

Outline For Human Trafficking Research Paper

Human trafficking is a crime that undermines fundamental human rights and a broader sense of global order. It is an atrocity that transcends borders—with some regions known as exporters of trafficking victims and others recognized as destination countries. Edited by three global experts and composed of the work of an esteemed panel of contributors, *Human Trafficking: Exploring the International Nature, Concerns, and Complexities* examines techniques used to protect and support victims of trafficking as well as strategies for prosecution of offenders. Topics discussed include: How data on human trafficking should be collected and analyzed, and how data collection can be improved through proper contextualization The importance of harmonization and consistency in legal definitions and interpretations within and among regions The need for increased exchange of information and cooperation between the various actors involved in combating human trafficking, including investigators, law enforcement and criminal justice professionals, and social workers Problems with victim identification, as well as erroneous assumptions of the scope of victimization Controversy over linking protection measures with cooperation with authorities Highlighting the issues most addressed by contemporary scholars, researchers, practitioners, and policy-makers, this volume also suggests areas ripe for further inquiry and investigation. Supplemented by discussion questions in each chapter, the book is sure to stimulate debate on a troubling phenomenon.

The 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report highlights the successes achieved and the remaining challenges before us on this important issue. The primary focus is to showcase the responsibility of governments to criminalize human trafficking and hold offenders accountable. This year's report theme is increasing criminal accountability of human traffickers and addressing challenges in prosecution - an essential component of 3P- paradigm of prosecution, protection, and prevention. It provides an overview of the type of human trafficking offenses that are taking place around the world in violation of human rights. The text includes side bars of situational human trafficking experiences to allow the reader to understand the different types that occur throughout the world. High school students and above may find this report helpful for research and writing essays about human rights and law enforcement of human trafficking. American citizens, policy analysts and decision-makers, law enforcement personnel, and human rights policy activists and advocates and world leaders may refer to this report as a reference on these crimes. Related products: Explore our Human Rights resources collection and other products produced by the U.S. State Department.

Provides critical evidenced based assessments and tools with which to investigate the role of rights abrogation in the health of populations.

The last few decades have seen a huge increase in attention paid to the trafficking of human beings, often referred to as modern-day slavery. International and national policies and protocols have been developed and billions of dollars spent to combat the issue and protect trafficking victims. Yet it continues to flourish and human beings, in both the Global North and the Global South, continue to be degraded to the level of commodities and smuggled across borders for profit. Drawing upon feminist and human rights approaches to trafficking, this book links the worlds of policy, protocols, and social structures to the lived experience and conditions of trafficked people. Recognizing that trafficking for sex, labor, and body parts often overlaps in a broader context shaped by poverty, violence, and shrinking access to rights, the authors offer a more thoroughgoing account of this social problem. Only with such an integrated approach can we understand the exploitative conditions that make people vulnerable to trafficking, and the progress – as well as gaps – in initiatives seeking to address it.

Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation in South-East Europe

Human Trafficking in Asia

Human Trafficking Around the World

Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Sex Trafficking

Sex Trafficking of Children in the United States

An examination of human trafficking around the world including the following countries: United States, Japan, United Arab Emirates, Thailand, Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Colombia, Iraq, Syria, Canada, Italy, France, Iran, India, Niger, China, South Africa, Australia, United Kingdom, Chile, Germany, Poland, Mexico, Russia, and Brazil.

This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. The subject of human trafficking, or the use of force, fraud or coercion to transport persons across international borders or within countries to exploit them for labor or sex, has received renewed attention within the last two decades. This report provides a detailed description of the processes involved in a project to identify English language research-based literature on human trafficking; the databases searched and the keywords used to identify pertinent references; discussion of the development of the taxonomy used to categorize identified research-based journal articles, reports, and books; and the results of the categorization of the research according to the taxonomy.

