If you suspect that a person is a victim of modern slavery, this is a safeguarding issue. Trust and act on your professional instinct that something is not quite right. It is usually a combination of an inconsistent story and a pattern of symptoms that may cause you to suspect trafficking.

If you have any concerns about a child, young person or adult take immediate action to ask further questions and get additional information and support.

• try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private
• reassure them that it is safe for them to speak
• only ask non-judgmental relevant questions
• allow the person time to tell you their experiences do not make promises you cannot keep
• do not let concerns you may have about challenging cultural beliefs stand in the way of making informed assessments about the safety of a child, young person or adult
• speak to your manager, colleagues or local safeguarding leads for advice.

In all cases for children, young people and adults:
• do not raise your trafficking concerns with anyone accompanying the person
• think about support and referral
• think safeguarding and safety.

Trust and act on your professional instinct that something is not quite right.

Remember:
• trafficked people may not self-identify as victims of modern slavery
• trafficked actions can be prevented from revealing their true identity, health care staff should listen, take a non-judgmental approach and ask open-ended questions
• make sure that in safe for them to speak
• only ask non-judgmental relevant questions
• allow the person time to tell you their experiences do not make promises you cannot keep
• do not let concerns you may have about challenging cultural beliefs stand in the way of making informed assessments about the safety of a child, young person or adult
• speak to your manager, colleagues or local safeguarding leads for advice.

Consider: trafficked? Consider: trafficked?

13,000 men, women and children are trafficked for exploitation in the UK
1 in 5 victim reports having come into contact with health care workers during the time they are trafficked

Modern slavery

What to do next

• try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private
• reassure them that it is safe for them to speak
• only ask non-judgmental relevant questions
• allow the person time to tell you their experiences do not make promises you cannot keep
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Modern slavery What to do next

Available: 04/2017

Modern slavery
www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery
Draft Northern Ireland Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Strategy 2017-2022
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For further information go to: www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery-strategy

Supported by NHS England

Royal College of Nursing Publication code 005 984. Printed May 2017

Modern slavery

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Modern slavery

What to do next

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Over 45 million people are trapped in modern slavery across the globe. (Global Slavery Index, 2018)

Trafﬁcking or modern slavery is deﬁned in three phases

1. recruitment or acquisition of a man, woman, or child
2. use, through the use of force, deception, or coercion
3. for the purpose of exploitation (e.g., forced labour, slavery, servitude)

Key legislation
Modern Slavery Act 2015
Human Trafﬁcking and Exploitation (England and Wales) 2015
Human Trafﬁcking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
Human Trafﬁcking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015

Why people are trafﬁcked

• domestic work
• rural work, farms and agricultural work, factories, construction, food preparation, hospitality industries, plantations, ﬁshing, beauty industry, shops
• sex work
• criminal activity (including cannabis cultivation, street crime, ﬁnancial begging and beneﬁt fraud)
• forced or sham marriages
• organ removal

Domestic workers have an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult

Signs of trafﬁcking

If the person:
• is accompanied by someone who appears controlling, who insists on giving information and speaking for them
• is withdrawn and submissive, seems afraid to speak to anyone in authority
• provides vague and inconsistent explanations of where they live, employment or schooling
• has old or serious injuries left untreated
• provides vague information, is reluctant to explain how the injury occurred or reluctant to provide a medical history
• appears to be moving location frequently
• is not registered with a GP, nursery or school
• has an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult
• goes missing quickly (sometimes within 48 hours of seeking care) and repeatedly from school, home and care
• gives inconsistent information about their age
• displays an unusual attachment to those around them.

In addition, children and young people might show the following signs:

• has an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult
• goes missing quickly (sometimes within 48 hours of seeking care) and repeatedly from school, home and care
• gives inconsistent information about their age
• displays an unusual attachment to those around them.

Why people are trafﬁcked

In addition, children and young people might show the following signs:

• has an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult
• goes missing quickly (sometimes within 48 hours of seeking care) and repeatedly from school, home and care
• gives inconsistent information about their age
• displays an unusual attachment to those around them.

