

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2014

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2015. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

The Country-ranking of the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index for 2014

- Best Practice of Spain, Belgium, and the Philippines
- Persistent Problems in Law Enforcement and Victim Protection Worldwide

Overview

The country-rankings of the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index for 2014 (3P Index, principal investigator: Seo-Young Cho, University of Marburg, Germany) have been released. The 3P Index evaluates the effectiveness of governmental policies against human trafficking in three prime policy areas: prosecution, protection, and prevention (3Ps). The country rankings and policy scores are published every year, covering up to 188 countries worldwide. The ranking list can be found at the end of this report and the full-dataset of the 3P Index from 2000 to 2014 is available on the index project website, www.economics-human-trafficking.net.

The evaluation outcome of the 3P Index shows that anti-trafficking policy efforts have continuously declined since 2013. In 2014, the global average of the anti-trafficking policy score was 8.88 on a scale from 3 to 15 in which a higher score reflects a better policy outcome. This is a significant decrease from 9.60 in 2013 and 9.90 in 2012 (see figure 1 and table 1). The decline is evident in all of the three dimensions: for prosecution from 3.41 in 2013 to 3.06 in 2014, for protection from 2.74 in 2013 to 2.57 in 2014, and for prevention from 3.42 in 2013 to 3.23 in 2014.

In 2014, Spain was the only country rated with a full score of 15 on the 3P Index, meaning it achieved the maximum score of 5 in all three policy areas. In 2013, Spain and Poland composed the best-performing group. However, the anti-trafficking policy efforts of Poland have decreased

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in 2014, resulting in the degeneration of its overall score from 15 to 13. This is mainly due to its negligence in granting amnesty to victims of trafficking (no punishment principle), which consequently lowered its protection policy score from 5 (2013) to 3 (2014).

Belgium and the Philippines constituted the second best group that achieved an overall score of 14 in 2014. Belgium maintained its policy level from 2013, while the Philippines improved from a score of 13 to 14. The third best performing group of countries in 2014 comprised nine countries from Europe and the Americas: Armenia, Austria, Canada, Guatemala, Kosovo, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, and the USA. Most countries in this group are either major destination, transit, or origin countries of human trafficking. This result indicates that anti-trafficking efforts are endogenous to the severity of the problem in a country.

Several developed countries that are also major destination places of human trafficking, however, demonstrated weaker anti-trafficking policy efforts. In 2014, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany received a score of 12, placing them below the policy level of some developing countries such as the Philippines, Armenia, and Guatemala. More notably, the anti-trafficking efforts of Italy declined from an overall score of 14 in 2013 to 11 in 2014 ó a 20% decrease in its score. This is because Italy failed to ensure the no punishment principle for victims of human trafficking and also because its prevention efforts deteriorated ó resulting in a score of 3 in both protection and prevention.

On the other end of the scale, the worst performing countries were Syria, North Korea, Libya, and Equatorial Guinea, all of which received a score of 1 in all three policy areas (i.e. every country had an overall score of 3). These results indicate that these countries did not exercise any meaningful policy actions to combat human trafficking last year. In 2013, Syria and North Korea were also ranked in the group of the worst performing countries.

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Figure 1. Development of the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Scores Worldwide
(2000-2014, max. 188 countries, policy score 3-15)

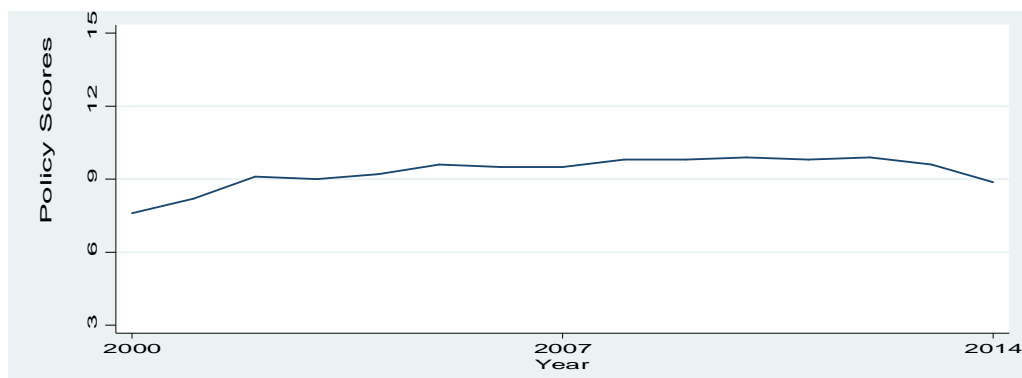


Table 1. 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Scores Worldwide, 2000-2014¹

