

# The Home Office: Modern Slavery Analysis

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The Home Office is the lead government department for immigration and passports, drugs policy, fire, crime, counter-terrorism and police. As an intern in this organisation in the Safeguarding and Modern Slavery Unit, my main project was around Independent Child Trafficking Advocates (ICTAs). Section 48 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 made provision for ICTAs in England and Wales. The role of ICTAs is to provide support for trafficked children under the age of 18, and to advocate on the child's behalf to ensure their best interests are reflected.

Key data sources include: Barnardos and Social Worker.

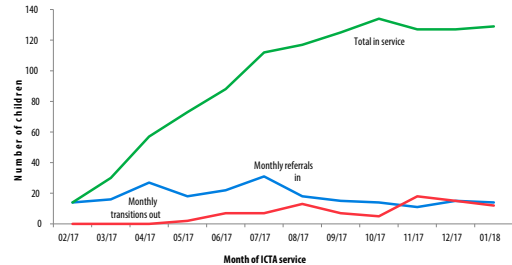


Figure 1: Total children in ICTA service, referrals in and transitions out per month, February 2017 to January 2018

## WHAT IS THE MODERN SLAVERY ACT?



The Modern Slavery Act was introduced in October 2015 to make UK businesses take responsibility for eradicating human rights abuses and forced labour in its supply chain. Modern slavery includes child labour, bonded labour, forced prison labour and human trafficking.

Within section 54 of the act, any business that has a turnover of more than £36 million per annum must produce an initial Modern Slavery Statement to show how it is mapping its supply chain and eradicating human or labour rights abuses. This statement must meet UK Government requirements and be updated annually.

## Background

An initial trial of ICTAs was commissioned in January 2014. The evaluation report found that the role of ICTAs was positive however further research was needed. In June 2016, the Government announced it would commence Section 48 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. To support the national roll-out of the ICTA service, it was introduced in three early adopter sites: Greater Manchester, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and throughout Wales. This service has run since 30 January 2017 and will continue up to 31 January 2019.

## Profile of children referred

- A total of 215 referrals were made into the service within the first year. Children began to exit the service from May 2017 (Figure 1).
- The majority of the children referred were male (124 compared to 91 female).
- The most common nationality of children referred was British (80), followed by Vietnamese (39) and Sudanese (28).
- The most common primary types of exploitation for referrals into the service were criminal exploitation (65), sexual exploitation (72) and labour exploitation (43).

## Objectives

The Home Office had published 'An assessment of Independent Child Trafficking Advocates' report in July 2018 and my role was to transform the findings from excel into SPSS and carry out further analysis with more recent data.

## Methods

I learnt SPSS (including basic syntax) over the course of a week, in response to an urgent Home Office demand for analysis. Two large Home Office datasets were imported onto a pilot Child Trafficking Advocates service into SPSS. I created Syntax for core analysis of these datasets, exploring the demographics and experiences of the service users. This enabled the analysis to be quickly run on updated datasets in the future as needed. I then began to look at an updated dataset to give a more current picture of the service than in the published Interim Report. There was unexpected differences and data errors in this updated dataset, working with my line manager, we resolved them in a timely way. New analysis was developed to assess the impact of the service on outcomes for service users over time. I wrote a policy-focused report summarising the key findings from this analysis in a clear, readable way. Due to the confidential nature of this project I am unable to share any of my findings from the recent data set.

## Key Learning

- Analysis on SPSS
- Literature review skills
- Improving qualitative and quantitative skills
- Learning new writing skills
- Time management skills

