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TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS SYMPOSIUM

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FINAL REPORT

OJJDP

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since its founding in 1974 the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has provided national leadership to federal, state, tribal and local efforts to prevent delinquency, strengthen the juvenile justice system and protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation. OJJDP is the only federal agency with a specific mission to develop and disseminate knowledge about "what works" in the juvenile justice field. Drawing on this knowledge OJJDP has worked with communities across the country to replicate proven, evidence-based programs and improve existing programs. OJJDP supports communities and matches program models to their specific needs and supports interventions that respond to the specific development, cultural, and gender needs of the youth and families they serve.

According to the U.S. Government Office of Victims of Crime and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, *human trafficking—in all its forms—may be one of the least understood crimes in the nation*. Law enforcement personnel are currently not trained to recognize trafficking, and victims are often viewed as offenders by law enforcement, juvenile justice and child protection systems, and the culture in general. In addition, victims often view "*themselves"* as offenders. For these and many other reasons, the abuse, exploitation and trafficking of our most vulnerable citizens - children - present unique challenges to government, law enforcement, justice systems, school systems, public and private child welfare agencies, health care providers, and our country as a whole.

The 2012 Trafficking In Persons Symposium (Salt Lake City, April 10-13) sponsored by the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, examined domestic child sex and labor trafficking to glean, compile, and disseminate first-hand knowledge and experience from 127 subject matter experts (SMEs) brought together from law enforcement, the judicial system, social services, education, health care and other community and faith-based initiatives. These experts came from Canada, Mexico, Tribal Communities and twenty-seven states in the United States, and they represented fifty large and small law enforcement agencies, five U.S. attorneys offices, four state attorneys general, the F.B.I., two major universities, survivors from across the country, and large and small victim-service providers. All were vetted and invited based on their documented prior first-hand involvement and work with trafficking cases and victims.

Utilizing a multidisciplinary, mixed-method approach, these SMEs examined critical issues related to child trafficking in the United States, tribal communities and at U.S. borders. Using surveys, focus groups, and interviews, Symposium attendees generated a wealth of new and experience-based information relating to not only what is currently happening in the crime of child trafficking in this hemisphere, but also tested and best practices relating to child trafficking identification, interviewing and accessing treatment for victims, investigation and prosecution of traffickers and survivor perspectives on trafficking effects and dynamics.

The Trafficking in Persons Symposium's prime objective was to use this information to develop SME-informed training for first responders, child welfare and juvenile justice personnel, medical professionals, educators, social service providers and the public—aimed at supporting and enhancing abilities to identify and respond to child trafficking. The surveys before the Symposium and the focus groups during the Symposium examined five primary issues: (1) identification of victims and traffickers, (2) engaging victims, (3) investigation and prosecution of traffickers, (4) response and restoration of victim/survivors, and (5) the survivor perspective; and the study results are discussed on the following pages.

(1) IDENTIFICATION: Traffickers are intelligent and skilled at manipulation and psychological control, and have in common a profit motive and total indifference to human dignity and human rights. Their methods and strategies, however, vary considerably by culture, location and type of exploitation. Similarly, victims have certain commonalities, but each victim is unique. Locating victims and targeting offenders requires understanding of dynamics, building capacity and creating new competencies regarding the diversity of specific communities and cultures. In addition, improving identification is dependent on consistent data collection techniques (local, state-wide, and national) that are able to flag high-risk youth, known offenders and capture information on case outcomes.

(2) ENGAGING VICTIMS is equally complex as most youth ensnared in sex or labor trafficking feel they are consenting to the exploitation and/or do not have better options. This makes self-identification unlikely, cooperation with law enforcement difficult, and treatment complicated. Traditional treatment models are built on the assumption that "clients" desire to change their behaviors. Rescuing trafficked youth and involving them in the criminal justice process requires considering the extent of their traumatization and effective strategies for helping them to begin to understand their own victimization. Criminal justice representatives need to recognize that these youth are victims and not offenders, and to treat them as such. Finally, there are serious cultural considerations that influence how cooperative a victim will be with investigators, prosecutors, and social services; these must be understood and taken into account.

(3) In addition to the challenges of victim engagement, the INVESTIGATION and PROSECUTION of traffickers is hindered by a host of other issues, including problems with cross-border/jurisdictional cooperation; federal/state/tribal collaboration; lack of skills and capacity for managing cases; and a lack of appropriate advocacy and treatment services—without which victims may be uncooperative and possibly unavailable due to running away (often back to their traffickers). Investigation and prosecution practices must also include a focus on both traffickers and exploiters/johns.

A critical component of the investigation and prosecution process is trained interviewers who understand how child sex and labor trafficking victims view themselves, law enforcement, and the criminal justice system. Interviewers need to be culturally sensitive and attuned to the developmental ages of victims. Law enforcement and prosecutors need to collaborate with community and state partners to ensure that safe and appropriate placements are available for victims while cases are being developed. Finally, for a variety of reasons—including the profound stresses inherent to being a victim-witness--prosecutors need to corroborate victims' stories, and rely heavily on this corroborating evidence (not the victims themselves) in child trafficking cases.

(4) Traditional RESPONSE and RESTORATION approaches are not necessarily appropriate or successful with victims of child trafficking. Most victims have a history of problems such as substance use, physical and/or sexual abuse, difficulties in school, and trouble at home. When these problems are compounded by sex and labor exploitation, treatment becomes incredibly complex. Concomitant medical issues, cultural barriers and distorted self-perceptions further complicate the development of effective treatment models.

Most SMEs at the Symposium agreed that victims need long-term, intensive, trauma-based therapeutic services. These kinds of services are rare and not readily available for most victims, however. Street and field out-

reach, drop-in centers and residential facilities are current approaches to short-term victim services. Most of these short-term services include providing youth with information relating to how to obtain longer-term and more effective help, when and where it is available. Survivor-informed or -led programs also show promise, especially for those victims who show readiness for treatment.

More research is needed on how to accelerate/enhance victim treatment readiness, and intervention effectiveness. Child welfare and juvenile justice programs need to ensure specialized programs are in place for trafficking victims; communities need to understand the unique needs of trafficked youth, and to make investments in these specialized programs. Further, practitioners and policy-makers should consider the effectiveness of traditional juvenile placements (shelters, detention facilities, residential services) as these may not be the most appropriate arrangements to meet the needs of young victims of labor and sexual exploitation.

More research is also needed to understand the factors that make treatment successful. Programs need to assess youth risk and needs, and provide services accordingly. Further, more local short-term services need to be developed to meet the basic needs (e.g., food, acute medical care, temporary shelter, safety) of victims and to begin the trust-building process necessary for successful longer-term treatment. In mandated placement situations such as shelters and group homes, facilities need to be dedicated to juvenile trafficking victims. Special training in trafficking dynamics and their impacts on juveniles should be required for all who work with these victims.

Finally, law enforcement, juvenile justice agencies, and treatment providers also need to be aware of the negative impact of financial problems and other everyday "life" issues that can arise for victim/survivors. Survivors should not be negatively impacted by legal records, financial problems or issues that arose as a result of their exploitation. Criminal charges, credit issues and a lack of work opportunities can all hinder restoration efforts long after rescue. Policy makers and legislators should carefully consider these issues when drafting trafficking legislation.

(5) Finally, the SURVIVOR PERSPECTIVE is critical to all phases of anti-trafficking work: identification, engagement of victims, investigation and prosecution, and restoration. Trafficking survivors already understand the methods used by traffickers and exploiters, and have first-hand insight into victim/offender dynamics that is invaluable for understanding this crime. Survivors also know the psychological issues that hinder victim self-identification and cooperation with authorities, and can offer input related to overcoming these obstacles. In addition, survivors understand the importance of giving victims choices, and assisting them to avail themselves of treatment. Survivors themselves strongly advocate the use of survivor-based knowledge in all anti-trafficking agendas.

Child advocates agree the seriousness of the crimes of child sex and labor trafficking has, until recently, been largely misunderstood, overlooked, and underestimated. Further research is necessary to equip policy makers, first responders, and other members of anti-trafficking coalitions to better address the issue. This research should include providing a clearer and more precise understanding of the scope and scale of the problem for policy-makers. It should also include providing enhanced understanding of the issue for first responders, educators, child protection professionals, child advocates, medical personnel, and the public. Additional work needs to focus on building capacity and competencies for improving and enhancing various roles in combating child

trafficking. Those systems most closely related to child trafficking (child welfare, law enforcement, immigration, juvenile justice) should thoroughly review their policies, procedures and strategies to ensure effective interdiction and prevention programs are in place. Treatment providers should work towards establishing evidence-based models specifically addressing the unique needs of child trafficking victims. All of the above should include the input and guidance of trafficking survivors, who are valuable sources of first-hand information.

Data collected from Symposium participants also highlight several specific avenues for future research, policy and programming.

- Educating first responders regarding appropriate initial post-rescue treatment of child trafficking victims and subsequent successful engagement of victims in the justice process;
- Education for communities, first responders and treatment providers on how to recognize child sex and labor trafficking when they see it;
- Education for at-risk and vulnerable youth for prevention of victimization;
- Education for law enforcement and others on identifying and locating victims. [Data systems capable of flagging high-risk youth and pushing this information out to responders is very important to anti-trafficking efforts and should be a top priority at the local, state and federal level.];
- Education for medical and treatment professionals relating to restoration of victims to a healthy lives and reintegration into their communities;
- Prevention efforts that address both the supply and demand for child trafficking victims. [Increasing prosecution of traffickers and end users is critical to decreasing demand for young victims.]; and,
- Local, state, tribal and federal partnerships to ensure that all aspects of the system are working together efficiently to prevent and fight child trafficking.

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking in the United States is a serious problem that commands attention from the public, communities, and government agencies. Sex and labor exploitation involves male and female victims of all ages, nationalities and races. The abuse, exploitation, and trafficking of those most vulnerable - children - generates a strong response from public and private agencies and organizations. Addressing child sex and labor exploitation requires an understanding of the nature and magnitude of domestic trafficking; how to identify the problem locally; and how to effectively combat child trafficking.

Specific figures on child labor and sex trafficking within the U.S. are not available because of the secretive and hidden nature of these crimes. There are, however, estimates of populations at-risk for sex and labor exploitation. In 1999 there were 1,315,600 missing children in the United States (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2002). According to the National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART) Report this figure includes over 800,000 runaway, thrownaway, lost, injured or endangered children and approximately 38,600 of children in danger of sexual abuse or exploitation.[1] Trafficking and exploitation often touches those least protected by families, social organizations, and child welfare systems - namely runaways and those "thrownaway" or abandoned by their families. These youth have fewer natural protections from victimization and represent low-risk targets for sex and labor traffickers.

The Trafficking in Persons Symposium mission was to develop subject matter expert (SME) informed training for first responders, child welfare and juvenile justice personnel, tribal representatives, medical professionals, educators, social service providers, prosecutors and the public to support and enhance their ability to identify and respond to child trafficking. Symposium participants/subject matter experts (SMEs) were asked to draw upon their personal experience with child trafficking and exploitation to discuss indicators, behaviors, policies, practices, barriers and the challenges unique to this growing social problem. Symposium goals and objectives were to:

1. Examine the relationship between missing (runaway and thrownaway) and abducted children, and trafficking and exploitation.

2. Promote a deeper understanding of child trafficking, trafficking victimology and offender characteristics.

3. Enhance identification, prevention and intervention efforts through SME interaction and collaboration.

4. Identify barriers to identification, investigation and prosecution.

5. Determine best practices in victim services and uncover barriers to successful restoration.

6. Develop ways to combat trafficking and exploitation through enhanced training, cross-border coordination, and public involvement.

1 Heather Hammer, David Finkelhor, and Andrea J. Sedlak, NISMART-2 Report, Runaway/Thrownaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics, October 2002. Available at: https://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/nismart/04/index.html.

Section One of this report discusses prior research on child sex and labor trafficking. Section Two discusses the research design and methodology. Section Three presents Symposium findings and recommendations.

PRIOR RESEARCH

Estimates of human trafficking vary widely. Weiner and Hala (2008) reviewed over 100 published estimates of human trafficking and found that only one of those figures was based on original data; the remaining 113 estimates were derived from unknown sources, other secondary research, or attributed to an agency. Estimates for trafficking within the United States range from 14,000 to two million annually; international figures reach as high as 27 million victims per year (Weiner and Hala, 2008; Gould, 2010; U.S. Department of State, 2012).

CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

Because of the unique hidden nature of the crime, child sex trafficking (CST) often goes unrecognized and unidentified by media, average citizens, and even those agencies charged with protecting children, including social service agencies, educational institutions, and law enforcement. Under federal law any person under the age of 18 who is induced to perform a commercial sex act is deemed to be trafficked. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) states that "*any person under the age of 18 who performs a commercial sex act is considered a victim of human trafficking regardless of whether force, fraud or coercion was present" (www.state.gov/TVPA, 2012, para 3).*

Juveniles are most at risk for sexual exploitation due to development issues, physical strength and limited experiences and awareness of other options (Roe-Sepowitz, forthcoming). Silbert and Pines (1981) interviewed 200 prostituted juveniles and young adults who were or had been sexually exploited regarding their childhood experiences and how those experiences may have influenced their pathways into prostitution. The majority of the participants reported an absent parent (67%), physical abuse (62%), sexual abuse (60%), emotional abuse (70%), extreme alcohol and drug use by a parent (89-92%) and witnessing domestic violence (22-51%).

Predictors of involvement in CST include: low socioeconomic status and economic need (Hwang & Bedford, 2004), early sexual behavior (Hwang & Bedford, 2004); sexual abuse (Finkelhor&Ormrod, 2004), childhood physical abuse (El Bassel et al. 2001;), parental drug problems and substance use/abuse (Flowers, 2001; Kramer & Berg, 2003), domestic violence (Pedersen &Hegna, 2003); chaotic and ineffective parenting (Seng, 1989; Weisberg, 1985), and running away as a teen and the resulting homelessness (Chesney-Lind & Shelden, 2004; Cusick, 2002; Erickson, et al., 2000; Flowers, 2001; Hwang & Bedford, 2004; and Pedersen & Hegna, 2003;). There does not appear to be a sole event or experience that leads directly to a child's involvement in being sexually exploited. It rather seems to be due to a combination of risk factors, which create a scenario leading to sexually exploitation (Chesney-Lind & Sheldon, 2004).

Minors who are sexually exploited are actively recruited into commercial sexual exploitation by traffickers, pimps, parents, relatives, and gang members to name just a few who are skilled at taking advantage of children's vulnerabilities (Roe-Sepowitz, forthcoming). These vulnerabilities can lead to periods of running away and homelessness during which many youth exchange sex for survival (Green, Ennett & Ringwald, 1999). Homeless youth become easy targets for traffickers due to their poor self-esteem (Brawn & Roe-Sepowitz, 2008).

There are a number of contexts within which juvenile sexual exploitation has been found to occur. Some homeless youth trade sex for a place to stay, food, clothing or drugs (Green, Ennett, & Ringwalt, 1999; Maloney, 1980; McCarthy & Hagan, 1992). Other youth are kidnapped and forced into prostitution with the use of coercion, drugging and violence (National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2012). Others enter prostitution through a relationship with a man (a pimp or trafficker) who seems to show them love and affection (Nixon, et al. 2002; Williamson & Folaron, 2003). Some are sexually exploited by criminal organizations and gangs.

According to a study undertaken in 1998, the average age of entry into sexual exploitation appears to be approximately 14.1 years with a range of 10 to 18 years (Nadon et al., 1998). Eighty-nine percent of the youth in this study were 16 or younger when they were first sexually exploited. In a comparison study of 21 sexually exploited juveniles with 221 at-risk youth in a midsized city, Bell and Todd (1998) found that the sexually exploited youth were significantly more likely to have experienced physical and sexual abuse, not to be living with their families, to have irregular school attendance and to have previous involvement in delinquency. In a study of 261 high-risk street-involved youth Stoltz et al. (2007) found that childhood sexual abuse and childhood emotional abuse were independently associated with victimization by child sexual exploitation after controlling for social and demographic variables. Childhood emotional abuse is thought to reduce the coping skills and self-confidence girls need to deal effectively with the high-risk situations they encounter in adolescence, thus increasing their dependence on survival strategies such as trading sex for a place to stay, clothing or protection (Roe-Sepowitz, forthcoming, Stoltz et al. 2007).

CHILD LABOR TRAFFICKING

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) defines labor trafficking as: "The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery." Unlike sex trafficking, labor trafficking requires "force, fraud, or coercion" even for those under 18 years of age.

On June 1, 2012, the International Labor Organization released its second global estimate of forced labor which estimates that modern slavery around the world claims 20.9 million victims at any time (U.S. Department of State, 2012). Children represent 26% of all these forced labor victims (5.5 million) (International Labor Office, 2012). Child victims in the United States may be either documented or undocumented (International Labor Office, 2012).

Labor trafficking of children occurs in diverse contexts in the U.S., including domestic service--where children work in employers' homes 10-16 hours per day with very low or little wages; agriculture--where children work (often alongside their parents) in brutal, unsanitary, and dangerous conditions; and other service industries, such as restaurants--where children are often given low or no wages, and may sometimes be required to engage in commercial sex (Polaris Project Fact Sheet, 2012).

One little-recognized form of child trafficking is peddling of candy, magazines, and other consumer products and traveling sales crews. Street peddlers often "work long hours with little pay, in extreme temperatures, and with no access to bathrooms, water, or food; work for activities or prizes they never receive; and work alone in strange neighborhoods or cities." (Polaris Project Fact Sheet, 2012)

The scope and scale of child labor trafficking is currently under study by the U.S. government. A Health and Human Services (HHS) Programs Report from 2009 suggested looking for child victims where children are already known to be working (Clawson, 2010). This Report relies on Child Labor Corporation (CLC) estimates that there are 5.5 million youth between the ages of 12 and 17 employed across the United States. The CLC (2007) also estimates there are 500,000 U.S. children working in various agricultural settings, with most being members of minority groups, and 50,000 children involved in street peddling (Clawson, 2010).

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

Social service providers and criminal justice agencies face many challenges to addressing child trafficking. In addition to the unique risk and needs of trafficking victims outlined above, child trafficking is difficult to detect because there are no firm figures on the scope or scale of the problem; and victims are well hidden and do not self-identify as such. Furthermore, research into effective community and law enforcement strategies to combat the issue is just beginning to find a place in public and private sectors.

In Bell and Todd's (1998) study of 21 juvenile prostitutes, the primary assistance needs to stop prostitution were identified as money for food, clothing, and shelter. Shaw and Butler (1998) proposed four service responses to address the problem of juvenile prostitution; 1) prevention of child abuse; 2) prevention of young people from living on the streets; 3) provide some form of safe housing; and 4) identify and address employment issues for at-risk youth. Social services assisting juveniles with existing sexual exploitation should be designed to meet their multifaceted needs including: 1) a safe, secret and stable location to live; 2) access to supportive and trauma-focused individual and group counseling to address the risk factors that may have led to the entry (including childhood abuse and neglect, running away) as well as the traumatic experiences during prostitution; 3) the re-creation of an identity as a non-prostitute including disengagement with their social and support network; 4) addressing substance use and addiction (to men, money, attention, excitement) if necessary; 5) a supportive and steady environment of mentors to provide encouragement to work through issues related to family and love relationships and sexual issues; and, 6) a non-judgmental environment in which to heal and reconstruct their self-image, identity and future.

As noted by Newman (2006) sex trafficking occurs in four distinct phases: recruitment, transportation and entry, delivery and marketing, exploitation. Each phase represents a unique challenge for law enforcement agencies, which must address each stage within the unique context of their area. Public awareness of human trafficking and personnel attitudes and beliefs about the problem are just two factors that impact law enforcement's local response to child sex trafficking. Newman (2006) provides general guidance to law enforcement agencies and suggestions on how to craft a response to sex trafficking. The response should include techniques for locating and identifying victims and safely engaging them in the criminal justice process; educating the public on the issue; adopting clear policies on prostitution including efforts to reduce demand; working with federal and state agencies; and making the local environment unappealing to those who benefit from trafficking (Newman, 2006).

While challenging, it is difficult to overstate the importance of better understanding how to identify victims, for estimation purposes as well as for service provision, investigation, and prosecution. In relative terms, a great deal of public and private resources and activity has been directed toward child trafficking, but it is unclear

whether the interventions have been sufficient or proportional to the scope of the problem. The mission of the 2012 Trafficking In Persons Symposium is to develop subject matter expert (SME) informed training for first responders, child welfare and juvenile justice personnel, medical professionals, educators, social service providers and the public to support and enhance their ability to identify and respond to child trafficking.

SYMPOSIUM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the 2012 Trafficking In Persons Symposium was to develop subject matter expert-informed training for first responders, child welfare and juvenile justice personnel, medical professionals, educators, social service providers, prosecutors and the public to support and enhance abilities to identify and respond to child trafficking.

The Symposium was designed to explore SMEs knowledge and information relating to five broad research questions:

1. What is the relationship between missing (runaway/thrownaway) and abducted children, and trafficking and exploitation?
2. What are the characteristics of child trafficking victims and offenders?
3. What are the barriers to identification, investigation and prosecution?
4. What are successful strategies for addressing this issue?
5. How do survivors inform anti-trafficking efforts?

These general questions were explored through the lens of various specific questions and topics posed to the SME participants for discussion—with specific goals and outcomes outlined below:

GOAL 1: Examine the relationship between missing and abducted children, and trafficking and exploitation.

Objective 1: *Analyze the link between missing and abducted children and trafficking*

Objective 2: *Produce policy and practice recommendations for examining the link between missing/endangered children and trafficking*

GOAL 2: Promote a deeper understanding of child trafficking, trafficking victimology and offender characteristics.

Objective 1: *Describe victims of child trafficking*

Objective 2: *Describe offender/victim dynamics*

Objective 3: *Describe risk characteristics*

Objective 4: *Describe offenders of child trafficking*

GOAL 3: Enhance identification, prevention and intervention efforts through Subject Matter Expert interaction and collaboration.

Objective 1: *Develop a victim profile*

Objective 2: *Develop characteristics of the offender/victim relationship*

Objective 3: *Develop a list of risk characteristics*

Objective 4: *Develop an offender profile*

Objective 5: *Examine best practices for victim and offender interviewing*

Objective 6: *Explore the unique characteristics of trafficking victims*

Objective 7: *Discuss supply and demand aspects of trafficking*

Objective 8: *Evaluate jurisdiction & legal issues*

Objective 9: *Explore labor trafficking investigations*

Objective 10: *Assess trafficking prosecution at the federal and state level*

Objective 11: *Discuss sex trafficking investigations*

Objective 12: *Examine the legal barriers to prosecution at the state and federal level*

GOAL 4: Identify barriers to identification, investigation and prosecution.

