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)

- Males: 21%
- Females: 49%
- Children: 23%
- Adults: 7%
Increasing share of detected girl victims

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)

- 59% Trafficking for sexual exploitation
- 34% Trafficking for forced labour
- 7% Trafficking for other purposes
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)

- 58% Victims detected within their own borders
- 28% Within same subregion
- 5% Within same region
- 9% From other subregion
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 under-detected

“Hidden figure” - trafficking that takes place but is not detected
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARMED CONFLICT 2018
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
- Refugees coerced into sexual exploitation
- Persons exploited in forced marriage
- Persons exploited in industries and service sectors
Victims exploited in conflict areas

- Persons coerced into sexual slavery
- Persons exploited as porters by armed groups
- Extracting minerals, diamonds and gold
- Recruitment of children into armed groups
- Persons exploited in forced marriage
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
SPECIAL EVENT
COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

LAUNCH OF THE UNODC
GLOBAL REPORT ON
TRAFFICKING
IN PERSONS 2018

COMMISSION ON
CRIME PREVENTION &
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
VIENNA