



Trafficking in Persons: Global estimates, datasets, and effective assistance

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IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all.

The Organization works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced persons or other uprooted people.

Why do we think CT data are important?

Ideally, counter-trafficking data enable us to learn more about human trafficking and to better inform policy and programming

Data can help answer questions such as:

- *How can we best provide assistance to victims of trafficking?*
- *Which groups should be targeted by prevention efforts?*
- *What kind of prevention efforts might be most efficient?*
- *How and where do perpetrators operate?*
- *What policy and programme changes should be advocated for?*
- *Are there trends or patterns in human trafficking?*

Overview

Data, datasets, and estimates

- Key sources of data
- Important datasets
- Global estimates



Key sources of data

- Case data
- Administrative data
- Research

Case data

- Case data refers to information gathered directly from affected persons (trafficked persons or potential/presumed trafficked persons)
- It is usually gathered from case managers or hotlines with expertise in working with trafficked persons
- Contains rich and detailed information on trafficked persons and their experiences
- Historically has been gathered and used according to each organizations' internal procedures

Case management/service provision



Hotlines



IOM's victim of human trafficking database

- IOM assists an estimated 7-8,000 victims of trafficking every year across the globe
- Largest database of its kind in the world, containing data on nearly 70,000 cases
- First and foremost a case management system; individual-level data

Human trafficking information collected

Extremely valuable data on the phenomenon itself:

- Specific location data
- Industries/sectors of exploitation
- Types of exploitation
- Means of entry into trafficking process
- Means of exit from trafficking process
- Data on persons involved in trafficking process
- Means by which victims are controlled
- Data on the profile/background of the victim
- Assistance activities

<http://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/>



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THE COUNTER TRAFFICKING DATA COLLABORATIVE

GLOBAL DATA HUB ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) is the first global data hub on human trafficking, with data contributed by organizations from around the world.

156,330 INDIVIDUAL CASES	189 COUNTRIES OF EXPLOITATION	187 NATIONALITIES
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[Download Data](#)



CTDC - Data Contributions



71,000
Victim
Records



69,000
Victim
Records



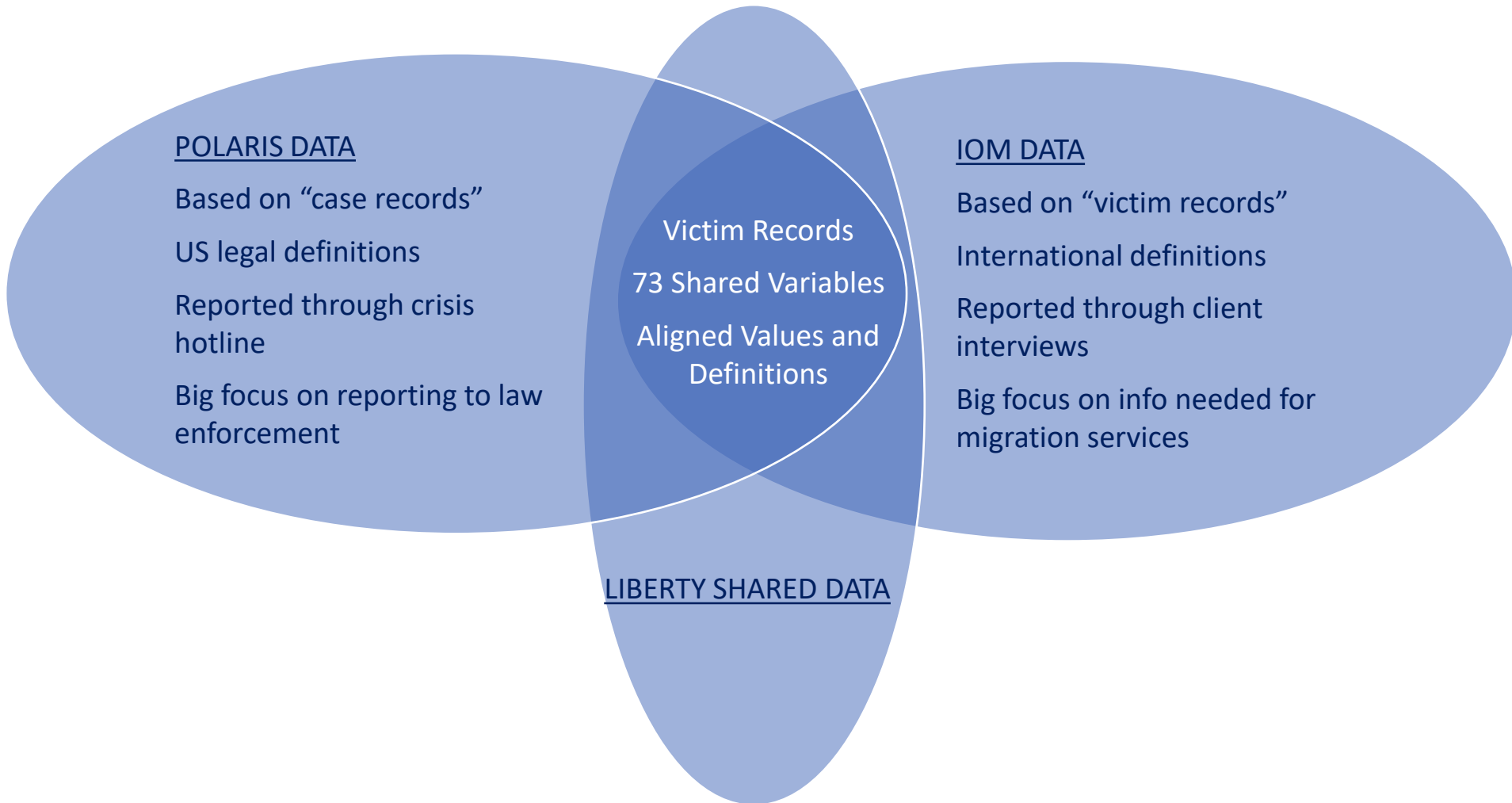
16,000
Victim
Records



600
Victim
records



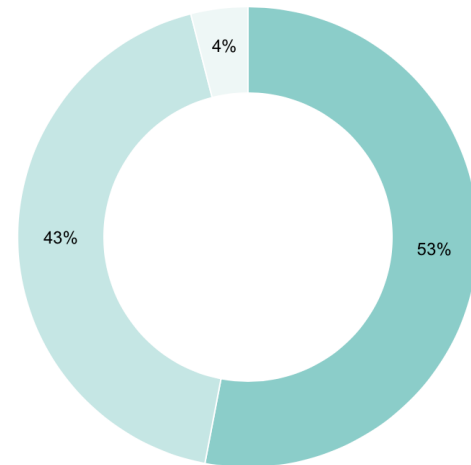
Merging Datasets



Sample visualizations

TYPE OF EXPLOITATION ALL VICTIMS

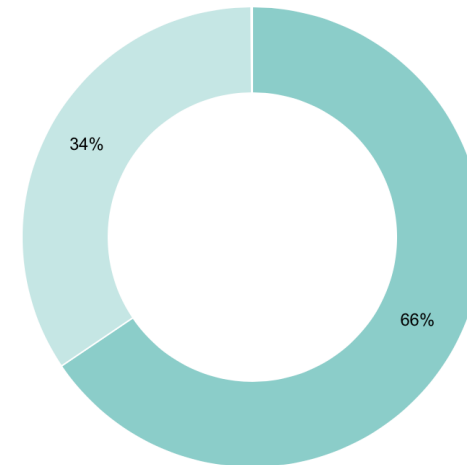
● Labour exploitation ● Sexual exploitation ● Other type of exploi...



Over half of victims exploited in Europe are victims of trafficking for labour exploitation, while just over 40% are victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

GENDER OF VICTIMS

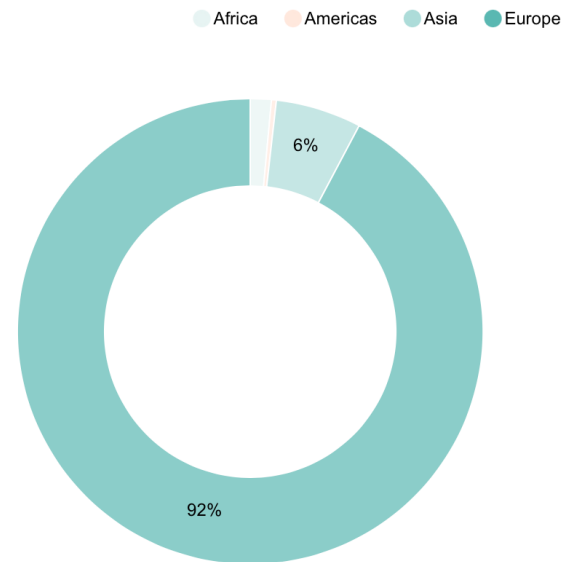
● Female ● Male ● Transgender/NonConfo... ● Unknown



Among identified cases of victims exploited within the region of Europe, over two thirds are female.