Objective 1: *Discuss barriers to identifying victims and develop recommendations for addressing those obstacles*

Objective 2: *Discuss barriers to identifying offenders and develop recommendations for addressing those obstacles*

Objective 3: *Expand upon this discussion and outline a general approach to victim interviewing*

Objective 4: *Create recommendations for engaging victims in the criminal justice process*

Objective 5: *Flesh out effective techniques for addressing the demand for trafficking victims*

Objective 6: *Outline suggestions for addressing jurisdiction issues*

Objective 7: *Develop recommendations for effective labor trafficking investigations*

Objective 8: *Develop recommendations for increasing trafficking prosecution*

Objective 9: *Develop recommendations for effective sex trafficking investigations*

Objective 10: *Outline suggestions for removing legal barriers and creating uniform legislation across states*

GOAL 5: Determine best practices in victim services and uncover barriers to successful restoration.

Objective 1: *Discuss trafficking interventions*

Objective 2: *Explore the benefits and consequences of decriminalization*

Objective 3: *Discuss and evaluate obstacles to placement after rescue*

Objective 4: *Assess survivor needs*

Objective 5: *Assess obstacles to survivor restoration and reintegration*

Objective 6: *Explore federal, state, tribal and local resources for domestic and international victims*

Objective 7: *Discuss and evaluate aftercare services*

Objective 8: *Discuss public awareness of issue*

Objective 9: *Develop recommendations for effective interventions*

Objective 10: *Outline policy recommendations for dealing with unintended consequences*

Objective 11: *Develop recommendations for streamlining placement and accessing services*

Objective 12: *Outline survivor services in ranked order of importance*

Objective 13: *Outline strategies for promoting recovery and restoration*

Objective 14: *Identify service and treatment resources for child trafficking cases*

Objective 15: *Develop list of effective aftercare programs and gaps in services*

Objective 16: *Outline ways to educate and involve public in the response to trafficking*

GOAL 6: Develop ways to combat trafficking and exploitation through enhanced training, cross-border/ jurisdictional coordination, and public involvement.

Objective 1: *Develop learning objectives for identifying child trafficking victims*

Objective 2: *Develop learning objectives for recognizing traffickers' techniques of control*

Objective 3: *Develop learning objectives for recognizing individuals at risk for exploitation*

Objective 4: *Develop learning objectives for identifying child trafficking perpetrators*

Objective 5: *Develop learning objectives for interviewing trafficking victims and offenders*

Objective 6: *Develop learning objectives for engaging victims*

Objective 7: *Develop learning objectives for recognizing demand for trafficking victims*

Objective 8: *Develop learning objectives for streamlining the judicial process*

Objective 9: *Develop learning objectives for labor trafficking investigators*

Objective 10: *Develop learning objectives for improving prosecution numbers and success*

Objective 11: *Develop learning objectives for sex trafficking investigators*

Objective 12: *Develop learning objectives for policy makers interested in developing effective human trafficking legislation*

Objective 13: *Develop learning objectives for providing evidence-based interventions*

Objective 14: *Develop learning objectives for collaboratively providing services for victims*

Objective 15: *Develop learning objectives for understanding survivor needs*

Objective 16: *Develop learning objectives for key stakeholders on how to promote recovery beginning with rescue*

Objective 17: *Develop learning objectives for utilizing available resources*

Objective 18: *Develop learning objectives for aftercare providers*

Objective 19: *Develop learning objectives for educating and involving the public*

SYMPOSIUM DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The exploratory study employed various forms of qualitative and quantitative research methods to examine specific child sex and labor trafficking topics including: surveys, focus groups and interviews.[2] The quantitative pre-event surveys were used to measure participant interest in a variety of topics, identify areas of focus group discussion and gauge the level of experience and expertise of the Symposium participants. The Symposium included a combination of informative presentations, and exploratory research methods to gather information on child trafficking. Presentations were made on pertinent human trafficking legislation and research findings; engaging victims in investigations and prosecution; and community and faith-based responses to the problem to prime participants for detailed discussions of child trafficking. Symposium participants were then divided into mixed focus groups to explore detailed issues of child sex and labor trafficking. To enhance the reliability and validity of the focus group data, facilitated discussions of focus group findings were conducted at the start of each day to ensure that the data were complete and accurate. Finally, structured, face-to-face, interviews added supplemental qualitative data to the exploratory study. After the completion of the Symposium, post-event surveys were administered to measure the impact of the event on participant learning, policy and procedure. (See Appendix A for the meeting agenda).

METHODS

The project employed qualitative and quantitative research methods to study specific child sex and labor trafficking topics including: surveys, focus groups and interviews.[3] Qualitative methods such as semi-structured interviews and focus groups generally produce detailed and valid information on study topics, but suffer from inconsistent or unreliable data. Alternately, quantitative research involving surveys typically produce consistent data, but may be hindered by validity concerns due to the limited scope of the questions and content. Using a mixed approach that incorporates qualitative and quantitative methods in this exploratory study provides data from various sources through multiple techniques. This allows for a comparison of study data, and generally improves the validity and reliability of the research results.

The quantitative pre-event surveys were used to measure participant interest in a variety of topics, identify areas of focus group discussion and gauge the level of experience and expertise of the Symposium participants. Large and small facilitated focus group Symposium sessions were used to gather information on child sex and labor trafficking indicators, responses, and restoration practices. Further, structured, face-to-face, interviews added supplemental qualitative data to the exploratory study. Finally, post-event surveys were made available to all symposium participants to determine their level of satisfaction with the event, new knowledge and planned use of Symposium information.

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2 While employing traditional research methods and human participants; the Symposium is exempt from the Department of Health and Human Services Policy for Protection of Human Research Subjects because the study utilizes qualitative techniques (surveys, interviews, observation of public behavior); and participant information is not linked to specific data or outcomes.

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SAMPLE/PARTICIPANTS

Symposium planners invited over 100 representatives from local, state, tribal, federal and international agencies and organizations to participate in the Symposium. The invitation list included experts from law enforcement, education, prosecution, immigration, health and human services, community and faith-based organizations, policy-makers, trafficking survivors and child welfare advocates. Human trafficking experts were identified from several sources including human trafficking research, well known cases and investigations, trafficking taskforces, AMBER Alert partners, and survivor networks. After drafting the invitation list, each potential participant was thoroughly vetted to ensure his or her experience and expertise included first-hand knowledge in the area of human trafficking. Through the vetting process, revisions to the list were made to achieve a balance of United States and international representatives, as well as experts from each of the appropriate fields.

PROCEDURES AND DATA ANALYSIS

The 23 item pre-event questionnaire measured participants' demographic information, employment status; area of expertise; interest in Symposium topics; and gaps in child trafficking knowledge. The instrument was reviewed by the research team and pre-tested with a small group of Symposium participants to ensure that the questionnaire was clear, concise and comprehensive. Participants were given up to six weeks to complete the questionnaire and two options for finishing the instrument: a web based server or by self-administered mailed surveys. Sixty-seven of the 112 registered Symposium participants completed the pre-event survey (60 percent completion rate).[4]

The Symposium focus groups examined six primary themes: Identification, Engaging the Victim, Investigation & Prosecution, Response, Restoration and Survivor Perspective. These primary focus points were determined from the pre-event survey results. Respondents' comments were also used to determine the thematic topics for each content area (see Exhibit 1).

4 Trafficking survivors were surveyed prior to the Symposium via email and telephone interviews. The response rate for survivor pre-event surveys was 66 percent.

EXHIBIT 1: FOCUS GROUP THEMES AND TOPICS

THEME	TOPICS			
Identification	Common Characteristics of Victims	Offender/Victim Dynamic	At-Risk Populations	Profiling Offenders
Engaging the Victim	Victim and Offender Interviewing	Engaging Victims	Focusing on Supply & Demand	Jurisdictional Issues
Investigation and Prosecution	Labor Trafficking Investigation	Prosecution Issues	Sex Trafficking Investigation	Legal Barriers
Response	Treatment Models	Benefits & Consequences of Decriminalization	Placement after Identification	Survivor Needs
Restoration	Barriers to Restoration	Resources	Aftercare Services	Public Awareness
Survivor Perspective	At-risk Populations	Media	Training	Leadership

There were five focus groups including four subject matter expert teams and one survivor roundtable. Each group had one facilitator, one subject matter expert from the research team, and one research assistant to record information and gather data.[5] Each group was given a unique set of goals and objectives to explore and discuss. Facilitator and research team meetings were conducted prior to the Symposium to review the goals, objectives, themes and topics, and to address the Symposium agenda and focus group structure. In addition, daily meetings were held at the beginning and end of each day to deal with any questions or concerns about the Symposium, presentations or focus group activities. Facilitators worked with a member of the research team and the research assistant to summarize focus group findings and recommendations at the conclusion of each day. Further, the focus group findings were presented to the entire Symposium and discussed at the start of each day to ensure that the data and recommendations were reliable and comprehensive.[6] Focus group composition included a combination of experts from all areas (i.e. a blend of law enforcement, prosecution, social services, education, etc. participants). Focus group size ranged from 12 to 37 participants. There were two deviations from the mixed expertise focus group arrangement: the Survivor Roundtable and representatives from Mexico. The survivor group was a closed focus session of only sex trafficking survivors. Select Symposium attendees were asked to engage the Survivor Roundtable to address specific topics, and the survivors participated in other focus groups on the final full day of the Symposium. Finally, all Spanish-speaking attendees were assigned to the same focus group to facilitate translation services.

5 The Survivor Roundtable also included a Trauma-Trained Mental Health Expert.

6 In this context, reliability means that if each focus group had reviewed the same themes and topics, they would have come to, roughly, the same conclusions and recommendations.

Subject Matter Expert and survivor interviews were also conducted during the Symposium. These face-to-face, videotaped, interviews provided an opportunity to ask in-depth questions about various child trafficking topics. Potential interview subjects were identified from the list of registered Symposium participants with representation from all of the subject matter expert groups. Potential subjects were sent invitation emails, which clearly outlined the purpose of the interview, the questions, and the voluntary nature of participation. Interview participants were given options to protect their identity if desired. Interview schedules were developed for law enforcement, prosecution, survivors and other subject matter experts (interview questions available upon request). Time and content considerations dictated a semi-structured interview format. When possible, subjects were asked all of the questions on the instrument; but often time limitations restricted the researcher's ability to complete the entire interview schedule. In total, 7 law enforcement officers, 4 prosecutors, 8 other subject matter experts (2 tribal experts, 5 social services and 1 expert from the medical field), and 9 sex trafficking survivor interviews were completed during the Symposium. These 28 subject matter experts produced approximately 35 hours of videotaped data on child sex and labor trafficking. The interviews will be reviewed and data will be extracted to supplement and validate the focus group conclusions. This component of the research has not yet been completed; therefore the interview findings are not presented in the results section.

Four weeks after the event, participants were invited to complete a post-Symposium outcome evaluation. The 22 item post-event questionnaire measured participants' perception of the Symposium, learning of new information, and interest in further collaboration on child trafficking issues. The instrument was reviewed by the research team and pre-tested with a small group of Symposium participants to ensure that the questionnaire was clear, concise and comprehensive. Participants were given up to six weeks to complete the questionnaire and two options for finishing the instrument: a web-based server or self-administered mailed surveys. Seventy-four of the 123 registered Symposium participants completed the post-event survey (60 percent completion rate).

SYMPOSIUM RESULTS

Using surveys, focus groups and interviews, the Symposium provided a platform for collecting detailed information on child sex and labor trafficking. This data provide meaningful guidance from subject matter experts on successful approaches to addressing child trafficking, and challenges in identification, investigation, prosecution and restoration. The discussion below outlines the results of the pre-event survey, focus group discussions, interviews, and post-Symposium outcome questionnaire.

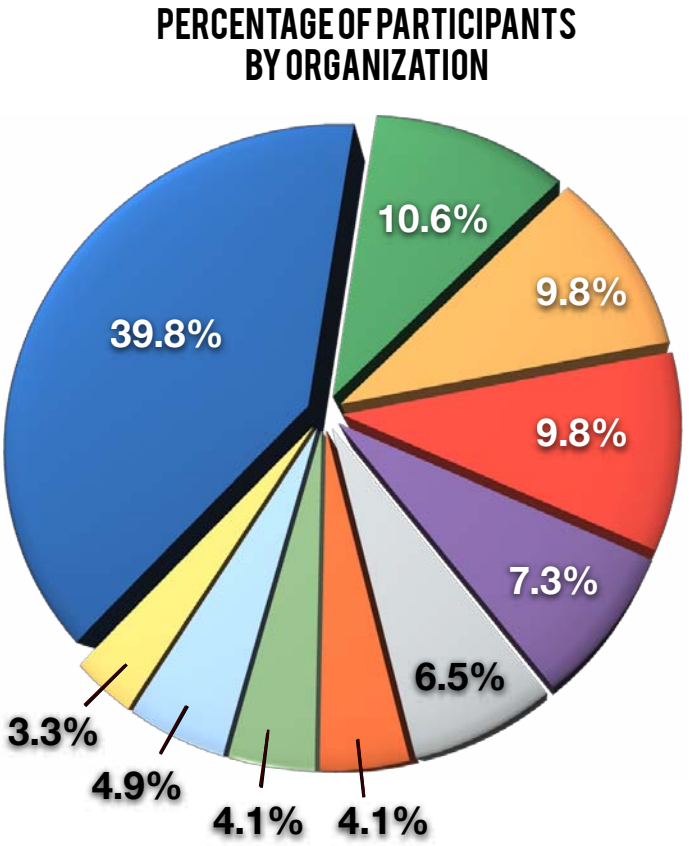
PRE-EVENT SURVEY

Beginning with the pre-event survey, the research team gathered information on participants and topics for the Symposium. Data generated by the participant survey was used to guide Symposium planning, presentations and focus group themes. Combining pre-event survey data with Symposium registration information, table 1, provides basic descriptive information on Symposium participants. Symposium participants from local, state and federal agencies included representatives from law enforcement, prosecution, AMBER Alert, social services, educators, faith organizations, non-profits, policy groups, sex-trafficking survivors and federal partners. Most Symposium attendees were from law enforcement agencies (39.8 percent); followed by federal partners (10.6 percent) from the Federal Bureau of Investigations and Office of Victims of Crime. International representatives

from Mexico and Canada (18 percent) also attended the Symposium and included attendees from law enforcement, policy groups and non-profit organizations.

TABLE 1: SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS

ORGANIZATION TYPE	NUMBER
Law Enforcement	49
Federal Partner (FBI, OVC)	13
Social & Psychological Services	12
Survivor	12
Policy/Other	9
Prosecution	8
AMBER Alert Program	5
Faith-based Organization	5
Non-Profit Organization	6
Education	4
TOTAL	123



Most respondents (69 percent) had more than three years of experience with child trafficking and exploitation cases. Responding to child trafficking and exploitation (this includes investigation and prosecution) is how most participants characterized their role in these cases (61 percent); and another 21 percent indicated that they were involved in preventing child trafficking (training, policy and task force participation). Respondents were also asked to rate the importance of covering various child trafficking topics at the Symposium (results shown in Table 2). Among the potential topics child trafficking investigation practices ranked the highest, followed closely by law enforcement response to the problem and interviewing victims. Training and education, prosecution, child trafficking resources and indicators of the problem were also rated as very important to review at the Symposium.

TABLE 2: SYMPOSIUM TOPIC IMPORTANCE

TOPICS	PERCENT REPORTING 'VERY IMPORTANT' TO COVER AT SYMPOSIUM
Child Trafficking Investigation Procedures and Practices	82%
Law Enforcement Response to Child Trafficking	75%
Interviewing Victims of Child Trafficking	73%
Training and Education on Child Trafficking	69%
Child Trafficking Prosecution	64%
Federal, State and Local Resources for Child Trafficking	58%
Indicators of Child Trafficking	55%
Child Trafficking Victim Advocacy	51%
Public Awareness of Child Trafficking	51%
Child Trafficking Community Interventions	49%
Child Trafficking Social/Psychological Services	48%
Addressing Demand	46%
Risk Factors Associated with Child Trafficking	43%
Magnitude of Child Trafficking	42%
Child Trafficking Research	37%
International Efforts to Combat Child Trafficking	30%

Finally, participants were asked about their preferred Symposium format. Breakout or focus group type activities were the most commonly requested format (57 percent); followed closely by directed and focused discussions (51 percent).

FOCUS GROUPS

Facilitated focus group discussions on themes and topics provided qualitative data on child sex and labor trafficking. Focus group participants were asked to address a variety of themes specific to child trafficking including: Identification, Engaging Victims, Investigation and Prosecution, Response, Restoration and Survivor Perspective. The findings and for each goal and objective are presented below.

GOAL 1: Examine the relationship between missing and abducted children, and trafficking and exploitation.

Objective 1: *Analyze the link between missing and abducted children and trafficking*

Finding: Trafficking victims are a subset of missing children that are at high-risk for victimization and exploitation. The focus group developed a graphic to depict the relationship between missing and trafficked children. The graph indicates that there is overlap between missing and abducted children. Participants noted that the Internet is often a factor in the child choosing to leave home and becoming a victim, as they are often seduced/recruited by traffickers online. A dysfunctional home life can make children vulnerable to running away and being lured into trafficking as well. Family problems can also cause a missing child to stay in the trafficking business since they see no other option.

GOAL 2: Promote a deeper understanding of child trafficking, trafficking victimology and offender characteristics.

Objective 1: *Describe victims of child trafficking*

Finding: The data suggest that most victims come from dysfunctional families and lack positive support systems and role models. Children, who are malnourished, abused, marginalized, or addicted to drugs and/or alcohol are all good targets for trafficking. Low self-esteem is also a common characteristic among many victims. Problems at school (repeated visits to school nurse, truancy patterns, etc.) can signal that a student is being trafficked as can their physical appearance including hair, clothes, shoes, fingernails, and tattoos.

Objective 2: *Describe offender/victim dynamics*

Finding: A common method for describing an offender in relation to the victim is "known" and "unknown." "Known" offenders are personally identified by the victim before they are trafficked and can include friends or family. "Unknown" offenders develop a relationship with the victim after the crime has happened. Participants also noted that because trafficking happens across cultures, developing culturally sensitive laws and practices to deal with it is very important. The best traffickers are very psychologically adept. These offenders are able to identify, target, and exploit specific needs of the victim to gain acceptance and compliance. The data also emphasized the role of co-traffickers in the process. There are typically multiple offenders involved each of whom serves a different role/purpose (recruiter, trafficker, and leader for example). Survivors also noted that traffickers, handlers and controllers use many methods to control their victims: physical and verbal abuse, a complex system of rewards, addicting victims to drugs, and psychological control. Beyond the traffickers efforts, victims do not see that there are better options or are not viewed as victims by those in positions to assist them. Understanding the offender/victim dynamic, according to survivors, also includes investigation of how others unknowingly support this relationship.

Objective 3: *Describe risk characteristics*

Findings: Around 75 percent of the victims that come into contact with law enforcement agencies come from adverse backgrounds; and just being a child is a risk factor and all officials need to begin to understand that truth. Efforts need to be made to learn about the unreported missing children because they are at the most risk of becoming victims. Situational factors are important and demonstrate that any child can be the victim of trafficking. Common risk factors include truancy, repeatedly running away from home, delinquency, gang involvement, substance abuse, mental health, sexual/physical abuse, poverty, disability, limited language proficiency, overly permissive parents, environmental education factors, false sense of invincibility, foster/residential care, race/ethnicity, low self-esteem, depression, past trauma, media exposure, and physical features.

Objective 4: *Describe offenders of child trafficking*

Finding: Anyone can be an offender, however, there are three primary offender categories: street hustler/thug, charming, and family-type authority figure. The "street hustler/thug" grouping of offenders includes those that have violent histories and tendencies, are involved with drugs/gangs, and are extremely aggressive. "Charming" offenders are those who seem to be understanding. They appear polite and caring, offer attention/affection, and promise a better life all in an effort to lure and seduce victims into trafficking. The third grouping includes "family-type authority figures." These individuals can be actual family members or community members close to the victim. This offender type is extremely common in Mexico and Indian Country. In these communities trafficking becomes a cultural/family tradition passed down through generations. In this respect, traffickers are culturally specific.

GOAL 3: Enhance identification, prevention and intervention efforts through Subject Matter Expert interaction and collaboration.

Objective 1: *Develop a victim profile*

Finding: Data from the focus group suggested that victim characteristics vary considerable and developing victim profiles is hindered without contextual information. However, most victims come from troubled homes, have histories of abuse, substance use, and low self-esteem; and tend to come from lower socioeconomic backgrounds and impoverished areas.

Objective 2: *Develop characteristics of the offender/victim relationship*

Finding: Traffickers gain control by providing for a wide range of victim needs including love, attention, acceptance, money, alcohol, drugs, food, shelter, and clothing. The fulfilling of basic needs gradually turns into dependency, which is what the trafficker wants. To further cement loyalty and compliance offenders will often employ intermittent reinforcement whereby needs are only met when the victim does what is expected of them. Other methods used by traffickers to control victims include brainwashing, hypersexualization through social media, promises of a better life, acceptance of sexual orientation, and

the prohibition of carrying money and/or identification. Survivors also noted that the initially victims are often abused to establish the handlers dominance; and that once this is accomplished the trafficker will use more psychological means of control.

Objective 3: *Develop a list of risk characteristics*

Findings: Participants decided situational factors are important and demonstrate any child can be the victim of trafficking. Common risk factors include truancy, repeatedly running away from home, delinquency, gang involvement, substance abuse, mental health, sexual/physical abuse, poverty, disability, limited language proficiency, overly permissive parents, environmental education factors, false sense of invincibility, foster/residential care, race/ethnicity, low self-esteem, depression, past trauma, media exposure, and physical features.

Objective 4: *Develop an offender profile*

Finding: The data suggest that offender behaviors are dictated by culture and type of trafficking; making profiles problematic. For example, offenders operating massage parlors exhibit different indicators than offenders from Mexico. While a true "profile" could not be developed, attendees did identify some common behaviors or indicators seen among traffickers. Offenders are manipulative and controlling. Being motivated by financial gain often results in overt displays of wealth including flashy clothing, expensive cars, and carrying large amounts of cash. Traffickers also have a complete disregard for human dignity and liberty.

Objective 5: *Examine best practices for victim and offender interviewing*

Finding: There are several approaches that work well with both groups including building rapport early on, utilizing multiple interviewers, and providing training to interview staff. Training needs to specifically focus on dealing with the victims and offenders involved in trafficking to be effective. Participants also recommended obtaining and reviewing all available information and data regarding the individuals being interviewed. This can include prior arrest and Child Protective Services reports. Interviewers should have a detailed timeline of the victim or offender's life prior to beginning the interview. While conducting research before an interview is important, one should also have a pre-determined strategy regarding how the interview will be conducted and what information will be obtained. A successful interviewer will already know the "end-game" before asking the first question. Additional best practices were identified specifically related to victim interviews including being empathetic and authentic, learning to understand psychological clues, keeping the emotions of the interviewer under control, addressing the victims' fears and concerns, starting where the victim is, and obtaining a complete life history to fully understand what they have been through.

