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Cho, Seo-Young. 2013. 3P Index Report 2012. University of Marburg.

3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index for 2012 (188 countries) released

- Improving Victim Protection, but Identifying Victims is still Challenging
- Criminalization of Human Trafficking worldwide but Weak Law Enforcement

The new release of the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index for 2012 shows that governmental policy against human trafficking improved modestly last year: a policy score of 9.81 in 2011 increasing to 9.90 in 2012.

The 3P Index evaluates governmental performance in fighting human trafficking in the three prime policy areas ï prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking, protection of victims of human trafficking and prevention of the crime 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. The 3P Index was developed by Prof. Seo-Young Cho (University of Marburg, Germany) as part of the EU project on Indexing Trafficking in Human Beings in 2010 (see Cho et al. forthcoming, SJE); now the country ranking is released every year through the research group of the economics of human trafficking at the University of Marburg, headed by Prof. Cho.

The 3P Index country ranking for 2012 includes 188 countries worldwide (see the ranking list attached). The average policy scores for 2012 indicate that countries improved protection and prevention policy performance compared to 2011, while prosecution policy efforts declined marginally. The average score of the protection policy increased from 2.73 in 2011 to 2.83 in 2012 and for prevention policy, it is 3.47 in 2012, increased from 3.37 in 2011. On the other hand, the average score of prosecution policy decreased from 3.70 in 2011 to 3.60 in 2012 (see table 1).

The decline of the prosecution policy is mainly attributed to the lack of enforcement of anti-trafficking law. The evaluation criteria for this policy dimension consist of law adoption and enforcement against human trafficking. The absolute majority of countries (163) have criminalized human trafficking in their national legal system; however, only 57 countries enforce the anti-trafficking law adequately to achieve a substantial level of prosecution and conviction.

On the other hand, countries demonstrated modest improvement in their victim protection policies. Protection policy is aimed at identifying victims of human trafficking and granting amnesty and assistance for rehabilitation. Protection policy has been scored lowest among the three policy areas since the start of the 3P evaluation in 2000. In 2012, the worldwide average score of protection policy remains lower than those of prosecution and prevention. It has, however, increased by 0.1points when compared to the previous yearôs score. Such improvement is attributed to the fact that more than 60% of the countries (116) provided substantial assistance for victims in the forms of medical and legal support, vocational training, sheltering, residency and repatriation last year, receiving a policy score 3 or higher (modest or adequate level of assistance).

However, the majority of countries (107) do not grant amnesty for victims for law violation which is caused by their situations being trafficked, and therefore victims are possibly punished for breaking immigration law or their involvement in illegal activities forced by traffickers. The no-punishment principle is one of the key policy requirements for victim protection based on the international standard of the UN Protocol, but only 81 countries out of 188 ensured the principle of amnesty for victims in 2012. The main problem in granting amnesty is challenges in identifying victims. The implementation of policy distinguishing them from other illegal migrants/non-victims is constrained by the lack of clear guidelines and resources, despite the fact that the members of the UN Protocol (158 member states) acknowledge the principle of no punishment by law. In addition, several developed countries with high levels of income and governance also fail to ensure amnesty for victims ï such as Germany, the USA, Great Britain and Denmark ï, a similar pattern to 2011. This negligence indicates that some developed countries may be reluctant to provide amnesty for victims because such policy could be seen as a lenient migration policy arguably causing more illegal migration into the country (see Cho 2012, DIW Economic Bulletin, for further discussions on this issue).

Prevention policy also demonstrates modest improvement worldwide last year. The evaluation criteria of preventive policy actions includes raising public awareness, training of government officials, information exchange, internal and international cooperation, border control and the adoption of action plan against human trafficking. The average score of prevention policy is 3.47, indicating policy efforts higher than the modest level (score 3).

