

UNODC's use of Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE) to assist countries in measuring human trafficking and reporting on SDG indicator 16.2.2

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Trafficking in persons and migration

- Trafficking victims are not necessarily migrants, but migration – such as participation in 'mixed migration flows' might increase a person's vulnerability to being trafficked
- Detected cross-border trafficking flows often resemble regular migration flows (GLOTIP 2016).





The UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol

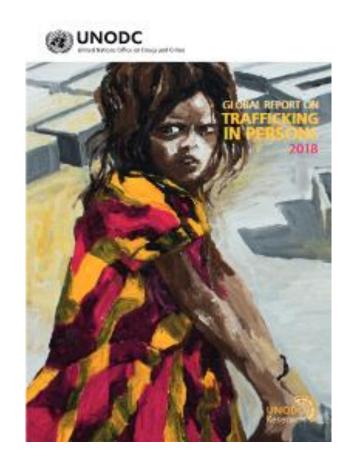
- Also known as the 'Palermo Protocol', it was adopted by the General Assembly along with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 2000
- Entered into force in 2003
- Currently has 173 Parties
- Provides a definition of trafficking in persons
- Forms the basis for all UNODC's normative, technical assistance and research work on trafficking in persons





UNODC data collection on trafficking

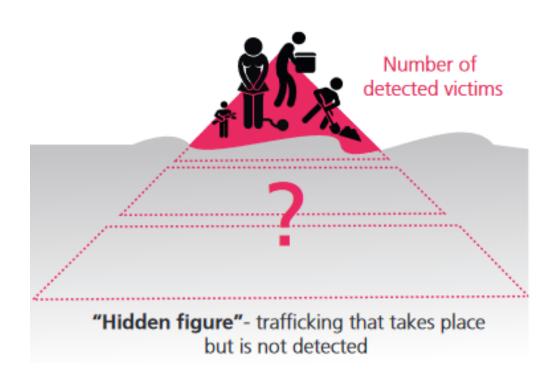
- UNODC carries out global data collection for the biennial Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
- Nearly all the data is official national data contributed by Member States
- Database includes information on more than 200,000 detected victims and 40,000 offenders







However, data on detected victims cannot reveal magnitude







Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE)

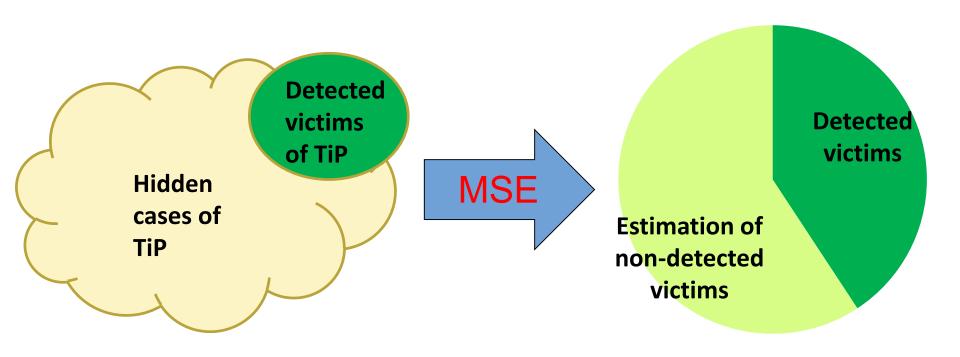
- MSE is a variant of capture-recapture for application on at least three victim lists (registers)
- MSE can generate an estimate of the overall victim population, and through that, a rate per 100,000 -> required for SDG indicator 16.2.2
- If the underlying data is solid enough, MSE studies can also reveal detection patterns and trends
 - Are some victims more readily detected than others (females, minors, foreigners...)? Is this changing over time?
 - Which forms of exploitation are detected? Changes?





The present

The future







Requirements for UNODC to support national MSE studies

- 1) A Government partner
- 2) Data on a minimum number of presumed victims (around 80)
- 3) At least three different victim lists, preferably multi-year and **disaggregated**
 - SDGI 16.2.2: sex, age, form of exploitation
 - Others: citizenship (foreign/local), location





Possible sources of victim lists

Very much depends on the country!

Netherlands (6)

- -National police
- -Border police
- -Labour inspectors
- -Regional

coordinators

- -Treatment centres/shelters
- -Others (legal service providers, immigration...)

Ireland (3)

- -National police
- -Border police (and other government agencies)
- -NGOs (providing assistance to victims)

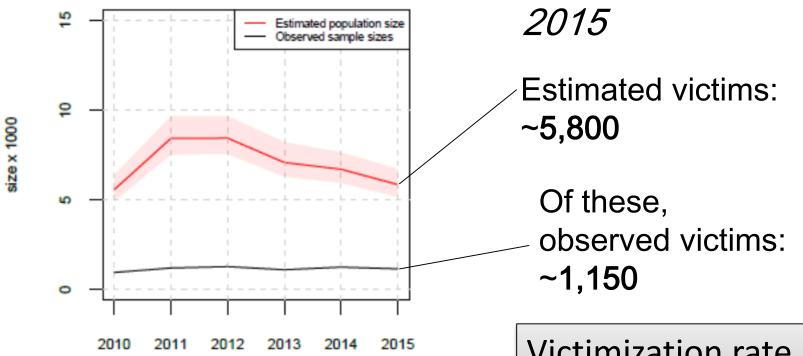
Romania (5)

- -National police and
- border police
- -NGOs (providing
- assistance to
- victims)
- -IOM
- -Foreign authorities
- (mainly law
- enforcement)
- -Others





Selected country results so far



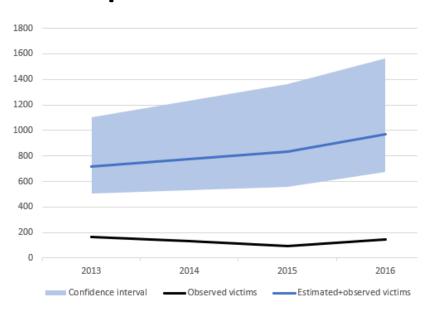
UNODC/Dutch National Rapporteur (2017)

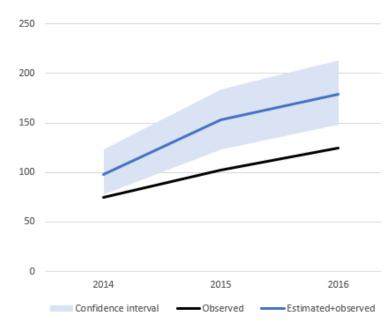
Victimization rate per 100,000: 37





Population estimates: other countries





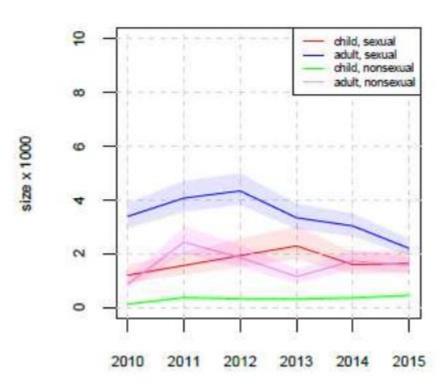
Serbia: UNODC/Center for Human Trafficking Victims Protection (2018)

Ireland: UNODC/AHTU, Department of Justice and Equality (2018)





Disaggregated results



Blue line: Adults for sexual exploitation

Red line: Children for sexual exploitation

Pink line: Adults for nonsexual exploitation

Green line: Children for non-sexual exploitation

UNODC/Dutch National Rapporteur (2017)





WWW.UNODC.ORG/GLOTIP