

## The typology of 17 types of modern slavery offences in the UK



### Labour exploitation

- 1 Victims exploited for multiple purposes in isolated environments**

Victims who are often highly vulnerable are exploited for labour in multiple ways in isolated rural locations. Victims live on offenders' property in squalid conditions, are subject to repeated abuse and are very rarely paid.
- 2 Victims work for offenders**

Victims are forced to work directly for offenders in businesses or sites that they own or control (some offenders may be gangmasters). The main method of exploitation is not paying or illegally underpaying victims.
- 3 Victims work for someone other than offenders**

Victims are employed in a legitimate and often low-skilled job, with legal working conditions, by an employer unrelated to the offenders. Most or all wages are taken by offenders often through control of the victims' bank accounts.



### Domestic servitude

- 4 Exploited by partner**

Victims are forced to undertake household chores for their partner and often their partner's relatives. If married, the marriage may have been arranged or forced and the servitude often occurs alongside domestic abuse and sexual exploitation.
- 5 Exploited by relatives**

Victims live with and exploited for household chores and childcare by family members, usually extended family. Many victims are children.
- 6 Exploiters not related to victims**

Victims live with offenders who are often strangers. Victims are forced to undertake household chores and are mostly confined to the house.



### Sexual exploitation

- 7 Child sexual exploitation – group exploitation**

Children are sexually exploited by groups of offenders. This is usually for personal gratification, but sometimes the exploitation involves forced sex work in fixed or changing locations and will include characteristics of types 9 and 10. Offenders frequently transport victims to different locations to abuse them.
- 8 Child sexual exploitation – single exploiter**

Similar to type 7, often involves the grooming of children and transporting them for the purposes of sexual exploitation, although the offending is carried out by one individual.
- 9 Forced sex work in fixed location**

Victims are trafficked and exploited in established locations set up specifically for sex work. This can include brothels or rooms in legitimate business premises (e.g. massage parlour).
- 10 Forced sex work in changing location**

Victims are forced into sex work where the location of exploitation frequently changes. Locations include streets, clients' residence, hotels or 'pop-up' brothels in short-term rented property. Victims are frequently advertised online.
- 11 Trafficking for personal gratification**

Victims are trafficked to residential sites controlled by offenders and sexually exploited for the offenders' own gratification. Some victims may be confined to the site for a long period of time.



## Criminal exploitation

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| 12 | <b>Forced gang-related criminality</b>           | Victims are forced to undertake gang related criminal activities, most commonly relating to drug networks. Victims are often children who are forced by gangs to transport drugs and money to and from urban areas to suburban areas and market and coastal towns. |
| 13 | <b>Forced labour in illegal activities</b>       | Victims are forced to provide labour to offenders for illegal purposes. The most common example is victims forced to cultivate cannabis in private residences.   |
| 14 | <b>Forced acquisitive crime</b>                  | Victims are forced by offenders to carry out acquisitive crimes such as shoplifting and pickpocketing. Offenders may provide food and accommodation to victims but rarely pay them.  |
| 15 | <b>Forced begging</b>                            | Victims are transported by offenders to locations to beg on the streets for money, which is then taken by offenders. Victims are often children vulnerable adults.   |
| 16 | <b>Trafficking for forced sham marriage</b>      | Traffickers transport EU national victims to the UK and sell these victims to an exploiter in a one-off transaction. Exploiters marry victims to gain immigration advantages and often sexually abuse them.  |
| 17 | <b>Financial fraud (including benefit fraud)</b> | Victims are exploited financially; most commonly their identity documents are taken and used to claim benefits. This type often occurs alongside other types.  |