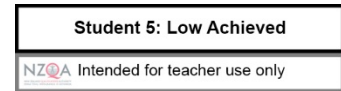


Student 5 – Low Achieved



### The spatial pattern of human trafficking:

The spatial pattern is a clustered pattern. There are clusters in Africa, Middle East, Asia and Eastern Europe. The largest clusters extend through Africa and the Middle East. This looks like one cluster because the countries all share borders e.g. Chad, Sudan and across the Red sea to Saudi Arabia. The pattern looks dispersed as it covers most continents...

1

### Factors and/or processes contributing to the pattern:

The main factor contributing to the clustered pattern of trafficking is POVERTY. The map of world poverty closely matches the clustered pattern on the human trafficking map.

2

People in these countries that make up the clusters are generally very poor and some of these countries have large populations. This means that there is not enough money to go around and some areas lack clean water supplies showing that they are not able to meet their basic needs. They are trapped in the poverty cycle.

Traffickers go to the poorest groups of people in these countries and offer them a way out. They offer them money for their children or in exchange for their work, this is bonded labour and usually a child, or men are effectively sold as 'slaves' to an organisation or person in another country for domestic work or labour. Poverty makes these people more at risk to becoming victims. This shows a pattern of trafficking which generally "originates in less economically developed countries and flows to more economically developed countries" e.g. common trafficking flows are from poorer countries in Africa to the Middle East, or further into Europe. This explains the cluster pattern because the poverty map matches many of the clusters on the Human trafficking map.

3