

Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking Survey Report 2018

Foreword

Slavery and human trafficking have not gone away despite efforts to do so throughout history. Its history predates written records and has existed in most civilisations¹ from the Neolithic until our own. The efforts of people such as William Wilberforce, culminating in the Slave Trade Act in 1807, has been thought to be the beginning of the end of slavery. This is not so with many forms being prevalent today, including across the UK.

The United Nations' declaration of Human Rights (1948) included as Article 4 "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms"². An historic reading of this is available. It is read by Eleanor Roosevelt on radio on 9 December 1948³, a woman underlining the importance of the principle of human rights for all. This document has since led to the European Convention on Human Rights (1950)⁴ (ECHR); Article 4 "Prohibition of slavery and forced labour". The principles enshrined in these documents were not introduced into UK law until 1998 where, in schedule 1, Article 4 of the ECHR is quoted verbatim⁵.

Wider legislation within the UK began in 2014 with the passage of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation Bill in Northern Ireland, The Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act in 2015 and The Modern Slavery Act of 2015 in England and Wales. Since then many have worked on putting the principles enshrined in these pieces of legislation into action. In Wales the first antislavery coordinator was appointed in 2011 with the Independent Antislavery Commissioner for the UK appointed in 2015⁶ following the passage of the Modern Slavery Act. The UN's Sustainable Development Goals have to be implemented by all countries who are members of the UN, including the UK, and SDG 8.7, "... take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms", underlines the need for us to take action across the UK.

Modern slavery and human trafficking is a complex crime that takes a number of different forms often across international boundaries. It is difficult to identify, complex to investigate and complex to prosecute. The Global Slavery Index estimates that 45 million people are being exploited and in 2014 the UK Home Office Chief Scientific Officer estimated the number of people in the UK being exploited was 10,000 to 13,000. However, last year the National Crime Agency (NCA) reported that they estimated the number of people in the UK being exploited may be over 100,000. Modern slavery is the second most profitable crime to drugs crime and we know it often involves organised crime groups with many new trends emerging. As one of the major challenges facing us today, the fight against modern slavery and human trafficking can only be achieved by working collaboratively.

From a soroptimist point of view Soroptimist International (SI) Tenby began their campaign in 2007 with a film premier of 'Amazing Grace' to raise awareness of the fact that despite it being the bi-centenary of the abolition of the Slave Trade Act, (1807) the heinous crime persisted. SI Poole began their Purple Teardrop Campaign⁷ in 2008. Since then many soroptimists and their clubs have engaged with the campaign to end slavery/human trafficking across the UK. The clubs in Northern Ireland undertook a survey of the public's knowledge of the crime⁸ and showed that 21% of respondents thought it was not widespread or did not occur and the most common sources of information were newspapers with social media coming low down on the list. Sexual exploitation and forced labour were thought to be the most common forms with women and children being the usual victims. These results and the inability of respondents to recognise victims (77%) raised the

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery>

² <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>

³ <https://www.unmultimedia.org/classics/asset/1093/1093412/>

⁴ https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf

⁵ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/42/pdfs/ukpga_19980042_en.pdf

⁶ <http://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk>

⁷ <http://www.purpleteardrop.org.uk/about/>

⁸ <https://sigbi.org/northern-ireland/files/2013/08/SI-survey-report-4.pdf>

question of the situation across the UK. The UK Programme Action Committee of Soroptimist International of Great Britain and Ireland is a member of the UK Modern Slavery Training Delivery Group and was invited to undertake the same survey across the UK. This report is the outcome of that survey.

We hope that this detailed information about the public's awareness of the crime and people's ability to recognise and act on suspicions of the crime, together with relevant legislation and government action, will lead to the abolition of slavery and human trafficking across the UK. For this to happen we must all work together in a coordinated manner so that there are no opportunities for these crimes to persist. Success can only come if we work together successfully.

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Introduction/background

It is commonly believed that slavery in the British Empire ended with the passing of the Slave Trade Act in 1807 and the Slavery Emancipation Act in 1833. However, this is not so. Although the modern forms of slavery are not those associated with the transportation of African people in chains, to work in the USA and Caribbean for example, there are more slaves than ever before in the world today.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) published its estimate of slavery, forced labour and forced marriage in September 2017 giving a worldwide estimate of 40.3 million people in slavery⁹, a rate of 5.4 victims/1000 people. This includes 24.9 million in forced labour and 15.4 million in forced marriage. The proportion of children enslaved is 1:4 with women and girls forming 71% of the victims¹⁰. A more detailed report of both adult and child labour is available¹¹ from the ILO.

On any given day in 2016

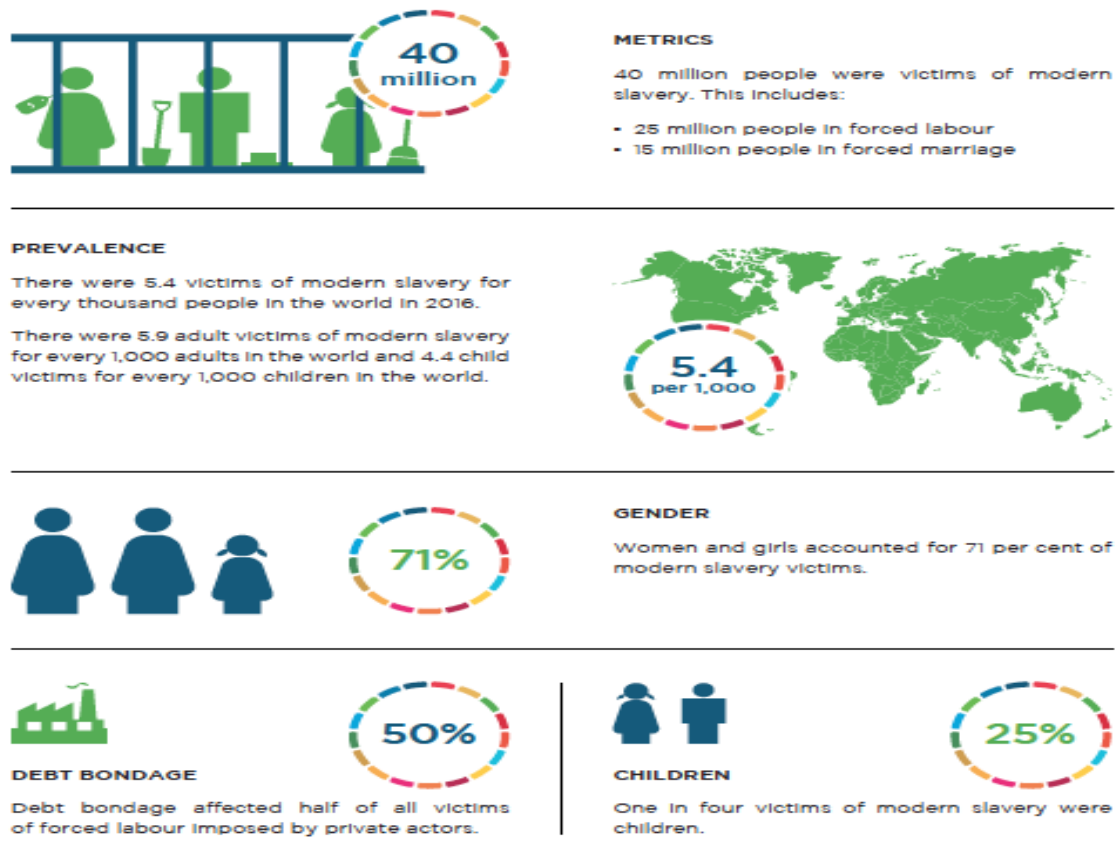


Figure 1 ILO report 2017 – graphic 9

⁹ <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--ja/index.htm> - accessed 31 December 2017

¹⁰ http://www.alliance87.org/global_estimates_of_child_labour-results_and_trends_2012-2016.pdf - accessed 16 January 2018

¹¹ <http://www.alliance87.org/2017ge/#!section=0>

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is the framework used across the UK for reporting potential victims of human trafficking and modern slavery so that they can be referred for appropriate support. Statistics for 2012 to 2017 are available at <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics>. The data for 2017¹² show a total of potential victims reported of 5145 with a quarter on quarter increase as well as the annual increases in Table 1. However, it is widely acknowledged that these figures are incomplete since figures do not include those cases where victims do not wish to be referred. Annual totals for 2013-2017¹³ are shown below.

Year	Total potential victims
2013	1746
2014	2340
2015	3266
2016	3805
2017	5145

Table 1: NRM totals 2013-2017

The most common countries of origin for the UK currently are Albania (699), Vietnam (519) and the UK (internal - 326). The majority of adults were trafficked for forced labour with sexual exploitation being a close second in 2017 (1326 cf 1185)¹⁴. For ‘minors’ forced labour was about twice as common as sexual exploitation (1026 cf 559)¹⁴. UKPAC together with other organisations have lobbied for this mechanism to be improved. The Home Office announced changes which were welcomed by the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (IASC) and other frontline organisations in October 2017¹⁵. They are intended to improve the way in which victims are identified and supported. They cover:

- a single expert unit in the Home Office to handle all cases – in place of the current case management units in the National Crime Agency and UK Visas and Immigration; it will be completely separate from the immigration system;
- an independent panel of experts to review all negative decisions; this increases the level of scrutiny;
- a new digital system to make data capture and review easier for front line staff.

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 applies across the UK but devolution has meant that the approaches taken by each part of the UK have significant differences. Thus, the extent to which soroptimists have engaged with official activity has also varied. In addition, soroptimists have worked with non-state actors across the UK.

Soroptimists have worked on raising awareness and lobbying for changes since 2007. In Wales an anti-slavery co-ordinator was first commissioned in 2011 and this led over several years to anti-slavery groups being set up across the country in which soroptimists have been involved heavily. Scotland passed The Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015¹⁶ and Northern Ireland (NI) The Human Trafficking and Exploitation Bill 2014¹⁷. Soroptimists were involved in lobbying for these changes.