Health issues may include

• long-term multiple injuries
• mental, physical and sexual trauma
• sexually transmitted infections
• drug or alcohol dependency
• deprived nutrition or poor nutrition
• self-harm, including attempted suicide
• dental pain
• fatigue
• non-speciﬁc post-traumatic stress disorder
• psychiatric and psychological distress
• vague symptoms such as back or stomach pain, skin problems, headaches and dizzy spells.

Consider trafﬁcked?

1. recruitment or acquisition of a man, woman, or child
2. use, through the use of force, deception, or coercion
3. for the purpose of exploitation (e.g., forced labour, slavery, servitude)

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Trafﬁcking or modern slavery is deﬁned in three phases:

1. Recruitment or acquisition of a man, woman or child
2. Transport or transfer
3. Exploitation or use

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Human Trafﬁcking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015

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• gives inconsistent information about their age
• displays an unusual attachment to those around them.

Health issues may include:

• long-term multiple injuries
• mental, physical and sexual trauma
• sexually transmitted infections
• pregnancy, or a late booking (over 24 weeks)
• disordered eating or poor nutrition
• self-harm, including attempted suicide
• dental pain
• fatigue
• non-specific post-traumatic stress disorder
• psychiatric and psychological distress
• vague symptoms such as back or stomach pain, skin problems, headaches and dizzy spells.

Over 45 million people are trapped in modern slavery across the globe. (Global Slavery Index, 2016)
Over 45 million people are trapped in modern slavery across the globe. (Global Slavery Index, 2016)

**Trafficking or modern slavery is defined in three phases**

1. 
   - recruitment or acquisition of a man, woman, or child

2. 
   - through the use of force, fraud, or coercion

3. 
   - for the purpose of exploitation, including slavery, forced labor, and sex work

**Key legislation**

- Modern Slavery Act 2015 (England and Wales)
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015

**Consider trafficked?**

- Long-term multiple injuries
- Mental, physical and sexual trauma
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Pregnancy, or a late booking (over 24 weeks)
- Distressed eating or poor nutrition
- Self harm, including attempted suicide
- Dental pain
- Fatigue
- Non-specific post-traumatic stress disorder
- Gynecological and psychological distress
- Vague symptoms such as back or stomach pain, skin problems, headaches and dizzy spells.

**Health issues may include**

- Long-term multiple injuries
- Mental, physical and sexual trauma
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Pregnant, or a late booking (over 24 weeks)
- Abused eating or poor nutrition
- Self harm, including attempted suicide
- Dental pain
- Fatigue
- Non-specific post-traumatic stress disorder
- Gynecological and psychological distress
- Vague symptoms such as back or stomach pain, skin problems, headaches and dizzy spells.

**Consider trafficked?**

- Has an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult
- Goes missing suddenly, sometimes within 48 hours of seeking care
- Gossips about their relationship
- Displaces inconsistent information about their age
- Displays unusual attachment to those around them.

**Why people are trafficked**

- Domestic work
- Rural work, farms and agricultural work, factories, construction, food processing, hospitality industries, plantations, fishing, beauty industry, shops
- Sex work/prostitution
- Criminal activity including cannabis cultivation, street crime, forced begging and benefit fraud
- Forced or sham marriage
- Organ removal.

**Signs of trafficking**

- Accompanied by someone who appears controlling, insists on giving information and speaking for them
- withdrawn and submissive, seems afraid to speak to anyone in authority
- Provides vague and inconsistent explanations of where they live, employment or schooling
- Has old or serious injuries left untreated
- Provides vague information, is reluctant to explain how the injury occurred or reluctant to provide a medical history
- Has not registered with a GP, nursery or school
- Has experienced being driven locally, regionally, nationally or internationally
- Appears to be moving location frequently
- Appetite suggests general physical neglect
- Struggles to speak English
- Has no official means of identification or has suspicious looking documents.

