

Annual Report of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ireland for 2010

**Anti-Human Trafficking Unit
Department of Justice and Equality**

Table of contents

Foreword	2
Glossary of terms	3
Overview of contents	4
List of tables	6
Section 1 Overview of persons reported to An Garda Síochána	8
Section 2 Overview of persons encountered or referred to NGOs	17
Section 3 Criminal justice response to human trafficking	26
Section 4 Methodology	33
Appendix 1 Number of persons granted permissions under the Administrative Immigration Arrangement for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in 2010	35
Appendix 2 Breakdown by age of persons reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010	36
Appendix 3 Breakdown by reporting organisations of persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2010	39
Appendix 4 Breakdown by type of exploitation of status of investigations	43
Appendix 5 A detailed examination of the experiences of victims of sex trafficking	44

Foreword

The Annual Report of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ireland for 2010 (hereafter referred to as the 2010 report) is the second report to be produced by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit examining the nature and extent of trafficking in human beings in Ireland as reported by Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The 2010 report covers the period between January and December 2010. Information contained in the report was collected from a number of different sources which included An Garda Síochána, the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) of the Department of Justice and Equality and several NGOs.

The 2010 Report provides a greater level of detail in comparison to the previous 2009 Report. It includes information concerning the criminal justice response to human trafficking, a more detailed statistical breakdown of the available data, particularly in regard to minors and adults and a greater insight into the experiences of alleged trafficked persons is now included.

In terms of changes in the number of persons being encountered between 2009 and 2010, at this point it is too early to state with any degree of certainty whether are any definite trends emerging. That being said, figures for 2010 were broadly similar to those of 2009.

The methodology underlying the report have been closely modelled on research initiatives developed at a European level¹ with some minor modifications being made in order to ensure that the data collection method is suited to the Irish context. It is therefore intended that this research will be of use not only in the Irish context, but also to those working towards a greater and more standardised understanding of trafficking in human beings at an EU level.

It should be noted, that due to the clandestine nature of the crime and its overlap with other illegal activities such as those related to prostitution, exploitation and immigration, estimating the prevalence of trafficking in human beings is highly problematic. Accordingly, the 2010 Report should be understood as providing a more comprehensive understanding of the information currently available regarding trafficking in human beings as stemming from Governmental and Non-Governmental sources, rather than an estimate of the precise nature and extent of the phenomenon. For further information regarding trafficking in human beings please visit <http://www.blueblindfold.gov.ie>.

¹ International Organisation for Migration and Republic of Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior: **Guidelines for the Collection of Data on trafficking in Human Beings Including Comparable Indicators**, 2009.
International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD): **Handbook on Anti-Trafficking Data Collection in South Eastern Europe: Developing Regional Criteria**, 2007.
Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy Ghent University (Belgium) Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime, Università degli Studi di Trento/Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Italy). **Project SIAMSECT**, 2006

Glossary of terms

Uncategorised exploitation is referred to in Section 1 and Appendices 2 and 4 of this report. In the 3 cases in point the report refers to the fact that while at the time of reporting there were general suspicions that these persons could be victims of human trafficking there were no indications as to whether either labour or sex trafficking had occurred. Investigations by An Garda Síochána subsequently found that the original suspicions of human trafficking could not be substantiated. However, in 1 of the 3 cases evidence of another offence was found and files were subsequently sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions in this regard. (*Refer to Section 3.1 and Appendix 4 for information concerning outcomes of all human trafficking investigations initiated in 2010 by An Garda Síochána*).

Minor is defined in Irish law as a person of less than 18 years.

Ireland: for the purposes of this Report Ireland refers to the Republic Ireland.

Administrative Immigration Arrangements for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking² (hereinafter: Administrative Arrangements) apply where a foreign national is identified as a person suspected of being a victim of human trafficking and the Minister for Justice, Equality and Defence is required to consider that person's immigration status in the State. In particular, it sets out the administrative arrangements whereby such a person may be granted a period of recovery and reflection in the State and may also, in certain circumstances, be granted one or more periods of temporary residence in the State. It applies to a foreign national who is identified as a suspected victim of human trafficking, that is, where there are reasonable grounds for believing that he or she is a victim of an offence under sections 2 or 4 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 or section 3 (other than subsections (2A) and (2B)) of the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998. Whether there are reasonable grounds for that belief in any particular case is determined by a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of Superintendent at the Office of the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB).

Recovery and Reflection period

Pursuant to the Administrative Arrangements a person who has been identified by a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of Superintendent in GNIB as a suspected victim of human trafficking shall be granted a permission to remain lawfully in the State for a period of 60 days (a 'recovery and reflection period'). The purpose of the recovery and reflection period is to allow the person -

- (a) time to recover,
- (b) to escape the influence of the alleged perpetrators of the trafficking, and
- (c) to take an informed decision as to whether to assist Gardaí or other relevant authorities in relation to any investigation or prosecution arising in relation to the alleged trafficking.

A person who has been granted a recovery and reflection period will not be the subject of removal proceedings for so long as his or her recovery and reflection period remains valid.

² See the INIS website (www.inis.gov.ie) for full text of Administrative Arrangements.

Temporary Residence Permission

Pursuant to the Administrative Arrangements in circumstances where the Minister is satisfied that -

(a) the person has severed all relations with the alleged perpetrators of the trafficking, and

(b) it is necessary for the purpose of allowing the suspected victim to continue to assist the Garda Síochána or other relevant authorities in relation to an investigation or prosecution arising in relation to the trafficking,

the Minister will grant to the person concerned a temporary residence permission valid for a period of 6 months. Temporary residence permission may be granted during the recovery and reflection period or following the expiry of that period as the Minister considers appropriate. A temporary residence permission will be renewed in circumstances where the Minister is satisfied that the person has not renewed contact with the alleged perpetrators of the trafficking, and it is necessary for the purpose of allowing the suspected victim to continue to assist the Garda Síochána or other relevant authorities in relation to an investigation or prosecution arising in relation to the trafficking.

Overview of contents

This report has been divided into 4 sections with additional information provided in the 5 appendices. **Section 1*** provides information concerning alleged victims of trafficking in human beings reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010. Information contained in Section 1 includes the total number of persons reported in addition to the gender, age, region of origin and immigration status of these persons. All of the aforementioned information is subdivided according to the type of exploitation reported, thereby enabling the reader to gain a greater understanding of the occurrence of human trafficking as reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010. Please note that Section 1 of the report refers to individual alleged victims and not investigations. For information concerning the investigations please refer to Section 3 of the report.

