

Project TILI intelligence report March-June 2020

What is project TILI?

Project TILI (Train, Identify, Learn - Intelligence) is funded by the Tampon Tax Fund and brings together partners from Northern Ireland, Wales and England to tackle modern slavery for women who are homeless, at risk of homelessness or vulnerably housed.

There are five partner organisations - Crisis, Hestia, BAWSO, Women's Aid Northern Ireland, and Shared Lives. One of the four sub-projects within TILI is the development of a database to help improve the national understanding across England, Wales and Northern Ireland so that we can better help victims of slavery.

Why is this data being collected?

There is lots of anecdotal evidence of a link between modern slavery and homelessness, but there is still a limited understanding of the big picture and the scale of the problem across the country.

How has this data been collected?

- Homelessness, housing and or sex work organisations receive free TILI training on how to identify signs of modern slavery amongst homeless people.
- Project partners (Crisis, Hestia, BAWSO and Women's Aid) also collect data
- The data is stored in a secure central database hosted by Crisis
- There were 13 organisations collecting data during this quarter (March - June 2020)
- Any homelessness, housing or sex work organisations who would be interested in receiving this training and collecting data for the project are encouraged to get in touch with sam.parker@crisis.org.uk

What comes next?

- The project will be releasing two further quarterly reports in October 2020 and January 2021. A final report will then be released after the project ends in March 2021.
- So far, the TILI project has delivered training to 158 members of frontline staff, with more training scheduled.
- There are currently 24 organisations signed up to collect data, with more planned.
- We will continue to train organisations and build up data sources over the year so that, despite restrictions posed by Covid-19, we have as substantial a dataset as possible.

Get in touch

The project can offer bespoke data analysis for people or organisations who might have a more specific use from this data. If there are some specific statistics or aggregations that you would be interested in seeing, but which aren't covered here, please get in touch with sam.parker@crisis.org.uk (for a full list of fields in the database, please see the appendix).

Key findings

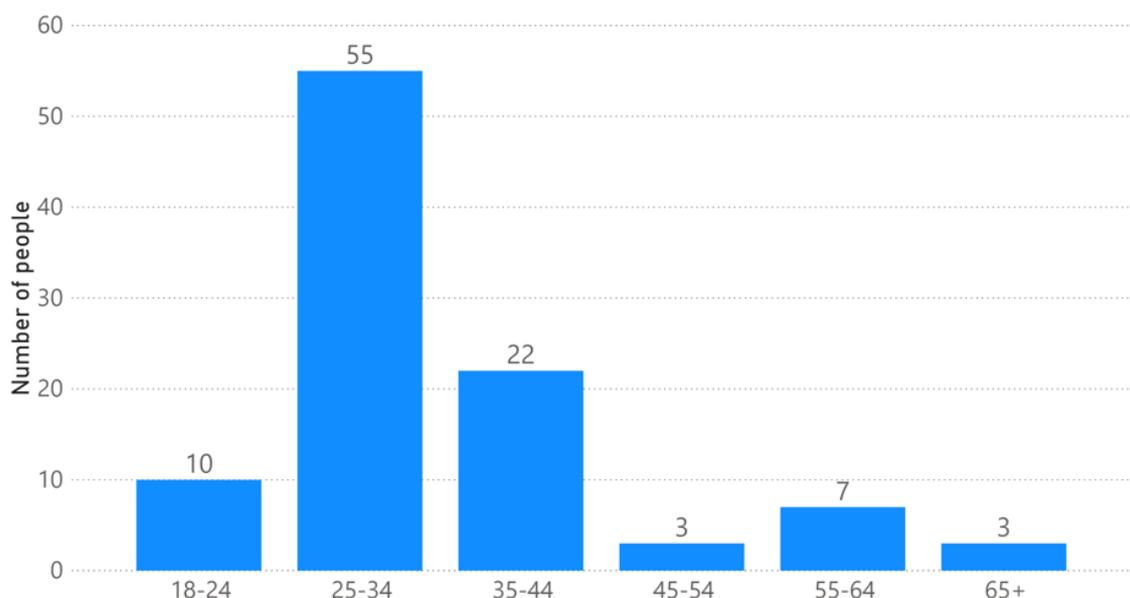
- There are currently 100 potential victims of modern slavery who are homeless or vulnerably housed in the database. Of these, 84 are women and 16 are men and most are aged 44 and under
- The three most common nationalities of people in the database are Albanian, British and Nigerian
- Exploitation is heavily split along gender lines. Women make up all victims of sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and forced marriage, whereas men make up the majority of victims of labour exploitation and forced criminality
- More people who experienced labour exploitation or forced criminality were found to have to have refused an NRM referral, as those people were mostly men
- Whilst their exploitation was ongoing, most of the people in our database were living in accommodation linked to that exploitation, showing that exploitation happens to people whose living situation is precarious enough that it can be subordinated to exploitative work
- Access to housing is the most important support need for exactly half of the people in the database

Age and gender

There are currently 100 potential victims of modern slavery who are homeless or vulnerably housed in the database. Of these, 84 are women and 16 are men. This is because a majority of the data (72%) came from TILI partners Women's Aid, Hestia and BAWSO, and these services are specifically designed to support women who experience modern slavery. Crisis, along with organisations who have received TILI training and are collecting data for the project, collect data concerning both men and women.

