

# **Anti-Human Trafficking Unit**

**Department of Justice, Equality and  
Law Reform**

**Summary Report of Trafficking in  
Human Beings in Ireland for 2009**

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## Foreword

The Summary Report of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ireland for 2009 is the first report to be produced by the State regarding suspected and potential victims of trafficking. The report provides an extensive overview of trafficking in human beings as it occurred in Ireland in 2009. Information was collected from a number of different sources which included the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB), the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and several non-governmental organisations. The report also provides important information regarding the suspected victims, their backgrounds and their experiences.

The methodology underlying Sections 2 and 3 of the report have been closely modelled on research initiatives currently being developed and piloted at EU level<sup>1</sup> with some minor modifications having been 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, estimating the prevalence of trafficking in human beings is highly problematic. Accordingly, the summary report should be understood as providing a more comprehensive understanding of the information currently available regarding trafficking in human beings as stemming from both 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>

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<sup>1</sup> 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

**Suspected victim of trafficking:** This is a person who has been assessed by the Garda Síochána and for whom a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of Superintendent in the Garda National Immigration Bureau has reasonable grounds to believe that he/she is a victim of trafficking in human beings. All persons who are identified by GNIB are given the protections and assistance set out in the National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking of Human Beings in Ireland 2009-2012 (henceforth referred to as the National Action Plan) for this group.

**Potential victim of trafficking:** This is a person in respect of whom there are apparent indications of trafficking but for whom reasonable grounds for believing he/she is a victim of trafficking in human beings have yet to be determined by the Garda Síochána. All persons who are referred to GNIB as potential victims are given the protections and assistance set out in the National Action Plan for this group. No person who is a potential victim of trafficking is removed from the State pending an examination of (a) their claim under the administrative immigration arrangements for the protection of victims of human trafficking or (b) their asylum application.

**Administrative immigration arrangements:** Under the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill, a framework will be implemented whereby suspected victims of trafficking will be afforded an immediate recovery and reflection period of 60 days followed by the granting of a renewable temporary residence permit for six months in the circumstances set out in the Bill. In the interim period an administrative scheme, broadly based on the provisions of the Bill, was implemented on 7 June 2008, pending enactment of the Bill.

The administrative arrangements provide that where there are reasonable grounds for believing that a foreign national is a suspected victim of an offence under sections 2 or 4 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 or section 3 (other than subsections (2 A) and (2 B)) of the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998 he/she may be granted a period of recovery and reflection in the State. For the purpose of the arrangements a 'foreign national' means a person from outside the European Economic Area. However, a person from the European Economic Area who has been identified as a suspected victim of trafficking will, for the purpose of these arrangements, be treated no less favourably than a person outside that area. In this regard, certain administrative arrangements (in particular, the granting of a recovery and reflection period) will apply to persons from the European Economic Area. Nothing done in this regard will interfere with the immigration entitlements such persons have under European Union law.

**Recovery and reflection period:** A person who has been identified as a suspected victim of human trafficking, by a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of Superintendent in GNIB, shall be granted 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 traffickers; and
- (c) to take an informed decision as to whether to assist the Garda Síochána or other relevant authorities in relation to any investigation or prosecution arising in relation to the alleged trafficking.

**Temporary residence permit:** Prior to or following the expiry of the period of recovery and reflection, a suspected victim of trafficking may be offered a temporary residence permission which may be renewed every 6 months. Such a permission is granted on the basis that the person has severed all relations with the alleged perpetrators and that it is necessary to allow the suspected victim to continue to assist the Garda Síochána or other relevant authorities in an investigation or prosecution.

## Overview of contents

The Summary Report has been divided into 4 sections. **Section 1** refers to all incidences of potential and suspected trafficking in human which came to the attention of GNIB in 2009. Information provided includes the number of potential and suspected human trafficking cases reported to GNIB, the gender and age of these persons, the region of origin of potential and suspected victims, the status of potential and suspected victims and the status of investigations into these allegations of trafficking. Information is also provided in relation to prosecutions for trafficking related offences in 2009 and arrests made on foot of European Arrest Warrants. Information contained in Section 1 has been provided directly from GNIB records.

**Section 2** provides detailed information in regard to the background and experiences of a subset of persons for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe are victims of trafficking in human beings. This group includes those persons protected under the administrative immigration arrangements. Information has been provided on this group by both governmental and non-governmental organisations. This subset of suspected victims were selected for a more detailed examination as part of the AHTU's pilot data collection strategy which aims to provide a more in-depth and broader understanding of trafficking in human beings. Information provided in Section 2 includes details of the granting of recovery and reflection periods and or temporary residence permits, the demographic details of the group and details of their reported experience of being trafficked. Similar such information regarding all potential and suspected victims may be provided in future reports if such information can be collected without diverting a disproportionate amount of resources.

**Section 3** refers to those persons encountered by different NGOs for whom they believed indications of trafficking were present. NGOs involved in data collection included the Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI), the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland (MRCI) and Ruhama. Information detailed in Section 3 was collected through the AHTU's pilot data collection strategy (see Section 4: Methodology for details). Information provided in section 3 includes details of the number of persons reported to AHTU by the 3 NGOs, the status of these persons at the time of reporting and their demographic details. All persons encountered by NGOs as detailed in section 3 were reported to the GNIB.