¹² <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2017-nrm-statistics> - accessed 31/12/2017

¹³ <http://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/search?keyword=NRM> - accessed 31/12/2017

¹⁴ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2017-nrm-statistics/884-nrm-annual-report-2017/file>

¹⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/modern-slavery-taskforce-agrees-new-measures-to-support-victims> - accessed 31/12/2017

¹⁶ https://consult.scotland.gov.uk/human-trafficking-team/a-human-trafficking-and-exploitation-strategy/supporting_documents/683603_v4_20161007.pdf

¹⁷ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2015/2/contents/enacted>

In Wales a robust and corporate approach to training has been developed and rolled out on a multi-agency basis. This included different tiers of training to a wide range of audiences including first responders, University Student Ambassadors, NHS and the Wales Joint Organised Crime Modern Slavery Hydra for law enforcement and the Crown Prosecution Service. Evaluation of the Anti-slavery training and survivor care pathways (SCP) in Wales was undertaken in 2016¹⁸. This reported that there is ‘evidence of a range of high-quality work being undertaken in relation to anti-slavery training. Many stakeholders reported their understanding that Wales is leading the UK in its response to modern slavery and that this is recognised by those working outside of Wales.’ They also stated that much of the work being done in Wales represents an attempt to develop good practice where guidance and precedents do not exist. The report has led to the Wales training programme being rolled out across the UK. UKPAC has a seat on this group, the Modern Slavery Training Delivery Group (MSTDG), which reports to the Home Office. Membership is multidisciplinary and involves representatives of all 4 governments, governmental departments and agencies, the IASC, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) UK, police, NHS, Salvation Army and NGOs/CSOs amongst others.

In 2016 soroptimists in NI undertook a survey of the public’s knowledge of slavery/trafficking. This revealed a lack of understanding of the prevalence of the crimes and how to report suspicions to the relevant authorities.

However, front line intelligence depends on a high level of suspicion and the general public could contribute significantly to efforts to combat this heinous crime. Thus, using the example of the survey in NI, the UKPAC was asked by the MSTDG to collaborate in undertaking a similar survey across the UK. This is the report of that survey.

Methodology

Through discussion with the MSTDG, members of the UKPAC and individual correspondents across individual UK clubs, between December 2016 and issuance of the final documentation in July 2017, it was agreed to retain the same basic questions used in the Northern Ireland survey but to add more detailed ones about demography and opportunities for finding out more about UKPAC, SIGBI and, in the online survey form, about the Modern Slavery Helpline. Some clubs wanted to undertake a paper only survey, others online only and some to do both. This was agreed in order to maximise club participation and recruit a wider field of respondents.

Each regional Programme Action Chairman was asked to encourage her clubs to participate. Appropriate documentation was made widely available on 27 July 2017 in the belief that clubs, having been consulted and asked for comments before then, would have time to organise it by the agreed dates of the survey on 1-7 October 2017 (see Appendix 1).

The place of residence of respondents was determined by using the ONS regional areas since this is coterminous with UK agencies. SIGBI regions do not have clearly defined borders and results could not be linked to specific geographic areas/regions nor populations.

Google was used to enter the questions into an online format and access to it was via a link to Google forms (<https://goo.gl/forms/n83hzgoMnKSvHo1J3>) or our web site (www.sigbi.org/ukpac/survey/). For those not wishing to use their own email addresses an alternative was offered - (slaverysurveyUK@gmail.com) – in order to reassure respondents that their anonymity would be assured. This allowed us to have contemporaneous results via Google Analytics. A spread-sheet of these results was downloaded so that we could merge the paper-based responses with them.

The paper results were collated by the clubs and entered onto a spread-sheet identical with that from Google in order to facilitate analysis of the total results. The Google Analytics results were available at the SIGBI conference 26-27 October 2017 and the paper submissions added and analysed over the succeeding months. The combined results have been used to produce this report.

¹⁸ <http://gov.wales/docs/caecd/research/2016/160808-anti-slavery-training-survivor-care-pathway-en.pdf>

UK-wide Results

It is intended for these results to be used across the UK by the UKMSTDG group members to target awareness raising and training initiatives in a more focused way than possible previously. Thus, the analysis has looked at both the UK level and at the Office for National Statistics (ONS) regional/devolved administration levels.

There are several caveats which apply to the following data:

- Some regions did not achieve sufficient responses to be assured of representation – calculations of the numbers required showed that each region needed 400 responses to achieve this; the regions failing to do so were North East, Yorkshire and Humber, East Midlands and London; the margin of error was 7.8%, 6.02%, 5.17% and 7.72% respectively whereas the range for other regions and countries was 1.02-4.10 % and for the whole UK. (Appendix 2) The accepted norm is less than 5%.
- Not all clubs in the SIGBI regions map to similar ones in the ONS Regions – for example, some clubs in the North East according to SIGBI were included in the ONS North West Region; clubs in North Wales are in the Cheshire/North Wales & Wirral Region of SIGBI but in Wales for the purpose of this analysis; the 2 clubs in ONS London had no paper returns but there were 161 responses online (One club used the online version) and they have been included in the analyses where appropriate;
- Some totals within club returns indicate that where one response was requested, more than one was entered – this could be due to transcription errors; however, there were not sufficient of these to influence the overall results; the totals overall were within those expected - e.g. Question 1 had 3751 out of 3771 responses online and 5523 out of 5553 paper ones despite some club responses having 'excess' numbers;
- Where further information was allowed or invited there was considerable variation from no entry to significant amounts of text. It was possible to draw up broad categories of responses but numerical data for these would be misleading. Thus, a broad overview is given where appropriate;
- Where rates for the UK have been calculated the denominator used is the total number of online plus paper responses (9317 – see Tables 2 and 3) since this gives consistency and comparability. However, for results within questions by region, the denominator has been the total responses for each question for that region, not the total survey respondents.

Club participation

There were 222 clubs in the UK plus 2 awaiting admission to membership, making a total of 224 clubs responding. The paper version was used by 92 clubs (2 clubs made a joint submission), the online one by 67 and both by 52; thus 66 clubs did not participate (Figure 2). One club paid for a boost on its Facebook page.

For the paper returns one club submitted 3, all from soroptimists, whilst the maximum from another club was 320.

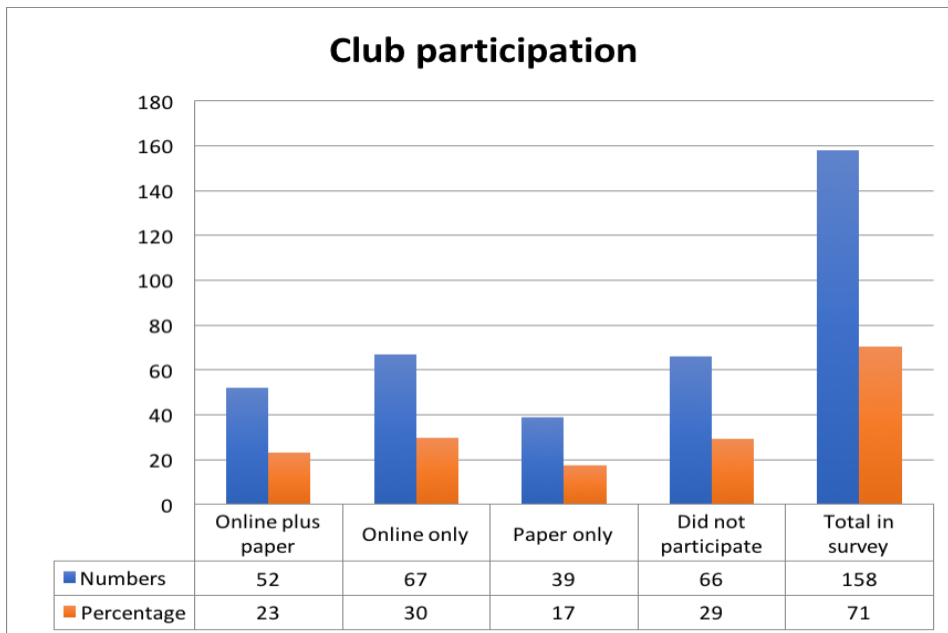


Figure 2: club participation in the survey

Respondents

The samples obtained were not representative of the UK population – see the Office for National Statistics for details - <https://www.ons.gov.uk>. Those registering as British were 91% of the respondents, 2% were European, 1% Asian and 3% other – these comprised people from the Americas and Australasia; 3% did not answer this question. Some respondents were from within the UK and Europe but identified themselves as Dutch, for example. These have been included within the appropriate categories requested on the questionnaire – e.g. Dutch within Europe.

More women (84%) than men (26%) and people aged 41-60 years (32%) and 61+years (44%) formed the bulk of the respondents. Employment status showed that 41% were employed and 42% retired. See figures 3 and 4 below:

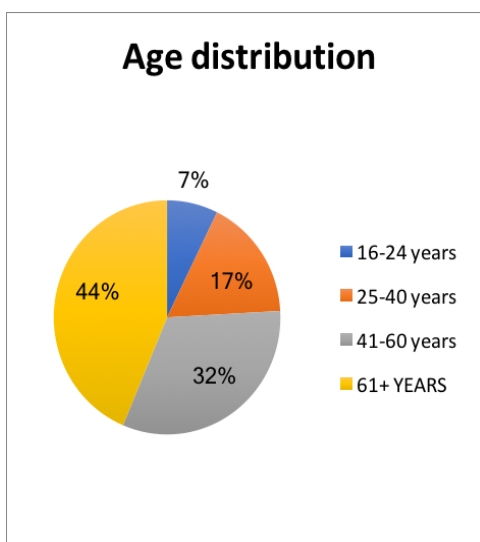


Figure 3 - Age distribution

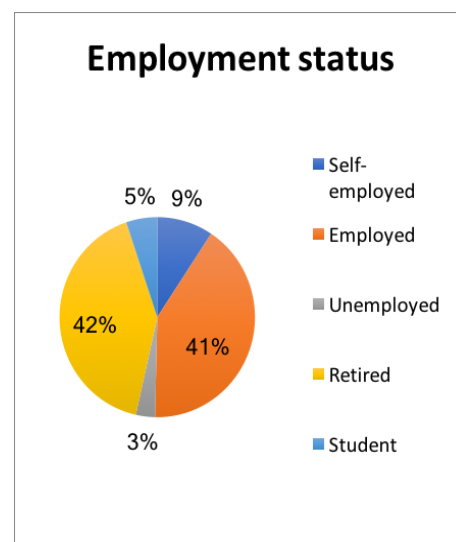


Figure 4 - Employment status

Soroptimists were 11% of the respondents.