Section 2* provides information concerning those persons encountered by or referred to different NGOs for whom the NGO believed indications of trafficking were present. NGOs that provided information to the AHTU were the Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI), the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland (MRCI), Ruhama and the Sexual Violence Centre Cork (SVCC)³. Section 2 also provides information in regard to the number of these persons referred to An Garda Síochána. In some instances such persons were referred directly by NGOs to An Garda Síochána while in others, persons had already been referred to An Garda Síochána prior to coming into contact with NGOs. Information detailed in Section 2 includes the number of persons reported to AHTU by the 4 NGOs, in addition to information regarding the gender, age, region of origin and immigration status of these persons. All of the aforementioned information is subdivided according to the type of exploitation reported.

* Please note, that figures provided in Sections 1 and 2 of the report overlap given that in the majority of instances alleged victims of human trafficking encountered by/referred to NGOs were also reported to An Garda Síochána. As such, readers should not attempt to combine figures from these sections. AHTU, in accordance with data protection legislation, does not seek to collect personal information from reporting organisations and cannot therefore match persons detailed in both sections on a case by case basis.

³ The SVCC began providing data for the first time to AHTU in 2010.

Section 3 provides information concerning the various aspects of the criminal justice response to trafficking in human beings. Information contained in this section includes status of human trafficking investigations, information concerning arrests for persons suspected of having committed human trafficking related offences, prosecutions taken against alleged traffickers, convictions secured in relation to trafficking related offences, international cooperation against human trafficking and applications for European Arrest Warrants. Please note that Section 3 of the report refers to various aspects of the criminal justice response to human trafficking and not necessarily to individual alleged victims. For information on individual alleged victims please refer to Section 1 of the report.

Section 4 sets out the methodology used to compile the report.

Appendix 1 provides information on the number of persons granted permissions under the Administrative Immigration Arrangement for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in 2010.

Appendix 2 contains the same information as provided in Section 1 with this data further subdivided according to whether the alleged victim was an adult or a minor.

Appendix 3 contains the same information as provided in Section 2 with this data further subdivided according to the NGO providing the reports.

Appendix 4 contains information provided in Section 3 in regard to the status of trafficking related investigations with this data further subdivided according to the type of exploitation that was alleged.

Appendix 5 contains information concerning the experiences of a sub sample of 60 alleged victims of sex trafficking gathered over a 2 year period by AHTU. This information, which has been provided by An Garda Síochána and several NGOs, provides key insights into the trafficking process in terms of demographic characteristics of alleged victims, the factors which made them vulnerable to human trafficking, their experiences and the means used to control them.

List of tables

Section 1 Overview of persons reported to An Garda Síochána

Table 1.1: Total number of reported victims	8
Table 1.2: Gender	9
Table 1.3: Age	10
Table 1.4: Region of origin (All exploitation types)	11
Table 1.4a: Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)	12
Table 1.4b: Region of origin (Labour and uncategorised exploitation)	13
Table 1.5: Immigration status (All exploitation types)	14
Table 1.5a: Immigration status (Sexual exploitation)	15
Table 1.5b: Immigration status (Labour and uncategorised exploitation)	16

Section 2 Overview of persons encountered or referred to NGOs

Table 2.1: Total number encountered or referred	17
Table 2.2: Referrals to An Garda Síochána	18
Table 2.3: Gender	19
Table 2.4: Age	20
Table 2.5: Region of origin (All exploitation types)	21
Table 2.5a: Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)	22
Table 2.5b: Region of origin (Labour)	23
Table 2.5c: Region of origin (Multiple exploitations)	23
Table 2.6: Immigration status (All exploitation types)	24
Table 2.6a: Immigration status (Sexual, labour and multiple exploitation types)	25

Section 3 Criminal justice response to human trafficking

Table 3.1: Status of investigations (All exploitation types)	26
Table 3.2: Arrests	27
Table 3.3: Prosecutions	28
Table 3.4: Convictions	30
Table 3.6: European Arrest Warrants	32

Appendix 1 Number of persons granted permissions under the Administrative Immigration Arrangement for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in 2010

Table Appendix 1a: Status granted	35
Table Appendix 1b: Previous status prior to Temporary Residence Permission	35

Appendix 2 Breakdown by age of persons reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010

Table Appendix 2a: Gender	36
Table Appendix 2b: Region of origin	37
Table Appendix 2c: Immigration status	38

Appendix 3 Breakdown by reporting organisations of persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2010

Table Appendix 3a: Gender	39
Table Appendix 3b: Age	40
Table Appendix 3c: Region of origin	41
Table Appendix 3d: Immigration status	42

Appendix 4 Breakdown by type of exploitation of status of investigations	
Table Appendix 4a: Investigations status	43
Appendix 5 A detailed examination of the experiences of victims of sex trafficking	
Table appendix 5a: Gender	44
Table Appendix 5b: Age of trafficked persons	44
Table Appendix 5c: Region of origin	44
Table Appendix 5d: Marital status	45
Table Appendix 5e: Level of education	45
Table Appendix 5f: Pre-departure occupation	46
Table Appendix 5g: Motive for migrating	47
Table Appendix 5h: Means of recruitment	47
Table Appendix 5i: Place of exploitation	48
Table Appendix 5j: Control exercised over victims	48
Table Appendix 5k: Means of coercion	49
Table Appendix 5l: Duration of exploitation	50

Section 1 Overview of persons reported to An Garda Síochána⁴

1.1 Total number reported

During 2010, 69 cases of alleged trafficking in human beings involving 78 alleged victims were reported to An Garda Síochána⁵. Please note that Section 1 of the report refers to those 78 individual alleged victims and not the 69 investigations. For information on the investigations please refer to Section 3 of the report.

These 78 persons were either encountered directly by An Garda Síochána or were referred by other organisations. Of the 78 (100.0%) persons, 56 (71.8%) were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 19 (24.4%) were alleged victims of labour exploitation and 3 (3.8%) were alleged victims of an uncategorised exploitation (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

Table 1.1: Total number of reported victims

	Number	%
<i>Human trafficking</i>		
Sexual exploitation	56	71.8
Labour exploitation	19	24.4
Uncategorised exploitation	3	3.8
Total	78	100.0

⁴ Refer to Appendix 2 for a breakdown of figures contained in Section 1 by age.

⁵ A number of these investigations involved multiple alleged victims hence the difference between the 78 alleged victims and the 69 investigations.

1.2 Gender

Of the 78 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010, 61 (78.2%) were female and 17 (21.8%) were male. When divided according to the type of exploitation reported as experienced, of the 56 who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 51 (91.1%) were female and 5 (8.9%) were male. Of the 19 who were alleged victims of labour exploitation, 8 (42.1%) were female and 11 (57.9%) were male. Of the 3 who were alleged victims of unclassified exploitation, 2 (66.6%) were female and 1 (33.3%) was male. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **unclassified exploitation**).