	Prosecution (score 1-5)	Protection (score 1-5)	Prevention (score 1-5)	Overall 3P (score 3-15)	Number of countries evaluated
2000	2.89	2.25	2.49	7.58	81
2001	2.97	2.47	2.79	8.22	90
2002	3.12	2.76	3.24	9.15	119
2003	3.33	2.67	2.98	9.03	136
2004	3.39	2.73	3.12	9.27	154
2005	3.55	2.80	3.19	9.58	159
2006	3.61	2.77	3.14	9.54	164
2007	3.69	2.72	3.06	9.48	171
2008	3.73	2.81	3.22	9.77	176
2009	3.75	2.80	3.28	9.85	177
2010	3.65	2.82	3.40	9.89	184
2011	3.70	2.73	3.37	9.81	185
2012	3.60	2.83	3.47	9.90	188
2013	3.41	2.74	3.42	9.60	188
2014	3.06	2.57	3.23	8.88	188

¹ Note: For prosecution, protection, and prevention policies, a score of 1 indicates the lowest level of policy performance while a score of 5 corresponds to a full commitment level. A score of 4 reflects adequate efforts, 3 modest, and 2 inadequate. The scores of the overall 3P Index are the sum of these three policy scores.

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3Ps: Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention

Among the three policy dimensions, countries exercised the highest level of efforts in preventive actions in 2014 with a global average score of 3.23 ó higher than 3.06 and 2.57 for prosecution and protection, respectively (see figure 2). For prevention policy, 25 countries achieved the maximum score of 5, and an additional 46 countries reached the adequate level of prevention efforts (a score of 4) in 2014. Less than a quarter of the evaluated countries (44) received a score of 2 or 1 ó i.e. inadequate or no effects.

On the other hand, policy efforts for protecting victims have been notably weaker since 2000 ó the first year in which policies were evaluated by the 3P Index (see figure 3). The policy score of 2.57 implies that, on average, countries implemented a lower than modest level of protection efforts last year. Many countries failed to grant amnesty to victims and did not provide them with proper assistance. This is probably because protecting victims ó most of whom are vulnerable (irregular) migrants ó is not a policy priority in many countries. In 2014, only two countries ó Spain and Belgium ó achieved the full score of 5 for protection policy, while 20 countries received a score of 1, signaling that a number of countries did not make any efforts to protect victims of human trafficking.

The global average prosecution policy score in 2014 was 3.06, reflecting a modest level of effort. It also means that many countries did not properly enforce anti-trafficking law, resulting in low conviction and prosecution rates. Despite the fact that most countries have enacted anti-trafficking legislation, only 13 countries fulfilled a high level of enforcement (i.e. a policy score of 5) in 2014 ó a large drop from 2013, when the number of fully committed countries was 36. On the other hand, in 2014, 70 countries (out of 188 evaluated) did not exercise any adequate efforts to prosecute and convict perpetrators of human trafficking and, therefore, received a

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policy score of either 2 or 1. Issues on weak enforcement and victim protection are further discussed in the recent publication, *Evaluating Policies against Human Trafficking Worldwide ó An Overview and Review of the 3P Index* (Cho, Seo-Young. 2015. *Journal of Human Trafficking*).