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The best performing countries in 2012 are Australia, France, the Netherlands, South Korea and Switzerland which receive the full score of 5 for all of prosecution, protection and prevention policy and an overall score of 15. Among the best performers of 2011, Sweden and Italy are ranked as the second best group with the overall score of 14 in 2012. For Sweden, it is due to a decrease in protection policy (score 4) and for Italy, a decrease in prevention policy (score 4). Generally, destination countries of human trafficking are ranked high but several sending countries (with high prevalence of domestic trafficking) also demonstrate a high level of anti-trafficking policy conduct (such as Nigeria, Kosovo and Moldova). The worst performing country is Syria with the overall score of 3 ï i.e. a score of 1 for all of the 3Ps indicating anti-trafficking policy was non-existing in the country in 2012 ï followed by Cuba, Somalia, Iran, North Korea and Marshall Island (overall score 4).

The 3P Index also illustrates regional patterns of anti-trafficking policy performance (see figures 1-4). European and Central Asian countries perform best with the overall score of 12.3 (4.48 for prosecution, 3.48 for protection and 4.34 for prevention). The second best groups are North and Latin America with the overall scores of 10.6 and 10.4, respectively. On the other hand, Middle Eastern and North African countries are least committed to anti-trafficking with the overall score 7.6, significantly below the worldwide average score (9.9) and the scores of other regions. East Asia/Pacific, South Asia and Africa are middle groups with the overall policy scores of 9.5, 9.0 and 9.1, respectively.

The evaluation criteria of the 3P Index is based on the UN *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children* (2000) and information used for the evaluation was taken from the United States Trafficking in Persons Annual Reports (2001-2013) and the UN Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2006, 2009 and 2012).

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Table 1. 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index Scores worldwide, 2000-2012

	Prosecution (score 1-5)	Protection (score 1-5)	Prevention (score 1-5)	Aggregate 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

Note: For prosecution, protection, and prevention policies, score 1 indicates the lowest level of policy performance while score 5 being the full commitments. Score 4 reflects adequate efforts, 3 modest, and 2 inadequate. The scores of the aggregate 3P Index reflect the sum of the three policy scores.

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Notes:

For detailed information on the 3P Index, please visit:

http://www.economics-human-trafficking.org/

Background Paper of the 3P Index:

Cho, Seo-Young, Axel Dreher and Eric Neumayer. The Determinants of Anti-trafficking Policies - Evidence from a New Index. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics* (forthcoming).

Reference Papers:

Cho, Seo-Young. 2012. Human Trafficking: Germany Needs to do More to Protect Victims. *DIW-Economic Bulletin* No. 11. Berlin.

United States Department of State. 2001-2013. Trafficking in Persons Annual Reports. Washington DC.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crim. 2006, 2009 and 2012. Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. Vienna.

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Figure1.