One club in the UK submitted a total of 50 forms with blanks to the demographic questions, not even their location in the UK. However, they could be allocated to a region by virtue of the club making the submission and have been included in that analysis for Q1-6 inclusive. They have been included in the overall UK analysis for the same questions.

The only exceptions to this are 9 online responses which contained no data, 5 did not record a location in the UK and have been given a category of 'No residency' and omitted from the analysis. Two others were soroptimists living in India and Trinidad and 1 was duplicated twice by one respondent. Thus, a total of 3764 online entries have been included in the analysis.

The question for location in the UK achieved 9175 responses (98%). These were distributed as shown in Table 2 below:

ONS region	% of respondents
East of England	5
East Midlands	4
London	4
North East	2
North West	18
South East	15
South West	9
West Midlands	6
Yorkshire & Humber	3
England	66
Northern Ireland	10
Scotland	7
Wales	16

Table 2 – Responses by ONS Region

Response rates

	% Online + Paper responses	% of UK population
ENGLAND	66	84
NORTH EAST	2	4
NORTH WEST	18	11
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	3	8
EAST MIDLANDS	4	7
WEST MIDLANDS	6	9
EAST	8	9
LONDON	2	13
SOUTH EAST	13	14
SOUTH WEST	11	8
WALES	17	5
SCOTLAND	7	9
NORTHERN IRELAND	10	3

Table 3 – Responses as a proportion of the UK population

The response across England was 66% of the total but the England population for the relevant age groups is 84% of the UK. Wales and Northern Ireland had responses well above their population proportions (Table 3). This might be a consequence of the awareness raising of the issue

undertaken across both devolved administrations over the last few years. Within England there was wide variation in these proportions with those regions having statistically unreliable (fewer) responses having the lowest proportion at the population levels as well; the converse is true of the North West and the South West with both following the proportions in Wales and Northern Ireland.

The overall number of useable responses was 9317:

- 3781 responses were received online but 18 were removed from analysis, giving a total of 3771 for the analysis; vide supra.
- 5553 responses were on paper, returned in summary by clubs.

Responses

Country/Region	Online	Paper	Total
UNITED KINGDOM	3764	5553	9317
ENGLAND	2792	3396	6188
NORTH EAST	75	83	158
NORTH WEST	689	1034	1723
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	154	111	265
EAST MIDLANDS	230	129	359
WEST MIDLANDS	226	346	572
EAST	211	518	729
LONDON	161	0	161
SOUTH EAST	773	460	1233
SOUTH WEST	273	715	988
WALES	687	895	1582
SCOTLAND	240	384	624
NORTHERN IRELAND	45	878	923

Table 4 – online and paper responses by region

Responses to questions

Individual regional results are available as appendices at the end of this report. These percentages are for questions 1-7, they do not include the later questions giving the demographic information. This is available on request.

The average response rate to all questions was 96% with a range of 85-96%. The 85% was for Q2 – where people had gained their information. This was due to the omission of TV, radio, word of mouth, social media and employer which were added by respondents. Not all clubs recorded the specific answers; they included them as a total in ‘Other’.

Q1 - To what extent do you think human trafficking and modern slavery are present locally?

The responses for this question show that 63% of respondents thought that ‘it does not occur locally/is not widespread/don’t know. (Figure 5)

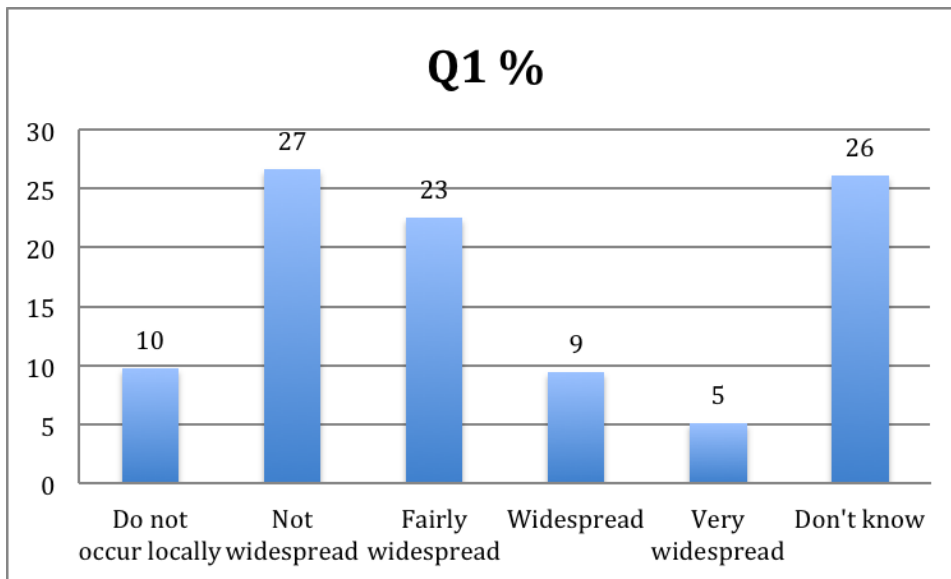


Figure 5 - How widespread are slavery/human trafficking?

The variation across regions was from a minimum of 3% to a maximum of 28% across all the categories – see below.

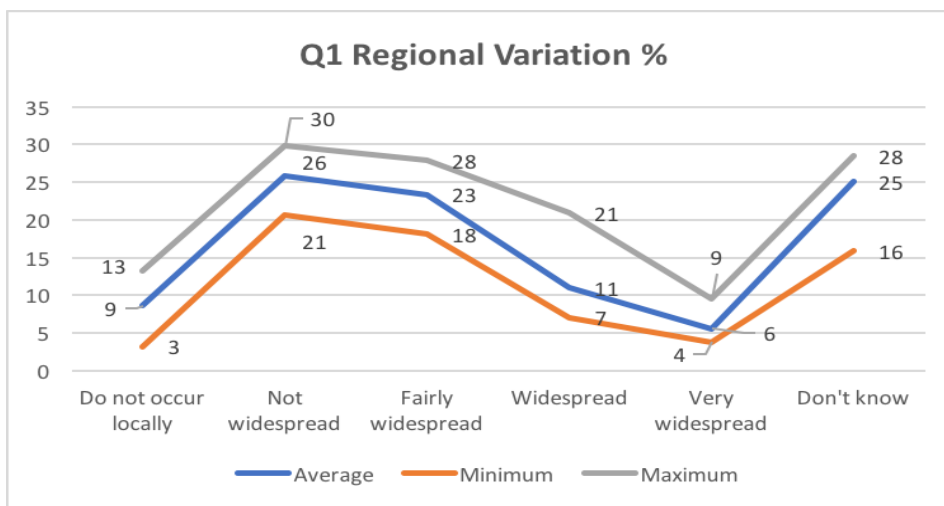


Figure 6 – Q1 Regional Variation

Q2 - Where have you heard about human trafficking and slavery? E.G. newspaper, online, poster, leaflet or community group. Please specify any details that you can remember.

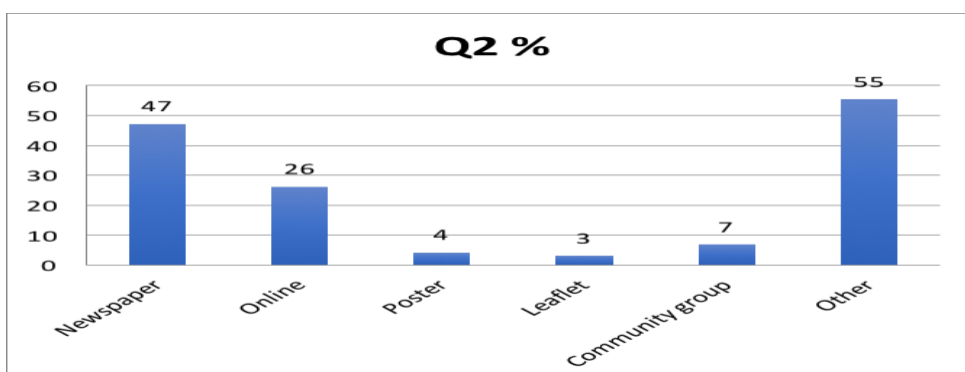


Figure 7 - Source of information

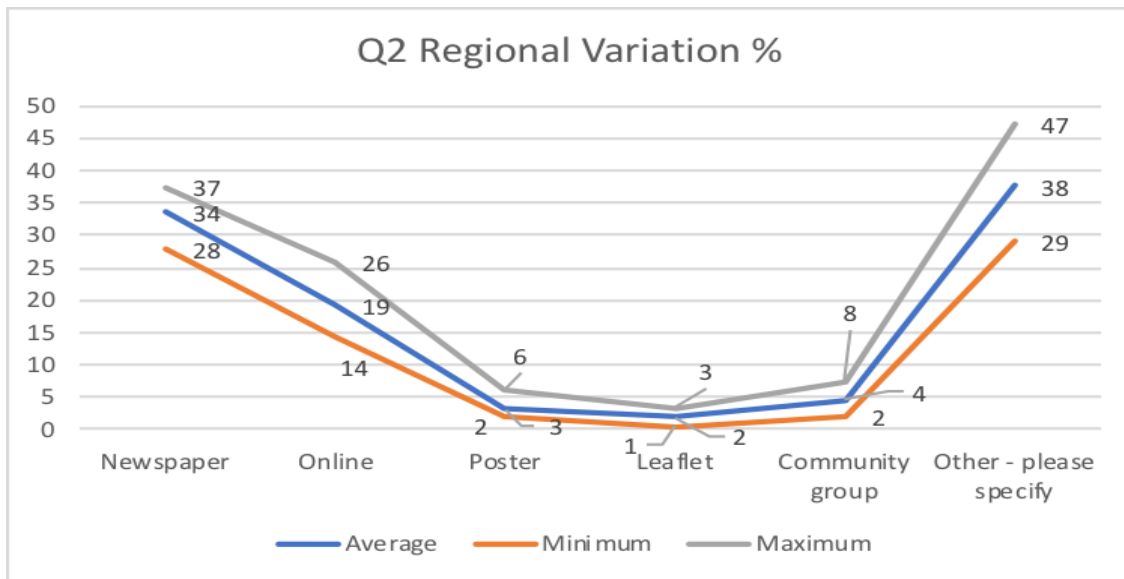


Figure 8 - Q2 Regional Variation

The sources mentioned under 'Other' were mainly TV and radio but it was impossible to assess the frequency across both online and paper responses since some respondents only ticked 'other' without giving detail. However, online showed that 'news' was the most popular and includes TV, radio, newspapers and 'online'. There is much overlap in these categories, not least because detailed examination of entries showed multiple sources mentioned within the same cell by some whilst others mentioned only one per cell. Newspapers can be read online, 'news' can encompass all forms, social media has a low percentage but these could have been included in 'online'.