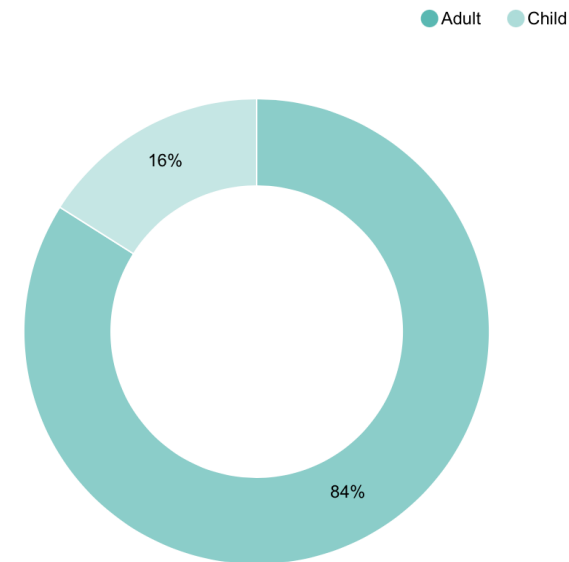
Sample visualizations

REGION OF ORIGIN OF VICTIMS



Over 90% of identified victims exploited in Europe have citizenship of a European country, representing the intra-regional nature of trafficking.

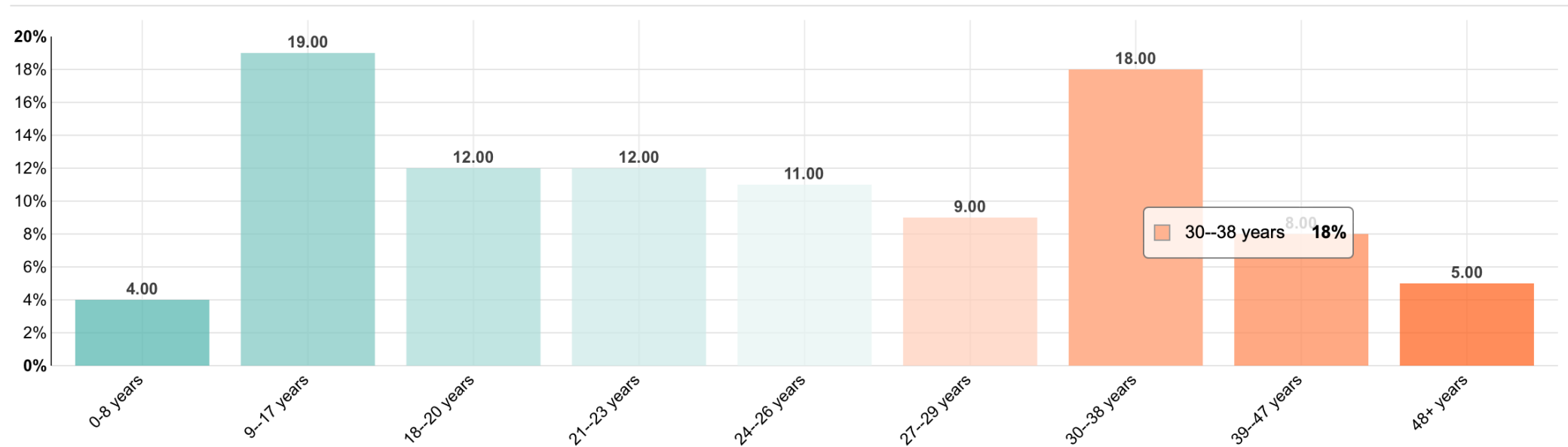
ADULTS AND CHILDREN



Over 80% of the victims exploited in Europe are adults, with children making up 16% of the sample. There is a slightly higher proportion of adults than in the wider Global Victim Dataset

Sample visualizations

AGE OF VICTIMS



[Home](#) / [Visualisations](#)

25 Visualisations

[Age of victims](#)
[Exploitation of victims: trends and changes](#)
[Gender of victims](#)
[Global dataset analysis](#)
[Industry Sector](#)
[Interactive data dashboards](#)
[IOM Dataset](#)
[Liberty Shared Dataset](#)
[Polaris Dataset](#)
[Regional analysis](#)
[Trafficking locations](#)

[Or show all visualisations](#)



Regional Dashboard

[Interactive data dashboards](#)



Global CTDC Dashboard

[Interactive data dashboards](#)

HCTDS

Human Trafficking Case Data Standard



Background

Diverse case management technologies are now accessible to small and large organizations supporting victims on the front line.

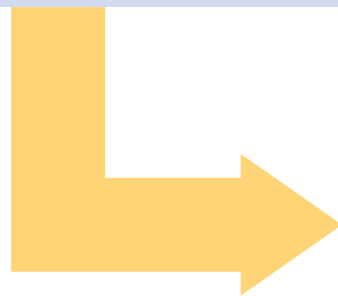
Human trafficking and case management vary widely and require collaboration and contributions from various organizations.



Open data standards are crucial for maintaining consistency across systems and services.



Without these standards, there is a risk of divergent definitions and data designs.



This can impede process-centric integration efforts and the analysis of aggregated data.

Human Trafficking Case Data Standard

Definition

A global reference for collecting and recording data related to human trafficking cases.

Goal

Enable organizations worldwide to collect and potentially share information consistently.

Targets

Organizations handling human trafficking cases, technology services providers, and independent software vendors.

Donors



HTCDS Purposes

1

Provide and promote the use of common definitions and language for human trafficking case data

2

Allow more precise comparisons across datasets and geographic regions

3

Support interoperability and data exchange between systems, services, and organizations

HTCDS Purposes

4

Enable process-centric integration and aggregate data analysis. For example, with CTDC

5

Encourage the development of new systems and services based on the standard, unlocking innovation

6

Provide tools to accelerate the development of case management systems, reducing their costs

Advantages

The HTCDS intends to support the major principles behind open data standards

The standard remains independent of the technical solution selected by organizations for implementation

Ensures a wide range of technological options without precluding future developments

Constraints

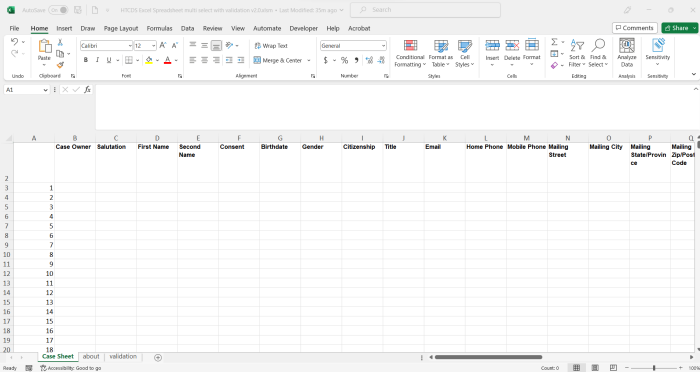
The HTCDS is not intended to fully describe all the elements necessary in a case management system

HTCDS relevance and success depend on a community voluntarily developing and implementing it

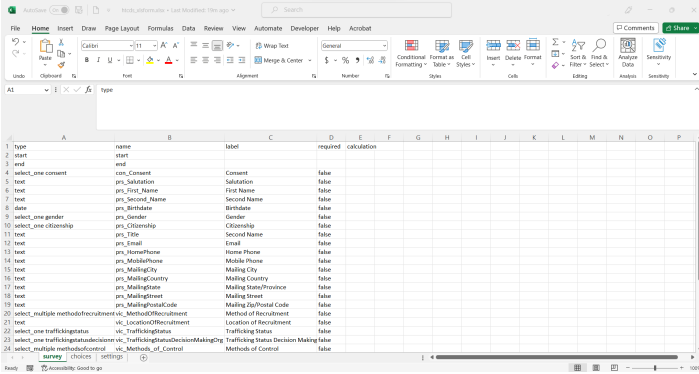
HTCDS Tools

The HTCDS toolkit is hosted on GitHub, an open-source platform that fosters exchange and feedback among the field’s practitioners.

