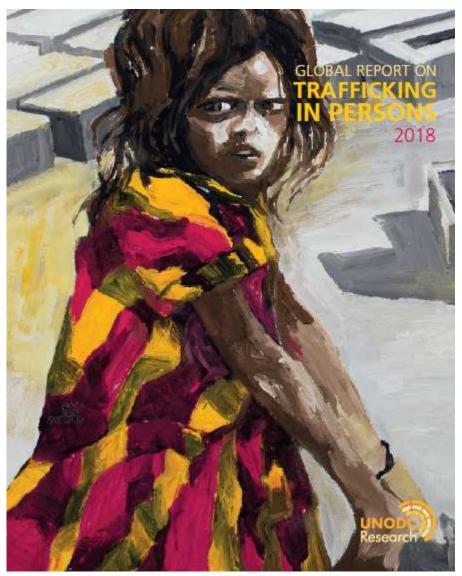
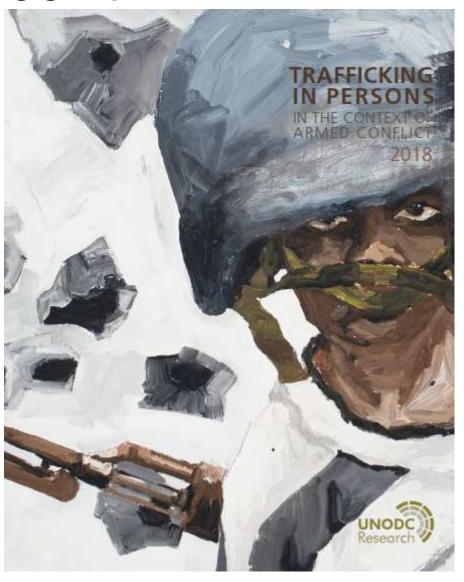






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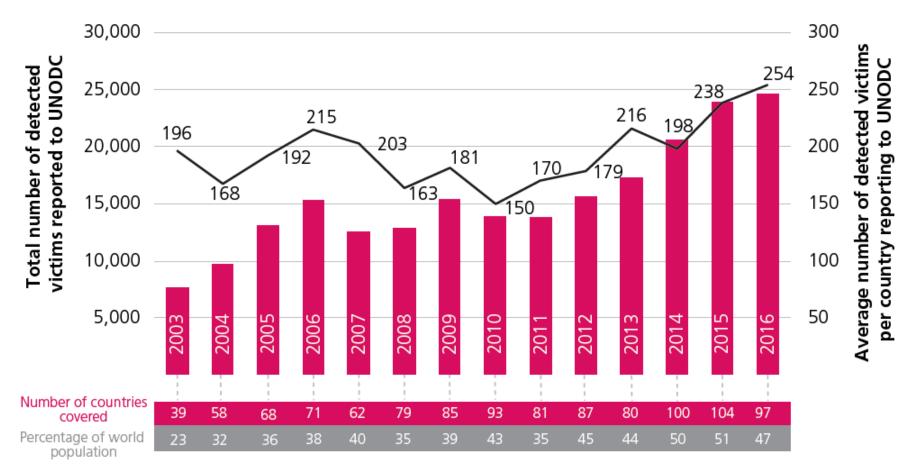






More victims detected and more convictions

Trends in the total number of detected trafficking victims, average number of detected victims per country and number of reporting countries, by year, 2003-2016







Victims and forms of exploitation

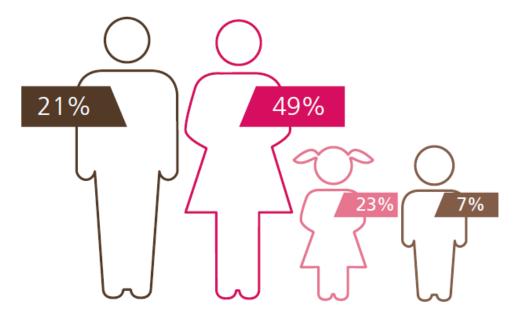






Most detected victims are females

Shares of detected victims of trafficking in persons globally, by age group and sex, 2016 (or most recent)







Increasing share of detected girl victims

FIG. 13 Trends in the shares of children among detected trafficking victims, selected years

