

CRIME STATISTICS & TRENDS

in Human Trafficking in SEE

987654321

A row of glass jars containing small human figures, with large numbers 987654321 overlaid. The jars are arranged in a row, and the figures inside appear to be small-scale human models or dolls. The numbers are large and black, with the '9' being the smallest and the '1' being the largest. The background is a warm, yellowish light.

introduction

- why is it so difficult to convince governments to act against trafficking?
 - »small« numbers = few cases?
 - no cost-benefit pay-off
- do numbers on trafficking actually further or rather hinder the cause?
- are there alternative approaches?

presentation overview

1. The »Numerology of Criminology«
2. Trafficking statistics & trends
3. The ethnographic approach
 - case study
4. Conclusions & Questions

»Numerology of Criminology«

„A salient feature of almost all modern forms of discourse about crime is the emphasis placed upon terms associated with its quantification and measurement: ‘volume’, ‘extent’, ‘growth’, ‘prevalence’, ‘trends’, and so on. [...]

Criminologists, too, are well aware of the power of the ‘language of figures’, and even those primarily oriented towards qualitative research methods routinely produce quantitative data to reinforce and ‘legitimate’ their findings.“

(Maguire, M./Morgan, R./Reiner, R. (Eds.),
Oxford Handbook of Criminology (1994), 141)

»Numerology of Criminology«

Approaches to researching trafficking:

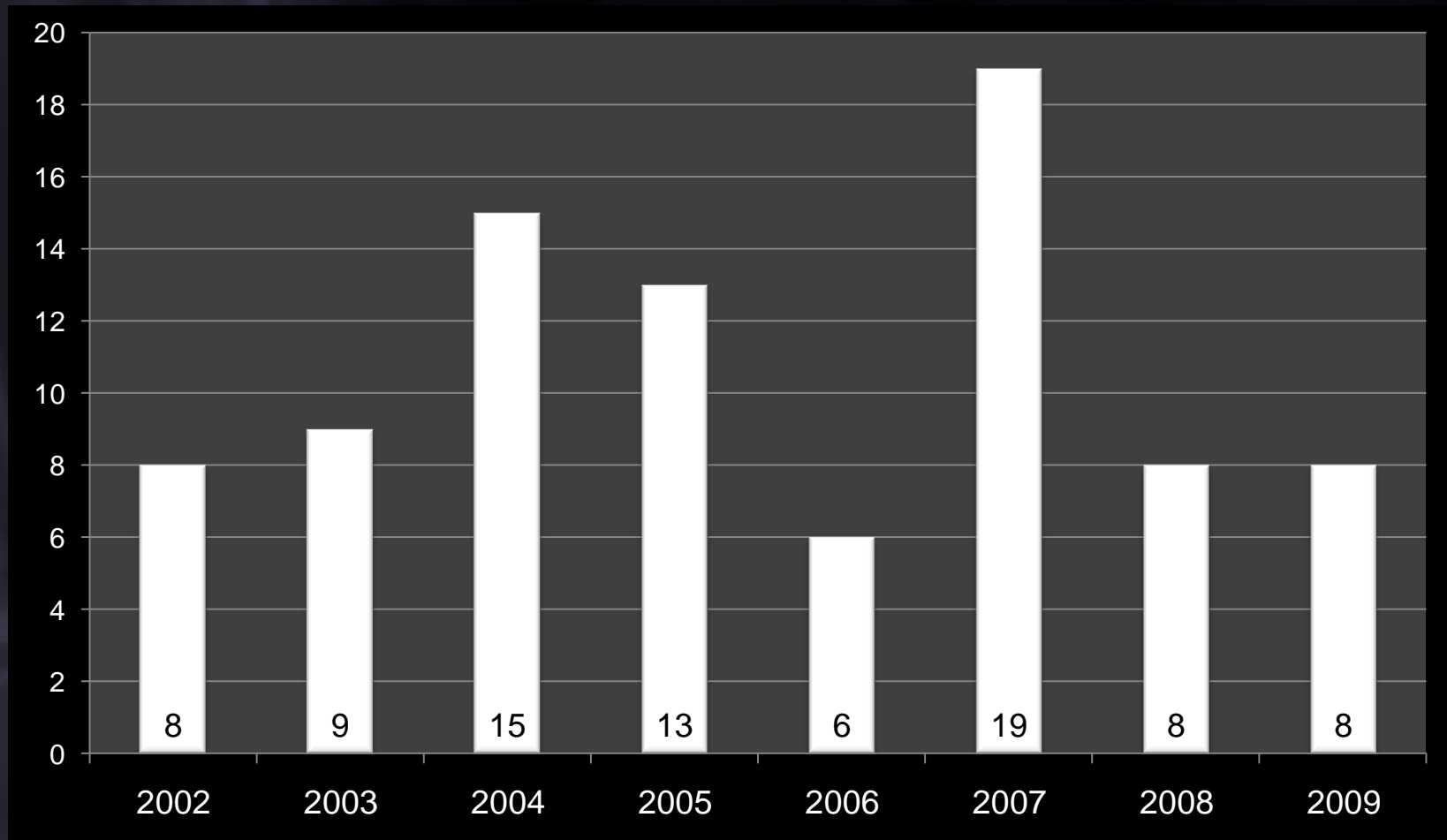
- Mainstream etiological approach
- Innovative phenomenological “thick description”
- Social structural analysis v. victim/perpetrator oriented approach?
- Statistical/quantitative v. limited comparative/qualitative approach?
- Causal v. process analysis?

