

Annual Report of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ireland for 2011

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

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Foreword

The Annual Report of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ireland for 2011, which covers the period between January and December 2011, is the third such annual report to be produced by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of the Department of Justice and Equality.

The 2011 Report includes information concerning alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána and NGOs in addition to information regarding the criminal justice response to human trafficking. This information is disaggregated in the appendices to the report in terms of minors and adults and reporting organisations.

It should be noted, that due to the clandestine nature of human trafficking and its overlap with other illegal activities such as those related to prostitution and labour exploitation, estimating the prevalence of this crime is highly problematic. The 2011 Report should therefore be understood as providing a more comprehensive understanding of the information currently available regarding trafficking in human beings as provided by 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 Ireland's dedicated anti-human trafficking website at <http://www.blueblindfold.gov.ie>.

Glossary of terms

Administrative Immigration Arrangements for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking¹ (hereinafter: Administrative Arrangements). The Administrative Arrangements set out the protections from removal, such as a 60 day period of recovery and reflection and renewable 6 month temporary residence permission in addition to other protections, available to suspected victims of human trafficking who have no legal permission to be present in the State. They were established in June 2008 to coincide with the commencement of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and were updated and republished in July 2010 and March 2011. The Administrative Arrangements will be given legislative effect in the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill. For a copy of the Administrative Arrangements please visit Ireland's dedicated anti-human trafficking website at <http://www.blueblindfold.gov.ie>.

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

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

Uncategorised exploitation is referred to in Section 2 and Appendix 1 of this report. In the cases in point, uncategorised exploitation signifies that while at the time of reporting there were general suspicions that these persons could be victims of human trafficking there were no firm indications that either labour or sex trafficking had occurred. However investigations were ongoing in this regard.

Overview of contents

This report has been divided into 4 sections with additional information provided in the 3 appendices. **Section 1** sets out the methodology used to compile the report. **Section 2** provides information concerning alleged victims of trafficking in human beings reported to An Garda Síochána in 2011. Information contained in Section 2 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 disaggregated 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 2011. Please note that Section 2 of the report refers to individual alleged victims and not investigations. For information concerning the investigations please refer to Section 4 of the report.

Section 3 provides information concerning those persons encountered by or referred to different NGOs for whom the NGOs believed indications of trafficking were present. NGOs that provided information to the AHTU in 2011 were the Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI), the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland (MRCI), the Sexual Violence Centre Cork and Ruhama. Section 3 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

¹ See the INIS website (www.inis.gov.ie) for full text of Administrative Arrangements.

with NGOs. Information detailed in Section 3 includes the number of persons reported to the 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 disaggregated according to the type of exploitation reported.

Section 4 provides information concerning the various aspects of the criminal justice response to trafficking in human beings. Information contained in this section includes the status of human trafficking investigations, 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 4 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 2 of the report.

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

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

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

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Section 1 Methodology

Background

On 1 January 2009, the AHTU initiated a data collection strategy for the purposes of gaining a more informed view of the nature and extent of trafficking in human beings in Ireland. The strategy functions by collecting depersonalised information in a standardised format from a range of both Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations and then collating and analysing this data centrally in the AHTU. This multiagency approach to data collection is closely modelled on pilot data collection systems developed at a European level² with some minor modifications in order to ensure that the methodology 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.

NGOs which furnished reports to the AHTU are the Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI), the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland (MRCI), the Sexual Violence Centre Cork and Ruhama. These organisations provided information, via a standardised data collection template developed by the AHTU, for persons reported or referred to them and for whom they believed exhibited indications of having been trafficked. As the 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 protection from removal under the Administrative Arrangements via a standardised data collection template developed by the AHTU.

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

² 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 the AHTU. Information not provided via standardised data collection templates was recoded in line with the 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 3.2), 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 the 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 2) and NGOs (as outlined in Section 3) 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.

Rounding percentages

Please note that percentages contained in this report have been rounded to the nearest decimal place consequently actual values may be slightly different to those referenced. Furthermore, as a result of rounding, figures in some tables may not always amount to 100% when combined.

Section 2 Overview of persons reported to An Garda Síochána³

2.1 Total number reported⁴

During 2011, 53 cases of alleged trafficking in human beings involving 57 alleged victims were reported to An Garda Síochána.

These 57 persons were either encountered directly by An Garda Síochána or were referred by other organisations. Of the 57 (100.0%) persons, 37 (64.9%) were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 13 (22.8%) were alleged victims of labour exploitation. Two (3.5%) persons were alleged victims of both labour and sexual exploitation and 5 (8.8%) persons were alleged victims of unclassified exploitation. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **unclassified exploitation**).

Table 2.1: Total number of reported victims

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| <i>Human trafficking</i> | | |
| Sexual exploitation | 37 | 64.9 |
| Labour exploitation | 13 | 22.8 |
| Labour and sexual exploitation | 2 | 3.5 |
| Unclassified exploitation | 5 | 8.8 |
| Total | 57 | 100.0 |

³ Refer to Appendix 1 for a breakdown of figures contained in Section 2 by age.