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

### **Interpreting figures from sections 1 and 3**

Please note that figures provided in Sections 1 and 3 overlap in that a number of potential victims encountered by GNIB as outlined in Section 1 were also assisted and or referred to the authorities by NGOs. While it is not currently possible to match persons detailed in both sections on a case by case basis it is very likely that all persons encountered by NGOs detailed in section 3 are counted amongst those encountered by GNIB in Section 1.

Persons granted a period of recovery and reflection and or a temporary residence permit have been matched on a case by case basis and are clearly highlighted in each section of the report (see tables 1.4, 2.1, 2.5, 3.2). As the pilot data strategy is further developed all data will be disaggregated on a case by case basis.

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## Section 1

### Summary report from the Garda National Immigration Bureau for 2009

#### 1.1 Gender and age profile of potential and suspected victims

In 2009, 68 incidents of human trafficking involving a total of 66 cases of potential and suspected trafficking in human beings came to the attention of the Garda Síochána. These persons were encountered by GNIB directly or were referred by organisations such as state service providers and or NGOs (see Section 3). All persons who are referred to GNIB as potential victims of trafficking in human beings are given the protections and assistance as set out in the National Action Plan and are not removed from the State pending an examination of (a) their claim under the administrative immigration arrangements for the protection of victims of human trafficking or (b) their asylum application.

Of the 66 potential and suspected victims, 8 (12.1%) were male while 58 (87.9%) were female.

*Table 1.1: Gender of potential and suspected victims*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
Male	8	12.1
Female	58	87.9
Total	66	100

In terms of whether persons were adults or minors, 49 (74.2%) were adults while 17 (25.8%) were minors.

*Table 1.1a: Age assessment of potential and suspected victims*

Adults	49	74.2
Minors	17	25.8
Total	66	100

### 1.2 Region of origin of potential and suspected victims

The 66 potential and suspected victims came from a number of different regions. The largest group of persons came from Africa which included 46 (69.7%) individuals. Persons from Asia constituted the second largest group which included 12 (18.2%) individuals. Six persons (9.1%) were from the EU. One person (1.5%) was from a European country outside of the EU, while a further 1 person (1.5%) was from the Caucasus.

*Table 1.2: Region of origin of potential and suspected victims*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Africa</b>	46	69.7
<b>Asia</b>	12	18.2
<b>EU</b>	6	9.1
<b>Europe (Non-EU)</b>	1	1.5
<b>The Caucasus</b>	1	1.5
<b>Total</b>	66	100

### 1.3 Status of potential and suspected victims

At the end of 2009, of the 66 potential and suspected victims, 40 (60.6%) were in the asylum process, 15 (22.7%) required an immigration permission, 5 (7.6%) who were minors were in the care of the Health Service Executive (HSE), 4 (6.1%) were EU citizens and did not require permission to remain in the State and 2 (3.0%) voluntarily left the State.

*Table 1.3: Status of potential and suspected victims*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Asylum process</b>	40	60.6
<b>Required immigration permission</b>	15	22.7
<b>HSE care (children)</b>	5	7.6
<b>EU citizens</b>	4	6.1
<b>Voluntarily left state</b>	2	3.0
<b>Total</b>	66	100*

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

#### 1.4 Status of investigations

In regard to the investigation status of the 66 cases of potential and suspected trafficking in human beings coming to the attention of the Garda Síochána in 2009, 53 (80.3%) cases were ongoing investigations at the end of 2009, while 13 cases<sup>2</sup> (19.7%) had been concluded with no evidence of trafficking having been found. Of the 53 cases which were ongoing, 11 persons (16.7%) had been granted either a recovery and reflection period and or a temporary residence permit, 2 persons (3.0%) voluntarily left the State, files had been sent to the DPP in regard to 2 persons (3.0%) and the remaining 38 cases (57.0%) were at various stages of investigation.

*Table 1.4: Status of investigations*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Investigations ongoing</b>	53	80.3
<i>Recovery and reflection period and or temporary residence permit</i>	11	16.7
<i>Voluntarily left state</i>	2	3.0
<i>Files with the DPP</i>	2	3.0
<i>Cases at various stages of investigation</i>	38	57.0
<b>Concluded with no evidence of trafficking</b>	13	19.7
<b>Total</b>	66	100

#### 1.5 Prosecutions for trafficking related offences in 2009

Six persons were prosecuted for human trafficking related offences in 2009. One person was prosecuted for 3 offences in relation to a minor. One person was convicted of an offence of attempting to traffic a child for the purposes of sexual exploitation. As a result of interstate cooperation between the Romanian and Irish authorities, 3 persons were sentenced in Romania for trafficking related offences, one of whom received a sentence of 7 years imprisonment while the 2 co-accused received sentences of 5 years imprisonment. One person was prosecuted for activities which took place in 2004.

One person is currently awaiting trial in relation to the organisation of prostitution contrary to Section 9 of the Criminal Law Sexual Offences Act 1993.

#### 1.6 European Arrest Warrants

In regard to persons arrested on foot of European Arrest Warrants issued in relation to trafficking related offences in 2009 a Central European national is currently in custody pending his extradition to Poland to face human trafficking related charges. In March 2009 a male was extradited to Germany and in July 2009 an Eastern European male was extradited to France also to face human trafficking related charges.

<sup>2</sup> The 13 persons in questions were advised of the decision of the Garda Síochána in this regard.