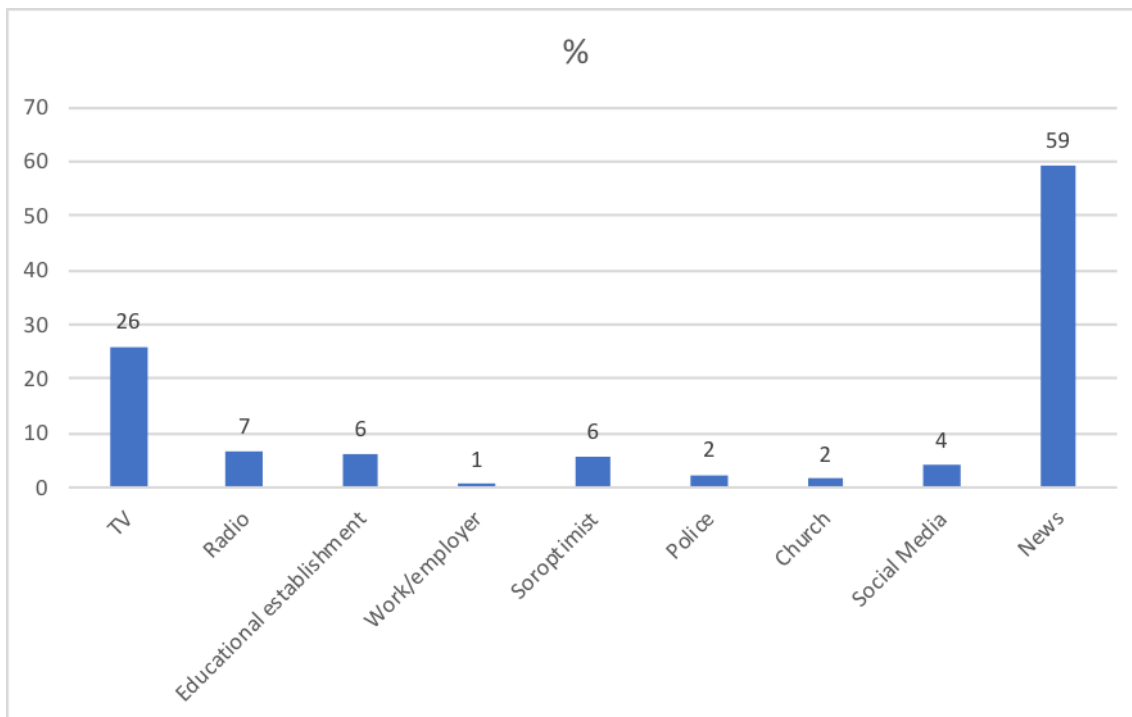


Figure 9 - Q2 'Other' sources of information – online responses only

Q3 – What types of exploitation do you believe victims of human trafficking and slavery are subjected to? (Please tick all that apply)

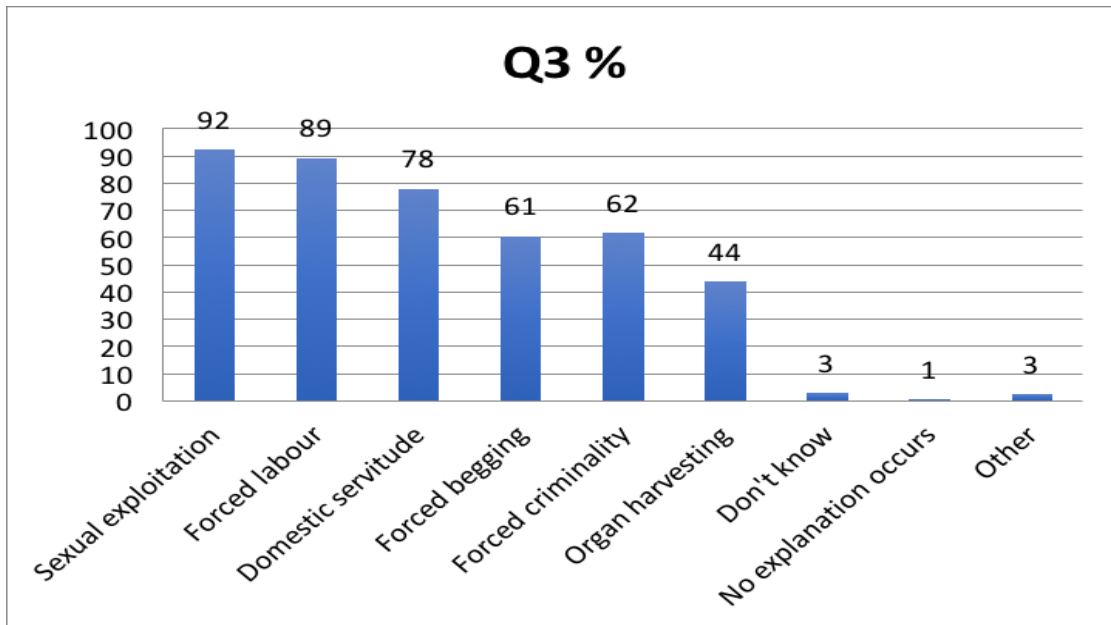


Figure 10 - Types of exploitation

Sexual exploitation and forced labour were identified correctly as the most common. Female Genital Mutilation was mentioned by some respondents but this is Violence Against Women and Girls not modern slavery/human trafficking specifically.

The variation across regions was small – Figure 11.

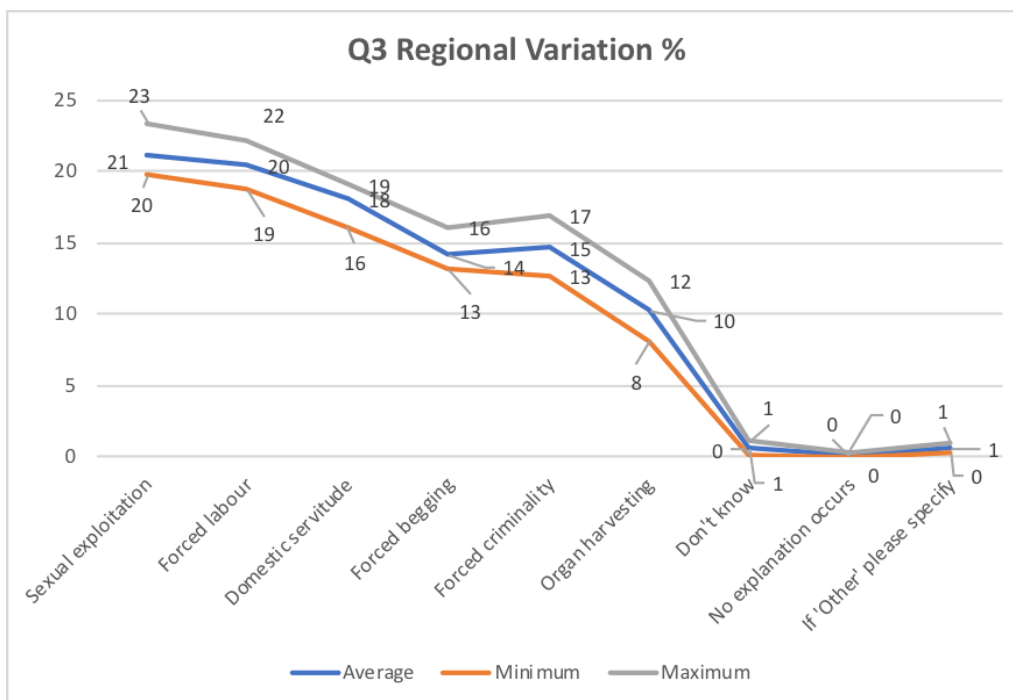


Figure 11 - Q3 Regional Variation

Q4 - Who do you think could become a victim of human trafficking/slavery?

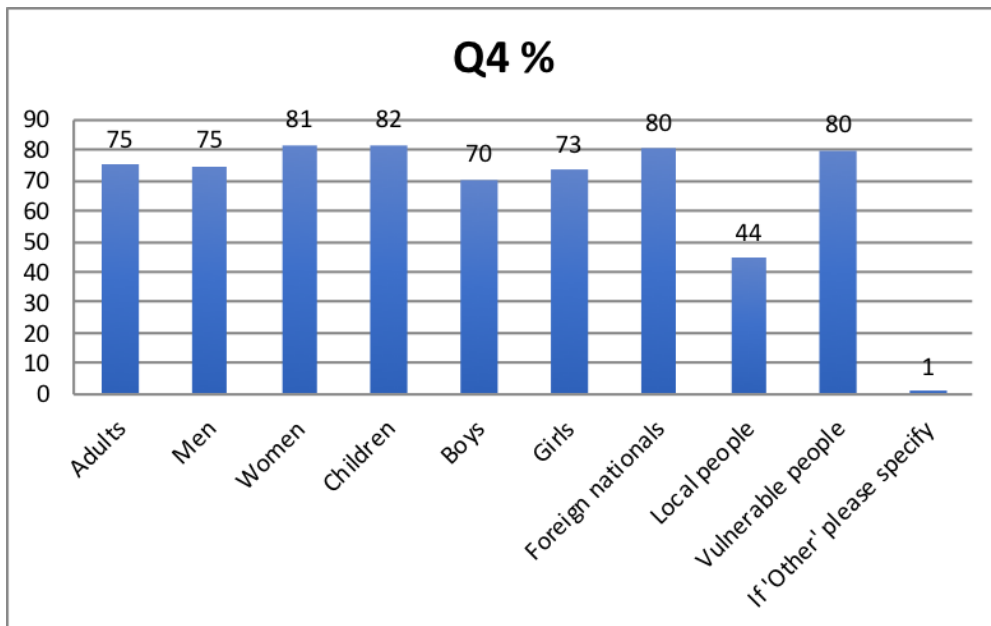


Figure 12 - People who can be victimised

It is, perhaps, surprising that Local People are not recognised as possible victims by almost half of respondents despite high percentages for men, women, children (boys and girls) and vulnerable people – all of whom could be local.

