

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

The Country-rankings of the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index for 2015 Released

- Best Practice of Austria, the UK, and Spain
- Modest Improvement in Protection and Prevention Efforts
- Persistently Weak Law Enforcement in Prosecuting Perpetrators

Overview

The country-rankings of the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index for 2015 (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 189 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 2015 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 worldwide have improved marginally in 2015, compared to the previous year. In 2015, the global average of the anti-trafficking policy score was 9.02 on a scale from 3 to 15 ó in which a higher score reflects a better policy outcome. This is a modest increase from 8.88 in 2014 but worse than the score of 9.60 in 2013 (see table 1). Specifically, protection improved from 2.57 in 2014 to 2.75 and prevention from 3.23 to 3.28, but efforts for prosecution declined from 3.06 to 2.99.

In 2015, three European countries ó Austria, the United Kingdom, and Spain ó are the countries rated with a full score of 15 on the 3P Index, meaning that they achieved the maximum score of 5 in all three policy areas. Especially, Spain has been in the best-performing group since 2013,

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

while Austria improved from a total score of 13 and the UK from 12 in 2014 to the full score in 2015.

Table 1. 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Scores Worldwide, 2000-2015¹

	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
2015	2.99	2.75	3.28	9.02	189

Belgium, the Philippines, Armenia and South Korea form the second best group that achieved an overall score of 14 in 2015. While all of these countries reached a full score of 5 in prevention, they could not accomplish the maximum score of 15 because Belgium and Armenia had a score of 4 for prosecution, and South Korea and the Philippines the same score for protection.

Several developed countries that maintain generally high levels of human rights protection otherwise, however, continuously neglected anti-trafficking policy efforts, despite the fact that

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.

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

they are major destination places of human trafficking. Notably, many developed countries lacked proper protection for victims of human trafficking, for instance, USA, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, and Italy received a score of 3 in the protection dimension, indicating that these countries failed to ensure the punishment principle for victims.

On the other end of the scale, the worst performing countries are Syria, North Korea, Libya, Eritrea, and BES Islands, 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 show that these countries did not exercise any meaningful policy actions to combat human trafficking last year. Since 2012, Syria has fallen into this worst group category, and North Korea has belonged to this category since 2013.

3Ps: Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention

Among the three policy dimensions, countries, on average, demonstrated the highest level of efforts in crime prevention (with a global average score of 3.29), while victim protection showed the lowest level with a score of 2.75 (see figure 1). The global average score of prosecution is 2.99.

For prevention policy, about 45% of the countries invested full or adequate levels of efforts. 14 countries received the maximum score of 5 (full commitments) and 72 countries a score of 4 (adequate level) (see table 2). Less than a quarter of the countries (41) received a score of 2 or 1 i.e. inadequate or no effects.

Policy efforts for victim protection have persistently been the weakest one among the three areas since 2000 (see table 1 and figure 2). The policy score of 2.74 implies that most countries implemented a less than modest level of protection efforts last year. In 2015, less than a fifth of the countries (32) ensured amnesty for victims and provided them with proper assistance, which

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

reflects a score of 5 or 4. On the other hand almost 40% of the countries (71) demonstrated inadequate or no efforts to protect victims of human trafficking (i.e. a score of 2 or 1).

Figure 1. Global Average Scores of Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention
(2015, 189 countries, policy score of 165)

