lankan, and Zimbabwean.

Methods of control

Potential exploiters use a range of methods of control to ensure potential victims undertake the activities they want them to. Criminal exploitation is no exception. According to Helpline reports, confinement or restricted movement was a method of control indicated in situations involving **146** potential victims.

Financial control was also prevalent with **112** instances of this method being used in criminal exploitation situations. As with other exploitation types, threats to harm the potential victim, their families or friends are common, with this control method indicated in **89** situations. **Table 53** provides a breakdown of methods of control indicated.

Caller proximity

In more than **78%** of criminal exploitation cases, the caller proximity was recorded as either victim self-report or direct contact with the potential victim. This is extremely high and provides a good level of confidence about the information the Helpline receives. Although the Helpline does not corroborate reports it receives, having direct contact with a victim or someone who has access to the potential victim, provides third party agencies and organisations, such as the police, with a good level of assurance that the situation is real, and the information can be substantiated. **Table 54**

provides a breakdown of caller proximity information.

Recruitment tactics deployed

As with methods of control, recruitment tactics are often deployed by potential exploiters to deceive, coerce, encourage and force an individual into undertaking activities or work they otherwise might not do. In the case of criminal exploitation, the most prevalent tactic used is befriending a potential victim **(20)** followed by false promises or statements **(18)**, then coercion **(17)** and job offers/advertisement **(17)**. It is not uncommon to hear from potential victims who state that the way they ended up in an exploitative situation was through a friend or the establishment of a new friendship.

Table 53 – Methods of control indicated in criminal exploitation situations

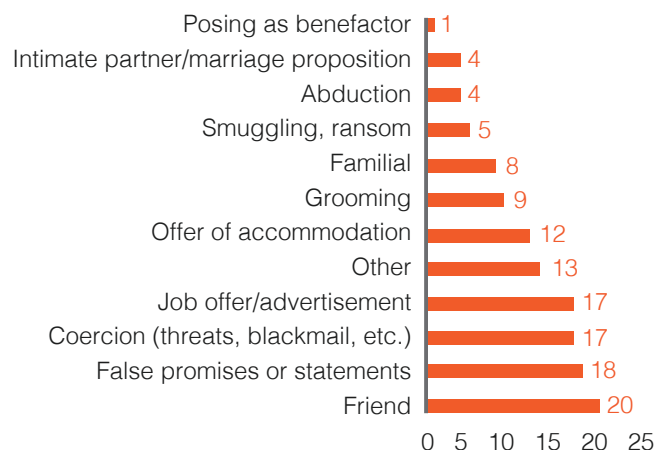| Methods of control	# of PVs
Confinement, restricted movement	146
Financial control	112
Threat to harm subject, family or other	89
Unknown	65
Tied accommodation	64
Monitoring	61
Physical abuse	53
Emotional abuse - verbal/manipulation	35
Induced substance abuse	23
Other	18
Isolation	15
Threat - other	12
Withheld/destroyed important documents	12
Sexual abuse	11
Cultural/familial/religious pressure or coercion	4
Threat to abandon subject/ make homeless	1
Threat to report to police or immigration	1

Table 54 – Caller proximity in criminal exploitation cases

Caller Proximity to situation	# of cases
Direct contact with potential victim	120
Victim self-report	58
Observation of suspicious activity	28
Indirect contact with potential victim	18
Unknown	2
Total	**226**

UK breakdown of criminal exploitation cases and potential victims

Most criminal exploitation cases reported to the Helpline

Chart 25 – Recruitment tactics indicated in criminal exploitation cases

Tactic	Value
Posing as benefactor	1
Intimate partner/marriage proposition	4
Abduction	4
Smuggling, ransom	5
Familial	8
Grooming	9
Offer of accommodation	12
Other	13
Job offer/advertisement	17
Coercion (threats, blackmail, etc.)	17
False promises or statements	18
Friend	20

Table 55 – Breakdown of number of cases and potential victims by UK country

Country	# of cases	# of potential victims
England	146	206
Scotland	9	27
Wales	6	7
Northern Ireland	0	0
UK	15	16

in 2022 indicated England as the location of exploitation **(65%)**. No reported cases indicated Northern Ireland as the location, however **15** cases involving **16** potential victims were raised with the location referenced as the UK. These could be in any part of the UK.

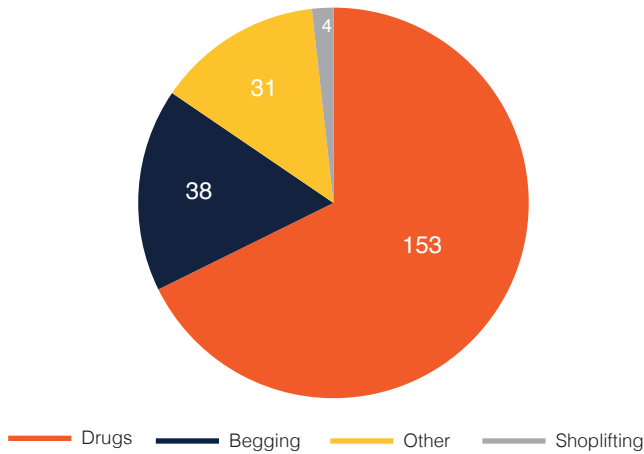## Breakdown of criminal exploitation cases

The largest proportion of criminal exploitation cases reported to the Helpline indicate drugs activity, which includes situations relating to county lines and cannabis cultivation. Forced begging and forced shoplifting also feature with **38** and **4** cases respectively. **Chart 26** provides a breakdown of the different types of criminal exploitation cases raised by the Helpline.

Although situations involving forced begging are fewer than those involving drugs, the number of potential victims involved is greater per case with **38** begging cases indicating **93** potential victims (**2.4** potential victims per case) compared to **153** drugs cases involving **173** potential victims (**1.1** potential victims per case).

**Chart 27** provides a breakdown of the number of potential victims indicated by type of criminal exploitation.

Chart 26 – Breakdown of criminal exploitation cases

- Drugs: 153
- Begging: 38
- Other: 31
- Shoplifting: 4

2.4 is the average number of potential victims involved in forced begging situations

Chart 27 – Breakdown of number of potential victims by criminal exploitation type

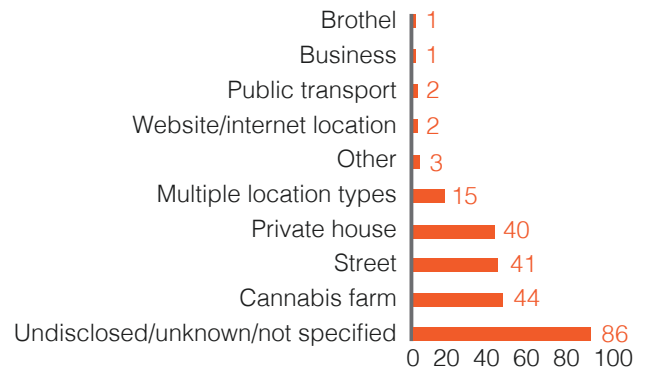

- Drugs: 173
- Begging: 93
- Other: 46
- Shoplifting: 5
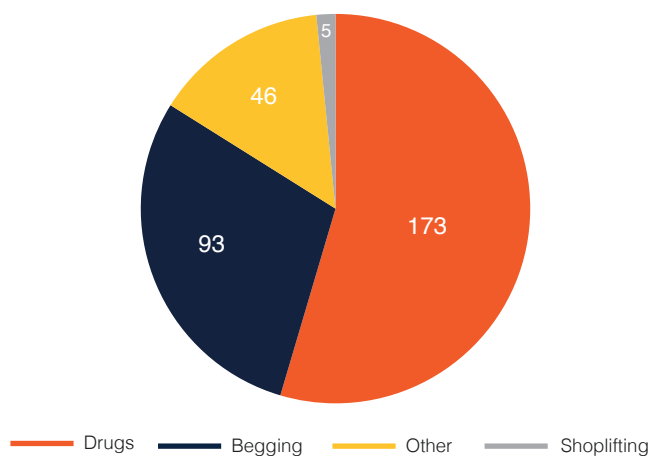
Regarding to the location of exploitation, in the case of criminal exploitation, many potential victims indicate the street as a primary exploitation location **(41)**. Interestingly, in the case of criminal exploitation situations reported to the Helpline (where a location is provided) cannabis farms feature most prominently with **44** instances. Private houses are also prevalent with **40** instances indicated.

In relation to situations of criminal exploitation where drugs are involved **79%** of potential victims are indicated as male, **13%** as female and **8%** where the gender is unknown or not recorded. **14%** of potential victims, where criminal exploitation for drugs is involved, are indicated to be minors, with **92%** indicated as male, and the remainder female.