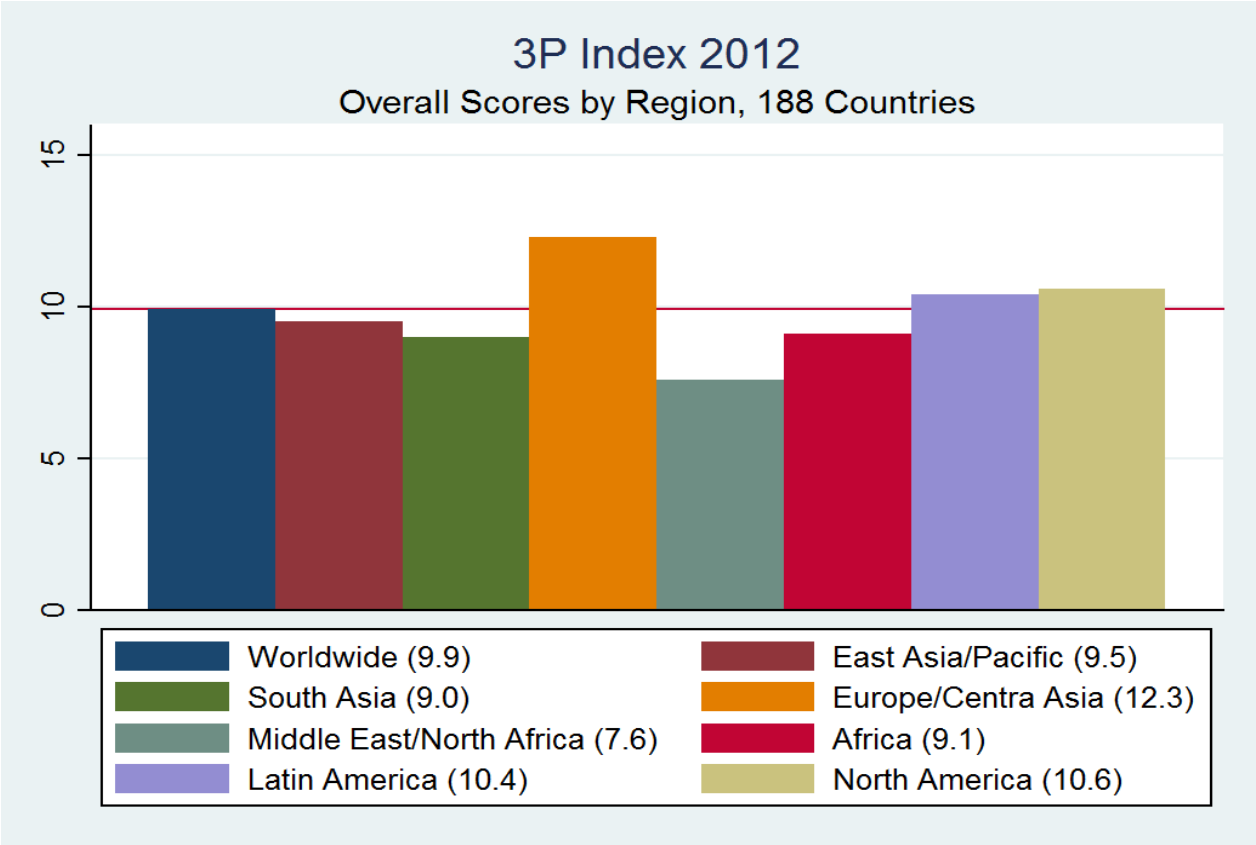

Figure 2.