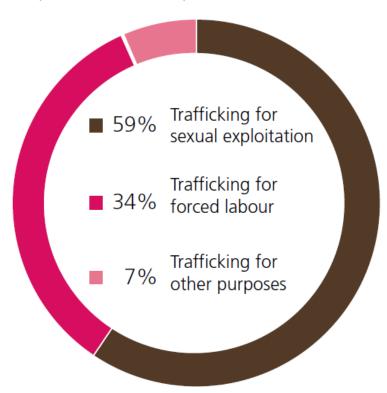






Trafficking for sexual exploitation continues to be the main form detected

FIG. 19 Share of forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims*, 2016 (or most recent)

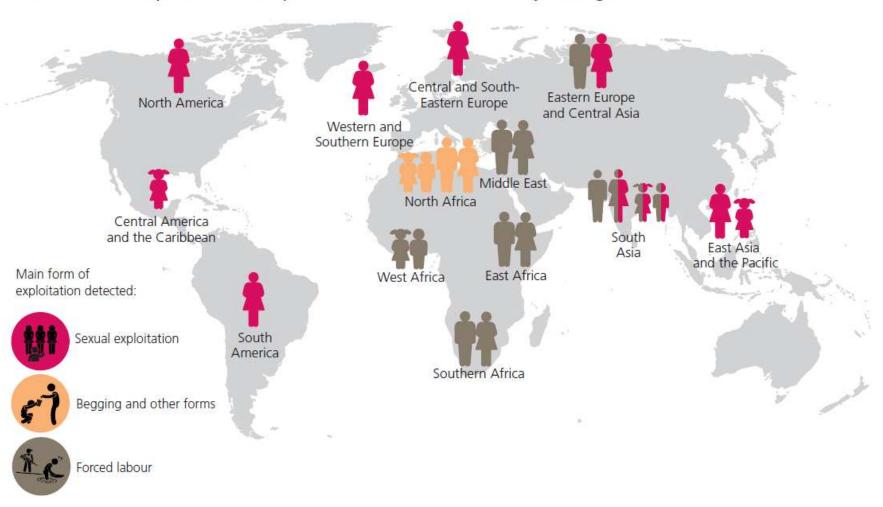






Regional differences in victim profiles and forms of exploitation

Main forms of exploitation and profiles of detected victims, by subregions, 2016 (or most recent)







Trafficking flows

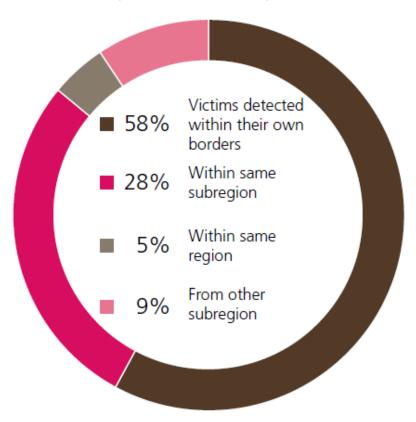






Most victims are detected in their own countries/regions

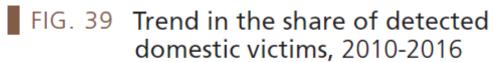
FIG. 38 Share of detected victims by area of origin and detection*, 2016 (or most recent)