Most of the people in the database are in the younger age groups of 18-24, 25-34 and 35-44, as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1: Age breakdown of cases in the database



Geography

The three most common nationalities of people in the database are Albanian, British and Nigerian, as shown in figure 2. The Home Office reports that the three most common nationalities of people referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), in order, were British, Albanian and Vietnamese.¹ This difference is likely explained by the fact that the data in the database is majority women, whereas in previous years a majority of Vietnamese people who have been referred to the NRM have been men.²

Figure 2: The five most common nationalities of people the database

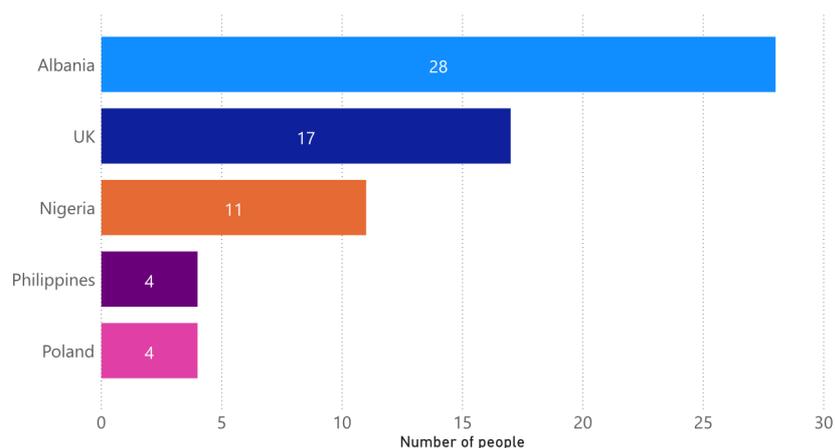


Figure 3 shows the different countries where people were primarily exploited. Just over half (57%) of the exploitation experienced by people primarily took place in the UK.

Figure 3: A map showing countries where exploitation happened for cases in the database.

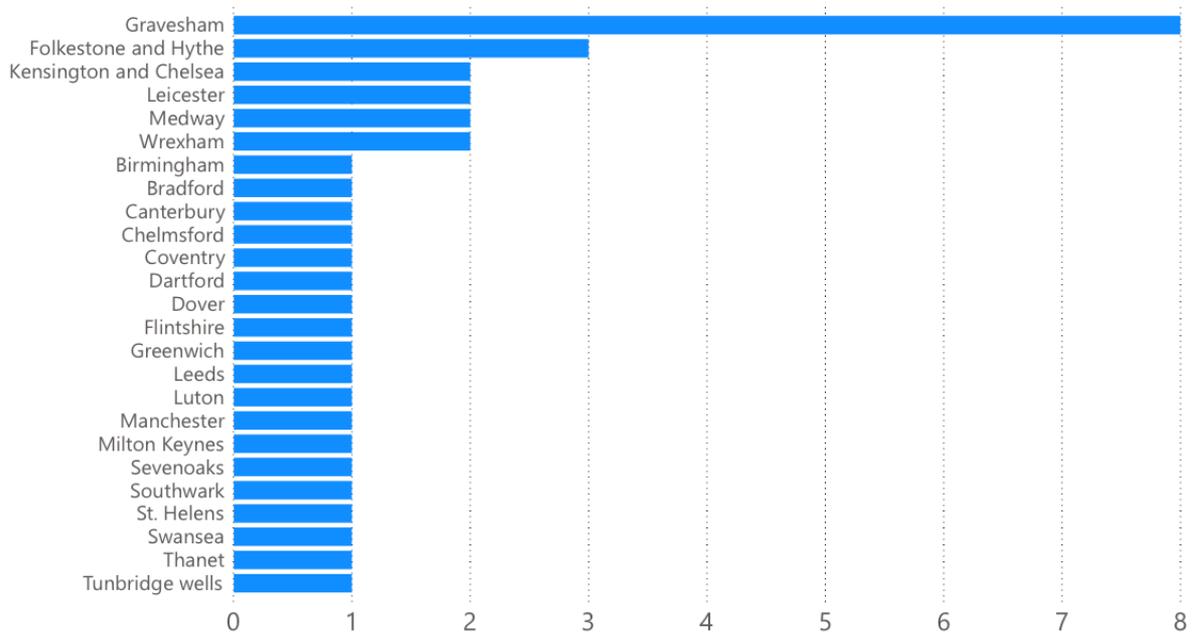


¹ Home Office (2020). *National Referral Mechanism Statistics UK, End of Year Summary, 2019*. Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/876646/national-referral-mechanism-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2019.pdf>

² Silverstone, D & Brickell, C (2017). *Combating modern slavery experienced by Vietnamese nationals en route to, and within, the UK*. Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner. Available at: <<https://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/media/1159/iasc-report-combating-modern-slavery-experience-by-vietname-nationals-en-route-to-and-within-the-uk.pdf>>

Exploitation which occurred in the UK happened in the local authority areas shown in Figure 4. This data is heavily influenced by the organisations which are collecting data for the TILI project and does not reflect national trends. Additionally, it often can be hard for people unfamiliar with the UK to discern where their exploitation took place, so some of this data is missing.