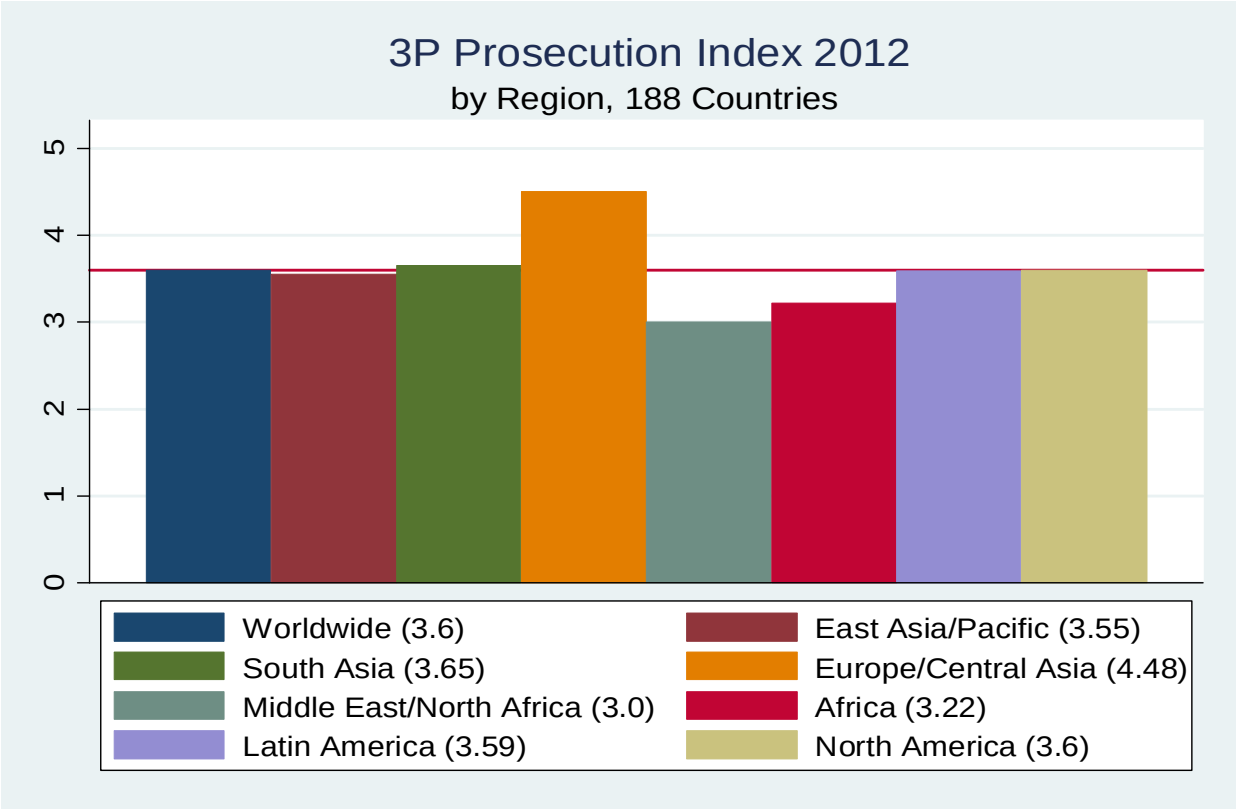

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Figure 3.