**In addition, children and young people might show the following signs:**

- Has an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult
- Goes missing suddenly, sometimes within 48 hours of seeking care
- Gossips about their relationship
- Displaces inconsistent information about their age
- Displays unusual attachment to those around them.

**What are the potential risks to trafficked people?**

- Domestic violence
- Any form of violence
- Discrimination
- Forced marriages
- Sexual exploitation
- Abused eating or poor nutrition
- Self harm, including attempted suicide
- Dental pain
- Fatigue

**Why people are trafficked**

- Domestic work
- Rural work, farms and agricultural work, factories, construction, food processing, hospitality industries, plantations, fishing, beauty industry, shops
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- Discrimination
- Forced marriages
- Sexual exploitation
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- Self harm, including attempted suicide
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- Fatigue
Over 45 million people are trapped in modern slavery across the globe. (Global Slavery Index, 2016)
Over 45 million people are trapped in modern slavery across the globe. (Global Slavery Index, 2016)

**Trafﬁcking or modern slavery is deﬁned in three phases**

1. recruitment or acquisition of a man, woman, or child
2. use, through the use of force, threats, fraud, or coercion
3. purpose, for the purpose of exploitation or forced labour

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**Key legislation**

Modern Slavery Act 2015 (England and Wales)

Human Trafﬁcking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015

Human Trafﬁcking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015

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**Consider trafﬁcked?**

- appears to be moving location frequently
- appears to have an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult
- has an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult
- displays an unusual attachment to those around them.

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**Signs of trafﬁcking**

When people are trafﬁcked

- domestic work
- rural work, farms and agricultural work, factories, construction, food processing, hospitality, mining, plantation, fishing, forestry, mining, stripping

When people are trafﬁcked

- criminal activity (including cannabis cultivation, street crime, forced begging and benefit fraud
- forced or sham marriages
- organ removal

---

**Why people are trafﬁcked**

- is accompanied by someone who appears controlling, who insists on giving information and speaking for them
- is withdrawn and submissive, seems afraid to speak to anyone in authority
- provides vague and inconsistent explanations of where they live, employment or schooling
- has old or serious injuries left untreated
- provides vague information, is reluctant to explain how the injury occurred or reluctant to provide a medical history
- displays an unusual attachment to those around them.

---

**In addition, children and young people might show the following signs:**

- has an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult
- goes missing quickly (sometimes within 48 hours of seeking care) and repeatedly from school, home and care
- displays an unusual attachment to those around them.

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**Health issues may include**

- long-term multiple injuries
- mental, physical or sexual trauma
- sexually transmitted infections
- growth, or a late height (under 16 years)
- anemia, or poor nutrition
- self-harm, including attempted suicide
- dental pain
- fatigue
- non-specific post-traumatic stress disorder
- psychiatric and psychological distress
- vague symptoms such as back or stomach pain, skin problems, headaches and dizzy spells.

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**Over 45 million people are trapped in modern slavery across the globe.**

*Global Slavery Index, 2016*
Over 45 million people are trapped in modern slavery across the globe. (Global Slavery Index, 2018)

### Trafficking or modern slavery is defined in three phases

1. **Recruitment or acquisition of a man, woman, or child**
2. **Use, through the use of force, threats, fraud, or coercion**
3. **Purpose, for the purpose of exploitation**

Key legislation
- Modern Slavery Act 2015 (England and Wales)
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015

### Why people are trafficked

- Domestic work
- Rural work, farms and agricultural work, factories, construction, food processing, hospitality industries, plantations, fishing, beauty industry, shops
- Sex work
- Criminal activity including cannabis cultivation, drug dealing, prostitution
- Forced or sham marriages
- Organ removal

### Signs of trafficking

- If the person:
  - is accompanied by someone who appears controlling, who insists on giving information and speaking for them
  - is withdrawn and submissive, seems afraid to speak to anyone in authority
  - provides vague and inconsistent explanations of where they live, employment or schooling
  - has old or serious injuries left untreated
  - provides vague information, is reluctant to explain how the injury occurred or reluctant to provide a medical history
  - is not registered with a GP, nursery or school
  - has experienced being directed locally, regionally, nationally or internationally
- appears to be moving location frequently
- is accompanied by someone who appears controlling, who insists on giving information and speaking for them
- does not attend or submit to assessment, events about to speak to anyone in authority

### In addition, children and young people might show the following signs:

- Has an unclear relationship with the accompanying adult
- Gone missing quickly (sometimes within 48 hours of seeking care) and repeatedly from school, home and care
- Gives inconsistent information about their age
- Displays an unusual attachment to those around them.