Figure 2. Global Average Scores of Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention
(2014, 188 countries, policy score of 165)

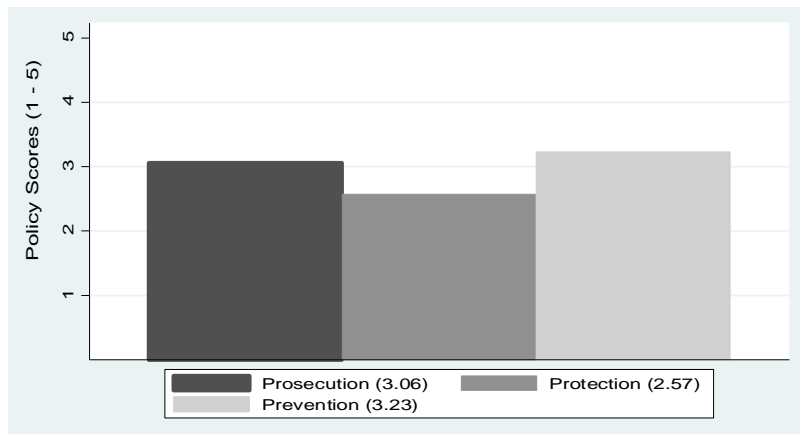
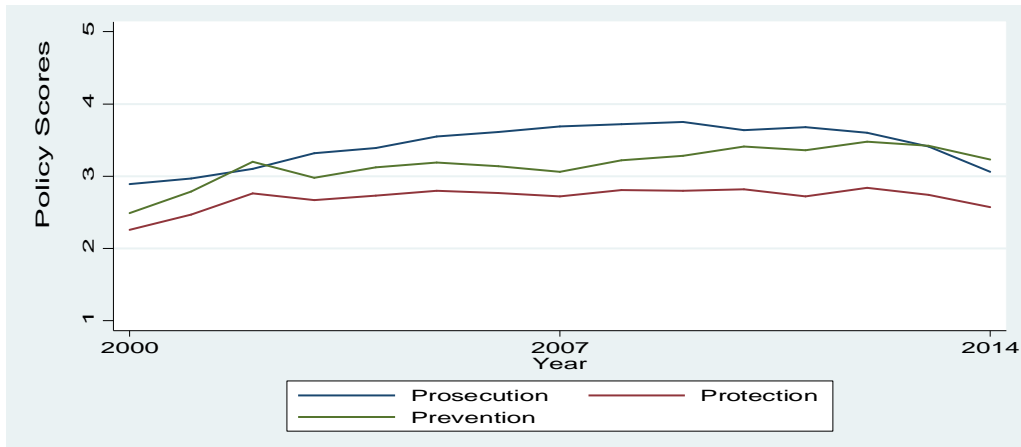


Figure 3. Development of Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention Worldwide
(2000-2014, max. 188 countries, policy score of 165)



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The 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index

- The 3P Index evaluates governmental performance in fighting human trafficking in the three essential policy areas of the prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking, the protection of victims of human trafficking, and the prevention of human trafficking (so-called 3Ps). The 3P Index provides quantitative assessments on anti-trafficking policy performance on a scale from 1 (no efforts) to 5 (full commitments) for each sub-index of the 3Ps and 3 to 15 for the overall index as the sum of the three sub-indices.
- Anti-trafficking legislation and actual enforcement of the law are particularly important factors when evaluating prosecution policy, while granting amnesty and necessary assistance to victims is the core evaluation criterion for protection policy. Prevention policy is evaluated based on public campaigning against human trafficking, governmental cooperation, and other preventive actions.
- The evaluation is conducted by transforming qualitative information into quantitative measurements using the following two informational sources:
 - Trafficking in Persons Annual Reports. United States Department of State. 2001 to 2015. Washington DC.
 - Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2014. Vienna.
- The 3P Index was developed by Seo-Young Cho (University of Marburg, Germany) as part of the EU project on *Indexing Trafficking in Human Beings* in 2010; and the country ranking is released every year through the Research Group of the Economics of Human Trafficking at the University of Marburg, headed by the author.