Human trafficking is an extreme example of social injustice, perpetuated by dominant/subordinate attitudes that condone violence, resulting in significant suffering for individuals and harm to societies. This book is a comprehensive study of the challenges facing service providers who work with trafficked victims of sexual exploitation in northern Germany. The results are discussed from the perspective of the Relational Cultural Theory, as well as from the Sexual-Racial Contract Theory. The insights offer a vital gateway to sustainable social change and social justice to help end human trafficking. (Series: Gender Discussion / Gender-Diskussion - Vol. 15)

The purpose of this study is to contribute to the identification and understanding of what it means to be 'taking into account the gender perspective, to strengthen the prevention of this crime and protection of the victims thereof', as required in Article 1 of European Union (EU) Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims in the context of the EU strategy (COM(2012) 286 final) towards the eradication of trafficking in human beings. ^The study contributes to Priority E Action 2 of the strategy, which states that 'the Commission will develop knowledge on the gender dimensions of human

trafficking, including the gender consequences of the various forms of trafficking and potential differences in the vulnerability of men and women to victimisation and its impact on them.' Its specific objectives and tasks are to address: the 'gender dimension of vulnerability, recruitment, and victimisation'; 'gender issues related to traffickers and to those creating demand'; and 'an examination of law and policy responses on trafficking in human beings from a gender perspective'.^The study addresses the five priorities of the EU strategy: identifying, protecting, and assisting victims of trafficking; stepping up the prevention of trafficking in human beings; better law enforcement; enhanced coordination and cooperation among key actors and policy coherence; and increased knowledge of an effective response to emerging concerns. This study, according to its terms of reference, aims to look specifically at the gender dimension of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This follows evidence from statistical data from Eurostat, as well as data from the European Police Office (Europol) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), according to which the most reported form of exploitation of victims is that of sexual exploitation and its strong gender dimension (96 % women and girls).^It further addresses recommendations addressed in the Resolution of the European Parliament of 26 February 2014 on sexual exploitation and prostitution and its impact on gender equality (2013/2103(INI)) urging the European Commission to evaluate the impact that the European legal framework designed to eliminate trafficking for sexual exploitation has had to date and to undertake further research on patterns of prostitution, on human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and on the increased level of sex tourism in the EU, with particular reference to minors, and to promote the exchange of best practices among the Member States. The study identifies and draws on EU law and policy competence in gender equality in its identification of the gender dimensions of trafficking.^The gender dimensions are clustered into five issues: gender specificity and equal treatment; gender expertise, gender balance in decision-making and gender mainstreaming; the relationship between prostitution and trafficking; gendered policy fields and strategic priorities; gendered systems and the theory of prevention.

Academic peer-reviewed Journal Critique 'Human Trafficking'

Applying Research, Theory, and Case Studies

Bibliography of Research-Based Literature

Doing Criminological Research

Case Studies of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia

Social, Cultural and Political Dimensions

Reporting the findings of a comprehensive study of human trafficking in Cambodia, this book focuses on the characteristics and operations of the traffickers. It provides a theoretical framework that explains the emergence of the phenomenon, and the role of moral panic and western hegemony in the war on human trafficking. Using a multi-method and multi-source research design, which includes an examination of police and prison records as well as interviews with 91 incarcerated human traffickers, police and prison officers, court officials, and members of NGOs, this book investigates five major themes about human traffickers in Cambodia: who are they, how do they operate, how much profit do they make, why are they involved in human trafficking, and how does the Cambodian Criminal Justice System (CJS) control their activities? A novel and unique analysis, this book is of interest to a wide academic audience in the fields of Asian Studies, Human Trafficking, Sociology, Anthropology, Political Science, Human Geography and Critical Legal Studies. Serious research into the problematic and distressing concept of human trafficking continues to blossom. Indeed, the work of scholars in this cross-disciplinary field supports numerous international journals, regional organizations, and global conferences. Now, to make some sense of the wide range of approaches and complex theories that have informed thinking in this area, Routledge announces a new title in its acclaimed Critical Concepts in Criminology series. Edited by a leading scholar with an international reputation, Human Trafficking is a definitive, four-volume collection of cutting-edge and foundational research. The collection is fully indexed and supplemented with a comprehensive introduction, newly written by the editor, which places the gathered materials in their historical and intellectual context. Human Trafficking will be particularly useful as a database allowing scattered and often fugitive material to be easily located. It will also be welcomed as a crucial tool permitting rapid access to less familiar and sometimes overlooked texts. For scholars, students, and policy-makers, it is an essential one-stop research and pedagogic resource. "