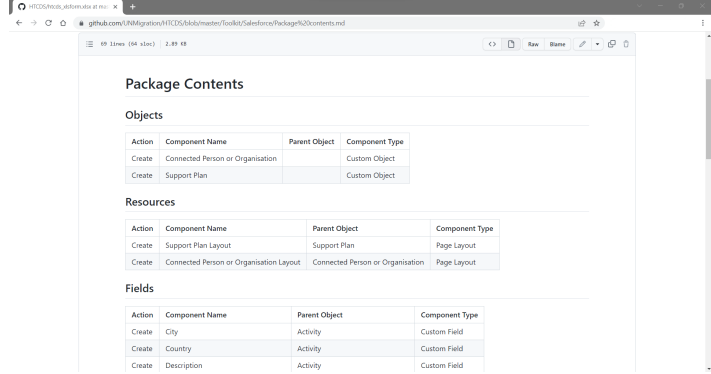
HTCDS is intended to support different case management approaches, enabling companies and organizations of various sizes and operating models to utilize HTCDS.



Microsoft Excel



XLSForm and Xform survey template



Salesforce Unmanaged Package

HTCDS Tools: Excel

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel interface. The title bar shows the file name "HTCDS Excel Spreadsheet multi select with validation v2.0.xlsm" and the last modified time "35m ago". The ribbon is set to the "Home" tab, showing various toolbars for font, alignment, number, styles, cells, editing, analysis, and sensitivity. The spreadsheet grid has columns A through Q and rows 1 through 20. The headers for columns B through Q are: Case Owner, Salutation, First Name, Second Name, Consent, Birthdate, Gender, Citizenship, Title, Email, Home Phone, Mobile Phone, Mailing Street, Mailing City, Mailing State/Province, and Mailing Zip/Post Code. The "Case Owner" column (B) contains the numbers 1 through 18. The other columns are empty. The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready", "Accessibility: Good to go", "Count: 0", and "100%" zoom.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		Case Owner	Salutation	First Name	Second Name	Consent	Birthdate	Gender	Citizenship	Title	Email	Home Phone	Mobile Phone	Mailing Street	Mailing City	Mailing State/Province	Mailing Zip/Post Code
2																	
3		1															
4		2															
5		3															
6		4															
7		5															
8		6															
9		7															
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15		13															
16		14															
17		15															
18		16															
19		17															
20		18															

HTCDS Tools: Survey

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel interface with a survey data table. The table is located in the range A1:P24. The columns are labeled as follows: A (type), B (name), C (label), D (required), and E (calculation). The rows contain various survey questions and their corresponding data types and requirements.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	type	name	label	required	calculation											
2	start	start														
3	end	end														
4	select_one consent	con_Consent	Consent	false												
5	text	prs_Salutation	Salutation	false												
6	text	prs_First_Name	First Name	false												
7	text	prs_Second_Name	Second Name	false												
8	date	prs_Birthdate	Birthdate	false												
9	select_one gender	prs_Gender	Gender	false												
10	select_one citizenship	prs_Citizenship	Citizenship	false												
11	text	prs_Title	Second Name	false												
12	text	prs_Email	Email	false												
13	text	prs_HomePhone	Home Phone	false												
14	text	prs_MobilePhone	Mobile Phone	false												
15	text	prs_MailingCity	Mailing City	false												
16	text	prs_MailingCountry	Mailing Country	false												
17	text	prs_MailingState	Mailing State/Province	false												
18	text	prs_MailingStreet	Mailing Street	false												
19	text	prs_MailingPostalCode	Mailing Zip/Postal Code	false												
20	select_multiple methodofrecruitment	vic_MethodOfRecruitment	Method of Recruitment	false												
21	text	vic_LocationOfRecruitment	Location of Recruitment	false												
22	select_one traffickingstatus	vic_TraffickingStatus	Trafficking Status	false												
23	select_one traffickingstatusdecision	vic_TraffickingStatusDecisionMakingOrg	Trafficking Status Decision Making	false												
24	select_multiple methodsofcontrol	vic_Methods_of_Control	Methods of Control	false												

HTCDS Tools: Salesforce package

HTCDS/htcds_xlsform.xlsx at mas · x

github.com/UNMigration/HTCDS/blob/master/Toolkit/Salesforce/Package%20contents.md

69 lines (64 sloc) | 2.89 KB

<> Raw Blame

Package Contents

Objects

Action	Component Name	Parent Object	Component Type
Create	Connected Person or Organisation		Custom Object
Create	Support Plan		Custom Object

Resources

Action	Component Name	Parent Object	Component Type
Create	Support Plan Layout	Support Plan	Page Layout
Create	Connected Person or Organisation Layout	Connected Person or Organisation	Page Layout

Fields

Action	Component Name	Parent Object	Component Type
Create	City	Activity	Custom Field
Create	Country	Activity	Custom Field
Create	Description	Activity	Custom Field

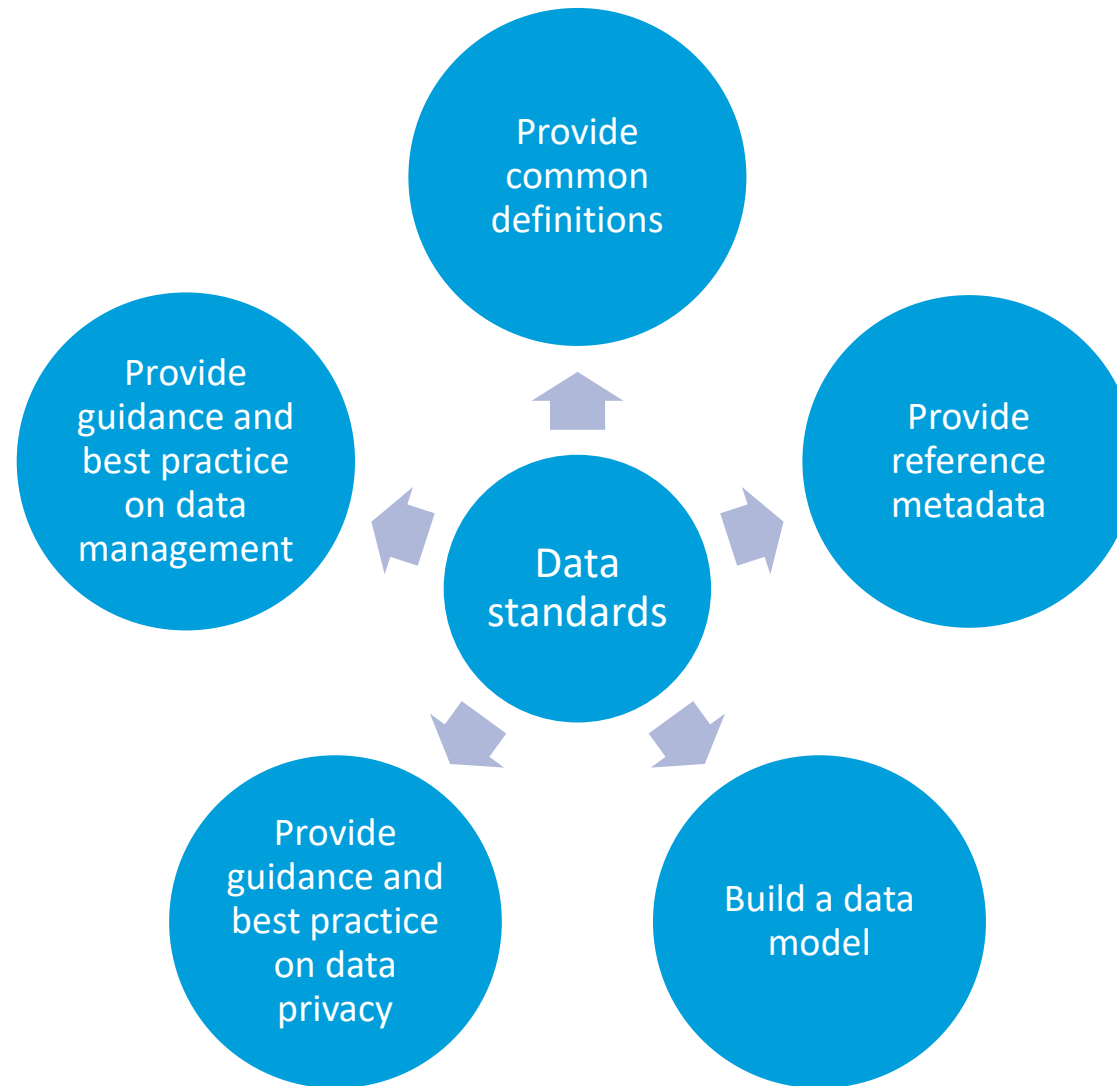
The International Classification Standard on Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (ICS-TIP)



Data on trafficking in persons: issues and challenges

- Data are **rarely standardized** or **comparable** across institutions and/or states
- Databases are often **diverse, dispersed,** and **disconnected** from each other
- Anti-trafficking organizations do not always have the **capacity to manage** their operational data **and use** them to develop the evidence base
- Trafficking related data are highly **sensitive** and often pertain to vulnerable individuals, raising significant human rights and privacy concerns. The risk of a survivor being identified from these data can be high and the consequences severe

What do standards do?