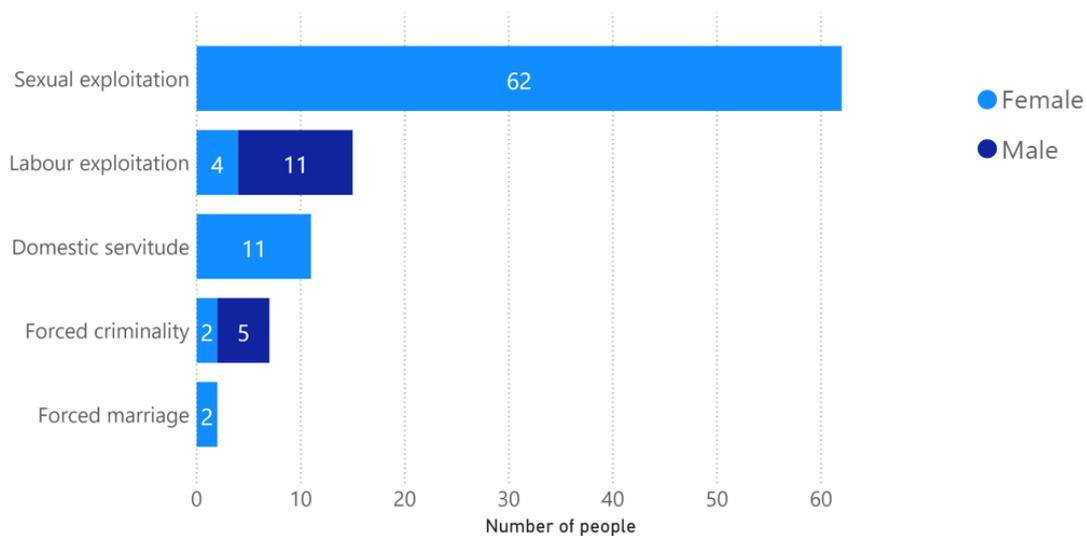
Figure 4: Local authority areas where exploitation took place



Exploitation

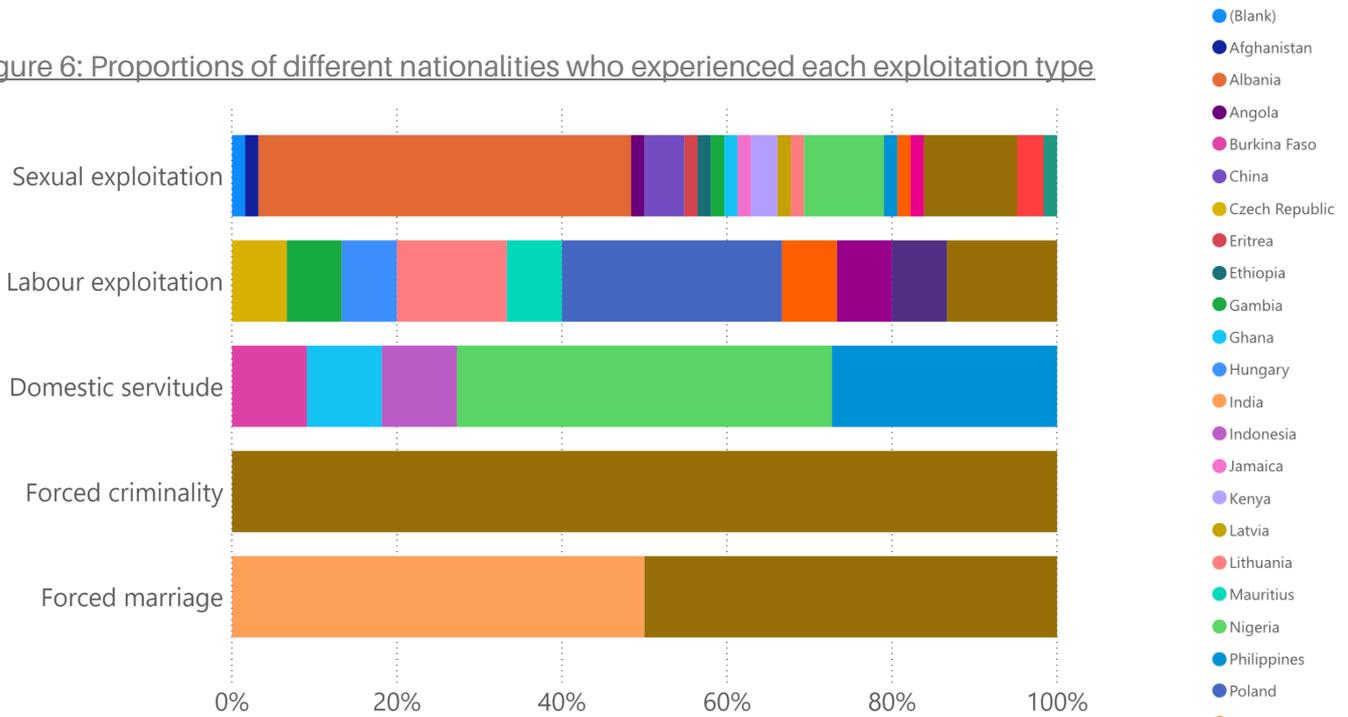
As Figure 5 shows, exploitation is heavily split along gender lines. Women make up all victims of sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and forced marriage, whereas men make up the majority of victims of labour exploitation and forced criminality.

