

# THERE IS NO ONE TYPE OF MODERN SLAVERY OFFENDER

## ORGANISATION



OCGs frequently have commonalities between members, such as nationality, ethnicity or language. This is also seen in their victims



There may be links with other OCGs; there may be hierarchies between them. These can involve groups of different nationalities

This is less common - more likely in cases of CSE or domestic servitude

Depending on the size and level of organisation within the OCG, offenders may have specific roles. Some members of the OCG may be based abroad, others in the UK. Some functions (e.g. drivers, landlords) may be carried out by individuals outside of the OCG, who may or may not be aware of exploitation occurring



## ALPHA VICTIMS

The alpha victim is complicit in the exploitation of others - their conditions may improve despite remaining a victim themselves

Offenders force or groom victims to carry out other tasks, such as recruitment or violence, towards other victims



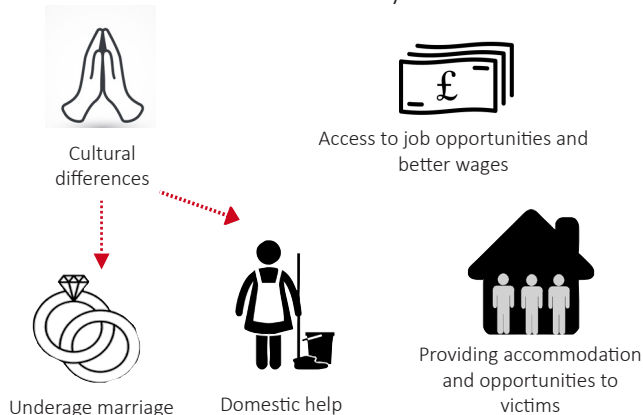
Victim is recruited and exploited for the purpose of Modern Slavery

Relationship is built between offenders and victims, e.g. this may be based on dependence

Offenders have increased trust in victim and allowing them more responsibility

## OFFENDER RATIONALE

Offenders may use the below to explain allegations of Modern Slavery



## GENDER

Offenders may be male or female. Males are more likely to offend with other males, or with females. It is less likely that females will offend solely with other females



Female offenders, particularly within sexual exploitation, can be mistaken for victims, and may seek to prevent victims coming forward. Male offenders may pretend to be the boyfriends of victims



Female offenders can be involved in managing the business's money

## MONEY

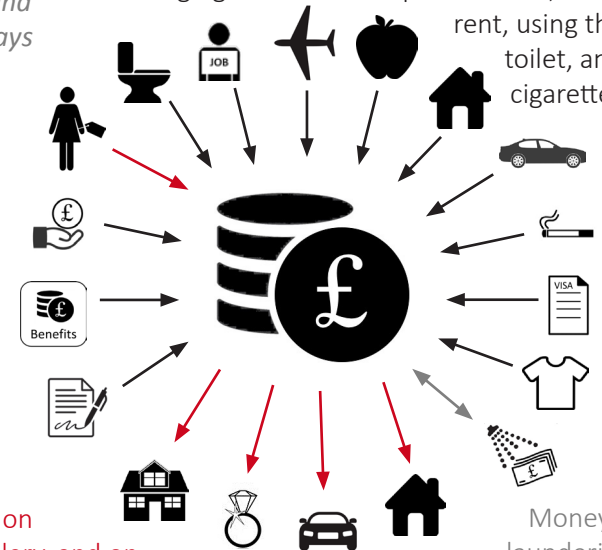
Offenders can generate money from slavery and trafficking in many ways

Victims can be sold, increasing the offender's profits

Wages are held or taken from victims. Benefits, loans and bank accounts are taken out in the victims' name

Offenders may spend proceeds in the UK or in their home country on property, cars or jewellery, and on property or businesses to facilitate further criminal enterprise

Offenders charge victims for everyday items, depleting their wages or increasing debt bondage, e.g. transport to the UK, finding work, charging for visas, transport to work, food, rent, using the toilet, and cigarettes



Money laundering will occur