⁴ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

2.2 Gender⁵

Of the 57 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2011, 48 (84.2%) were female and 9 (15.8%) were male. When divided according to the type of exploitation reported, of the 37 (100.0%) persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 34 (91.9%) were female and 3 (8.1%) were male. Of the 13 alleged victims of labour exploitation, 9 (69.2%) were female and 4 (30.8%) were male. Of the 2 (100.0%) persons who were alleged victims of both labour and sexual exploitation, 1 (50.0%) was female and 1 (50.0%) was male. Of the 5 (100.0%) persons who were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation, 4 (80.0%) were female and 1 (20.0%) was male. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

Table 2.2: *Gender*

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| <i>All exploitation types</i> | | |
| Female | 48 | 84.2 |
| Male | 9 | 15.8 |
| Total | 57 | 100.0 |
| <i>Sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Female | 34 | 91.9 |
| Male | 3 | 8.1 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour exploitation</i> | | |
| Female | 9 | 69.2 |
| Male | 4 | 30.8 |
| Total | 13 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Female | 1 | 50.0 |
| Male | 1 | 50.0 |
| Total | 2 | 100.0 |
| <i>Uncategorised exploitation</i> | | |
| Female | 4 | 80.0 |
| Male | 1 | 20.0 |
| Total | 5 | 100.0 |

⁵ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

2.3 Age⁶

Of the 57 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2011, 44 (77.2%) were adults and 13 (22.8%) were minors. When divided according to the type of exploitation reported, of the 37 (100.0%) persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 30 (81.1%) were adults and 7 (18.9%) were minors. Of the 13 alleged victims of labour exploitation, 9 (69.2%) were adults and 4 (30.8%) were minors. Of the 2 (100.0%) persons who were alleged victims of both labour and sexual exploitation, 1 (50.0%) was an adult and 1 (50.0%) was a minor. Of the 5 persons (100.0%) who were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation, 4 (80.0%) were adults and 1 (20.0%) was a minor. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

Table 2.3: Age

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| <i>All exploitation types</i> | | |
| Adult | 44 | 77.2 |
| Minor | 13 | 22.8 |
| Total | 57 | 100.0 |
| <i>Sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Adult | 30 | 81.1 |
| Minor | 7 | 18.9 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour exploitation</i> | | |
| Adult | 9 | 69.2 |
| Minor | 4 | 30.8 |
| Total | 13 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Adult | 1 | 50.0 |
| Minor | 1 | 50.0 |
| Total | 2 | 100.0 |
| <i>Uncategorised exploitation</i> | | |
| Adult | 4 | 80.0 |
| Minor | 1 | 20.0 |
| Total | 5 | 100.0 |

⁶ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

2.4 Region of origin (All exploitation types)⁷

Of the 57 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2011, the majority were from Africa. 23 (40.4%) were from Western Africa, 3 (5.3%) were from Southern Africa, 2 (3.5%) were from Northern Africa and 1 (1.8%) was from Eastern Africa. Persons from Europe constituted the second largest regional group which included 9 (15.8%) from the EU⁸, 6 (10.5%) from Ireland and 2 (3.5%) from European countries outside of the EU. Persons from Asia included 4 (7.0%) from Southern Asia, 3 (5.3%) from South East Asia and 1 (1.8%) from Eastern Asia. Three (5.3%) persons were from Latin America.

Table 2.4: *Region of origin (All exploitation types)*

| | Number | % |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| <i>All exploitation types</i> | | |
| Africa | | |
| Western Africa | 23 | 40.4 |
| Southern Africa | 3 | 5.3 |
| Northern Africa | 2 | 3.5 |
| Eastern Africa | 1 | 1.8 |
| Europe | | |
| EU* | 9 | 15.8 |
| Ireland | 6 | 10.5 |
| Europe Non-EU | 2 | 3.5 |
| Asia | | |
| Southern Asia | 4 | 7.0 |
| South East Asia | 3 | 5.3 |
| Eastern Asia | 1 | 1.8 |
| Latin America | | |
| Latin America | 3 | 5.3 |
| Total | 57 | 100.0 |

⁷ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

⁸ *Excluding Ireland.

2.4a Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)⁹

Of the 37 (100.0%) persons reported as alleged victims of sexual exploitation, the majority were from a variety of African countries. These persons included 18 (48.6%) from Western Africa, 1 (2.7%) from Southern Africa, 1 (2.7%) from Northern Africa and 1 (2.7%) from Eastern Africa. The second largest regional group consisted of persons from Europe and included 6 (16.2%) from the EU¹⁰ and 6 (16.2%) from Ireland. Two (5.4%) persons were from South East Asia and 2 (5.4%) persons were from Latin America.

Table 2.4a: *Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)*

| | Number | % |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| <i>Sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Africa | | |
| Western Africa | 18 | 48.6 |
| Southern Africa | 1 | 2.7 |
| Northern Africa | 1 | 2.7 |
| Eastern Africa | 1 | 2.7 |
| Europe | | |
| EU* | 6 | 16.2 |
| Ireland | 6 | 16.2 |
| Asia | | |
| South East Asia | 2 | 5.4 |
| Latin America | | |
| Latin America | 2 | 5.4 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |

⁹ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

¹⁰ *Excluding Ireland.