## Section 2

### **A detailed examination of trafficking in human beings for persons protected under the administrative immigration arrangements in 2009**

#### **2.1 Number of persons**

As part of the ATHU's data collection strategy, the aim of which is to provide a more in-depth and broader understanding of the trafficking process, 11 (16.7%) of the 66 persons referred to in section 1 were selected for detailed analysis. These 11 persons had been granted either a period of recovery and reflection and/or a temporary residence permit on the basis that there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are victims of trafficking in human beings. According these persons can be described as suspected victims of trafficking in human beings (see definition in Glossary of Terms for further details). All persons who are deemed to be suspected victims of trafficking in human beings are given the protections and assistance as set out in the National Action Plan. Information was provided from both governmental and non-governmental sources for these persons. Please note that these 11 persons do not constitute a qualitatively distinct group but were chosen on the basis that detailed information was more readily available for this group. The level of detailed information provided in Section 2 is currently unavailable for the other 55 persons referred to in Section 1. However, the possibility of providing such information in future reports will be examined.

Of the 11 persons protected under the administrative immigration arrangements, 6 (54.5%) were suspected of being trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation while 5 (45.5%) were suspected of being trafficked for the purposes of labour exploitation.

*Table 2.1: Number of persons*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
	11	100
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
	6	54.5
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
	5	45.5

## 2.2 Number of recovery and reflection periods granted

Ten (90.9%) of the 11 persons (100%) were granted a period of recovery and reflection while this was not required by 1 (9.1%) person as they were an EU citizen. When divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred 5 (50%) of the 10 persons reported experiencing sexual exploitation and 5 (50%) reported experiencing labour exploitation.

*Table 2.2: Number of recovery and reflection periods granted*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
	10	100
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
	5	50
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
	5	50

## 2.3 Number of temporary residence permits granted

Eleven persons (100%) were granted a temporary residence permit. When divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, 6 permits (54.5%) were granted to those who reported experiencing sexual exploitation. The other 5 permits (45.5%) permits were granted to those who reported experiencing labour exploitation.

*Table 2.3: Number of temporary residence permits granted*

	Number	%*
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Temporary residence permit</b>	11	100
Total	11	100
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Temporary residence permit</b>	6	54.6
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Temporary residence permit</b>	5	45.5

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

#### 2.4 Number of renewed temporary residence permits

Of the 11 (100%) temporary residence permit issued, 6 (54.5%) had not expired by the end of 2009, 4 (36.4%) were renewed and 1 (9.1%) person returned to their home country. When divided according to the type of exploitation reported, 4 persons (36.4%) in the sexual exploitation group had their permits renewed. One person's (9.1%) permit had not expired and 1 (9.1%) had returned home. The 5 persons (45.5%) who reported experiencing labour exploitation did not require their permits to be renewed by the end of 2009 as their initial temporary residence permit had not expired at that stage.

*Table 2.4: Number of renewed temporary residence permits*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%*</b>
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Permits issued</b>	11	100
<b>Not yet expired</b>	6	54.5
<b>Renewed</b>	4	36.4
<b>Returned home</b>	1	9.1
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Renewed</b>	4	36.4
<b>Not yet expired</b>	1	9.1
<b>Returned home</b>	1	9.1
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>First permit not yet expired</b>	5	45.5

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

## 2.5 Reporting organisations

The AHTU, through its pilot data collection strategy, received reports from a variety of organisations for persons who were reported as exhibiting indications of having been trafficked. A number of these persons were first encountered by NGOs, referred to the authorities and were later granted protection under the administrative immigration arrangements. As a result of this inter-agency referral, the AHTU can receive several reports from different organisations regarding the same person. Double counting is avoided by checking reports across a number of variables. Reports regarding the same individual are combined to provide a more in-depth understanding of that individual's status and experiences.

Of the 11 persons (100%) protected under the administrative immigration arrangements, four (36.4%) were reported to AHTU solely by GNIB, a further 4 (36.4%) were initially reported by the MRCI and later by GNIB. Two persons (18.2%) were initially reported by both Ruhama and ICI and later by GNIB. One other person (9.1%) was reported by Ruhama and later by GNIB.

When divided according to the type of trafficking for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, of those persons who reported experiencing sexual exploitation, 3 (50.0%) were reported to AHTU directly by GNIB, 2 (33.3%) were reported by ICI, Ruhama and GNIB and 1 (16.7%) was reported by GNIB and Ruhama. Of those persons who reported experiencing labour exploitation, 4 (80.0%) were reported by MRCI and GNIB and 1 (20.0%) was reported by GNIB.

*Table 2.5 Reporting organisations*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>GNIB</b>	4	36.4
<b>GNIB and MRCI</b>	4	36.4
<b>GNIB, ICI and Ruhama</b>	2	18.2
<b>GNIB and Ruhama</b>	1	9.1
Total	11	100.0
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>GNIB</b>	3	50.0
<b>ICI, Ruhama and GNIB</b>	2	33.3
<b>GNIB and Ruhama</b>	1	16.7
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>MRCI/GNIB</b>	4	80.0
<b>GNIB</b>	1	20.0

## 2.6 Referral pathway

Plotting an individual's referral pathway is a useful means by which to gain insight into how such persons may come to the attention of the authorities. It also serves to highlight the important role played by other organisations such as state service providers, NGOs and members of the community in drawing attention to the plight of trafficked persons.

