

THERE IS NO ONE TYPE OF MODERN SLAVERY VICTIM

VICTIM VULNERABILITIES

Victims are targeted by offenders due to their vulnerabilities



Limited access to education



Immigration status



Difficult family background



Child



Mental health problems



Drug & alcohol dependency



Homelessness/poverty



Geographic instability, natural disaster & war

DECEPTION

Victims are promised something which does not come into being. Some victims know their intended employment, most do not. It is likely that most will not know how exploitative the circumstances will be



Adoption Boyfriend model School

Victims may travel to the UK with different expectations



Au pair Fruit, veg, flower picking

Victims may be misled about a job's nature, existence, or legality



Conditions Low wages Hours worked

Victims may be misled about their hours, wages, or living/working conditions

Victims are promised a better life, job opportunities, and more money. They may have debts, families to support, and struggle to get work at home

COERCION

Victims are coerced into exploitation through force, abuse or blackmail. Coercion may be ongoing throughout the exploitation



Substance addiction Withholding of medication Blackmail



Impersonation of authority



Abuse & force

SIGNS OF EXPLOITATION



Long hours



Substance addiction



Chaperoned/accompanied



Lack of possessions



Language barriers



Passport held by someone else



Pregnancy



Lack of personal protective equipment



Lack of access to medical care, strange injuries



Isolation & observation



Money deducted from salary for food



No keys/can't come and go



Malnutrition



Psychological trauma



Sporadic school attendance



Money withheld



Ritual abuse/witchcraft

WHY DO VICTIMS STAY?

Victims can stay within an exploitative situation for a number of reasons: they are scared to leave, feel they have nothing better to return to, or believe that they are living a better life. They may not see themselves as victims, or the situation might be more acceptable within their culture. Victims may have no money, are unsure where to go, or are fearful of authorities



Immigration status



Blackmail



Threats to family



ID taken



Debt bondage



Low wages

PROVING VICTIMHOOD



Is accommodation provided by the employer?



Is accommodation in poor condition or overcrowded?



Proof of organisation/payment of travel, to prove trafficking

Was the victim told to commit a crime?



Someone else has possession of the victims' documents



Proof of isolation



Health records



Use of CCTV to show who is withdrawing money from the victim's accounts



Was the victim accompanied to get their NI number? Did the chaperones give their contact details for a number of people?



Was the victim accompanied to get their bank card? What is the victim's money being spent on? Flights for other people?