In the case of criminal exploitation using begging as the primary exploitation activity, more than **58%** are reported to be female, with **27%** male; for the remainder the gender is unknown. Five potential victims were reported to be both minors and female.

Chart 28 – Breakdown of criminal exploitation cases by location of exploitation

- Brothel: 1
- Business: 1
- Public transport: 2
- Website/internet location: 2
- Other: 3
- Multiple location types: 15
- Private house: 40
- Street: 41
- Cannabis farm: 44
- Undisclosed/unknown/not specified: 86

68% of criminal exploitation cases involve drugs

Table 56 – Breakdown of criminal exploitation for drugs by age status and gender

Gender	Adult	Minor	Unknown	Total
Male	99	22	15	136
Female	15	2	6	23
Unknown	4	0	10	14
Total	118	24	31	173

Table 57 – Breakdown of forced begging by age status and gender

Gender	Adult	Minor	Unknown	Total
Female	28	5	21	54
Male	18	0	7	25
Unknown	5	0	9	14
Total	51	5	37	93

58% of potential victims of forced begging are female

chapter 7: domestic servitude

Recognised as one of the most hidden forms of modern slavery, domestic servitude often manifests in private households. In 2022, the Helpline indicated 114 cases of domestic servitude involving 142 potential victims. This is 4% of all modern slavery cases raised by the Helpline in 2022, and up by more than 75% from the 65 cases indicated in the previous year.
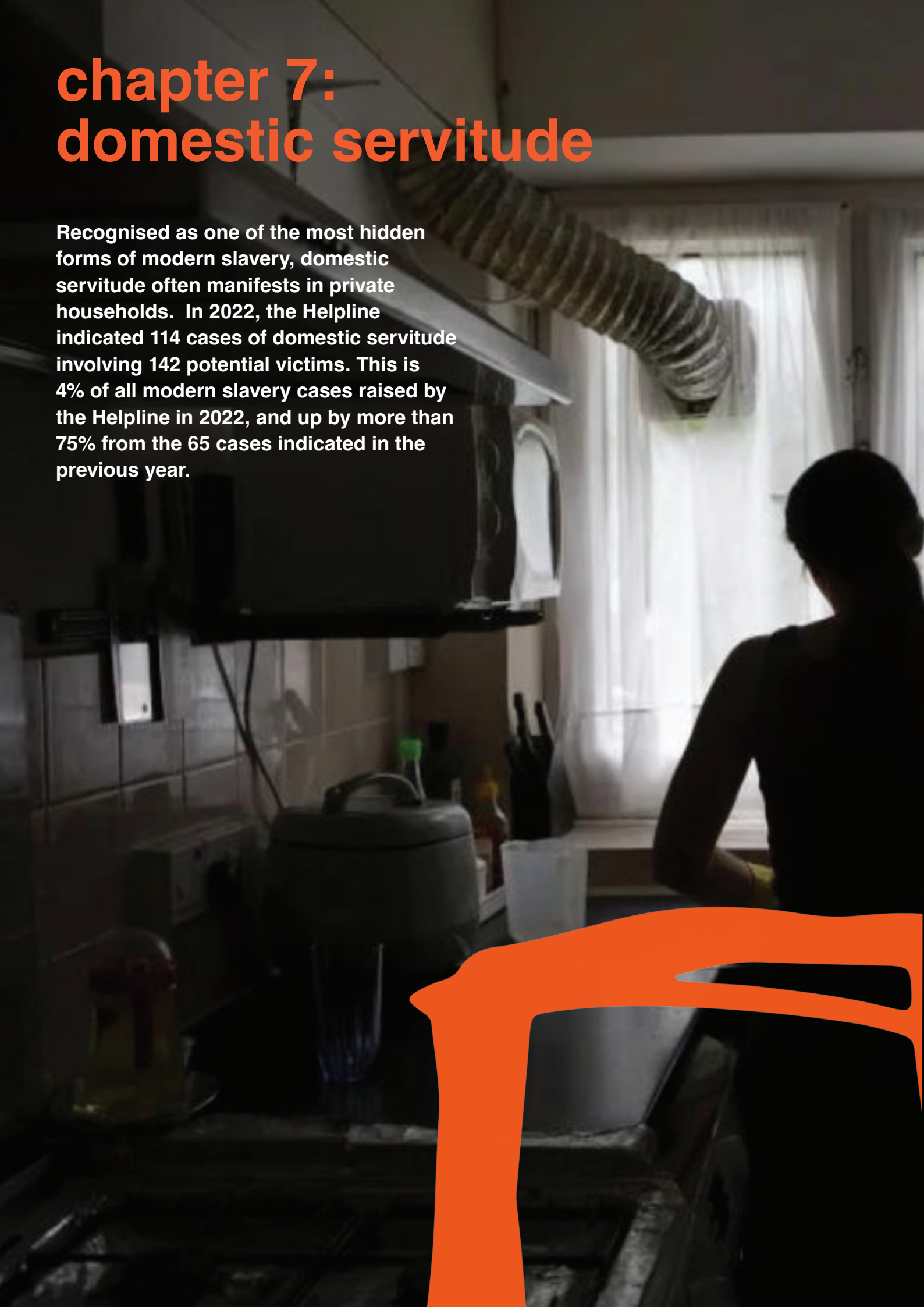
CASE STUDY

Mark*, a support worker, contacted the Helpline on behalf of one of his clients.

Fadil* had been awarded refugee status in the UK, but his wife and children were still in Syria. He had disclosed that they had been threatened by a group of traffickers and he was concerned about their safety. The Helpline encouraged Mark to facilitate Fadil calling the Helpline directly. With the help of an interpreter, Fadil was able to tell the Helpline what he had experienced.

Fadil had met a man who agreed, for a fee, to get him and his family out of Syria. Fadil paid the money, but the man kept him in Turkey for six months. The man forced Fadil to work doing domestic chores and beat him multiple times. He was kept locked inside the property and was only let out to shop for groceries under supervision.

Fadil managed to escape and got to safety. His family reported the situation to law enforcement in multiple countries. A repercussion of this was that the trafficking group began to threaten Fadil's wife and children. With Fadil's consent, the Helpline submitted a referral to the National Crime Agency (NCA) due to the international nature of the concerns.

Later, Fadil contacted the Helpline again to inform us that he had been reunited with his wife and children. Fadil was in need of ongoing support, so the Helpline referred him to the police, who entered him into the National Referral Mechanism (NRM).

*Name has been changed to protect identity.*

Introduction

As one of the most unseen types of modern slavery, potential victims are often hidden in plain sight in properties across towns and cities in the UK. Although the number of modern slavery cases involving domestic servitude has declined in recent years, it is still a prevalent situation of exploitation indicated to the Helpline. In fact, in line with overall numbers, cases and potential victims for this exploitation type have also increased from those indicated in 2021 to 2022. The number of cases has risen from **65** in 2021 to **114** in 2022, a rise of **75%**. Equally the number of potential victims has increase from **98** potential victims in 2021 to **142** in 2022, a rise of just under **45%**.

Gender of potential victims

The most prevalent gender of potential victims of domestic servitude is female with just over **73%**, in contrast to male potential victims who make up just under **18%**. In **12** situations **(8%)**, the gender of the individual was recorded as unknown. This is down from **17.4%** in 2021. In comparison to 2021, the percentage of female potential victims has increased, from **65.2%** to **73%**, with male potential victims increasing slightly from **17.4%** to **18%**.

Chart 29 – Gender of potential victims of domestic servitude

Male 26 — Female 104 — Unknown 12
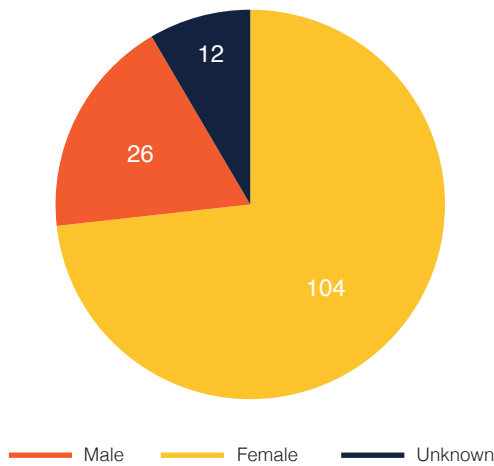
Age status

The majority of potential victims indicated in domestic servitude situations are adults, comprising over **75%** of individuals reported to the Helpline. This is consistent with figures in 2021, with **73.4%** of potential victims indicated as adults. In comparison, **5.6%** of potential victims were indicated as minors compared to **6%** in 2021, a very slight decline. **Chart 30** provides this breakdown.