### 2.6a Referral pathway (sexual and labour exploitation)

In terms of persons for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe experienced sexual exploitation, 2 (33.3%) were recovered directly by the GNIB and were provided with the services available to potential and suspected victims of trafficking as set out in the National Action Plan. One person (16.7%) was initially encountered by members of the Garda Síochána in Dublin and was then referred to GNIB and subsequently referred to the Women's Health Project (WHP), Ruhama, the Reception and Integration Agency and the individual's embassy who assisted the person in returning home. One (16.7%) was encountered by Ruhama and was referred to GNIB. One (16.7%) was encountered by Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC) and was referred to GNIB, Ruhama and ICI. One (16.7%) was encountered by a Dublin based hospital and referred to Ruhama, ICI and later GNIB.

In terms of persons for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe experienced labour exploitation, 2 (40.0%) were encountered by MRCI and were referred to GNIB. One (20.0%) was encountered by a member of their community and brought to MRCI and later referred to GNIB. One (20.0%) was encountered by HSE staff assisting unaccompanied minors and was referred to GNIB. One (20.0%) was encountered by staff at a Dublin based hospital and referred to MRCI and later GNIB.

**Table 2.6: Referral pathway (sexual exploitation)**

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Recovered directly by GNIB</b>	2	33.3
<b>Dublin based Garda Station/ GNIB, Ruhama, WHP, Embassy, HSE, RIA</b>	1	16.7
<b>ORAC, Ruhama, ICI and GNIB</b>	1	16.7
<b>Ruhama, GNIB</b>	1	16.7
<b>Dublin based hospital, Ruhama, ICI and GNIB</b>	1	16.7
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>MRCI, GNIB</b>	2	40.0
<b>Member of the community, MRCI, GNIB</b>	1	20.0
<b>HSE, GNIB</b>	1	20.0
<b>Dublin based Hospital, MRCI, GNIB</b>	1	20.0

## 2.7 Gender

Of the 11 persons (100%) protected under the administrative immigration arrangements, 1 (9.1%) was male while the other ten (91.9%) were female. When gender is divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, all persons (100%) who reported experiencing sexual exploitation were female. Of those who reported experiencing labour exploitation, 1 person (20.0%) was male while the other 4 (80.0%) were female.

*Table 2.7: Gender*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
Male	1	9.1
Female	10	91.9
Total	11	100
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Male	0	0
Female	6	100.0
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
Male	1	20.0
Female	4	80.0

## 2.8 Age

The mean age of persons protected under the administrative immigration arrangements was 29.5 years with a median age of 26 years. Ages ranged from 16<sup>3</sup> to 47 years. When divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, those who reported experiencing sexual exploitation had a mean age of 23.5 years with a median age of also 23.5 years. Ages ranged from 18 to 28 years. Those who reported experiencing labour exploitation were found to be older with a mean age of 35.2 years and a median age of 46 years. Ages ranged from 16 to 47 years.

*Table 2.8: Age*

	Mean	Median	Range
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>			
	29.5	26	16-47
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>			
	23.5	23.5	18-28
<i>Labour exploitation</i>			
	35.2	46	16-47

<sup>3</sup> One of the eleven persons was a minor. It would be inappropriate to report on this person's details or experiences of being trafficked in an in-depth manner as to do so may increase the possibility of this person becoming identifiable.

## 2.9 Region of origin

Persons protected under the administrative immigration arrangements came from a number of different regions. Seven persons (64.6%) came from various African countries, 3 persons were from Asia (27.3%), while 1 person (9.1%) was from an EU Member State.

*Table 2.9: Region of origin*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Africa</b>	7	64.6
<b>Asia</b>	3	27.3
<b>EU</b>	1	9.1
<b>Total</b>	11	100.0

### 2.9a Region of origin (sexual and labour exploitation)

When nationality is divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, 5 persons (83.3%) from African countries accounted for the majority of those who reported experiencing sexual exploitation. One person (16.7%) from an EU Member State also reported experiencing sexual exploitation.

In terms of those who reported experiencing labour exploitation, persons from Asia were in the majority, with 3 (60.0%) of the five persons in this group coming from Asia. The other 2 persons (40.0%) who reported experiencing labour exploitation were from different African countries.

*Table 2.9a: Region of origin (sexual and labour exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Africa</b>	5	83.3
<b>EU</b>	1	16.7
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Asia</b>	3	60.0
<b>Africa</b>	2	40.0

## 2.10 Marital status

An examination of the marital status of the 11 persons (100.0%) protected under the administrative immigration arrangements showed that all persons in this group were single.

*Table 2.10: Marital status*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Single</b>	11	100.0

## 2.11 Number of persons with children

In regard to the number of persons with children amongst those protected under the administrative immigration arrangements, 9 persons (81.8%) had no children. Of the 2 persons (18.2%) who reported having children both of these individuals had a child living in Ireland. In addition, 1 (9.1%) of the 2 also reported having a child living outside of Ireland.

*Table 2.11: Number of persons with children*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Persons with no children in or outside Ireland</b>	9	81.8
<b>Persons with children in Ireland*</b>	2	18.2
<b>Persons with children outside Ireland*</b>	1	9.1

\*One person had children both in and outside Ireland

### 2.11a Number of persons with children (sexual and labour exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, 4 (66.7%) of the 6 persons who reported experiencing sexual exploitation had no children either in or outside of Ireland. Two persons (33.3%) had a child living in Ireland, while 1 (16.7%) of the 2 also had a child living outside of Ireland.