Trafficking statistics

- crime statistics classification:
- by source
 - police, prosecution, court, victim surveys etc.
- by counting unit
 - case and/or case flow data
 - perpetrator
 - victim
- situation in SEE???
 - no common criminal justice methodology
 - sources as well as counting units differ
- comparability?
 - UNODC Project

Trafficking statistics & trends

Victims of trafficking in Croatia (source: MUP RH)



Trafficking statistics & trends

Victims of trafficking in Croatia (source: MUP RH)

CITIZENSHIP	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Croatia	2	2	5	3	3	9	4	4
BiH	-	1	3	1	1	2	2+(2)*	1
Cameroun	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Moldovia	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Romania	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
Russia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	-	1	3	-	1	3	1	-
Ukraine	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	3
Bulgaria	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Albania	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Without any	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUM 84+(2)*	8	8	19	6	13	15	7+(2)*	8

Trafficking statistics & trends

Forms of trafficking among assisted SEE nationals
(source: Surtees, R. (2005) Second annual report, IOM & RCP)

Forms of Trafficking	2003	2004
Sexual exploitation	824 (65.2%)	864 (74.2%)
Labour	91 (7.2%)	48 (4.1%)
Begging and delinquency	51 (4%)	75 (6.4%)
Adoption	0 (0%)	9 (0.8%)
Sexual exploitation and labour	245 (19.4%)	97 (8.3%)
Sexual exploitation, begging, and delinquency	10 (0.8%)	27 (2.3%)
Labour, begging, and delinquency	11 (0.9%)	2 (0.2%)
Sexual exploitation, labour, begging and delinquency	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
Potential victims ¹³	31 (2.5%)	43 (3.7%)
Total	1264 (100%)	1165 (100%)