Figure 5: Primary exploitation type of cases in the database, split by gender



Exploitation also varies quite significantly with nationality. In the following chart, each coloured band represents a different nationality. This shows the national makeup of all the people who experienced each different type of exploitation.

Figure 6: Proportions of different nationalities who experienced each exploitation type



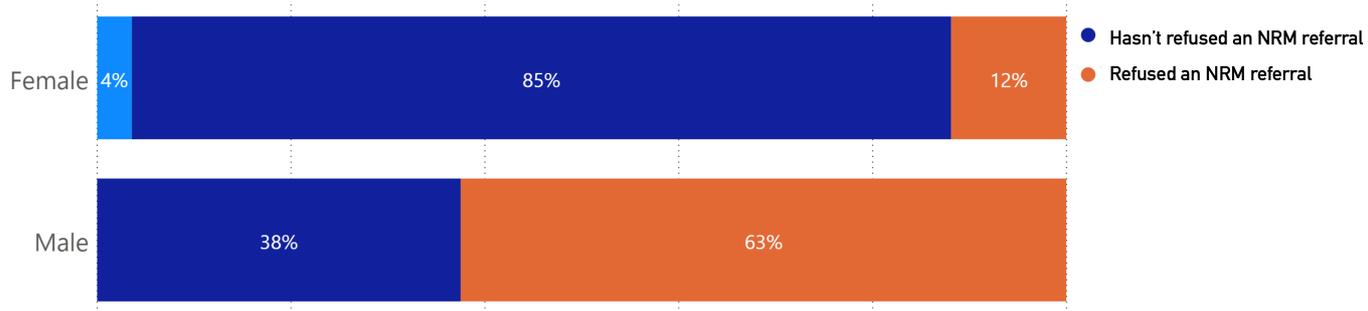
- The large orange band for sexual exploitation shows a large proportion of Albanian women. Every single person in the database from Albania is a woman who experienced sexual exploitation.
- The larger blue band for labour exploitation shows a larger proportion of Polish people. Every single person in the database from Poland is a man who experienced labour exploitation.
- The large green band for domestic servitude shows a larger proportion of Nigerian women.
- Everyone who experienced forced criminality is British.

NRM experience

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is the government’s framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive appropriate support. Of the 100 people in the database, 78 had been referred to the NRM.

Victims of modern slavery can refuse to be referred to the NRM if they feel that the support offered isn’t right for them. More men in the database refused to be referred to the NRM than women, as Figure 7 shows.

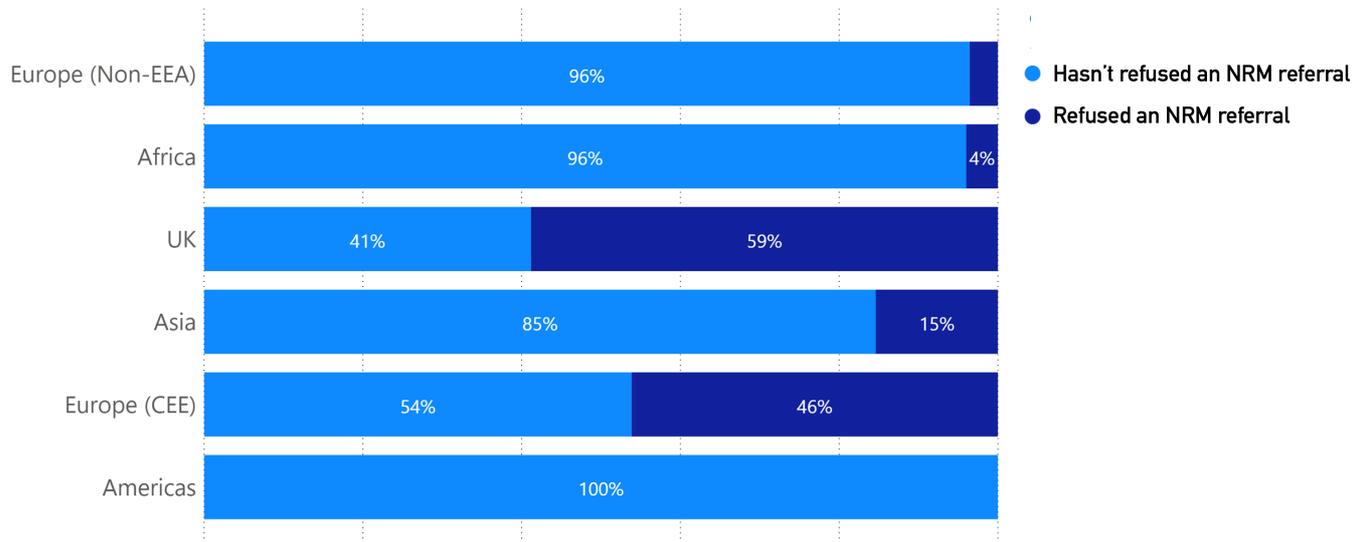
Figure 7: The proportion of people of each gender who refused an NRM referral



