MEASURING SDG INDICATOR 16.2.2
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
Measuring SDG16: Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking
Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

- Defined as the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country, divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.
- Population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.
**VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT</th>
<th>the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons,</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEANS</td>
<td>by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPOSE</td>
<td>to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation</td>
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*Parties: 178*

UNODC Role and Mandate

❖ Trafficking in Persons

«Conduct research and collect suitably disaggregated data that would enable a proper analysis of the nature and extent of trafficking in persons»

*UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2010*

❖ The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons

2020 Edition to be released on January 2021
DATA SOURCES

- Data on detected victims of trafficking are provided by national authorities competent in detecting trafficking victims.
- **GLOTIP 2020** is based on the world largest TiP database: **350,000 victims** detected worldwide between 2003 - 2019;
- Refer to cases of trafficking officially recorded by national authorities.
- Report on the profiles of victims and offenders, as well as the characteristics of trafficking cases.
Data collection is conducted every year, starting in the II quarter.

Data are collected through a standardized questionnaire sent to national authorities competent in detecting victims of trafficking, via their Permanent Missions to the UN.

National authorities are normally designated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and typically comprise:

- Law enforcement institutions
- National agencies responsible for assisting victims of trafficking
- Service providers
DATA COLLECTION (2/2)

• The data collection is not over with the collection of data;

• It continues with the **collection of the metadata** – for each country individually try to understand what is behind the data considered
  – What article of the criminal code is used to prosecute trafficking cases?
  – Is the legislation partial?
  – Are there other crimes, offenders or victims included in these numbers?
  – How reliable are the authorities providing this data?

• Opinion of **the focal points**, of local experts, qualitative studies on that country, and triangulation with other sources are needed to interpret the data and assess potential biases
DATA ANALYSIS

Analytical dimensions: create different layers to have more advanced analysis.

➢ Patterns
  • Age of the victim
  • Gender of the victim
  • Gender of the offender,
  • Form(s) of exploitation

➢ Flows
  • Nationality of the victim
  • Where to are victims trafficked?
  • From where are victims trafficked?

➢ Geographies
  • Country Level
  • District/Regional Level
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
CHALLENGES

➢ Different national legislations, covering different aspects of the crime

➢ Trafficking is a diverse phenomena, perpetrated by a variety of actors in different forms
LIMITATIONS (1/2)

➢ The number of detected victims as reported by law enforcement authorities does not monitor the level of trafficking of persons in a given country.

➢ Changes in detected victims of trafficking can be due to changes of law enforcement practices, changes in legislation, or changes in victims attitudes.

Administrative data only account for the top of the iceberg.
COVERAGE GLOTIP 2020: 148 countries, more than 95 per cent of the world’s population covered
Growing number of countries produce periodic publications to monitor their trafficking situations.

In 2019, 26 countries had periodical national reports.

The Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Austria, Portugal, Greece, Finland, Ukraine, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Malaysia, the Philippines, the United States of America, Mexico, Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Peru, Nigeria, the Gambia, Uganda, Egypt, Jordan, UAE.
NATIONAL REPORTS: the benefits

➢ For the outside world: country specific knowledge is available

➢ For national purposes:
  ➢ Better national policies and responses
  ➢ data available for experts and practitioners (lawyers, prosecutors, police)
  ➢ No need to fill a dedicated questionnaire

Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.
NATIONAL REPORTS: the requirements

- Full time trained and dedicated staff to data collection, analysis and reporting
- Establishment of a data collection system
- Adoption of data protection procedures
Thank you!

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