The International Classification Standard of Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (ICS-TIP)

- Fully in line with the **International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)**;
- Designed to **integrate data** collected by different reporting entities at international, national and sub-national level;
- Allows data to be **referenced** on different levels of analysis (victims, perpetrators, crime, reporting entities) collected through different sources in a single database;
- Applicable **worldwide** regardless of the existing level of data collection capacity;
- Sets **standards for data governance** on TIP.



ICS-TIP classification

- **Orange** designates the central unit of classification – the event.
- **Dark blue** refers to the units of descriptions.
- **Yellow** disaggregating variables provide further details and attributes on each of the units.
- Dashed lines connect reporting entity to the other three units to exemplify the fact that they may disaggregate data by event (central unit of classification) and/or victim and perpetrator (units of description).



TIP Data Standard: Guidance Manual

Provides useful considerations, best practices and concrete examples to help set out/or **improve all data-related processes:**

- **Collection**: Identifying purpose(s), anticipating challenges, using ICS-TIP, ethical considerations, supporting primary data collectors and fostering trust
- **Governance**: Setting objectives, setting roles and rules related to data management and decision-making, highlighting considerations specific to inter-agency context
- **Sharing and de-identifying**: Highlighting general principles, defining different types of data, providing concrete methods and best practices
- **Analysis and presentation**: Situating TIP administrative data in wider evidence landscape, detailing its strengths and limitations, detailing good practices.

The uses of administrative TIP data



Data are a **critical component** of an effective response to trafficking in persons (TIP):

- Supporting evidence-based policy making and programme formulation.
- Data are invaluable for the identification of trafficking-related and context specific challenges, for scaling up interventions, and to define long-term, sustainable solutions to TIP.

What is being done with administrative data on TIP:

Research and Data



[Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative](#)

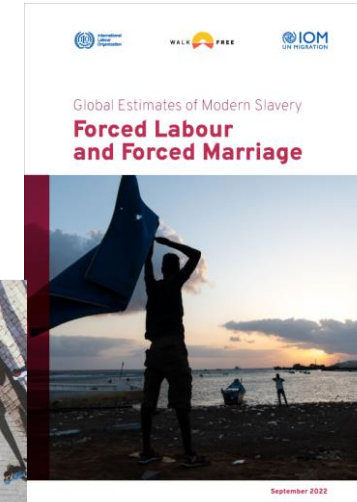
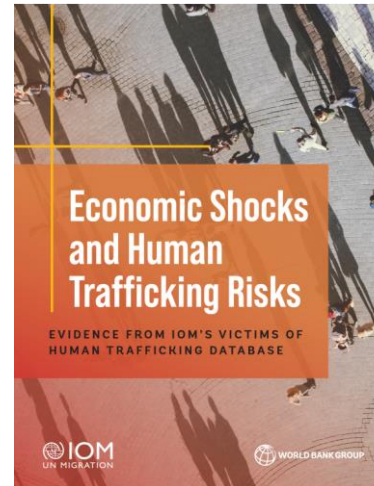


[Global Estimates of Modern Slavery 2022](#)



[Economic Shocks and Human Trafficking Risks](#)

Trafficking of Children
(forthcoming)

