

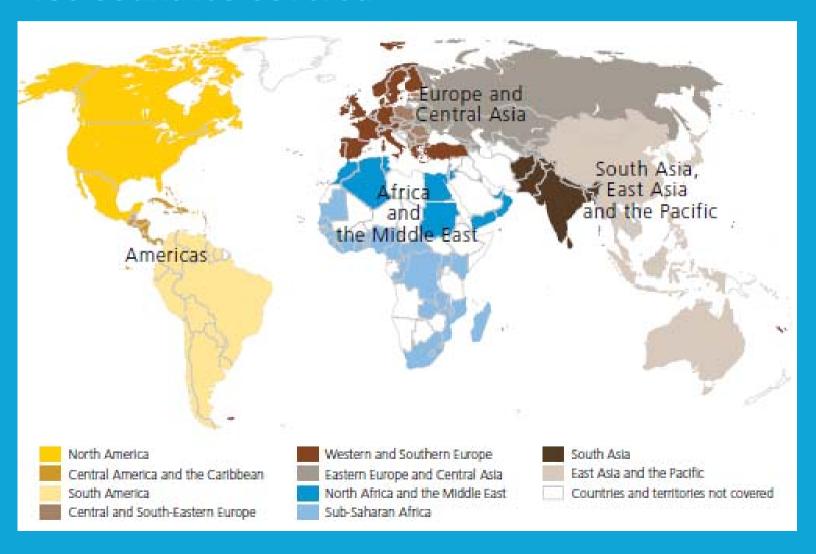
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime







136 countries covered





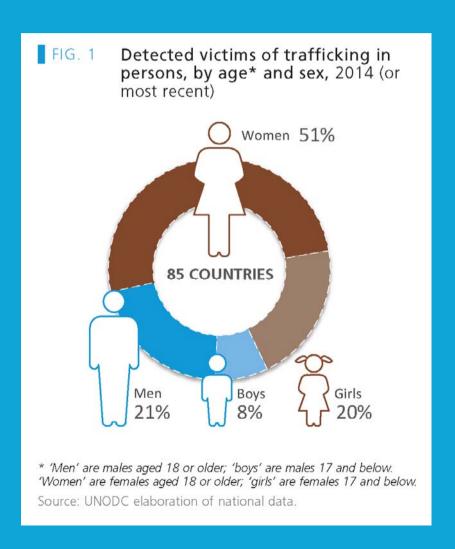


VICTIMS





Most detected victims are women...

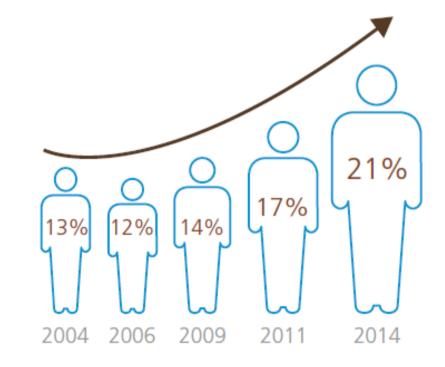






...but the share of men is increasing

Trend in the share of men among the detected victims of trafficking in persons, selected years

