136 countries covered
VICTIMS
Most detected victims are women...
but the share of men is increasing
Significant regional differences...

**FIG. 4** Shares of men among detected trafficking victims, by region, 2014 (or most recent)

- **North Africa and the Middle East**
  - 8 countries
  - Share: 34%
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**
  - 11 countries
  - Share: 9%
- **North America**
  - 3 countries
  - Share: 21%
- **Central America and the Caribbean**
  - 10 countries
  - Share: 16%
- **South America**
  - 9 countries
  - Share: 15%
- **East Asia and the Pacific**
  - 8 countries
  - Share: 17%
- **Eastern Europe and Central Asia**
  - 8 countries
  - Share: 53%
- **Central and South-Eastern Europe**
  - 14 countries
  - Share: 21%
- **Western and Southern Europe**
  - 16 countries
  - Share: 19%
...also regarding the age profiles of detected victims

**FIG. 8** Shares of adults and children among detected trafficking victims, by region, 2014 (or most recent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Africa and the Middle East</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and South-Eastern Europe</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and Southern Europe</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
FORMS OF EXPLOITATION
Forms of exploitation by gender

**Detected female victims**

- Trafficking for sexual exploitation: 72%
- Trafficking for forced labour: 20%
- Trafficking for other forms of exploitation: 8%
- Trafficking for organ removal: 0.1%

**Detected male victims**

- Trafficking for forced labour: 85.7%
- Trafficking for sexual exploitation: 6.8%
- Trafficking for other forms of exploitation: 6.5%
- Trafficking for organ removal: 1.0%

(71 COUNTRIES)
Stable trends for forms of exploitation

FIG. 12 Trends in the forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims, 2007-2014

- Trafficking for other forms
- Trafficking for sexual exploitation
- Trafficking for forced labour
Beyond sexual exploitation and forced labour

People are trafficked for many exploitative purposes

- Forced labour
- Forced begging
- Sexual exploitation
- Selling children
- Forced marriage
- Removal of organs
- Child soldiers
Most convicted traffickers are men...
but many women are involved in trafficking crimes

FIG. 17  Persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex and region, 2014
(or most recent)
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
Many flows are domestic – some 43%
Cross-border flows: sub or transregional?

Shares of detected victims by subregional and transregional trafficking, 2014 (or most recent)

- North America: 77% (N = 23%)
- Western and Southern Europe: 69% (N = 31%)
- Central and South-Eastern Europe: 73% (N = 27%)
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 94% (N = 6%)
- Central America and the Caribbean: 94% (N = 6%)
- North Africa and the Middle East: 94% (N = 6%)
- South Asia: 96% (N = 4%)
- East Asia and the Pacific: 93% (N = 7%)

- Sub-Saharan Africa: 89% (N = 11%)

Within the subregion: [Diagram]
From outside the subregion: [Diagram]
Countries and territories not covered: [Empty box]
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

Number of citizenships among victims detected in destination countries, by region of destination, 2012-2014
Most countries now have solid legislation
Countries with older legislation report more trafficking convictions

![Average number of trafficking convictions in 2014, by year of introduction of a specific trafficking in persons offence](chart.png)
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’
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).
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www.unodc.org/glotip