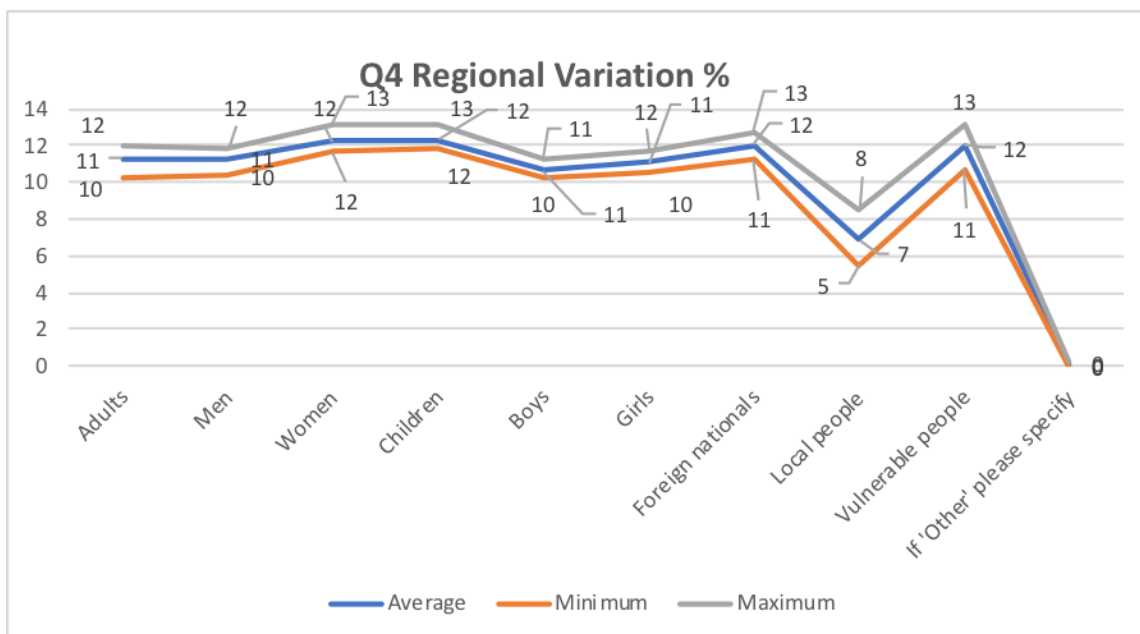


Figure 13 - Q4 Regional Variation %

All regions appear to think that local people are less likely to be victims.

Q5 - 5. Would you recognise the signs that someone is potentially a victim of human trafficking and modern slavery?

Q6 - 6. Would you know how to report suspicions of human trafficking/modern slavery?

Q7 - 7. Are you aware of the Modern Slavery Helpline?

These questions follow on from each other so are presented together.

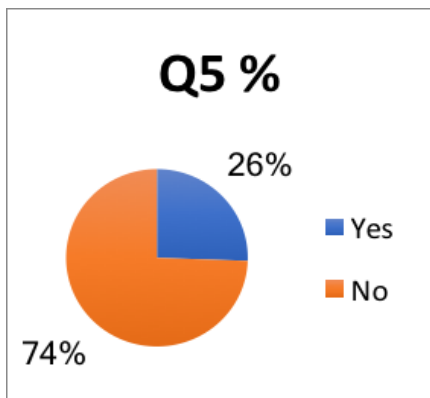


Figure 14 - Signs of modern slavery/trafficking

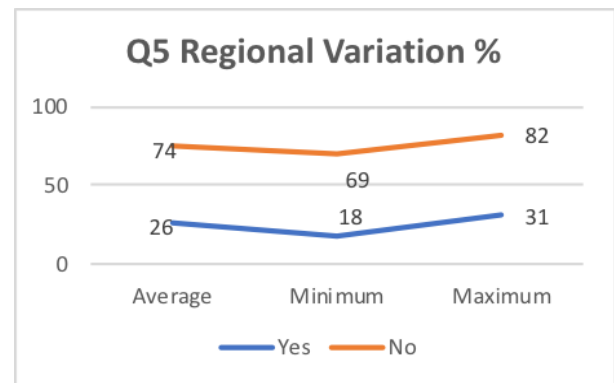


Figure 15 - Q5 Regional Variation %

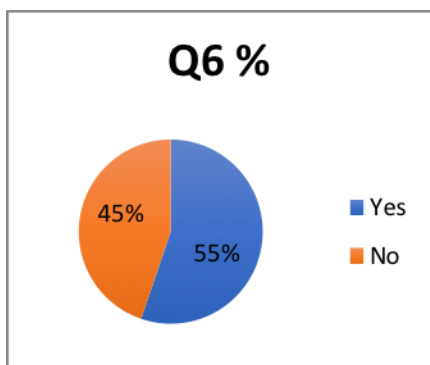


Figure 16 - Reporting suspicions

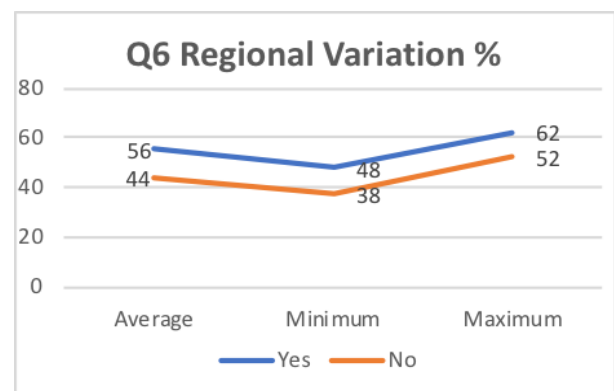


Figure 17 - Q6 Regional Variation %

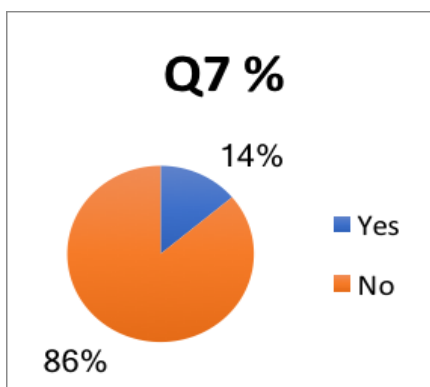


Figure 18 - Reporting to the Modern Slavery Helpline

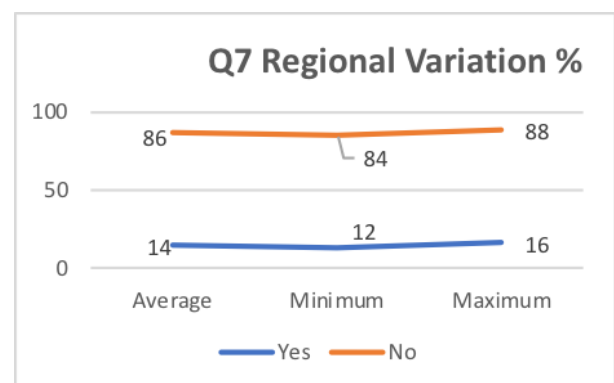


Figure 19 - Q7 Regional Variation %

Almost three quarters of respondents were not confident of spotting victims of human trafficking/modern slavery. Not all those responding to Q6 with 'yes' explained how they would do this but the police were by far the most popular (47%) with social services/local authorities and NGOs/charities (e.g. Salvation Army) falling below 20% of those who did respond. A range of emergency numbers were quoted (e.g. 999, 112, 101 and 111) but these could, of course, lead to the police. Only 14% were aware of the Modern Slavery Helpline.

These responses illustrate the importance of raising awareness of these heinous crimes so that the general public can, potentially, act as the eyes and ears of agencies and report suspicions appropriately.

The training programmes being rolled out by the Modern Slavery Training Delivery Group will be key to addressing these problems together with the recruitment of a sufficient number of advocates and trainers.

The programmes available are:

- 30-minute lunch and learn – Tier 2;
- 3-hour introduction and awareness - Tier 3;

These two courses are designed to give an understanding of slavery, how to spot the signs and report incidents. In addition, others available in Wales are:

- 'Lunch & Learn' 30-minute training course suitable for 'team meetings' and short presentations;
- 1 Day First Responder Course - for delegates from First Responder organisations only, as prescribed by the Home Office;
- Trainer Preparation Course - courses to be run as and when required to maintain the pool of available trainers;
- 3-day Organised Crime and Modern Slavery Course being delivered from the South Wales Police and North Wales Police 'Hydra' Centres for Senior Investigating Officers from Law Enforcement Agencies and Crown Prosecution Service Prosecutors/Crown Advocates;
- Child Exploitation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Number	Conclusions	Recommendations
1	These results demonstrate that 63% of respondents think that human trafficking/modern slavery does not occur, is not local or they do not know about it. Most who did know had gained their information from the media via TV, radio, newspapers and the wider internet.	We need to work with the media to publicise the issue and to raise awareness that it can and does occur in 'your back yard'. Social media, given current public opinion, were surprisingly low as a source of information.
2	Although over 60% of respondents were aware of the different types of exploitation the groups exploited were less well understood with an average of 44% thinking it did not occur in their locality.	Work with the media, national and local groups to ensure that the ubiquitous nature of the crimes is publicised.
3	Recognition of the signs of the crimes ranged between 25-30% across the regions with the overall response being 75% not confident of spotting the victims. When suspicions are raised then respondents named the police as an appropriate agency for making a report (47%) with less than 20% choosing other agencies. The most disappointing result was that less than 15% were aware of the modern slavery helpline. This needs to be addressed urgently.	The training available through the programmes publicised by the Modern Slavery Training Delivery Group needs to be disseminated more widely and targeted at those groups most likely to be able to contribute to combating these crimes. This should include government departments across the four countries in the UK, commercial enterprises, law enforcement agencies, active community groups, educational and health establishments and sporting facilities.
4	The lack of awareness of slavery and human trafficking demonstrated above across all sectors of the population and ignorance of the various ways to report and get help is disappointing given the work put in by soroptimists, NGOs, governmental departments and across all forms of the media.	The existence of the Modern Slavery Helpline and the availability of training through various agencies need greater publicity. Access to the training agencies needs to be readily available so that people can become competent in recognising and reporting the signs of human trafficking and modern slavery. First responders and official agencies need to work cooperatively with each other and the general public in order to address the current gaps in awareness and the ability to respond timeously and appropriately.