Consequently, more people who experienced labour exploitation or forced criminality were found to have to have refused an NRM referral, as those people were mostly men.

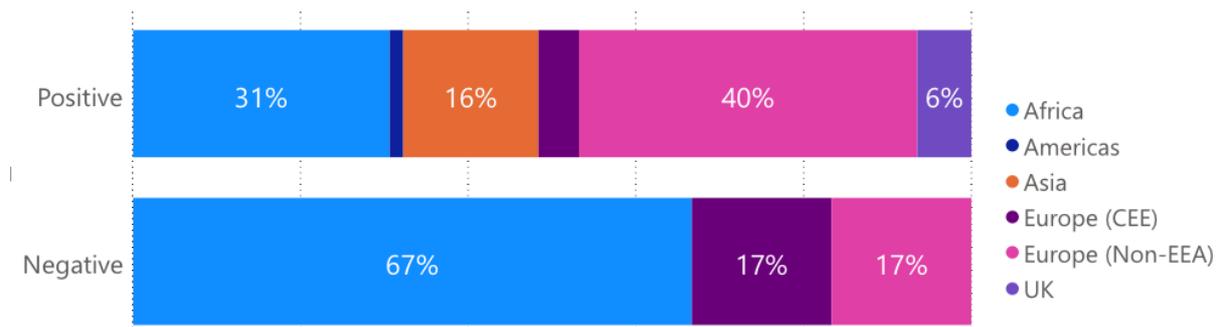
The refusal of NRM support was also associated with nationality for cases in the database. People either from the UK, or from within the EU, refused support from the NRM at higher rates, as shown by figure 8.

Figure 8: The proportion of people from each world region who refused an NRM referral



As figure 9 shows, of the different world regions, people from Africa in the database received a higher proportion negative "conclusive grounds" decision from the NRM. A negative decision here means that they cannot be conclusively be considered a victim of modern slavery and are not entitled to any further support.

Figure 9: Proportion of people from each world region who received a conclusive grounds decision



However, of the 67 people in the database who received a conclusive grounds decision, 62 were positive and only five were negative. This is partly explained by the fact that a positive conclusive grounds decision is a criterion for receiving support from some of the TILI project partners, where a large portion of the data originated.

Homelessness

Whilst their exploitation was ongoing, most of the people in our database were living in accommodation linked to that exploitation, as figure 10 illustrates. This shows exploitation happens to people whose living situation is precarious enough that it can be subordinated to exploitative work. Exploitation types could vary, however people sleeping rough all experienced labour exploitation.