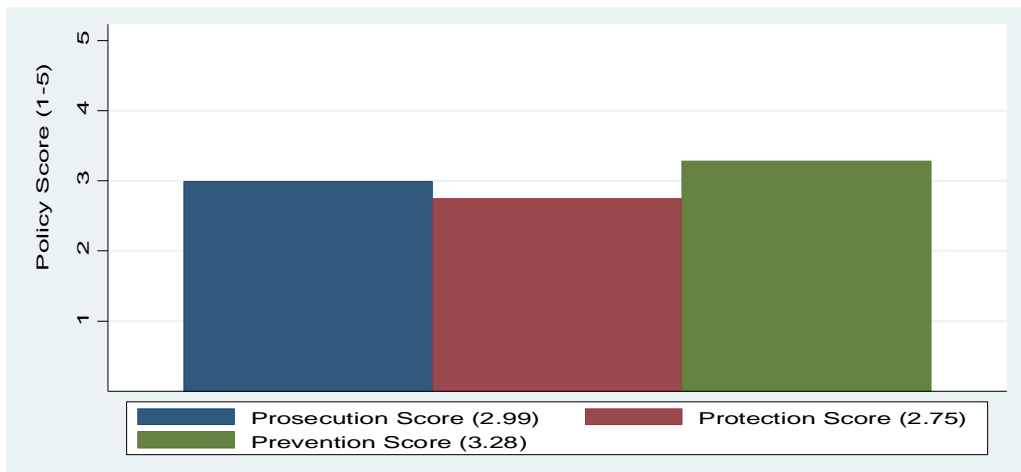
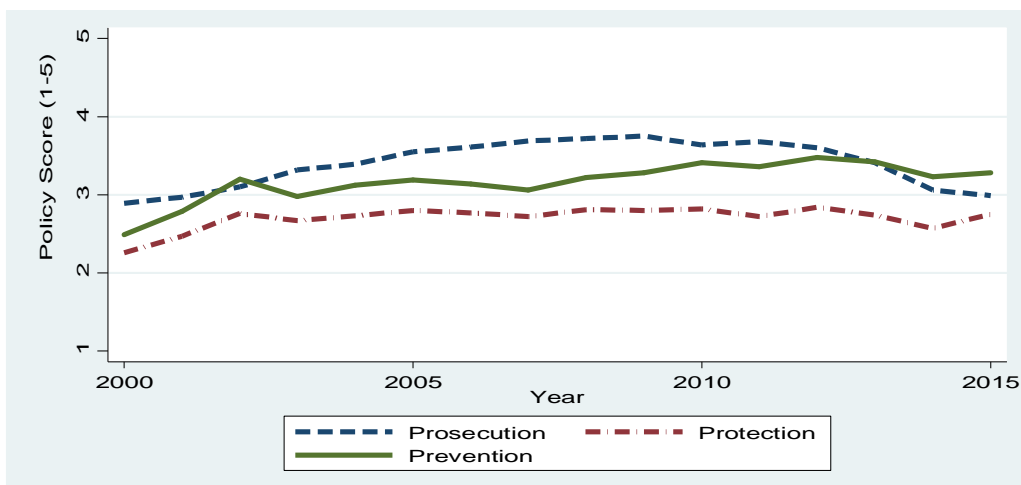


Figure 2. Development of Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention Worldwide
(2000-2015, max. 189 countries)



Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

The global average score for prosecution policy in 2015 was 2.99, a slight decline from 3.06 in 2014. This modest level of the average score indicates that most countries did not actively prosecute or convict traffickers. Only 18 countries fulfilled full commitments in both anti-trafficking legislation and enforcement that resulted in a score of 5 in 2015 ó a slight improvement from 13 countries in 2014. On the other hand, 66 countries did not exercise any adequate efforts to prosecute and convict perpetrators of human trafficking and, therefore, received a policy score of either 2 or 1.

Table 2. Distribution of 3P Scores Worldwide, 2015

Score	Prosecution			Protection			Prevention		
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.	Freq.	Percent	Cum.	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	20	10.58	10.58	16	8.47	8.47	6	3.17	3.17
2	46	24.34	34.92	55	29.1	37.57	35	18.52	21.69
3	57	30.16	65.08	86	45.5	83.07	62	32.8	54.5
4	48	25.4	90.48	25	13.23	96.3	72	38.1	92.59
5	18	9.52	100	7	3.7	100	14	7.41	100
Total	189	100		189	100		189	100	

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

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 of governments on a scale from 1 (no efforts) to 5 (full commitments) for each sub-index of the 3Ps and from 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. 2001-2016. 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 Prof. Seo-Young Cho (University of Marburg, Germany) as part of the EU project on *Indexing Trafficking in Human Beings* in 2010; and the country rankings are released every year through the Research Group of the Economics of Human Trafficking at the University of Marburg, headed by the author.

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

- **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: 429ó 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>

- **Contact (Author of the Index):**

Dr. Seo-Young Cho

Assistant Professor of Empirical Institutional Economics

Faculty of Business and Economics

Philipps-University of Marburg

Barfuessertor 2

D-35037 Marburg, Germany

Tel. 49 (0)6421-28-23996

Email: seo.cho@wiwi.uni-marburg.de

Web: www.uni-marburg.de/fb02/empinsti

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

The 2015 Country Ranking of the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index