In order to achieve these modest aims more resources need to be made available. Although the Home Office is the sponsor of the Modern Slavery Act no funding has been made available to develop the training programme, publicise it nor make available appropriate and accurate links to those involved in delivering the training. The community sector cannot be expected to find time and resources at no financial cost to government. Goodwill is not everlasting and charitable resources cannot fill the gap. This survey demonstrates the need for more resources to be made available, despite this time of austerity, if we are to begin to address the problems of human trafficking and modern slavery and to make clear to all agencies their responsibility to work together to achieve success.

Appendices:

Appendix 1 –questionnaire instructions and form Instructions for the online survey

1. Please use the following methodology when carrying out the online survey:
2. Suggested message – ‘Does slavery happen in the UK today? Please tell us what you know by going to <https://goo.gl/forms/n83hzgoMnKSvH01J3> @ukpacc, @sigbi1’ this will fit onto Twitter – at least it does on ours; an alternative link is www.sigbi.org/ukpac/survey/ and may serve to encourage wider enquiry of our web site;
3. This link will be opened on 1 October and it will be closed on 7 October so that analysis of the online version can be ready for conference;
4. These results will be added to those for the paper-based survey when all returns have been received; the closing date for them will be 31 October 2017;
5. Please put this link on all the social media and web pages available to you and send by email to those you are able to reach – e.g. your choir, sports club etc;
6. Reassure the interviewee that the survey is completely anonymous; there is a message on the form about using/not using their personal emails; an alternative one is available (slaverysurveyUK@gmail.com) which will ensure their anonymity; there is a link for Google’s privacy policy at <https://privacy.google.com/intl/en-GB/your-data.html>. However, using this address will not permit a receipt to be sent to them;
7. The online results will be analysed on Google Analytics and by combining those results with the spreadsheets used for the paper-based survey;
8. Initial results of the online version will be available at conference in Cardiff with the full results presented at our Study Day in Belfast in July 2018 – more details to follow, including the date and other information.

Thank you for helping with this important survey – it will inform the work of the UK Modern Slavery Training Delivery Group which is part of the UK Government’s strategy to combat trafficking/slavery.

Instructions for the paper-based survey

1. Please use the following methodology when carrying out the paper-based survey:
2. Face to face questioning/completing the questionnaire;
3. Each club is being asked to cover two shopping centres/villages/towns/cities close to one another. That way, the response will be more widely spread across the UK; clubs can work as a cluster for this;
4. The survey should be carried out by at least 2 members of the Soroptimist Club, each member to wear their Soroptimist badge;
5. Please cover all genders;
6. Reassure the interviewee that the survey is completely anonymous;
7. It is important that the sampling technique is consistent and open, not just picking those who you would prefer to include or only including people you think will be more likely to respond;
8. The survey questionnaire may be completed by the Soroptimists on behalf of the interviewees or by the interviewees themselves. Please have a clip board and a pen available.;
9. On completion of the survey, please enter the data onto the standardised spreadsheet so that these results can be added to those obtained online;
10. Please send the completed spreadsheet to UKPAC at slaverysurveyUK@gmail.com by 31 October 2017; sheets received after this date will not be included;
11. The online results will be analysed on Google Analytics and by combining those results with your spreadsheet;
12. Initial results will be available at conference in Cardiff with the full results presented at our Study Day in Belfast in July 2018. Thank you for taking part in this important survey – it will inform the work of the UK Modern Slavery Training Delivery Group which is part of the Governments strategy to combat trafficking/slavery.

SURVEY ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

1-7 OCTOBER 2017

(Paper version)

UKPAC ([HTTP://SIGBL.ORG/UKPAC/](http://sigbl.org/ukpac/)) IS CARRYING OUT THIS SURVEY, WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE UK MODERN SLAVERY TRAINING DELIVERY GROUP, A PART OF THE GOVERNMENTS' STRATEGY TO COMBAT SLAVERY, IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE PUBLIC'S PERCEPTIONS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY ACROSS THE UK.

WE ARE GRATEFUL THAT YOU ARE WILLING TO GIVE US A FEW MINUTES OF YOUR TIME TO SHARE YOUR VIEWS WITH US.

THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY WILL HELP THE UK MODERN SLAVERY TRAINING DELIVERY GROUP AND ITS PARTNERS SHAPE FUTURE AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SLAVERY.

1. To what extent do you think human trafficking and modern slavery are present in your home area?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do not occur locally | <input type="checkbox"/> Not widespread |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly widespread | <input type="checkbox"/> Widespread |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very widespread | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

2. Where have you heard about human trafficking and slavery? E.G. newspaper, online, poster, leaflet or community group. Please specify any details that you can remember:

Please specify:

3. What types of exploitation do you believe victims of human trafficking and slavery are subjected to? (Please tick all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual exploitation | <input type="checkbox"/> Organ harvesting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forced labour | <input type="checkbox"/> Forced criminality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic servitude | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forced begging | <input type="checkbox"/> No explanation occurs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other - please specify | |

If 'other' please specify:

4. Who do you think could become a victim of human trafficking/slavery? (Please tick all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adults | <input type="checkbox"/> Boys |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Men | <input type="checkbox"/> Girls |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign nationals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children | <input type="checkbox"/> Local people |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable people | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

If 'other' please specify

5. Would you recognise the signs that someone is potentially a victim of human trafficking and modern slavery?

- ☒ Yes ☐ No

If 'yes' please state below what signs you would recognise:

6. Would you know how to report suspicions of human trafficking/modern slavery?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If 'yes' please specify below how you would do so:

7. Are you aware of the Modern Slavery Helpline?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Location of your home in the UK – see separate map:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> East of England | <input type="radio"/> East Midlands |
| <input type="radio"/> London | <input type="radio"/> North East |
| <input type="radio"/> North West | <input type="radio"/> South East |
| <input type="radio"/> South West | <input type="radio"/> West Midlands |
| <input type="radio"/> Yorkshire and the Humber | <input type="radio"/> Northern Ireland |
| <input type="radio"/> Scotland | <input type="radio"/> Wales |

8. Your nationality

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> British | <input type="radio"/> European |
| <input type="radio"/> Asian | <input type="radio"/> African |
| <input type="radio"/> Other | |

9. Gender

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Other

10. Age range

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> 16-24 years | <input type="radio"/> 41-60 years |
| <input type="radio"/> 25-40 years | <input type="radio"/> 61+ years |

11. Occupational status:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Self-employed | <input type="radio"/> Retired |
| <input type="radio"/> Employed | <input type="radio"/> Student |
| <input type="radio"/> Unemployed | |

12. Are you a Soroptimist?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If you would like to learn more about what UKPAC does go to <http://sigbi.org/ukpac/>

If you would like to join us go to <http://sigbi.org/join-us/>.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP

ONS Regional key:

Only questions 1-7 have been analysed by region since the demographics appear of less relevance at this level. The results are presented as a percentage of the responses received in each region.

E – East

EM – East Midlands

L – London – note these are online results only, all others are online plus paper.

