

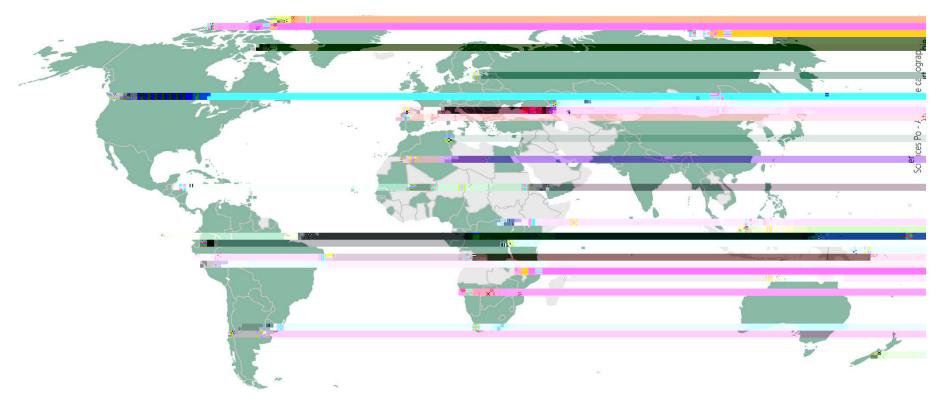


Measuring human trafficking: current state of affairs and prospects

February 12, 2015



128 countries covered



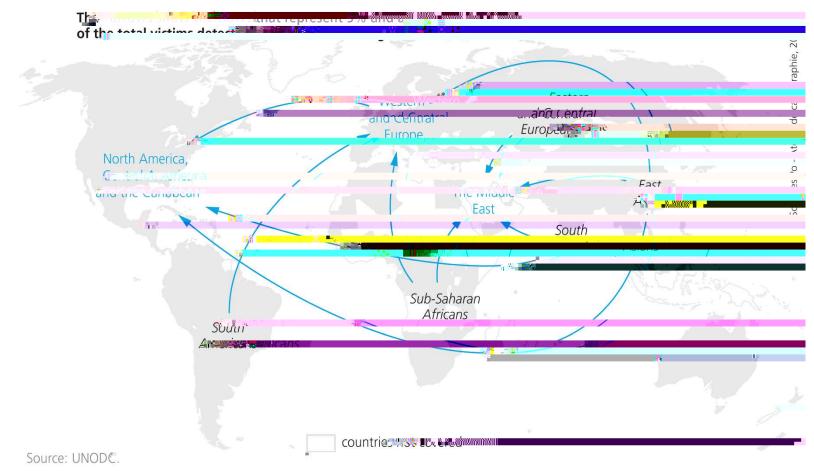
Source: UNODC.

Now The boundaries. The dotted line represents approximate structure was structured was a structure of the second structure of



2014

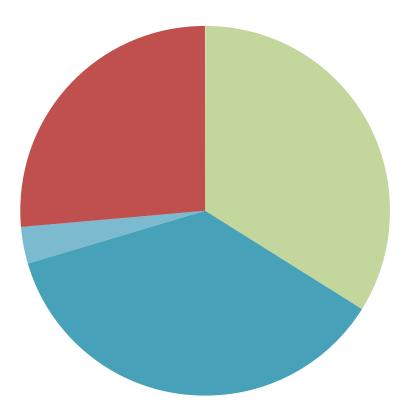
Main destinations of transregional trafficking flows and their significant origins, 2010-2012