Objective 6: *Explore the unique characteristics of trafficking victims*

Finding: Common adolescent characteristics such as impulsiveness, depression, neediness, loneliness, anger, and jealousy; put them at risk for victimization. Additional indicators of a high-risk youth can in-

clude truancy, low self-esteem, prior abuse (physical, sexual, and/or emotional), chronic runaway (not just from family home), criminal history, and traumatic events in their past. Traffickers also prey on everyday vulnerabilities that all children possess. It was therefore suggested that the "unique" characteristic might be that there are no unique characteristics.

Objective 7: *Discuss supply and demand aspects of trafficking*

Findings: Traffickers view their victims as a commodity, something that can be easily replaced. Children are viewed as easy targets because traffickers can control and manipulate them. "Johns" are driven by their desire for power/control and sexual desires. Their specific desires, whether it be adult or juvenile females, drives demand for victims. Some jurisdictions have also seen an increase in demand due to the overt sexualization of the American culture.

Objective 8: *Evaluate jurisdiction & legal issues*

Findings: When task forces are deployed that involve local/state and federal partners there is a great deal of confusion regarding whether the case will be prosecuted in a federal or state court. Conflicts also arise due to the shorter timeframe state/local officials have for filing charges. Federal prosecutors are not bound by the same timelines and local/state/tribal charges can be lost if the case is delayed too long. In Mexico, a general trafficking law is currently being developed which will make the elements of the crime much more difficult to prove. Since it is a universal law, if passed it will override all laws at the local/state level.

Objective 9: *Explore labor trafficking investigations*

Findings: Labor trafficking can be found in many occupations/businesses including migrant farm workers, domestic servants, landscapers, construction, massage parlors, nail salons, restaurants, factories, exotic dancing, panhandling, nannies, mail order crews, and hotels. Officials may receive a tip/lead/report possibly from someone involved in the trafficking or a raid may be carried out for some other purpose. General observation will also identify possible incidents of labor trafficking. Being aware of what occurs in one's community is extremely important. When an indicator is observed, such as gangs in a rural area or extremely poor living conditions, officials must dig deeper to see if something illegal is occurring. Several challenges with conducting a labor trafficking investigations were also identified. It is often difficult for investigators to make contacts with victims since they rarely stay in the same area for long periods of time. In addition, many victims come from other countries, which can result in language barriers. Unlike sex trafficking, these investigations must be primarily interview centric due to the lack of physical evidence. They are also extremely complicated and resource intensive.

Objective 10: *Assess trafficking prosecution at the federal and state level*

Findings: According to participants, most state level prosecution is right on target. Federal prosecution, on the other hand, varies from state to state. The experiences of the U.S. Attorneys and Attorney General as well as their level of interest in the topic and/or case ultimately determine prosecution of trafficking

cases at the federal level. Federal Prosecution is the only avenue available to the tribes across the country. Tribal courts are limited in their availability to properly prosecute these cases. There is a high level of need for judges to be trained and exposed to the survivor's perspective. An education gap also exists for sex trafficking dynamics within law enforcement, prosecution, judges, schools, faith communities, medical professionals, and tribal communities. Training needs to be provided to all players in the process.

Objective 11: *Discuss sex trafficking investigations*

Findings: Sex trafficking cases are extremely complex and time consuming. They require experienced investigators and prosecutors with the expertise and experience to properly handle the case. Participants also noted that non-governmental and community organizations are integral to sex trafficking investigations.

Objective 12: *Examine the legal barriers to prosecution at the state, tribal and federal level*

Findings: One of the primary legal barriers to successful prosecution is the 5th and 6th Amendment rights of victims. Since many victims first come into contact with law enforcement as criminals, investigators have limited access to information. Given the sensitivity of these cases there are also issues surrounding evidence. Victims often do not want to testify and if they are required to do so, steps must be taken to properly protect their privacy. Age is another barrier in terms of what constitutes a juvenile. Many jurisdictions treat children 15 years of age and older as adults. Participants also noted that victims in the 18-21 year range are still quite young and vulnerable even though they are not officially classified as "children." State statutes differ greatly from one another and federal statutes (to include tribal laws) in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. In addition to legal issues, participants identified several procedural issues within the legal system that can affect the prosecution of trafficking cases. There are few dedicated units in law enforcement and prosecution for handling these sorts of crimes. As such, trafficking offenses are often not given adequate attention, focus, and resources. Conflicts also exist with state versus federal charging. When state prosecutors move forward with a case some federal attorneys may be reluctant to seek federal charges. It becomes a resource allocation issue. If a state or federal court is handling a case then the other jurisdiction will likely reserve their limited resources for other cases. State prosecutors must also act faster in terms of charging than their federal counterparts, which can result in an inability to file charges if too much time has passed.

GOAL 4: Identify barriers to identification, investigation and prosecution.

Objective 1: *Discuss barriers to identifying victims*

Finding: Social and cultural stigmas levied against prostitutes represent one of the main barriers. Efforts must be made to debunk current myths, stereotypes, and biases. Jurisdictional issues and the associated lack of communication/collaboration between agencies represent another major challenge to the process. Partnerships must be developed to combat trafficking not just among law enforcement agencies, but the courts, prosecutors, and social services. Additional factors hindering the identification of victims include professional egos, low prioritization of trafficking crimes, minimal public awareness, lack of culturally specific training, and limited instances of self-reporting.

Objective 2: *Discuss barriers to identifying offenders*

Finding: The biggest barrier is that no simple profile exists for traffickers as their characteristics and behaviors are always evolving, developing, and changing. Based on attendees' discussions it was agreed that most observable characteristics are situational and cultural specific. Traffickers operating in urban cities will differ greatly from those found in rural communities. Offenders will also vary depending on their ethnic background and state/country of origin. It is therefore better to have a detailed inventory of community situations so that instead of looking for specific behaviors, officials can monitor for questionable situations and circumstances. Examples of situational clues include a single person that has a large amount of foot traffic coming in and out of their home, someone in possession of multiple hotel room keys, and someone with numerous possessions or luggage while their younger companion has very little.

GOAL 5: Determine best practices in victim services and uncover barriers to successful restoration.

Objective 1: *Discuss trafficking interventions*

Findings: Victims need a multi-dimensional treatment approach. There is no specific standard format that can be established due to the varied needs of victims. Participants noted the importance of pre-planning and training. Law enforcement and service providers must develop strong relationships/partnerships. All stakeholders should be part of the planning process and clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of each group. Victim advocates and non-governmental organizations should be properly vetted before being brought into the process. More research is needed on effective anti-trafficking interventions and services for victims and survivors.

Objective 2: *Explore the benefits and consequences of decriminalization*

Finding: Decriminalization reduces societal stigma, keeps prostitution charges off the victim's record, and allows access to an unlimited number of volunteer and employment opportunities. On the other hand, if prostitution was decriminalized, law enforcement would not be able to protect the victim. The juvenile court would also not become involved and would thus be unable to offer services to help the trafficked victim. Leaving prostitution classified as a crime enables criminal justice officials to prosecute traffickers and reduce victimization. Victims also have access to a variety of resources such as clothing, food, housing, medical services, and legal representation. However, criminalization also results in victim blaming, victims having a record, and limited employment/volunteer opportunities. Survivors unanimously favored decriminalization of juvenile prostitution. However, decriminalization should be combined with new policies that provide access to services for victims that would normally only be available through the justice system.

Objective 3: *Discuss and evaluate obstacles to placement after rescue*

Finding: Participants indicated that there was generally a lack of resources, knowledge, and political will regarding making placement decisions. There are also a limited number of appropriate facilities with

specialized treatment for trafficking victims. Territorial disputes between law enforcement and service advocates can hinder the process. Unwillingness to work collaboratively on the issue causes problems as well. Participants also discussed the issues between the Safe Harbor Law and the placement of victims in lockdown facilities. Programs that are not secure can result in victims running away and not completing treatment. The focus of non-governmental organizations on funding has the potential to distract them and reduce their ability to assist with the victim's placement. Further, as noted by survivors, the options (detention, residential, foster care, returning home) may not be equipped to handle the unique needs of juvenile trafficking victims. Without an understanding of these needs, the intervention will likely fail and the youth will return to streets. Survivors felt strongly that any intervention needed to be survivor lead or survivor informed to be successful.

Objective 4: *Assess survivor needs*

Finding: Two primary groupings of needs were identified: immediate and long-term. Officials should be able to address both of these needs. Immediate needs of victims include being treated as a human being, basic needs (food, water, shelter, and clothing), safety/comfort, and medical/psychological treatment. Long-term needs are those arising after victims have left the trafficking environment and must be fulfilled to ensure they can successfully reintegrate back into society. It was noted that everyone's needs are different and plans need to be customized to the specific victim being assisted. Some long-term needs identified by attendees include continuous therapy and support through the entire process, life skills training (tools to function in society), drug/substance abuse treatment, long-term housing, education/job skill training, and assistance with getting identification documents. Certain victims may also require access to affordable childcare and immigration relief or assistance to return to their home country. Survivors suggested that meeting victim needs involved basic respect, providing for basic needs and careful consideration of treatment options.

Objective 5: *Assess obstacles to survivor restoration and reintegration*

Finding: Victim readiness is a key problem. Most victims are not ready to identify themselves as such. There are also relational barriers (attachments to traffickers) that can result in huge trust gaps between victims and those who want to help them. The next barrier is public perception and understanding of the issue among officials. Officials should not assume that a victim is prostituting himself or herself willingly. Such misperception can negatively impact the first interview. Lack of resources, services, and funding is another significant barrier. Legal barriers also come into play especially the criminalization of victims, which limits access to jobs. These findings were echoed by survivors who indicated that it can take years for trafficking victims to see themselves as such because of the trauma they have endured. Arrest records, financial problems, and a lack of services for juvenile and adult victims can hinder reintegration.

Objective 6: *Explore federal, state, tribal and local resources for domestic and international victims*

Finding: Participants identified a number of collaborative partners, training/education resources, and force-multiplier tools. Collaborative partners indentified by attendees include Crisis Center (Maryland),

Women of Nations (Tribal, Minnesota), domestic violence shelters, Youth Works (Fargo, ND), Stepping Stones (Maine), Freedom Network USA (coalition of agencies), Safe Horizon, and the Georgia Care Commission. The Office of Victims of Crimes (OVC), the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provide a variety of training and educational resources. Participants were encouraged to take advantage of the materials already in place when designing their own training programs. Force-multiplier tools identified by attendees included NCMEC, the 1-800-Runaway Hotline, state clearinghouses, and companies that provide free travel options for victims including West Jet (Canada), Trail-ways, Greyhound, and American Airlines.

Objective 7: *Discuss and evaluate aftercare services*

Finding: There is a general lack of aftercare programs for youths and adults, and a severe lack of funding for existing services. Participants also felt that there are more resources made available to foreign-born victims as opposed to domestic victims. Aftercare services provided to trafficking victims should be made available for life.

Objective 8: *Discuss public awareness of issue*

Finding: Participants agreed that public awareness is poor and much work is needed. Some reasons for the lack of awareness include confusion regarding the different types of trafficking, an overt focus on sex trafficking, it is a dark topic people just do not want to talk about, and limited media coverage. A great deal of variance in awareness was also reported. California has conducted a number of public awareness campaigns and thus has a higher level of general awareness then much of the rest of the country. In Mexico, there is some cultural acceptance of trafficking with many citizens viewing such behavior as normal. Tribal communities have been desensitized to the issue and thus look the other way.

Objective 9: *Identify service and treatment resources for child trafficking cases*

Finding: Some of the resources identified include My Life My Choice (Boston, MA), SAGE, the Polaris Project (Washington, DC), and the Mary Magdalena Project (Van Nuys, CA). Participants also recommended curriculum produced by Princess Lost (Phoenix, AZ), Breaking Free (St. Paul, MN), Dignity House (West Palm Beach, FL), and Darkness to Light. Survivor-informed material, facilities, and programs are also critical in this process. Suggestions include Courage House (Colorado), Amy's House (Loveland, CO), Cinderella House (Colorado Springs, CO), Streetlight (Tucson, AZ), Generate Hope (San Diego, CA), Sister's Path (Fargo, ND), and Courtney's House (Washington, DC).

Objective 10: *Develop list of effective aftercare programs and gaps in services*

Finding: Participants created an extremely comprehensive list of programs to assist organizations and agencies develop strategies. The ultimate challenge for survivors starts when they are alone, searching for help, which is when aftercare is critical. Often times, survivors have learned business skills (selling drugs or prostitution), which can be transformed to use in a positive way in their recovery. Mental health must

be constantly monitored because relapse can happen quite frequently. This can result in the victim going back to trafficking. Survivors should be kept busy doing positive things to sustain their life. Survivor-led curriculum and approaches are critical in this process because survivors have experience in the field and have gone through aftercare programs.

POST-SYMPOSIUM OUTCOME EVALUATION

Most Symposium participants (91 percent) reported they learned valuable information during the event; and 95 percent felt that the overall experience at the Symposium productive and satisfying. In addition, Symposium attendees felt (91 percent) they would be able to use the information and materials in their work with trafficking cases, and most were planning to share that information with others (96 percent). Respondents especially appreciated having the survivor perspective at the Symposium; and suggested more survivor participation at future events. Participants also recommended further discussion of trafficking in Indian country, successful prosecution practices, collaboration between law enforcement and prosecutors, effective intervention strategies for young victims, and how to engage victims in the investigative process.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND DISCUSSION

RECOMMENDATIONS

Data gathered through focus groups and Symposium surveys highlight a number of key recommendations related to specific trafficking goals and objectives. These include suggestions for training, intervention, investigation and prosecution practices. These findings reflect the views of both subject matter experts and trafficking survivors.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MISSING AND ABDUCTED CHILDREN, AND TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION

Objective 1: *Produce policy and practice recommendations for examining the link between missing/endangered children and trafficking*

Recommendations: The data revealed support for a mandatory tracking system for high-risk victims at the local, state, and national levels. Mandatory interviewing of missing children when they are located was also recommended. Another effective policy discussed by attendees' involved system-wide communication including notifications to child protective services and a high-risk NCIC flag. It was noted that truancy patterns can reveal a great deal of information and sometimes arresting a victim is the only means of protecting them. Policies must be developed to address these concerns. Participants discussed education and those officials, agencies, and organizations needing to be educated. Children need to be made aware of trafficking and the associated consequences. Schools must develop a comprehensive curriculum that addresses vulnerability and trafficking. Training the community on the issue is also important. Some of the key targets of public education identified by attendees include taxi drivers and public transportation operators, emergency room doctors, hotel owners/employees, and mall employees. Education directed at

these individuals should focus on defining trafficking, recognizing trafficking situations, how to report trafficking activity, and eliminating stigma. Participants also mentioned identifying and tracking high-risk children as well as distributing advice/tip cards.

IMPROVING INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION PRACTICES

Objective 1: *Outline a general approach to victim interviewing*

Recommendations: Participants recommended learning everything there is to know about the victim's life and, in the process, identifying the specific needs such as food, clothing, hygiene, and housing that were being met by the trafficker. To keep cooperation throughout the interview those needs will need to continue to be fulfilled. An interview strategy must also be determined in advance. Use the information gained on the victim to decide on the best approach for questioning and who is best suited to conduct the interview. One must account for language barriers and any other immediate needs. A multidisciplinary approach should be employed that pulls together all available resources. Building a good rapport up front is also extremely important. As the interview comes to a close it is vital to have a plan in place for handling the next steps. Steps must be taken to ensure the interview process continues. The interviewer should also take time to answer questions posed by the victim including where they will be going, whether they can go home, and what they can expect during the legal process. Survivors also noted that basic human needs (clothing, food, medical) should be met before victims are interviewed; and that interviewers need to understand the complex nature of trafficking trauma.

Objective 2: *Create recommendations for engaging victims in the criminal justice process*

Recommendations: Cases should be victim centered, but not victim built. Obtain evidence to support conviction independent of the victim's statements. This takes undue pressure of the victim, increases rapport with criminal justice officials, and enhances the overall relationship. It is also important to let the victims know that they can get out of the "game." Develop short and long-term safety plans to help ensure they do not return to their old life and are not harmed for leaving. Try to understand the victim/survivors' system of reason. Officials must realize most children do not develop logic until they are older. Meet them where they are at their development process. Understanding the cycles of change can help in this respect. Do not hesitate to partner with NGOs as well. Experience has shown that victims often feel more comfortable opening up to an NGO rather than a criminal justice official.

Objective 3: *Develop effective techniques for addressing the demand for trafficking victims*

Recommendations: The proposed strategy combined public education, public shaming and increased consequences for traffickers and "Johns." Reducing demand is the best way to reduce the supply of trafficking victims. Public interest campaigns should be used to raise awareness about human trafficking and its consequences. Early intervention programs focusing on demonstrating to youth what a positive and appropriate female/male relationship looks like would also be useful provided they involved parents and family members. "Johns" should be penalized much more severely so as to deter their behavior.

Participants recommended using the Internet to deter individuals seeking prostitutes by creating "fake" ads which link to pages that explain the consequences. Pimping should be categorized as a felony in all states.

Objective 4: *Outline suggestions for addressing jurisdiction issues*

Recommendations: Forming multi-agency working groups or task forces would be extremely helpful in alleviating cooperation issues among jurisdictions. Failures of previous development efforts utilizing task force approaches should be refined to identify pitfalls, obstacles and challenges. Participants recommended maintaining a constant flow of communication between agencies to ensure proper understanding of case status/progress. Officials should take time up front to decide where best to file charges (local/state/tribal or federal). Developing strong relationships with federal and local/state prosecutors will help in this regard. Agencies should also be encouraged to take responsibility for a case if any aspect of it occurs in their jurisdiction.

Objective 5: *Develop recommendations for effective labor trafficking investigations*

Recommendations: Investigators need to check the employer's paperwork and licensure to make sure everything is in order. Schools, nurses and counselors, can be a good source of information for children of migrant workers. Additional recommendations included asking the Department of Health to monitor health conditions, developing a specific interview strategy, and sharing information between local/state and federal agencies (Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Labor, and the Federal Bureau of Investigations). It is also important to maintain a continued presence so there is awareness that the operation is being watched. When working with the victims an agreement needs to be reached to allow for additional interviews, especially after they have been placed in a shelter, and a plan needs to be put in place for providing long-term support and services. Officials should also develop case studies regarding previous investigations to share with others.

Objective 6: *Develop recommendations for increasing trafficking prosecution*

Recommendations: Teach prosecutors to look more deeply into a case and find as many laws as possible for charging the traffickers. Prosecutors should meet with the victim early in the investigation and maintain the relationship over the entire process including trial. Cross-jurisdictional communication, collaboration, and training needs to be improved. Prosecutions could also be improved by identifying and taking advantage of the various tools and resources available such as Innocence Lost, Leo.gov, Runaway Switchboard, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Office for Victims of Crime, and local non-profits. In addition, attendees recommended developing working groups to enhance the understanding of trafficking issues and educate new members, properly preparing for trial, and having advocates in the courtroom to reinforce victim support.

Objective 7: *Develop recommendations for effective sex trafficking investigations*

Recommendations: These investigations should be victim-centered and trafficking organization focused.

Good collaboration and cooperation between law enforcement, prosecutors, non-governmental organizations, and other community organizations is needed to successfully investigate these cases. Professionals need to work together and respect each other's roles and expertise. Prosecutors and investigators should be well trained, possess patience, and have experience in handling trafficking cases. Officials should be familiar with the resources available for victims and establish relationships with service providers before the investigation begins. Immediate treatment for victims should be mandated. Mentor and educate new detectives on how to conduct trafficking investigations and explain the effects of trauma. Investigators need to follow money trails to prove the financial motive behind these crimes.

Objective 8: *Outline suggestions for removing legal barriers and creating uniform legislation across states*

Recommendations: Participants suggested looking at human trafficking from various angles, including all possible charges relating to the offender's behavior rather than just trying to prove the minimum elements of trafficking offenses. Training needs to be provided to all officials regarding human trafficking so they can develop at least a base level understanding of the issue. Local/state and federal prosecutors should develop agreements regarding how cases will be handled so there is no confusion during the investigation. Steps need to be taken to greatly reduce or even eliminate victim blaming. Using the correct terminology can help in this regard. For example, children caught up in trafficking should be referred to as sexual exploitation victims rather than juvenile prostitutes. Group members also called for a greater unity of laws across the country. It was noted that there is a group currently working toward developing a Uniform Code for Human Trafficking, which addresses both criminal penalties and victim services.

VICTIM SERVICES AND RESTORATION

Objective 1: *Develop recommendations for effective interventions*

Suggestions: Before an intervention occurs officials must have strong partnerships in place with one another. Each agency/organization needs to be aware of what services the others can provide and protocols should be developed for referring victims. Effective treatment models should be able to address the immediate, short-term, and long-term needs of victims. Programs need to meet victims where they are and thus be adaptable. During an intervention, officials must make themselves available to victims at all times, refrain from making promises that cannot be kept, and be aware of culturally specific needs. Participants were encouraged to take advantage of existing resources when developing plans such as those provided by the Office for Victims for Crimes. There is no need to start from scratch.

Objective 2: *Outline policy recommendations for dealing with unintended consequences of decriminalization*

Suggestions: Participants suggested having a well functioning State Child Welfare Agency or crisis center to provide prevention, identification, intervention, response and aftercare services. Additional recommendations include advocating for sex trafficking to be globally considered a sexual offense, establishing

sound missing persons policies in all law enforcement agencies, and requiring a minimum-response strategic plan developed by local, state, tribal and federal agencies to combat sex trafficking. Policies must be implemented and monitored over time. Some participants felt a new model was needed where law enforcement has the power to rescue children, but does not need to place them in juvenile detention. In order to rescue children, law enforcement needs to be able to take them into custody. However, instead of detention facilities they can be placed into protective services where they are not criminalized. A middle ground needs to be found. The importance of finding a tool to measure success was also highlighted. Officials must determine what "success" actually entails. Is not being re-arrested a sign of success or is there some other measure that should be used?

Objective 3: *Develop recommendations for streamlining placement and accessing services*

Suggestions: Child Protective Services must be held accountable for the placement of trafficking victims. Participants also recommended dealing with child victims in family court rather than the criminal justice system. A specific legal process should be developed that includes a continuum of service options for victims. Victims must receive a medical assessment as soon as possible, with extremely young children, those under 12, receiving attention within 4 hours. Prosecutors and law enforcement should have the ability to provide feedback on non-governmental organizations as part of the grant funding evaluation process. Mandatory training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and first responders is also needed and should be provided annually.

Objective 4: *Outline survivor services in ranked order of importance*

Suggestions: Services were once again split into short- and long-term groupings. The most important short-term service that must be provided to victims is basic human needs like clothing, safe shelter, and medical services. These services can be provided after rescue or through voluntary drop-in centers where victims can go to get assistance. A survivor advocate is also a great resource that can be provided. Long-term services for survivors should focus on helping them successfully function in society and regain their lost childhood. Important services include social and entertainment activities, life skills training, establishing a positive support mechanism, and specialized counseling to prepare for real-world experiences and manage trauma/triggers.