NE – North East

NI – Northern Ireland

NW – North West

S – Scotland

SE – South East

SW – South West

W – Wales

WM – West Midlands

Y&H – Yorkshire and Humberside

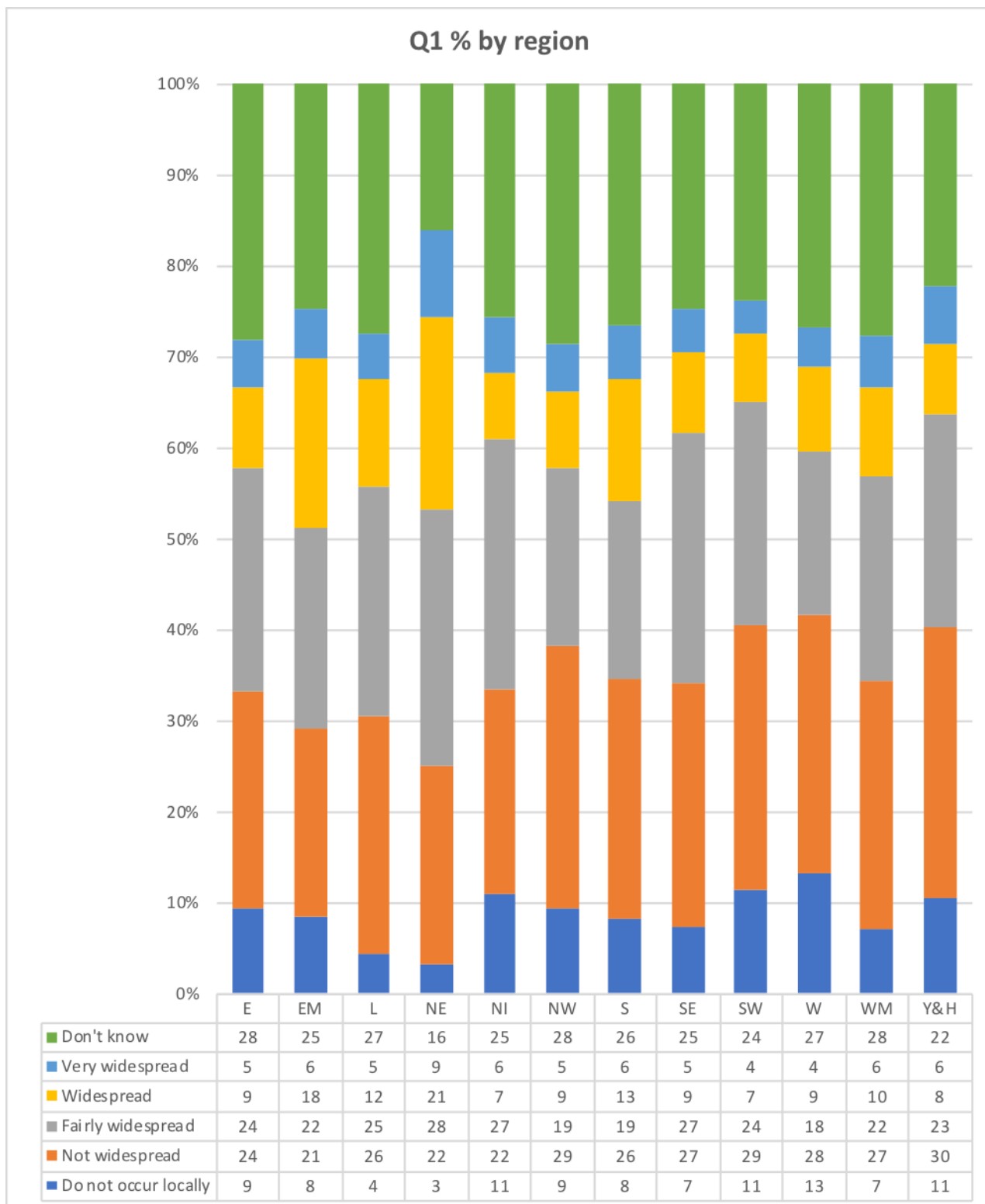
Appendix 2: Population aged 15+years, sample size and Margin of Error

NB – the ONS data for population demographics is for ages 15+years but the survey respondents are aged 16+ years.

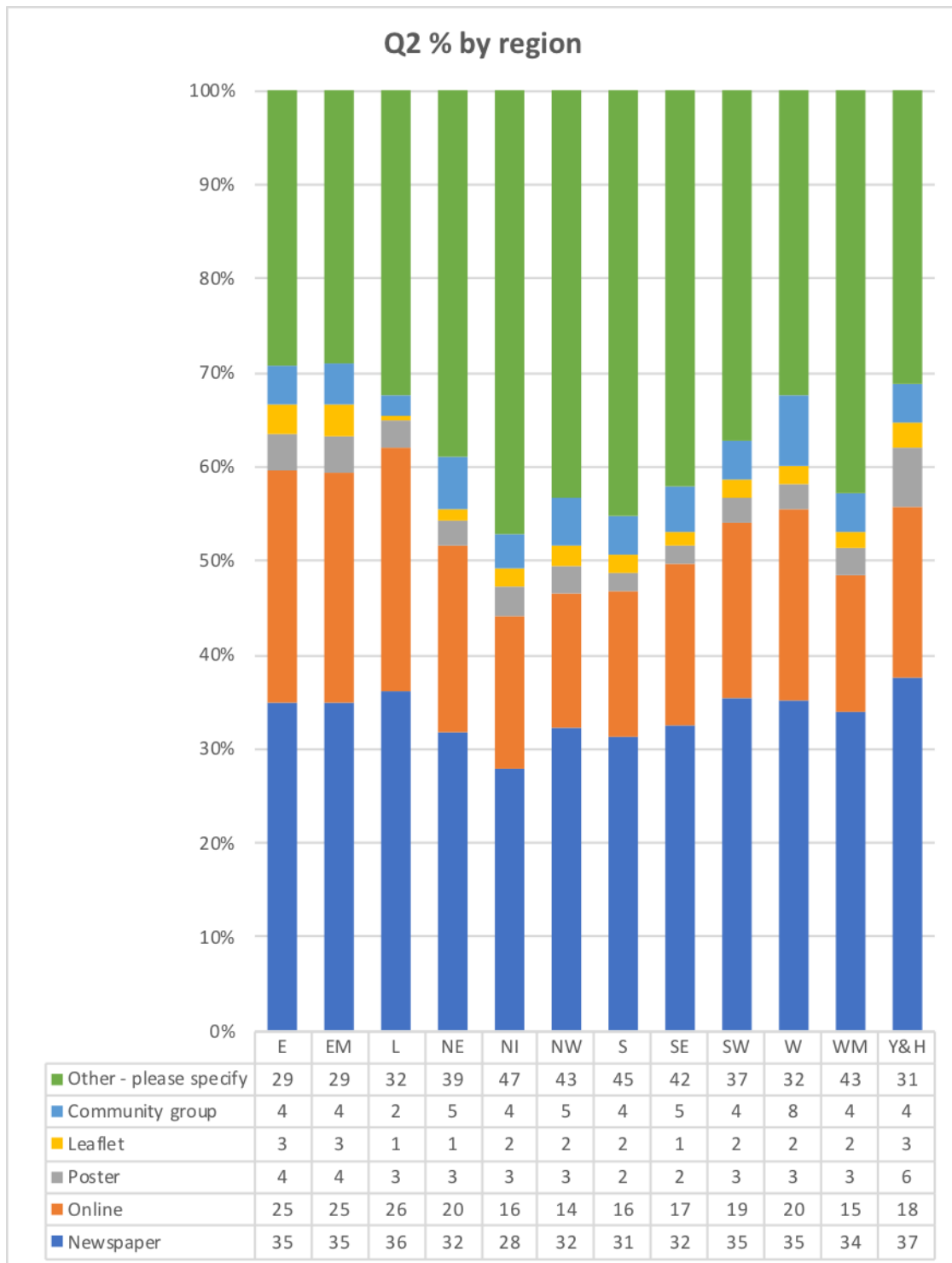
ONS Region	Population	Survey numbers	Margin of error %
UK	52,082,200	9324	1.02
England	43,640,446	6188	1.25
NE	2,165,699	158	7.80
NW	5,815,513	1723	2.36
Y&H	4,351,715	265	6.02
EM	3,750,946	359	5.17
WM	4,579,228	572	4.10
E	4,811,731	729	3.63
L	6,642,772	161	7.72
SE	7,099,582	1233	2.79
SW	4,423,260	988	3.23
Wales	2,544,328	1582	2.46
Scotland	4,441,100	624	3.92
Northern Ireland	1,456,160	923	3.22

NB – the following tables use the total number of responses for each region for that question as the denominator so the results are the number of responses divided by the total number multiplied by 100, for example for East, Don't know = $(204/724) \times 100 = 28\%$. This allows comparison between the regions.

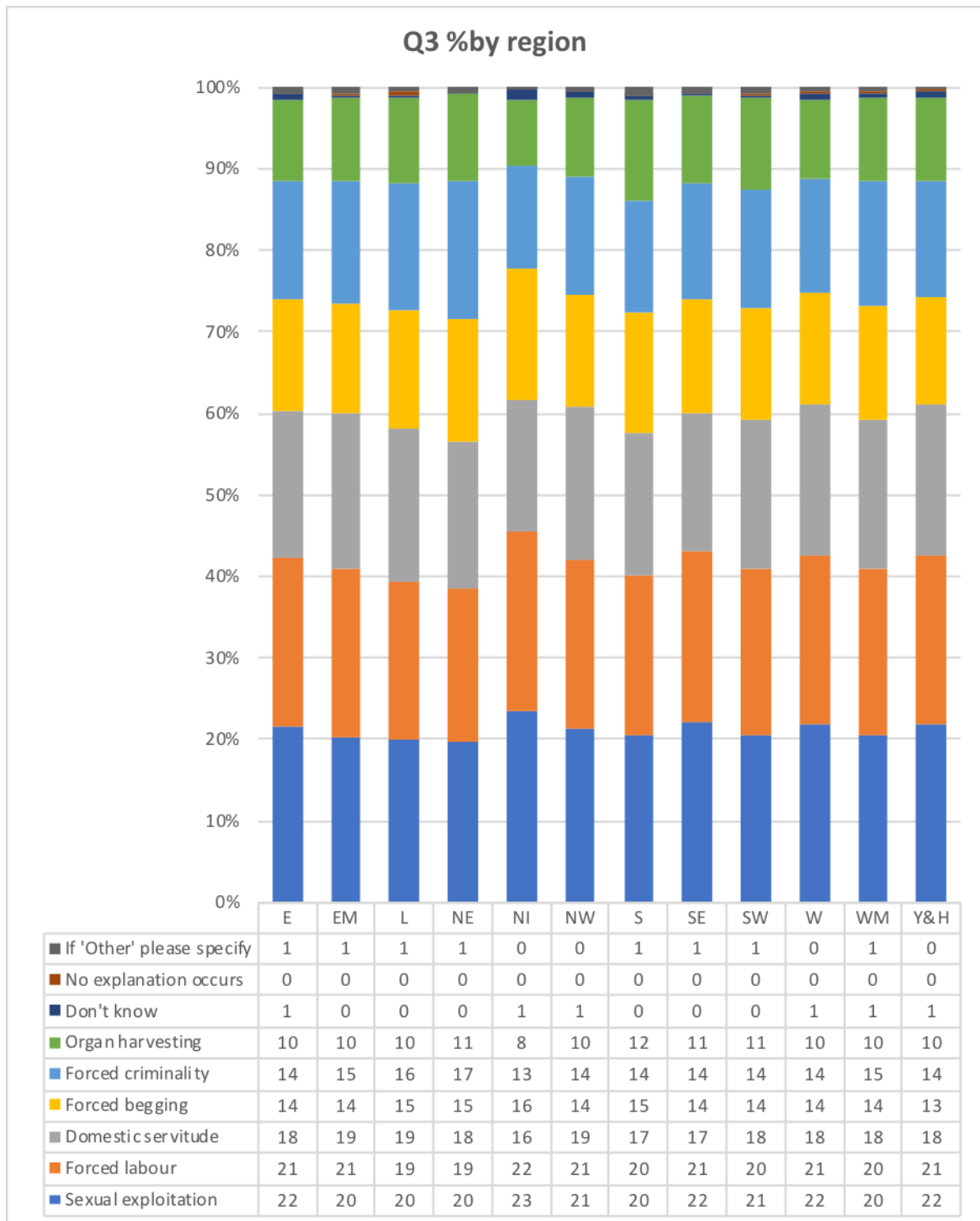
Appendix 3 - Regional results for Q1 - To what extent do you think human trafficking and modern slavery are present locally?