Trafficking in human beings (THB) has been described as modern slavery. It is a serious criminal activity that has significant ramifications for the human rights of the victims. It poses major challenges to the state, society and individual victims. THB is not a static given but a constantly changing concept depending on societal changes and opinions, economic situations and legal developments. THB occurs both transnationally and within countries. The complexity of THB is such that it requires a wide range of expertise fully to address the phenomenon. Edited by a team of leading international academics, the Routledge Handbook of Human Trafficking will provide an interdisciplinary introduction to THB. It is aimed at academics, students, research universities and non-governmental organisations, as well as policy makers. It will review THB through the lens of law, anthropology, social and political science and will address statistical, data protection issues and showcase the most effective research methods, analyse the various actors and stakeholders and the different types of exploitation of trafficked persons. It will critically highlight and analyse the most pressing current challenges posed by THB.

This book examines all forms of human trafficking globally, revealing the operations of the trafficking business and the nature of the traffickers themselves. Using a historical and comparative perspective, it demonstrates that there is more than one business model of human trafficking and that there are enormous variations in human trafficking in different regions of the world. Drawing on a wide body of academic research - actual prosecuted cases, diverse reports and field work and interviews conducted by the author over the last sixteen years in Asia, Latin America, Africa, Europe and the former socialist countries - Louise Shelley concludes that human trafficking will grow in the twenty-first century as a result of economic and demographic inequalities in the world, the rise of conflicts and possibly global climate change. Coordinated efforts of government, civil society, the business community, multilateral organizations and the media are

needed to stem its growth.

A Global Perspective

Organized Crime: Culture, Markets and Policies

Forcing Issues

Human Trafficking Is a Public Health Issue

Study on the Gender Dimension of Trafficking in Human Beings

The Hotel Industry's Role in Combatting Sex Trafficking - Employee Training on Proactive, Zero-Tolerance

Human Trafficking Stance, Need for Incentive-Based Reporting System for Hospitality Industry

This publication contains twelve country reports on efforts by governments in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) to combat human trafficking. Findings include that despite the increased awareness by governments and the civil sector that trafficking is a serious issue, the responses taken, in terms of the concrete measures implemented or devised, vary greatly. Whilst some countries have made considerable progress in improving legislation, establishing appropriate policy mechanisms, protecting victims of trafficking and prosecuting traffickers, others have been less active in bridging the gap between initial recognition and practical policy implementation. The countries covered are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

The trafficking of human beings is a major worldwide problem. This book addresses the need for a system that provides the same set of quantitative and qualitative data to help develop a comprehensive counter-strategy. It analyzes various definitions as well as the complexity of phenomena that impair the collection and comparability of data. Coverage also examines different approaches with the aim of coming to an effective monitoring system.

Although slavery and slave trade were abolished long time ago in the world in which we are living, trafficking in human beings is considered to be the slavery of the modern age. Concerns about human trafficking increased after the dissolution of the Soviet Union that was characterized by destruction of communist regimes, low border controls, weak institutions, high level of corruption, bad economic situation and lack of education that resulted with trafficking of thousands of women into Western Europe for purposes of sexual exploitation. Research focuses on area of Western Balkans that represents transit routes for human trafficking.