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- **Download Data and Detailed Information on the 3P Index:**

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

- **Background Paper of the 3P Index:**

Cho, Seo-Young, Axel Dreher and Eric Neumayer. 2014. The Determinants of Anti-trafficking Policies ó Evidence from a New Index. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 116: 429-454

- **Further Reference of the 3P Index:**

Cho, Seo-Young. 2015. Evaluating Policies against Human Trafficking Worldwide ó An Overview and Review of the 3P Index. *Journal of Human Trafficking* 1 (Inaugural Edition): 86-99

- **Coding Guideline of the 3P Index:**

<http://www.economics-human-trafficking.net/data-and-reports.html>

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The 2014 Country-ranking of the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index

Ranking	Country	Prosecution (score 1-5)	Protection (score 1-5)	Prevention (score 1-5)	Overall 3P (score 3-15)
1	Spain	5	5	5	15
2	Belgium	4	5	5	14
2	Philippines	5	4	5	14
4	United States of America	5	3	5	13
4	Guatemala	5	3	5	13
4	Poland	5	3	5	13
4	Kosovo	4	4	5	13
4	Portugal	5	4	4	13
4	Armenia	4	4	5	13
4	Canada	4	4	5	13
4	Austria	4	4	5	13
4	Netherlands	5	3	5	13
13	Croatia	3	4	5	12
13	Czech Republic	4	4	4	12
13	Denmark	4	4	4	12
13	Australia	3	4	5	12
13	Chile	4	4	4	12
13	United Kingdom	4	3	5	12
13	Madagascar	4	4	4	12
13	Taiwan	5	3	4	12
13	Greece	5	3	4	12
13	Niger	3	4	5	12
13	Moldova	5	3	4	12
13	Colombia	4	4	4	12
13	Germany	4	3	5	12
13	France	4	3	5	12
13	South Korea	4	3	5	12
13	Romania	5	3	4	12
29	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4	3	11
29	Kazakhstan	4	4	3	11
29	Thailand	4	3	4	11
29	Estonia	3	3	5	11

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Ranking	Country	Prosecution	Protection	Prevention	Overall 3P
29	Switzerland	4	3	4	11
29	Cyprus	4	4	3	11
29	Azerbaijan	4	3	4	11
29	Macedonia	3	4	4	11
29	Laos	4	3	4	11
29	Finland	3	4	4	11
29	Latvia	2	4	5	11
29	Slovak Republic	4	3	4	11
29	Albania	4	3	4	11
29	Cameroon	4	3	4	11
29	Israel	4	3	4	11
29	Slovenia	2	4	5	11
29	Bahamas	3	4	4	11
29	Peru	4	3	4	11
29	Montenegro	2	4	5	11
29	Italy	5	3	3	11
29	Nigeria	4	4	3	11
29	Hungary	4	3	4	11
51	Ethiopia	4	2	4	10
51	Rwanda	3	2	5	10
51	Antigua and Barbuda	3	4	3	10
51	New Zealand	3	2	5	10
51	Dominican Republic	4	3	3	10
51	Burma / Myanmar	4	2	4	10
51	Japan	4	3	3	10
51	Sweden	3	3	4	10
51	Uzbekistan	4	2	4	10
51	Mexico	4	2	4	10
51	Argentina	4	3	3	10
51	Ireland	2	3	5	10
51	Serbia	5	2	3	10
51	Luxembourg	4	3	3	10
51	Kyrgyz Republic	4	2	4	10
51	Kenya	4	3	3	10
51	China	4	2	4	10

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Ranking	Country	Prosecution	Protection	Prevention	Overall 3P
51	Cambodia	4	2	4	10
51	Vietnam	4	2	4	10
51	Bulgaria	4	3	3	10
51	Mozambique	4	2	4	10
51	Ukraine	4	3	3	10
51	South Africa	3	3	4	10
51	Jordan	4	3	3	10
51	United Arab Emirates	4	2	4	10
51	Ecuador	4	3	3	10
76	Lesotho	2	3	4	9
76	Bahrain	3	3	3	9
76	Malaysia	3	2	4	9
76	Bolivia	4	3	2	9
76	El Salvador	4	2	3	9
76	Barbados	2	4	3	9
76	Pakistan	4	2	3	9
76	Malawi	4	2	3	9
76	Turkey	3	2	4	9
76	Burkina Faso	2	4	3	9
76	Jamaica	2	4	3	9
76	Tunisia	2	3	4	9
76	Paraguay	4	2	3	9
76	Ghana	4	2	3	9
76	Norway	4	3	2	9
76	Afghanistan	4	2	3	9
76	Cuba	4	2	3	9
76	Iceland	2	3	4	9
76	Nepal	4	2	3	9
76	Indonesia	4	2	3	9
76	Nicaragua	4	2	3	9
76	Chad	3	3	3	9
76	Senegal	3	3	3	9
76	Curacao	3	3	3	9
76	Zambia	3	2	4	9
76	Oman	3	3	3	9

