128 countries covered

Source: UNODC.

Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.
Traffickers

Photo: Tina Imbriano
Citizenship of convicted traffickers globally, 2010-2012

- Nationals: 64%
- Foreigners from countries in the same region: 22%
- Foreigners from other regions: 14%
Citizenship countries of convicted traffickers in origin and destination

- Countries of origin:
  - National offenders, 95%
  - Foreign offenders, 5%

- Countries of destination:
  - National offenders, 42%
  - Foreign offenders, 58%
Persons prosecuted for trafficking, by gender, 2010-2012

- 32% female
- 68% male

Persons convicted for trafficking, by gender, 2010-2012

- 28% female
- 72% male

Source: UNODC elaboration on national data.
Victims
Detected victims by age and gender, 2011

- Adult men: 18%
- Adult women: 49%
- Girls: 21%
- Boys: 12%
Detected child and adult victims by region, 2011

- **Africa and Middle East**: 62% Children, 38% Adults
- **Americas**: 31% Children, 69% Adults
- **South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific**: 36% Children, 64% Adults
- **Europe and Central Asia**: 18% Children, 82% Adults
Increasing detection of child victims, 2004-2011

- Girls: 3% in 2004, 10% in 2006, 13% in 2009, 17% in 2011, 21% in 2014
- Boys: 9% in 2004, 10% in 2006, 12% in 2009, 10% in 2011
Exploitation
Detected forms of exploitation globally, 2011

- Sexual Exploitation: 53%
- Forced Labour: 40%
- Organ Removal: 0.3%
- Others: 7%

Source: UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Increasing detection of victims of forced labour, 2007-2011

- 2007: 32%
- 2008: 33%
- 2009: 35%
- 2010: 36%
- 2011: 40%
Detected forms of exploitation, by region, 2010-2012

- **Africa and the Middle East**
  - Sexual Exploitation: 53%
  - Forced Labour, Servitude and Slavery like: 37%
  - Other forms of exploitation: 10%

- **Americas**
  - Sexual Exploitation: 48%
  - Forced Labour, Servitude and Slavery like: 47%
  - Other forms of exploitation: 4%

- **East Asia, South Asia and Pacific**
  - Sexual Exploitation: 26%
  - Forced Labour, Servitude and Slavery like: 64%
  - Other forms of exploitation: 10%

- **Europe and Central Asia**
  - Sexual Exploitation: 66%
  - Forced Labour, Servitude and Slavery like: 26%
  - Other forms of exploitation: 8%
Forms of exploitation among female victims, 2010-2012

- Sexual Exploitation: 79%
- Forced Labour: 14%
- Organ Removal: 0.1%
- Others: 7%

Source: UNODC elaboration on national data.
Forms of exploitation among male victims, 2010-2012

- Forced labour: 83%
- Sexual exploitation: 8%
- Organ removal: 1%
- Others: 8%
Victims of trafficking for forced labour by gender, 2010-2012

Source: UNODC elaboration on national data.
Victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation by gender, 2010-2012

Source: UNODC elaboration on national data.
Trafficking flows

Photo: Tina Imbriano
Breakdown of trafficking flows by geographical reach, 2010-2012

- Transregional: 26%
- Cross-border within same subregion: 37%
- Domestic (within national borders): 34%
- From nearby subregion: 3%
Shares of victims by subregional and transregional trafficking

Source: UNODC.

Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.
Main destinations of transregional trafficking flows and their significant origins, 2010-2012

The arrows show the flows that represent 5% and above of the total victims detected in destination subregions.

Source: UNODC.
Response
Increasing number of countries have criminalized trafficking in persons, 2003-2014
Increasing number of countries in compliance with the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, 2003-2014
Number of convictions recorded per year, share of countries
Trends in the number of recorded convictions, share of countries, 2003-2012

- **2003-2007**
  - Stable or unclear: 71%
  - Increasing: 21%
  - Decreasing: 8%

- **2007-2010**
  - Stable or unclear: 60%
  - Increasing: 25%
  - Decreasing: 15%

- **2010-2012**
  - Stable or unclear: 77%
  - Increasing: 13%
  - Decreasing: 10%
Traffickers, organized crime and the business of exploitation

Photo: Tina Imbriano
## Typology on the organization of trafficking in persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small local operations</th>
<th>Medium subregional operations</th>
<th>Large transregional operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic or short-distance</td>
<td>Within the subregion or neighbouring subregions</td>
<td>Long distance between different regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or few traffickers</td>
<td>Small group of traffickers</td>
<td>Traffickers involved in organized crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small number of victims</td>
<td>More than one victims</td>
<td>Large number of victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited investment and profits</td>
<td>Some investments and some profits depending on the number of victims</td>
<td>High investments and high profits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No travel documents needed for border crossings</td>
<td>Border crossings with or without travel documents</td>
<td>Border crossings always require travel documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No or very limited organization required</td>
<td>Some organization needed depending on border crossings and number of victims</td>
<td>Sophisticated organization needed to move large number of victims long distance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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