Table 1.2: Gender

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
Female	61	78.2
Male	17	21.8
Total	78	100.0
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Female	51	91.1
Male	5	8.9
Total	56	100.0
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
Female	8	42.1
Male	11	57.9
Total	19	100.0
<i>Unclassified exploitation</i>		
Female	2	66.6
Male	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

1.3 Age

Of the 78 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010, 59 (75.6%) were adults and 19 (24.4%) were minors⁶. When divided according to the type of exploitation reported as experienced, of the 56 alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 41 (73.2%) were adults and 15 (26.8%) were minors. Of the 19 alleged victims of labour exploitation, 18 (94.7%) were adults and 1 (5.3%) was a minor. Of the 3 alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation, none were adults and 3 (100.0%) were minors. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

Table 1.3: Age

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
Adult	59	75.6
Minor	19	24.4
Total	78	100.0
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Adult	41	73.2
Minor	15	26.8
Total	56	100.0
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
Adult	18	94.7
Minor	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0
<i>Uncategorised exploitation</i>		
Adult	0	0.0
Minor	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0

⁶ Persons under the age of 18.

1.4 Region of origin (All exploitation types)

Of the 78 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010, the majority were from Africa. These persons included 30 (38.5%) from Western Africa, 5 (6.4%) from Southern Africa, 3 (3.8%) from South East Africa, 2 (2.6%) from Eastern Africa and 2 (2.6%) from Northern Africa. Following Africa was Europe. Persons from Europe included 17 (21.8%) from EU Member States (excluding Ireland), 6 (7.7%) from Ireland and 3 (3.8%) from European countries outside of the EU. Following Europe was Asia. Persons from Asia included 5 (6.4%) from Southern Asia, 3 (3.8%) from Eastern Asia and 2 (2.6%) from South East Asia.

Table 1.4: *Region of origin (All exploitation types)*

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
Africa		
Western Africa	30	38.5
Southern Africa	5	6.4
South East Africa	3	3.8
Eastern Africa	2	2.6
Northern Africa	2	2.6
Europe		
EU⁷	17	21.8
Ireland	6	7.7
Europe Non-EU	3	3.8
Asia		
Southern Asia	5	6.4
Eastern Asia	3	3.8
South East Asia	2	2.6
Total	78	100.0

⁷ Excluding Ireland.

1.4a Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)⁸

Of the 56 persons reported to have been trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, the majority were from Africa. These persons included 24 (42.9%) from Western Africa, 3 (5.4%) from Southern Africa, 1 (1.8%) from South East Africa and 1 (1.8%) from Eastern Africa. Following Africa was Europe. These persons included 16 (28.6%) from EU Member States (excluding Ireland), 6 (10.7%) from Ireland and 3 (5.4%) from European countries outside of the EU. Following Europe was Asia. These persons included 2 (3.6%) from Eastern Asia.

Table 1.4a: *Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Africa		
Western Africa	24	42.9
Southern Africa	3	5.4
South East Africa	1	1.8
Eastern Africa	1	1.8
Europe		
EU⁹	16	28.6
Ireland	6	10.7
Europe Non-EU	3	5.4
Asia		
Eastern Asia	2	3.6
Total	56	100.0

⁸ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

⁹ Excluding Ireland.

1.4b Region of origin (Labour and uncategorised exploitation)

Of the 19 reported to have been trafficked for the purposes of labour exploitation, the majority were from Africa. These persons included 3 (15.8%) from Western Africa, 2 (10.5%) from Southern Africa, 2 (10.5%) from Northern Africa, 2 (10.5%) from South East Africa and 1 (5.3%) from Eastern Africa. Following Africa was Asia. These persons included 5 (26.3%) from Southern Asia, 2 (10.5%) from South East Asia and 1 (5.3%) from Eastern Asia. Following Asia was Europe. This included 1 (5.3%) person from an EU Member State (other than Ireland).

Of those reported to have experienced uncategorised exploitation all 3 (100.0%) were from Western Africa. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

Table 1.4b: *Region of origin (Labour and uncategorised exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
Africa		
Western Africa	3	15.8
Southern Africa	2	10.5
Northern Africa	2	10.5
South East Africa	2	10.5
Eastern Africa	1	5.3
Asia		
Southern Asia	5	26.3
South East Asia	2	10.5
Eastern Asia	1	5.3
Europe		
EU	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0
<i>Uncategorised exploitation</i>		
Africa		
Western Africa	3	100.0
All other regions	0	0.0
Total	3	100.0

1.5 Immigration status^{10&11} (All exploitation types)

Of the 78 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010, 36 (46.2%) were asylum seekers, 17 (21.8%) were citizens of EU Member States (other than Ireland), 12 (15.5%) had a variety of other status, 6 (7.7%) were Irish citizens, 3 (3.8%) were provided with a 60 day recovery and reflection period and/or a renewable 6 month temporary residence permission under the Administrative Arrangements, 2 (2.6%) had a previous claim for asylum in the UK, 1 (1.3%) had a previous claim for asylum in another EU Member State and was 1 (1.3%) was placed into the care of the HSE.

Table 1.5: Immigration status (All exploitation types)

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
Asylum Seeker	36	46.2
Citizen of EU Member State	17	21.8
Other status	12	15.5
Irish Citizen	6	7.7
Administrative arrangements¹²	3	3.8
Asylum seeker in UK	2	2.6
Asylum seeker in other EU Member State	1	1.3
In the care of the HSE	1	1.3
Total	78	100.0

¹⁰ Please note that the reported immigration status reflects the status of persons at the time the information was provided to the AHTU and not when persons were reported to An Garda Síochána.

¹¹ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

¹² Please note that these figures only refer to persons granted protection under administrative arrangements reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010. These figures do not include persons granted these protections in 2010 but who were reported to the Gardaí prior to the commencement of the reporting period. For details of all persons granted protection under the administrative arrangements in 2010 see Appendix 1.

1.5a Immigration status¹³ (Sexual exploitation)

Of the 56 persons reported to have been trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation 25 (44.6%) were asylum seekers, 16 (28.6%) were citizens of EU Member States (other than Ireland), 6 (10.7%) were Irish citizens, 5 (8.9%) had various other status, 1 (1.8%) had a previous claim for asylum in the UK, 1 (1.8%) was provided with a 60 day recovery and reflection period and/or a renewable 6 month temporary residence permission under the Administrative Arrangements and 1 (1.8%) was in the care of the HSE.