Ranking	Code	Country	Prosecution (score 1-5)	Protection (score 1-5)	Prevention (score 1-5)	Overall 3P (score 3-15)
1	AUT	Austria	5	5	5	15
1	GBR	United Kingdom	5	5	5	15
1	ESP	Spain	5	5	5	15
4	BEL	Belgium	4	5	5	14
4	PHL	Philippines	5	4	5	14
4	ARM	Armenia	4	5	5	14
4	KOR	South Korea	5	4	5	14
8	GTM	Guatemala	5	3	5	13
8	HRV	Croatia	3	5	5	13
8	AZE	Azerbaijan	5	4	4	13
8	USA	USA	5	3	5	13
12	THA	Thailand	5	3	4	12
12	KSV	Kosovo	4	4	4	12
12	JOR	Jordan	5	3	4	12
12	NLD	Netherlands	5	3	4	12
12	FRA	France	3	4	5	12
12	POL	Poland	5	3	4	12
12	EST	Estonia	4	4	4	12
12	CZE	Czech Republic	4	4	4	12
12	DNK	Denmark	5	3	4	12
12	CYP	Cyprus	4	4	4	12
12	DEU	Germany	5	3	4	12
12	TWN	Taiwan	5	3	4	12
12	ROM	Romania	5	3	4	12
25	GEO	Georgia	3	4	4	11
25	ETH	Ethiopia	4	3	4	11
25	BHR	Bahrain	4	3	4	11
25	ALB	Albania	4	3	4	11
25	ITA	Italy	5	3	3	11
25	FIN	Finland	3	3	5	11
25	NOR	Norway	4	4	3	11
25	JPN	Japan	4	3	4	11

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

25	LVA	Latvia	3	4	4	11
25	BHS	Bahamas	2	5	4	11
25	CAN	Canada	3	4	4	11
25	SVK	Slovak Republic	4	3	4	11
25	LTU	Lithuania	4	3	4	11
25	KEN	Kenya	4	3	4	11
25	PRT	Portugal	3	4	4	11
25	HUN	Hungary	4	3	4	11
25	AUS	Australia	3	4	4	11
25	MEX	Mexico	4	3	4	11
25	GRC	Greece	4	3	4	11
25	CHL	Chile	3	4	4	11
25	BGR	Bulgaria	4	3	4	11
25	KAZ	Kazakhstan	4	4	3	11
25	UKR	Ukraine	4	3	4	11
25	CHN	China	4	3	4	11
25	NGA	Nigeria	4	3	4	11
25	VNM	Vietnam	4	3	4	11
25	MMR	Burma/Myanmar	4	3	4	11
52	BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	3	3	10
52	IRL	Ireland	2	3	5	10
52	PRY	Paraguay	4	3	3	10
52	TJK	Tajikistan	4	3	3	10
52	HND	Honduras	4	2	4	10
52	TGO	Togo	4	3	3	10
52	KWT	Kuwait	3	3	4	10
52	MNE	Montenegro	2	3	5	10
52	ISL	Iceland	2	4	4	10
52	TUR	Turkey	4	3	3	10
52	SGP	Singapore	3	3	4	10
52	UZB	Uzbekistan	5	2	3	10
52	IND	India	4	2	4	10
52	NPL	Nepal	4	2	4	10
52	CUB	Cuba	4	3	3	10
52	ANT	Netherlands, Antilles	2	4	4	10
52	JAM	Jamaica	3	4	3	10

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

52	COL	Colombia	4	3	3	10
52	BRB	Barbados	2	4	4	10
52	LAO	Laos	4	3	3	10
52	ABW	Aruba	2	4	4	10
52	MDG	Madagascar	3	3	4	10
52	ARG	Argentina	4	3	3	10
52	SVN	Slovenia	3	3	4	10
52	DOM	Dominican Republic	3	4	3	10
52	ARE	United Arab Emirates	3	3	4	10
52	SWE	Sweden	3	3	4	10
52	RWA	Rwanda	2	4	4	10
52	BWA	Botswana	3	3	4	10
52	LSO	Lesotho	3	3	4	10
52	SAU	Saudi Arabia	4	3	3	10
52	MYS	Malaysia	3	3	4	10
52	MDA	Moldova	4	3	3	10
52	MNG	Mongolia	4	2	4	10
52	ZAF	South Africa	3	3	4	10
52	SLV	El Salvador	4	2	4	10
52	CMR	Cameroon	3	3	4	10
52	NZL	New Zealand	3	3	4	10
52	PER	Peru	3	3	4	10
52	ISR	Israel	3	3	4	10
52	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	3	3	4	10
93	MAC	Macau	2	3	4	9
93	ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	2	4	3	9
93	TMP	Timor-Leste	3	3	3	9
93	TZA	Tanzania	3	3	3	9
93	CRI	Costa Rica	2	3	4	9
93	BGD	Bangladesh	3	3	3	9
93	GHA	Ghana	3	2	4	9
93	SLE	Sierra Leone	3	3	3	9
93	SUR	Suriname	3	3	3	9
93	IDN	Indonesia	4	2	3	9
93	NER	Niger	2	3	4	9
93	PAN	Panama	3	2	4	9