Most detected victims are trafficked cross borders within the same subregion



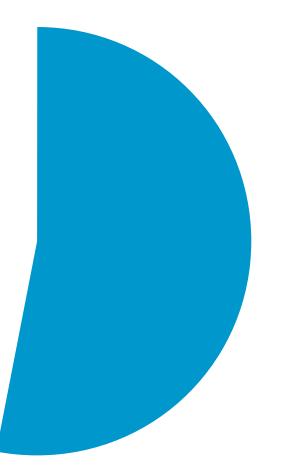


2014





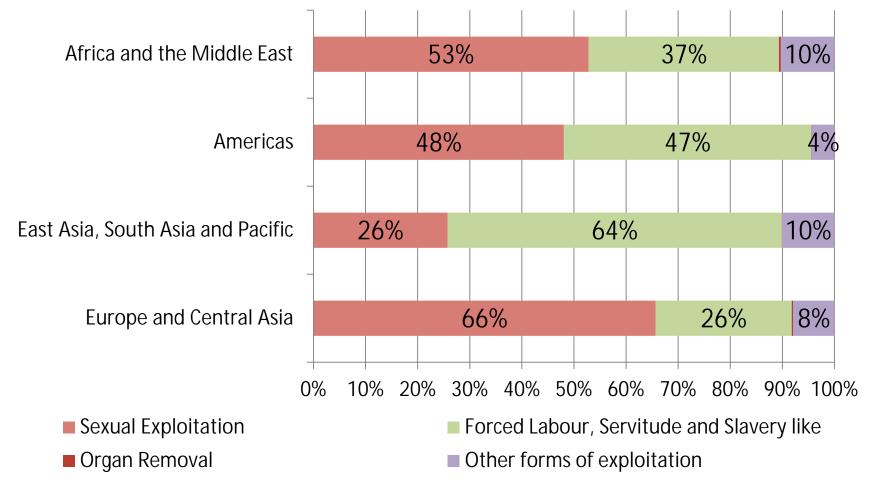
Detected forms of exploitation globally, 2011







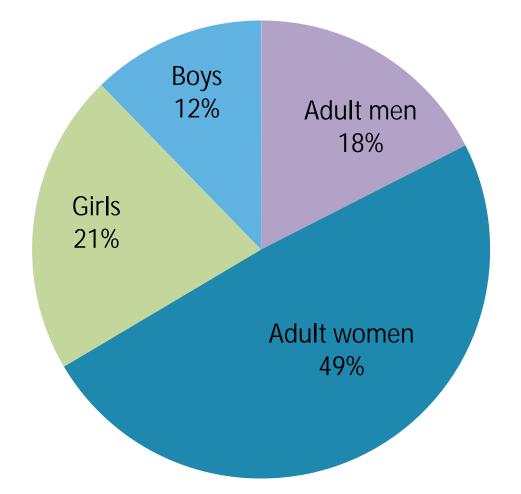
Detected forms of exploitation, by region, 2010-2012







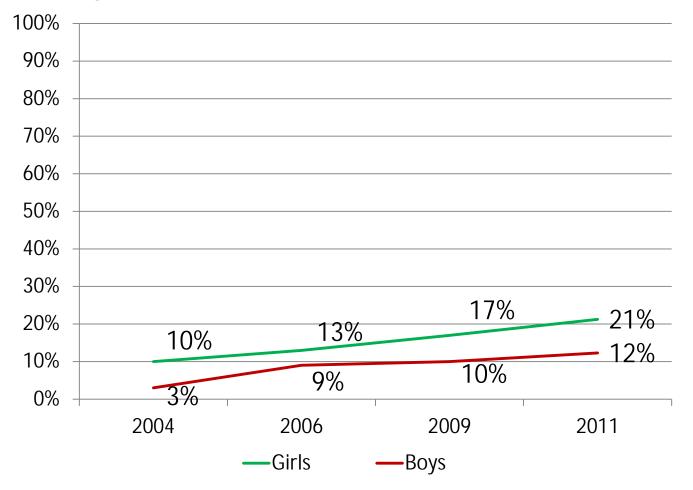
Detected victims by age and gender, 2011