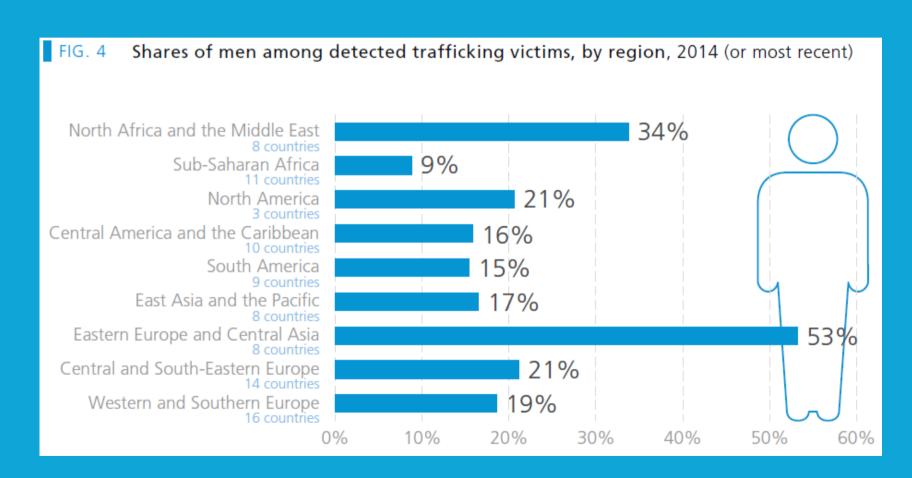


Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.





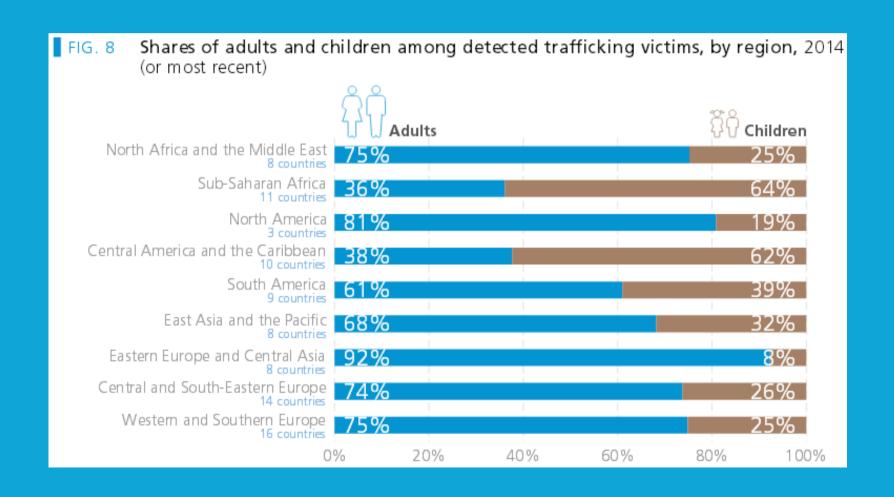
Significant regional differences...