Table 1.5a *Immigration status (Sexual exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Asylum Seeker	25	44.6
Citizen of EU Member State	16	28.6
Irish Citizen	6	10.7
Other status	5	8.9
Asylum seeker in UK	1	1.8
Asylum seeker in other EU MS	1	1.8
Administrative arrangements	1	1.8
In the care of the HSE	1	1.8
Total	56	100.0

¹³ Please note that the reported immigration status reflects the status of persons at the time the information was provided to the AHTU and not when persons were reported to An Garda Síochána.

1.5b Immigration status^{14&15} (Labour and uncategorised exploitation)

Of the 19 reported to have been trafficked for the purposes of labour exploitation, 9 (47.4%) were asylum seekers, 6 (31.6%) had other immigration status, 2 (10.5%) were provided with a 60 day recovery and reflection period and/or a renewable 6 month temporary residence permission under the Administrative Arrangements, 1 (5.3%) had a previous claim for asylum in the UK and 1 (5.3%) was a citizen of an EU Member State.

Of the 3 reported to have experienced uncategorised exploitation 2 (66.7%) were asylum seekers and 1 (33.3%) had another status. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

Table 1.5b: Immigration status (Labour and uncategorised exploitation)

	Number	%
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
Asylum Seeker	9	47.4
Other status	6	31.6
Administrative arrangements	2	10.5
Asylum in UK	1	5.3
Citizen of EU Member State	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0
<i>Uncategorised exploitation</i>		
Asylum Seeker	2	66.7
Other status	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

¹⁴ Please note that the reported immigration status does not reflect the status of persons at the time the information was provided to the AHTU and not when persons were reported to An Garda Síochána.

¹⁵ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

Section 2 Overview of persons encountered or referred to NGOs¹⁶

2.1 Total number reported¹⁷

During 2010, the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit received reports from 4 NGOs in regard to 36 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking who these organisations had encountered or had been referred to them. Of these persons, 29 (80.6%) were reported as alleged victims of sex trafficking. Six (16.7%) were reported as alleged victims of labour trafficking and 1 (2.8%) was reported as an alleged victim of labour and sex trafficking. In some of these instances NGOs acted as first responders while in others they received referrals from State service providers, such as the HSE's Anti-Human Trafficking Team, in regard to persons who were already receiving support from the State.

Table 2.1: *Total number encountered or referred*

	Number	%
<i>Human trafficking</i>		
Sexual exploitation	29	80.6
Labour exploitation	6	16.7
Labour and sexual exploitation	1	2.8
Total	36	100.0

¹⁶ Refer to Appendix 3 for a breakdown by reporting organisation for figures in Section 2.

¹⁷ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

2.2 Referrals to An Garda Síochána by NGOs

Of the 36 (100.0%) persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2010, 28 (77.8%) were reported as having been referred to An Garda Síochána either by NGOs directly or as having already been referred prior to coming into contact with the NGOs. In regard to 4 (11.1%), NGOs have advised that they are unable to confirm if the person had been referred to An Garda Síochána. In 3 (8.3%) instances NGOs reported that persons had decided that they were not yet ready to approach An Garda Síochána and in 1 (2.8%) instance the NGO had lost contact with the person and so were unable to refer them.

Table 2.2: *Referrals to An Garda Síochána*

	Number	%
<i>Referral status</i>		
Referred	28	77.8
Information unavailable	4	11.1
Not referred (person not ready)	3	8.3
Not referred (lost contact with person)	1	2.8
Total	36	100.0

2.3 Gender

Of the 36 (100.0%) persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2010, 34 (94.4%) were female and 2 (5.6%) were male. When divided according to the type of exploitation reported as experienced, of those who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 29 (100.0%) were female and none. Of those who were reported as alleged victims of labour exploitation, 4 (66.7%) were female and 2 (33.3%) were male. The individual reported as an alleged victim of labour and sexual exploitation was female (100.0%).

Table 2.3: *Gender*

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
Female	34	94.4
Male	2	5.6
Total	36	100.0
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Female	29	100.0
Male	0	0.0
Total	29	100.0
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
Female	4	66.7
Male	2	33.3
Total	6	100.0
<i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i>		
Female	1	100.0
Male	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0

2.4 Age

Of the 36 (100.0%) persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2010, 34 (94.4%) were adults and 2 (5.6%) were minors. When divided according to the type of exploitation reported as experienced, of those who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 27 (93.1%) were adults and 2 (6.9%) were minors. Of those who were alleged victims of labour exploitation, 6 (100.0%) were adults and none were minors. The individual who was reported as an alleged victim of labour and sex trafficking was an adult (100.0%).

Table 2.4: Age

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
Adult	34	94.4
Minor	2	5.6
Total	36	100.0
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Adult	27	93.1
Minor	2	6.9
Total	29	100.0
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
Adult	6	100.0
Minor	0	0.0
Total	6	100.0
<i>Labour and sex exploitation</i>		
Adult	1	100.0
Minor	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0

2.5 Region of origin (All exploitation types)¹⁸

Of the 36 (100.0%) persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2010, the majority were from Africa. These persons included 23 (63.9%) from Western Africa, 2 (5.6%) from Northern Africa and 1 (2.8%) from Eastern Africa. Following Africa was Europe. These persons included 6 (16.7%) from EU Member States (excluding Ireland) and 3 (8.3%) from European countries outside of the EU. Following Europe was Asia. This included 1 (2.8%) person from South East Asia.

Table 2.5: *Region of origin (All exploitation types)*

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
Africa		
Western Africa	23	63.9
Northern Africa	2	5.6
Eastern Africa	1	2.8
Europe		
EU¹⁹	6	16.7
Europe Non-EU	3	8.3
Ireland	0	0.0
Asia		
South East Asia	1	2.8
Total	36	100.0

¹⁸ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

¹⁹ Excluding Ireland.

2.5a Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)²⁰

When divided according to the type of exploitation reported as experienced, of the 29 (100.0%) who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, the majority were from Africa. These persons included 21 (72.4%) from Western Africa and 1 (3.4%) from Eastern Africa. Following Africa was Europe. These persons included 4 (13.8%) from EU Member States (excluding Ireland) and 3 (10.3%) from European countries outside of the EU.

Table 2.5a: Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Africa		
Western Africa	21	72.4
Eastern Africa	1	3.4
Northern Africa	0	0.0
Europe		
EU²¹	4	13.8
Europe Non-EU	3	10.3
Ireland	0	0.0
Asia		
South East Asia	0	0.0
Total	29	100.0

²⁰ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

²¹ Excluding Ireland.

2.5b Region of origin (Labour exploitations)

Of the 6 (100.0%) persons who were alleged victims of labour exploitation, the majority were from Africa. These persons included 2 (33.3%) from Northern Africa and 1 (16.7%) from Western Africa. Following Africa was Europe. These persons included 2 (33.3%) from EU Member States (excluding Ireland). Following Europe was Asia. This included 1 (16.7%) person from South East Asia.