First part of this research is dedicated to general overview of a phenomenon of trafficking in human beings. Second part takes a look at the situation in the Balkan states in area of human trafficking for sexual exploitation over the last ten years. Finally, third part focuses only on the case studies countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. It gives in depth account on the current situation in the case studies countries in area of human trafficking for sexual exploitation and legislation framework of this crime. Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2010 in the subject Sociology - Law, Delinquency, Abnormal Behavior, grade: A, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine (-), course: Theories and Issues in Criminology, language: English, abstract: The article has presented an overview on the legislative and policy responses to the prime issue trafficking, where they have come from, and where they are going with respect to the development at the UK, EU and international level. There was inadequacy of the data on trafficking as well as the policy responses solely focused on victim-centred approach neglected the other areas of this crime that are arguably equally significant. It appears to be a renewed focus on the need for better data to build the policy responses, and to collect more robust data for policy developments. At present Goodey concluded that there seems to be a shift with respect to its focus of attention of trafficking for labour exploitation and child trafficking at the same time as trafficking continues to respond to the 'migration-crime- security' nexus. Presently, Goodey argue that there is a concern of the knowledge on traffickers themselves but there is still a great deal to know about the demand side of prostitution so it can provide insights for the policy responses in the area of trafficking prevention. He also concluded that the list of areas to be research could be extended to assist the policy responses to address this crime.

Trafficking in Persons Report 2017

Trafficking in Humans

Handbook of Research on Present and Future Paradigms in Human Trafficking

Executive Summary

A Paradigm Expansion in the United States

Research Report

This edited volume, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking, is a collection of reviewed and relevant research chapters, offering a comprehensive overview of recent developments in the field of modern slavery and human trafficking. The book comprises single chapters authored by various researchers and edited by an expert active in the aforementioned research area. Each chapter is complete in itself but united under a common research study topic. This publication aims at providing a thorough overview of the latest research efforts by international authors on modern slavery and human trafficking, and opening new possible research paths for further novel developments.

Sex Trafficking of Minors Overview, Federal Response and Justice Systems Issues
Nova Science Publishers

In Modern Slavery – A Comparative Study of the Definition of Trafficking in Persons Dominika Borg Jansson illustrates how national laws that have implemented the international definition of trafficking do not work as intended.

The new edition of this bestselling textbook comes completely revised and updated to take students on a guided tour of criminological research. As a trusted companion, this book brings together a range of experts in the field to provide key perspectives on how to prepare, do and present research. Concise and engaging, each chapter comes with a range of learning features and contextualised case studies, giving an in-depth review on conducting research projects. The book: Includes fascinating case studies on transnational crime and policing, victims, male offenders, institutional abuse and more Comes with study questions, activities, key terms and a glossary Includes visual material which highlights and illustrates key points Contains new chapters on mixed methods; web based criminological research; experimental criminological research and quantitative criminological research This is the go-to for any student studying criminology, essential to those conducting their own research in the field.

Sex Trafficking of Minors

An Overview of the Response at the Federal Level

A Guide for the Health Care Sector

A Guide for the Legal Sector

Best practices for assessment and intervention

Overview, Federal Response and Justice Systems Issues

Much has already been published to better understand the problems associated with human trafficking such as why it occurs, where it occurs, and the horrendous tolls it takes on individuals and society. However, further study on the latest innovative ideas, research, and real-world efforts towards the detection and prevention of human trafficking analysis as well consideration of the success or failure of the current approaches is required in order to understand the necessary future improvements and how to best achieve them. Paths to the Prevention and Detection of Human Trafficking presents innovative and potentially transformational concepts and research results that discuss current, or developing, approaches that address the identification, reporting, and prevention of human trafficking, including important identified enablers of trafficking. Covering a range of topics such as machine learning and child exploitation, this reference work is ideal for policymakers, government officials, hospital administrators, researchers, academicians, scholars, practitioners, instructors, and students.

This Brief proposes best practices for assessment and intervention with sex trafficking survivors, rooted in the existing theory and practice literatures. Based in current research and clinical practice, these recommendations are embedded in the context of cultural sensitivity. This volume provides a relevant, practical, and informative outline of sex trafficking, associated legal aspects, and best practices for mental health clinicians to aid in successful treatment of sex trafficking survivors.