Objective 5: *Outline strategies for promoting recovery and restoration*

Suggestions: Victims need to receive life skill training including personal hygiene, budgeting, and money management as well as finishing school or earning a GED. Participants also emphasized training for the community, service providers, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and legislators. There needs to be a change in how officials and the public perceive survivors and everything related to sex trafficking. Additional recommendations include increased collaboration among officials, identifying creative funding solutions, and mandatory reporting on all levels. Trafficking should also be viewed as a public health issue thereby increasing the priority assigned to it. Finally, recovery and restoration must include a survivor perspective and actual trafficking survivors to improve program success.

Objective 6: *Outline ways to educate and involve public in the response to trafficking*

Suggestions: Various public awareness campaigns were identified including billboards, taxicabs, Facebook pages, and movie theaters. Participants also suggested involving schools in a similar manner as the "Say no to drugs" campaigns. When developing public awareness campaigns, care must be taken to use words and phrases understood by the target community. Take into account different cultures, genders, and ages. Additional recommendations include encouraging boycotts of companies taking advantage of trafficking and engaging different industries to be involved in the education effort. Public awareness cannot be improved without proper funding and resources to support campaigns. Participants identified a number of potential sources that can be used such as Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) funding, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) funding, civic organizations, foundations, large corporations, and insurance and health insurance companies, and the National Clearinghouse for Families and Youth.

COMBATING TRAFFICKING THROUGH ENHANCED TRAINING, CROSS-BORDER/ JURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION, AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Objective 1: *Develop learning objectives for identifying child trafficking victims*

Requirements: Training should focus on helping officials better understand behavioral indicators, victim background/psychology, the places/locations trafficking occurs, and the lingo that is used. Additional suggestions included learning to properly prioritize intervention efforts to focus on high-risk children, developing effective interviewing skills, and learning to use the Internet to identify victims and trafficking activity. Developing effective collaborations among law enforcement, schoolteachers, nurses, prosecutors, and other officials is another important component needing to be addressed.

Objective 2: *Develop learning objectives for recognizing traffickers' techniques of control*

Requirements: Recommendations included identifying victim characteristics and dynamics, identifying offender behavior and the techniques used to lure victims based on need, as well as defining and identifying international and domestic trafficking. Investigation specific learning objectives included building an evidence based case as opposed to relying on the victim, using financial records to locate offenders, and listening/paying attention to the victim.

Objective 3: *Develop learning objectives for recognizing individuals at risk for exploitation*

Requirements: Training should involve a multidisciplinary approach and include community education. Important topics include understanding trafficking and its implications, recognizing key indicators and behaviors of trafficking victims, and becoming familiar with the system for reporting trafficking activities. Building empathy in the community and eliminating the stigma placed on victims is also extremely important.

Objective 4: *Develop learning objectives for identifying child trafficking perpetrators*

Requirements: Learning objectives should focus on improved understanding of the different types of offenders, cultural differences, location/community differences, and skill sets that offenders utilize. Efforts should also be made to eliminate some of the more prevalent stereotypes. Important skills that need to be developed include effective community mapping, offender interrogation, and victim interviewing. To be effective, training must aim to produce better situational awareness among officials, improve data collection/intelligence gathering methods, and develop effective information exchanges between agencies.

Objective 5: *Develop learning objectives for interviewing trafficking victims and offenders*

Requirements: Learning objectives should focus on improved understanding of the interview process, age and developmental issues with victims, law enforcement and the investigative process, developing an end game, and becoming more comfortable working with children. Skill building should be directed at working through the interview process, conducting victim/child centered interviews, and conducting offender interviews, which take into account mental status and behavior indicators.

Objective 6: *Develop learning objectives for engaging victims*

Requirements: Participants dealt with the need for education at all levels by looking at the investigation as a continuum. Investigations are owned by law enforcement but there are several key players that can enter the process. Of key importance therefore is identifying which officials should be involved and clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each. Group members recommended developing a mentoring system that matches knowledgeable officials with those wishing/needing to learn. Once the right players are identified provide extensive training and establish good communication channels. It is also important to identify the best resources/services available for victims and discuss the best practices for engaging them in the process. Learning to develop a process for accurate, complete, and timely records was also discussed. Depending on the type of victims dealt with on a regular basis it may also be necessary to identify culturally specific resources, such as interpreters and clothing, and make them available.

Objective 7: *Develop learning objectives for recognizing demand for trafficking victims*

Requirements: The public needs to be educated about the connection between prostitution and human trafficking. The problem is significant, exists in every community, and involves victims of all ages. Trafficking will become a concern when citizens can relate to the problem and realize it is occurring in their community. Officials should also learn to attack demand through intervention, prevention, and prosecution.

Objective 8: *Develop learning objectives for streamlining the judicial process*

Requirements: Learning objectives should focus on understanding different/tribal/International criminal justice systems, recognizing the elements of the crime, identifying additional crimes committed in the course of trafficking, helping judges understand victim dynamics, and explaining what U.S. Attorneys

need for successful prosecution. Group members also recommended exchanging best practices and promoting a common understanding of human trafficking among all officials. Skill building should focus on effective communication and information sharing, developing effective task forces, and exploring new ways to obtain victim testimony. Training should also aim to better prepare officials for using Embassies around the world, stress the need to assign strong case managers to multi-jurisdictional cases, work toward developing pre-planned incident response strategies, and expedite the transfer of information through the system.

Objective 9: *Develop learning objectives for labor trafficking investigators*

Requirements: Training should work to develop an improved understanding of community and cultural indicators, victim dynamics, and the difference between labor trafficking and exploitation. There are many types of labor exploitation that may not specifically be trafficking. For example, using illegal immigrant labor involves low wages, but workers are allowed to live on their own. Trafficking involves the enslavement of workers, where the offenders have complete control over the victims' lives. Officials must also begin to understand the victim's perception of their situation in labor trafficking cases. They frequently perceive the traffickers as a hero for saving them and thus may be unlikely to speak out against them. Victims might also be dealing with a certain level of fear that a family member may be harmed if they were to stop working. Skill building should focus on community mapping and effectively interviewing trafficking victims. Successful training should result in increased situational awareness, partnering and sharing of information, and gaining information/insight into the trafficker and victim dynamic.

Objective 10: *Develop learning objectives for improving prosecution numbers and success*

Requirements: Training should teach participants how to build an effective team and stress the importance of identifying passionate individuals. Efforts should be made to identify officials needing to be trained in a given area and determine their specific educational needs. Participants recommended utilizing survivors, research material, and best practices to develop effective material. Officials also need to learn how to conduct effective case debriefs and depersonalize them. Case debriefs represent a powerful learning tool provided officials can leave ego out of the process. Juries should be polled on each and every case to see what worked, unique aspects and what was understood. Victim services and resources need to be identified both before and after a trial. Prosecutors should learn to consider all possible charging options and prosecute swiftly on lower charges while building the larger trafficking case. Immediately filing lesser charges can break the cycle of victimization by getting the offender off the streets.

Objective 11: *Develop learning objectives for sex trafficking investigators*

Requirements: Prosecutors, investigators, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders need to be educated regarding the importance of sharing information with other key partners. Officials need to be made aware of what services are available for victims. Service providers should be included as soon as possible during the investigation. Law enforcement leaders also need training regarding human trafficking and the special needs of victims.

Objective 12: *Develop learning objectives for policy makers interested in developing effective human trafficking legislation*

Requirements: Policy makers should be provided with a better understanding of victims, victim dynamics, and traffickers. Legislation needs to be comprehensive and include prevention measures, victim services, and criminal punishment for all traffickers. It is extremely important for lawmakers to understand that there is no quick fix to the problem. Previous cases must be properly evaluated to determine what has worked in the past. Policy makers must realize how trafficking affects society as a whole. Training should explain the importance of taking a more comprehensive and longitudinal approach to developing legislation. In addition, law makers should be encouraged to provide funding to implement any programs developed, provide long-term assistance and support to survivors beyond the criminal case, streamline the T5 visa process for non-U.S. citizen victims, ensure treatment and services are provided as required, and include prevention efforts.

Objective 13: *Develop learning objectives for providing evidence-based interventions*

Requirements: Learning objectives should focus on continually evaluating plans, ensuring flexibility in the model to account for unique victim needs, understanding human development and response to trauma, and improving community awareness. Skill building should be directed at understanding terminology used by victims and self-care. Additional recommendations include building effective relationships, becoming aware of all available resources, creating protocols for providing services, tapping into best practices from other areas, and ensuring sustainability.

Objective 14: *Develop learning objectives for collaboratively providing services for victims*

Requirements: Officials need to understand visa options for foreign child victims and how to access them. Law enforcement, prosecutors, non-governmental organizations, and service providers should be educated on the benefit of collaboration and cooperation. Sensitivity training should be provided to all professionals who work with victims. Additional recommendations include law enforcement and service professionals reflecting the diversity of the community they serve and developing a resource sheet that lays out all of the able placement options and the process for utilizing those resources.

Objective 15: *Develop learning objectives for understanding survivor needs*

Requirements: Learning objectives should focus on providing a survivor's perspective and understanding the roles and pitfalls of the media, what services other organizations can provide, the effects of shame and trauma, and the dynamic nature of trafficking lingo/language. Additional attention should be paid to making the medical community more aware of the available resources available for helping trafficking victims and able to recognize victim indicators. Skill building should address reading non-verbal language, forensic interviewing, dealing with the media, and learning to talk to victims without using official terms such as prostitution and trafficking. Successful training should result in non-profit organizations learning

to not re-exploit victims for financial gain, increased sensitivity to victims among officials, a variety of service options/choices being offered to victims, and written protocols for handling trafficking situations.

Objective 16: *Develop learning objectives for key stakeholders on how to promote recovery beginning with rescue*

Requirements: Stakeholders must start with the basics. Discussions should start general and then move to more specific topics. Seeds must be planted in officials by promoting a train the trainer approach. Training could be embedded in existing programs, such as police academies, to help ensure sustainability and should include a strong survivor perspective component.

Objective 17: *Develop learning objectives for utilizing available resources*

Requirements: Officials need to be made aware of the available resources and services available for trafficking victims and the processes for quickly accessing them. Participants also emphasized learning how to design an effective game plan for approaching victims and having such plans in place before initial contact is made. Law enforcement support staff should be trained to be more proactive and how to leverage appropriate resources for chronic runaways. Command level training was also recommended to explain the consequences of not dealing with the problem from cost-benefit point of view. Additional learning objectives include identifying dependable collaborative partners at all levels (local, state, and federal), preparing first responders to address the immediate needs of victims, and developing training that is survivor informed and humanizes each victim.

Objective 18: *Develop learning objectives for aftercare providers*

Requirements: Participants decided that funding and funding rules should be revised to make programming more accessible. Community organizations need to be educated regarding the benefits of partnering with grassroots organizations, and a database should be created to connect these two groups. Educating service providers about the importance of long-term aftercare and the value of expressive arts and art therapy is also important. When providing services to victims and survivors those initiatives need to be survivor-led or survivor-involved.

Objective 19: *Develop learning objectives for educating and involving the public*

Requirements: Learning objectives should focus on recognizing the signs of trafficking, developing a better understanding of reporting protocols, and observing what has worked/not worked in the past. Important skills needing to be developed include how to conduct public awareness campaigns and the ability to obtain funding. To be effective, training must aim to encourage participants to develop clear, concise, and consistent messages that are grounded in reality. Awareness materials should also be distributed to potential businesses and locations where trafficking may be occurring.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The study examined several issues salient to effectively addressing child trafficking including: Identification, Engaging Victims, Investigation and Prosecution, Response, Restoration and the Survivor Perspective. SME responses demonstrate that identifying victims and offenders is complicated by a number of factors including: cultural considerations, the hidden nature of the crime, the unique nature of the victim/offender relationship, the age of the victim, and society's perception of the issue. While there are common characteristics among victims such as strained family relationships, truancy and abuse; the developmental features of adolescents them all at-risk for exploitation by traffickers. Traffickers, in contrast, vary considerably by culture, location and type of exploitation. There are few similarities among them other than indifference for human rights and quest for financial gain; although many are intelligent and skilled at manipulation and psychological control. While there are similarities between traditional crime organizations and trafficking rings; traffickers tend to have smaller operations, fewer connections to other traffickers, and less structure to the criminal enterprise. Locating victims and targeting offenders requires an understanding of unique aspects of each group. Then using what is known to identify potential and actual victims; and punish traffickers and those who exploit children. Improving identification is also, in part, dependent on consistent data collection techniques or a national tracking system that flags high-risk youth and captures information on case outcomes.

Engaging victims is equally complex as most youth ensnared in sex or labor trafficking feel that they are consenting to the exploitation and/or do not have better options. This makes self-identification unlikely, cooperation with law enforcement difficult and complicates traditional treatment models built on an assumption that the person wants to change their behavior. Involving youth in the criminal justice process must be built upon an firm understanding of how traumatized they are, and effective strategies for helping them understand their own victimization and programming to help take them from trafficking victim to trafficking survivor. Criminal justice representatives also need to clearly understand that these youth are victims and not offenders; and treat them as such. Finally, there are serious cultural considerations that impact how cooperative a victim will be with investigators, prosecutors, and social services. It is critical that these are understood prior to engaging a victim, and that cooperation includes culturally sensitive restoration efforts.

Child trafficking investigation and prosecution, in addition, to the challenges of victim engagement, is hindered by cross-border/jurisdictional collaboration, federal/state/tribal cooperation, and a lack of appropriate services. Investigation and prosecution practices must include appropriately trained personnel, focus on both traffickers and exploiters, and have effective programming in place for victims. A critical component to this process is trained interviewers who understand how child sex and labor trafficking victims view themselves, law enforcement, and the criminal justice system. Interviewers need to be culturally sensitive and attuned to the developmental age of the victim. Law enforcement and prosecutors need to collaborate with community, tribal and state partners to ensure that safe and appropriate placements are available for victims. Finally, prosecutors need to rely heavily on non-victim based evidence in child trafficking cases.

One thing is clear about child trafficking - traditional responses and victim treatment approaches - are not necessarily appropriate or successful with sex and labor trafficking victims. Most victims have a history of substance use, abuse, and difficulties in school and trouble at home; problems compounded by sex and labor

exploitation. The compounding effect of these issues on the individual makes treatment incredibly complex. Overlapping medical issues, cultural barriers and self-perception further complicate the development of effective treatment models. While most experts agree that long-term services are needed, there is less agreement on successful treatment models. Street and field outreach, drop in centers and residential facilities are current approaches to voluntary victim services, with a strong emphasis on providing youth with information on how to get help when they are ready to do so. Survivor informed or lead programs also show promise, especially for those ready for treatment. Finally, more research is needed on how improve treatment readiness, and intervention effectiveness. Child welfare and juvenile justice programs need to ensure that specialized programs are in place for trafficking victims; and community programs need to understand the unique needs of trafficked youth.

Helping victims' transform into survivors, and assisting them with reintegration rests, in large part, upon victim readiness. Trafficking programs have high relapse rates and more research is needed to understand the factors that make this transition successful. Programs need to assess youth risk and needs, and provide services accordingly. Further, voluntary services need to be put into place to meet the basic needs of victims and begin the trust building process necessary for successful treatment. In mandatory placement situations, facilities need to be appropriate for the youth and special training should be mandatory for all who work with child trafficking victims. Finally, victims should not be negatively impacted by legal records, financial problems or issues that arose as a result of their exploitation. Criminal charges, credit issues and a lack of opportunities can all hinder restoration efforts long after rescue. Policy makers and should carefully consider these issues when drafting trafficking legislation.

Finally, the survivor perspective is critical to all anti-trafficking efforts: identification, investigation, prosecution, response and restoration. Trafficking survivors understand the methods used by traffickers and exploiters, and have first hand insight into the victim/offender relationship that is invaluable to combating this problem. Survivors also know the psychological issues that hinder victim self-identification and cooperation with authorities, and can offer input on how to overcome these limitations. In addition, many successful rescue and restoration programs are lead by former victims. These survivor lead programs understand the importance of giving victims a choice, and not forcing them into treatment before they are ready to engage that process. Survivors are ready and capable of taking on more of a direct role in addressing trafficking and helping victims; and strongly promote the use of survivor-based knowledge in all anti-trafficking agendas.

Child sex and labor trafficking is a very serious issue. While experts disagree on the scope and scale of the problem; all child advocates understand that even one victim of sex or labor exploitation is too many. Understanding the scope of the problem is essential for policy-makers tasked with responding to the issue; but first responders, educators, medical personnel, and the public should focus on improving and enhancing their role in combating child trafficking. Those systems most closely related to child trafficking (child welfare, law enforcement, immigration, juvenile justice) should thoroughly review their policies and procedures to ensure that effective interdiction and prevention programs are in place. Treatment providers should also work towards establishing evidence-based models that specifically address the unique needs to child trafficking victims. Finally, trafficking survivors are a valuable source of information on this problem and their knowledge should be put to work in the fight against child exploitation

LIMITATIONS

Exploratory research is often used to gather information on a topic or problem; or to expand current knowledge on a particular issue. Exploratory research is not meant to draw causal connections between variables; or determine the effectiveness of interventions, policies or specific approaches. This study represents an important step towards understanding child sex and labor trafficking, developing new topics for discussion, and ideas for more rigorous empirical inquiry. There are some limitations to these efforts that should be highlighted to improve future research. For instance, the sample of project participants was dominated by law enforcement representation. Future exploration studies should include more members of the medical community, child welfare agencies, community partners and tribal representatives. A balanced sample would incorporate subjects from all organizations and agencies involved in addressing child labor and sex trafficking. Further, the study employed mixed focus groups to explore trafficking themes and topics. Several participants noted that the discussion of these issues may have been better served if the groups were comprised of representatives with similar experiences and professional backgrounds. Exploratory researchers should carefully consider their subjects to ensure a representative sample, and using both focus group types to fully utilize the expertise of the study participants.

NEXT STEPS

Data collected from Symposium participants highlight several avenues of future research, policy and programming. Chief among these is education - educating responders on how to appropriately handle child trafficking victims and engage them in the justice process; education for all on how to recognize the problem; and education for at-risk youth on the warning signs of child trafficking. There is also much to be learned about how to locate young victims and get them on the road to a healthy life. The risk factors associated with victimization are well documented and law enforcement working to locate exploited children should use this knowledge to target high-risk youth. Data systems capable of flagging high-risk youth and pushing this information out to responders is very important in anti-trafficking efforts and should be a top priority at the local, state and federal level. Further, traditional juvenile programs and treatment models have not been especially successful with trafficking victims and researchers and practitioners need to rethink their approach with these victims. Prevention efforts also have to address both the supply and demand for child trafficking victims. Increasing prosecution of traffickers and end users is critical to decreasing demand for young victims. Finally, local, state, tribal and federal partners must develop partnerships to ensure that all aspects of the system are working together efficiently to fight child trafficking.

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APPENDIX A: MEETING AGENDA

2012 Trafficking In Persons Symposium

Agenda

April 10th – 13th, 2012

Salt Lake City, Utah

Tuesday, April 10th

7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.	**Registration**
8:00 a.m. to 10:15 a.m.	**Opening Ceremony (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Phil Keith, Program Director, AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program

Honorable David B. Barlow, United States Attorney, District of Utah

Honorable Mark L. Shurtleff, Utah Attorney General

Brenda Taylor, Assistant United States Attorney, District of Colorado

Jason Schall, Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District of Texas

Holly Smith

10:15 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.	**Break**
10:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.	**Bringing Together Scholarly Knowledge, Legal Expertise and Field Experience to Combat Human Trafficking (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Steve Cook, Assistant United States Attorney, Eastern District of Tennessee

Honorable Mark L. Shurtleff, Utah Attorney General

Kirk Torgensen, Chief Deputy Utah Attorney General

Brenda Taylor, Assistant United States Attorney, District of Colorado

Jason Schall, Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District of Texas

Patricia H. Davis, Associate Director, Embrey Human Rights Program, Southern Methodist University

Dominique Roe-Sepowitz, Associate Professor, Arizona State University

12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. **Lunch on Your Own**

1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. **Identifying Human Trafficking Victims (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Byron Fassett, Sergeant, Dallas Police Department

Paula Bosh, Victim Specialist, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Curtis Porter, Director of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, United States Department of Health and Human Services

1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. **Survivor Roundtable (Granite Boardroom - 1st Floor)**

By Invitation Only

Phil Keith, Program Director, AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program

Jim Walters, Retired Captain, Placerville, CA Police Department; Assistant Chief of Police, Southern Methodist University Police Department

3:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. **Break**

3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. **Specialized Sessions**

- Breakout Group 1 **(Salon I - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 2 **(Salon II - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 3 **(Topaz - 2nd Floor)**
- Breakout Group 4 **(Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Wednesday, April 11th

8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. **Welcome Day Two, Day 1 Summary (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Phil Keith, Program Director, AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program

Tom Frazier, President, Frazier Group

Bill Kearney, Chief Creative Officer, WBKearney & Associates

Lloyd Bullard

Nancy Sabin

Carol Voorhees

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. **Survivor Roundtable (Granite Boardroom - 1st Floor)**

By Invitation Only

Phil Keith, Program Director, AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program

Jim Walters, Retired Captain, Placerville, CA Police Department; Assistant Chief of Police, Southern Methodist University Police Department

10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. **Break**

10:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. **Engaging the Victim and Interviewing (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Cathy De La Paz, Detective, Dallas Police Department

Stephanie Knapp, Child/Adolescent Forensic Interview Specialist, Office of Victim Assistance, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Gayle Scott, Office of Victim Assistance, Federal Bureau of Investigation

12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. **Lunch on Your Own**

1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. **Specialized Sessions**

- Breakout Group 1 **(Salon I - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 2 **(Salon II - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 3 **(Topaz - 2nd Floor)**
- Breakout Group 4 **(Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

3:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. **Break**

3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. **Specialized Sessions**

- Breakout Group 1 **(Salon I - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 2 **(Salon II - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 3 **(Topaz - 2nd Floor)**
- Breakout Group 4 **(Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. **Sex + Money: A National Search for Human Worth (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Morgan Perry, Producer, Sex + Money: A National Search for Human Worth

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Thursday, April 12th

8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. **Welcome Day Three, Day 2 Summary (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Phil Keith, Program Director, AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program

Tom Frazier, President, Frazier Group

Bill Kearney, Chief Creative Officer, WBKearney & Associates

Lloyd Bullard

Nancy Sabin

Carol Voorhees

9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. **Survivor Roundtable (Granite Boardroom - 1st Floor)**
By Invitation Only

Phil Keith, Program Director, AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program

Jim Walters, Retired Captain, Placerville, CA Police Department; Assistant Chief of Police, Southern Methodist University Police Department

10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. **Break**

10:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. **Community Initiatives and Faith-based Programs** (**Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Dominique Roe-Sepowitz, Associate Professor, Arizona State University

James Gallagher, Lieutenant, Phoenix Police Department

George Sutherlin, Sergeant, Phoenix Police Department

Tom Gillan, Executive Director, The National Institute for Human Trafficking Research and Training

Dana Anderson, Clinical Supervisor and the Quality Assurance Manager, Bethany Christian Services' Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program in Grand Rapids, MI

Martha Gee Bettis, Associate for Child Advocacy and Networking, Presbyterian Church, Louisville, KY

12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. **Lunch on Your Own**

1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. **Specialized Sessions**

- Breakout Group 1 **(Salon I - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 2 **(Salon II - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 3 **(Topaz - 2nd Floor)**
- Breakout Group 4 **(Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

3:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. **Break**

3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. **Specialized Sessions**

- Breakout Group 1 **(Salon I - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 2 **(Salon II - 1st Floor)**
- Breakout Group 3 **(Topaz - 2nd Floor)**
- Breakout Group 4 **(Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Friday, April 13th

8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. **Welcome Day Four, Day 3 Summary (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Phil Keith, Program Director, AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program

Tom Frazier, President, Frazier Group

Bill Kearney, Chief Creative Officer, WBKearney & Associates

Lloyd Bullard

Nancy Sabin

Carol Voorhees

10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. **Break**

10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. **Survivor Perspective (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

11:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. **Symposium Closing (Canyon - 2nd Floor)**

Phil Keith, Program Director, AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program

APPENDIX B: 2012 SYMPOSIUM RESOURCE GUIDE

2012 Trafficking In Persons Symposium Resource Guide [1]

Developed by

Fox Valley Technical College,
AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program

The Harvard Kennedy School,
Carr Center for Human Rights Policy

The University of Texas at El Paso,
Political Science Department

Southern Methodist University,
Embrey Human Rights Program

[1] The AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program would like to thank all who contributed to the 2012 Trafficking in Persons Symposium Resource Guide. The materials presented here provide valuable information on Human Trafficking research, legislation and organizations. The Resource Guide is not comprehensive, and we welcome any feedback or suggestions on enhancing the Guide's accuracy and content.