Potential victim nationalities

A total of **31** different potential victim nationalities were indicated to the Helpline relating to domestic servitude cases

in 2022. This is up from the **25** nationalities indicated in 2021. The most prevalent nationality indicated in domestic servitude situations for potential victims is Nigerian with ten individuals. Nigerian also features in the top ten nationalities for all exploitation types. Although Iranian features as the third most prevalent nationality for domestic servitude **(6)**, it does not feature in the top nationalities for all exploitation types. There are no Thai potential victims indicated in domestic servitude situations, although Thai nationals feature in the top ten most prevalent nationalities when considering all exploitation typologies.

Chart 30 – Breakdown of adult/minor status of potential victims

Adult 106 — Minor 8 — Unknown 28
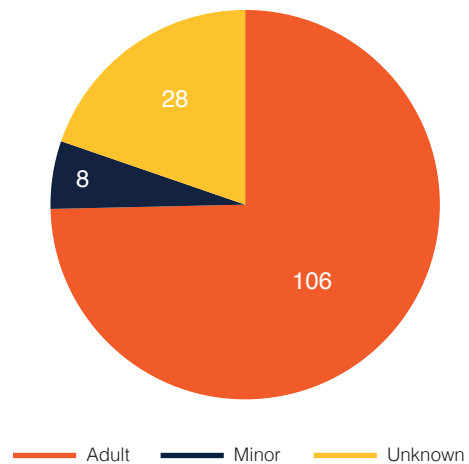
Table 58 – Comparison of most prevalent nationalities

Domestic servitude PV nationalities	# of PVs	All PV nationalities	# of PVs
Nigeria	10	Romania	288
Philippines	9	India	261
Iran	6	Vietnam	144
India	6	Sri Lanka	126
Pakistan	5	Albania	110
Brazil	4	China	106
Ukraine	3	UK	63
Romania	3	Thailand	57
UK	2	Nigeria	56
Saudi Arabia	2	Pakistan	54
Morocco	2	Ukraine	54
China	2	Zimbabwe	51
St Vincent and the Grenadines	2	Sudan	49

Helpline cases also indicated one potential victim per nationality from: Vietnam, Uganda, South Africa, Poland, Namibia, Myanmar, Mauritius, Lebanon, Kenya, Jamaica, Iraq, Hungary, Guatemala, Grenada, Greece, Eritrea, and Albania.

Potential exploiters

A total of **244** potential exploiters were indicated in situations of domestic servitude in 2022. This is an average of **2.1** potential exploiters per case. Often domestic servitude situations, because of their nature, will have a higher average of potential exploiters than other exploitation types. The most prevalent nationality recorded was Nigerian with **21% (8)**, where the nationality was known and is the top nationality for both potential exploiters and potential victims of domestic servitude. Also prevalent was UK **(6)** and Saudi Arabian **(5)**. Interestingly, Pakistani features with only two potential exploiters compared to the seven potential exploiters indicated in 2021. Pakistani was the most prevalent nationality for potential exploiters indicated in 2021, only featuring joint fourth in 2022 with **2** potential exploiters. In addition, **9** potential victims were indicated to be from the Philippines, yet no potential exploiters of this nationality were indicated. However, in **205** instances of domestic servitude the nationality of potential exploiters was recorded as unknown.

Table 59 – Breakdown of potential exploiters' nationalities

PE nationality	# of PEs	% excl. unknown
Nigeria	8	21%
United Kingdom	6	15%
Saudi Arabia	5	13%
Afghanistan	2	5%
Iraq	2	5%
Pakistan	2	5%
Romania	2	5%
Australia	1	3%
Brazil	1	3%
China	1	3%
Guatemala	1	3%
India	1	3%
Iran	1	3%
Ireland	1	3%
Other	1	3%
Qatar	1	3%
Russia	1	3%
Sudan	1	3%
Yemen	1	3%
Unknown	205	-
Total	**244**	

As in other exploitation types, a range of recruitment tactics are deployed to exploit individuals. The most prevalent recruitment tactic is the use of a job offer or advertisement, having been indicated in the case of **27** potential victims. Familial relationships are also a prevalent tactic where the potential victim is a family member of the exploiter(s) **(19)**. In the case of **54** individuals the recruitment tactic was unknown or not recorded.

Table 60 – Recruitment tactics used in domestic servitude situations

Recruitment Tactics	# PVs
Job offer/advertisement	27
Familial	19
False promises or statements	18
Smuggling, ransom	18
Intimate partner/marriage proposition	14
Offer of accommodation	6
Other	4
Friend	2
Posing as benefactor	2
Coercion (threads, blackmail, etc.)	1
Unknown	
Total*	**165**

*The number of recruitment tactics is more than the number of potential victims because several tactics may be recorded for one individual.

Methods of control

As may be expected, the two most prevalent methods of control used against potential victims of domestic servitude were tied accommodation **(93)** and confinement or restricted movement **(90)**. This is because domestic servitude often involves the potential victim living in the same accommodation as the location of their exploitation and their movements are ordinarily restricted because they live with their exploiter. **Table 61** sets out the methods of control indicated to the Helpline in domestic servitude cases.

Table 61 – Methods of control in domestic servitude situations

Methods of control	# of PVs
Tied accommodation	93
Confinement, restricted movement	90
Financial control	74
Emotional abuse - verbal/manipulation	49
Physical abuse	49
Monitoring	47
Isolation	42
Withheld/destroyed important documents	31
Threat to harm subject, family or other	25
Sexual abuse	22
Threat to report to police or immigration	14
Threat to abandon subject/ make homeless	12
Threat - other	8
Cultural/familial/religious pressure or coercion	7
Other	5
Unknown	5
Induced substance abuse	2
Threat to expose or shame subject	1
Total	**576**

*the number of methods of control reported is more than the number of potential victims because several methods of control may be recorded for one individual.

chapter 8:
labour abuse

Although labour abuse is not technically modern slavery, it is on a spectrum of labour exploitation and forced labour. Often, reported situations of labour abuse or poor working practices can be revealed to be more serious situations involving forced labour or exploitation. In 2022, the Helpline indicated a total of 464 cases of labour abuse highlighting 1,767 potential victims.

CASE STUDY

Meredith* contacted the Helpline after leaving a job at a care home, to share concerns for some of her former colleagues. Meredith reported that she had been working with several young men and women who were in the UK on student visas. They were working at a several care homes across the county, arranged through an agency.

They had told Meredith that when they had joined the agency, they had to work 14-hour shifts for five days without pay. Meredith shared that the agency was charging the care homes for the work, but not paying the students.

Based on the indicators of labour abuse provided by Meredith, the Helpline referred the case to Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC) for National Minimum Wage (NMW) non-compliance and to the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) for further investigation. In these situations, the Helpline provides information to the relevant authorities, to support action to reduce potential future situations of labour abuse from occurring.

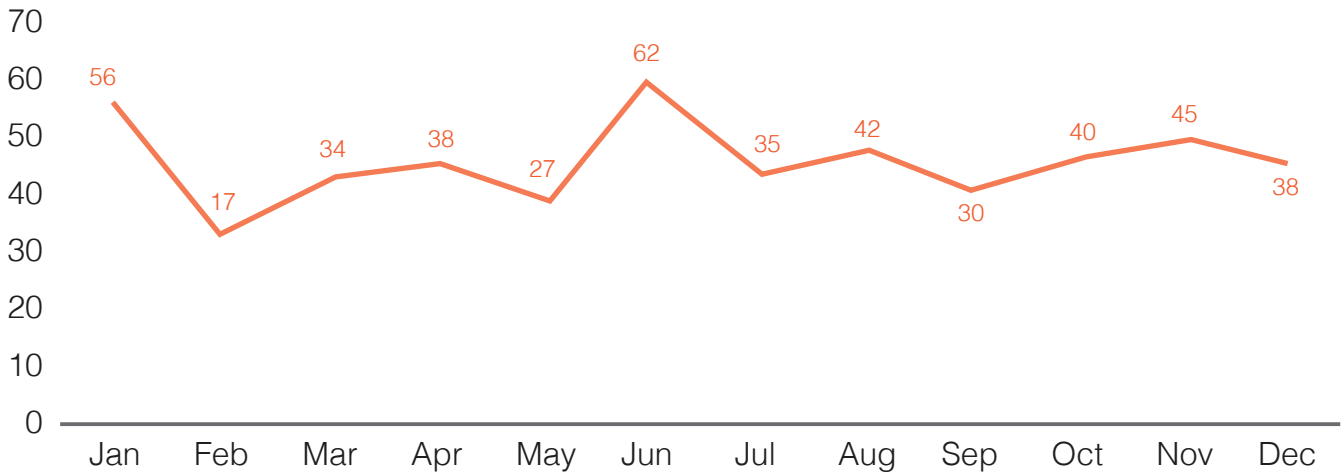*Name has been changed to protect identity.

