



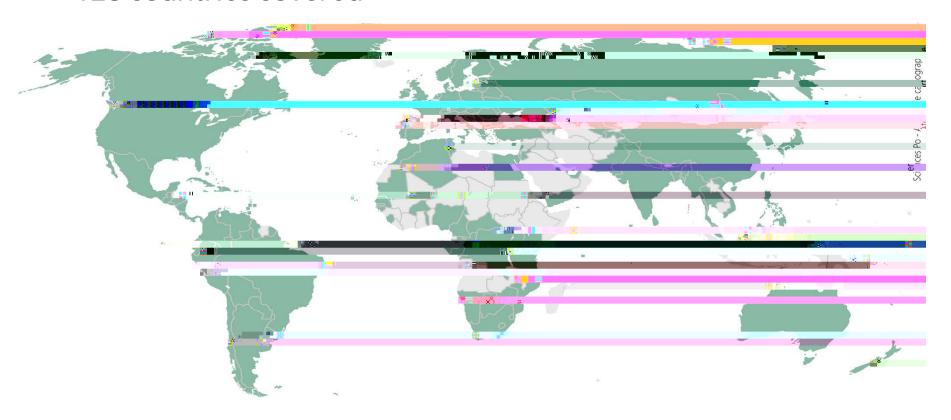
Measuring human trafficking: current state of affairs and prospects

February 12, 2015





128 countries covered

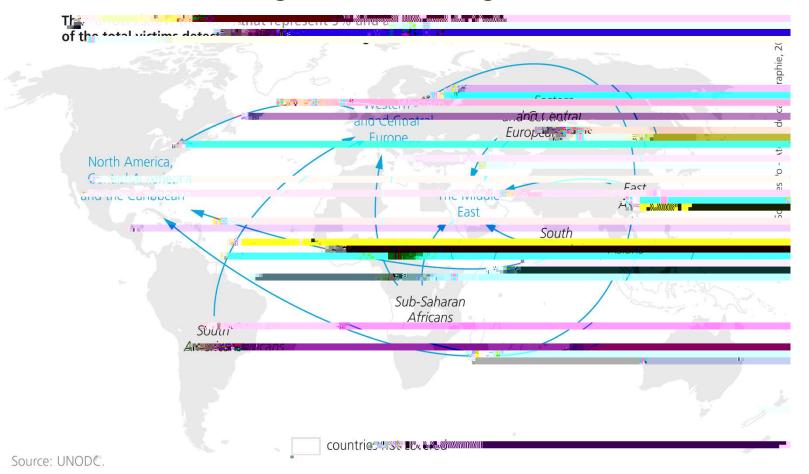


Source: UNODC.



TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

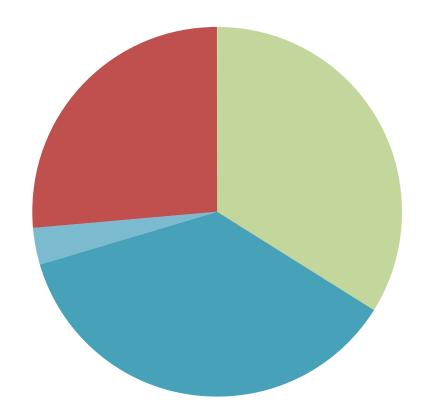
Main destinations of transregional trafficking flows and their significant origins, 2010-2012







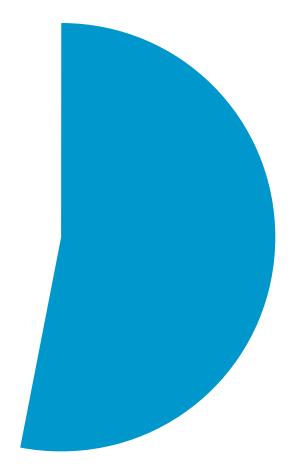
Most detected victims are trafficked cross borders within the same subregion







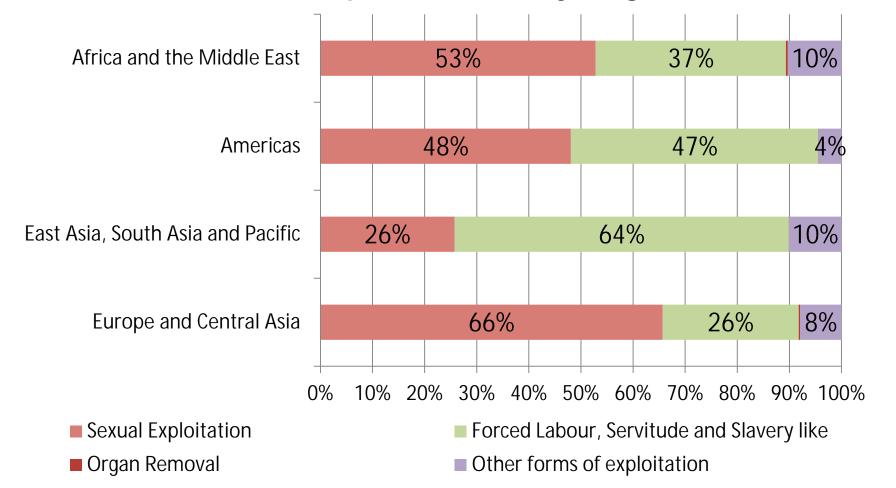
Detected forms of exploitation globally, 2011