2.4b Region of origin (Labour and Multiple exploitations)¹¹

Of the 13 (100.0%) persons who were alleged victims of labour exploitation, 6 persons (46.2%) were from African countries which included 5 (38.5%) from Western Africa and 1 (7.7%) from Northern Africa (7.7%). Four persons (30.8%) were from Asia which included 2 (15.4%) from Southern Asia, 1 (7.7%) from South-East Asia and 1 (7.7%) from Eastern Asia. Two (15.4%) persons were from the EU and 1 person was from Latin America.

Of the 2 (100.0%) persons who were alleged victims of both labour exploitation and sexual exploitation 1 (50.0%) was from the EU and 1 (50.0%) was from Southern Asia.

Table 2.4b: Region of origin (Labour and Multiple exploitations)

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| <i>Labour exploitation</i> | | |
| Africa | | |
| Western Africa | 5 | 38.5 |
| Northern Africa | 1 | 7.7 |
| Asia | | |
| Southern Asia | 2 | 15.4 |
| South East Asia | 1 | 7.7 |
| Eastern Asia | 1 | 7.7 |
| Europe | | |
| EU¹² | 2 | 15.4 |
| Latin America | | |
| Latin America | 1 | 7.7 |
| Total | 13 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Europe | | |
| EU¹³ | 1 | 50.0 |
| Asia | | |
| Southern Asia | 1 | 50.0 |
| Total | 2 | 100.0 |

¹¹ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

¹² Excluding Ireland.

¹³ Excluding Ireland.

2.4c Region of origin (Uncategorised exploitation)¹⁴

Of the 5 (100.0%) persons who were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation, 2 (40.0%) were from Southern Africa, 2 (40.0%) were from a European country outside of the EU and 1 (20.0%) was from Southern Asia. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

Table 2.4c: *Region of origin (Uncategorised exploitation)*

| <i>Uncategorised exploitation</i> | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|
| Africa | | |
| Southern Africa | 2 | 40.0 |
| Europe | | |
| Europe Non-EU | 2 | 40.0 |
| Asia | | |
| Southern Asia | 1 | 20.0 |
| Total | 5 | 100.0 |

2.5 Immigration status^{15&16} (All exploitation types)

Of the 57 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2011, 32 (56.1%) persons were asylum seekers, 9 (15.8%) persons were citizens of EU Member States¹⁷, 6 (10.5%) persons were Irish citizens and 1 (1.8%) person who was granted protection from removal under the Administrative Arrangements. No information was available for 9 (15.8%) persons.

Table 2.5: *Immigration status (All exploitation types)*

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| <i>All exploitation types</i> | | |
| Asylum Seeker | 32 | 56.1 |
| Citizen of an EU Member State* | 9 | 15.8 |
| Irish Citizen | 6 | 10.5 |
| Administrative Arrangements | 1 | 1.8 |
| Information unavailable | 9 | 15.8 |
| Total | 57 | 100.0 |

¹⁴ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Please note that the percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

¹⁷ *Excluding Ireland.

2.5a Immigration status^{18&19} (by Exploitation Category)

Of the 37 (100.0%) persons reported as alleged victims of sexual exploitation in 2011, 20 (54.1%) persons were asylum seekers, 6 (16.2%) persons were citizens of EU Member States²⁰, 6 (16.2%) persons were Irish citizens, 1 (2.7%) person who was granted protection from removal under the Administrative Arrangements. No information was available for 4 (10.8%) persons.

Of the 13 (100.0%) persons reported as alleged victims of labour, 7 (53.8%) persons were asylum seekers, 2 (15.4%) persons were citizens of EU Member States and 4 (30.8%) persons for whom no information was available. Of the 2 (100.0%) persons reported as alleged victims of both labour and sexual exploitation 1 (50.0%) was an asylum seeker and the other (50.0%) was a citizen of an EU Member State.

Table 2.5a *Immigration status (by Exploitation Category)*

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| <i>Sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Asylum Seeker | 20 | 54.1 |
| Citizen of EU Member State* | 6 | 16.2 |
| Irish Citizen | 6 | 16.2 |
| Administrative Arrangements | 1 | 2.7 |
| No Information | 4 | 10.8 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour exploitation</i> | | |
| Asylum Seeker | 7 | 53.8 |
| Citizen of EU Member State* | 2 | 15.4 |
| No Information | 4 | 30.8 |
| Total | 13 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour and Sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Asylum Seeker | 1 | 50.0 |
| Citizen of EU Member State* | 1 | 50.0 |
| Total | 2 | 100.0 |

¹⁸ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ *Excluding Ireland.

2.5b Immigration status^{21&22} (Uncategorised exploitation)

Of the 5 persons reported as experiencing uncategorised exploitation 4 (80.0%) were asylum seekers and no information was available for 1 (20.0%) person. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

Table 2.5b: *Immigration status (Uncategorised exploitation)*

| | Number | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| <i>Uncategorised exploitation</i> | | |
| Asylum Seeker | 4 | 80.0 |
| Information unavailable | 1 | 20.0 |
| Total | 5 | 100.0 |

²¹ 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.

²² Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

Section 3 Overview of persons encountered or referred to NGOs²³

3.1 Total number reported²⁴

During 2011, the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit received reports from 4 NGOs in regard to 27 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking. In some cases NGOs acted as first responders while in others they received referrals from State service providers, such as the HSE Anti-Human Trafficking Team or from other organisations. Of persons reported by NGOs, alleged victims of sexual exploitation were the largest group with 22 (81.5%) persons. Alleged victims of labour exploitation were the second largest, though much smaller, group with 4 (14.8%) persons and 1 (3.7%) person was an alleged victim of both sexual and labour exploitation.

Table 3.1: *Total number encountered or referred*

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| <i>Human trafficking</i> | | |
| Sexual exploitation | 22 | 81.5 |
| Labour exploitation | 4 | 14.8 |
| Labour and sexual exploitation | 1 | 3.7 |
| Total | 27 | 100.0 |

²³ Refer to Appendix 2 for a breakdown by reporting organisation for figures in this section.

²⁴ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

3.2 Referrals to An Garda Síochána by NGOs²⁵

Of the 27 (100.0%) persons encountered by or referred to NGOs in 2011, 19 (70.4%) 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 the remaining persons, NGOs reported that 3 (11.1%) persons had not been referred because the individuals in questions did not want a referral at that time, 2 (7.4%) were to be referred in the near future and no information was available in regard to 3 (11.1%) persons. NGOs referred 11 persons to An Garda Síochána who were not previously known to An Garda Síochána²⁶.

Table 3.2: *Referrals to An Garda Síochána*

| | Number | % |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| <i>Referral status</i> | | |
| Referred | 19 | 70.4 |
| Not referred (person not ready) | 3 | 11.1 |
| To be referred | 2 | 7.4 |
| Information unavailable | 3 | 11.1 |
| Total | 27 | 100.0 |

²⁵Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

²⁶Extracted from data provided by An Garda Síochána for 2011.

3.3 Gender²⁷

Of the 27 (100%) persons referred to or encountered by NGOs in 2011, all were female.

Table 3.3: Gender

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| <i>All exploitation types</i> | | |
| Female | 27 | 100.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 27 | 100.0 |
| <i>Sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Female | 22 | 100.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 22 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour exploitation</i> | | |
| Female | 4 | 100.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 4 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Female | 1 | 100.0 |
| Male | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 1 | 100.0 |

²⁷ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

3.4 Age²⁸

Of the 27 (100%) persons referred to or encountered by NGOs in 2011, adults accounted for 26 (96.3%) of persons reported while 1 person (3.7%) was a minor. When divided according to the type of exploitation experienced, of the 22 (100%) persons reported as having experienced sexual exploitation 21 (95.5%) were adults and 1 (4.5%) was a minor. Of the 4 (100%) persons reported as having experienced labour exploitation, all 4 (100%) were adults. The 1 (100%) person reported as having experienced both labour and sexual exploitation was an adult.

Table 3.4: Age

| | Number | % |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| <i>All exploitation types</i> | | |
| Adult | 26 | 96.3 |
| Minor | 1 | 3.7 |
| Total | 27 | 100.0 |
| <i>Sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Adult | 21 | 95.5 |
| Minor | 1 | 4.5 |
| Total | 22 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour exploitation</i> | | |
| Adult | 4 | 100.0 |
| Minor | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 4 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour and sex exploitation</i> | | |
| Adult | 1 | 100.0 |
| Minor | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 1 | 100.0 |

²⁸ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

3.5 Region of origin (All exploitation types)²⁹

Of the 27 (100%) persons referred to or encountered by NGOs in 2011, 17 (62.9%) persons were from Western Africa and 2 (7.4%) persons were from Southern Africa. The second largest, though much smaller, group were from Europe. This group included 2 (7.4%) persons from a European country outside of the EU and 2 (7.4%) persons from an EU Member State³⁰. Persons from Asia and Latin America were also referred to or encountered by NGOs during 2011. This included 1 (3.7%) person from South East Asia, 1 (3.7%) from Southern Asia and 2 (7.4%) persons from Latin America.

Table 3.5: *Region of origin (All exploitation types)*

| | Number | % |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| <i>All exploitation types</i> | | |
| Africa | | |
| Western Africa | 17 | 62.9 |
| Southern Africa | 2 | 7.4 |
| Europe | | |
| Europe Non-EU | 2 | 7.4 |
| EU | 2 | 7.4 |
| Asia | | |
| South East Asia | 1 | 3.7 |
| Southern Asia | 1 | 3.7 |
| Latin America | | |
| Latin America | 2 | 7.4 |
| Total | 27 | 100.0 |

²⁹ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

³⁰ Excluding Ireland.