*Table 2.11a: Number of persons with children (sexual and labour exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Persons with no children in or outside of Ireland</b>	4	66.7
<b>Persons with children in Ireland*</b>	2	33.3
<b>Persons with children outside of Ireland*</b>	1	16.7
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Persons with no children in or outside of Ireland</b>	5	100.0

\*One person had children both in and outside Ireland

## 2.12 Level of education

Persons protected under the administrative immigration arrangements had attained a variety of different levels of education prior to arriving in Ireland. Four persons (36.4%), had completed some primary level education, 2 persons (18.2%) had completed some second level education, 1 person (9.1%) had received no formal education. No information regarding educational attainments was available for 4 persons (36.4%).

*Table 2.12: Level of education*

	Number	%*
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Primary</b>	4	36.4
<b>Secondary</b>	2	18.2
<b>No education</b>	1	9.1
<b>No information</b>	4	36.4
<b>Total</b>	11	100.0

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

### 2.12a Level of education (sexual and labour exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, of those reported to have experienced sexual exploitation, 2 persons (33.3%) had completed some primary level education, 2 persons (33.3%) had completed some second level education and 1 person (16.7%) received no formal education. No information was provided for 1 person (16.7%). In terms of persons reported as experiencing labour exploitation, 2 persons had completed some primary level education, while no information was available in regard to 3 persons (60.0%).

*Table 2.12a: Level of education (sexual and labour exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Primary</b>	2	33.3
<b>Secondary</b>	2	33.3
<b>No education</b>	1	16.7
<b>No information</b>	1	16.7
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Primary</b>	2	40.0
<b>No information</b>	3	60.0

### 2.13 Previous Occupation/Source of income

In regard to the previous occupations/source of income of persons protected under the administrative immigration arrangements, 3 persons (27.3%) had previously worked in the home, 2 persons (18.2%) were unemployed, 2 (18.2%) were involved in prostitution in their previous country of residence, 1 (9.1%) worked in the services sector, 1 (9.1%) was a student at school and one person (9.1%) was a trader. Information was unavailable for one person (9.1%).

*Table 2.13: Previous Occupation/Source of income*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%*</b>
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Work in the home</b>	3	27.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	2	18.2
<b>Involved in prostitution in previous country of residence</b>	2	18.2
<b>Services</b>	1	9.1
<b>Student (school)</b>	1	9.1
<b>Trader</b>	1	9.1
<b>Don't know</b>	1	9.1
<b>Total</b>	11	100.0

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

### 2.13a Previous Occupation/Source of income (sexual and labour exploitation)

When occupation/source of income is divided according to the type of exploitation experienced of persons reported as having experienced sexual exploitation, 2 persons (33.3%) were involved in prostitution in their previous country of residence, 1 (16.7%) worked in the services sector, 1 (16.7%) worked in the home, 1 (16.7%) was unemployed and 1 (16.7%) was a trader. In regard to those reported as having experienced labour exploitation, 2 persons (40.0%) worked in the home, 1 (20.0%) was a school student and 1 (20.0%) was unemployed. Information was unavailable for 1 person (20.0%).

*Table 2.13a: Previous Occupation/Source of income (sexual and labour exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Involved in prostitution in previous country of residence</b>	2	33.3
<b>Services</b>	1	16.7
<b>Work in the home</b>	1	16.7
<b>Unemployed</b>	1	16.7
<b>Trader</b>	1	16.7
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Work in the home</b>	2	40.0
<b>Student (school)</b>	1	20.0
<b>Unemployed</b>	1	20.0
<b>Don't know</b>	1	20.0

### 2.14 Reasons for migrating to Ireland

Persons protected under the administrative immigration had a variety of reasons for migrating to Ireland. It should be noted that a single individual can have a variety of different reasons for wanting to migrate, as a result, in some cases more than one reason was cited by the same person. Job opportunity was cited by 7 persons (63.6%). Study opportunities were cited by 2 persons (18.2%). Forced or kidnapped was cited by 1 person (9.1%), as was family conflict, 1 person (9.1%) also cited that they had come to Ireland as they wanted to travel with their partner.

*Table 2.14: Reasons for migrating to Ireland*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Job opportunity</b>	7	63.6
<b>Study</b>	2	18.2
<b>Forced or kidnapped</b>	1	9.1
<b>Family problems or conflict</b>	1	9.1
<b>Travel with partner</b>	1	9.1

### 2.14a Reasons for migrating to Ireland (sexual and labour exploitation)

When persons' reasons for migrating are divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, 3 (50.0%) of those who reported experiencing sexual exploitation cited job opportunity, 1 person (16.7%) cited study, 1 (16.7%) cited that they were forced or kidnapped, 1 (16.7%) cited family problems or conflict while another (16.7%) cited they wanted to travel with their partner.

In regard to persons who reported experiencing labour exploitation, 4 (80.0%) persons cited job opportunity while 1 (20.0%) cited study.

*Table 2.14a: Reasons for migrating to Ireland (sexual and labour exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Job opportunity</b>	3	50.0
<b>Study</b>	1	16.7
<b>Forced or kidnapped</b>	1	16.7
<b>Family problems or conflict</b>	1	16.7
<b>Travel with partner</b>	1	16.7
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Job opportunity</b>	4	80.0
<b>Study</b>	1	20.0

### 2.15 Recruitment

Those protected under the administrative immigration arrangements were recruited by a number of different types of person. The most frequently reported type of recruiter was a friend which was reported by 4 persons (36.4%). This was followed by recruitment by employer which was reported by 3 persons (27.3%). Recruitment by a family member was reported by 1 person (9.1%); similarly 1 person (9.1%) reported recruitment by their partner. No information was available for 2 persons (18.2%).