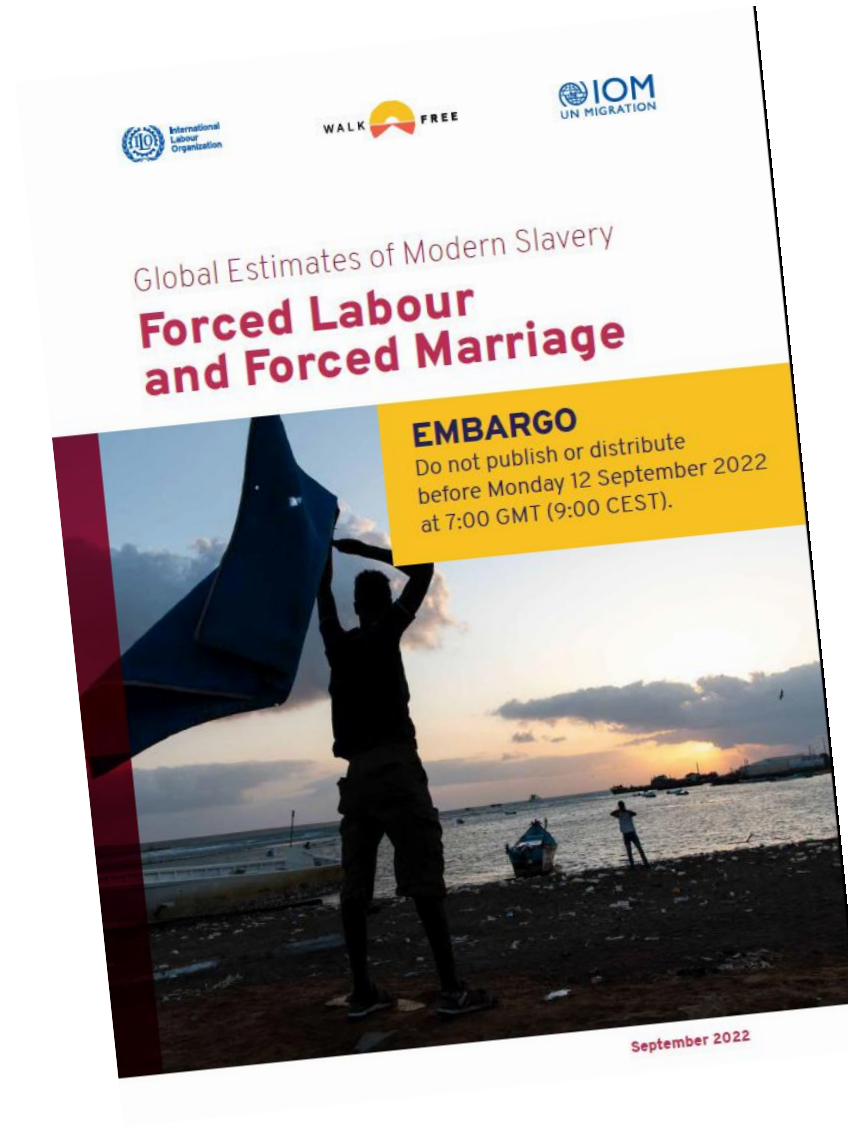




Global Estimates of Modern Slavery

Forced Labour and Forced Marriage

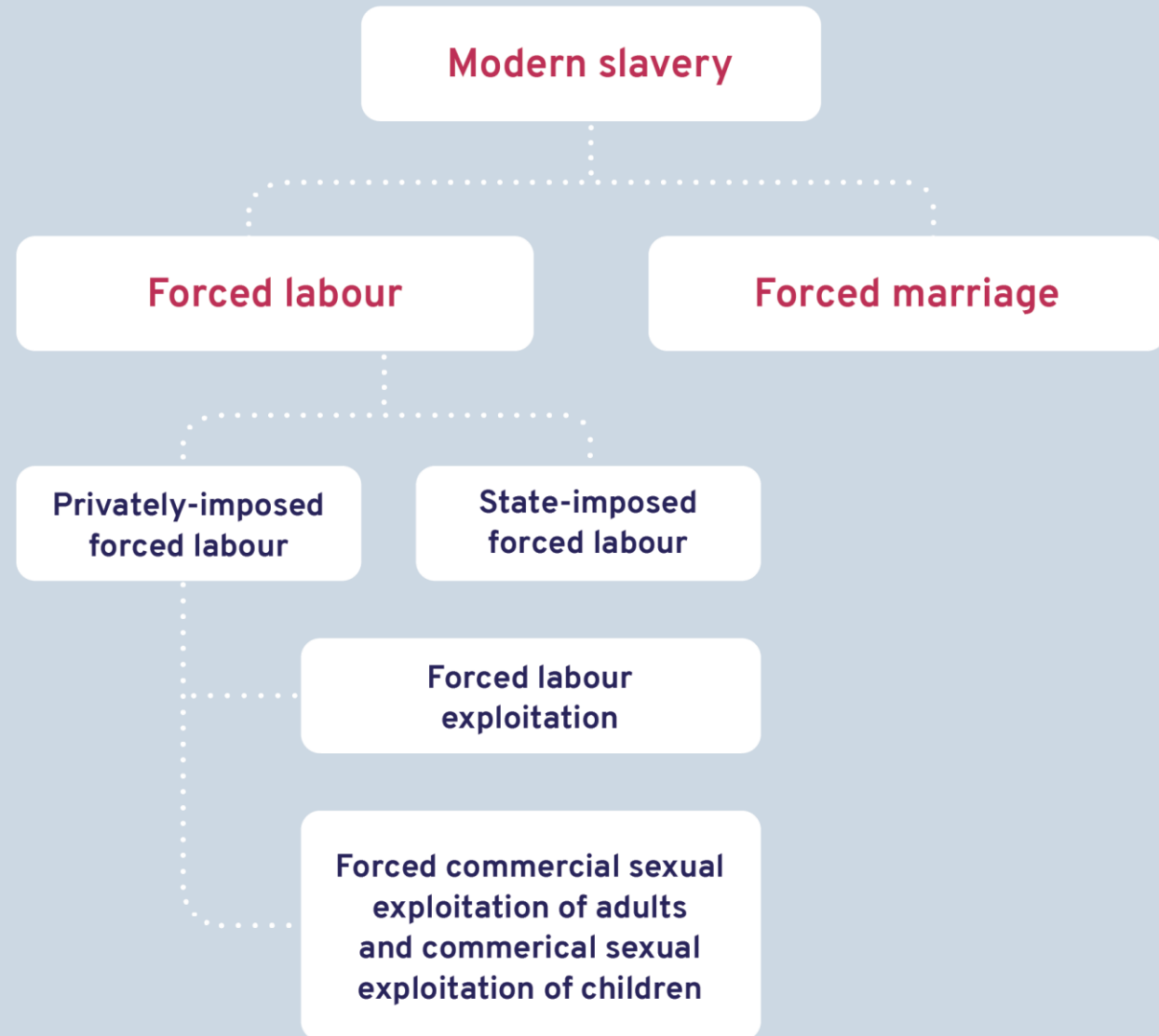
**Global estimates report
released on
12 September 2022**



Global estimates series



Typology of modern slavery



Definition of forced labour and forced marriage

Forced labour

ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

“all work or service that is exacted from any person **under the menace of any penalty** and for which the said person has not **offered himself voluntarily.**”

Forced marriage

Forced marriage refers to situations where a person has been forced to marry, without their consent.

A forced marriage might occur under physical, emotional or financial duress, as a result of deception by family members, the spouse or others, or by the use of force or threats or severe pressure.

2021 global estimates data sources

The global estimates are based on **multiple data sources**, as no single source adequately captures all categories of forced labour

Privately imposed forced labour of adults

- Household surveys in 68 countries: Gallup surveys of 15+ people to identify victims of forced labour
- Respondents report on themselves and their immediate family network

Forced commercial sexual exploitation

- Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) database of identified victims of trafficking

Forced labour of children

- Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) database of identified victims of trafficking

State-imposed forced labour

- Cases of forced labour identified through a systematic review of the comments of the ILO supervisory bodies followed by a review of secondary sources

