

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

Background:

Human trafficking is the movement of a person from one place to another using deception and coercion, abuse of power or someone's vulnerability and for the purposes of exploitation, including prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs. People may not be victims of human trafficking but are still victims of modern slavery.

Why it matters:

Trafficking and modern slavery are crimes in which both adults and children are treated as commodities and exploited for criminal gain. Modern slavery is increasing globally, and we must not think that it cannot happen in Jersey. The States of Jersey Police are working with partners to build a picture of its prevalence in the Island.

Questions to consider:

How might you recognise an adult or child victim of trafficking and modern slavery?
Where might you and your team come across victims?
Are you confident you would know what to do if you suspected someone was a victim?
Do you know where to get further help and advice?



Information:

Modern slavery includes trafficking, forced labour, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, domestic servitude, street crime, benefit fraud, drug trade and organ harvesting.

People may be forced to work by mental or physical threat, bought and sold as property, physically restrained or have restriction placed upon their freedom of movement.

What to do: If there is any concern that a person has been trafficked, call the Police on 612612 or Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111. You can also report online at <https://report.jersey.police.uk/>. If an immediate response is required, call 999. The Modern Slavery Helpline on 0800 0121 700 or Crimestoppers have a range of interpreters to help. Download the 'Unseen UK' app for more information.

Barriers to disclosure: language, lack of trust in authorities, involvement in criminal activity, fear of repercussions, unaware help is available, isolation, always accompanied by a trafficker, unaware they are a victim, immigration status, feel they are better off than in their previous situation, controlled movement, self-blame, stigma.

Victims can be found in farming, fishing, nail bars, building sites, cleaning companies, brothels, car washes, restaurants, care homes, employment agencies, fairgrounds and private dwellings. Indicators include poor language skills, no passport /ID, restriction on movement, dependant on others, poor accommodation, limited social contact, money deducted from salary for food or accommodation etc.