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Annotated Bibliography

Trafficking & Smuggling

Bhabha, Jacqueline, "Trafficking, Smuggling, and Human Rights," Migration Information Source, March 2005.

- This article by lawyer and migration expert Jacqueline Bhabha outlines the innovative approach to human movement established in the Palermo Protocols on Smuggling and Trafficking. She examines the language of each Protocol, citing the nuances that create the possibility of greater protections for trafficked persons and the important distinction made between smuggling and trafficking. She also underlines how difficult it can be to identify any situation as solely smuggling or trafficking, as many cases of smuggling with consent become coercive trafficking cases. The slippery continuum created makes it crucial for law enforcement and those who encounter potential victims to treat them with respect and dignity and not as criminals. She also notes the issue of coercion as being open to interpretation, since some situations (such as extreme destitution), may drive people to take actions just as much as direct coercion by another person may do so.

Zhang, Sheldon. *Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking*

- Migration expert Sheldon Zhang examines the complex interplay between human movement and criminal activity in an increasingly globalized world. Understanding the manifold factors that drive individuals and groups to migrate to countries with better opportunities, Zhang assesses the ways in which criminals have taken advantage of the rise in movement. By increasing immigration control in the interest of national security, many countries have, in effect, pushed immigrants directly into the hands of smugglers. Chapter seven zeroes in on the fraught and slippery relationship between trafficking and smuggling. Guest worker programs, addressing economic and employment issues in sending countries, and improving international collaboration are among the macro-level solutions possible.

Statistics & Data

Laczko, Frank and Marco A. Gramegna, *Developing Better Indicators of Human Trafficking*, 10 Brown J. World Aff. 179, 183 (2003).

- In this article, Lazcko and Gramegna lament the deficiency of thorough, quantitative research on human trafficking statistics despite the growing volume of trafficking-related literature and the rising international awareness of human trafficking as a criminal and human rights issue. The authors indicate reasons that make measuring difficult, including differences over definitions, lack of reliable trend reporting by nations over time, lack of consistence data collection among nations, and low levels of reporting crimes as trafficking. The authors conclude that improved efforts to identify cases of and combat trafficking, along with better international data collection, will help to make numbers more reliable. They suggest raising awareness about the paucity of data, assisting poor countries with data compilation, promoting existing data more widely, urging agencies to coordinate their data collection efforts, and venturing comparative projects to track long-term changes and to establish standards across countries.

McGaha, Johnny E. and Amanda Evans, "Where are the Victims? The Credibility Gap in Human Trafficking Research" in 4 *Intercultural Human Rights Law Review* 239 (2009).

- McGaha and Evans assess the current statistical shortcomings of a vast quantity of scholarly data on human trafficking. They argue that a failure to explain the methods used to estimate the number of human trafficking victims worldwide by a few frequently cited publications and databases has led to the dissemination of information that can easily be undermined given new studies. If scholars and activists wish to make human trafficking a top policy issue, they need to provide reliable figures. Otherwise, lawmakers will begin to feel that the credibility of this research has made legislation and funding to combat trafficking less reasonable.

Psychological Health & Vulnerable Groups

Atzet, Ian, "Post-Crisis Actions to Avoid International Child Trafficking" in *Journal of Law & Family Studies* 12, 499, 2010.

- This article examines the case of Haiti as a post-disaster zone which created special vulnerability for children. Kidnapping gangs known as restaveks found an easy job of obtaining and selling children from the streets. In contrast, the New Life Children's Refuge (NLCR), a Christian charity ostensibly dedicated to protecting and providing for children, attempted to rescue street children and relocate them to a safe location in the Dominican Republic. Haitian officials at the border prevented members of the NLCR from leaving with the children, as border controllers suspected the situation to resemble abduction more than adoption (many of the children had living relatives and lacked documentation). Atzet recommends that, in order to control demand for adoption after a crisis and to protect vulnerable children who are made even more so by a large-scale crisis: bodies that govern adoption within the home country should be allowed to regain functionality before moving forward with or rushing adoptions; prosecutions of post-crisis traffickers should be enhanced; and putting a moratorium on adoptions.

Bhabha, Jacqueline, ed. *Children Without a State* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2011).

- In this edited volume, the phenomenon of statelessness is examined with a particular eye towards the vulnerability of children. The articles cover three overarching legal statuses of statelessness affecting children: legal (when someone has never acquired a nationality due to citizenship documentation unavailability or prevailing political issues); de facto (when a child is illegally present in a state); and effective (when otherwise legal citizens cannot prove their identities due to lack of adequate proof). Issues such as birth registration, illegal migration, human trafficking, itinerant and migrant populations, minority and marginalized groups, access to basic goods such as education and health care, and historical statelessness are explored in this seminal contribution to the field of migration and children's rights.

Kotrla, Kimberley, "Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking in the United States" in *Social Work* Volume 55, Number 2, April 2010.

- Kimberley Kotrla, a social worker and academic, provides an overview of the phenomenon coming to be known as Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST) in the US in order to acquaint readers who may be unfamiliar with the connection between prostitution and the vulnerability of children to trafficking. Kotrla argues that the cultural tolerance of commercial sex has created a dangerous atmosphere for youths who are already at risk for exploitation. She calls for better research on these at-risk groups and on successful reintegration strategies for those who have been removed from the sex industry. Kotrla also urges social workers to take an active role in advocacy and policy reform by lobbying officials, defending young people as victims rather than as criminals, and raising social awareness about the dangers to at-risk populations.

Logan, T. K., Robert Walker, and Gretchen Hunt. "Understanding Human Trafficking in the United States" in *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, Vol. 10, No. 1, January 2009, 3-30.

- Written by scholars of social worker, psychology, and law, this article assesses nine reports about human trafficking in the United States in order to determine its prevalence and scope. The article concludes that US-trafficking exists in a number of areas, from factory work to commercial sex work, and that many may yet be unidentified. The review also cites factors increasing vulnerability, such as poverty and marginalized social status. Due to the clandestine nature of forced labor and forced prostitution, for example, the authors feel that it is critical to train service providers and law enforcement officials in the recognition of various red flags that would indicate trafficking where a victim may not explicitly state his or her situation as such.

McClain, Natalie M. and Stacey E. Garrity, "Sex Trafficking and the Exploitation of Adolescents" in *JOGNN*, 40, 243-252, 2011.

- Practicing nurses and educators Natalie McClain and Stacey Garrity call for greater involvement of nurses at various stages of human trafficking intervention. By making themselves aware of the prevalence of sex trafficking among adolescents, nurses have the opportunity to play a greater role in the critical stages of identifying victims, intervening on their behalf to remove them from their dangerous situations, and advocating for them.

Reid, Joan A., "An Exploratory Model of Girl's Vulnerability to Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Prostitution" in *Child Maltreatment* 2011 16: 146, 10 April 2011.

- This quantitative article examines the relationship between initial caregiver maltreatment of children and vulnerability to sex trafficking. It uses structural equation modeling to determine the impact of caregiver strain on maltreatment, the possibility of maltreatment leading to risky behavior and sexual degradation, and the link between these factors and sex trafficking. The study concludes, from a data set of 174 women, that strain on a child's caregiver could set in motion a chain of events, including maltreatment, substance abuse, delinquent behavior, running away, devaluing of self, and entry into prostitution as a minor.

UNICEF, *Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking*, 2006.

- This report, compiled by the United Nations Children's Fund, assesses the particular plight of child victims of human trafficking and proposes recommendations on better methods of protection and rehabilitation. It first provides information on identification for law enforcement officials and others at the intervention stage and then proceeds to discuss various steps along a continuum of care for recovered victims, including appointment of a guardian, registration and documentation, interim care, and criminal proceedings to bring the victimizers to justice.

Human Trafficking Patterns, Security, Corruption

Aronowitz, Alexis A. *Human Trafficking, Human Misery: The Global Trade in Human Beings* (Westport, Conn.: Praeger Publishers, 2009).

- Scholar and U.N. consultant Alexis Aronowitz provides a comprehensive analysis of human trafficking in this major volume. Replete with information about the nature of human trafficking, scholarly debates in the field, profiles of victims, methods of traffickers, global patterns, and hidden and emerging forms of trafficking, the book is an excellent resource. The appendices at the end of the book assess risk factors of child trafficking, group trafficking global patterns on several levels, and provide useful indicators for human trafficking. Aronowitz concludes by suggesting several methods for combating trafficking: prevention through awareness raising, the creation of job opportunities and education, public outreach, increasing corporate responsibility, and faith-based groups; and increasing law enforcement and prosecution's efficacy through training.

Ebbe, Obi N. I. and Dilip K. Das, ed. *Global Trafficking in Women and Children* (Boca Raton: CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group, 2008).

- This edited volume explores global patterns of trafficking through an overview of the phenomenon and its underlying causes followed by case studies from: Japan, China, India, Nigeria, Nepal, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Sierra Leone, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Croatia. Chapter 12 examines American efforts to deal with trafficking through training and services provided by law enforcement agencies.

Friesendorf, Cornelius, ed. *Strategies Against Human Trafficking: The Role of the Security Sector* (Vienna: National Defence Academy and Austrian Ministry of Defence and Sports, 2009).

- This thorough, book-length report compiled by experts in different areas of human trafficking and criminal activities have outlined the full scope of contemporary trafficking issues. The first part illuminates global patterns, the link between organized crime and corruption with regard to trafficking, and the issue of migration and illegal smuggling. The second part examines the actors more deeply, exploring previous themes such as migration and organized crime but also investigating the role of policy, peacekeepers, and those in the legal profession in combating or enabling the forces that drive trafficking to perpetuate. The concluding section of the study makes practical

suggestions for governing authorities to cooperate with one another in ending trafficking but also cites previous shortcomings in such attempts.

Holmes, Leslie, ed. *Trafficking and Human Rights: European and Asia-Pacific Perspectives* (Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, Inc., 2010).

- In this edited volume, corruption and organized crime expert Leslie Holmes and contributors with regional expertise provide a wide-ranging set of articles that cover many facets of human trafficking. From the role of UN peacekeepers in trafficking in Bosnia and Kosovo, to the challenge of trafficking to the European Union, to the treatment and outcomes of victims of sex trafficking in the Philippines, the book assesses the approach taken by the international community to handle and combat trafficking. In the conclusion, Holmes suggests that victims are victimized in four ways: by individuals and groups; by corrupt officials; by mass media exposure; and by states for failing to live up to their obligation to protect.

Jonsson, Anna, ed. *Human Trafficking and Human Security* (London: Routledge Transnational Crime and Corruption, 2009).

- This edited volume examines the impact on human security of human trafficking and organized crime in the northern Baltic Sea area. The authors argue that human trafficking and organized crime in this post-Soviet Union region can best be understood as a human security issue in addition to being a state security issue. From the criminal, social, and economic perspectives, the trade in human beings affects rule of law, public health, and public order in the states in question and on their citizens. By evaluating states in the northern Baltic region based on their capacity to protect their inhabitants, the contributors have shown that groups at risk for trafficking often are already weak or marginalized, especially in transitional states. With some states in the region on the precipice of admission to the European Union's Schengen Area, in which passports are not required for border crossing, the countries must be particularly attuned to the issues of trafficking and crime.

Lee, Maggy, ed. *Human Trafficking* (Portland: Willan Publishing, 2007).

- In this edited volume, leading scholars from around the world outline the scope of human trafficking and represent the various approaches scholars, activists, and policy makers have taken to combat it. The stated intention of this wide-ranging collection of articles is to clarify some of the murky information and data surrounding human trafficking research and policy. The articles tackle the debates over: how contemporary slaver relates to historical slavery; underlying social forces that drive and enable trafficking and re-trafficking; the relationship between trafficking and migration; and government responses to victims. Topics include organized transnational crime's exploitation of the low risk/high reward model of trafficking, the relationship between HIV/AIDS And trafficking in the Indonesian island of Batam, the social, economic, and political forces that contribute to the slippery distinction between smuggling and trafficking in Central Asia, the weaknesses of statistical information and the implications of those weaknesses, the role of domestic immigration policies towards migrants in combating or enforcing trafficking patterns, and the ethical framework of states' treatment of strangers.

Lee, Maggy. *Trafficking and Global Crime Control* (Los Angeles: SAGE Publications Inc., 2011).

- Maggy Lee examines human trafficking as a global pattern and the various approaches international actors have taken to address it as such. Specifically, she examines: the issue of creating international consensus on basic definitions and its implications for trafficked persons; ways of conceptualizing victimhood that assist or injure victims of trafficking; patterns of trafficking worldwide as a result of globalized society that largely discriminates based upon gender and minority status; the role of transnational organized criminal networks in facilitating trafficking and migration; and the approaches international and state institutions have taken in combating trafficking. Lee argues for a better approach to human trafficking, one that uses a social rather than a criminal framework. This approach would examine exploitation, migration, and economic factors. Lee also suggests utilizing a human rights framework to counteract what she calls "the violent logic of global trafficking control," creating more space to protect victims of trafficking rather than to criminalize them for their oftentimes illegal presence in a given state. The global reality of increasing transnational movement, Lee argues, should push states to uphold their responsibilities to protect, rather than to punish.

Shelley, Louise. *Human Trafficking: A Transnational Perspective.*

- Organized crime and human trafficking expert Louise Shelley examines the underlying international conditions that allow human trafficking to flourish, the organized criminal networks that capitalize on the globalized world's drive for migration from developing to developed nations, the risk factors that lead to trafficking, the business aspect of trafficking, and the international and domestic attempts to thwart trafficking in human beings. In her concluding pages, she recommends that nations recognize the prevalence of preexisting economic, political, and social conditions that give rise to migration and position certain social groups (such as women, children, and oppressed minorities). By identifying the sociopolitical forces that create vulnerable populations, nation-states can better target potential trafficking sites and improve upon practices to combat trafficking.

Smith, Charles Anthony and Brandon Miller-de la Cuesta, "Human Trafficking in Conflict Zones: The Role of Peacekeepers in the Formation of Networks" in *Human Rights Review* 2011, 12:287-299.

- This article highlights the fraught relationship between peacekeepers and the demand for commercial sex, which in turn increases the incidence of human trafficking in conflict and post-conflict zones. Case studies on Kosovo, Haiti, and Sierra Leone demonstrate the connection between the introduction of relatively wealthy consumers and the increase in criminal activity. The case studies support the hypotheses that 1) the presence of troops creates a rise in demand for commercial sex, and 2) that the greater the presence of troops, the greater the demand for sex, and the greater the likelihood of trafficking. Furthermore, the possibility that post-intervention networks initially set up to facilitate trafficking will grow to traffic contraband such as arms and drugs after peacekeepers depart is a very real threat. The authors recommend more aggressive monitoring and research into post-conflict and post-intervention externalities that currently receive little attention in comparison to the amount of reporting on directly conflict-related atrocities.

Stoecker, Sally and Louise Shelley, ed. *Human Traffic and Transnational Crime: Eurasian and American Perspectives* (Lanham, MD: Rowan & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2005).

- This collection of articles explores the dimensions of human trafficking in Russia, the Ukraine, China, and the United States with an eye towards the role of criminal networks and illegal migration in trafficking cases. Several articles also tackle legislative efforts to combat trafficking and prosecute offenders.

UNESCO 2010 Trafficking Report

- This report, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, examines the state of human trafficking worldwide and assesses various attempts to combat it. The report also cites critical shortcomings of efforts to date, such as difficulty identifying trafficking cases; limitations in the rule of law; corruption and organized crime; lack of cooperation amongst various national and international groups; conflation of the control of trafficking with the control of prostitution and illegal migration; issues with defining the parameters of trafficking; lack of adequate training and expertise; border control issues; emphasis on sex trafficking to the neglect of other forms of trafficking. The report suggests that focusing on the markets that create demand for trafficked persons will assist in devising strategies that target these areas. Viewing trafficking as both a criminal law issue and a human rights concern will help to create systems of monitoring and prevention.

United Nations, Office on Drugs and Crime, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2008)

- Proceeding in ten parts, this toolkit discusses: (1) the international legal framework for trafficking; (2) problem assessment and strategy development; (3) legislative framework; (4) international criminal justice cooperation; (5) law enforcement and prosecution; (6) victim identification; (7) immigration status of victims and their return and reintegration; (8) victim assistance; (9) prevention of trafficking in persons (including a subtopic on commercial sexual exploitation of children); and (10) monitoring and evaluation.

UNODC, "The Role of Corruption in Trafficking in Persons" (2011)

- This comprehensive report examines the role of corruption in human trafficking by examining patterns and the role of corruption in government and private sectors and various UN conventions pertaining to corruption. Based on these findings, the report makes a number of critical recommendations for nations, from building awareness to improving upon data collection.

Vandenberg, Martina, *Complicity, Corruption, and Human Rights: Trafficking in Human Beings*, 34 Case W. Res. J. Int'l L. 333 (2002).

- Human Rights Watch researcher and legal scholar Martina Vandenberg outlines the role of official corruption in supporting, ignoring, and perpetuating human trafficking, particularly sex trafficking. She explores several cases, including the Ukraine, Greece, Israel, and Romania, in which officials either played a role in allowing forced prostitution to occur or even purchased sex acts from known trafficking victims. Vandenberg argues that the way law enforcement frequently views trafficking victims, as criminals rather than as victims, compounded with corruption, makes it difficult to identify, recover, and rehabilitate victims. Furthermore, she finds the language of rescue problematic, in that it

more often leads to victims being detained in jail, subjected to interrogation, deported without any assistance services, or even returned to their traffickers for a fee. Moreover, the danger to recovered victims' families is also significant and real. Vandenberg argues for greater accountability and transparency in government and law enforcement, especially in the most corrupt nations.

Sex Trafficking, Internet Crimes

Dalla, Rochelle D., Lynda M. Baker, John DeFrain, and Celia Williamson, ed. *Global Perspectives on Prostitution and Sex Trafficking: Europe, Latin America, North America, and Global* (Lanham, MD: Lexington, 2011).

- This sweeping overview of the sex industry and sex trafficking examines worldwide trends and reports, offering a broad perspective on commercial sex as a global phenomenon with frequent criminal underpinnings. Several significant chapters include an analysis of the prevalence of commercial child sexual exploitation in New York, myths that perpetuate the ideal of childhood innocence when in fact many children are in danger and at risk at home, and potential collaborative ventures to eradicate exploitation.

Ekberg, Gunilla, "The Swedish Law that Prohibits the Purchase of a Sexual Service: Best Practices for Prevention of Prostitution and Trafficking in Human Beings" in *Violence Against Women* 2004, 10:1187-1218.

- Gunilla Ekberg, special advisor on trafficking and prostitution in the Swedish Government's Division for Gender Equality and organizer of the National Action Plan Against Prostitution and Trafficking in Human Beings for Sexual Purposes, Especially Women and Children, brings her extensive experience to the analysis of Sweden's landmark law. She explains the logistics behind the legislation, framing the Swedish understanding of prostitution as a particular form of male violence. In order to combat the incidence of human trafficking into and out of Sweden, the government adopted a radical approach: to criminalize the purchase of sexual services and to increase concomitant penalties. The government also provided funds for police training and task force development related to identifying prostitution and trafficking cases.

Jeffreys, Sheila. *The Industrial Vagina: The Political Economy of the Global Sex Trade* (New York: Routledge, 2009).

- In this book, part of the RIPE series by Routledge subdivision of the Taylor & Francis Group, noted feminist scholar Sheila Jeffreys examines the transformation of commercial sex from a shunned, stigmatized practice to an increasingly socially accepted one. Fueled by globalization, commercial sex in a variety of forms has become industrialized, and female bodies have become commodities on the global market. Jeffreys argues that the role of the state, in allowing activities like prostitution to flourish (legally in some nations), is akin to that of a pimp. States are therefore implicated in the commodification of bodies and the subordination of women, a form of gender inequality.

Kara, Siddharth. *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2009).

- Former investment banker and lawyer Siddharth Kara tackles the subject of global sex trafficking in this important, rigorously thorough study and narrative. Informed by ten years of field research in over twenty countries, he outlines the industry from a business perspective and suggests an economic model that will invert the risk-reward paradigm. Currently, the risks of sex trafficking relative to the rewards make it an extremely profitable enterprise. Mr. Kara proposes an elaborate plan, including legal reform enhancing the penalties for trafficking and infrastructural changes to increase awareness about the dangers of trafficking among potential victim pools and law enforcement agencies. This seminal work is the first of its kind and has raised the standard for scholarly analysis of the root causes of and best solutions to combat sex trafficking.

Katzin, Darcy; Park, Mi Yung & Becker, Keith, United States Attorneys' Bulletin, Sexual Exploitation Crimes Against Children Issue, *Social Networking Sites: Breeding Grounds for "Sextortion" Prosecutions*, at 54–58 (September 2011).

- Although this article does not specifically address human trafficking, many of the principles could apply in human trafficking prosecutions pertaining to the "coercion" or mensrea elements. This article posits that social networking sites are significant because they allow ordinary computer users to "establish online communities where individuals may communicate and access information about other users." One such use of social networking is to extort sexually explicit images from minor victims, which the authors refer to as "sextortion." This article explains "how child exploitation offenders use social networking sites as a tool to extort sexually explicit images from minor victims." It then discusses how prosecutors and law enforcement investigate, charge, and prosecute cases involving this conduct.