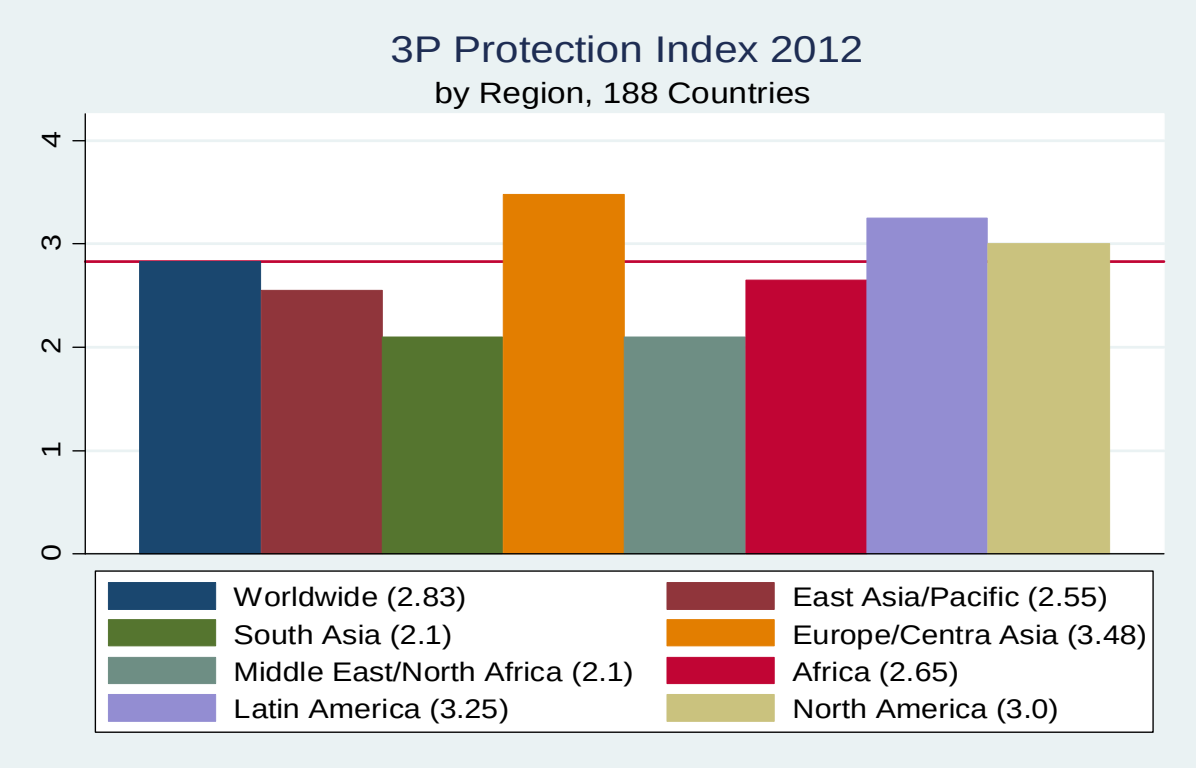
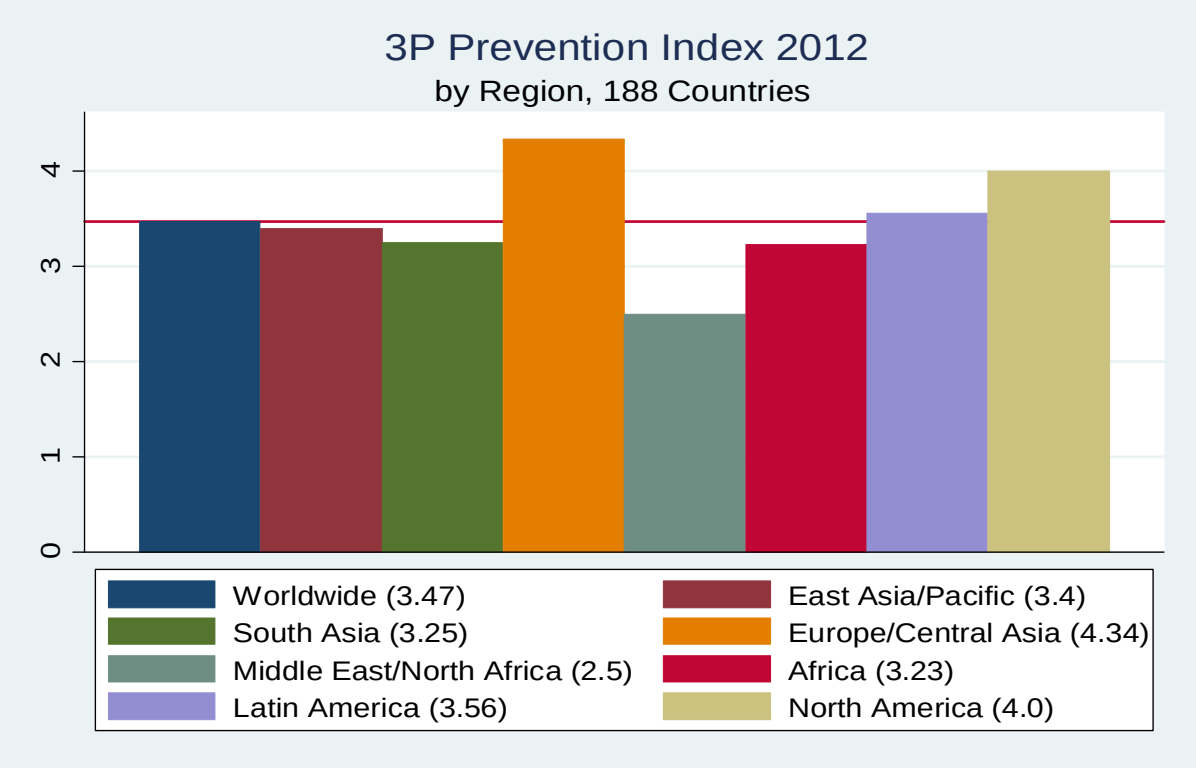


Figure 4.