Figure 10: Living situations during exploitation, split by type of exploitation

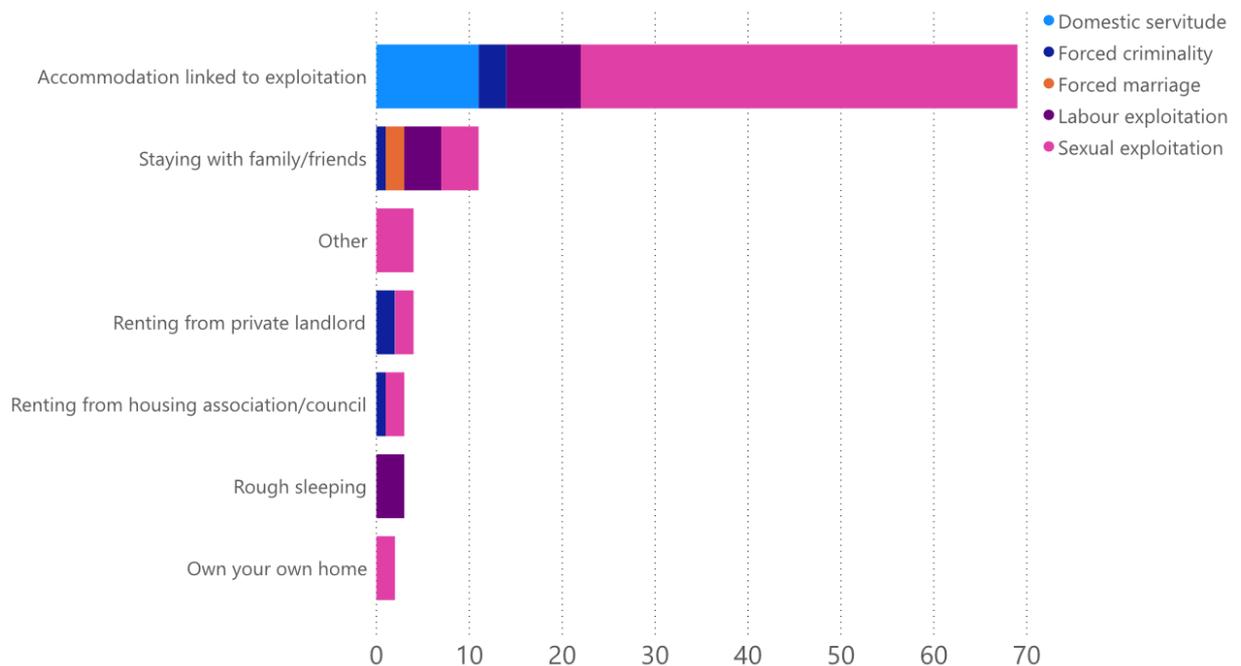
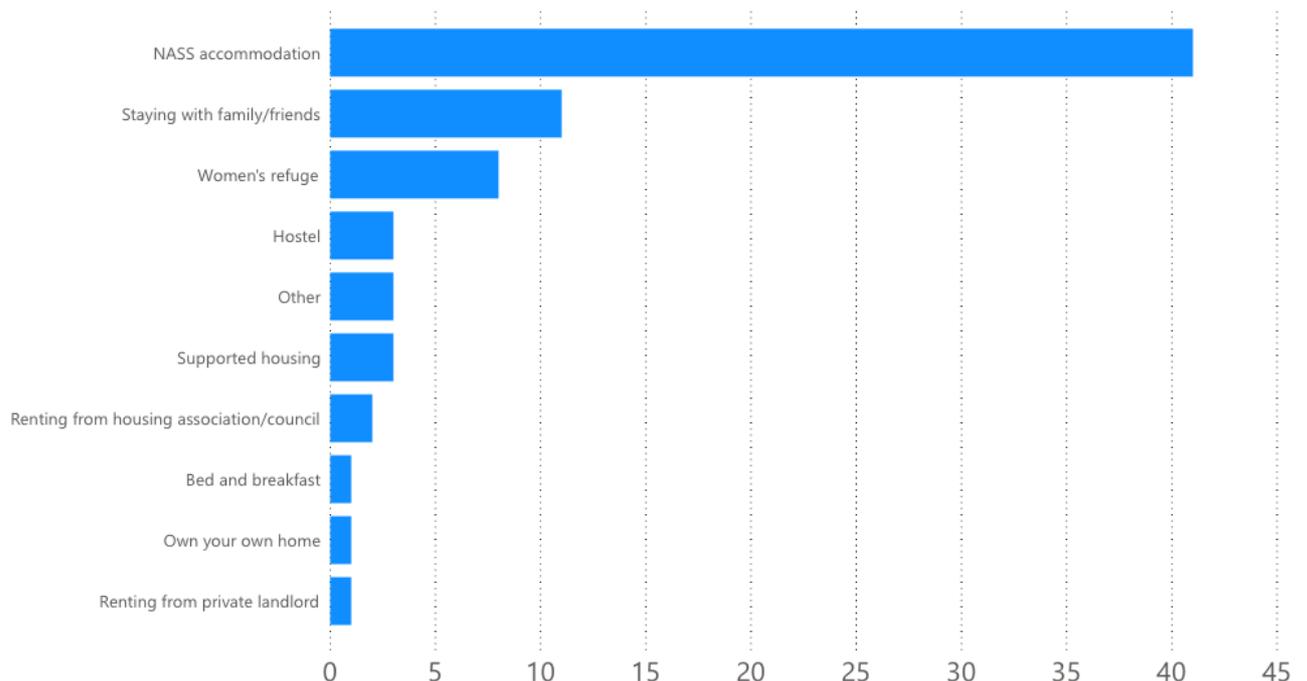