Kunze, Erin, *Sex Trafficking Via the Internet: How International Agreements Address the Problem and Fail to Go Far Enough*, 10 J. High Tech. L. 241 (2010).

- This article argues that current domestic and international legal frameworks are insufficiently equipped to handle sex trafficking over the internet. After tracing both internet laws and sex trafficking laws worldwide, the author argues that there should be international trafficking provisions targeting internet activity. The author proposes that both regulations of conduct and content will comport with current U.S. law and effectively target the current landscape where sex trafficking materializes: online.

Parrot, Andrea and Nina Cummings. *Sexual Enslavement of Girls and Women Worldwide* (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2008).

- This book attempts to expose the oppressive patriarchal attitudes underlying contemporary global society that lead to a number of gross harms against women, particularly sexual in nature. Divided into three parts, the book outlines the anatomy of sexual slavery and the structures and conditions that enable it to flourish; examines five forms of gendered enslavement (trafficking, war-induced sexual slavery, ritual sexual marriage, forced marriage, and sexual servitude); and assesses international efforts to address these forms of violence against women. The authors argue that, in order for the demand that drives sexual enslavement to be eliminated, cultural paradigms must

radically shift. Conditions that make women particularly vulnerable (such as illiteracy, post-conflict zones, destitution) and attitudes that limit women's worth must be changed. They believe that until this happens, sexual enslavement will persist.

Parsons, Brian, "Significant Steps or Empty Rhetoric? Current Efforts by the United States to Combat Sexual Trafficking near Military Bases" in *Northwestern Journal of International Human Rights*, Vol. 4, Issue 3 (Spring 2006).

- This article outlines the influence of US military presence in certain areas on trafficking. The author looks at such locations as Bosnia and Herzegovnia, Kosovo, and South Korea to demonstrate that the increased demand for commercial sex led to a thriving prostitution industry, which in turn created a window for sex trafficking. The article outlines the US legal attempts to penalize officers for engaging in the purchase of sexual acts in an effort to decrease demand. Unfortunately, due to the large number of civilian contractors, jurisdiction and other matters have made it difficult to stem the tide.

Penniten, Elina. *Globalization, Prostitution and Sex-Trafficking* (London: Routledge Advances in International Relations and Global Politics, 2008).

- Penniten approaches the intersecting issues of globalization, prostitution, and sex-trafficking through the lens of a postmodern feminist ethnography. Her narrative style reflects an attempt to subvert the typically masculine logico-scientific framework of research in favor of one that gives full personhood to the 'objects' of study, namely the women she interviewed in Finland.

Samarasinghe, Vidyamali and Barbara Burton, "Strategising prevention: a critical review of local initiatives to prevent female sex trafficking" in *Development in Practice*, Volume 17, Number 1, February 2007.

- This article assesses efforts by NGOs worldwide to assist victims of sex trafficking and to combat trafficking through prevention strategies. The study finds that limited research on male demand for commercial sex has hampered progress and that further investigation of underlying gender norms will assist in this effort. The study also sees the use of raising awareness among children by other children has helped certain regions, such as Nepal, in dissuading young people from falling victim to ruses set out by traffickers. Empowering victims and altering the framework to incorporate better gender equality and access to fundamental rights. Furthermore, NGOs should partner with local communities to improve grassroots efforts in a way that fits the local context.

Segrave, Marie, SanjaMilivojevic and Sharon Pickering. *Sex Trafficking: International Context and Response* (Portland: Willan Publishing, 2009).

- Feminist scholars Segrave, Milivojevic, and Pickering situate the phenomenon of sex trafficking within the context of global attitudes toward gender identity and norms. Rather than creating legislation and crafting policies that empower women who have been trafficked, politicians and global leaders overemphasize victimhood to the point of rendering the women powerless, weak, vulnerable, and in need of rescue. The authors feel that this dangerous framework has been perpetuated for too long by long-standing cultural, social, political, and religious stereotypes. As a result, many women who have been trafficked are treated only as victims. If they fail to cooperate with law enforcement

officials in apprehending or prosecuting traffickers, they are deemed useless. Much less focus than is necessary has been placed on their rehabilitation. Women are often returned to their home countries in worse positions than when they were originally trafficked. Rhetoric must therefore change, and officials must alter the way they address victimhood in order to prevent "structural violence" from further damaging these women. By examining the existing issues that drive female movement from the Global South, activists and lawmakers will be better situated to prevent the conditions that give rise to illegal migration and trafficking.

Soderlund, Gretchen, "Running from the Rescuers: New U.S. Crusades against Sex Trafficking and the Rhetoric of Abolition," *NWSA Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 3, States of Insecurity and the Gendered Politics of Fear (Autumn, 2005), pp. 64-87.

- In a highly political essay, feminist scholar Gretchen Soderlund characterizes the U.S. war on trafficking under the Bush administration as fuel for an abolitionist campaign against prostitution in general and non-procreative sexual activities as a subsidiary issue. She posits that the strong anti-trafficking rhetoric and policymaking during the Bush presidency simply masqueraded for a hidden, conservative agenda. She cites the outpouring of funding to religious nonprofit organizations and the freezing of funding to pro-abortion or family planning organizations.

Umali, Violeda A. "The Cyber-trafficking of Filipino Girl-children: Weaknesses of Philippine Policies" in *Asian Women*, Vol. 20, 2005.

- This paper examines the Filipino cyber sex industry and the particular vulnerability of children to exploitation through pornography and sexual acts. Although the Philippines have laws regarding the use of children in pornography, for instance, many websites clearly display false information about the legal age of the females involved. Furthermore, increased use of technology has enabled higher volumes of people to access images and videos as well as live interface chat for sexual purposes. The author recommends that the government streamline its laws and procedures, educate its law enforcement officers on the laws and on the use of technology, create better surveillance mechanisms for technology-related crimes, and employ a more holistic approach to cyber-trafficking as a crime beyond the Internet, as a violation of children's rights. Raising awareness among local populations (including parents and teachers) and creating better economic opportunities will also assist in preventing future victims from being exploited.

Walker-Rodriguez, Amanda & Hill, Rodney, *Human Sex Trafficking*, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, at 1–9 (March 2011)

- The authors cover the basics of human trafficking and the operation and organization of traffickers. They trace the federal response to human trafficking, which includes enforcement actions the State Department, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, the FBI and the Department of Justice. These agencies work with local law enforcement agencies, such as the Massachusetts Human Trafficking Task Force, the New Jersey Human Trafficking Task Force, the Louisiana Human Trafficking Task Force, and the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force. The article traces an example of a human trafficking prosecution, using the Davis case trafficking ring as an example. Finally, the

article gives strategies for law enforcement agents to investigate human sex trafficking.

TVPA & Prosecution

Chacon, Jennifer M., "Misery and Myopia: Understanding the Failure of U.S. Efforts to Stop Human Trafficking," 74 Fordham L. Rev. 2977, 3026 (2006)

- This article by legal scholar and professor Jennifer Chacon examines the failure of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) to stem the tide of human trafficking that results from irregular migration patterns worldwide. She concurs with the general scholarly consensus on the point that the TVPA has focused too greatly on law enforcement, to the detriment of victim assistance and protection. Chacon goes a step further than others, who suggest greater emphasis on victim identification and assistance, in her recommendation on improving the effectiveness of the TVPA. She argues that the existing market in the United States fuels trafficking and that targeted policy intervention must address this demand. She goes on to cite US labor and immigration law enforcement as further driving trafficking by driving populations of workers into businesses and industries that operate below the radar, increasing the potential for abuse and exploitation.

Clawson, Heather J., Nicole Dutch, Susan Lopez, and Suzanna Tiapula, "Prosecuting Human Trafficking Cases: Lessons Learned and Promising Practices," Inner City Fund International (2008).

- This study examines human trafficking in the U.S. from a prosecution perspective, looking at federal and state legislation to understand potential obstacles to conducting successful litigation. It contains federal case reviews, interviews with federal prosecutors, interviews with state and local prosecutors, and a statistical analysis of this research. Samples of the questions and data gathering methods are included in the report.

DeStefano, Anthony. *The War on Human Trafficking: U.S. Policy Assessed*.

- New York state certified lawyer Anthony DeStefano traces the recent history of U.S. policy toward the crime of human trafficking. From its early recognition as a global issue in the 1990s to its treatment under U.S. law, human trafficking is both explained and analyzed as DeStefano assesses U.S. responses to the problem. DeStefano thoroughly summarizes the early stages of debate in the U.S., including architects of domestic standard definitions and the role of the U.S. in shaping the United Nations' Protocol to Suppress, Punish, and Prevent Trafficking in Persons. He considers the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act effective to the extent that it provides a way out and some protections for some victims of trafficking. At the same time, domestic and international debates over the role of prostitution in human trafficking have, he feels, stymied a great deal of progress in the prevention and prosecution prongs of the TVPA and Palermo Protocol. Ultimately, DeStefano argues that a more productive use of energy would be to focus on "labor policies and economic realities that make systemic changes and increase work options while protecting those in disfavored occupations such as sex work."

Rieger, April, "Missing the Mark: Why the Trafficking Victims Protection Act Fails To Protect Sex Trafficking Victims in the United States" in *Harvard Journal of Law & Gender*, Vol. 30, 2007.

- This article examines the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) and its inadequate distribution of assistance to victims of trafficking. The author argues that, because the current (as of 2007) approach to dealing with trafficking focuses on criminal prosecutions rather than on civil remedies, many victims receive little to no assistance in recovering from their suffering. Moreover, many victims fail even to qualify for the benefits and services, which themselves are too temporary and limited in many cases. Civil suits, Rieger maintains, would be more useful and beneficial to victims and would restore a sense of control. With a lower burden of proof, civil suits may be more likely to succeed than criminal prosecutions, thereby rendering much-needed financial compensation to victims. Rieger suggests a number of alternative avenues of legal action, including torts, breach of contract, class action, and the Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

Sadruddin, Hussein, Natalia Walter, and Jose Hidalgo, "Human Trafficking in the United States: Expanding Victim Protection Beyond Prosecution Witnesses," 16 Stan. L. & Pol'y Rev. 379, 388 (2005)

- This article criticizes the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) for its difficult eligibility requirements, in particular cooperating with authorities towards the prosecution of offenders involved. Many victims have suffered severe forms of violence and psychological trauma, rendering it extremely arduous and sometimes impossible to meet this cooperation criterion. Ironically, due to the extreme level of their abuse, they are unable to obtain protections and are left without significant reparations or even deported. The article includes an entire section on neuroscience and psychology relating to torture and traumatic experiences and the subsequent inability of many victims to cooperate. Suggestions include a broadening of the current law's interpretation, allowing for better protection and a different attitude towards cooperation with investigations.

The Protection Project of Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. "The TVPA in 4 Colors"

- This document summarizes the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and its subsequent reauthorizations using a color-coded system.

Tiefenbrun, Susan W., "Updating the Domestic and International Impact of the U.S. Victims of Trafficking Protection Act of 2000: Does Law Deter Crime?," 38 *Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law* 249, 250 (2007).

- This paper analyzes the domestic and international impact of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Overall, it notes incremental improvement in identification of trafficking cases and conviction of traffickers, with both domestic reach and assistance to anti-trafficking efforts in other countries. Although the passing of the TVPA has, in the authors eyes, led to some measure of success against trafficking, other efforts targeted at prevention and public edification are also necessary. Coupled with a toppling of the high reward, low risk model for traffickers through an increase in risk and penalty of sentencing, trafficking should become far less widespread.

UNODC, "Anti-human trafficking manual for criminal justice practitioners" (2009).

- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime created this highly useful set of modules to train anyone interested in learning about human trafficking and practices to combat trafficking. Some modules (e.g. Module 2) provide detailed instructions and suggestions on recommended methods of identifying areas where trafficking victims may be held and on safely recovering and rehabilitating those victims.

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, "The U.S. Response to Human Trafficking: An Unbalanced Approach." (2007)

- This study assesses the efficacy of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, concluding that its current (as of 2007) approach emphasizes prosecution and criminal proceedings to the detriment of the victims, often granting them little to no protections if they choose not to or are unable to cooperate with investigations. The authors suggest that a rights-based approach would remedy the lack of adequate protection and simultaneously have the potential to increase assistance with law enforcement, suggesting that victims receiving assistance without a high burden of cooperation may be more likely to cooperate. The study also finds that the focus on abolishing prostitution may divert resources from the equally important tasks of immigration and labor reform.

Monitoring, Identification, & Protection of Victims

Banks, Duren & Kyckelhahn, Tracy, U.S. Dep't of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Characteristics of Suspected Human Trafficking Incidents, 2008-2011* (April 2011), *available at* http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cshti0810.pdf.

- Department of Justice statisticians collected and analyzed data from the Human Trafficking Reporting System. They found that human trafficking task forces funded by the federal government opened 2515 suspected incidents of human trafficking between January 2008 and June 2010. This report assesses the characteristics of human trafficking investigations, including the suspects, victims, and case outcomes.

Bhabha, Jacqueline and Christina Alfirev, "The Identification and Referral of Trafficked Persons to Procedures for Determining International Protection Needs" (UNHCR 2009).

- This study for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees examines shortcomings in the international protection of trafficked persons, hinging upon three issues: state mechanisms that make identification of victims difficult; establishing some form of national referral system to assess needs of trafficked persons, particularly with respect to international protections and immigration status; and procedures designed with the particular needs of trafficked children in mind. The study recommends a number of legal, institutional, and administrative changes in order to provide greater protection options for trafficked persons.

Farrell, Amy, Jack McDevitt, and Stephanie Fahy, "Understanding and Improving Law Enforcement Responses to Human Trafficking: Executive Summary," Northeastern University Institute on Race and Justice (2008).

- This report, funded by the Department of Justice, examines perceptions that law enforcement hold about human trafficking and steps taken to address it, frequency of identification and investigation of trafficking cases, what characteristics those cases had, and what the investigation and prosecution of those cases looked like. Distributed randomly to a sample of 3000 law enforcement agencies across the country at the state, county, and municipal levels, some of the noteworthy findings of the survey included: perception on the part of law enforcement that trafficking occurs in communities other than their own, with the occasional exception in larger communities; every agency surveyed had investigated one case of trafficking or more; and nearly all agencies surveyed noted connections between trafficking in persons and criminal networks facilitating drug trafficking and prostitution. The report makes five recommendations for improving identification of and responses to human trafficking cases: adopting the findings from the study to create a national training curriculum for local law enforcement agencies; introduce model protocols to law enforcement that will assist them in identifying and investigating trafficking cases; create a platform for dialogue about trafficking cases and their nuances, such as the difficulty of determining victim status when smuggling may be involved; begin to focus on offenders; and continue collaboration among multi-agency task forces.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, *The Crime of Human Trafficking: A Law Enforcement Guide to Identification and Investigation* 15 (2006).

- Identifies common forms of trafficking. Distinguishes between trafficking and smuggling. Dispels certain false stereotypes regarding the nature of trafficking and victims' roles in their captivity in order to get law enforcement officials in correct mindset when encountering potential victims. Useful guidelines for indicators in community: businesses, building security, working conditions, appearance and mannerism of workers. Contains useful tips for law enforcement officials, especially surrounding creative strategies to elicit information from potential victims regarding extent of freedom without asking direct questions these victims may not be able to answer: "Instead of immediately trying to determine whether someone is in this country legally, ask how they arrived in the U.S., whether they have control over their documents, and if their movement is restricted." (6) Encourages relationships with local relief initiatives and federal law enforcement agencies.

Mattar, Mohamed Y., *Comparative Models of Reporting Mechanisms on the Status of Trafficking in Human Beings*, 41 Vand. J. Transnat'l L. 1355, n.224 (2008).

- Mohammed Mattar, Executive Director of the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies' Protection Project and Research Professor of Law, attempts to provide the first comprehensive study of reporting and monitoring mechanisms for human trafficking by analyzing models utilized by the United States and Europe. He determines that further efforts to enhance reporting, such as the creation of a national Rapporteur on trafficking, would help to increase states' attention to the vital task of assessing the incidence of domestic trafficking. He profiles the Swedish, Dutch,

Romanian, Czech, the U.S., and Canada for reporting models, national strategies, and congressional hearings.

McKeown, M. Margaret and Emily Ryo, "The Lost Sanctuary: Examining Sex Trafficking Through the Lens of *United States v. Ah Sou*," 41 Cornell International Law Journal 739 (2008).

- In this important comparative historical study, legal scholars McKeown and Ryo use an early twentieth century case of human trafficking in the United States to determine whether or not current domestic and international legal mechanisms would have provided better assistance to the victim, Ah Sou. The article begins by outlining the case in the context of the Chinese Exclusion Act and Page Laws, which were instituted during a massive influx of Chinese immigrants to the U.S. at the turn of the twentieth century. After describing the incident and the subsequent legal rulings, the authors turn to contemporary anti-trafficking and refugee protocols, conventions, and laws to assess their potential efficacy for Ah Sou's case. This legal-historical study demonstrates how far the international community has come in providing reparations and legal avenues for the identification and protection of trafficking victims, including basic consensus on the definition of trafficking, but also highlights shortcomings. Many trafficking victims can only receive protection from deportation if they have proven that their situation constituted a severe form of trafficking or if they can be of some use in the prosecution of their traffickers. This is a high burden, one that is difficult for many victims to fulfill.

Planitzer, Julia, "Guiding Principles on Memoranda of Understanding between Key Stakeholders and Law Enforcement Agencies on Counter-Trafficking Cooperation" (Vienna: International Organization for Migration, 2009).

- This document, co-sponsored by the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, is a compilation of best practices and memoranda of understanding gathered from countries around the world. It is intended to provide practical tools for collaboration amongst stakeholders in counter-trafficking efforts, including law enforcement, legal services, NGOs, health service providers, faith-based organizations, immigration officials, trade unions, civil society, embassies and consulates, and more. At the core of all cooperative endeavors is a human rights-based approach to assisting trafficked persons and seeking justice.

Smith, Linda A., Samantha Healy Vardman, Melissa A. Snow. *The National Report on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: America's Prostituted Children* (Vancouver, WA: Shared Hope International, 2009).

- This report, conducted by Shared Hope International in conjunction with human trafficking task forces funded by the Department of Justice, represents a thorough assessment of domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) and victim services in ten locations across the U.S. and its territories. To measure the efficacy of anti-trafficking efforts, the team assessed Prevention, Prosecution, and Protection through qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Among the key findings of the report were: victims were often misidentified and subsequently criminalized, not receiving proper protection or services commensurate with their ordeals; services were either inappropriate or unavailable to victims; the burden of assisting with prosecution of traffickers is far too

heavy; a paucity of recovery shelters nationwide; and lack of adequate examination of the demand for commercial sex. The report recommends remedies to these shortcomings.

U. S. Government Accountability Office Report 2007

- This report represents a follow-up to the previous year's indictment on U.S. efforts to combat trafficking. Whereas the 2006 report cited a number of methodological and operational shortcomings, the 2007 report was slightly more favorable. It surveyed Mexico, Indonesia, and Thailand. Ultimately, the report suggests that monitoring mechanisms need improvement, that evaluations of projects need to be enhanced, and that collaborations with other groups and governments need to be strengthened.

Trafficking Statutes

Ca. Penal Code § 236.2 – Indicators for identifying victims of human trafficking
As a matter of statutory law in California, law enforcement agencies must "use due diligence" to identify human trafficking victims. The following indicators are to be considered: (a) signs of trauma, fatigue, injury, or other evidence of poor care; (b) the person is withdrawn, afraid to talk or his or her communication is censored by another person; (c) the person does not have freedom of movement; (d) the person lives and works in one place; (e) the person owes a debt to his or her employer; (f) security measures are used to control who has contact with the person; (g) the person does not have control over his or her own government-issued identification or over his or her worker immigration documents.

Ga. Code Ann. § 35-3-4.3(a)
Authorizes law enforcement investigators to issues subpoenas with the consent of the Attorney General to compel the production of records and documents contained within, or generated by, a computer or any other electronic device. The statute thus contemplates using evidence procured from electronic means.

Il. Compiled Statutes Annotated 720 ILCS 5/10-0
Within human trafficking law, defines "sexually-explicit performance" to include Internet acts or shows.

La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 46.2(B)(4)(a)-(b)
Personal property used in committing a human trafficking offense shall be ordered seized and later sold at a public auction after conviction. This includes electronic communication devices, computers, and computer related equipment. The statute therefore assumes that electronic means may be used in committing human trafficking, and may be used at trial as evidence.

Prosecutions of Trafficking via the Internet

Iowa v. Russell, no.9-906/08-2034, 2010 Iowa App. LEXIS 145 (Iowa Ct. App. 2010), *aff'd*, 781 N.W.2d 303 (Iowa Ct. App. 2010).

Defendant convicted with human trafficking under Iowa Code § 710A.1(1). The defendant met two teenaged girls (age 15 and 16) who had run away from a juvenile home in Nebraska through a woman named "Jazzie." The victims agreed to go on a road trip with defendant and Jazzie, and were later told they would have to work at strip clubs and as prostitutes. The legal element of "continuing basis" in the human trafficking statute was met because there was evidence from internet ads. Specifically, either the defendant or Jazzie put an ad on the internet advertising the victims' sexual services, and included photos in the online ad.

United States v. Wilson, No. 10-60102-CR, 2010 WL 2609429 (S.D. Fla. 2010).

On-going matter in which defendant and four others were indicted by a federal grand jury for conspiracy to traffic in persons under the age of 18 for purposes of causing such persons to engage in a commercial sexual act under 18 U.S.C. §1594(c). This particular defendant sought to sever his trial from the other alleged co-conspirators. In response, the United States cited evidence of the conspiracy which included internet ads on backpage.com. The United States alleges that the co-conspirators helped each other with internet advertising of adult and minor females, such as sharing computers to advertise the sexual services.

United States v. Todd, No. 08-30360, 627 F.3d 329 (9th Cir. 2010).

Defendant's conviction for three counts of sex trafficking (18 U.S.C. §1591(a)(1)) and one count of conspiracy to engage in sex trafficking (18 U.S.C. § 371) were affirmed by the Ninth Circuit on appeal. Todd had four victims who had all attained age 18 when he met them. Todd advertised their prostitution services on Craigslist or other online advertisement platforms. Todd concocted rules for his victims to follow, and kept all of the money. He maintained the rules through physical abuse.

United States v. Frock (D. Md. 2009), *available at* http://www.justice.gov/usao/md/Public-Affairs/press_releases/press08/WestminsterWomanSentencedto10YearsforSexTraffickingofaChild.html.

Defendant pleaded guilty to sex trafficking of a minor. Defendant befriended the victim, led the victim to trust her and sold her drugs. Defendant posted a photo of the victim on the internet, arranging for her to meet men. This occurred when the victim was 17 years old.