Introduction

Recognising the growing volume of contacts to the Helpline in recent years related to labour abuse, the Helpline has changed its data model to ensure more information about labour abuse situations can be captured and reported. This includes demographic information relating to potential victims.

With a sharp rise in labour exploitation cases throughout 2022, we have also seen an overall decrease in the number of labour abuse cases from **794** in 2021 to **464** in 2022, a reduction of **42%**.

Chart 31 – Number of labour abuse cases by month

3.8 average number of potential victims indicated in labour abuse cases

29% of potential victims indicated in situations of labour abuse are male, with **12%** female. In the case of the remaining **59%**, the gender was recorded as unknown. This may be where the caller or contact is unsure of the number of male or female victims and so the Helpline records unknown to avoid assumptions or incorrect data being recorded. **Chart 32** provides a breakdown of the gender of potential victims indicated in labour abuse situations.

Chart 32 – Number of potential victims by gender

As would be expected, most of the potential victims indicated in situations of labour abuse are reported to be adults (over **48%**). Only **1.6%** are indicated as minors. In a total of **884** instances **(50%)** the adult/minor status was recorded as unknown.

Chart 33 – Number of potential victims by adult/minor status
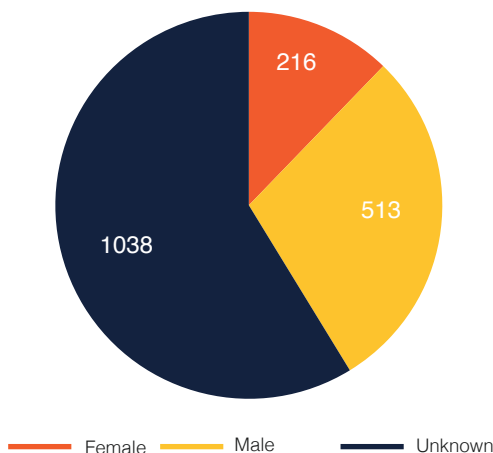
The majority of labour abuse situations in the UK are reported to be in England, comprising **368** of the **464** cases. This is **88%** of the cases raised in the UK and **79%** of all labour abuse cases, including those outside the UK. A total of **1,525** potential victims were indicated in those **368** cases which equates to an average of **4.1** potential victims per case.

The remaining **47** labour abuse cases occurred outside of the UK, and a sizeable portion of these were recorded with a location as unknown **(39)**. **Table 63** provides a breakdown of international labour abuse cases.

Table 62 – Labour abuse situations by UK country

Cases in UK Countries	# of cases	% of Lab cases in the UK	% of all Lab cases	# of PVs
England	368	88%	79%	1525
Scotland	12	3%	3%	64
Wales	18	4%	4%	40
Northern Ireland	3	1%	1%	7
UK	16	4%	3%	27
Total	**417**	**100%**	**90%**	**1663**

Table 63 – Breakdown of international labour abuse cases

Cases in UK Countries	# of cases	# of PVs
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1
Hungary	1	9
Indonesia	1	1
Israel	1	1
Libya	1	1
Netherlands	2	5
Nigeria	1	6
Qatar	1	4
Russia	1	3
Unknown	39	82
Total	**49**	**113**

As with modern slavery cases, the number of different nationalities indicated in situations of labour abuse is high. In 2022, the Helpline indicated at least **46** different potential victim nationalities. This is information that has not been captured previously and provides a helpful insight into situations of labour abuse. A significant majority of those potential victims were indicated as Indian nationals, comprising **41%** of all potential victims where the nationality was known. Ukraine nationals also feature prominently with **58 (10.4%)** potential victims indicated. This may be because of the displacement of Ukrainian nationals to the UK since the start of the conflict in Ukraine.

Table 64 provides the top ten nationalities of labour abuse potential victims in 2022.

Aside from the top ten nationalities included in **Table 63**, the Helpline also raised labour abuse cases involving the following nationalities: Zimbabwean **(9)**, English **(7)**, Nigerian **(7)**, Turkish **(7)**, Lithuanian **(6)**, Pakistani **(6)**, Philippino **(6)**, Ghanaian **(5)**, Hungarian **(4)**, Albanian **(3)**, Brazilian **(3)**, Latvian **(3)**, Macedonian **(3)**, Portuguese **(3)**, two each from Wales, China, Greece, Iran, South Africa and one each from Brunei, France, Grenada, Italy, Tunisia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Moldova, Nepal, Norway, Senegal, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, US, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Table 64 – Top ten nationalities of potential victims indicated in labour abuse situations

Nationality	# of PVs	% of total Lab PVs
India	229	41.0%
Ukraine	58	10.4%
Romania	54	9.7%
Russia	22	3.9%
Bulgaria	21	3.8%
United Kingdom	20	3.6%
Afghanistan	17	3.0%
Vietnam	16	2.9%
Bangladesh	12	2.1%
Poland	10	1.8%

Industries indicated in labour abuse situations

Labour abuse, like forced labour, can happen in any sector. In 2022, labour abuse was indicated to the Helpline in at least **17** different sectors. The most notable was the services industry with **120** cases indicating **419** potential victims, an average of **3.5** potential victims per case raised. This sector includes car washes; beauty and spa industry; and repairs and maintenance. Car washes and beauty have historically been considered high-risk industries for both labour abuse and labour exploitation.

Hospitality (**73** cases), the care sector (**46** cases), and construction (**39** cases) were also prevalent. Interestingly, janitorial/cleaning services had fewer cases, with a total of **18**, but the number of potential victims indicated was significant, at **245**, an average of **13.6** potential victims per case. **Table 65** provides a full breakdown of the number of cases and potential victims by industry.

13.6 on average potential victims indicated per case in the cleaning sector

Labour abuse indicators

A range of indicators may be present in a situation of labour abuse. As with every call and contact that comes into the Helpline, the Helpline Advisor will ask questions to determine the situation and the team will review the information based on the indicators present to determine its status and the required action. The most prevalent indicator reported to the Helpline was non-payment of the National Minimum Wage (NMW). This was reported to have been an issue for **42%** of potential victims. Lack of or inadequate personal protective equipment (PPE) was a factor in situations reported by **29%** of potential victims and long or excessive hours in **27%**.

Table 65 – Breakdown of cases and potential victims by industry

Industry	# of cases	# of PVs
Services	120	419
Hospitality	73	199
Care sector	46	161
Construction	39	132
Retail	26	52
Not specified	24	52
Manufacturing	23	102
Agriculture/farm	22	203
Other	21	74
Janitorial/cleaning services	18	245
Logistics	17	39
Entertainment	9	30
Domestic work/ au pair/ nanny	7	7
Landscaping/gardening/tree surgery	6	10
Various	4	18
Transportation	3	6
Utilities	2	11
Maritime industry/boat/shipping	2	5
Tech	2	2
Total	**464**	**1,767**

Table 66 – Prevalence of indicators of labour abuse

| Indicators of labour abuse	# of PVs	% of PVs
NMW not paid	736	42%
PPE inadequate	507	29%
Long/excessive hours	478	27%
Harassment/ intimidation/ bullying	456	26%
Other	386	22%
Deductions from pay/ wages	377	21%
Holiday/leave insufficient	329	19%
Breaks insufficient	254	14%
HSE concerns	221	13%
Total	**3,744***	

*Sum is higher than total number of PVs as multiple indicators may be selected

England

For cases indicated as occurring in England, the labour abuse indicators reported to the Helpline follow a similar pattern to the general indicators on all cases, with NMW issues most prevalent (raised in **596** instances), followed by inadequate PPE **(470)** and harassment or bullying **(407)**. In the case of industries, services is by far the most prevalent industry, followed by hospitality, care and construction. Aside from the most prevalent industries provided in **Table 67**, England also saw labour abuse situations being reported

in agriculture **(14)**, entertainment **(6)**, domestic, landscaping **(4)**, transportation, utilities, various **(2)**, and technology **(1)**.