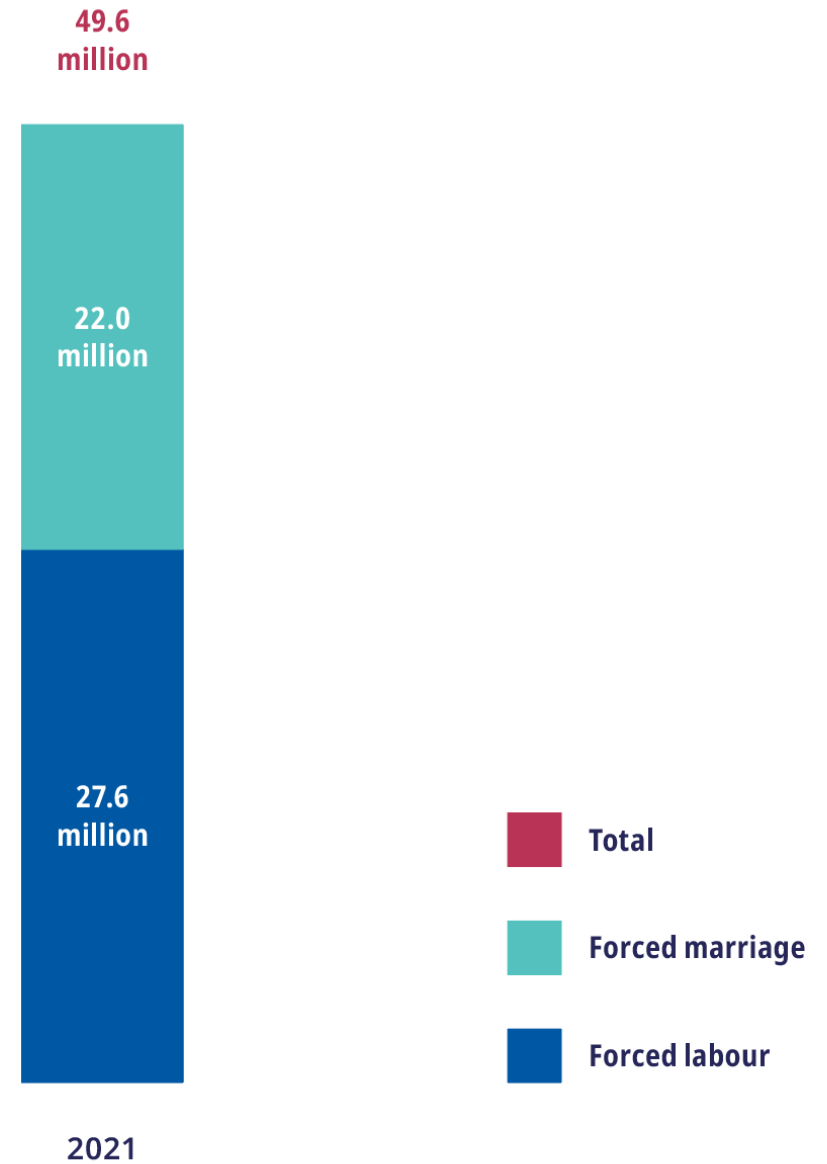
1. Modern slavery



There are 49.6 million people in modern slavery on any given day

27.6 million are in forced labour

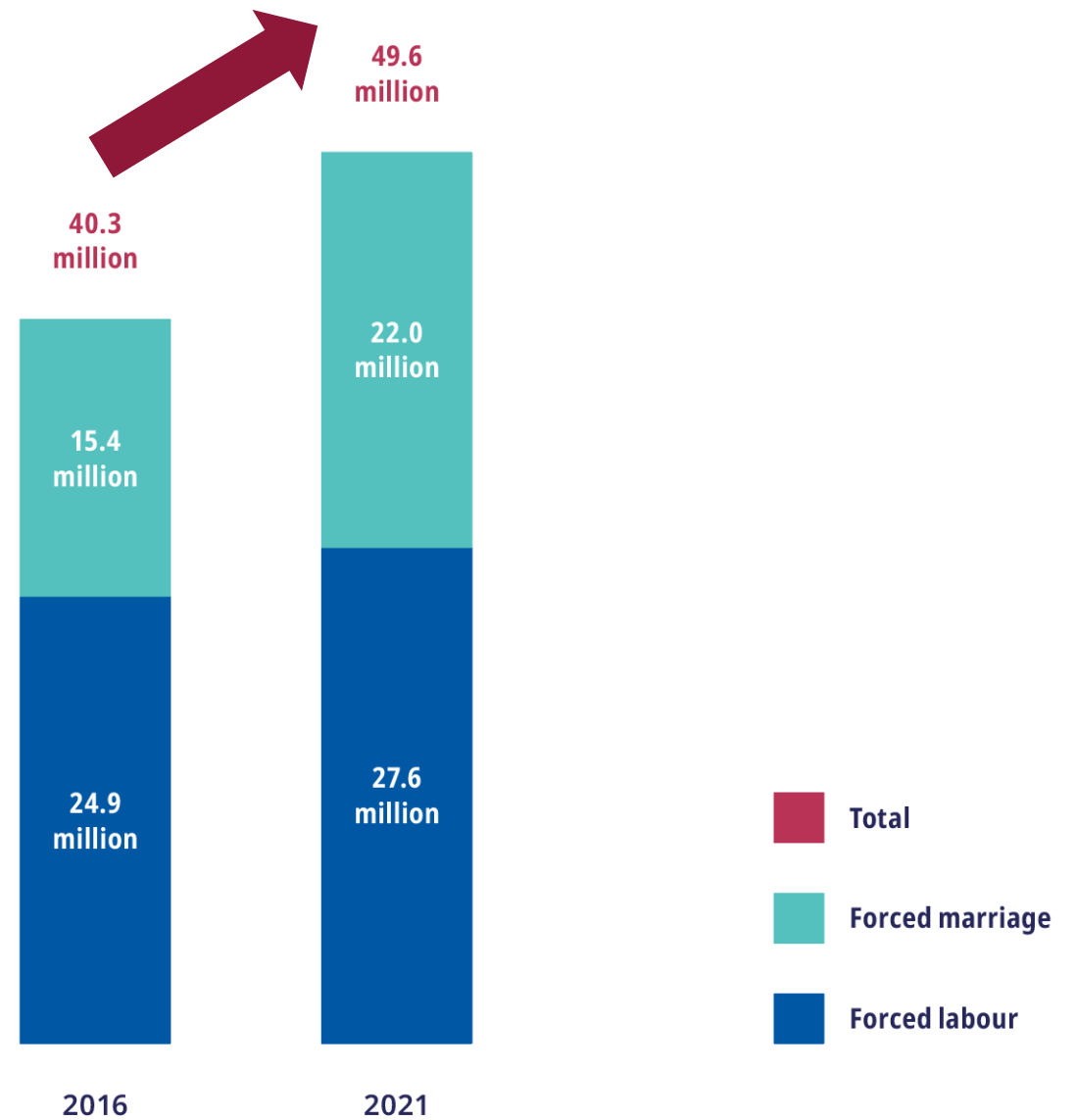
22.0 million are in forced marriage



Number of people in modern slavery, by category.

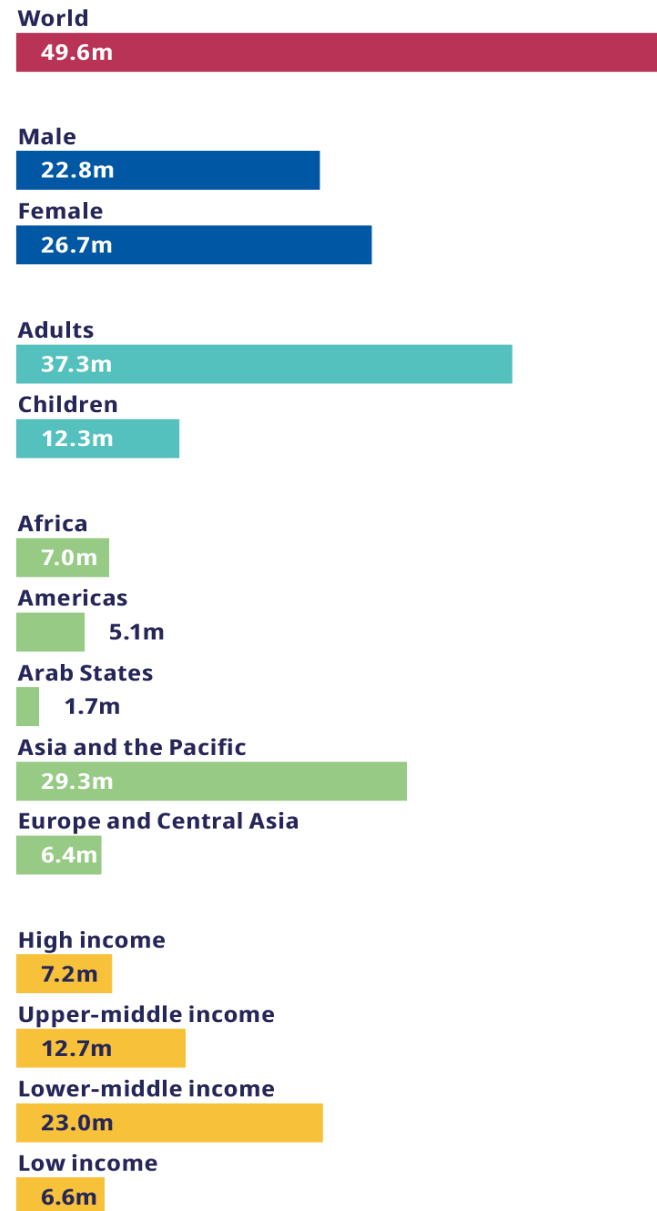
The number of people in modern slavery has risen in recent years

Both forced labour and forced marriage have increased

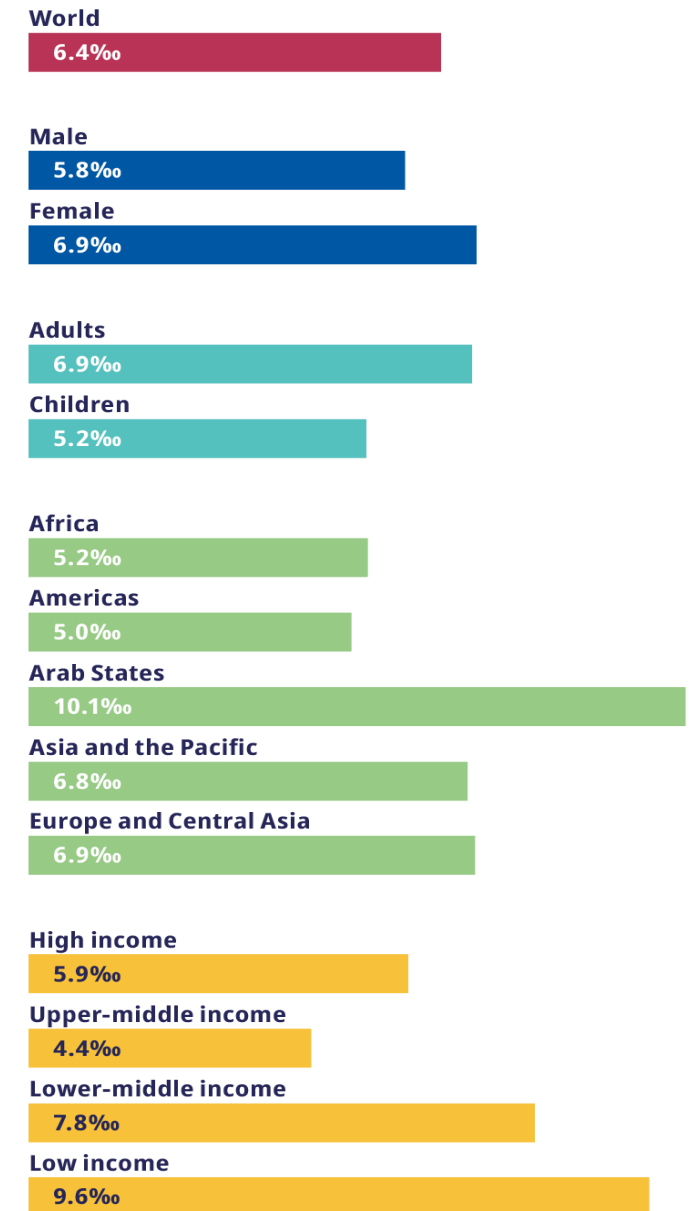


Number of people in modern slavery, by category, 2016 and 2021

The aggregate modern slavery estimate masks large variation by sex, age, region and income-grouping



Number of people (millions) in modern slavery, by sex, age, region and income grouping, 2021



Prevalence (per thousand population) of modern slavery, by sex, age, region and income grouping, 2021