3.5a Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)³¹

Of the 22 (100%) persons reported by NGOs as having experienced sexual exploitation the largest group were persons from Africa. This group included 16 (72.7%) persons from Western Africa and 1 (4.5%) person from Southern Africa. The second largest, though much smaller, group were persons from Europe who included 2 (9.1%) persons from European countries outside of the EU and 1 (4.5%) person from an EU Member State³². NGOs also reported 2 (9.1%) persons from Latin American countries as having experienced sexual exploitation.

Table 3.5a: Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)

| | Number | % |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| <i>Sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Africa | | |
| Western Africa | 16 | 72.7 |
| Southern Africa | 1 | 4.5 |
| Europe | | |
| Europe Non-EU | 2 | 9.1 |
| EU* | 1 | 4.5 |
| Latin America | | |
| Latin America | 2 | 9.1 |
| Total | 22 | 100.0 |

³¹ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

³² *Excluding Ireland.

3.5b Region of origin (Labour and Multiple exploitations)³³

Of the 4 (100%) persons reported by NGOs as having experienced labour exploitation 1 (25.0%) person was from Western Africa, 1 (25.0%) was from Southern Africa, 1 (25.0%) person was from South East Asia and 1 (25.0%) person was from Southern Asia.

The 1 (100%) person reported by NGOs as having experienced both labour exploitation and sexual exploitation was a citizen of an EU Member State.³⁴

Table 3.5b: Region of origin (Labour and Multiple exploitations)

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| <i>Labour exploitation</i> | | |
| Africa | | |
| Western Africa | 1 | 25.0 |
| Southern Africa | 1 | 25.0 |
| Asia | | |
| South East Asia | 1 | 25.0 |
| Southern Asia | 1 | 25.0 |
| Total | 4 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Europe | | |
| Citizen of an EU Member State* | 1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1 | 100.0 |

³³ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

³⁴ *Excluding Ireland.

3.6 Immigration status as reported by NGOs^{35&36} (All exploitation types)

Of the 27 (100%) persons referred to or encountered by NGOs in 2011, 15 (55.6%) persons were reported to be asylum seekers. Others included 3 (11.1%) persons described as being under review for protection under the Administrative Arrangements, 2 (7.4%) persons described as having residence permissions, 1 (3.7%) person as a citizen of an EU Member State, 1 (3.7%) person as having been granted protection under the Administrative Arrangements, 1 (3.7%) person as having been issued with a removal order, 1 (3.7%) person as having returned to their home country, 1 (3.7%) person as having been repatriated. 1 (3.7%) person was referred to as having no status. No information was available for 1 (3.7%) person.

Table 3.6: *Immigration status (All exploitation types)*

| | Number | % |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| <i>All exploitation types</i> | | |
| Asylum seeker | 15 | 55.6 |
| Under review for protection under the Administrative Immigration Arrangements | 3 | 11.1 |
| Residence Permission | 2 | 7.4 |
| Citizen of an EU Member State³⁷ | 1 | 3.7 |
| Administrative Arrangements | 1 | 3.7 |
| Removal Order (to other EU Member State) issued | 1 | 3.7 |
| Returned home (EU) | 1 | 3.7 |
| Repatriated | 1 | 3.7 |
| No Status | 1 | 3.7 |
| Information unavailable | 1 | 3.7 |
| Total | 27 | 100.0 |

³⁵ Please note that this information has not been checked against immigration records and therefore cannot be confirmed.

³⁶ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

³⁷ Excluding Ireland.

3.6a Immigration status as reported by NGOs^{38&39} (Sexual, labour and multiple exploitation types)

Of the 22 persons reported by NGOs as having experienced sexual exploitation, 15 (68.2%) persons were reported to be asylum seekers, 1 (4.5%) person was described as having a residence permission, 1 (4.5%) as a citizen of an EU Member State, 1 (4.5%) as having been granted protection under the Administrative Arrangements, 1 (4.5%) as having returned to their home country, 1 (4.5%) as having been issued with a removal order, 1 (4.5%) as having been repatriated and 1 (4.5%) person was referred to as having no status. No information was available for 1 (4.5%) person

Of the 4 persons reported by NGOs as having experienced labour exploitation, 3 (75.0%) were described as being under consideration for protection under the Administrative Arrangements while the other 1 (25.0%) was described as having a residence permission. The 1 (100.0%) person reported by NGOs as having experienced both labour and sexual exploitation was a citizen of an EU Member State.

Table 3.6a: *Immigration status (Sexual, labour and multiple exploitation types)*

| | Number | % |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| <i>Sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Asylum seeker | 15 | 68.2 |
| Residence Permission | 1 | 4.5 |
| Administrative Arrangements | 1 | 4.5 |
| Returned home (EU) | 1 | 4.5 |
| Removal Order (to EU M.S.) | 1 | 4.5 |
| Repatriated | 1 | 4.5 |
| No Status | 1 | 4.5 |
| Information not available | 1 | 4.5 |
| Total | 22 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour exploitation</i> | | |
| Under review for Admin. Arrs. | 3 | 75.0 |
| Residence Permission | 1 | 25.0 |
| Total | 4 | 100.0 |
| <i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i> | | |
| Citizen of EU Member State⁴⁰ | 1 | 100.00 |
| Total | 1 | 100.00 |

³⁸ Please note that this information has not been checked against immigration records and therefore cannot be confirmed.