Chart 34 – Labour abuse indicators of potential victims in England
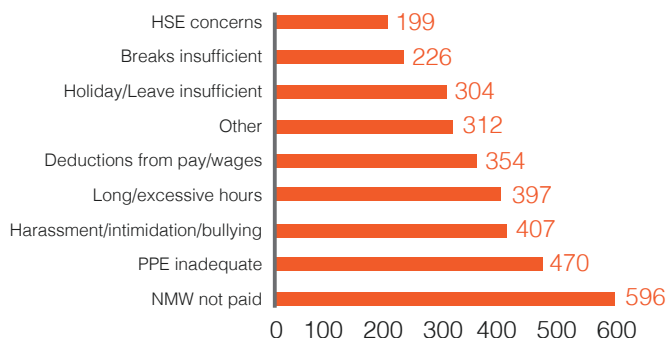
Table 67 – Industries indicated in England labour abuse cases

Industry	# of cases
Services	105
Hospitality	55
Care sector	35
Construction	35
Retail	23
Manufacturing	21
Other	17
Janitorial/cleaning	16
Logistics	16
Agriculture/farm	14
Unknown	10
Entertainment	6
Domestic work/au pair/nanny	4
Landscaping/gardening/tree surgery	4
Transportation	2
Utilities	2
Various	2
Tech	1

Scotland

In the case of labour abuse situations in Scotland, aside from those recorded as other, the most prevalent labour abuse indicators raised were long/excessive working hours **(24)** and non-payment of NMW **(21)**. The most prevalent industry recorded was hospitality with **5** cases indicated.

Chart 35 – Labour abuse indicators of potential victims in Scotland
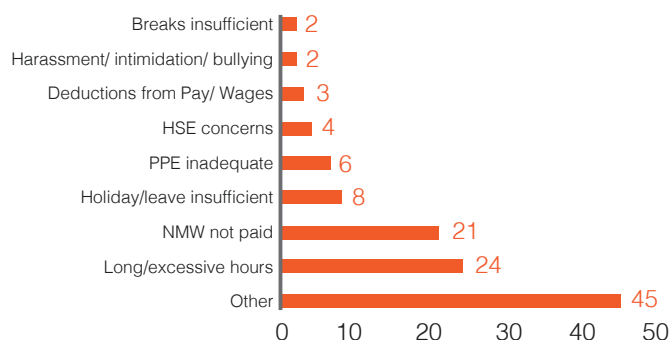
Table 68 – Industries indicated in Scotland labour abuse cases

Industry	# of cases
Hospitality	5
Agriculture	2
Domestic work	2
Construction	1
Services	1
Cleaning	1

Wales

For cases of labour abuse reported in Wales, the most prevalent indicator mentioned by contacts was inadequate PPE **(23)**, followed by non-payment of NMW **(14)** and long/excessive working hours **(14)**. Both services and hospitality were the most indicated industries for cases reported in Wales. In addition, only two maritime cases were raised by the Helpline in 2022, both indicated as occurring in Wales.

Chart 36 – Labour abuse indicators of potential victims in Wales

Table 69 – Industries indicated in Wales labour abuse cases

Industry	# of cases
Services	6
Hospitality	6
Maritime	2
Retail	1
Care	1
Manufacturing	1
Other	1

Northern Ireland

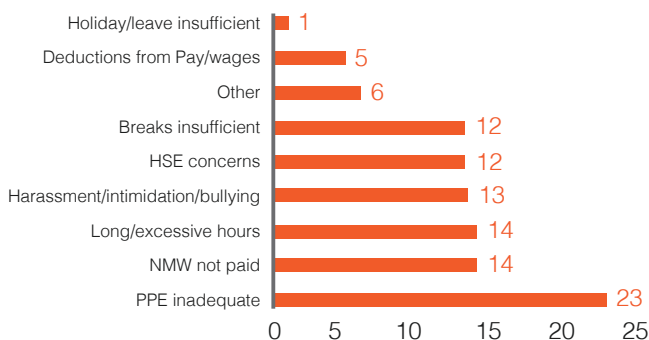Although Northern Ireland had fewer labour abuse cases than the rest of the UK, the indicators raised were consistent with those raised in cases relating to the other three countries. Non-payment of NMW was highlighted in **4** cases raised, with both HSE concerns and harassment/intimidation/bullying raised in **3** cases. In relation to industries, Northern Ireland had one case each from agriculture, hospitality and services.

Chart 37 – Labour abuse indicators in Northern Ireland cases
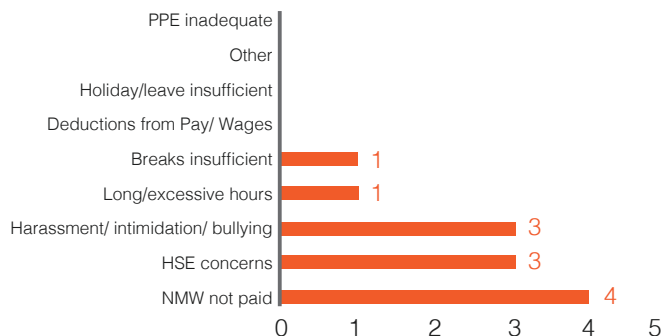
Table 70 – Industries indicated in Northern Ireland labour abuse cases

Industry	# of cases
Agriculture	1
Hospitality	1
Services	1

United Kingdom

For those cases where the location was given and recorded as the UK, because the contact could not state with any certainty the specific UK country, a similar picture of indicators is present. The most prevalent indicator in UK cases is non-payment of NMW **(15)**, followed by long/excessive working hours **(7)**. The two most prevalent industries indicated are care and hospitality with three cases each.

Chart 38 – Labour abuse indicators of potential victims in United Kingdom
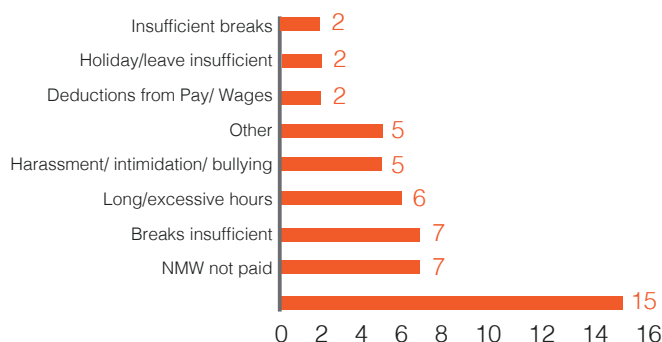
Table 71 – Industries indicated in United Kingdom labour abuse cases

Industry	# of cases
Care	3
Hospitality	3
Not specified	3
Agriculture	2
Other	2
Landscaping	1
Tech	1
Various	1

Location of abuse

The most prevalent location type recorded by the Helpline on labour abuse cases is a business **(731)**, with farm **(179)** and restaurants/takeaways/pubs **(148)** also prevalent. The number of different locations recorded by the Helpline is greater than the number of cases and potential victims recorded. This is because a potential victim may have been abused or exploited in more than one location. In these instances, all locations will be recorded to provide the best understanding of a person's experience. **Table 72** sets out the location types indicated on cases of labour abuse.

Table 72 – Breakdown by location type and number of potential victims

Location Type	# of PVs
Business	731
Farm	179
Restaurant, take away, pub	148
Private house	107
Factory	96
Other	95
Multiple location types	90
Undisclosed/unknown	69
Not specified	61
Hotel/motel	49
Residential facility	47
Nail bar	37
Construction site	32
Shop	25
Lorries/vans	24
Warehouse, distribution centre	24
Hair salon	11
Marina/port/seacoast	5
Ship/boat	4
Website/internet location	4
Educational facility	1
Total*	1,839

*Total is more than the number of cases and potential victims as an individual may have been exploited in more than one location.

As with cases of modern slavery, the proximity of a caller to a situation of labour abuse is important to determine the facts of the situation and whether any details can be corroborated. In the case of labour abuse, **68%** of calls come from potential victims themselves or someone in direct contact with a potential victim. **Table 73** provides a breakdown of the caller proximity to cases relating to labour abuse.

Table 73 – Proximity of caller to situations of labour abuse

Proximity to caller	# of cases
Victim self-report	176
Direct contact with potential victim	138
Observation of suspicious activity	127
Unknown	12
Indirect contact with potential victim	11
Total	464

chapter 9:
child victims

Young people can fall prey to exploiters because of their age, lack of experience and family background. In 2022, the Helpline raised 213 cases indicating 331 minors in potentially exploitative situations. The largest single group of these cases (33%) was related to labour exploitation.

CASE STUDY

Shalini* contacted the Helpline seeking advice around a young person in her care who she believed was being exploited. Lara*, a 14-year-old girl, was frequently going missing from residential care for several days at a time and returning in possession of drugs and paraphernalia. Shalini was concerned about how Lara could be acquiring these substances, as she did not have a bank account or direct access to money.