...also regarding the age profiles of detected victims





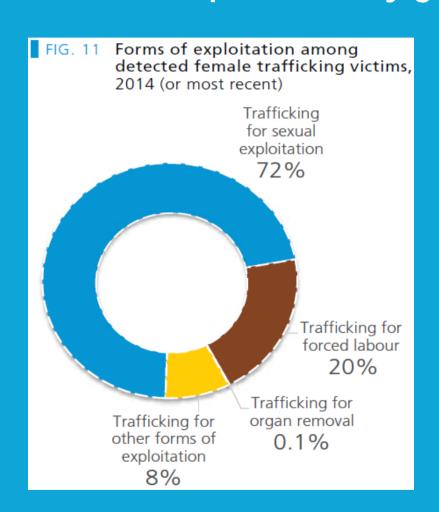


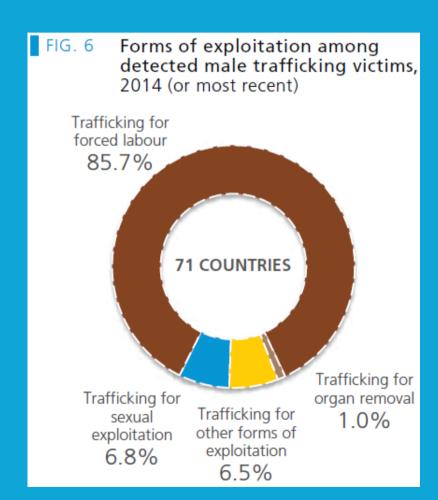
FORMS OF EXPLOITATION





Forms of exploitation by gender





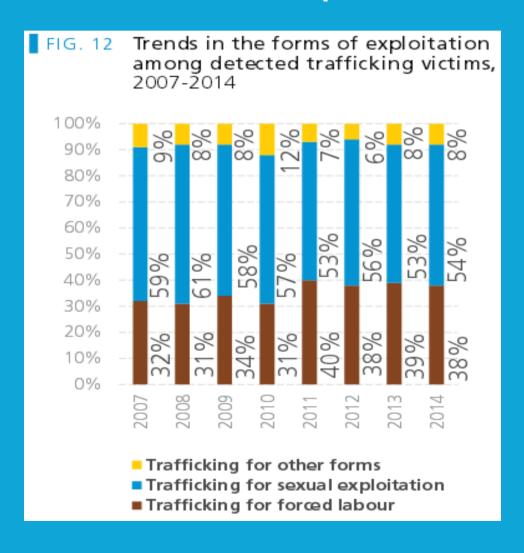
Detected female victims

Detected male victims





Stable trends for forms of exploitation







Beyond sexual exploitation and forced labour



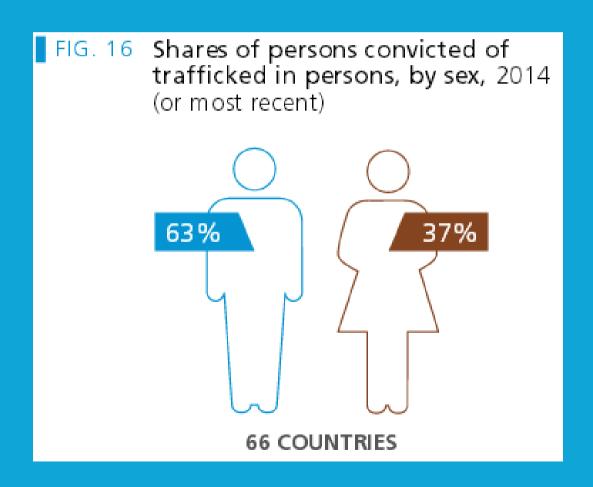


TRAFFICKERS





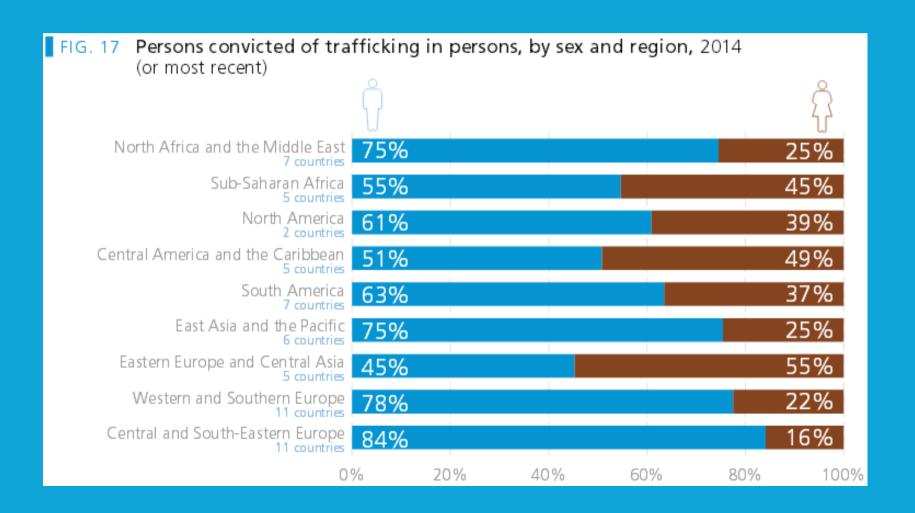
Most convicted traffickers are men...







...but many women are involved in trafficking crimes







Most convicted traffickers are local citizens...







