

# Human trafficking, population, and GNI per capita

Leonardo Blas

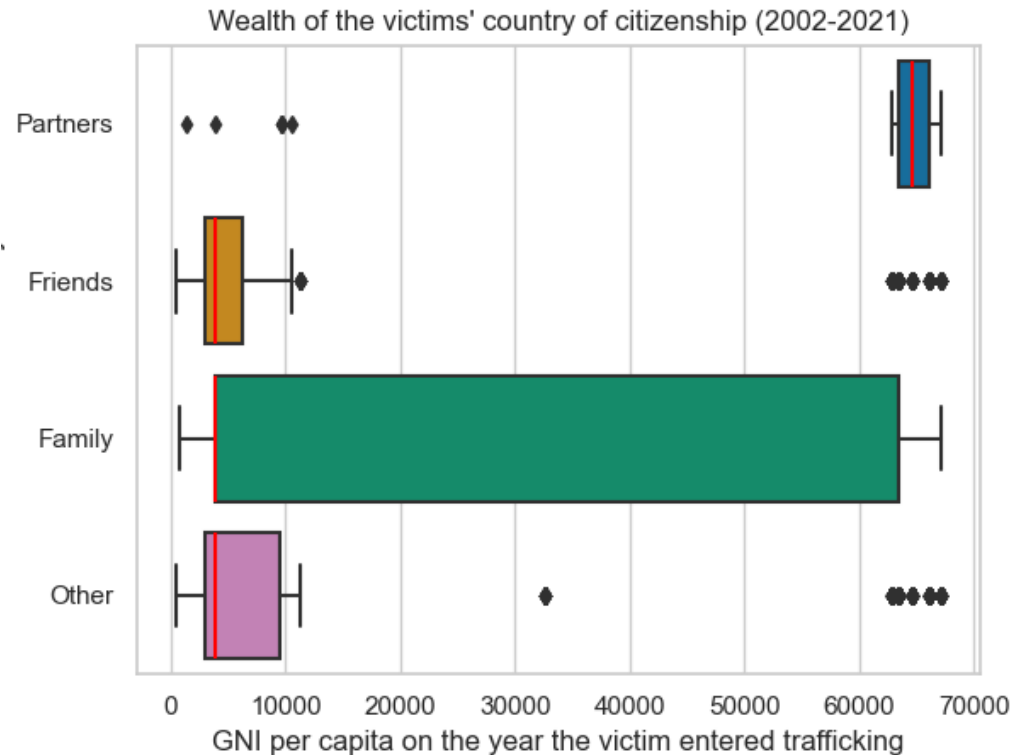
# What is human trafficking?

- Coercing someone into labor, servitude, slavery, commercial sex, or organ removal.
- Not smuggling, but smugglers may be or become traffickers.
- Doesn't necessarily involve transporting people.
- Two stages: Recruitment and exploitation.

# Questions with datasets in mind

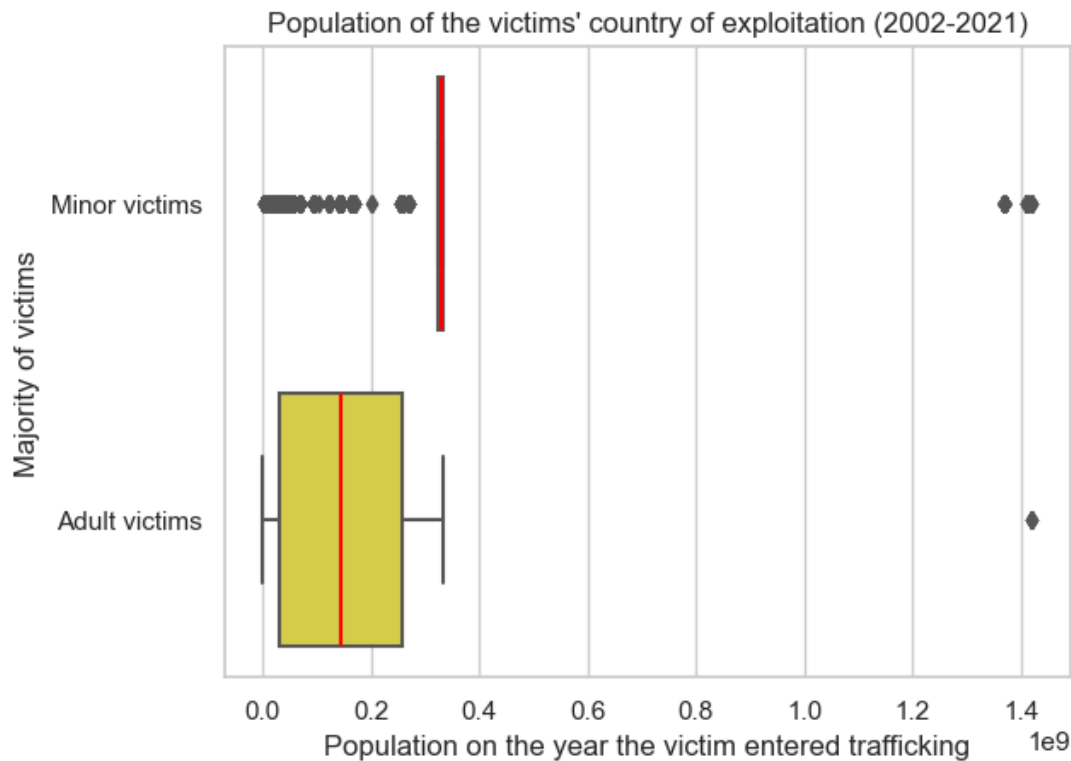
- Is a victim's economic background connected to the way they were recruited?
- Is a victim's majority at entry connected to the country of exploitation's population?

# Recruitment types vs. victims' economic background



- Used the victim's year of report and citizenship to query GNI per capita, a wealth metric.
- Linked the wealth metric to the type of recruitment.
- "Other" include traffickers, smugglers, contractors, etc.
- **There seems to be a connection between a victim's economic background and their recruiters.**

# Victims' majority at entry vs. population of the countries of exploitation



- Victims are not necessarily exploited when entering trafficking.
- Reportedly, most victims who enter trafficking as minors are exploited in the U.S. (only 1 case in the Philippines).
- **There seems to be a connection between adult human trafficking and countries with lower population.**

# Recommendations

- Leverage computational social science to alleviate online components of human trafficking.
- In a United Nations' report of cases from 2004 to 2018:
  - ~45% of cases involved online victim recruitment (texts, recruitment ads).
  - ~57% of cases involved online ads for trafficking costumers.
- Software could be used to disrupt recruitment ads or texts and identify trafficking ads, victims, or traffickers.

# References

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