³⁹ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

⁴⁰ Excluding Ireland.

Section 4 Criminal justice response to human trafficking

4.1 Status of investigations (All exploitation types) ^{41&42}

In 2011, An Garda Síochána initiated 53 investigations relating to allegations of trafficking in human beings involving 57 alleged victims. Of these, 32 (60.4%) were ongoing investigations. In 6 (11.3%) cases there was no or insufficient evidence of an offence of human trafficking having occurred in Ireland. In 6 (11.3%) cases investigations were ongoing in regard to other offences. Four (7.5%) cases were before the courts. In 3 (5.7%) cases files had been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions. One (1.9%) case resulted in a conviction related to trafficking in human beings obtained under the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 1993⁴³ and in 1 (1.9%) case the claim of trafficking was withdrawn.

Table 4.1: Status of investigations (All exploitation types)

| | Number | % |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Ongoing investigations | 32 | 60.4 |
| No/insufficient evidence of human trafficking in Ireland | 6 | 11.3 |
| Ongoing investigation (other offences) | 6 | 11.3 |
| Before the courts | 4 | 7.5 |
| Investigation files sent to the DPP | 3 | 5.7 |
| Conviction (Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 1993)⁴⁴ | 1 | 1.9 |
| Claim withdrawn | 1 | 1.9 |
| Total | 53 | 100.0 |

⁴¹ Refer to Appendix 4 for a breakdown of investigation status by type of exploitation.

⁴² Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

⁴³ See page 29 paragraph 3 for details of this conviction.

⁴⁴ Please note that this does not refer to the total number of convictions obtained during 2011. Other convictions obtained during the reporting period pertain to investigations initiated prior to 2011 and are therefore not included in this table. See Section 4.3 for details of all convictions obtained during 2011.

4.2 Prosecutions currently before the courts

In 2011, 7 cases were prosecuted in regard to offences relating to trafficking of human beings.

1. Charges were preferred under the **Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act, 2000 and the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 1993**. The accused was an adult female who was charged with 1 count of trafficking into the State and 6 counts of controlling prostitution/brothel keeping. This case is listed for trial.

2. Charges were preferred under Section 2 **Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act, 1990**, Section 3 **Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998**⁴⁵. The two accused were an adult male and female. Charges related to sexual assault and the sexual exploitation of a minor in addition to the possession of child pornography. The two accused pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

3. Charges were preferred under Section 3 **Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998**⁴⁶. The case has been listed for trial.

4. Charges were preferred under Section 3 **Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998**⁴⁷. The accused was an adult male. The accused was returned for trial.

5. Charges were preferred under Section 3 **Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008** in addition to other charges. The accused was an adult male. Charges related to attempted kidnapping for the purposes of sexual exploitation of a minor. The accused pleaded guilty and was remanded in custody for sentence.

6. Charges were preferred under Section 3 **Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008** in addition to other offences. The accused was an adult male. Charges related to recruitment by deception and the sexual exploitation of a minor. The accused was returned for trial.

7. Charges were preferred under Section 3 **Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008**. The accused was an adult male.

⁴⁵ As amended by the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008.

⁴⁶ As amended by Section 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) (Amendment) Act, 2007 and as substituted by Section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008.

⁴⁷ As amended by Section 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) (Amendment) Act, 2007 and as substituted by Section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008.

Table 4.2: Prosecutions

| Case | Act | Charges | Accused |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act, 2000 Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 1993 | Trafficking an undocumented person into the State and controlling prostitution/brothel keeping. | Adult female |
| 2 | Section 2 of Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act, 1990, Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 | Sexual assault and the sexual exploitation of a minor in addition to the possession of child pornography. | Adult male and female |
| 3 | Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 | Sexual assault of a minor. | Adult male |
| 4 | Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 | Sexual exploitation of a minor. | Adult male |
| 5 | Section 3 Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 | Attempted kidnapping for the purposes of sexual exploitation of a minor. | Adult male |
| 6 | Section 3 Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 | Recruitment by deception and the sexual exploitation of a minor. | Adult male |
| 7 | Section 3 Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 | Sexual exploitation of a minor. | Adult male |

4.3 Convictions

In 2011, 4 convictions were secured in regard to offences relating to the trafficking of human beings. Two convictions were secured under the **Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998**. In one of these cases the accused was an adult female who controlled and sexually exploited a minor for the purposes of prostitution. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment with the final two years suspended. The other conviction involved an adult male who groomed, controlled and exploited the vulnerability of 2 minors by requesting naked pictures from them over a mobile phone in exchange for phone credit. The accused was convicted of an offence under Section 3(2) of the Child Trafficking & Pornography Act and fined €100.00.

One conviction was obtained under the **Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008**. The accused was an adult male who sexually exploited a minor. He was convicted and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

One conviction was obtained under the **Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 1993**⁴⁸. The accused was an adult male who trafficked undocumented persons into Ireland and then sexually exploited them by way of prostitution. He was sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment with the final fifteen months suspended on condition that he leaves the State on his release and does not return for ten years.