Table 2.5b: *Region of origin (Labour)*

	Number	%
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
Africa		
Northern Africa	2	33.3
Western Africa	1	16.7
Eastern Africa	0	0.0
Europe		
EU²²	2	33.3
Europe Non-EU	0	0.0
Ireland	0	0.0
Asia		
South East Asia	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0

2.5c Region of origin (Multiple exploitations)

The individual who was reported as an alleged victim of labour and sexual exploitation was from Western Africa (100.0%).

Table 2.5c: *Region of origin (Multiple exploitations)*

	Number	%
<i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i>		
Africa		
Western Africa	1	100.0
All other regions	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0

²² Excluding Ireland.

2.6 Immigration status as reported by NGOs^{23&24} (All exploitation types)

Of the 36 (100.0%) persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2010, 19 (52.8%) were asylum seekers, 5 (14.0%) were from EU Member States (excluding Ireland), 4 (11.1%) were provided with a 60 day recovery and reflection period and/or a renewable 6 months temporary residence permission under the Administrative Arrangements, 2 (5.6%) had other immigration status and information was unavailable in regard to 6 (16.7%).

Table 2.6: *Immigration status (All exploitation types)*

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
Asylum seeker	19	52.8
EU²⁵	5	14.0
Administrative arrangements	4	11.1
Other status	2	5.6
Information unavailable	6	16.7
Total	36	100.0

²³ Please note that this information was not been checked against immigration records and therefore cannot be confirmed

²⁴ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

²⁵ Excluding Ireland.

2.6a Immigration status as reported by NGOs²⁶ (Sexual, labour and multiple exploitation types)

When divided according to the type of exploitation sorted as experienced, of the 29 (100.0%) who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 18 (62.1%) were asylum seekers, 4 (13.8%) were from EU Member States (excluding Ireland), 2 (6.9%) were provided with a 60 day recovery and reflection period and/or a renewable 6 month temporary residence permission under the Administrative Arrangements and information was unavailable in regard to 5 (17.2%). Of the 6 (100.0%) who were alleged victims of labour exploitation, 2 (33.3%) were provided with a 60 day recovery and reflection period and/or a renewable 6 month temporary residence permission under the Administrative Arrangements, 2 (33.3%) had other status and 1 (16.7%) was from an EU Member State (excluding Ireland). Information was unavailable for 1 (16.7%) person. The individual who was reported as an alleged victim of labour and sexual exploitation was an asylum seeker (100.0%).

Table 2.6a: *Immigration status (Sexual, labour and multiple exploitation types)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Asylum seeker	18	62.1
Information unavailable	5	17.2
EU²⁷	4	13.8
Administrative arrangements	2	6.9
Total	29	100.0
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
Administrative arrangements	2	33.3
Other status	2	33.3
EU²⁸	1	16.7
Information unavailable	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0
<i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i>		
Asylum seeker	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0

²⁶ Please note that the reported immigration status reflects the status of persons at the time the information was provided to the AHTU and not when persons were reported to An Garda Síochána.

²⁷ Excluding Ireland.

²⁸ Excluding Ireland.

Section 3 Criminal justice response to human trafficking

3.1 Status of investigations (All exploitation types)²⁹

In 2010 An Garda Síochána initiated 69 investigations relating to allegations of trafficking in human beings involving 78 alleged victims³⁰. Please note that subsection 3.1 of the report refers to those 69 investigations and not the 78 individual alleged victims. For information on individual alleged victims please refer to Section 1 of the report.

Of the 69 (100.0%) investigations, 35 (50.7%) were ongoing investigations at the end of reporting period, in 14 (20.3%) investigations either no or insufficient evidence of human trafficking was found, in 7 (10.1%) investigation files were sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), 7 (10.1%) investigations involved other outcomes such as the complainant returning home or the investigation being discontinued, 2 (2.9%) investigations resulted in successful convictions (*see footnote 30*), in 2 (2.9%) investigations the complainants withdrew their claims of human trafficking and in 2 (2.9%) investigations the responsibility for the case was transferred to authorities in another jurisdictions.

Table 3.1: Status of investigations (All exploitation types)

	Number	%
Ongoing investigations	35	50.7
No/insufficient evidence of human trafficking in Ireland	14	20.3
Investigation files sent to the DPP	7	10.1
Other outcome	7	10.1
Conviction³¹	2	2.9
Claim withdrawn	2	2.9
Transferred to other jurisdiction	2	2.9
Total	69	100.0

²⁹ Refer to Appendix 4 for a breakdown of investigation status by type of exploitation.

³⁰ A number of these investigations involved multiple alleged victims hence the difference between the number of alleged victims and the number of investigations.

³¹ Please note that this refers to convictions obtained in relation to those investigations initiated in 2010 and does not refer to the total number of convictions obtained during the reporting period. See Section 3.4 for details of all convictions obtained during 2010.

3.2 Arrests

In 2010, there were 40 (100.0%) arrests made in relation to trafficking in human beings. Of these 19 (47.5%) arrests were made for alleged offences under the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008, while 21 (52.5%) arrests were made for alleged offences under the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998.

Table 3.2: *Arrests*

Act	Number	%
Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008	19	47.5
Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998	21	52.5
Total	40	100.0

3.3: Prosecutions currently before the courts

In 2010, 5 cases were prosecuted in regard to offences relating to trafficking of human beings.

In one case charges were brought under Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008 and the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998. These charges, made against an adult female, related to alleged trafficking of a minor for the purposes of sexual exploitation. The case is due before the Criminal Courts of Justice for trial in April 2011.

In another case charges were brought under Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008, the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 and Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1951. The charges, made against an adult male, related to the alleged recruitment and trafficking of a minor for the purposes of sexual exploitation. The case is currently before the Courts.

In another case charges were brought under Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008. The charges, made against an adult male, related to the alleged recruitment and trafficking of a minor for the purposes sexual exploitation by means of sexual assault.

In another case charges were brought under the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998. The charges, made against an adult male, related to the alleged recruitment and trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation and the production of child pornography.

The final case commenced as an investigation into human trafficking, however charges were preferred against an adult male under the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 2006. The case is listed for trial in July 2011.