*Table 2.15: Recruitment*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Friend</b>	4	36.4
<b>Employer</b>	3	27.3
<b>Family member</b>	1	9.1
<b>Partner</b>	1	9.1
<b>No Information</b>	2	18.2
<b>Total</b>	11	100.0

### 2.15a Recruitment (sexual and labour exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, 3 persons (50.0%) who reported experiencing sexual exploitation stated they had been recruited by a friend, whilst 1 (16.7%) stated they had been recruited by their partner. No information was available for 2 persons (33.3%).

Regarding those who reported experiencing labour exploitation, 3 persons (60.0%) stated they had been trafficked by their employer, 1 person (20.0%) reported being trafficked by a family member and a another (20.0%) by a friend.

*Table 2.15a: Recruitment (sexual and labour exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Friend</b>	3	50.0
<b>Partner</b>	1	16.7
<b>Don't know</b>	2	33.3
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Employer</b>	3	60.0
<b>Family member</b>	1	20.0
<b>Friend</b>	1	20.0

## 2.16 Types of coercion experienced

Persons protected under the administrative immigration stated that they had experienced a variety of different forms of coercion. As with persons' motives for migrating to Ireland, an individual can be subjected to a number of different types of coercion. Information regarding experiences of coercion was available for 10 of the 11 persons protected under the administrative immigration arrangements with no information available for 1 person. The most common form of coercion reported was being forced to work excessive hours with 7 persons (70.0%) citing they had endured this form of coercion. Five persons (50.0%) reported experiencing, threats to themselves as individuals, denial of freedom of movement and the withholding of travel documents. Three persons (30.0%) cited they had experienced physical abuse. Two persons (20.0%) cited they had experienced psychological abuse with the same number of persons stating that they experienced sexual abuse. The following forms of coercion were cited once (10.0%), threats to the family in the country of origin, threats of action by law enforcement, denial of food or drink, withholding of wages, debt bondage and juju<sup>4</sup>.

In regard to sexual abuse, it should be noted that trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation intrinsically involves sexual abuse as the individual is forced to engage in sexual acts against their will. Accordingly, all those trafficked for this purpose suffer sexual abuse. However, this form of abuse may not necessarily be used specifically as a form of coercion which may explain why it was infrequently cited.

**Table 2.16:** *Types of coercion experienced*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Forced to work excessive hours</b>	7	70.0
<b>Threats to the individual</b>	5	50.0
<b>Denied freedom of movement</b>	5	50.0
<b>Withholding of travel documents</b>	5	50.0
<b>Physical abuse</b>	3	30.0
<b>Psychological abuse</b>	2	20.0
<b>Sexual abuse</b>	2	20.0
<b>Threats to the family in country of origin</b>	1	10.0
<b>Threat of action by law enforcement</b>	1	10.0
<b>Denial of food or drink</b>	1	10.0
<b>Withholding of wages</b>	1	10.0
<b>Debt bondage</b>	1	10.0
<b>Juju</b>	1	10.0

<sup>4</sup> Juju is a form of witchcraft originating in West Africa. Belief in juju rituals is strong in West Africa and it is employed by traffickers from this region to control their victims through fear rather than physical means though physical means can also be used.

### 2.16a Coercion experienced (sexual exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, there were some differences in the frequency of which certain types of coercion were cited. Of those who reported experiencing sexual exploitation, 4 persons (80.0%) cited threats to the individual. This was the most frequently cited form of coercion reported as experienced by this group. Three persons (60.0%) stated that they had been denied freedom of movement. Two persons (40.0%) stated they had been forced to work excessive hours. Two persons (40.0%) stated they had experienced physical abuse. Two persons (40.0%) stated they had experienced sexual abuse. One person (20.0%) stated that their travel documents had been withheld. One person (20.0%) stated they had experienced psychological abuse. One person (20.0%) stated that their family in their home country had been threatened. One person (20.0%) reported that they owed a sum of money to the trafficker and 1 person (20.0%) stated that they had undergone a juju ritual which placed them under the control of the trafficker.

**Table 2.16a:** *Coercion experienced (sexual exploitation)*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Threats to the individual</b>	4	80.0
<b>Denied freedom of movement</b>	3	60.0
<b>Forced to work excessive hours</b>	2	40.0
<b>Physical abuse</b>	2	40.0
<b>Sexual abuse</b>	2	40.0
<b>Withholding of travel documents</b>	1	20.0
<b>Psychological abuse</b>	1	20.0
<b>Threats to the family in country of origin</b>	1	20.0
<b>Debt bondage</b>	1	20.0
<b>Juju</b>	1	20.0

### 2.16b Coercion experienced (labour exploitation)

In terms those who reported experiencing labour exploitation, the most frequently stated form of coercion was being forced to work excessive hours, 5 persons (100.0%) stated that they had experienced this form of coercion. Four persons (80.0%) stated that they had had their travel documents withheld. Two persons (40.0%) stated they had been denied freedom of movement. One person (20.0%) stated they had been threatened. One person (20.0%) stated they had experienced physical abuse. One person (20.0%) stated they had experienced psychological abuse. One person (20.0%) stated that they had been threatened by the trafficker with action by law enforcement. One person (20.0%) stated that they had been denied food or drink and one person (20.0%) stated that they had had their wages withheld.