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Ranking	Country	Prosecution	Protection	Prevention	Overall 3P
76	Benin	4	2	3	9
76	Saudi Arabia	3	2	4	9
76	Aruba	2	4	3	9
76	Lithuania	4	3	2	9
76	Georgia	3	3	3	9
76	Macau	4	2	3	9
76	Brazil	3	3	3	9
76	Uganda	3	3	3	9
111	Egypt	2	3	3	8
111	Sierra Leone	2	3	3	8
111	Panama	3	2	3	8
111	Liberia	2	3	3	8
111	Costa Rica	2	2	4	8
111	Fiji	3	2	3	8
111	Haiti	2	2	4	8
111	Bangladesh	4	2	2	8
111	Guyana	3	2	3	8
111	Uruguay	3	2	3	8
111	Togo	4	2	2	8
111	Angola	2	2	4	8
111	Cote d'Ivoire	4	1	3	8
111	Sudan	2	2	4	8
111	Lebanon	4	1	3	8
111	Mongolia	3	2	3	8
111	Suriname	3	3	2	8
111	Tajikistan	3	2	3	8
111	Qatar	2	3	3	8
111	St. Lucia	2	4	2	8
111	Tanzania	3	2	3	8
132	India	2	2	3	7
132	Venezuela	2	3	2	7
132	Sri Lanka	2	2	3	7
132	Guinea	3	2	2	7
132	Gabon	2	3	2	7
132	Mauritius	2	2	3	7

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Ranking	Country	Prosecution	Protection	Prevention	Overall 3P
132	Djibouti	3	1	3	7
132	Turkmenistan	4	1	2	7
132	Morocco	2	2	3	7
132	Congo, Democratic Republic of	2	2	3	7
132	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2	3	2	7
132	Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	3	7
132	Honduras	2	2	3	7
132	Singapore	2	2	3	7
132	Kuwait	2	2	3	7
132	Micronesia	2	3	2	7
132	Timor-Leste	3	2	2	7
132	Belarus	2	2	3	7
132	Hong Kong	3	2	2	7
132	Swaziland	2	2	3	7
132	Malta	2	2	3	7
132	Burundi	3	2	2	7
132	Cape Verde	2	3	2	7
155	Algeria	3	1	2	6
155	Papua New Guinea	2	1	3	6
155	Congo, Republic of	2	2	2	6
155	Botswana	2	2	2	6
155	Brunei	1	2	3	6
155	Gambia	2	2	2	6
155	Mauritania	2	2	2	6
155	Namibia	2	2	2	6
155	Maldives	2	2	2	6
155	Yemen	2	2	2	6
155	Iraq	2	1	3	6
155	Mali	2	2	2	6
155	Central African Republic	3	1	2	6
155	Zimbabwe	2	2	2	6
155	Belize	2	2	2	6
155	Kiribati	2	1	3	6
155	Guinea-Bissau	2	3	1	6
155	Solomon Islands	2	2	2	6

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Ranking	Country	Prosecution	Protection	Prevention	Overall 3P
155	South Sudan	2	1	3	6
174	Iran	2	1	2	5
174	Tonga	2	1	2	5
174	Comoros	1	1	3	5
174	Somalia	1	2	2	5
174	Bhutan	1	2	2	5
174	Seychelles	2	1	2	5
180	Marshall Islands	1	2	1	4
180	Eritrea	1	1	2	4
180	Palau	1	2	1	4
180	Russia	2	1	1	4
184	North Korea	1	1	1	3
184	Syria	1	1	1	3
184	Libya	1	1	1	3
184	Equatorial Guinea	1	1	1	3
	BES Islands	1		3	