Presentation of the UNODC fifth Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
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148 countries covered, data from 2016 to 2018
Main forms of exploitation and profiles of detected victims, by subregions, 2018
Most detected victims are women

Shares of detected victims, by age group and sex, 2018

Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.
Victims of trafficking detected in Western and Southern Europe

Shares of detected victims in Western and Southern Europe, by age group and sex, 2018

- 28% adults
- 37% children
- 21% adolescents
- 14% teenagers
Most detected victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation

Forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims

- 50% Sexual exploitation
- 38% Forced labour
- 6% Criminal activity
- 1.5% Begging
- 1% Forced marriages
- 1% Mixed forms
- Baby selling
- Removal of organs
- Other and unknown

Shares of detected victims in Western and Southern Europe, by forms of exploitation, 2018

- 44% Sexual exploitation
- 32% Forced labour
- 24% Other forms of exploitation
Regional difference in the forms of child trafficking

Shares of child victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation among total detected victims, 2018

Shares of child victims of trafficking for forced labour among total detected victims, 2018
Trafficking of children disproportionally affects low-income countries

Shares of detected victims of trafficking, by age group and national income, 2018

- Share of adult victims detected (18 years old or above)
- Share of minor victims detected (under the age of 18)

Shares of detected child victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation and national income, 2018

- Trafficking for forced labour
- Trafficking for other forms of exploitation
- Trafficking for sexual exploitation
Victims are targeted when they are more vulnerable

Percentage of cases by pre-existing factors that traffickers have taken advantage of

- **Economic need** 51%
- **Intimate partner as trafficker** 13%
- **Immigration status** 10%
- **Limited education or knowledge of foreign language** 6%
- **Child with a dysfunctional family** 20%
- **Mental, behavioural or neurological disorder** 10%
- **Child deprived of parental care** 9%
- **Physical disability** 3%

**COVID-19 economic recession will result in more people at risk of trafficking**

**Risk of increasing human trafficking flows from poorest communities to those parts of the world recovering faster**

Source: GLOTIP collection of court case summaries
## Factors related to child trafficking

Percentage of child trafficking cases by pre-existing factors that traffickers have taken advantage of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family or child in economic need</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child with a dysfunctional family</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child deprived of parental care</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emotional attachment to the trafficker</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental, Behavioural or Neurological (MBN) disorder</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration status</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
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</tbody>
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Digital hunting fields

Internet tools are used at every stage of the trafficking process

INTERNET USE: recruitment, advertisement and exploitation

- Recruitment on social media and webpages
- Advertisement of job offers and exploitative services on the internet
- Use of video equipment to stream and broadcast exploitative services

Hunting and Fishing Strategies

Hunting: Traffickers proactively approach victims or potential customers online

Fishing: Traffickers post advertisements online and wait for potential clients or victims to respond