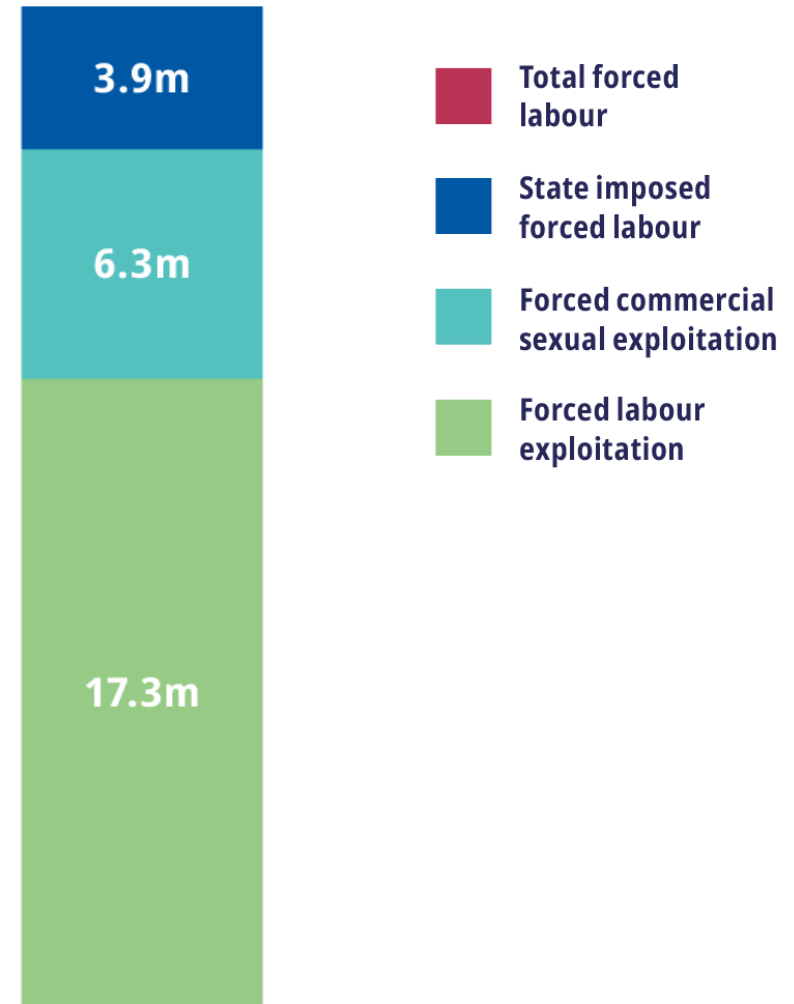
2. Forced labour



There are 27.6 million people in forced labour on any given day

86% of forced labour is imposed by private actors

27.6 million

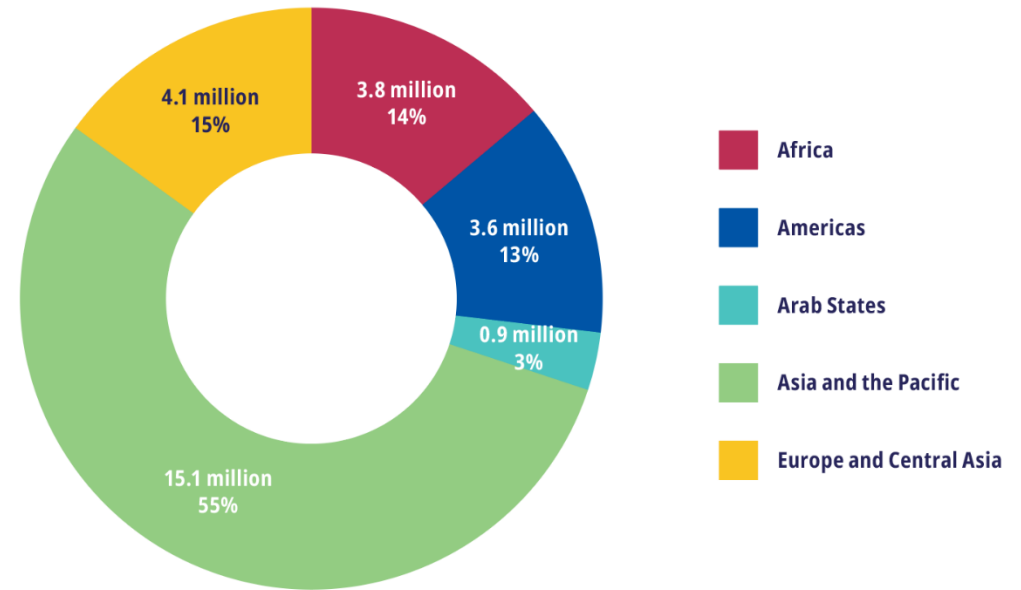


2021

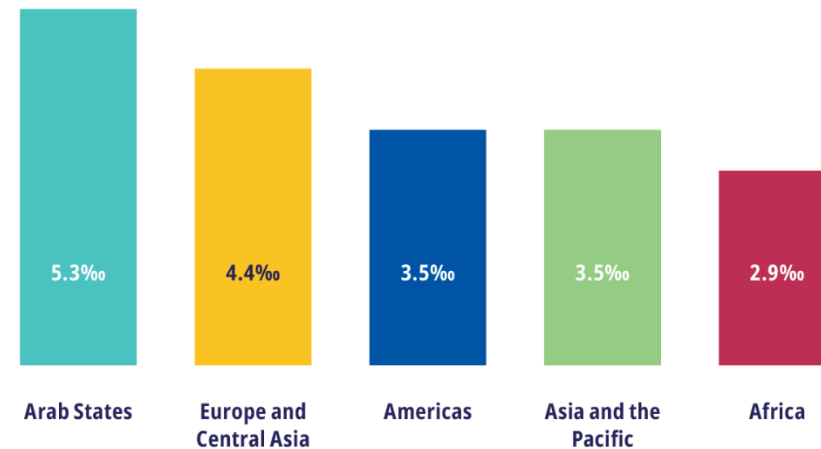
Number of people in forced labour, by sub-category

The regional picture

The Asia and Pacific region has the highest number of people in forced labour and the Arab States the highest prevalence



Forced labour by region: percentage distribution

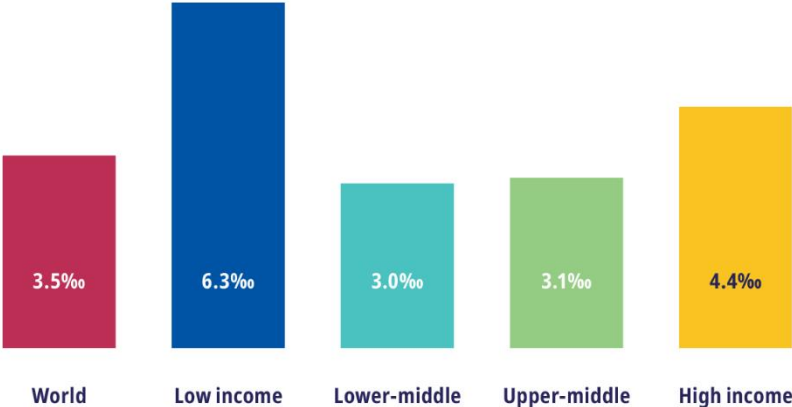


Forced labour by region: prevalence per thousand population

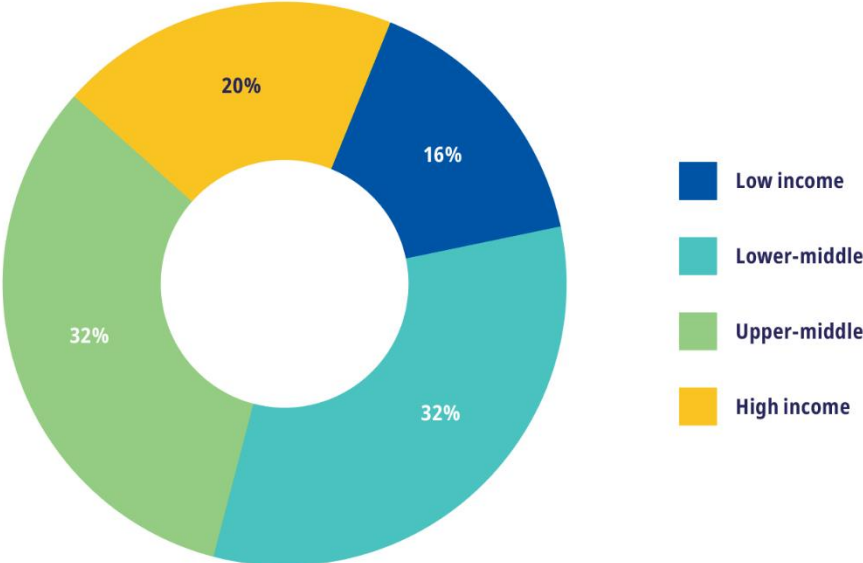
Forced labour and national income grouping

Forced labour is at least as much a problem in rich countries as it is in poor ones

More than half of all forced labour occurs in either upper-middle or high-income countries



Forced labour, by national income grouping in country of abuse: prevalence per thousand population