Lara had been found to be travelling up to 90 minutes away, instead of attending school, and was secretive about where she had been. She would sometimes return wearing new designer clothes or with new electronic gadgets. Her behaviour had changed, becoming increasingly defiant and irritable, disregarding rules and being disruptive, and showing a disregard for consequences. Bruising and other unexplained injuries had also been identified on Lara's limbs.

After discussing the situation with the Helpline, Shalini contacted Lara's social worker who entered her into the National Referral Mechanism (NRM).

Name has been changed to protect identity.

Introduction

Although the Helpline does not routinely receive a substantial number of contacts related to child victims of modern slavery, knowing as much as possible about how child victims are targeted and exploited is imperative.

In 2022, just over **8%** of all modern slavery cases raised by the Helpline indicated potential victims who were under the age of **18 (213)**. In terms of individuals, this equates to just over **5%** of all potential victims indicated to the Helpline in 2022 and has increased by **71%** from the **194** minor potential victims in 2021 to **331**. In every circumstance where a potential victim under the age of 18 is indicated, the Helpline will take action to ensure their safety and wellbeing.

Of the **331** potential victims attached to cases, there was an even split in gender with **97 (29%)** females and **97 (29%)** males indicated. This is similar to 2021, where **29%** of minors were indicated as female and **31%** as male. In **137** cases involving minors the gender was recorded as unknown. This could be the case where a safeguarding professional or police officer is seeking advice on a particular case but does not divulge the gender of the person they are supporting. **Table 74** provides a breakdown by gender and exploitation type.

Table 74 – Breakdown of gender by exploitation type

Exploitation by gender	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	%
Labour	14	45	49	108	33%
Sexual	49	7	26	82	25%
Unknown	22	14	34	70	21%
Criminal	7	23	2	32	10%
Various	2	7	17	26	8%
Domestic servitude	3	0	5	8	2%
Other	0	1	4	5	2%
Total	**97** **29%**	**97** **29%**	**137** **41%**	**331** **100%**	**100%**

Nationality of potential child victims

A total of **29** different nationalities were indicated to the Helpline related to minor potential victims in 2022. This is more than double the **14** nationalities indicated in 2021. As with the case of adult potential victims, the most prevalent nationality is Romanian with **13** minors indicated. Interestingly, Polish is within the top five nationalities for minors however it does not feature in the top ten nationalities for adults. Pakistani is also more prevalent in the case of potential minor victims featuring as the third most prevalent nationality but is only tenth most prevalent in relation to potential victims for all modern slavery cases. In **73%** of cases (**242** individuals) the nationality for potential minor victims was recorded as unknown.

Table 75 – Comparison of top child and adult potential victim nationalities

Top minor PV nationalities	Total PVs	Top PV nationalities (all MS cases)	Total PVs
Romania	13	Romania	288
Vietnam	10	India	261
Pakistan	8	Vietnam	144
India	6	Sri Lanka	126
Poland	6	Albania	110
Albania	5	China	106
Sudan	5	UK	63
Syria	3	Thailand	57
UK	3	Nigeria	56
Brazil	2	Pakistan	54
Bulgaria	2	Ukraine	54
England	2	Zimbabwe	51

Age of potential child victims

Although it seems inconceivable, around **10%** of potential child victims indicated to the Helpline in 2022 were just **12** years of age or younger. The most prevalent age category for minors was the 16-17 age range, with **72 (22%)** potential victims and 13-15 years with **69 (21%)** potential victims. **Table 76** provides a breakdown of age ranges by exploitation type. The most indicated exploitation type was labour with **33%** of minors, closely followed by sexual exploitation with **25%** of indicated child victims.

Table 76 – Breakdown of age range by exploitation type

Exploitation by age bracket	12 and under	13-15	16-17	Unknown	Total	%
Labour	12	26	31	39	108	33%
Sexual	7	14	10	51	82	25%
Unknown	4	7	13	46	70	21%
Criminal	1	15	12	4	32	10%
Various	7	2	4	13	26	8%
Domestic servitude	1	5	1	1	8	2%
Other	0	0	1	4	5	2%
Total	**32** **10%**	**69** **21%**	**72** **22%**	**158** **48%**	**331** **100%**	**100%**

Exploitation of minors

It is often assumed that the most prevalent exploitation type for minors is sexual or criminal exploitation. In the case of Helpline data, the most prevalent exploitation type for minors is labour. This is consistent with 2021 data, although the percentage of minors involved in labour exploitation has increased from **27%** to **33%**. Sexual exploitation, although

lower in numbers of potential victims, has increased from **19%** to **25%** of all minor potential victims. Criminal exploitation has reduced significantly from **21%** of all minor cases in 2021 to **10%** in 2022.

Chart 39 – Breakdown of minor potential victims by exploitation type
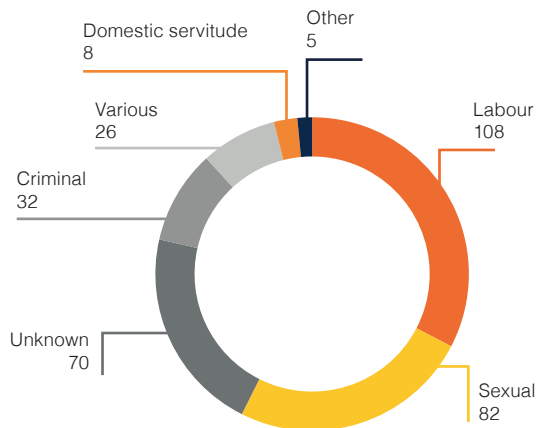
Industries indicated in labour exploitation of minor potential victims

As with situations involving adults, the most prevalent industry related to labour exploitation for minors is services. This is also the case in situations indicating labour abuse. Also aligned is the second most prevalent industry for minors which is hospitality. This is also the second most prevalent industry for labour abuse and the fourth most prevalent in labour exploitation cases involving adults.

Table 77 – Breakdown of prevalence of industry in minor labour exploitation cases

Industry	# of PVs
Services	48
Hospitality	15
Construction	7
Manufacturing	7
Various	7
Other	5
Agriculture/farm	3
Domestic work/ au pair/ nanny	3
Not specified	3
Care sector	2
Entertainment	2
Janitorial/cleaning services	2
Landscaping/gardening/tree surgery	2
Retail	2
Total	108

Recruitment tactics

In the case of situations involving minors the most prevalent recruitment tactic reported to the Helpline is a familial relationship, using the familiarity with the minor to coerce and encourage them into situations or to undertake certain activities. Smuggling or ransom also features as a more prevalent recruitment tactic with **12** instances recorded. In the case of **279** situations the Helpline could not ascertain the recruitment tactic and therefore unknown was recorded. Again, this may be where a professional has called the Helpline for support but does not provide any level of detail about the situation. Helpline Advisors will not question a first responder, under the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), as to whether the individual they have in their care is a potential victim or not, if the first responder is confident in their assessment.

Chart 40 – Breakdown of recruitment tactics used
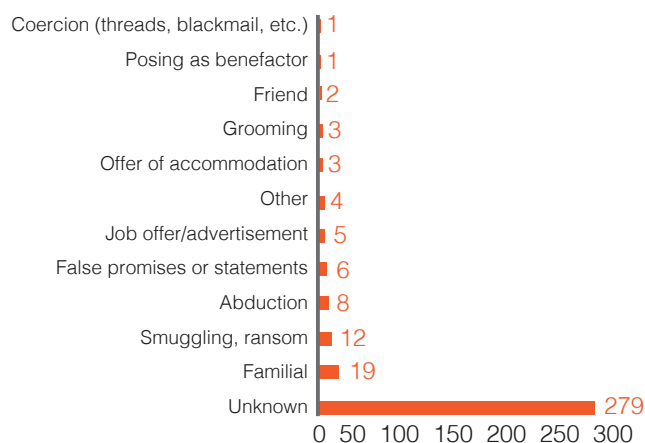
Methods of control

Often a range of methods of control will be used by an exploiter to maintain control over a potential victim. The most prevalent method of control used in situations involving minors is sexual abuse. This could be sexual abuse in a range of situations and often sexual abuse may be a way of forcing a young person to remain in an exploitative situation.

Exploiter and potential victim relationships

By far the most common relationship indicated in cases involving minors is with an employer, with **58** instances. In the case of **59** instances no clear relationship (including pimp) has been selected. In **28** cases relationship information was not gathered.