### Health issues may include:

- Long-term multiple injuries
- Mental, physical and sexual trauma
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Pregnancy, or a late booking (over 24 weeks)
- Disordered eating or poor nutrition
- Self harm, including attempted suicide
- Dental pain
- Fatigue
- Non-specific post-traumatic stress disorder
- Psychiatric and psychological distress
- vague symptoms such as back or stomach pain, skin problems, headaches and dizzy spells.

### Why people are trafficked

- Over 45 million people are trapped in modern slavery across the globe. (Global Slavery Index, 2018)
- 29 million men, 11 million women, and 1.5 million children
- 98% male
- 2% female
- 81% trafficked for forced labor
- 19% trafficked for sex

### Key legislation

- Modern Slavery Act 2015 (England and Wales)
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015

### Consider trafficked?

- at risk
- trafficked

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- at risk
- trafficked

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- is not registered with a GP, nursery or school
- has experienced being moved locally, regionally, nationally or internationally
- appears to be moving location frequently
- gives inconsistent information about their age
- displays an unusual attachment to those around them.

≥ Signs of trafficking

- shows the following signs:
  - recruitment or acquisition of a man, woman or child
  - movement
  - purpose(s), for the purpose of exploitation

≥ Key legislation
Modern Slavery Act 2015
Human Trafficking and Exploitation (England and Wales) Act 2015
Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Northern Ireland) 2015

≥ Trafficking or modern slavery is defined in three phases
1. recruitment or acquisition of a man, woman or child
2. movement
3. purpose(s), for the purpose of exploitation

≥ Why people are trafficked
- forced or sham marriages
- criminal activity including cannabis cultivation, street crime, forced begging and benefit fraud
- domestic work
- rural work, farms and agricultural work, factories, construction, food processing, hospitality industries, plantations, fishing, beauty industry, shops
- sex workers/prostitutes
- long-term multiple injuries
- mental, physical and sexual trauma
- sexually transmitted infections
- psychiatric and psychological distress
- vague symptoms such as back or stomach pain, skin problems, headaches and dizzy spells.
- fatigue
- non-specific post-traumatic stress disorder
- dental pain
- self harm, including attempted suicide
- pregnancy, or a late booking (over 24 weeks)
- disordering eating or poor nutrition
- psychiatric and psychological distress
- vague symptoms such as back or stomach pain, skin problems, headaches and dizzy spells.
- fatigue
- non-specific post-traumatic stress disorder
- dental pain
- self harm, including attempted suicide
- pregnancy, or a late booking (over 24 weeks)
- disordering eating or poor nutrition

≥ Health issues may include
- long-term multiple injuries
- mental, physical and sexual trauma
- sexually transmitted infections
- psychiatric, or a late booking (over 24 weeks)
- disordering eating or poor nutrition
- self harm, including attempted suicide
- dental pain
- psychiatric and psychological distress
- vague symptoms such as back or stomach pain, skin problems, headaches and dizzy spells.
- fatigue
- non-specific post-traumatic stress disorder
- dental pain
- self harm, including attempted suicide
- pregnancy, or a late booking (over 24 weeks)
- disordering eating or poor nutrition

≥ Over 45 million people are trapped in modern slavery across the globe.

Source: (Global Slavery Index, 2016)
If you suspect that a person is a victim of modern slavery, this is a safeguarding issue.

Trust and act on your professional instinct that something is not quite right. It is usually a combination of an inconsistent story and a pattern of symptoms that may cause you to suspect trafficking.

If you have any concerns about a child, young person or adult take immediate action to ask further questions and get additional information and support.