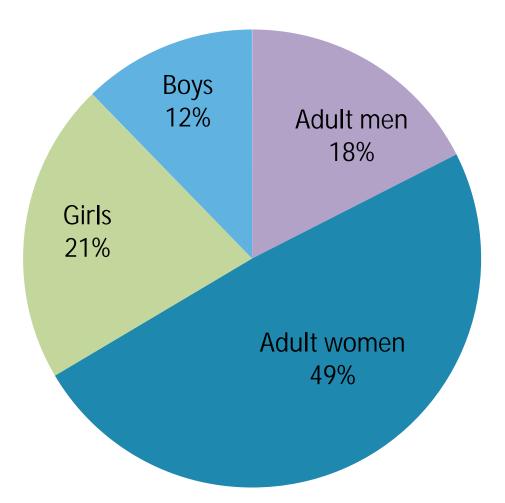
Detected forms of exploitation, by region, 2010-2012





TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

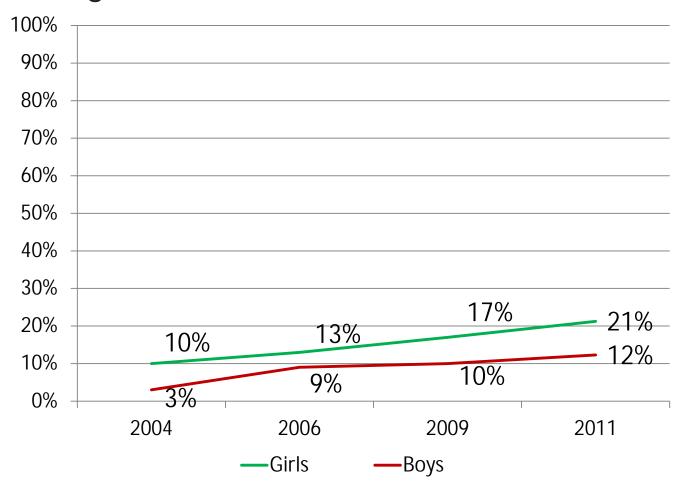
Detected victims by age and gender, 2011







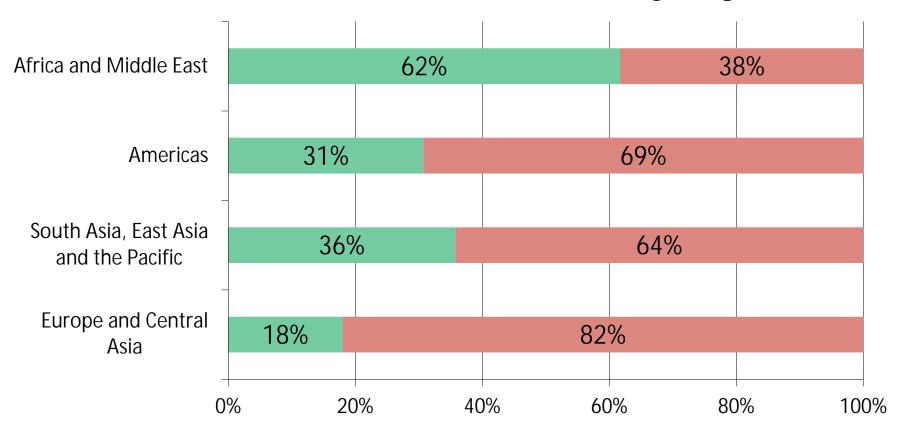
Increasing detection of child victims, 2004-2011





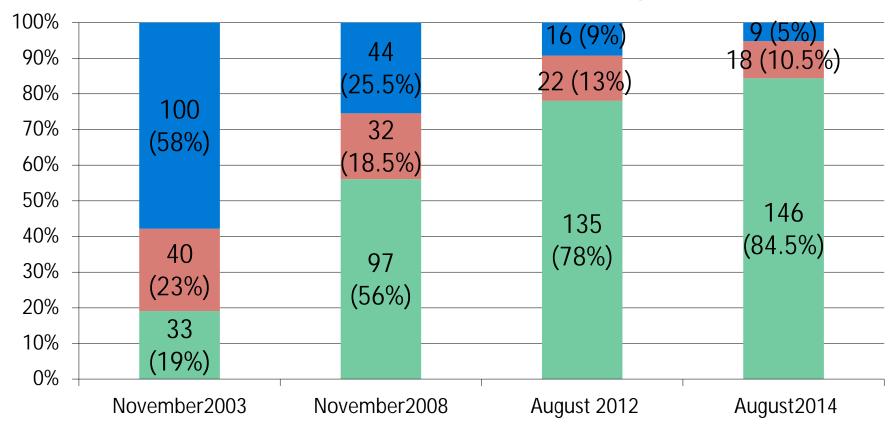


Detected child and adult victims by region, 2011





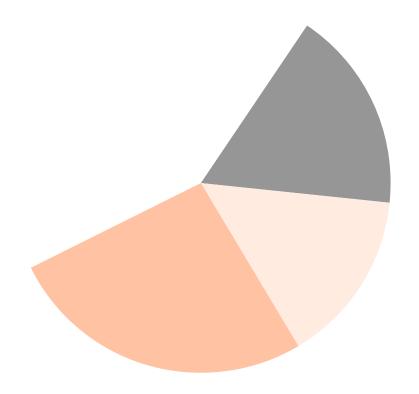
Most countries criminalize trafficking in persons







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



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

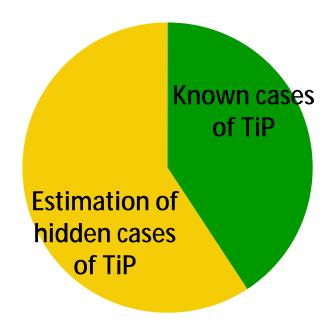
Indicator

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

The procent

Unknown cases of TiP

The future







Thank you!

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