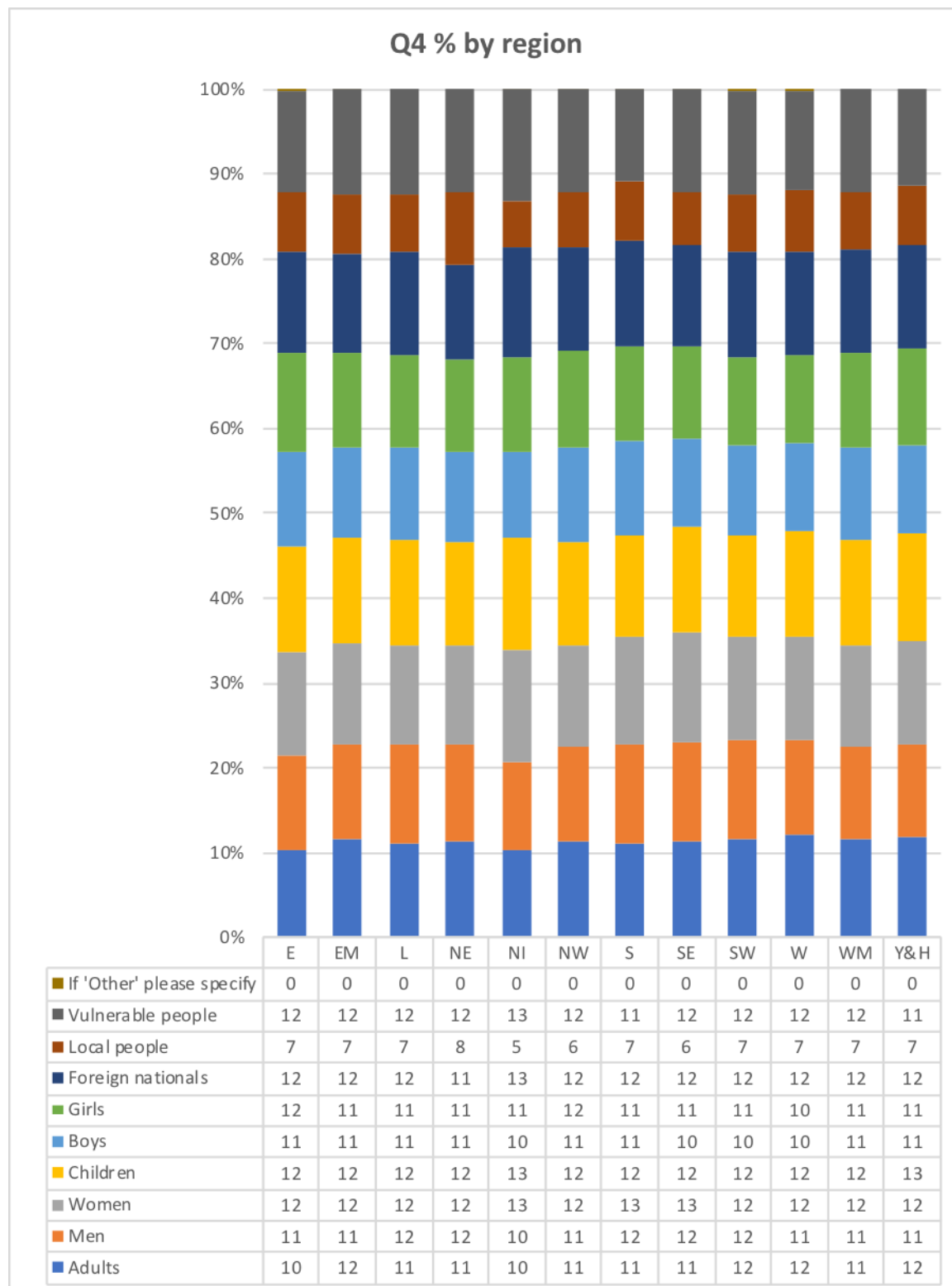
Appendix 4 – Regional results for Q2 - Where have you heard about human trafficking and slavery?



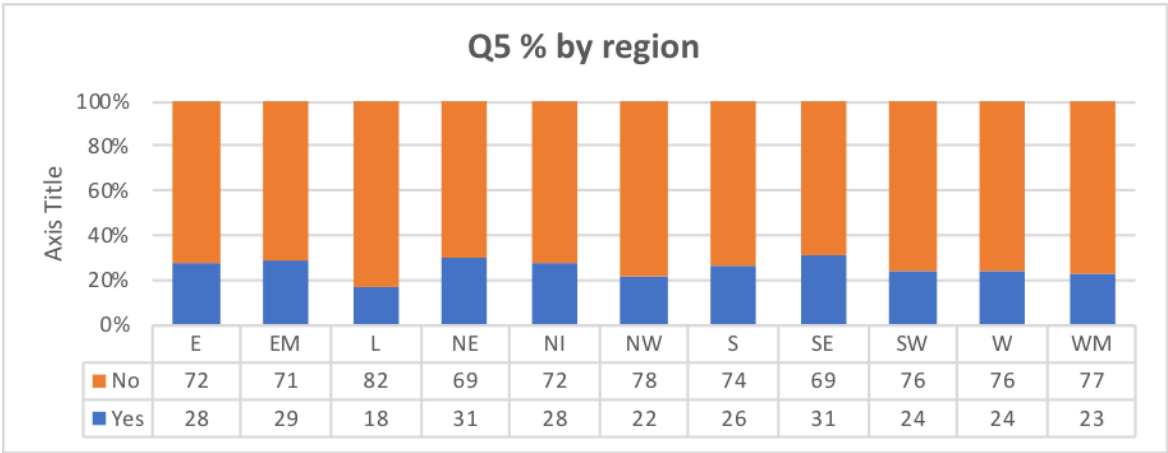
Appendix 5 – Regional results for Q3 - What types of exploitation do you believe victims of human trafficking and slavery are subjected to?



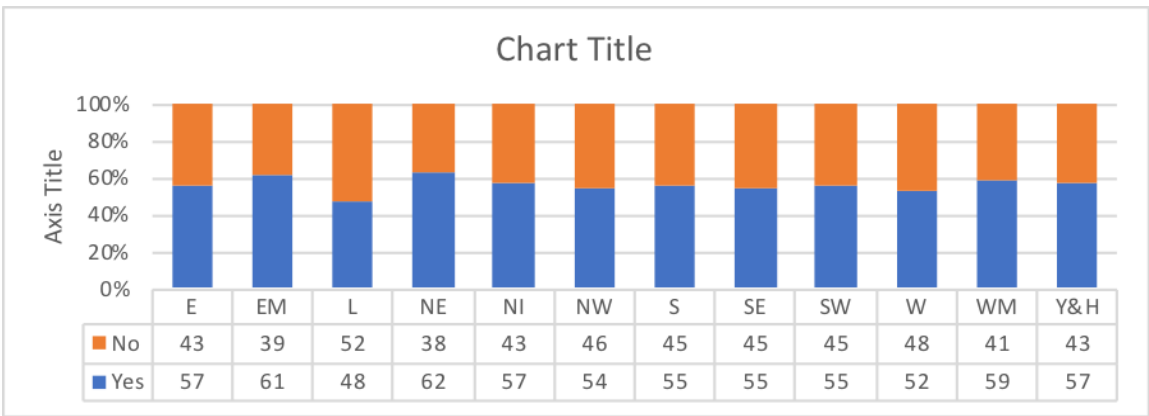
Appendix 6 – Regional results for Q4 – Who do you think could become a victim of human trafficking/slavery?



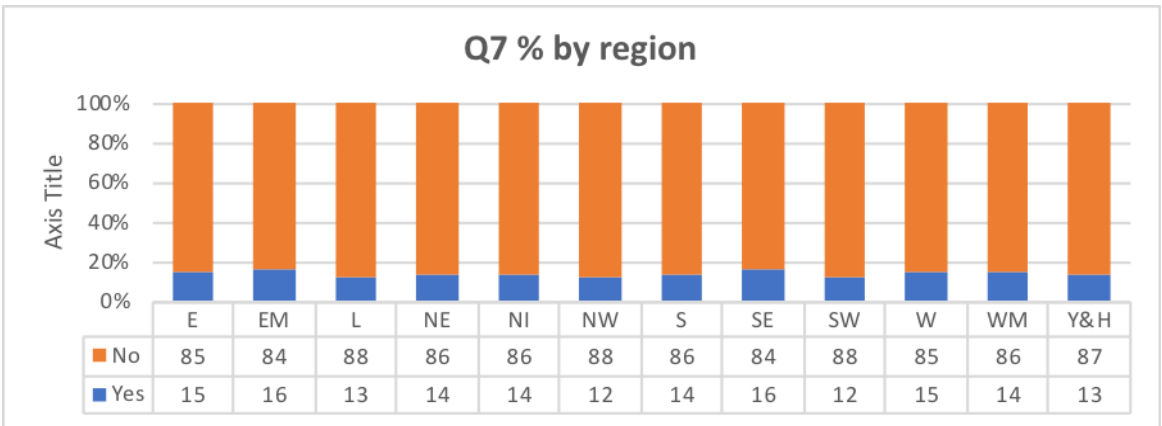
Appendix 7 – Regional results for Q5 – Would you recognise the signs that someone is potentially a victim of human trafficking and modern slavery?



Appendix 8 – Regional Results for Q6 – Would you know how to report suspicions of human trafficking/modern slavery?



Appendix 9 – Regional responses for Q7 – Are you aware of the Modern Slavery Helpline?



We would like to record our grateful thanks to the governments of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales for providing support which contributed to the publication of this report.