Chart 41 – Methods of control indicated in cases involving minors

Method	Count
Threat to expose or shame subject	1
Threat to abandon subject/ make homeless	2
Threat - other	3
Withheld/destroyed important documents	3
Threat to report to police or immigration	6
Cultural /familial/religious pressure or coercion	7
Induced substance abuse	11
Threat to harm subject, family or other	17
Isolation	24
Other	29
Physical abuse	30
Confinement, restricted movement	38
Emotional abuse - verbal/manipulation	43
Monitoring	49
Tied accommodation	50
Financial control	62
Sexual abuse	69
Unknown	103

Chart 42 - Exploiter relationship to potential victim

- Recruiter 20
- Employer 58
- Familial relationship to victim(s) 20
- Foster parent of victim(s) 1
- No clear relationship (including pimp) 59
- Not specified/ unknown 128
- Other 2
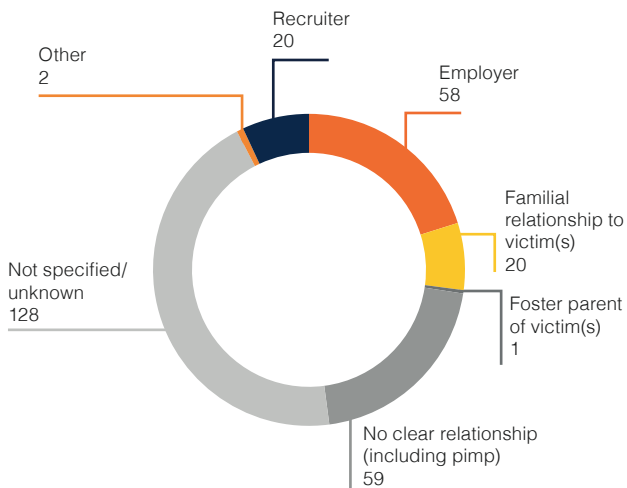
chapter 10: emerging trends, challenges and opportunities

One of the greatest assets from operating the Helpline is the rich data picture it provides on cases and situations of modern slavery across the UK and beyond. As our data grows, so does our understanding of how and why individuals end up in exploitative situations.

"At A21 we are passionate about raising awareness about Modern Slavery and one of the ways in which we do this is through our Can You See Me Campaign. This campaign is a powerful tool for raising awareness about modern slavery and equipping the general public to recognise the signs of human trafficking. By partnering with the Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline, the campaign provides a clear and accessible avenue for people to report suspected cases of modern slavery and seek support and advice. The Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline is a vital tool in turning our awareness campaign into action. By making it easy for people to report suspected cases of modern slavery, we can increase the chances of identifying and rescuing victims of trafficking, and ultimately, putting an end to this injustice."

- Charlie Blythe
  Europe Regional Director, A21

Introduction

As calls and contacts come into the Helpline, Helpline Advisors record as much information as possible about the situation being indicated. This is important in supporting the Helpline to, not only to aid potential victims but also to understand how situations occur and ultimately what can be done to prevent more people from being exploited in the first place.

Emerging trends

Given the number of contacts the Helpline receives, it is often the first place where emerging trends and issues can be identified. In the case of 2022, the Helpline has identified a trend relating to Indian, Zimbabwean and Nigerian nationals in the care sector. For the first time these nationalities have been indicated in situations of forced labour related to a range of care settings. The care sector has always been an area where forced labour could be present because of the use of temporary labour and the levels of low pay. Nepalese potential victims were indicated for the first time being exploited for labour in the manufacturing industry. Thai potential victims became, for the first time, the most indicated nationals in sexual exploitation. To establish the circumstances related to these types of instances the Helpline intends to analyse data and provide a trend report later in 2023.

Challenges and opportunities

With any call or contact, the Helpline needs to try and ascertain the facts of a situation to aid referral to another organisation or agency for support or assistance. For many situations reported to the Helpline information may be lacking or incomplete. Nevertheless, there may be enough information or indicators to determine that modern slavery is occurring or may have occurred. In these situations, the Helpline may deem a referral to a relevant authority to be appropriate. However, in several cases some agencies or organisations are refusing to accept referrals if only limited information is provided or available. This could be the lack of a name or date of birth, or related to the severity level of the situation, such as a lack of explanation relating to specific control methods indicated by the contact.

This can be an issue when the Helpline is holding information that is deemed useful but will not be accepted by other agencies. To combat this difficulty, the Helpline will now aggregate referrals to provide more limited information in a more succinct format. This will provide referral agencies with sufficient information about several cases in one communication reducing the need for several communications but still providing an overall picture of the risk.

An additional challenge is the UK Government's current approach to migrants. The Helpline receives calls and contacts from a wide range of individuals, organisations and agencies seeking advice or reporting concerns. Providing advice and guidance to those who have no recourse to public funds or who have no regularised status in the UK is very challenging particularly when avenues of support are extremely limited or non-existent. The recent changes to the UK Government's National Referral Mechanism are also very challenging because they place challenging requirements on a potential victim to prove their experiences, as well as limit the amount of, and access to support for those who need it most.

The Helpline will continue to monitor calls and contacts from such individuals to provide an evidence base of the impact of current government policy on those who are most vulnerable.

Opportunities

As has been the case since the Helpline commenced operations, the team is focused on developing strong partnerships with others. Working with a range of organisations, agencies, charities and statutory agencies ensures the Helpline number can reach a diverse audience. This includes our business clients and working with their suppliers in and down their supply chains. We seek to do more by providing opportunities for more organisations and agencies to work with the Helpline to give customers, clients and workers access to help and support on a 24/7 basis.

With strong established telephony and data structures the Helpline is also well placed to provide support to partner organisations in relation to specific issues such as setting up grievance or reporting lines. As new situations emerge, such as concerns related to the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme, Unseen is keen to ensure the Helpline infrastructure and capability can be part of the solution offering value for money and avoiding silo working, that confuses both the landscape and potential users of the Helpline's services.

To ensure information received by the Helpline is managed appropriately, the Helpline is keen to set up alternative referral routes. We are actively seeking to establish new channels that will allow us to provide referrals to diverse organisations such as the Care Quality Commission and the Health and Safety Executive.