Trafficking statistics & trends

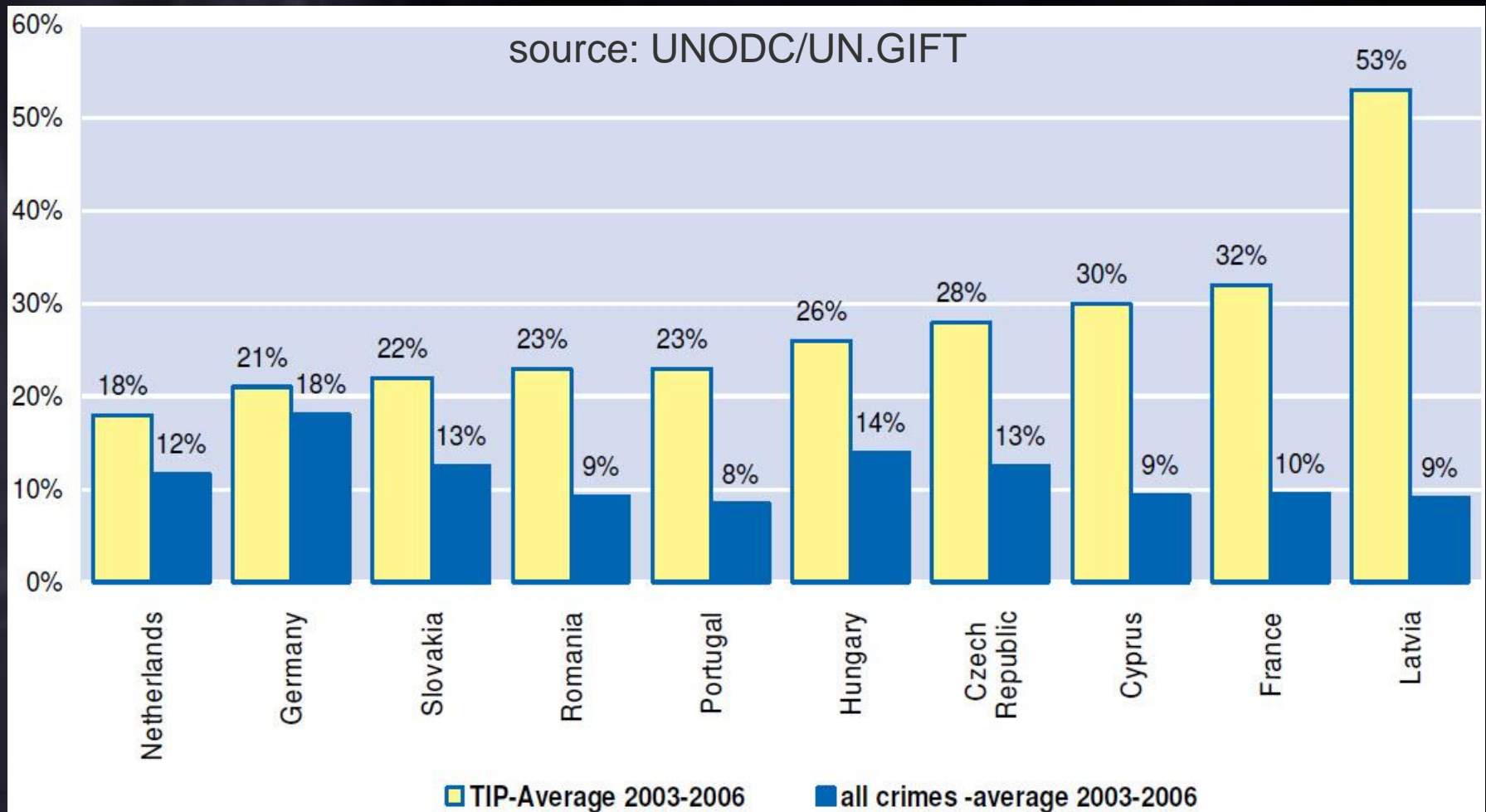
Outcome of *Mirage* Operation 2003 (12 countries)
(source: SECI. 2003. Operation Mirage Evaluation Report 2003)

VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING	TRAFFICKERS
20,629 controlled places (night clubs, restaurants, border crossing points and other places were checked all over the member countries SECI region)	
11,170 identified persons	
463 identified victims of trafficking	595 traffickers identified
2,175 cases, in which administrative measures were applied (fees, interdictions, temporary imprisonment, expelling)	319 cases, in which criminal procedures were undertaken
65 victims assisted by the International Organization for Migration and other NGOs and 62 repatriated persons	207 charged traffickers

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary,
FYR of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey

Trafficking statistics & trends

Ratio of females convicted compared to the ratio of convictions for both genders for trafficking in persons and for all offences in Europe



Trafficking statistics & trends

- what do the numbers tell us?
 - increase?
 - decrease?
- what the numbers do not tell us:
 - why
 - question: possible reasons for current trends?

The ethnographic approach

- Geertz & von Trotha: Thick Description
 - rare crime phenomena
 - violent crime
 - focus on interaction between victim and perpetrator (contact crime)

case study - facts

- female victim (age 30 at time of crime report)
- grew up in an institution until age 13
- left the institution and lived on the street
- voluntarily engaged in prostitution (via friend)
- pregnant at age 17, lost parental rights
- got married at age 24, husband involved in drugs
- 2 pimps held her for 5 days (had a mobile phone)
- state attorney re-qualified the crime from organizing prostitution to trafficking

case study - questions

- victim's biography and life stile
- role of social institutions
- lack of family
- influence of friend (contact to subculture)
- victim's captivity
- forced prostitution vs. trafficking

Conclusions & Questions

1. SEE in general lacks a common methodology in crime statistics
2. In the specific field of trafficking statistical tracking and comparison is additionally complicated by origin/transit/destination
3. Increase in reported/prosecuted/convicted numbers is no indicator for an increase in trafficking
4. Are crime statistics (alone) really the best approach to capture trafficking?

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**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**