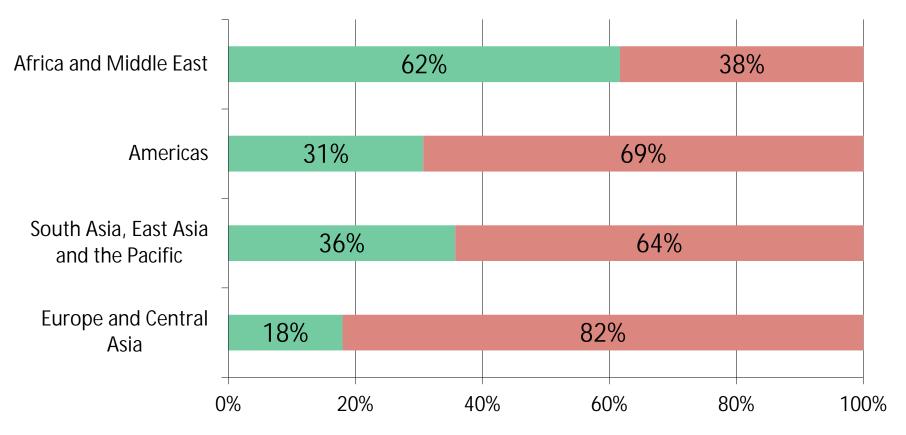
Increasing detection of child victims, 2004-2011







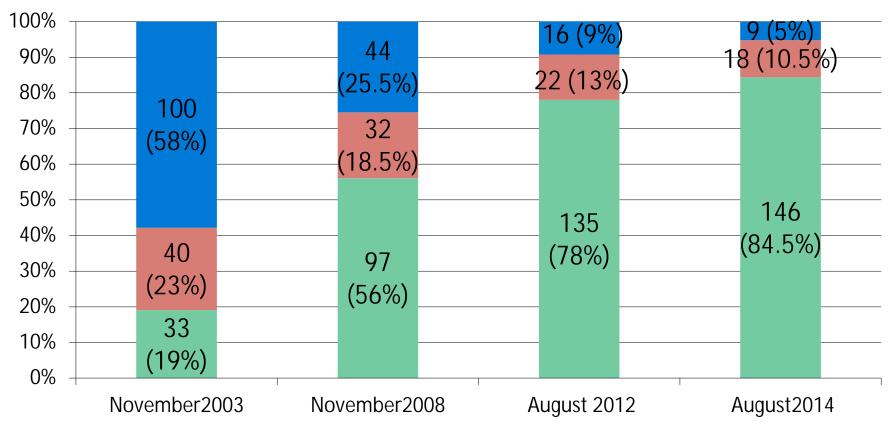
Detected child and adult victims by region, 2011







Most countries criminalize trafficking in persons



Covers Most/All Forms

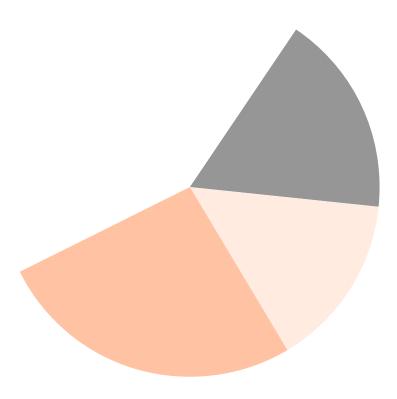
Partial

No Specific Offence





Number of convictions recorded per year, share of countries







Factors that increase vulnerability to TiP

- Age
- Gender
- Economic disparity
- Presence of organized crime
- Weak criminal justice response
- Conflicts



2014

Prospects in the post 2015 development agenda

– 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 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children

Indicator

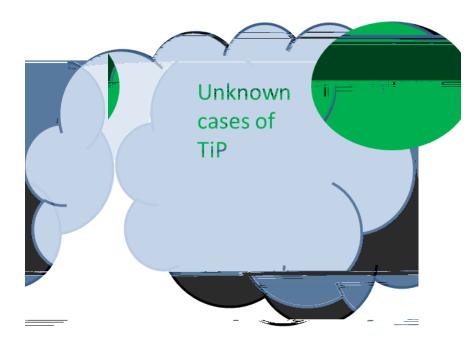
Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people, by gender, age and form of exploitation

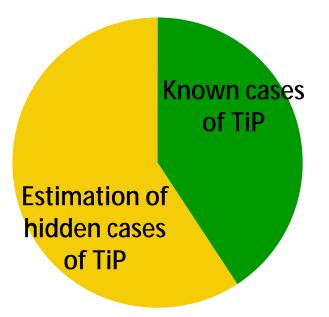


The procent



The future









Thank you!

WWW.UNODC.ORG/GLOTIP