*Table 2.16b: Coercion experienced (labour exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Forced to work excessive hours</b>	5	100.0
<b>Withholding of travel documents</b>	4	80.0
<b>Denied freedom of movement</b>	2	40.0
<b>Threats to the individual</b>	1	20.0
<b>Physical abuse</b>	1	20.0
<b>Psychological abuse</b>	1	20.0
<b>Threat of action by law enforcement</b>	1	20.0
<b>Denial of food or drink</b>	1	20.0
<b>Withholding of wages</b>	1	20.0

### 2.17 Sector of exploitation

In terms of the specific sector of exploitation persons protected under the administrative arrangements were trafficked into, it was found that those who reported experiencing sexual exploitation had been coerced in in-door prostitution while all those who reported experiencing labour exploitation had been employed as domestic workers.

*Table 2.17: Sector of exploitation*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>On-street</b>	0	0
<b>In-door</b>	6	100
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Domestic work</b>	5	100

## 2.18 Duration of exploitation

In terms of the duration of exploitation for which there are reasonable grounds to believe occurred, 8 persons (72.7%) stated that they had experienced in excess of twelve months of exploitation, 2 (18.2%) stated that they had experienced less than one month of exploitation while information was unavailable for 1 person (9.1%).

When the duration of exploitation was divided according to the type of exploitation reported, of those who stated that they had experienced sexual exploitation 3 persons (50.0%) stated that they had experienced more than twelve months of exploitation, 2 (33.3%) stated that they had experienced exploitation for less than one month, while information regarding the duration of exploitation was unavailable for 1 person (16.7%).

In regard to those who stated that they had experienced labour exploitation, all 5 persons (100.0%) stated that they had experienced more than twelve months of exploitation.

*Table 2.18: Duration of exploitation*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>More than 12 months</b>	8	72.7
<b>Less than 1 month</b>	2	18.2
<b>Don't know</b>	1	9.1
Total	11	100
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>More than 12 months</b>	3	50.0
<b>Less than 1 month</b>	2	33.3
<b>Don't know</b>	1	16.7
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>More than 12 months</b>	5	100.0

## Section 3

### **Summary report of persons encountered by NGOs in 2009**

#### **3.1 Reporting organisations**

In 2009 AHTU received reports for a total of 37 persons from NGOs for whom they believed indicators of human trafficking were apparent. In some instances NGOs acted as first responders while in others they provided assistance to persons encountered by other agencies. Thirty five of the 37 persons were in contact with GNIB in 2009 and were given the protections and assistance as set out in the National Action Plan. Two persons who were in the care of an NGO had yet to be referred to GNIB by the end of 2009, however the AHTU was informed that GNIB is aware of these persons. No person who is a potential victim of trafficking is removed from the State pending an examination of (a) their claim under the administrative immigration arrangements for the protection of victims of human trafficking or (b) their asylum application.

Of the 37 persons reported by NGOs, Ruhama provided reports regarding 21 persons (56.8%), the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland (MRCI) provided reports regarding 7 persons (18.9%), ICI and Ruhama provided individual reports regarding the same 5 persons (13.5%) and ICI provided reports regarding 4 persons (10.8%).

*Table 3.1: Reporting organisations*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>All reports</i>		
<b>Ruhama</b>	21	56.8
<b>MRCI</b>	7	18.9
<b>ICI &amp; Ruhama</b>	5	13.5
<b>ICI</b>	4	10.8
<b>Total</b>	37	100.0

### 3.1a Reporting organisations (sexual and labour exploitation)

In regard to persons reported as exhibiting indicators of sexual exploitation, AHTU received 21 (75.0%) reports from Ruhama with 1 of these persons also reported by GNIB. Two reports (7.1%) were received solely from ICI. Five persons (17.9%) were reported by both ICI and Ruhama with two of these persons also reported by GNIB. In regard to persons reported as exhibiting indicators of labour exploitation, 7 reports (87.5%) were received from MRCI with 4 of these person also reported by GNIB. One report (12.5%) was received solely from ICI. A further 1 report (100.0%) which concerned a person who was reported as exhibiting indicators for both sexual and labour exploitation was received solely from ICI.

*Table 3.1a: Reporting organisations (sexual and labour exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Ruhama</b>	21	75.0
<b>ICI</b>	2	7.1
<b>ICI, Ruhama</b>	5	17.9
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>MRCI</b>	7	87.5
<b>ICI</b>	1	12.5
<i>Sexual &amp; Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>ICI</b>	1	100.0

### 3.2 Status of persons reported by NGOs

In terms of the status of the 37 persons reported by NGOs, 7 (18.9%) were granted either a recovery and reflection period and or a temporary residence permit (see Section 2 for further details regarding these persons). Regarding the other 30 persons, AHTU was informed by reporting organisations that, 14 (37.8%) were in the asylum process, 6 (16.2%), all of whom were citizens of various EU Member States, had voluntarily returned home, 5 (13.5%) were being considered for protection under the administrative immigration arrangements, 2 (5.4%) were reported as potential victims of trafficking whose reported experiences predate the commencement of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act in June 2008, 1 (2.7%) was an EU citizen, 1 (2.7%) was returned to the EU Member State in which their claim of trafficking was originally made and no information was provided regarding one person (2.7%).