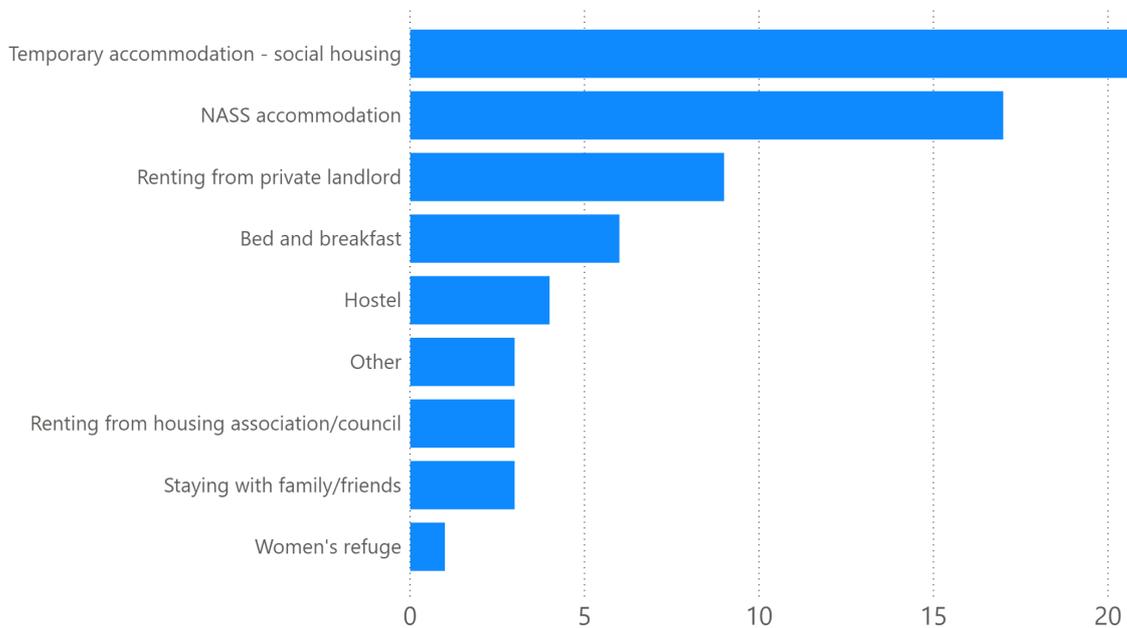
Figure 11 shows that whilst receiving support from the NRM, most people in the database were accommodated by the National Asylum Support Service (NASS).

Figure 11: Living situation during NRM support



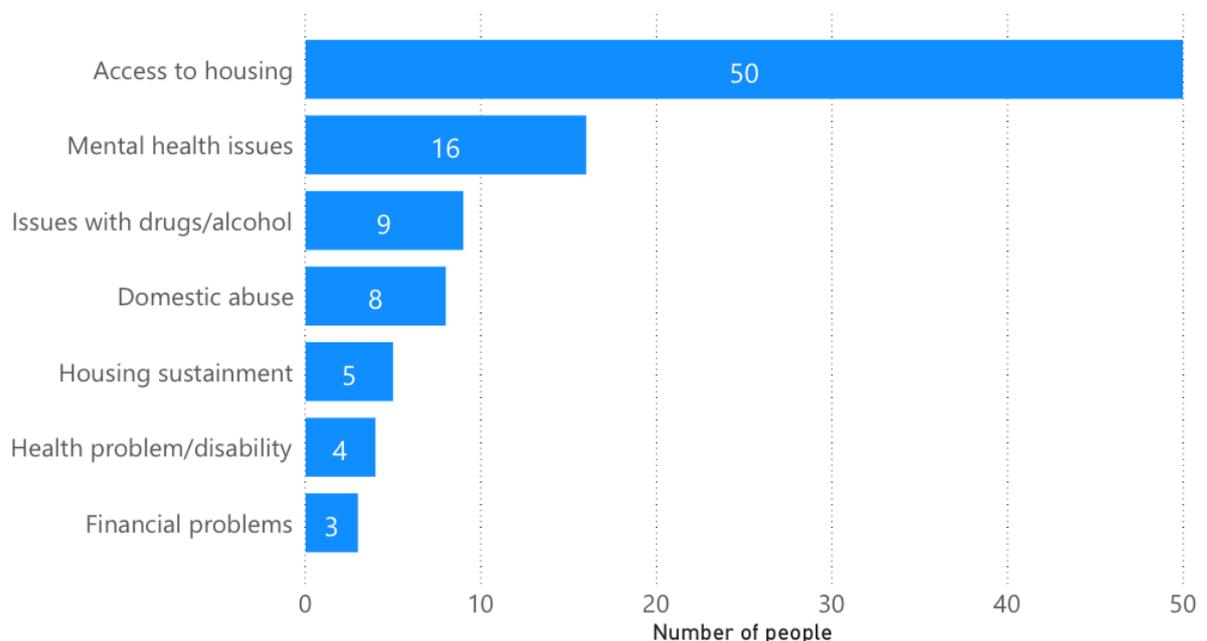
However, as figure 12 illustrates, upon exiting NRM support, more people found themselves in temporary accommodation such as temporary social housing, bed and breakfasts, or hostels. People in the database experience difficulty finding stable accommodation after NRM support, and instead remain in precarious living situations that leave them vulnerable to re-exploitation.

Figure 12: Living situation upon exiting NRM



In addition to this, figure 13 shows that access to housing is the most important support need for exactly half of the people in the database. As such, homelessness or precarious accommodation are a common consequence of experiencing modern slavery and exploitation.