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Country Ranking List: 3P Index for 2012 (188 Countries)

http://www.economics-human-trafficking.org/

Ranking	Country	Overall	Prosecution	Protection	Prevention
1	Australia	15	5	5	5
1	France	15	5	5	5
1	Netherlands	15	5	5	5
1	South Korea	15	5	5	5
1	Switzerland	15	5	5	5
6	Argentia	14	5	5	4
6	Austria	14	5	4	5
6	Belgium	14	5	4	5
6	Sweden	14	5	4	5
6	Moldova	14	5	5	4
6	Portugal	14	4	5	5
6	Canada	14	5	4	5
6	Italy	14	5	5	4
6	Nigeria	14	5	5	4
6	Armenia	14	5	4	5
6	Norway	14	4	5	5
6	Greece	14	5	4	5
6	Brazil	14	5	4	5
6	Kosovo	14	5	4	5
20	Montenegro	13	4	4	5
20	Chile	13	5	4	4
20	El Salvador	13	5	4	4
20	Serbia	13	5	3	5
20	Spain	13	5	3	5
20	Paraguay	13	5	4	4
20	Poland	13	5	3	5
20	Croatia	13	4	4	5
20	Uzbekistan	13	5	3	5
20	Phillipines	13	5	3	5
20	United States of America	13	5	3	5
20	Ecuador	13	5	4	4
20	Ireland	13	4	4	5
20	Romania	13	5	3	5
20	Czech Republic	13	5	4	4
20	Costa Rica	13	4	4	5
20	Nicaragua	13	5	4	4
20	Finland	13	4	4	5
20	Macedonia	13	5	3	5
20	Slovenia	13	4	4	5
20	Bulgaria	13	5	4	4

41	United Arab Emirates	12	5	3	4
41	Albania	12	4	4	4
41	Colombia	12	5	3	4
41	Latvia	12	4	3	5
41	United Kingdom	12	5	3	4
41	Thailand	12	5	3	4
41	Indonesia	12	5	2	5
41	Denmark	12	4	3	5
41	Georgia	12	4	3	5
41	Zambia	12	4	3	5
41	Germany	12	4	3	5
41	Ukraine	12	5	3	4
41	Slovak Republic	12	5	3	4
41	Cyprus	12	5	3	4
41	Ghana	12	4	4	4
41	Laos	12	5	3	4
41	Antigua and Barbuda	12	2	5	5
41	Taiwan	12	5	3	4
41	Jamaica	12	4	4	4
41	Burkina Faso	12	4	4	4
41	Israel	12	5	3	4
41	Kazakhstan	12	5	3	4
41	Bangladesh	12	5	3	4
64	Cameroon	11	4	3	4
64	New Zealand	11	2	4	5
64	Panama	11	4	3	4
64	Nepal	11	5	2	4
64	Estonia	11	4	3	4
64	Hungary	11	5	3	3
64	Japan	11	4	4	3
64	Kenya	11	4	3	4
64	Cambodia	11	5	2	4
64	Lithuania	11	4	3	4
64	Dominican Republic	11	4	3	4
64	Mozambique	11	5	2	4
64	Cote d´Ivoire	11	3	3	5
64	Azerbaijan	11	5	3	3
64	Vietnam	11	5	3	3
64	Burma/Myanmmar	11	4	2	5
64	Mexico	11	4	3	4
64	Ethiopia	11	5	3	3
64	Iceland	11	4	4	3
64	Guatemala	11	4	3	4
64	Bolivia	11	5	3	3
64	Turkey	11	5	3	3