*Table 3.2: Status of persons reported by NGOs\**

	<i>Status</i>							
	Granted a recovery and reflection period and or temporary residence permit	Asylum seeker	Voluntarily returned home	Under consideration for recovery and reflection period	Pre-dates Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	EU Citizen	Returned to EU Member State where claim of trafficking was originally made	No information provided
<i>Organisations</i>								
<b>Ruhama</b>	1	11	5	1	0	1	1	1
<b>ICI</b>	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
<b>ICI and Ruhama</b>	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>MRCI</b>	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	7 (18.9%)	14 (37.8%)	6 (16.2%)	5 (13.5%)	2 (5.4%)	1 (2.7%)	1 (2.7%)	1 (2.7%)

\*Figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up precisely to 100%

### 3.3 Gender

Of the 37 persons encountered by NGOs 1 (2.7%) was male and 36 (97.3%) were female.

*Table 3.3: Gender*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Male</b>	1	2.7
<b>Female</b>	36	97.3
<b>Total</b>	37	100.0

#### 3.3a Gender (sexual and labour exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation reported to have been experienced, 28 females (100.0%) were reported to have experienced sexual exploitation. No males were reported to be in this group. One male (12.5%) and 7 females (87.5%) were reported to have experienced labour exploitation. One female (100.0%) was reported to have experienced both sexual and labour exploitation.

*Table 3.3a: Gender (sexual and labour exploitation)*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Male</b>	0	0
<b>Female</b>	28	100.0
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Male</b>	1	12.5
<b>Female</b>	7	87.5
<i>Sexual and Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Male</b>	0	0
<b>Female</b>	1	100

### 3.4 Age

The mean age of the 37 persons reported by NGOs was 28.6 years with a median age of 26.0 years ages ranged from 17 to 55 years. When divided according to the type of exploitation reported to have been experienced, persons reported as having experienced sexual exploitation had a mean age of 25.7 years and a median age of 25.0 years with ages ranging from 17 to 43 years. Persons reported as victims of labour exploitation were older with a mean age of 38.1 years and a median age of 40.5 years. Ages for this group ranged from 20 to 55 years. Information on age was unavailable for one person.

*Table 3.4: Age*

	Mean	Median	Range
<b>Age</b>			
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>			
	28.6	26.0	17-55
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>			
	25.7	25.0	17-43
<i>Labour exploitation</i>			
	38.1	40.5	20-55

### 3.5 Region of origin

The 37 persons reported by NGOs came from a number of different regions. Those reported to be from Africa constituted the largest group which included 24 persons (64.9%). Those reported to be from the EU included 8 persons (21.6%). Four persons (10.8%) were reported to be from Asia and 1 person (2.7%) was reported to be from a European country outside of the EU.

*Table 3.5: Region of origin*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Africa</b>	24	64.9
<b>EU</b>	8	21.6
<b>Asia</b>	4	10.8
<b>Europe (Non-EU)</b>	1	2.7
<b>Total</b>	37	100

### 3.5a Region of origin (sexual and labour exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation reported to have been experienced, persons from Africa were the largest group of those reported as experiencing sexual exploitation which included 19 persons (67.9%). Others who reported to have experienced sexual exploitation included 8 persons (28.6%) from EU Member States and 1 person (3.6%) who was from a European country outside of the EU.

In regard to those persons reported as experiencing labour exploitation, 4 (50.0%) were from Africa and 4 (50.0%) were from Asia. One person (100.0%) from Africa was reported as a victim of both sexual and labour exploitation.

*Table 3.5a: Region of origin (sexual and labour exploitation)*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%*</b>
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Africa</b>	19	67.9
<b>EU</b>	8	28.6
<b>Europe (Non-EU)</b>	1	3.6
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Africa</b>	4	50.0
<b>Asia</b>	4	50.0
<i>Sexual and labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Africa</b>	1	100

\*Figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up precisely to 100%

## Section 4

### Methodology

#### *Background*

On 1 January 2009, the AHTU initiated a pilot data collection strategy the purpose of which was to gain 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 currently being developed and piloted at EU level<sup>5</sup> with some minor modifications in order to ensure that the data collection model is suited to the Irish context.

#### *Who was information collected from?*

In accordance with the methodology used in the aforementioned EU wide data collection systems, data was collected from a number of sources. The Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) and the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform provided standardised information regarding persons granted either a recovery and reflection period and or a temporary residence permit. GNIB also provided additional information regarding other alleged instances of trafficking which came to their attention. This information was provided directly from GNIB's records. NGOs which included the Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI), the Migrants Right Centre of Ireland (MRCI) and Ruhama provided standardised information for all persons for whom they believed exhibited indications of having been trafficked. As AHTU received reports from a number of different organisations, some individuals were reported twice or even three times, as was the case with those granted either a recovery and reflection period and or a temporary residence permit. When such instances occurred, information regarding all reporting organisations involved with the individual was provided. Organisations involved in the pilot study were kept to a limited number to ensure that any unforeseen difficulties could be more easily dealt with.

#### *How and what information was collected?*

Information detailed in Section 1 was provided by GNIB from their records and was not directly collected or collated by AHTU. Section 1 provides summary statistics for all potential and suspected victims of trafficking in human beings which came to the attention of GNIB in 2009. Information detailed in Sections 2 and 3 was collected using a standardised data collection template closely modelled on those being developed at EU level. Information which was gathered included demographics details of victims and information regarding the recruitment and trafficking process. Additional information was provided by INIS regarding the granting of periods of recovery and reflection and or temporary residence permits. This information was also collected via a standardised data collection template.

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

***How was data collated and analysed?***

Data collection templates completed by reporting organisations were emailed to AHTU where they were entered into a data file and analysed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. All reports received were checked across a number of different variables to help ensure double counting was avoided.