Table 3.3: Prosecutions

Case	Act	Charges	Accused
1	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998	Trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation.	Adult female
2	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1951	Recruitment and trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation.	Adult male
3	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008	Recruitment and trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation by means of sexual assault.	Adult male
4	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008	Recruitment and trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation and the production of child pornography.	Adult male
5	Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 2006	Charges related to other sexual offences	Adult male

3.4: Convictions

In 2010, 5 convictions were secured in regard to offences relating to trafficking of human beings. Two of the convictions were secured under the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008 and related to the alleged recruitment and trafficking of a minor. In one of these cases the matter has been adjourned to a Circuit Court hearing for sentencing in May 2011. While in the other the accused received a 3 years suspended sentence and was placed on the Sex Offenders Register for 5 years and entered into a bond to be of good behaviour for a period of 3 years. The accused in both cases were adult males.

In 1 of the other 3 cases a conviction was secured under the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 and the Criminal Law (Rape)(Amendment) Act, 1990. The charges, made against an adult male, related to the recruitment and trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation and to the production of child pornography. The accused was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and was placed on the Sex Offender's Register for life and is to be subjected to 15 years post release supervision.

The remaining 2 convictions were secured under the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998. In one of these cases the suspect, an adult male, was accused of sexually exploiting a child by exposing himself to the child. The convicted man received an 8 month suspended sentence.

The other case related to a conviction under the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 that was originally secured in 2009. The offences related to incitement to traffick a minor for the purposes of sexual exploitation and incitement to the possession of child pornography. The original sentence of 6 years involved a 15 months suspension, which the Director of Public Prosecutions appealed on the grounds of leniency. The matter was heard at the Court of Criminal Appeal in 2010 where the accused, an adult male, was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment with the previous 15 months suspension imposed removed and was given a Post Release Supervision Order for 20 years from his first sentence in 2003, effectively up to 2023.

Table 3.4: Convictions

Case	Act	Charges	Accused	Sentence
1	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008	Recruitment and trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation.	Adult male	Awaited
2	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008	Recruitment and trafficking of a minor.	Adult male	3 years suspended sentence and placed on the Sex Offenders Register for 5 years and entered into a bond to be of good behaviour for a period of 3 years.
3	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 Criminal Law (Rape)(Amendment) Act, 1990	Recruitment and trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation and production of child pornography.	Adult male	10 years imprisonment and Sex Offender's Register for life and he will be subjected to fifteen years post release supervision.
4	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998	Sexual exploitation through exposure to the child.	Adult male	Eight month suspended sentence.
5	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998	Incitement to traffick a minor for sexual exploitation and incitement to the possession of child pornography.	Adult male	6 years imprisonment and Post release Supervision Order' for twenty years.

3.5 International cooperation

Operation Abbey was undertaken as a joint investigation involving participation on the part of the UK Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA), the Welsh Police forces, Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) along with the Garda Síochána into human trafficking, prostitution and money laundering suspected to have occurred in Ireland and the UK. The operation led to 2 Irish Nationals and 1 South African national being arrested and prosecuted with charges being preferred in Wales. In February 2010, these three people received prison sentences of 7 years, 2 years and 4½ years respectively. A total of six victims of human trafficking were identified and rescued in this State in the course of this operation.

In September 2010 a request for Mutual Legal Assistance was received from the Organised Crime Unit, Kent Police, England as part of an investigation codenamed Operation Mauritius. The investigation centred around two Czech females that had been trafficked from Prague into the UK through Ireland, for the purposes of sexual exploitation. As a result of this request, extensive enquiries were conducted in this State by An Garda Síochána.

In November, 2010 a vital witness in the case was standing by in Dublin, waiting to give evidence, via video link, to the trial at Maidstone Crown Court, Kent. At that point, three Czech men were before the court in respect of six Human Trafficking offences arising out of the Operation Mauritius investigation. They pleaded guilty and were subsequently convicted and sentenced as follows:

- An adult male was found guilty of two counts of trafficking into the UK from Ireland and two counts of trafficking within the UK and was sentenced to a total of 10 years in prison on each count to run concurrently. The Presiding Judge recommended that he serve a minimum of 5 years.
- An adult male was found guilty of two counts of trafficking into the UK from Ireland and two counts of trafficking within the UK and was sentenced to a total of 10 years in prison on each count to run concurrently. The Presiding Judge recommended that he serve a minimum of 5 years.
- An adult male was found guilty of two counts of trafficking within the UK and sentenced to a total of 3 years in prison on each count to run concurrently.

A trial relating to international child trafficking took place in the Netherlands in the absence of the accused in October 2010. The accused was initially arrested in Dublin and was extradited to the Netherlands to face charges there. Multiple charges of child trafficking for sexual exploitation were preferred. The final details of the sentence imposed by the Dutch authorities were awaited at the time of reporting.

3.6 European Arrest Warrants

During 2010, applications for European Arrest Warrants (EAWs) in relation to trafficking in human beings were received from Italy, Poland and Romania. Persons sought included nationals from the following countries; China, Poland and Romania. At the end of the reporting period 2 of the 3 persons were being sought while the application made by Italy was refused on the grounds that information requested in order to validate the application was not forthcoming.

Table 3.6: *European Arrest Warrants*

Applicant country	Nationality of person sought	Outcome
Italy	Italy	Refused ³²
Poland	Poland	Person being sought
Romania	Romania	Person being sought

³² The application made by Italy was refused on the grounds that information requested in order to validate the application was not forthcoming.

Section 4 Methodology

Background

On 1 January 2009, the AHTU initiated a pilot data collection strategy for the purposes of gaining a more informed view of the nature and extent of trafficking in human beings in Ireland as encountered by both Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations. The strategy functions by collecting depersonalised information in a standardised format from a variety of different sources and then collating and analysing this data centrally in AHTU. The data collection system has been closely modelled on similar such systems developed at a European level³³ with some minor modifications in order to ensure that the data collection model is suited to the Irish context.

The information collection process

In accordance with the methodology used in the aforementioned European data collection systems, depersonalised information was collected from a number of sources.

An Garda Síochána provided standardised information concerning the demographic characteristics of any alleged victims of human trafficking reported to them, in addition to information concerning the criminal justice response to trafficking in human beings. An Garda Síochána also provided more detailed information for persons granted a recovery and reflection period and/or temporary residence permission via a standardised data collection template developed by AHTU.

NGOs which furnished reports to AHTU are the Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI), the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland (MRCI), Ruhama, and most recently, the Sexual Violence Centre Cork (SVSS). These organisations provided information, via a standardised data collection template developed by AHTU, for persons reported or referred to them and for whom they believed exhibited indications of having been trafficked. As AHTU received reports from a number of different organisations, some individuals were reported more than once by different NGOs. Where this occurred, the names of all of the reporting NGOs concerned with the individual were referenced.

The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) of the Department of Justice and Equality provided information regarding persons granted a recovery and reflection period and/or temporary residence permission via a standardised data collection template developed by AHTU.