- try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private
- reassure them that it is safe for them to speak
- only ask non-judgmental relevant questions
- allow the person time to tell you their experiences do not make promises you cannot keep
- do not let concerns you may have about challenging cultural beliefs stand in the way of making informed assessments about the safety of a child, young person or adult
- speak to your manager, colleagues or local safeguarding leads for advice.

In all cases for children, young people and adults:
- do not raise your trafficking concerns with anyone accompanying the person
- think about support and referral
- think safeguarding and safety.

Remember:
- trafficked people may not self-identify as victims of modern slavery
- trafficking victims can be prevented from revealing their experience to health care staff through fear, shame, language barriers and a lack of opportunity to do so. It can take time for a person to feel safe enough to speak
- be cautious regarding age. If a person says they are under 18 or claims they are an adult, but you suspect not, take action as though they were under 18 years old
- support for victims of human trafficking is available.

Trust and act on your professional instinct that something is not quite right.

The role of the nurse/midwife

Modern slavery

13,000 men, women and children are trafficked for exploitation in the UK.

1 in 5 victims report having come into contact with health care services during the time they are trafficked.

1 in 8 NHS staff in England think they have seen a victim of trafficking in their clinical practice (NHS England, 2020).

What to do next

- try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private
- reassure them that it is safe for them to speak
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- speak to your manager, colleagues or local safeguarding leads for advice.

In all cases for children, young people and adults:
- do not raise your trafficking concerns with anyone accompanying the person
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- think safeguarding and safety.

Useful resources

Draft Northern Ireland Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Strategy 2016-2018
For further information go to: www.rcn/modern.slavery

Supported by NHS England

Modern slavery

RCN guide for nurses and midwives

Modern slavery

Draft Northern Ireland Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Strategy 2016-2018
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Publication code 005 984. Printed May 2017
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In all cases for children, young people and adults:
• do not raise your trafficking concerns with anyone accompanying the person
• think about support and referral
• think safeguarding and safety.

Remember:
• trafficked people may not self-identify as victims of modern slavery
• trafficked actions can be prevented from revealing their identity by health care staff through non-verbal, visual, language barriers and a lack of opportunity to do so. It is better to take time to a person to feel safe enough to open up
• be cautious regarding age: it’s perfectly normal for people to say they are older or younger than they are, but you cannot take action as though they were under 16 years old
• support for victims of human trafficking is available.

The role of the nurse/midwife
Modern slavery
13,000 men, women and children are trafficked for exploitation in the UK

1 in 5
Victims report having come into contact with health care services during the time they are trafficked

1 in 8
NHS staff in England think they have seen a victim of trafficking in clinical practice (NHS England, 2016)

What to do next

• try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private
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• allow the person time to tell you their experiences do not make promises you cannot keep
• do not let concerns you may have about challenging cultural beliefs stand in the way of making informed assessments about the safety of a child, young person or adult
• speak to your manager, colleagues or local safeguarding leads for advice.

Modern slavery
Consider trafficked?

Consider trafficked?

Consider trafficked?


Draft Northern Ireland Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Strategy 2017-2022

For further information go to: www.rcn.modern.slavery

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Royal College of Nursing
Publication code 006 243. Printed May 2017

Useful resources

Modern slavery

RCN guide for nurses and midwives

Modern slavery

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Remember:
• trafficked people may not self-identify as victims of slavery
• trafficking actions can be prevented from revealing that someone is being trafficked through fear, ignorance, language barriers and lack of opportunity to do so. It can take time for a person to feel safe enough to speak.
• be cautious regarding age. If a person says they are under 18 or are an adult, but you suspect not, take action as though they were under 18 years old
• support for victims of human trafficking is available.

Modern slavery
13,000 men, women and children are trafficked for exploitation in the UK

1 in 5 victims report having come into contact with health care services during the time they are trafficked

1 in 8 NHS staff in England think they have seen a victim of trafficking in their clinical practice

Modern slavery: What to do next

1. Try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private
2. Reassure them that it is safe for them to speak
3. Ask non-judgmental relevant questions
4. Allow the person time to tell you their experiences
5. Do not make promises you cannot keep
6. Do not let concerns you may have about challenging cultural beliefs stand in the way of making informed assessments about the safety of a child, young person or adult
7. Speak to your manager, colleagues or local safeguarding leads for advice.