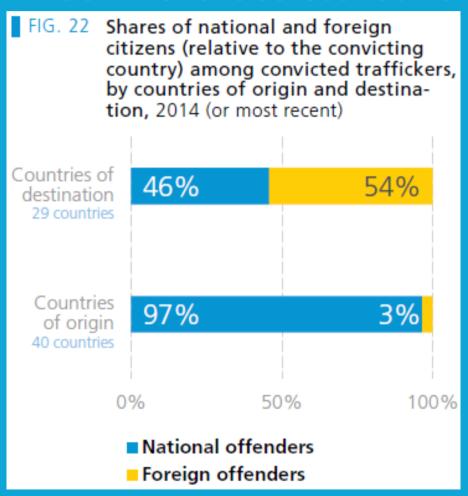
...but destination countries convict more foreigners







Commonalities between traffickers and victims



- Citizenships of foreign offenders often match the citizenships of the victims they traffic – or:
 - Language
 - Ethnicity
 - Gender
 - Family/friendship ties



TRAFFICKING FLOWS





Trafficking flows: domestic trafficking

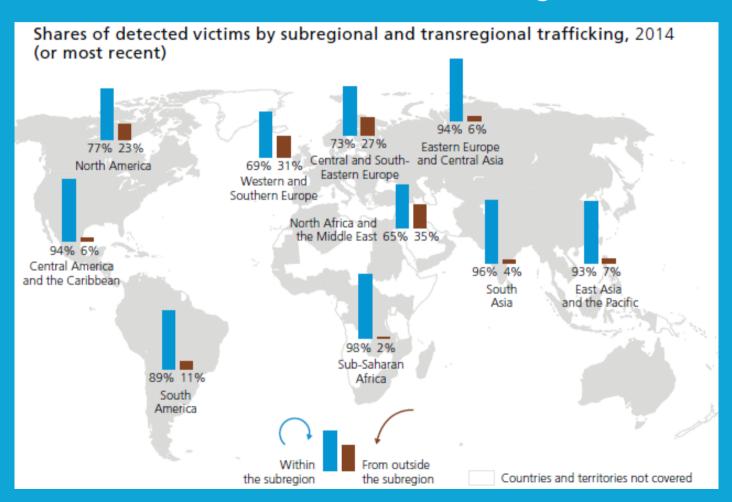


Many flows are domestic – some 43%





Cross-border flows: sub or transregional?

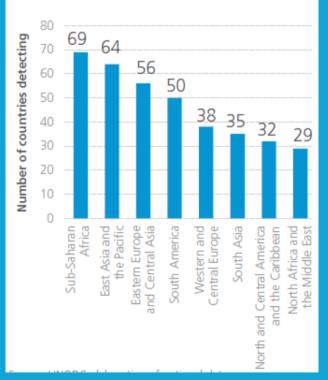






Flows: diffusion (no country is immune)

Diffusion of trafficking flows: number of countries where citizens of countries in the given subregions were detected, 2012-2014





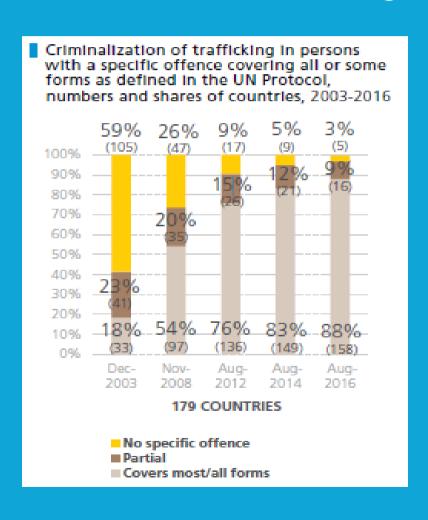


CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE





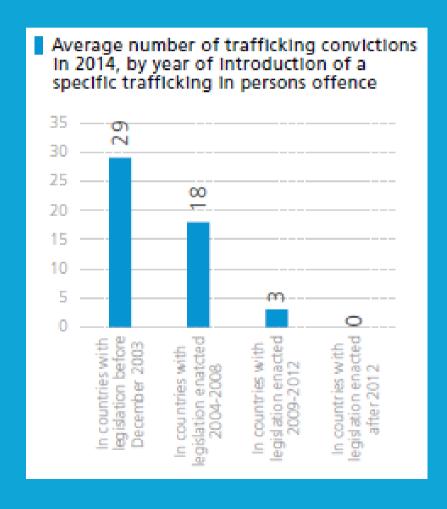
Most countries now have solid legislation