Information regarding European Arrest Warrants was provided by the Mutual Assistance & Extradition Unit of Department of Justice and Equality.

³³

International Organisation for Migration and Republic of Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior: **Guidelines for the Collection of Data on trafficking in Human Beings Including Comparable Indicators**, 2009.

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD): **Handbook on Anti-Trafficking Data Collection in South Eastern Europe: Developing Regional Criteria**, 2007.

Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy Ghent University (Belgium) Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime, Università degli Studi di Trento/Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Italy). **Project SIAMSECT**, 2006.

Data collation and analysis

Depersonalised data provided by the various reporting organisations was emailed to AHTU. Information not provided via standardised data collection templates was recoded in line with AHTU's reporting format. All data were checked across a number of different variables to help ensure double counting was avoided with further checks with the reporting organisations conducted if necessary. Following recoding and quality control checks, information was entered into a data file and analysed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software.

Interpreting figures provided by An Garda Síochána and NGOs

On the basis of information provided by NGOs regarding the referral of alleged victims of human trafficking to An Garda Síochána (see subsection 2.2), it was evident that in the majority of instances, alleged victims of human trafficking encountered by/referred to NGOs were also reported to An Garda Síochána. This was further corroborated by trends apparent in both sets of figures. Given that AHTU, in accordance with data protection legislation, does not seek to collect personal information such as names and dates of birth, it was not possible to match these two sets of figures on a case by case basis. As such, figures received from An Garda Síochána (as outlined in Section 1) and NGOs (as outlined in Section 2) are presented separately and have not been merged. Readers should not therefore attempt to combine figures for alleged victims from An Garda Síochána and NGOs as this would result in double counting.

Appendix 1

Number of persons granted permissions under the Administrative Immigrations Arrangement for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in 2010³⁴

Appendix 1a

During 2010, 5 (100.0%) persons were granted a period of recovery and reflection while 7 (100.0%) persons were granted a temporary residence permission.

Table Appendix 1a: *Status granted*

<i>Status granted</i>	Number
Recovery and Reflection	5
Temporary Residence Permission	7

Appendix 1b

Of the 7 who were granted temporary residence permission 5 (71.4%) had been previously granted a period of recovery and reflection while 2 (28.6%) were granted a temporary residence permission following a negative determination in regard to their applications for asylum.

Table Appendix 1b: *Previous status prior to Temporary Residence Permission*

<i>Previous status prior to Temporary Residence Permission</i>	Number	%
Recovery and reflection	5	71.4
Former asylum seeker	2	28.6
Total	7	100.0

³⁴For the full text of the Administrative Arrangements please visit the INIS website: www.inis.gov.ie

Appendix 2

Breakdown by age of persons reported to An Garda Síochána in 2010

Table Appendix 2a: Gender

	Adults						Minors					
	Number			%			Number			%		
	59			100			19			100		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Gender</i>												
Female	41	69.5	7	11.9	0	0	10	52.6	1	5.3	2	10.5
Male	0	0	11	18.6	0	0	5	26.3	0	0	1	5.3
Total	41	69.5	18	30.5	0	0	15	78.9	1	5.3	3	15.8

Table Appendix 2b: Region of origin (Percentages have been rounded and do not add up to precisely 100%).

	Adults						Minors					
	Number			%			Number			%		
	59			100			19			100		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Region of origin</i>												
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	31.5	0	0	0	0
EU (excl Ireland)	13	22.0	1	1.7	0	0	3	15.8	0	0	0	0
Europe (non-EU)	3	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Africa	0	0	2	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Africa	21	35.6	2	3.4	0	0	3	15.8	1	5.3	3	15.8
Eastern Africa	1	1.7	1	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa	2	3.4	2	3.4	0	0	1	5.3	0	0	0	0
South-East Africa	0	0	2	3.4	0	0	1	5.3	0	0	0	0
Eastern Asia	1	1.7	1	1.7	0	0	1	5.3	0	0	0	0
Southern Asia	0	0	5	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South-East Asia	0	0	2	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	69.4	18	30.6	0	0	15	79	1	5.3	3	15.8

Table Appendix 2c: Immigration status³⁵

	Adults						Minors					
	Number			%			Number			%		
	59			100			19			100		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Immigration status</i>												
Asylum Seeker	24	40.7	8	13.6	0	0.0	1	5.3	1	5.3	2	10.5
Other status	2	3.4	6	10.2	0	0.0	3	15.8	0	0.0	1	5.3
Asylum in UK	1	1.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Asylum seeker in other EU MS	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
EU Citizen	13	22.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0
R & R and/or TRP	0	0.0	2	3.4	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0
In the care of the HSE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0
Total	41	69.5	18	30.4	0	0.0	15	78.9	1	5.3	3	15.8

³⁵ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

Appendix 3

Breakdown by reporting organisations of persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2010

Table Appendix 3a: Gender

		Male						Female							
		Number			%			Number			%				
		2			100			34			100				
		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation			
Number		%		Number		%		Number		%		Number		%	
<i>Reporting organisation</i>															
	Ruhama	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	67.6	0	0.0	1	2.9		
	ICI & Ruhama	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0		
	MRCI	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	11.8	0	0.0		
	SVCC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0		
	Total	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	29	85.3	4	11.8	1	2.9		

Table Appendix 3b: Age

	Adults							Minors					
	Number				%			Number			%		
	34				100			2			100		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation			Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
<i>Reporting organisation</i>													
Ruhama	21	61.8	0	0.0	1	2.9	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
ICI & Ruhama	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
MRCI	0	0.0	6	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
SVCC	4	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Total	27	79.5	6	17.6	1	2.9	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	

Table Appendix 3c: Region of origin (Please note that percentages have been rounded and do not add up to precisely 100%).

	Region of Origin					
	Number			%		
	36			100		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ruhama						
<i>Western Africa</i>	15	41.7	0	0.0	1	2.8
<i>Northern Africa</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Eastern Africa</i>	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>EU</i>	4	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Europe Non-EU</i>	3	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>South East Asia</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ruhama & ICI						
<i>Western Africa</i>	2	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Northern Africa</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Eastern Africa</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>EU</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Europe Non-EU</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>South East Asia</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MRCI						
<i>Western Africa</i>	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0
<i>Northern Africa</i>	0	0.0	2	5.6	0	0.0
<i>Eastern Africa</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>EU</i>	0	0.0	2	5.6	0	0.0
<i>Europe Non-EU</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>South East Asia</i>	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0
SVCC						
<i>Western Africa</i>	4	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Northern Africa</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Eastern Africa</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>EU</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Europe Non-EU</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>South East Asia</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	29	80.6	6	16.7	1	2.8

Table Appendix 3d: Immigration status (Please note that percentages are rounded and do not add up to precisely 100%).