United States v. Thompson (D. Md. 2009); United States v. Bell (D. Md. 2009), *available at* http://www.justice.gov/usao/md/Public-Affairs/press_releases/press08/TwoSentencedto10YearsEachinSexTraffickingConspiracyInvolvingThreeMinorGirls.html

Defendants sentenced to 10 years in prison each for conspiracy to commit sex trafficking of a minor and 3 counts of sex trafficking of a minor. According to the facts of the case, in April 2009, defendants created a Craigslist posting advertising sexual services and containing a photograph of Jane Doe 3. In May 2009, defendants created a Backpage posting advertising a "2-girl special." This May 2009 ad had photographs of Jane Doe 3 and a photograph of Jane Doe 1.

United States v. Key (W.D. Mo. 2011), *available at* http://www.justice.gov/usao/mow/news2011/key.ple.html

Defendant pleaded guilty for operating a prostitution ring ("Aleesha's Angels") that assisted and profited from the coerced sex trafficking of a child. As of October 2011, she has not yet been sentenced, but faces a mandatory minimum of three years in federal prison without parole.

Media, Educational and Legal Resources

Electronic Media

Beaubien, Jason. "Drug Cartels Prey On Migrants Crossing Mexico." *National Public Radio: News & Analysis, World, US, Music & Arts: NPR*. 7 July 2011. Accessed on 05 November 2011. <http://www.npr.org/2011/07/07/137626383/drug-cartels-prey-on-migrants-crossing-mexico>.

- -Six-minute radio broadcast discussing the ways in which cartels are now preying on migrants trying to cross the border. It focuses on the dangers that the borders that the border represents for the victims of humans trafficking, primarily by the Los Zetas gang, which moved into the human smuggling business.

Bode, Nicole. "Mexico/USA Prostitution Horror for Young Women." *Stop & Demand*.02 April 2005. Accessed on 05 November 2011.<http://www.stopdemand.org/afawcs0112878/ID=137/newsdetails.html>.

- It focuses on the way women from Mexico are forced into prostitution in Mexico and, once "broken" into the business, are trafficked across the United States-Mexico border, often winding up in New York brothels. It also focuses on the violence or potential violence the women and their families face when they refuse to cooperate. It discusses the organization of sex trafficking.

Cortés-González, María. "El Paso Woman Assists Human Trafficking Victims." *El Paso Times*.9 May 2011. Accessed on 05 Nov. 2011. <http://www.elpasotimes.com/ci_18022099>.

- The article focuses on the efforts of an El Paso, TX woman who has received a grant to fund her position working with victims of human trafficking. It focuses on El Paso and what the county has done or is doing to combat human trafficking.

Francis, David. "Mexican Drug Cartels Move into Human Smuggling." *Featured Articles From The SFGate*. 31 March 2008. Accessed on 10 Nov. 2011. <http://articles.sfgate.com/2008-03-31/news/17169877_1_drug-cartels-mexican-drug-border-security>.

- Short article which highlights the way in which the cartels have become increasingly organized and central players in the coyote business in recent years.

"Human Trafficking Assessment Tool for Mexico." *American Bar Association*. March 2009. Accessed on 06 November 2011. <http://apps.americanbar.org/rol/publications/mexico_2009_htat_en.pdf>.

- ABA publication from 2009 giving an overview of human trafficking from Mexico to the United States, discussing laws, the status of victims, prevention, border control and security.

"Human Trafficking in Mexico Targets Women and Children." *CNN*. 13 January 2010. Accessed on 05 November 2011. <http://articles.cnn.com/2010-01-13/world/mexico.human.traffic.drug_1_maria-ciudad-juarez-trafficking?_s=PM:WORLD>.

- Brief story of a young woman from Ciudad Juárez who discusses her experiences within the cycle of human trafficking and the gang violence that is associated with it.

"Human Trafficking Worldwide ~ Mexico | Wide Angle | PBS." *PBS: Public Broadcasting Service*. 25 September 2003. Accessed on 05 November 2011. <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/episodes/dying-to-leave/human-trafficking-worldwide/mexico/1456/>.

- PBS video tacking the issue of the exploitation of human beings who dream of a new American lives, but who are instead forced into slave labor or prostitution and debt by the traffickers whom they cannot pay.

"Illegal Immigration & Sex Trafficking–Who Is At Risk? *Mcauleysworld's Weblog*. 22 March 2009. Accessed on 05 November 2011. <http://mcauleysworld.wordpress.com/2009/03/22/illegal-immigration-sex-trafficking-who-is-at-risk/>.

- Blog about the sex trade, citing gangs from Mexico as number-one traffickers of women and girls into the United States. Highlights the kind of women who are at highest risk for being forced into prostitution and trafficked across borders.

Jessup, Meredith. "'The New Mafia': Human Trafficking along U.S./Mexican Border Produces 'Startling Pattern of Torture, Rape and Murder' | Video | TheBlaze.com." *Breaking News and Opinion* on *The Blaze*. 6 March 2011. Accessed on 05 November 2011. <http://www.theblaze.com/stories/the-new-mafia-human-trafficking-along-u-s-mexican-border-produces-startling-pattern-of-torture-rape-and-murder/>.

- Suggests ideas about a "new mafia" in America, referring to the wave of crime from Mexico that is slowly traveling north, often in the form of human trafficking. Discusses "drop houses" where criminal gangs live and keep their victims.

Landesman, Peter. "The Girls Next Door." *The New York Times*. 25 January 2004. Accessed on 05 November 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/25/magazine/25SEXTRAFFIC.html?pagewanted=all>.

- NY Times story about an illegal immigration raid which ended up uncovering child sex slaves, all Mexican nationals without papers. Discusses cross border criminal networks and concept of "stash houses" becoming increasingly prevalent in the United States.

"A Line in the Sand: Confronting the Threat at the Southwest Border." *USHouse.gov*. House Committee on Homeland Security. Accessed on 06 November 2011.

<http://www.house.gov/sites/members/tx10_mccaul/pdf/Investigaions-Border-Report.pdf>.

- Publication by the House Committee on Homeland security, which details violence in Mexico as it spreads, to include human trafficking, and the threat it presents to the United States. Extensive discussion on border security.

McAdams, Megan. "The Cutting Edge News." *The Cutting Edge News*.28 Dececember 2009. Accessed on 05 November 2011. <http://www.thecuttingedgenews.com/index.php?article=11866>.

- Discussion of the process of human trafficking and sex slavery. Additionally, it highlights the Mexican drug cartels' increasing involvement in the trade and the vulnerability of Mexican women and girls to exploitation at the hands of criminals with false promises.

Meyer, Josh. "Mexico's Drug War: Drug Cartels Raise the Stakes on Human Smuggling." *Los Angeles Times.*23 March 2009. Accessed on 10 November 2011. <http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-na-human-smuggling23-2009mar23,0,3465454.story>.

- Highlights the increasing violence perpetrated against the trafficked individuals, as the Cartels have begun to take over the human trafficking business. Small discussion on actions by U.S. government officials in their efforts to manage the problem.

Miller Llana, Sarah. "Mexico Massacre: How the Drug War Is Pushing Cartels into Human Trafficking." *The Christian Science Monitor*. Accessed on 10 November 2011. <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Americas/2010/0830/Mexico-massacre-How-the-drug-war-is-pushing-cartels-into-human-trafficking>.

- Discusses the way the Mexican war on drugs is leading traditionally drug-oriented gangs to engage in human trafficking, highlighting the way that the cartels have been forced to branch out in their illegal activities as the "crackdowns" have increased.

O'Connor, Anne M. "Mexico Cartels Move into Sex Trafficking." *Arizona Local News - Phoenix Arizona News - Azcentral.com*. 31 July 2011. Accessed on 05 November 2011. http://www.azcentral.com/arizonarepublic/news/articles/2011/07/31/20110731mexico-sextraffic0731.html.

- Discusses Mexico as a crucial transfer point between other nations and the United States. As globalization and organized crime have both increased, Mexico has become an ideal destination and an ideal pivotal point for those who are being trafficked due to its proximity to the ultimate destination, the United States.

"STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING - Trata De Personas Mexico/ US - YouTube." *YouTube*. 13 September 2011. Accessed on 06 November 2011. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t9MD6tyfCJw>.

- Short documentary film in Spanish with English subtitles talking about human trafficking and the way that women are often fooled into prostitution. Includes interviews with trafficked women.

Tiano, Susan, Billy Ulibarri, and Carolina Ramos. *Freedom from Fear Magazine*. Accessed on 05 November 2011. <http://213.254.5.203/index.php?option=com_content>.

- Criticism of economic conditions in Mexico, which presumably forces many into human trafficking. It criticizes the immigration policies of the United States, which could be inadvertently causing a flow of trafficked humans at the border.

"UNHCR | Refworld | Trafficking in Persons Report 2009 - Mexico." *UNHCR Welcome*. 16 June 2009. Accessed on 10 November 2011. <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4a4214a32d.html>.

- 2009 Human Trafficking Report discussing Mexico as a tier 2 trafficker. Discusses the kinds of groups that are most vulnerable to human trafficking as well as government action, prosecution, protection and solutions.

"United States - Coalition against Trafficking of Women." *Human Trafficking-Trafficking of Humans-Coalition against Trafficking of Women*. Accessed on 10 November 2011. <http://www.catwinternational.org/factbook/usa1.php>.

- *Coalition against Trafficking of Women* publication discussing Mexico as an important destination trafficking women from Mexico into Texas, and from there to their ultimate destination. Women trafficked from Mexico are often forced into prostitution in brothels serving Hispanic migrant workers.

"U.S. - Mexico Border Region - San Diego Trafficking Crisis Index Page." *LibertadLatina - Defending the Human Rights of Women and Children across the Americas*. 31 July 2009. Accessed on 05 November 2011. <http://www.libertadlatina.org/latam_us_san_diego_crisis_index.*htm*>.

- Index of some of the largest cases of human trafficking into the United States. It focuses on San Diego as a port of entry for human trafficking victims coming from Mexico.

Video-Audio-Bibliography

Aljazeera E. (Producer). (2010). *Mexico sex trafficking soars*.[Web Video]. Retrieved from ttp://www.youtube.com/watch?v=op7aFIgKTEQ

- *Mexico Sex trafficking soars* portraits the image of a young girl that was stolen from her home by her own uncle. It provides some facts on Mexico's human trafficking in some of the major cities such as: Mexico City, Ciudad Juárez, Cancún, etc.

anw2111. (Producer). (2010). *Human Sex Trafficking in the United States*.[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=znj_ArXEFvk

- *Human Sex Trafficking in the United States* is an educational video that demonstrates facts with a dramatization of the life of a young woman in the sex prostitution/human trafficking industry.

Barjas, E. (Producer). (2011). *Three people charged with human trafficking.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://abclocal.go.com/ktrk/story?section=news/local&id=6848327

- *Three people charged with human trafficking* is the story of three human smugglers and the way they victimized a teenager from Mexico in the United States by forcing her to

use an I.D. showing that she was 21 years old. They forced her to prostitute herself in bars and the streets.

Browning, A. (Producer). (2005). *Sex Slaves.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://vimeo.com/19638619

- This video presents a conference in Houston, TX, where the issue of human trafficking and sex trafficking is discussed by several individuals stating what and how this issue is affecting the country and the city.

Democracy Now! (Producer). (2009). *"The Slave Next Door: Human Trafficking and Slavery in America Today".*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.democracynow.org/2009/9/9/the_slave_next_door_human_trafficking

- *Democracy Now!* presents a video analyzing the issue of some 27 million people being slaved nowadays. They present this issue and show how and who are the most affected in countries such as Brazil, Mexico, and the United States. This comes accompanied by a book on the issue.

Films Media Group. (Producer). (2004). *Dying to Leave: The Dark Business of Human Trafficking*. [Web Video]. Retrieved from: http://0-digital.films.com.lib.utep.edu/PortalPlaylists.aspx?aid=12400&xtid=36138>.

- *Dying to leave: The Dark Business of Human Trafficking* deals with the issue of human trafficking and how "coyotes" trick others to enslave individuals. The video also provides the images of what a migrant goes through the illegal cross of the desserts to end up in slavery.

Films Media Group. (Producer). (2006). *Lives for Sale: Human Trafficking*. [Web Video]. Retrieved from: http://0-digital.films.com.lib.utep.edu/PortalViewVideo.aspx?xtid=39008.

- This film presents the issue of the U.S. and Mexico in regard to human trafficking between the two countries. It provides the causes of human trafficking, according to some studies, and it presents real interviews with affected individuals.

Films Media Group. (Producer). (2007). *Adult Entertainment: A Psychosocial Study of an American Obsession—Educator's Edition*. [Web Video]. Retrieved from: http://0-digital.films.com.lib.utep.edu/PortalViewVideo.aspx?xtid=37311.

- *Adult Entertainment* provides the ideas and the facts of how the impressions left by the consumption of pornography change individuals and may be linked to how many people are enslaved and forced into sex trafficking.

Films On Demand. (Producer). (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Crisis for the E.U. and the World.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.worldcat.org/title/human-trafficking-crisis-for-the-eu-and-the-world/oclc/709673610?title=&detail=&page=frame&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdigital.films.com%2FPortalPlaylists.aspx%3Faid%3D8751%26xtid%3D37174%26checksum%3D6626b6adc1d96caa49b0368a5db841a6&linktype=digitalObject

- The issue of human trafficking is not an issue exclusive of the United States, but it is a bi-national and international issue as individuals are smuggled throughout the world including from Europe to Mexico and from Mexico to the United States.

Films On Demand. (Producer). (2011).*Dying to Leave: A Two-Hour Special on Human Trafficking.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.worldcat.org/title/dying-to-leave-two-hour-special-on-human-trafficking/oclc/709672894?title=&detail=&page=frame&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdigital.films.com%2FPortalPlaylists.aspx%3Faid%3D8751%26xtid%3D36338%26checksum%3D58334e60694c076f42c7c6e505cbcee9&linktype=digitalObject

- The global explosion of human trafficking is presented as an international issue. The chaos and the circumstances that individuals go though as well as their journeys through this epic issue are explored.

Frontline. (Producer). (2005). *Sex Slaves.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=456480507747515257

- *Frontline* provides solid research on human trafficking around the globe and the issue is presented as a contemporary problem. This issue is portrayed as a multi-billion dollar industry.

Kahng, G. (Producer). (2007). *Sex Slaves, Human Trafficking…in America?*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://today.msnbc.msn.com/id/22083762#.TrmiKXKP3cs

- MSNBC provides a story based on intensive research of how girls are smuggled and prostituted.

Lerner S. (Producer). (2010). *Human Trafficking in the U.S.: One Woman's Story.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=128873444

- This audio recording talks about the story of a woman in the U.S. who has gone through human trafficking. It also shows how the State Department's annual report on human trafficking included the issue for the first time.

Local News-Grab Networks.(Producer). (2011). *Human Trafficking Discussed at a U.S. Senate Hearing.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xjzzbp_human-trafficking-discussed-at-u-s-senate-hearing_news

- The U.S. Senate discusses human trafficking and how statistics demonstrate that even though progress has been made, there are still many changes to be done. McCloskey talks about the issue and how even Alaska is in need of change.

Mersey, B. (Producer). (2009). *Human Trafficking: A Canadian Perspective.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://vimeo.com/9306118

- This video demonstrates and shows the Canadian perspective towards human trafficking and how they describe it as a "world epidemic." It also exhibits how the UN is working along the U.S., Canada, and other countries to eradicate this problem.

NRP. (Producer). (2010).*A First: U.S. Included in Human Trafficking Report.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=127849870

- Human trafficking has become an issue for the State Department as more American citizens have become involved with day-to-day modern slavery.

NRP. (Producer). (2011). *Amb. CdeBaca Combats Sex Trafficking In The U.S.*.[Audio File]. Retrieved from http://www.npr.org/2011/04/28/135808703/amb-cdebaca-combats-sex-trafficking-in-the-u-s

- Sex trafficking is presented as a serious problem in today's environment. The issue of human trafficking is addressed by Ambassador-at-large Luis CdeBaca, who explains how this issue has gone on to become an international concern and how even American citizens have been affected by this.

NRP. (Producer). (2010).*Trafficked Teen Girls Describe Life In 'The Game'.*[Audio File]. Retrieved from http://www.npr.org/2010/12/06/131757019/youth-radio-trafficked-teen-girls-describe-life-in-the-game

- *Trafficked Teen Girls Describe Life In 'The Game'* talks about the issue that addresses the problem from a numerical perspective, as "according to the FBI more than 100,000-300,000 children are sold for sex".

NRP. (Producer). (2010).*Arresting Youth In Sex Trafficking Raises Debate.*[Audio File]. Retrieved from http://www.npr.org/2010/12/07/131757175/arresting-youth-in-sex-trafficking-raises-debate

- This is an audio of how authorities are trying to fight human trafficking. It argues that sometimes it is safer to sell humans than illegal drugs. Women are trafficked from hometowns to other cities. It deals with how difficult it is to capture pimps.

Side By Side Videos 1. (Producer). (2010). *Child Sex Trafficking: A Story of a Girl Who Managed to Escape.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1FvNbLyGFD0&feature=related

- This is the story of a girl who became trapped by human trafficking. She believed she had met the man of her dreams, which is usually how all women are lured into this. She explains in detail what it was she was asked to do.

treo6281. (Producer). (2008). *Senator Obama on Human Trafficking.*[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eQr00L81lL0&feature=related

- This piece shows then-Senator Obama voicing his concern for human trafficking. He is told of several factors that make up human trafficking. He replies with giving solutions to this problem and how to work on it.

UNODCHQ. (Producer). (2010). *Mexico Takes Lead in Launching National Campaign against Human Trafficking*. [Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VgBgbKcUGyw

- This video demonstrates how Mexico is taking the lead in pushing for a campaign against human trafficking. Individuals give speeches on what the campaign stands for and what the blue heart signifies.

Watch The Daily. (Producer). (2011). *The New Mafia: Suburban Invasion (Part 1)*. [Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cfm8TgBL69Y

- This video explains the strong impact that human trafficking is having on certain communities. They see it as an extension of the process of human smuggling. There are a lot of police reports that include rapes and violent acts. It gives the story of a man looking for a better life that became trapped in a house where he was beat up.

Watch The Daily. (Producer). (2011). *The New Mafia: Cartels in Control (Part 1/2)*. [Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zDvrLC561Po

- This video contains information on the drug cartels. They are dumping bodies in certain areas and the authorities have no control over those areas. Arizona is the number one area where human smuggling happens, and it often turns into a case of human trafficking. They give details on where this phenomenon is happening.

Watch The Daily. (Producer). (2011). *The New Mafia: The Hit Man Next Door (Part 2/2)*. [Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-3MdjnY9-VA

- This is a video that explains the new mafia in America. It provides information on new ways they are working to handle their human cargo. They use assassination as their dirty work. This information is tied to the State of Arizona and how various residential areas are being affected.

Watch The Daily. (Producer). (2011). *The New Mafia: The Women of Human Smuggling (Part 3)*. [Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JaQ0DRnX14I

- This video talks about a gang member who is extremely dangerous to young women. This gang member, who happens to be a woman, threatens to kill her victims if they decide to escape. She was the leader of the gang that sold women. It shows how, normally, it is the women that have control of many situations.

Educational (Video-Audio)

mrjmendeiros. (Producer). (2008). *Mr. J. Mendeiros:*.[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qqyLRpGgxRs&feature=player_embedded

- This is a music video named *Constance*. The lyrics and the video express sadness. The lyrics tell of the situation between several men and a young girl. It shows how these men are shattering a thirteen-year-old girl's dreams. One of the men is married and yet he is still looking for a young girl on the internet.

CATW International. (Producer). (2008). *Wanted:*.[Web Video]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uTf4b_bckew&feature=player_embedded

- This is an attention-catching commercial. It demonstrates a young professional woman looking for a job. A narrator gives the requirements for that job and this leads the young woman to a room marked with a sign making a reference to the kind of work that is available, sex work.

Frontline: World. (Producer). (2010). *WORLD: The Price of Sex*.[File Audio]. Retrieved from http://www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/flash_point/001moldova/index.html

- This piece talks about a nineteen-year-old girl and her experiences with different types of "clients." It provides what she learned and what she had to do with several men.

Legal Cases

Adhikari v. Daoud & Partners, No. 09-cv-1237 (Federal Texas, Southern District Court).

- Promised jobs in luxury hotels, and then sent to Irag and left with insurgents, 12 were killed by the Iraqi insurgents and one escaped back to Nepal were they all orginiated from.

Barajas, E. (2009, June 04). Three People Charged with Human Trafficking. Houston, TX, USA. Retrieved Nov 08, 2011, from http://abclocal.go.com/ktrk/story?section=news/local&id=6848327

- Mexican minor female promised work in a restaurant in Houston Texas. Upon arrival she was given a fake ID with the age of 21 and forced to work as a prostitute. News clip found for this story.

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. (2011, April 8). *2010 Human Rights Report: Mexico*. Retrieved Nov 6, 2011, from US Department Of State: http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/wha/154512.htm

- Department of State report on the current Human Rights conditions in Mexico with a section containing information on victims of human trafficking in and out of Mexico.

CdeBaca, L. (2011, Oct 27). *The Trafficking in Persons Report 2011: Truth, Trends, and Tier Rankings*. Retrieved Nov 05, 2011, from The US Department of State: http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rm/2011/176343.htm

- Department of State on the Trafficking in Persons reports. No country is immune and no government is doing a perfect job in preventing or combating it. Audio visual file found here.

Department of Justice Criminal Division. (n.d.). *U.S. Department of Justice*. Retrieved Nov 01, 2011, from Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS): http://www.justice.gov/criminal/ceos/trafficking.html

- Discusses the realities of sexual exploitation of minors, and the 'tourist' that utilize them, with a focus on prosecution, and statistics.

Human Trafficking May be Closer than we Think. (2008, 04 21). Retrieved Nov 08, 2011, from Stop Trafficking: http://www.antitraf.net/home.php?mode=more&id=44&lang=en

- Discusses trafficking between the US and Canadian boarders.

Henry, D. P. (2011, Oct 27). *No urban legend: NY man guilty of trafficking human kidneys*. Retrieved Nov 03, 2011, from KATU.Com: http://www.katu.com/news/medicalalert/132738433.html

- Exploitation of the poor to harvest and sell their organs in a trafficking ring to the highest bidder.

Hile, J. (2004, July 13). *US Law Helps Victims of Human Trafficking*. Retrieved Nov 1, 2011, from National Geographic: http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2004/07/0713_040713_tvhumantraffic.html

- Overview of the laws that support the T1-4 visa's for victims of human trafficking

Kurian David v. Signal International, LLC, 08-1220 (Federal Lousiana Filed in 2008, as of Nov 2010 still pending class classification).

- Contractors trafficked workers after hurricane Katrina with the promises of jobs and prosperity in the US. Upon arrival they were mistreated, and underpaid.

Latina Women and Children at Risk, US Latina Slavery. (2009, JUly 31). Retrieved Nov 07, 2011, from LibertadLatina.Org: http://www.libertadlatina.org/latam_us_san_diego_crisis_index.htm

- Focuses specifically on the plight of human trafficking on the Latina women and child. How they are getting caught up in the situation.