Table 4.3: Convictions

| Case | Act | Charges | Accused | Sentence |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 ⁴⁹ | Controlling and sexual exploiting a minor for the purposes of prostitution. | Adult female | 4 years imprisonment with the final two years suspended |
| 2 | Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008 | Sexual exploitation of a minor | Adult male | 3 years imprisonment |
| 3 | Child Trafficking & Pornography Act, 1998 | Controlling and sexual exploiting of a minor for the purposes of creating child pornography. | Adult male | Convicted and fined €100 |
| 4 | Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 1993 | Controlling/organizing prostitution | Adult male | 2½ years imprisonment with the final fifteen months suspended |

⁴⁸ This conviction for offences under the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 1993 is the same as that referenced on page 26.

⁴⁹ As amended by Section 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) (Amendment) Act, 2007 and as substituted by Section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008.

4.4 International cooperation

Ireland was involved in a number of international human trafficking investigations in 2011.

In September 2011, a Ghanaian national was convicted of child trafficking in the Netherlands and sentenced to 6 years imprisonment in his absence. The perpetrator was convicted of trafficking children from African countries to Europe for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The perpetrator was originally identified and arrested in Ireland; he was removed from Ireland to the Netherlands following the issuance of a European Arrest Warrant in 2007.

Operation Abbey was established in 2008 to investigate the criminal activities of an Irish national and his associates in Ireland and the United Kingdom. An Garda Síochána worked in close cooperation with the UK authorities to secure convictions against the perpetrator and his associates. Originally charged under UK Human Trafficking laws, the perpetrator was subsequently convicted of controlling prostitution and money laundering. He received a total of 7 years imprisonment in February, 2010. A confiscation order for €2.2 million was also imposed in March 2011. The perpetrator was given 6 months to pay this amount or in default 10 years imprisonment.

The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) Organized Crime Unit, which has responsibility for investigating human trafficking cases in Northern Ireland, sought the assistance of the Human Trafficking Investigation and Co-ordination Unit (HTICU) of An Garda Síochána in March 2011 in a human trafficking investigation. The investigation concerned the alleged trafficking of a Hungarian national to Northern Ireland for the purposes of prostitution. Following enquiries in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, the victim was rescued in Belfast. A Hungarian male was charged with human trafficking and organizing prostitution and was awaiting trial in Northern Ireland at the time of the drafting of this report.

Following a request for assistance from Romania, An Garda Síochána initiated an investigation into the suspected trafficking of a Romanian national into Ireland for the purposes of labour exploitation. The alleged victim was rescued and provided with assistance. Two Romanian nationals were arrested for human trafficking for labour exploitation.

4.5 European Arrest Warrants

In 2011, 2 applications for European Arrest Warrants were received from Romania. In both cases the persons sought were Romanian nationals. In one case the person sought was surrendered to the Romanian authorities while in the other case the person had refugee status in Ireland and their surrender was refused by the High Court on this basis.

Table 4.5: *European Arrest Warrants*

| Applicant country | Nationality of person sought | Outcome |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Romania | Romania | Surrendered |
| Romania | Romania | Refused |

Appendix 1

Breakdown by age of persons reported to An Garda Síochána in 2011

Table Appendix 1a: Gender⁵⁰

| | Adults | | | | | | | | Minors | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| | Number | | | | % | | | | Number | | | | % | | | |
| | 44 | | | | 100 | | | | 13 | | | | 100 | | | |
| | Sexual exploitation | | Labour exploitation | | Labour and sexual exploitation | | Uncategorised exploitation | | Sexual exploitation | | Labour exploitation | | Labour and sexual exploitation | | Uncategorised exploitation | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| <i>Gender</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 29 | 65.9 | 7 | 15.9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6.8 | 5 | 38.5 | 2 | 15.4 | 1 | 7.7 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Male | 1 | 2.3 | 2 | 4.6 | 1 | 2.3 | 1 | 2.3 | 2 | 15.4 | 2 | 15.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 30 | 68.2 | 9 | 20.5 | 1 | 2.3 | 4 | 9.1 | 7 | 53.9 | 4 | 30.8 | 1 | 7.7 | 1 | 7.7 |

⁵⁰ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

Table Appendix 1b: Region⁵¹

| | Adults | | | | | | | | Minors | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| | Number | | | | % | | | | Number | | | | % | | | |
| | 44 | | | | 100 | | | | 13 | | | | 100 | | | |
| | Sexual exploitation | | Labour exploitation | | Labour and sexual exploitation | | Uncategorised exploitation | | Sexual exploitation | | Labour exploitation | | Labour and sexual exploitation | | Uncategorised exploitation | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| <i>Region</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Africa | 17 | 38.6 | 2 | 4.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.7 | 3 | 23.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| EU⁵² | 6 | 13.6 | 2 | 4.6 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Africa | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Eastern Africa | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| South East Asia | 2 | 4.6 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Africa | 1 | 2.3 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Latin America | 2 | 4.6 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Asia | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 4.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Europe Non-EU | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 4.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Eastern Asia | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 46.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 30 | 68.3 | 9 | 20.7 | 1 | 2.3 | 4 | 9.2 | 7 | 53.8 | 4 | 30.8 | 1 | 7.7 | 1 | 7.7 |

⁵¹ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

⁵² Excluding Ireland.