In all cases for children, young people and adults:
1. Do not raise your trafficking concerns with anyone accompanying the person
2. Think about support and referral
3. Think safeguarding and safety.

Modern slavery
RCN guide for nurses and midwives

Home Office (2014)
www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery-strategy

Modern slavery
www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery

Modern slavery
Draft Northern Ireland Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Strategy 2016-2017

For further information go to:
www.rcn/modern.slavery

Supported by NHS England

Prevention Code 005 984. Printed May 2017

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Supported by NHS England
If you suspect that a person is a victim of modern slavery, this is a safeguarding issue. Trust and act on your professional instinct that something is not quite right. It is usually a combination of an inconsistent story and a pattern of symptoms that may cause you to suspect trafficking.

If you have any concerns about a child, young person or adult take immediate action to ask further questions and get additional information and support.

- try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private
- reassure them that it is safe for them to speak
- only ask non-judgmental relevant questions
- allow the person time to tell you their experiences do not make promises you cannot keep
- do not let concerns you may have about challenging cultural beliefs stand in the way of making informed assessments about the safety of a child, young person or adult
- speak to your manager, colleagues or local safeguarding leads for advice.

In all cases for children, young people and adults:

- do not raise your trafficking concerns with anyone accompanying the person
- think about support and referral
- think safeguarding and safety.

Remember:

- trafficked people may not self-identify as victims of modern slavery
- trafficking actions can be prevented from revealing their identity by forcing them to use false, stolen, identity documents and a lack of opportunity to do so. It can take time for a person to feel safe enough to speak
- be cautious regarding age. If a person says they are 16 or 17 they may be 18, but you cannot make a decision as you would with younger children, support for victims of human trafficking is available.

Modern slavery

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1 in 5 victim report having come into contact with health care services during the time they are trafficked

1 in 8 NHS staff in England think they have seen a victim of trafficking in their clinic setting (NHS England, 2016)

What to do next

- try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private
- reassurance that it is safe for them to speak
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- allow the person time to tell you their experiences do not make promises you cannot keep
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Consider trafficked?

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Supported by NHS England

Modern slavery

Draft Northern Ireland Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Strategy (2017–2021)

For further information go to: www.rcn/modern.slavery

Publication code 005 984. Printed May 2017
If you suspect that a person is a victim of modern slavery, this is a safeguarding issue.

Trust and act on your professional instinct that something is not quite right. It is usually a combination of an inconsistent story and a pattern of symptoms that may cause you to suspect trafficking.

If you have any concerns about a child, young person or adult:

- take immediate action to ask further questions and get additional information and support
- try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private
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- do not let concerns you may have about challenging cultural beliefs stand in the way of making informed assessments about the safety of a child, young person or adult
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In all cases for children, young people and adults:

- do not raise your trafficking concerns with anyone accompanying the person
- think about support and referral
- think safeguarding and safety.

Remember:

- trafficked people may not self-identify as victims of modern slavery
- trafficking actions can be prevented from revealing their true identity, health care staff should observe the body, hair, language barriers and a lack of opportunity for a person to feel safe enough to speak
- be cautious regarding age. If a person says they are older or that they are an adult, but you suspect they may be under 18 years old
- support for victims of human trafficking is available.

Consider trafficked? Consider trafficked?

Modern slavery

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Useful resources

- RCN guide for nurses and midwives
- Modern slavery
- NHS England
- Modern slavery
- Draft Northern Ireland Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Strategy 2016-2017
- For further information go to: www.rcn/modern.slavery
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Modern slavery

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Useful resources


Modern slavery www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery

Draft Northern Ireland Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Strategy 2020-2025


For further information go to: www.rcn/modern.slavery

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Royal College of Nursing

print May 2017