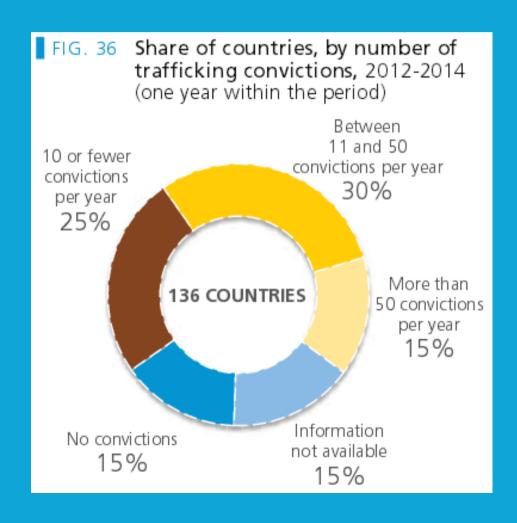
Countries with older legislation report more trafficking convictions







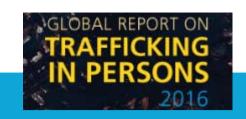
Few countries have more than 50 convictions per year





THEMATIC CHAPTER: TRAFFICKING, MIGRATION AND CONFLICT





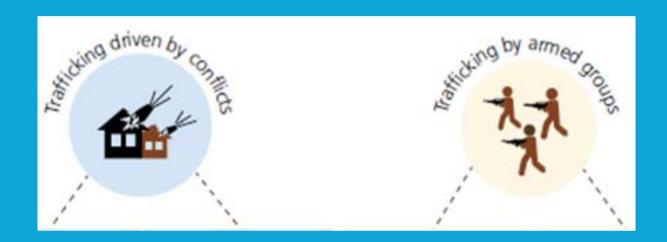
Chapter 2: TiP, migration and conflict

- Migration: Comparison of citizenships of detected TiP victims and citizenships of recently arrived migrants in selected destination countries.
 - Found broad similarities -> 'Cross-border trafficking flows'
 often resemble regular migration flows'
- Conflict: Observed increasing numbers of detected TiP victims from conflict areas (e.g. Syria) in data from many countries
 - 'Conflict can help drive trafficking in persons'





Trafficking in persons and conflict



Refugees
escaping wars
are easily
targeted by
traffickers

The presence of large number of troops creates demand for labour and sexual services

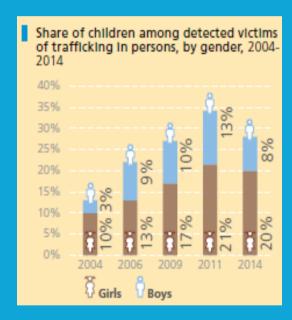
Armed groups recruit and abduct children to use them as combatants

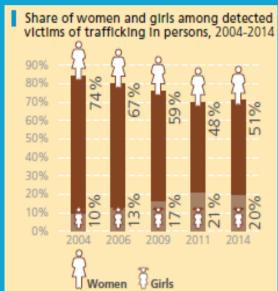
Armed groups recruit or abduct women and girls for forced marriage, domestic work and sexual slavery as well as men and boys for forced labour





Special topic: TiP in the SDGs







Target 16.2; indicator 16.2.2

Number of victims of trafficking in persons, disaggregated by age, sex and forms of exploitation.

Target 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

Target 8.7

Taking immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking... (focus on children).



Release date: 21 December 2016

www.unodc.org/glotip