Table Appendix 1c: Immigration status⁵³

| | Adults | | | | | | | | Minors | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| | Number | | | | % | | | | Number | | | | % | | | |
| | 44 | | | | 100 | | | | 13 | | | | 100 | | | |
| | Sexual exploitation | | Labour exploitation | | Labour and sexual exploitation | | Uncategorised exploitation | | Sexual exploitation | | Labour exploitation | | Labour and sexual exploitation | | Uncategorised exploitation | |
| N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | |
| <i>Region</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asylum Seeker | 19 | 43.2 | 4 | 9.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 9.1 | 1 | 7.8 | 3 | 23.1 | 1 | 7.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| EU Citizen⁵⁴ | 6 | 13.6 | 2 | 4.6 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Admin. Arrs. | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Irish Citizen | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 46.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Unknown | 4 | 9.1 | 3 | 6.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.8 |
| Total | 30 | 68.2 | 9 | 20.6 | 1 | 2.3 | 4 | 9.1 | 7 | 54 | 4 | 30.9 | 1 | 7.8 | 1 | 7.8 |

⁵³ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

⁵⁴ Excluding Ireland.

Appendix 2

Breakdown by reporting organisations of persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2011

Table Appendix 2a: Gender (Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.)

| | | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----|
| | | Number | | | % | | | Number | | | % | | |
| | | 0 | | | 0.0 | | | 27 | | | 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 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 77.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | ICI & Ruhama | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | MRCI | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 14.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | SVCC | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.7 |
| | Total | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 22 | 81.5 | 4 | 14.8 | 1 | 3.7 |

Table Appendix 2b: Age (Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.)

| | Adults | | | | | | | Minors | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| | Number | | | | % | | | Number | | | % | | |
| | 26 | | | | 100 | | | 1 | | | 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 | 20 | 76.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| ICI & Ruhama | 1 | 3.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| MRCI | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 15.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| SVCC | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| Total | 21 | 80.7 | 4 | 15.4 | 1 | 3.8 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |

Table Appendix 2c: Region of origin⁵⁵

| | Region of Origin | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | | | % | | |
| | 27 | | | 100 | | |
| | Sexual exploitation | | Labour exploitation | | Labour and Sexual exploitation | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Ruhama | | | | | | |
| <i>Western Africa</i> | 16 | 59.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| <i>EU⁵⁶</i> | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Europe Non-EU</i> | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Southern Africa</i> | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Latin America</i> | 2 | 7.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ruhama & ICI | | | | | | |
| <i>Europe Non-EU</i> | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MRCI | | | | | | |
| <i>Western Africa</i> | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| <i>South East Asia</i> | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Southern Africa</i> | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Southern Asia</i> | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SVCC | | | | | | |
| <i>EU</i> | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.7 |
| Total | 22 | 81.4 | 4 | 14.8 | 1 | 3.7 |

⁵⁵ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

⁵⁶ Excluding Ireland.

Table Appendix 2d: Immigration status⁵⁷

| | Immigration status | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | | | % | | |
| | 27 | | | 100 | | |
| | Sexual exploitation | | Labour exploitation | | Labour and sexual exploitation | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Ruhama | | | | | | |
| Asylum seeker | 15 | 55.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Administrative Arrangements | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Returned home | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| EU Citizen ⁵⁸ | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Repatriated | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Residence Permission | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Don't know | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ruhama & ICI | | | | | | |
| No Status | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MRCI | | | | | | |
| Under review for Administrative Arrangement | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 11.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Residence Permission | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SVCC | | | | | | |
| EU Citizen | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.7 |
| Total | 22 | 81.5 | 4 | 14.8 | 1 | 3.7 |

⁵⁷ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

⁵⁸ Excluding Ireland.

Appendix 3

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 2 of the report.

Table Appendix 3a: Investigations status⁵⁹

| | Sexual exploitation | | Labour exploitation | | Labour and sexual exploitation | | Uncategorised exploitation | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| <i>Investigation status</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Ongoing investigations | 20 | 57.1 | 7 | 58.3 | 2 | 100.0 | 3 | 75.0 |
| No/insufficient evidence of human trafficking in Ireland | 4 | 11.4 | 2 | 16.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ongoing investigation (other offences) | 3 | 8.6 | 2 | 16.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 25.0 |
| Investigation files sent to the DPP | 3 | 8.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Before the courts | 4 | 11.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Conviction⁶⁰ | 1 | 2.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Claim withdrawn | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 8.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 35 | 100.0 | 12 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 4 | 100.0 |

⁵⁹ Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

⁶⁰ Please note that this refers to convictions obtained in relation to those investigations initiated in 2011 and does not refer to the total number of convictions obtained during the reporting period. See Section 4.4 for details of all convictions obtained during 2011.