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

93	TUN	Tunisia	2	3	4	9
93	BRA	Brazil	4	2	3	9
93	URY	Uruguay	3	3	3	9
93	SRB	Serbia	4	2	3	9
93	CHE	Switzerland	3	3	3	9
93	MKD	Macedonia	3	3	3	9
93	OMN	Oman	3	3	3	9
93	AFG	Afghanistan	4	2	3	9
93	ECU	Ecuador	4	2	3	9
93	CUW	Curacao	2	3	4	9
93	UGA	Uganda	3	3	3	9
93	MWI	Malawi	4	2	3	9
93	HTI	Haiti	3	2	4	9
93	PAK	Pakistan	4	2	3	9
93	BFA	Burkina Faso	3	3	3	9
93	VCT	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2	3	4	9
93	SEN	Senegal	2	4	3	9
122	FJI	Fiji	2	3	3	8
122	CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	3	2	3	8
122	BOL	Bolivia	3	2	3	8
122	GAB	Gabon	2	3	3	8
122	BLR	Belarus	2	3	3	8
122	MOZ	Mozambique	3	2	3	8
122	LUX	Luxembourg	3	3	2	8
122	EGY	Egypt	3	3	2	8
122	LCA	St. Lucia	2	3	3	8
122	NIC	Nicaragua	4	2	2	8
122	SDN	Sudan	3	2	3	8
122	HKG	Hong Kong	3	2	3	8
122	AGO	Angola	2	3	3	8
122	TKM	Turkmenistan	3	2	3	8
122	MLT	Malta	2	3	3	8
122	QAT	Qatar	3	3	2	8
122	LKA	Sri Lanka	2	2	4	8
122	KHM	Cambodia	2	2	4	8
140	ZWE	Zimbabwe	2	2	3	7

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

140	LBN	Lebanon	3	1	3	7
140	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	2	3	2	7
140	SWZ	Swaziland	2	2	3	7
140	VEN	Venezuela	2	3	2	7
140	TCD	Chad	3	2	2	7
140	KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	3	1	3	7
140	MUS	Mauritius	2	2	3	7
140	FSM	Micronesia	3	2	2	7
140	GUY	Guyana	3	2	2	7
140	GMB	Gambia	2	2	3	7
140	CPV	Cape Verde	2	3	2	7
140	BLZ	Belize	3	2	2	7
140	ZMB	Zambia	3	2	2	7
140	BRN	Brunei	2	2	3	7
140	NAM	Namibia	2	2	3	7
140	LBR	Liberia	2	3	2	7
157	SYC	Seychelles	2	2	2	6
157	TON	Tonga	2	2	2	6
157	DZA	Algeria	2	1	3	6
157	CAF	Central African Republic	2	2	2	6
157	PLW	Palau	3	2	1	6
157	MAR	Morocco	1	2	3	6
157	MDV	Maldives	2	2	2	6
157	ZAR	Congo, Democratic Republic of	2	2	2	6
157	RMI	Marshall Islands	2	1	3	6
157	SLB	Solomon Islands	1	2	3	6
157	PNG	Papua New Guinea	2	2	2	6
157	MRT	Mauritania	2	2	2	6
157	MLI	Mali	2	2	2	6
157	BEN	Benin	2	2	2	6
171	IRQ	Iraq	1	1	3	5
171	COG	Congo, Republic of	1	2	2	5
171	SSD	South Sudan	1	2	2	5
171	SOM	Somalia	1	2	2	5
171	BHU	Bhutan	1	2	2	5
171	COM	Comoros	1	2	2	5

Report on the 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index 2015

(Cho, Seo-Young. 2016. University of Marburg)

www.economics-human-trafficking.net

171	BDI	Burundi	1	2	2	5
171	GIN	Guinea	1	2	2	5
171	DJI	Djibouti	2	1	2	5
180	GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	1	1	2	4
180	KIR	Kiribati	1	1	2	4
180	YEM	Yemen	1	1	2	4
180	RUS	Russia	1	1	2	4
180	IRN	Iran	1	1	2	4
185	BES	BES Islands	1	1	1	3
185	PRK	North Korea	1	1	1	3
185	LBY	Libya	1	1	1	3
185	SYR	Syria	1	1	1	3
185	ERI	Eritrea	1	1	1	3