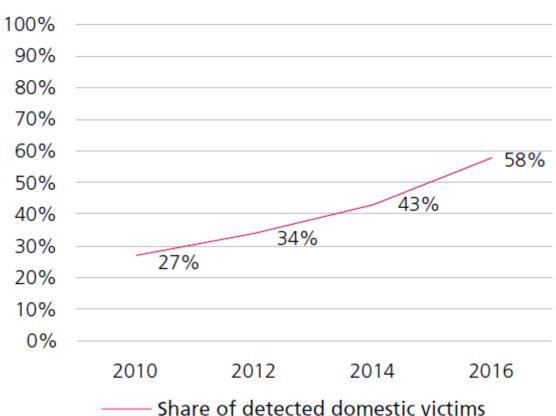






Detections of domestic victims have increased over the last decade



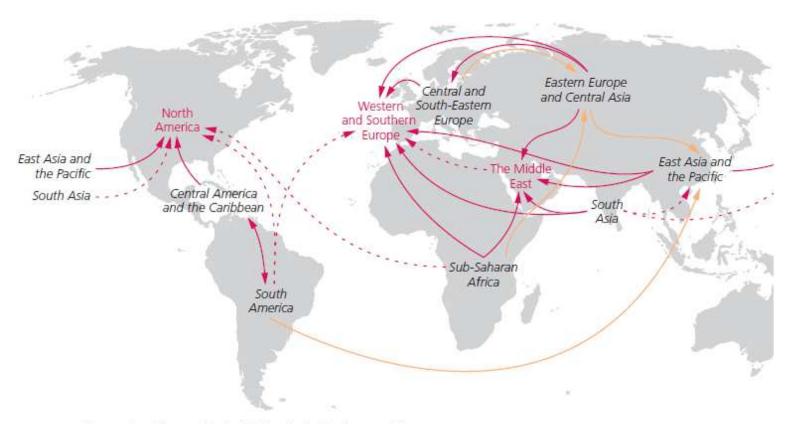






Long-distance flows mainly to richest countries

MAP 6 Main detected transregional trafficking flows, 2014-2017



- Transregional flows: detected victims in destination countries
- - Transregional flows: less than 5% of detected victims in destination countries
- Transregional flows: victims repatriated from destination countries

Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.





Beyond the 'detected' trafficking

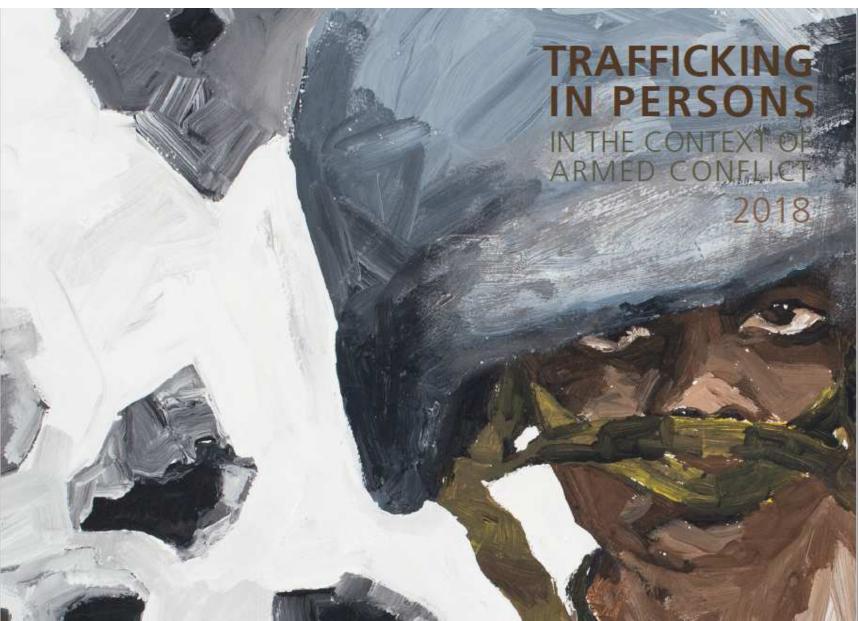
Multiple System Estimate



- Five pilot studies in Europe
- Trafficking for forced labour is under-detected
- Trafficking of national underage girls is underdetected











Factors increasing vulnerability to trafficking in persons





State collapse, deteriorating rule of law and impunity



Forced displacement





Humanitarian need and socioeconomic stress



Social fragmentation and family breakdown





Victims exploited while fleeing conflict areas



Persons detained and exploited while escaping armed conflict



Persons exploited in industries and service sectors



Refugees coerced into sexual exploitation



Persons exploited in forced marriage





Victims exploited in conflict areas







Armed groups using trafficking as a conflict strategy

- To spread terror among local populations
 - To control territories and subjugate local communities
 - To receive new recruits from communities
- To support group operations
 - Recruiting children as soldiers and for supporting roles
 - Attracting recruits using sex slaves for fighters
- As an income-generating system
 - Militias extorting refugees along migration routes
 - Armed groups forcing civilians to extract minerals and other forms of forced labour





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