	2021		2022		% incr/decr 2021 to 2022		** # of MS Cases**							
England Total	# of MS Cases **766**	# of PVs **1727**	# of MS Cases **1473**	# of PVs **4300**	# of MS cases % in/dec **92%**	# of PVs % in/dec **149%**	# of MS Cases** **1473**	Labour **761**	Sexual **322**	Criminal **147**	Domestic **69**	Other **28**	Various **56**	Unknown **761**
Avon & Somerset Constabulary	31	63	64	142	**106%**	**125%**	64	34	12	6	1	1	3	7
Bedfordshire Police	14	26	28	65	**100%**	**150%**	28	11	6	1	2	2	4	2
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	13	32	23	59	**77%**	**84%**	23	16	5	0	1	1	0	0
Cheshire Constabulary	14	48	13	46	**-7%**	**-4%**	13	9	2	0	1	1	0	0
Cleveland Police	5	7	5	8	**0%**	**14%**	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cumbria Constabulary	5	9	12	43	**140%**	**378%**	12	8	0	2	0	0	1	1
Derbyshire Constabulary	3	15	26	95	**767%**	**533%**	26	23	3	0	0	0	0	0
Devon & Cornwall Constabulary	11	33	30	148	**173%**	**348%**	30	18	2	6	1	0	3	0
Dorset Police	4	21	12	46	**200%**	**119%**	12	6	3	2	0	0	0	1
Durham Constabulary	3	4	13	39	**333%**	**875%**	13	5	5	1	0	1	0	1
Essex Police	25	54	33	82	**32%**	**52%**	33	15	10	4	0	0	2	2
Gloucestershire Constabulary	11	22	13	51	**18%**	**132%**	13	7	2	2	0	1	1	0
Greater Manchester Police	35	67	70	147	**100%**	**119%**	70	31	26	5	4	0	1	3
Hampshire Constabulary	17	34	40	118	**135%**	**247%**	40	19	9	6	2	0	1	3
Hertfordshire Constabulary	20	54	16	63	**-20%**	**17%**	16	11	0	3	2	0	0	0
Humberside Police	8	23	14	45	**75%**	**96%**	14	10	2	1	0	1	0	0
Kent Police	22	49	40	181	**82%**	**269%**	40	27	6	2	2	1	0	2
Lancashire Constabulary	16	45	32	96	**100%**	**113%**	32	20	4	1	1	2	2	2
Leicestershire Constabulary	11	17	30	71	**173%**	**318%**	30	21	5	0	1	0	2	1
Lincolnshire Police	12	21	16	48	**33%**	**129%**	16	13	2	1	0	0	0	0
Merseyside Police	14	31	27	64	**93%**	**106%**	27	10	5	4	2	1	1	4
Metropolitan Police Service	176	383	329	924	**87%**	**141%**	329	129	83	42	30	3	15	27
Norfolk Constabulary	9	24	11	25	**22%**	**4%**	11	8	0	1	1	1	0	0
North Yorkshire Police	15	21	22	76	**47%**	**262%**	22	15	5	1	0	0	1	0
Northamptonshire Police	7	10	30	111	**329%**	**1010%**	30	19	6	2	0	0	0	3
Northumbria Police	6	13	24	47	**300%**	**262%**	24	8	13	0	1	0	0	2
Nottinghamshire Police	17	39	38	174	**124%**	**346%**	38	23	5	5	1	0	2	2
South Yorkshire Police	23	50	34	101	**48%**	**102%**	34	18	5	2	2	1	0	6
Staffordshire Police	10	18	26	53	**160%**	**194%**	26	12	8	3	0	1	1	1
Suffolk Constabulary	6	24	15	72	**150%**	**200%**	15	12	0	1	0	0	2	0
Surrey Police	14	45	33	125	**136%**	**178%**	33	21	8	2	0	1	1	0
Sussex Police	21	48	36	110	**71%**	**129%**	36	17	7	8	1	1	0	2
Thames Valley Police	44	86	73	268	**66%**	**212%**	73	38	16	4	3	1	7	4
Warwickshire Police	5	9	13	35	**160%**	**289%**	13	10	3	0	0	0	0	0
West Mercia Constabulary	8	14	30	75	**275%**	**436%**	30	17	5	4	1	0	0	3
West Midlands Police	59	152	117	278	**98%**	**83%**	117	59	24	16	5	5	3	5
West Yorkshire Police	46	105	70	134	**52%**	**28%**	70	27	23	6	4	2	2	6
Wiltshire Constabulary	6	11	15	35	**150%**	**218%**	15	10	2	2	0	0	1	0
SCOTLAND														
Scotland Police	43	125	79	237	**84%**	**90%**	79	37	24	9	2	2	1	4
WALES	**22**	**69**	**54**	**142**	**145%**	**106%**	56	36	10	6	0	2	0	2
Dyfed Powys Police	0	0	5	6			5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gwent Police	1	1	11	31	**1000%**	**3000%**	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Wales Police	8	43	16	50	**100%**	**16%**	16	9	2	2	0	1	0	2
South Wales Police	13	25	22	55	**69%**	**120%**	22	11	7	4	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN IRELAND														
Police Service of Northern Ireland	11	36	19	41	**73%**	**14%**	19	12	5	0	0	0	0	2

Police Force	# of PVs	Adult					Minor			Unknown		
		Male	Female	Transgender Female	Transgender Male	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
England	**4404**	997	733	3	1	395	73	67	90	277	505	1263
Avon & Somerset Constabulary	**142**	41	24	0	0	4	4	0	9	14	16	30
Bedfordshire Police	**65**	9	11	0	0	10	0	2	0	3	5	25
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	**59**	11	8	1	0	4	3	0	0	5	3	24
Cheshire Constabulary	**46**	1	6	0	0	19	0	0	0	3	0	17
Cleveland Police	**8**	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Cumbria Constabulary	**43**	14	7	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	2	11
Derbyshire Constabulary	**95**	17	23	0	0	15	2	0	1	9	6	22
Devon & Cornwall Constabulary	**148**	18	12	0	0	13	2	2	4	3	6	88
Dorset Police	**46**	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	27
Durham Constabulary	**39**	1	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	7	21
Essex Police	**82**	16	10	0	0	12	2	2	0	3	17	20
Gloucestershire Constabulary	**51**	20	5	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	18
Greater Manchester Police	**147**	33	28	0	0	13	4	3	0	12	32	22
Hampshire Constabulary	**118**	23	19	0	0	6	0	3	2	8	10	47
Hertfordshire Constabulary	**63**	13	10	0	0	2	3	0	0	7	10	18
Humberside Police	**45**	14	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	1	14
Kent Police	**181**	50	38	0	0	15	0	1	1	21	10	45
Lancashire Constabulary	**96**	12	6	0	0	11	2	2	1	9	11	42
Leicestershire Constabulary	**71**	9	21	0	0	5	0	0	3	3	5	25
Lincolnshire Police	**48**	6	5	0	0	5	2	0	3	4	9	14
Merseyside Police	**64**	14	11	0	0	2	1	2	0	4	4	26
Metropolitan Police Service	**924**	170	191	0	0	86	16	26	22	31	128	254
Norfolk Constabulary	**25**	5	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	6
North Yorkshire Police	**76**	25	14	0	0	8	1	1	3	2	8	14
Northamptonshire Police	**111**	32	25	0	0	2	4	2	3	1	9	33
Northumbria Police	**47**	10	9	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	15	4
Nottinghamshire Police	**174**	46	26	0	0	65	1	2	3	5	8	18
South Yorkshire Police	**101**	12	3	0	0	7	3	1	1	8	12	54
Staffordshire Police	**53**	19	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	12	7
Suffolk Constabulary	**72**	28	6	0	0	12	1	0	0	2	2	21
Surrey Police	**125**	42	9	0	0	4	1	1	0	7	22	39
Sussex Police	**110**	33	30	0	0	15	0	1		3	12	16
Thames Valley Police	**268**	57	23	0	0	13	4	1	5	42	35	88
Warwickshire Police	**35**	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	16
West Mercia Constabulary	**75**	22	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	8	31
West Midlands Police	**278**	85	39	0	0	14	2	6	16	19	31	66
West Yorkshire Police	**134**	33	21	0	0	8	1	6	2	12	25	26
Wiltshire Constabulary	**35**	13	8	0	0	4	1	0	1	5	1	2
WALES	**145**	31	40	0	0	12	8	3	3	7	8	31
Dyfed Powys Police	**6**	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwent Police	**31**	10	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	4	2	8
North Wales Police	**50**	4	19	0	0	2	6	0	1	2	2	14
South Wales Police	**55**	11	20	0	0	5	0	3	2	1	4	9
SCOTLAND												
Scotland Police	**237**	47	41	0	0	34	2	8	4	14	33	54
NORTHERN IRELAND												
Police Service of Northern Ireland	**41**	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	12

Police Force	LE	LA	GOV	NGO	GLAA
England	**1224**	**19**	**98**	**11**	**29**
Avon & Somerset Constabulary	32	0	5	4	2
Bedfordshire Police	21	0	3	0	0
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	33	0	2	0	1
Cheshire Constabulary	13	1	2	0	0
Cleveland Police	7	0	0	0	0
Cumbria Constabulary	13	0	0	0	1
Derbyshire Constabulary	27	0	4	0	1
Devon & Cornwall Constabulary	21	1	0	0	0
Dorset Police	11	0	1	0	1
Durham Constabulary	8	1	0	0	0
Essex Police	29	1	2	0	0
Gloucestershire Constabulary	9	0	0	0	2
Greater Manchester Police	61	1	3	0	0
Hampshire Constabulary	31	0	4	0	1
Hertfordshire Constabulary	14	0	2	1	0
Humberside Police	13	1	1	0	0
Kent Police	34	0	3	1	1
Lancashire Constabulary	33	1	0	0	1
Leicestershire Constabulary	23	0	4	0	1
Lincolnshire Police	18	0	0	0	1
Merseyside Police	18	0	2	0	0
Metropolitan Police Service	247	6	17	4	2
Norfolk Constabulary	9	0	1	0	1
North Yorkshire Police	21	0	1	0	1
Northamptonshire Police	30	0	3	0	0
Northumbria Police	25	0	2	0	1
Nottinghamshire Police	29	2	4	0	1
South Yorkshire Police	25	1	2	0	1
Staffordshire Police	30	0	2	0	0
Suffolk Constabulary	20	0	0	0	0
Surrey Police	31	0	2	0	1
Sussex Police	32	1	4	0	0
Thames Valley Police	64	0	4	0	2
Warwickshire Police	9	0	1	0	0
West Mercia Constabulary	28	0	1	0	1
West Midlands Police	86	1	8	1	3
West Yorkshire Police	59	0	6	0	2
Wiltshire Constabulary	10	1	2	0	0
WALES	**51**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**
Dyfed Powys Police	3	0	0	0	0
Gwent Police	11	0	0	0	0
North Wales Police	13	0	2	0	0
South Wales Police	24	0	2	0	0
SCOTLAND					
Scotland Police	63	0	2	0	0
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Police Service of Northern Ireland	14	0	3	0	0