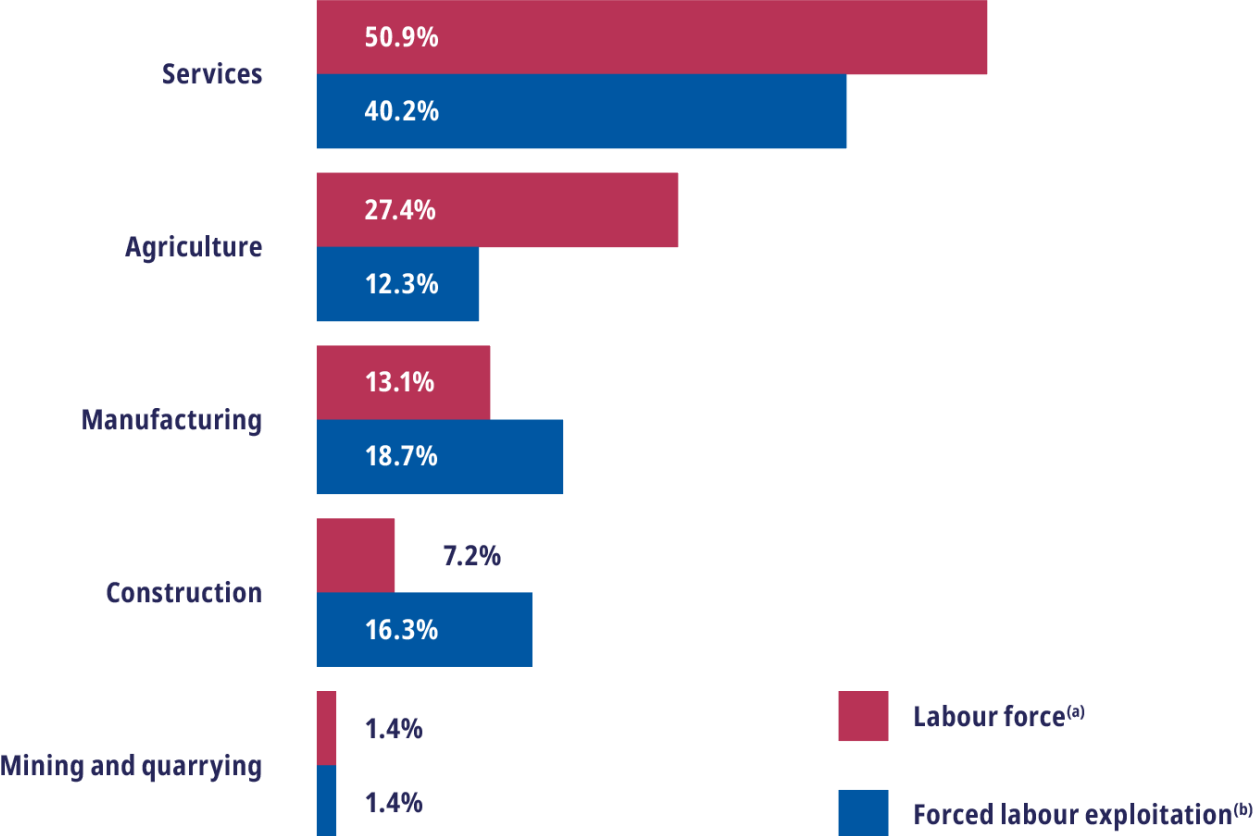
Forced labour, by national income grouping in country of abuse: percentage distribution

Forced labour versus the broader labour force

The profile of workers in forced labour differs from that of the overall labour force

Workers in forced labour are more likely to be male and to be migrants

Also more likely to be in manufacturing, and much more likely to be in construction



Percentage distribution of adults in the global labour force and adults in forced labour exploitation, by sector

Notes: (a) Labour force refers to employed persons of working age. Data for employed persons of working age from International Labour Organization, "Employment by sex and economic activity — ILO modelled estimates," ILOSTAT, Accessed 20-10-2021; (b) 11.1 per cent of adults in forced labour exploitation work in sectors other than those shown.

Migrant workers and forced labour

Migrant workers who are **unprotected in law or practice** are at higher risk of forced labour

The forced labour prevalence of migrant workers is three times that of other workers

The prevalence of forced labour exploitation is much higher for migrant workers than for other workers



Prevalence (per thousand workers^(a)) of adults in forced labour exploitation, by migrant status and sex

Notes: (a) "‰" denotes cases per thousand workers. (b) As prevalence in this chart is expressed as a share of total workers rather than total population, it is not comparable with the prevalence figures reported elsewhere in this report.



Effective assistance for trafficked persons



Immediate

Services often include:

- Shelter
- Food
- Clothing
- Urgent medical care
- Family unity



Intermediate

Planning for longer-term recovery

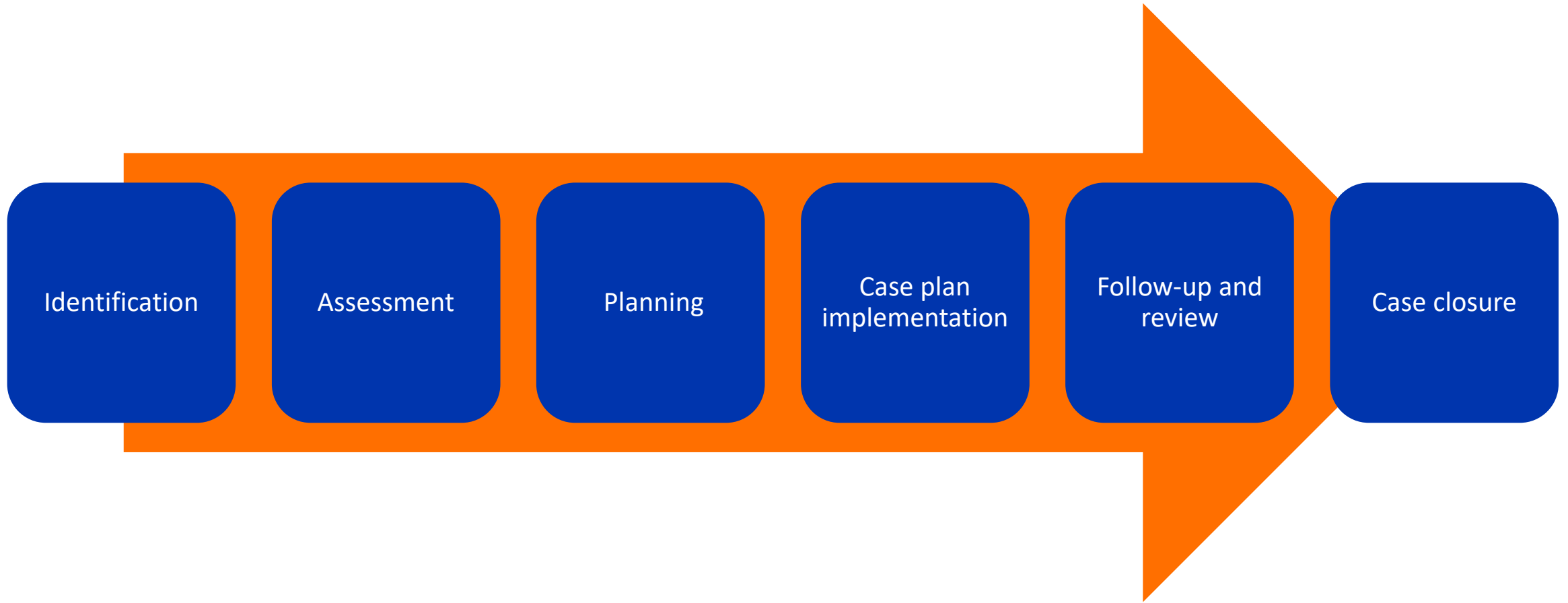
- Addressing vulnerability factors
- Education
- Livelihoods
- Family counselling and reintegration
- Life skills
- MHPSS



Longer-term

Sustainable solutions for recovery

- Social reintegration
- Physical and mental health
- Stable housing
- Income generation
- Social assistance



Key services

- Case management
- Basic needs: shelter, nutrition, clothes, personal care items
- Health care: physical and mental, including specialized
- Rights: information and counselling, family unity and reintegration, legal assistance
- Support: interaction with legal system, counselling, etc.
- Recovery: life skills, financial literacy, education and training, referral to social assistance and housing programmes, etc.
- Sustainable migration solutions: local integration, onward migration, or return and reintegration

Key principles

- Do no harm
- Consent
- Individualized
- Self-determination and participation
- Migrant centered
- Gender responsive
- Child sensitive
- Rights-based
- Non-discrimination
- Confidentiality, privacy, and data protection



International Organization for Migration
Regional Office for South Eastern and Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Vienna, Austria

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