Figure 13: Primary support needs of people in the database



Thanks

We would like to thank the following organisations for working with us:

- New Futures
- Porchlight
- Doorstep
- East London Housing Partnership
- Hestia
- BAWSO
- Women's Aid Belfast
- Crisis Skylight Centres in Birmingham, Coventry, Croydon, Merseyside, Oxford and South Yorkshire

Appendix

The following table shows all of the fields in the TILI database:

Field	Description
Local authority	In which local authority area did you make contact with this person?
Age bracket at initial contact	Which age bracket does this person fall into?
Gender	What gender does this person identify as?
Nationality	Which country is this person from?
Living situation at initial contact	What was this person's living situation when your organisation first made contact with them?
Main source of income	What is this person's main source of financial income?
Other source of income	What is this person's secondary source of financial income, if they have one?
Benefits claimed 1	Which benefits are this person receiving?
Benefits claimed 2	Which benefits are this person receiving?
Immigration status	What is this person's immigration status?
Number of dependents	How many dependent children does this person have?
Family ties in UK?	Does this person have any relatives also living in the UK with whom they are in contact?
Disability	Does this person have a physical or learning disability, or both?
Primary support need	What is this person's main support need?
Secondary support need	What is this person's second most significant support need?
Tertiary support need	What is this person's third most significant support need?
How was this person identified as a potential victim?	It is important that we are able to measure whether receiving TILI training makes a difference to identifying people as potential victims of slavery. There is a separate option for Hestia/BAWSO/Women's Aid NI as they won't receive the TILI training, being already modern slavery specialist organisations.
Is this person currently being exploited? If YES please fill in section 2a	Is this person currently or very recently experiencing exploitation?
Was this person within the NRM at initial contact? If	Was this person at some stage within the NRM process when you made initial contact with

YES please fill in section 2a & 2b	them? If YES, when you answer section 2a about their exploitation, please think the exploitation which led to this NRM referral happening.
Has a new NRM referral been made since initial contact? If YES please fill in section 2a & 2b	Has a new NRM referral been made since you made initial contact with this person? If YES, when you answer section 2a about their exploitation, please think the exploitation which led to this NRM referral happening.
Primary type of exploitation	What was the main way in which this person was exploited?
Secondary type of exploitation	If they were also exploited in another way, record it here.
Primary LA of exploitation	What was the local authority area in which this person's exploitation mostly took place?
Secondary LA of exploitation	If their exploitation also took place in another local authority area, record it here.
Primary country of exploitation	In which country did this person's exploitation mostly take place?
Secondary country of exploitation	If their exploitation also took place in another country, record it here.
Living situation (during most recent/current exploitation)	What was this person's living situation when they were most recently or currently being exploited?
Referred to specialist support from TILI partners?	Has this person accepted specialist support from one of the TILI project partners (Hestia, BAWSO or Women's Aid NI)?
Police involvement?	Are the police currently involved with this person exploitation, or have they been in the past?
Did this person refuse to be referred to the NRM?	Was this person offered to be referred to the NRM, but refused to let the referral go ahead? For example, they might be wary of coming into contact with the Home Office because they are unsure of their immigration status.
First responder that made referral	Which first responder made the referral to the NRM?
Reasonable grounds	What was the outcome of this person's "reasonable grounds" decision under the NRM?
NRM support accepted	Did this person accept the support from the NRM?
NRM support type	Was this person accommodated by the NRM,

	or just provided outreach support?
Disengaged from NRM support after accepting?	Did this person initially accept the NRM support after receiving a positive reasonable ground decision, but then disengage from the support?
Conclusive grounds	What was the outcome of this person's "conclusive grounds" decision under the NRM?
Living situation (at time of NRM referral)	What was this person's living situation at the time of the NRM referral?
Living situation (during NRM support)	What was this person's living situation whilst they were receiving NRM support?
Living situation (upon exiting NRM support)	What was this person's living situation after NRM support had ended?
Living situation (if NRM support declined/disengaged)	What was this person's living situation after they had been referred to the NRM but declined the offer of NRM support?
Has this person been re-exploited or continued to be exploited during NRM support?	Thinking about the current or new NRM referral: did this person continue to be exploited, or start being exploited again, during NRM support? This could be either by the same perpetrators as before, or a new type of exploitation
Has this person been exploited historically? If YES please fill in section 3a	Has this person undergone an episode of exploitation before you made contact with them, which has now ended?
Has this person been through the NRM before? If YES fill in sections 3a & 3b	Has this person been through the NRM in the past? If YES, please answer the questions about exploitation in section 3a about the exploitation which led to this NRM referral
Type of exploitation last time	What type of exploitation did they experience?
Relationship to current exploitation	If this person is also currently being exploited: how is their past exploitation related to their current exploitation? It could be the same perpetrators, or a different type of exploitation.
Living situation (during exploitation last time)	What was their living situation during this episode of exploitation?
NRM outcome last time	What was the eventual outcome of this person's past NRM referral?
Living situation (upon exiting NRM last time)	What was their living situation once they exited or disengaged from the NRM?