	Immigration status					
	Number			%		
	36			100		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ruhama						
<i>Asylum seeker</i>	14	38.9	0	0	1	2.8
<i>Admin arrangements</i>	2	5.6	0	0	0	0.0
<i>EU citizen</i>	4	11.1	0	0	0	0
<i>Other status</i>	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
<i>Information unavailable</i>	3	8.3	0	0	0	0
Ruhama & ICI						
<i>Asylum seeker</i>	2	5.6	0	0	0	0
<i>Admin arrangements</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>EU citizen</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other status</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Information unavailable</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
MRCI						
<i>Asylum seeker</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Admin arrangements</i>	0	0	2	5.6	0	0
<i>EU citizen</i>	0	0	1	2.8	0	0
<i>Other status</i>	0	0	2	5.6	0	0
<i>Information unavailable</i>	0	0	1	2.8	0	0
SVCC						
<i>Asylum seeker</i>	2	5.6	0	0	0	0
<i>Admin arrangements</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>EU citizen</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other status</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Information unavailable</i>	2	5.6	0	0	0	0
Total	29	80.6	6	16.7	1	2.8

Appendix 4

Breakdown by type of exploitation of status of investigations

Please note that this table refers to investigations and not individual alleged victims. For information on individual alleged victims refer to Section 1 of the report.

Table Appendix 4a: Investigations status

	Number				%	
	69				100	
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised ³⁶ exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Investigation status</i>						
Ongoing investigations	29	42.0	6	8.7	0	0
No/insufficient evidence of human trafficking in Ireland	8	11.6	4	5.8	2	2.9
Investigation files sent to the DPP	6	8.7	0	0	1	1.4
Other outcome	5	7.2	2	2.9	0	0
Conviction³⁷	2	2.9	0	0	0	0
Claim withdrawn	2	2.9	0	0	0	0
Transferred to other jurisdiction	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0
Total	53	76.8	13	18.8	3	4.3

³⁶ See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**.

³⁷ Please note that this refers to convictions obtained in relation to those investigations initiated in 2010 and does not refer to the total number of convictions obtained during the reporting. See subsection 3.4 for details of all convictions obtained during 2010.

Appendix 5

A detailed examination of the experiences of victims of sex trafficking

Appendix 5 contains information concerning the experiences of a sub sample of 60 alleged victims of sex trafficking gathered over a 2 year period by AHTU. This information, which has been provided by An Garda Síochána and several NGOs, provides key insights into the trafficking process in terms of demographic characteristics of these persons, the factors which made them vulnerable to human trafficking, their experiences and the means used to control them.

Table appendix 5a: Gender

	Number	%
Female	60	100
Male	0	0.0
Total	60	100.0

Table Appendix 5b: Age of trafficked persons

	Mean ³⁸	Median ³⁹	Range
Age when first encountered	26.03	26.0	17-48

Table Appendix 5c: Region of origin

	Number	%
Western-Africa	38	63.3
Eastern Africa	5	8.3
Southern Africa	1	1.7
EU	12	20
Europe non-EU	4	6.7
Total	60	100.0

³⁸ The **mean** or **average**, is a method used to derive the central tendency of a sample.

³⁹ The **median** is the numeric value separating the higher half of a sample, from the lower half.

Table Appendix 5d: Marital status⁴⁰

	Number	%
Single	42	70
Married	6	10
In a relationship	6	10
Divorced	2	3.3
Widowed	2	3.3
Don't know	2	3.3
Total	60	100.0

Table Appendix 5e: Level of education

	Number	%
Primary	14	23.3
Secondary	18	30
Third level	4	6.7
No education	9	15
Other	1	1.7
Don't know	14	23.3
Total	60	100.0

⁴⁰ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

Table Appendix 5f: Pre-departure occupation⁴¹

	Number	%
Unemployed	15	25.0
Work in the home	8	13.3
Student (school)	4	6.7
Working in prostitution in previous country of residence	4	6.7
Services sector	3	5.0
Agriculture	1	1.7
Professional technical or health sector	1	1.7
Student (university)	1	1.7
Retail	1	1.7
Trader	1	1.7
Other	8	13.3
Don't know	13	20.7
Total	60	100.0

⁴¹ Percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to precisely 100%.

Table Appendix 5g: Motive for migrating⁴²

	Number	%
Push factors		
Family problems	11	18.3
Political situation in country of origin	6	10.0
Escaping trafficking in other country	4	6.7
Chronic economic need	3	5.0
Escaping prostitution	1	1.7
Pull factors		
Job opportunity	27	45.0
Study	5	8.3
Marriage	2	3.3
Travelling with partner	1	1.7

Table Appendix 5h: Means of recruitment

	Number	%
Friend or acquaintance	34	56.7
Family member	13	21.7
Kidnapped	2	3.3
Employer	1	1.7
Client of accomplice	1	1.7
Employment agency	1	1.7
Newspaper advert	1	1.7
Other	2	3.3
Don't know	5	8.3
Total	60	100.0

⁴² As individuals expressed multiple reasons for migrating no total is provided.

Table Appendix 5i: Place of exploitation

	Number	%
Off street	47	78.3
On street	9	15.0
Don't know	4	6.7
Total	60	100.0

Table Appendix 5j: Control exercised over victims⁴³

	Number	%
Denial of freedom to refuse clients	43	71.7
Denial of freedom to refuse certain acts	31	51.7
Denial of freedom to use condom	16	26.7

⁴³ As individuals expressed multiple reasons for migrating no total is provided.

Table Appendix 5k: Means of coercion⁴⁴

	Number	%
Threats to the individual	43	71.7
Denied freedom of movement	41	68.3
Psychological abuse	40	66.7
Deception	39	65.0
Sexual abuse	38	63.3
Physical abuse	36	60.0
Withholding of travel documents	23	38.3
Withholding of wages	22	36.7
Debt bondage	21	35.0
Withholding of identity documents	21	35.0
Threats to the family in country of origin	19	31.7
Excessive working hours	18	30.0
Threat of action by law enforcement	13	21.7
Denied medical treatment	8	13.3
Denied food/drink	8	13.3
Juju	8	13.3
Giving of drugs	6	10.0
Giving of alcohol	4	6.7

⁴⁴ As individuals expressed multiple reasons for migrating no total is provided.

Table Appendix 5I: Duration of exploitation

	Number	%
Less than 1 month	17	28.3
1-3 months	5	8.3
6-12 months	10	16.7
More than 12 months	15	25.0
Don't know	13	21.7
Total	60	100.0