Marichu Suarez Boanan v. Lauro Liboon Baja, Jr., 08 Civ. 5692 (VM (Federal Court, New York Arrest Made in 2006, Case still pending).

- Woman as given a 'visa' to travel to the US to fill a nursing position, however, upon arrival was taken to the defendants house and told she had to work for him for 3 months as a domestic servant to work off her $5,000 fee.

New York Field Office. (2011, Oct 21). *An Soon Kim Sentenced in Manhattan Federal Court to 41 Months in Prison for Sex Trafficking Offenses* . Retrieved Oct 30, 2011, from The Federal Bureau of Investigations: http://www.fbi.gov/newyork/press-releases/2011/an-soon-kim-sentenced-in-manhattan-federal-court-to-41-months-in-prison-for-sex-trafficking-offenses

- The case of An Soon Kim who was involved in a 20 business front across 4 states of Oriental Spas that offered prostitution services to patrons. Sentenced to 41 months in jail.

Northeastern University. (n.d.). *Federal Human Trafficking Legislation*. Retrieved Nov 08, 2011, from Northeastern University: http://www.humantrafficking.neu.edu/responses/federal_human/

- Outlines the Trafficking Victims Prevention Act (TVPA) history and updates from 2000-2008

Social Security. (2000, Dec 15). *Social Security Legislation Bulletin.* Retrieved 11 07, 2011, from Social Security Online: http://www.ssa.gov/legislation/legis_bulletin_121500.html

- Law supporting victims of human trafficking being eligible for social security benefits

US Department of Justice. (2008, Dec 18). *Member of Human Trafficking Ring Pleads Guilty*. Retrieved Nov 05, 2011, from US Department of Justice: http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2008/December/08-crt-1130.html

- Defendant traveled to Mexico and romantically involved himself with Mexican nationals and promised them a better life in the US. Lured them to Atlanta GA, where he forced

them to be involved in a prostitution ring. When they refused they were physically assaulted into submission.

US Department of State. (2000, Nov 28). *Visas for Victims of Human Trafficking*. Retrieved Nov 8, 2011, from Travel. State. Gov: http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/types/types_5186.html#reference

- Details for the process and procedure required to apply for a T-Visa

United States Vs Donald Wayne Flint and James Roney, 07-20333 (Federal Michigan, Eastern District Court 2008).

- Verdict in trafficking case of a minor across state lines being forced to work as a prostitute.

United States v. Johnny Saintil (Federal, Florida, Southern District Court 2010).

- Internet prostitution ring based in Florida that utilized women and minors.

Wong, B. (2005, June 28). *Largest US Trafficking Case leads to 40 year sentence.* Retrieved November 01, 2011, from Seattle PI: http://www.seattlepi.com/business/article/Largest-U-S-human-trafficking-case-leads-to-1177135.php

- Exploited and trafficked individuals forced to work in textile industries in Hawaii.

Human Trafficking Organizations and Agencies

United Nations Organizations

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)
http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/en/about/index.html

United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuside

International Organizations

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
www.iom.int

IOM Counter-Trafficking
http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/by-theme/regulating-migration/counter-trafficking

U.S. Governmental Organizations

AMBER Alert
www.amberalert.gov

FBI Innocence Lost
http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/vc_majorthefts/cac/innocencelost

FBI Uniform Crime Reports
http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr

Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force
http://www.icactaskforce.org/icacindex.html

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
http://www.missingkids.com/missingkids/servlet/PublicHomeServlet?LanguageCountry=en_US

National Institute of Justice: International Research on Human Trafficking
http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/human-trafficking/international-discussions.htm

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: The Campaign to Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking
http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/

U.S. Department of Justice: Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
http://www.justice.gov/criminal/ceos/trafficking.html

U.S. Department of Justice: Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit
http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/crm/htpu.php

U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
http://www.missingkids.com/missingkids/servlet/PublicHomeServlet?LanguageCountry=en_US

U.S. Department of Justice: Office for Victims of Crime
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/

U. S. Department of State: Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
http://www.state.gov/g/tip/

Shelters/Treatment Centers for Victims of Trafficking

Angela's House

- Atlanta, Georgia
- Formerly associated with the Juvenile Justice Fund in Atlanta, Angela's House has recently changed ownership—and is now run by Youth Villages, a national corporation. Ten years ago the Juvenile Justice Fund (JJF) pioneered a solution to the tragic challenge facing girls who are the victims of commercial sexual exploitation. In collaboration with the judges of the Fulton County Juvenile Court, we recognized that there were no facilities or programs in the southeast dedicated to addressing the unique challenges faced by this population and extremely low public awareness. Angela's House was born out the urgent need for safe, secure, stable housing and appropriate treatment to rescue our girls off the streets.

Breaking Free

- St. Paul, MN
- To educate and provide services to women and girls who have been victims of abuse and commercial sexual exploitation (prostitution/sex trafficking) and need assistance escaping the violence in their lives.
- (651) 645-6557
- **breakingfree@breakingfree.net**

Children of the Night

- Van Nuys, CA
- Children of the Night is a privately funded non-profit organization established in 1979 and dedicated to rescuing America's children from the ravages of prostitution.
- **Main:** (818) 908-4474
  www.childrenofthenight.org

Courtney's House

- Washington, D.C.
- ***Courtney's House*** is committed to providing a safe space and loving environment - in a therapeutic and emotionally healing atmosphere - for domestic sex trafficked girls and boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years. ***Courtney's House*** is dedicated to the mission of ending domestic sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of all children. They focus our on providing a long-term group home and providing direct services.
- (202) 525-1426
- info@courtneyshouse.org

GEMS (Girls Education and Mentoring Service)

- New York, NY

- Girls Educational and Mentoring Services' (GEMS) mission is to empower girls and young women, ages 12–24, who have experienced commercial sexual exploitation and domestic trafficking to exit the commercial sex industry and develop to their full potential. GEMS is committed to ending commercial sexual exploitation and domestic trafficking of children by changing individual lives, transforming public perception, and revolutionizing the systems and policies that impact sexually exploited youth.
  www.gems-girls.org

Freedom House
- Burlingame, CA
- To provide shelter and care to victims of human trafficking and to empower them to independence.
- info@freedom-house.us.com

GraceHaven House
- Dublin, OH
- To find and to free underage girls enslaved by child sex trafficking; to eradicate all forms of child sex trafficking in its home state of Ohio, in the United States and in the world.
- info@gracehavenhouse.org

dfw Hope Springs
- Dallas, TX
- We partner with local police departments, federal law enforcement and social service agencies in providing education and public awareness regarding sex trafficking and exploitation. Hope Springs is currently at work in the community, educating the public through seminars and workshops, and taking steps towards the creation of a Safe Home long term care program. The Home will take a holistic-care approach to the victim which includes professional counseling, family counseling, life skill development, personal and educational development, transitional living (re-entry), and after-care support.
- tammy.wagler@gmail.com
- (214) 802-3232

Kim's Project
- Boston, MA
- To meet the needs of women involved in or at risk for engaging in prostitution, who often have lengthy histories of physical and sexual violence, trauma, and childhood sexual abuse.
- (617) 779-2133

Kristi House/Project GOLD
- Miami, FL

- Provides a healing environment for all child victims of sexual abuse and their families, regardless of income, through prevention, treatment and coordination of services with our community partners.
- NOTE: Kristi House has been awarded $1 million in grant support [Robert Wood Johnson Foundation] for its program for girls who have been sexually exploited and trafficked in the sex trade
- **Trudy Novicki,** Executive Director, Phone: (305) 547-6800 Ext. 36
- TNovicki@kristihouse.org

LeTot Center

- Dallas, TX
- To assist referred youth in becoming productive, law-abiding citizens, while promoting public safety and victim restoration.
- Clinical Unit also provides inpatient and outpatient services for girls at risk of being exploited, employing a specialized assessment tool and curriculum called HOPE (Helping Overcome and Prevent Exploitation), developed by professionals on the Letot Center staff. Additional support includes emergency shelter for up to 32 persons.
- (214) 424-5763

My Sisters' Place

- White Plains, NY
- To end violence in intimate relationships and combat the effects of domestic violence and human trafficking on survivors and children throughout Westchester County
- Administrative office: (914) 683-1333

On Eagle's Wings

- Asheville, NC
- Support ministry currently focused on females being sexually exploited through the commercial sex industry through Hope House program
- (877) 276-8023
- info@oewm.net

Restore NYC

- New York City
- Nonprofit dedicated to restoring freedom, safety and hope for foreign-born survivors of sex trafficking by providing long-term, holistic aftercare services
- info@restorenyc.org

Safe Horizon

- New York City
- Safe Horizon is the nation’s largest provider of services for crime victims. It provides support to human trafficking victims through its Anti-Trafficking

Program. Established in 2001, the Anti-Trafficking Program has grown into the largest direct-service provider on the East Coast.
- info@safehorizon.org
- (212) 577-7700

Streetlight
- Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona
- In November of 2009, Streetlight began the purchase of a facility, which at any given time, can house between 24-48 underage, female victims of child sex slavery. The property is strategically located on five acres and includes one large administrative building, one large enrichment center, a commercial kitchen, medical examining room, classrooms and six residential houses arranged in a peaceful neighborhood setting on an enclosed, gated campus.

Trafficking Hope
- Baton Rouge, LA
- To promote public awareness and to provide safe housing for victims of human trafficking
- (225) 819-0000
- info@traffickinghope.org

Veronica's Voice
- Kansas City, KS
- Recovery program dedicated solely to victims of prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation through SAFE Center and Magdalene Manor
- (816) 483-7101
- safecenter@veronicasvoice.org

WellHouse, Inc.
- Birmingham, AL
- Agency that provides emergency shelter to women who have been trafficked, are prostituting, or otherwise sexually exploited
- info@thewellhouseinc.org
- (800) 991-0948

Wellspring Living
- Atlanta, GA
- Confronting the issue of childhood sexual abuse and exploitation through treatment, education, and advocacy programs for girls and women
- Various recovery homes for different victims
- (770) 631-8888

Non-Governmental Organizations

Anti-Slavery International
www.antislavery.org

- London-based NGO, founded on 13 April 1839 by Thomas Clarkson and other abolitionists. The website features information on: bonded labor; trafficking; child domestic work; forced labor; child labor; and modern slavery generally. The organization also hosts an Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group in the UK, which assesses the UK's performance in fulfilling its obligations to combat trafficking as per Chapter II of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. Additionally, Anti-Slavery International has launched an education program in Nepal to protect children from becoming bonded laborers. More broadly, the organization conducts awareness-raising campaigns, lobbying lawmakers, hosting informational talks and workshops, convening public meetings, and providing informational pamphlets and flyers at events. Their global campaigns include: Slavery-free London; chocolate campaign; cotton crimes campaign; home alone campaign; and their successful trafficking campaign. The website features an extensive list of resources for further information and action: Reports and publications; a library on contemporary and historical slavery resources; exhibitions for events; information on the trans-Atlantic slave trade; educational resources; news magazines; anti-slavery videos; briefing papers; and campaign resources. They also feature an International Human Trafficking Organizations Directory: http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/d/dstrafficking1.PDF

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women International
www.catwinternational.org

- The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-International focuses specifically on combating sexual exploitation and trafficking of women and girls and was founded in 1988. One of its primary approaches is to target demand for commercial sex by exploring the relationship between prostitution and trafficking and shifting societal acceptance of sex as an industry. The CATW network coordinates individuals and groups in regions worldwide, targeting "prostitution, pornography, sex tourism, and mail order bride selling." It works with governments and international officials and seeks to educate children and to train "teachers, professionals, police, governmental authorities and the public about the harm of sexual exploitation and ways to resist and combat it." CATW advocates the decriminalization of women in the prostitution business in favor of targeting the purchasers of sexual services as well as "pimps, procurers and traffickers." The website features an extensive library of articles, best practices, reports, legislation, international agreements, and other materials pertaining to human trafficking. They also host a *Factbook on Global Sexual Exploitation*, which is a collection of "facts, statistics and known cases on global sexual exploitation."

Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking
http://www.castla.org

- This organization provides advocacy and support to survivors of trafficking through social, shelter, and legal services. The website features a variety of training modules, including webinars, resources, reports, issue papers, and practitioners' guides. It also lists relevant books and media.

Demand Abolition
www.demandabolition.org

- Cambridge, MA-based organization focused on combating the demand for commercial sex. As a branch of Hunt Alternatives Fund, Demand Abolition conducts studies and presents reports centered around the strategy of eliminating demand. They recently launched a "Don't Buy It" campaign in conjunction with the annual U.S. Superbowl to attempt to reduce the purchase of commercial sex during that event. As part of their campaign, they worked with police and NGOs to target commercial sex activities around the Dallas area.

ECPAT International
www.ecpat.net

- With offices worldwide in Africa, North and South America, East Asia and the Pacific, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia, the organization Ending Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, & Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes has partnered with organizations worldwide to raise awareness, train caregivers and police, advise on national action plans for countries, and conduct research. A key aspect of their efforts is to encourage young people to participate in assisting victims and strategizing solutions. The main sections of their "What We Do" feature Care and Protection, Child and Youth Participation, Combating Child Sex Tourism, Combating Child Trafficking, Preventing Exploitation of Children through the Internet and ICTs, and Promoting Legal Reform.

ECPAT-USA
http://ecpatusa.org

- ECPAT-USA is a division of ECPAT-International. The organization focuses on combating the sexual exploitation of children being trafficked into the US and being abused abroad by American sex tourists. American children being exploited in the US are also becoming a major focus for the team. They also work to change state law, increase corporate partnership with businesses like The Body Shop in anti-trafficking efforts, provide healthcare services

End Slavery Now
http://www.endslaverynow.com/

- End Slavery Now is a charitable organization dedicated to supporting anti-trafficking and slavery organizations as well as grassroots activists and to advance the worldwide anti-slavery movement. The organization utilizes a database to coordinate the movement,

share information, and connect organizations to one another. The website features a store hosting products from anti-trafficking organizations, proceeds of which go to survivors and supporting the organizations' efforts. A hub for businesses features a host of resources, including case studies, reports, training manuals, guides to responsible practices, and labor monitoring. The website also lists a number of NGOs and government hotlines, agencies, task forces, legislation, relevant international legal documents, and intergovernmental organizations. For further edification, the resources menu lists toolkits for teachers, health care providers, social service organizations, law enforcement officers, and community members; a basic primer on modern slavery; an action map; hotline database; community guide; training manuals; and lists of books, videos, and films relating to trafficking.

Equality Now
www.equalitynow.org

- Equality Now is an organization that seeks to promote gender quality by "ending violence and discrimination against women and girls around the world." Their Trafficking branch approaches the issue through addressing demand. They support grassroots efforts and lobby for better laws. The organization has been operating since 1992 and has offices in New York, Nairobi, and London.

Freedom Network USA
www.freedomnetworkusa.org

- Founded in 2001, this coalition of 25 NGOs seeks to empower trafficked persons and those in slavery-like conditions through advocacy, training events, conferences, and providing resources and news features. The Training Curricula offer modules on identifying trafficking red flags, investigating potential trafficking cases, assisting victims with rehabilitation and visa status, and moving forward with prosecution of offenders.

Free the Slaves
www.freetheslaves.net

- Founded by Kevin Bales and Jolene Smith, Free the Slaves is one of the largest anti-slavery NGOs in the world. Their efforts range from corporate supply chain accountability to policy lobbying. They work with "liberators" to free individuals and groups from slave-like conditions and to provide safe harbors for rehabilitation and recovery; raise awareness and educate the public about modern-day slavery; conduct research the factors that enable slavery to flourish and the potential solutions that will end it. A wide range of resources is available in their research section, from academic reports to documentaries complete with study guides. They also present Freedom Awards every year in honor of individuals and groups who have made significant strides in eradicating slavery.

Friends of Maiti Nepal
www.friendsofmaitinepal.org

- Founded by award-winning activists Anuradha Koirala, Friends of Maiti Nepal is an innovative nonprofit organization that engages in border monitoring and surveillance, hosts Intervention Outposts with safe houses, developing vocational training for

recovered victims, and providing physical and mental health services. Many survivors work with Koirala to educate local populations about the dangerous ploys used by traffickers.

Human Trafficking.org
www.humantrafficking.org

- This website is an information hub, featuring resources for government, academia, and NGOs as well as training manuals and toolkits. The site also features regional information on governmental and nongovernmental anti-trafficking issues in almost every corner of the globe, including Europe & Eurasia, South & Central Asia, North America & the Caribbean, Canada, Central & South America, the Middle East & North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa. For those interested in helping, the site provides a toolkit and basic information on identifying victims and the typical profile of trafficked persons, as well as screening questions if encountering a trafficked person.

International Justice Mission
www.ijm.org

- The International Justice Mission was founded in 1997 and conducts work in a variety of sectors "for victims of abuse and oppression who urgently need the protection of the law." By collaborating with investigators, lawyers, and social workers, the IJM staff handles cases in Africa, Latin America, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. The organization adopts a Christian abolitionist standpoint towards slavery and oppression and helps to rehabilitate and restore victims of these crimes.

International Rescue Committee
http://www.rescue.org/our-work/anti-trafficking-initiative

- The International Rescue Committee hosts an Anti-Trafficking Action Coalition, which was established in 2003 "to build a strong infrastructure to support the IRC network of 22 resettlement offices in providing comprehensive and specialized services to certified victims of trafficking in the United States."

La Strada International
http://lastradainternational.org/

- La Strada International is a groundbreaking network of anti-trafficking organizations in Europe. Founded in 1995, the network acquires new members through nomination by other members and meeting membership criteria. Currently, La Strada is not accepting new members. Among its projects are coordinating the network through fundraising and semiannual assembly meetings; lobbying for policy change and human rights approaches to trafficking; managing a documentation center and database with information, legal opinions, and more; and creating joint projects and campaigns to combat trafficking. The site has valuable links to other resource sites, intergovernmental organizations working on trafficking, and nongovernmental organizations committed to anti-trafficking efforts.

Love146
www.love146.org

- This nonprofit organization is dedicated to abolishing child sexual slavery and exploitation. They are also committed to rehabilitating and restoring survivors of slavery. The organization started officially in 2004 as a Public Charity with the name Justice for Children Intl but changed its name in 2007. Founded by Rob Morris, Desirea Rodgers, Lamont Hieberg, and Caroline Hahm after witnessing sexual slavery of minors in South East Asia, the organization now conducts research on prevention and recovery. The website features a global map displaying efforts at Prevention at Aftercare, the two-pronged approach Love146 adopts to combat trafficking.

NightLight
http://nightlightinternational.com

- NightLight International is an organization with offices in the U.S. and Thailand, working as a nonprofit enterprise and business. It features a store that benefits rehabilitated victims. In the U.S., the organization partners with several sectors, including churches, law enforcement, and social service organizations to promote advocacy and training. In Atlanta, the organization helps persons in the sex industry to leave safely.

Polaris Project
www.polarisproject.org

- Since 2002, Polaris Project has been at the forefront of identifying trafficking, victim rehabilitation, and lobbying for better legal norms. The organization is based in D.C. and offers clinical social services to victims; operates a 24-hour national human trafficking hotline; coordinates public outreach campaigns using media and grassroots activism; collaborates with global anti-trafficking partners; advocates for better state and federal policy; trains future anti-trafficking practitioners; hosts a fellowship program for future leaders in the field; and runs campaigns targeting criminal trafficking networks and other organizations that support trafficking. Their survivor services include: comprehensive case management; crisis response; transitional housing; job training; therapy; a drop-in center; and outreach and victim identification. The website features an interactive map of the U.S. with state-by-state information on organizations, hotline call statistics, publications, and legislation. Manuals for law enforcement officials, maps of US task forces, and outreach and awareness materials are among the many resources available at their site.

Safe Horizon Anti-Trafficking Program
http://www.safehorizon.org/index/what-we-do-2/anti-trafficking-program-13.html

- Safe Horizon is a nonprofit organization that works on domestic violence, rape and sexual assault, child abuse, stalking, anti-trafficking, youth assistance, counseling, and advocacy. The Anti-Trafficking Program, starting in 2001, provides services to victims of both labor and sex trafficking through case management and educational and vocational training. It was initially "designated as the national training and technical assistance provider for the U.S. Department of Justice trafficking service provider grantees." It offers training and education programs, community outreach guidance, and convenes a NYC Anti-Trafficking Network.

Shared Hope International
www.sharedhope.org

- Shared Hope International features training services for law enforcement, mental and physical health providers, and youth and community advocates. Founded in 1998 by Congresswoman Linda Smith with the mission of rescuing and rehabilitating women and children, the organization has since launched Villages of Hope, which include safe houses and schools. The organization has also set up mobile and stationary HIV clinics in red light districts and established a Women's Investment Network (WIN) to assist with providing employment opportunities for women in the Villages of Hope. The organization has a decidedly Christian mission and statement of faith; religiosity informs their call to assist in the rescue and restoration of victims of slavery.

Somaly Mam Foundation
http://www.somaly.org/

- This organization is a nonprofit charity in the US, co-founded by a survivor of sexual slavery named Somaly Mam in 2007. The charity works to eradicate slavery in North America and worldwide, with a particular focus on Southeast Asia. Liberating victims, educating the public, empowering survivors through rescue, shelter, and rehabilitation are the core missions of the organization. Among its program offerings are PROJECT FUTURES global, a platform to gain anti-trafficking allies from students, activists, and professionals; Rescue & Recovery, a program that provides food, shelter, and medical services to recovered victims; educational and vocational training for survivors; reintegration channels for survivors; advocacy to promote the rule of law in dangerous regions; and awareness-raising events worldwide. Their site also features an Empowerment Store, proceeds of which support survivors.

The Protection Project of Johns Hopkins University
http://www.protectionproject.org/

- Based at The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, this human rights institute was founded in 1994 "to address trafficking in persons as a human rights violation." The project convenes conferences and seminars on various human rights issues, promotes capacity building through workshops and programs around the world, offers field programs and an international human rights clinic, and advocates on behalf of victims. The website's resources include country reports, major publications, a legal library, speeches, and links to other useful sites.

The San Francisco Collaborative Against Human Trafficking
www.sf-hrc.org

- The San Francisco Human Rights Commission features a special project on utilizing "collaboration, education, outreach, advocacy," and survivor support to end human trafficking. The site features a Directory of Anti-Trafficking Services and is host to a membership of more than 20 agencies from a variety of sectors.

Traffick 911
www.traffick911.com

- Traffick911 is a nonprofit organization dedicated to rescuing children in the U.S. from sexual slavery. Founded in 2009 by Deena Graves of Fort Worth, Texas, the organization created the first shelter for human trafficking victims in North Texas. In 2010, Traffick911 partnered with a large number of anti-trafficking organizations nationwide to launch a campaign, "I'm Not Buying It," prior to the Superbowl in the hopes of educating potential consumers of commercial sex about the huge number of trafficked children forced into prostitution. Informed by the Christian faith's call for charity and service, the organization adopts an abolitionist stance. The website features a list of warning signs for average citizens and law enforcement as well as several brochures, reports, toolkits, and videos.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
OJJDP