

Modern Slavery

1. Modern slavery is a complex, harmful and largely hidden crime. The most robust estimate to date of the scale of modern slavery in the UK was produced by the Home Office in 2014, which suggested that there were between 10,000 and 13,000 potential victims of modern slavery in 2013.
2. The average unit cost of a modern slavery crime, £328,720, is higher than the unit cost of any other crime type, apart from homicide.
3. The UK's Government response to modern slavery is structured around the 'four Ps' framework used in the Modern Slavery Strategy, which was published in 2014.
 - Pursue: Prosecuting and disrupting individuals and groups responsible for modern slavery.
 - Prevent: Preventing people from engaging in modern slavery, either as victims or offenders.
 - Protect: Strengthening safeguards against modern slavery by protecting vulnerable people from exploitation and increasing awareness of and resilience against this crime.
 - Prepare: Reducing the harm caused by modern slavery through improved victim identification and enhanced support.
4. In 2016, at any given time, an estimated 40.3 million people worldwide were in modern slavery, including 24.9 million in forced labour and 15.4 million people in forced marriage. 70% of these are women and girls.
5. Someone is in slavery if they are:
 - forced to work – through coercion, or mental or physical threat;
 - trapped and controlled by an 'employer', through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse;
 - dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as 'property';
 - physically constrained or have restrictions placed on their freedom of movement.
6. In 2018, among potential adult victims, the most common reported exploitation type was labour exploitation (52%) followed by sexual exploitation (33%). Among

potential child victims, the most common reported exploitation type was also labour exploitation (63%), followed by sexual exploitation (20%).

7. Modern slavery includes forced labour, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, debt bondage and forced marriage. Anyone who is forced to work or marry and cannot refuse or leave is a victim of modern slavery.
8. One in every four victims of modern slavery are children.
9. Poverty, limited opportunities at home, lack of education, unstable social and political conditions, economic imbalances and war are some of the key drivers that contribute to someone's vulnerability in becoming a victim of modern slavery. What's more, victims can often face more than one type of abuse and slavery, for example, being sold on to another trafficker and then forced into another form of exploitation.
10. Modern slavery can affect people of any age, gender or race. However, most commonly, slavery affects people and communities who are vulnerable to being taken advantage of. Access more information here
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/840059/Modern_Slavery_Report_2019.pdf

Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage

1. Honour based violence is a violent crime or incident which may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family or community.
2. It is often linked to family members or acquaintances who mistakenly believe someone has brought shame to their family or community by doing something that is not in keeping with the traditional beliefs of their culture. For example, honour based violence might be committed against people who:
 - become involved with a boyfriend or girlfriend from a different culture or religion
 - want to get out of an arranged marriage
 - want to get out of a forced marriage
 - wear clothes or take part in activities that might not be considered traditional within a particular culture.

3. Honour-based violence takes many different forms. Most commonly, a girl or woman is abused, disowned by her family or forced to have an abortion.
4. Women and girls are the most common victims of honour-based violence. However, men and boys can be victims, too.
5. Crimes of 'honour' do not always include violence. Crimes committed in the name of 'honour' might include:
 - domestic abuse
 - threats of violence
 - sexual or psychological abuse
 - forced marriage
 - being held against your will or taken somewhere you don't want to go
 - assault
6. The most common reasons for committing honour-based violence are:
 - conflicts of honour, for example concerning an inheritance;
 - loss of virginity outside marriage;
 - an extramarital affair;
 - rebellion against traditional forms of behaviour, dress or occupation;
 - insulting a family member;
 - not agree with a forced marriage;
 - homosexuality;
 - refusing to take part in honour-based violence against another person.
7. A forced marriage is one that is carried out without the consent of both people. This is very different to an arranged marriage, which both people will have agreed to.
8. There is no religion that says it is right to force someone into a marriage and individuals are not betraying their faith by refusing such a marriage.
9. No instances of honour based violence are too minor to report to the police. It affects the whole community, not just those involved or victimised directly.
10. For young victims it is a form of child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights. You can find more information here <https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/honour-based-violence-and-forced-marriage>