64	Peru	11	4	3	4
87	Kyrgyz, Republic	10	4	2	4
87	The Bahamas	10	4	3	3
87	Belarus	10	2	4	4
87	Rwanda	10	4	3	3
87	Malaysia	10	5	2	3
87	Macau	10	4	2	4
87	Malta	10	4	2	4
87	Fiji	10	4	3	3
87	Malawi	10	5	2	3
87	Singapore	10	4	3	3
87	Namibia	10	4	3	3
87	China	10	4	2	4
87	Qatar	10	4	3	3
87	Mauritius	10	4	3	3
87	Gabon	10	4	4	2
87	Uganda	10	4	3	3
87	Tajikistan	10	4	2	4
87	Niger	10	4	3	3
87	India	10	4	2	4
87	Congo, Republic of the	10	2	4	4
87	Russia	10	5	2	3
87	Liberia	10	4	3	3
87	Guyana	10	4	3	3
110	Togo	9	3	2	4
110	Uruguay	9	2	3	4
110	Suriname	9	4	2	3
110	South Africa	9	4	2	3
110	Brunei	9	4	2	3
110	Egypt	9	2	3	4
110	Mauritania	9	4	2	3
110	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	2	3	4
110	Hong Kong	9	3	3	3
110	Saudi Arabia	9	4	2	3
110	Benin	9	3	3	3
110	Afghanistan	9	4	2	3
110	Oman	9	4	3	2
110	Comoros	9	4	2	3
110	Pakistan	9	4	3	2
110	Aruba	9	2	3	4
126	Senegal	8	2	3	3
126	Venezuela	8	2	3	3
126	Chad	8	2	3	3
126	Tanzania	8	4	2	2
126	Curacao	8	4	2	2

126	Jordan	8	4	2	2
126	Barbados	8	2	3	3
126	Luxembourg	8	4	2	2
126	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	8	2	3	3
126	Palau	8	2	3	3
126	Turkmenistan	8	4	2	2
126	Belize	8	2	2	4
126	Honduras	8	2	3	3
126	Iraq	8	4	2	2
126	Bahrain	8	4	2	2
126	Sri Lanka	8	2	2	4
126	Mongolia	8	4	2	2
126	Lebanon	8	4	2	2
126	Sierra Leone	8	2	3	3
145	Mali	7	2	3	2
145	Angola	7	2	2	3
145	Guinea-Bissau	7	2	3	2
145	Tonga	7	2	3	2
145	Cape Verde	7	1	3	3
145	Haiti	7	2	2	3
145	Gambia	7	2	2	3
145	Trinidad & Tobago	7	2	2	3
145	Zimbabwe	7	2	2	3
145	Kiribati	7	2	2	3
145	Guinea	7	2	2	3
145	Maldives	7	3	1	3
145	Central African Republic	7	2	2	3
145	Tunisia	7	2	2	3
145	Timor.Leste	7	2	2	3
145	Djibouti	7	2	2	3
145	Algeria	7	2	2	3
145	South Sudan, Republic of	7	3	2	2
145	Swaziland	7	2	2	3
145	Lesotho	7	2	2	3
145	Burundi	7	2	2	3
166	Equatorial Guinea	6	2	1	3
166	Botswana	6	2	2	2
166	Morocco	6	2	2	2
166	Yemen	6	3	1	2
166	Solomon Islands	6	2	2	2
166	St. Lucia	6	2	3	1
166	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	6	2	1	3
166	Kuwait	6	2	2	2
166	Bhutan	6	2	2	2

166	Madagascar	6	4	1	1
176	Papua New Guinea	5	1	1	3
176	Micronesia, Federated States of	5	2	1	2
176	Sudan	5	1	2	2
176	Libya	5	1	2	2
176	Seychelles	5	1	2	2
176	BES islands	5	2	1	2
176	Eritrea	5	2	1	2
183	Marshall Islands	4	2	1	1
183	Cuba	4	1	2	1
183	Somalia	4	1	1	2
183	Iran	4	2	1	1
183	North Korea	4	1	1	2
188	Syria	3	1	1	1