Human trafficking has moved from relative obscurity to a major area of research, policy and teaching over the past ten years. Research has sprung from criminology, public policy, women's and gender studies, sociology, anthropology, and law, but has been somewhat hindered by the failure of scholars to engage beyond their own disciplines and favoured methodologies. Recent research has begun to improve efforts to understand the causes of the problem, the experiences of victims, policy efforts, and their consequences in specific cultural and historical contexts. Global Human Trafficking: Critical issues and contexts foregrounds recent empirical work on human trafficking from an interdisciplinary, critical perspective. The collection includes classroom-friendly features, such as introductory chapters that provide essential background for understanding the trafficking literature, textboxes explaining key concepts, discussion questions for each chapter, and lists of additional resources, including films, websites, and additional readings for each chapter. The authors include both eminent and emerging scholars from around the world, drawn from law, anthropology, criminology, sociology, cultural studies, and political science and the book will be useful for undergraduate and graduate courses in these areas, as well as for scholars interested in trafficking.

This clear-sighted reference examines the public health dimensions of labor and sex trafficking in the United States, the scope of the crisis, and possibilities for solutions. Its ecological lifespan approach globally traces risk and protective factors associated with this exploitation, laying a roadmap towards its prevention. Diverse experts, including survivors, describe support and care interventions across domains and disciplines, from the law enforcement and judicial sectors to community health systems and NGOs, with a robust model for collaboration. By focusing on the humanity of trafficked persons, a public health paradigm broadens our understanding of and ability to address trafficking while adding critical direction and resources to the criminal justice and human rights structures currently in place. Among the topics covered: Children at Risk: Foster Care and Human Trafficking LGBTQ Youth and Vulnerability to Sex Trafficking Physical Health of Human Trafficking Survivors: Unmet Essentials Research Informing Advocacy: An Anti-Human Trafficking Tool Caring for Survivors Using a Trauma-Informed Care Framework The Media and Human Trafficking: Discussion and Critique of the Dominant Narrative Human Trafficking Is a Public Health Issue is a sobering read; a powerful call to action for public health professionals, including social workers and health care practitioners providing direct services, as well as the larger anti-trafficking community of advocates, prosecutors, taskforce members, law enforcement agents, officers, funders, and administrators. "An extraordinary collection of knowledge by survivors, academics, clinicians, and advocates who are experts on human trafficking. Human Trafficking is a Public Health Issue is a comprehensive offering in educating readers on human trafficking through a multi-pronged public health lens." Margeaux Gray: Survivor, Advocate, Artist, Public Speaker

Human Trafficking

Modern Slavery

Children Or Commodity? International and Domestic Child Sex Trafficking

Analysis of Institutional and Legal Frameworks and Overview of Cooperation Patterns in the Field of Counter-trafficking in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Data and Research on Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a global concern that victimizes countless individuals worldwide. The hotel industry, which traffickers often exploit, is in a unique position to assist in the prevention of sex trafficking; therefore, it plays a vital role in the overall fight against human trafficking. This thesis applies policy analysis and exploratory research to understand how and to what degree the U.S.-based hotel industry can affect efforts to combat sex trafficking. The results indicate that hotels take a proactive, zero-tolerance stance on human trafficking. Efforts consist primarily of training employees how to identify and report suspected trafficking activities; adopting corporate anti-human trafficking policies; developing key partnerships with non-governmental organizations and government agencies; and

supporting programs that help recovering victims gain employment opportunities. Recommendations to improve future efforts include mandating awareness training for all hotel and motel properties, increasing transparency of efforts through annual reporting, and introducing an incentive-based reporting program for the hospitality industry. I. INTRODUCTION * A. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH QUESTION * B. LITERATURE REVIEW * 1. Defining CSR * 2. CSR in the Hospitality Industry * 3. Legal Responsibility * C. POTENTIAL EXPLANATIONS AND HYPOTHESES * D. RESEARCH DESIGN * E. OBJECTIVE AND CHAPTER OUTLINE * II. SEX TRAFFICKING BACKGROUND * A. FEDERAL POLICY * 1. Prosecution * 2. Protection * 3. Prevention * B. FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION * 1. "If You See Something, Say Something" * 2. Blue Campaign * C. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION EFFORTS * 1. The Polaris Project and ECPAT * 2. The Code * III. HOTEL INDUSTRY'S EFFORTS * A. MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL * 1. Corporate Policy * 2. Awareness Training * 3. Best Practices * B. INTERCONTINENTAL HOTELS GROUP (IHG) * 1. Corporate Policy * 2. Awareness Training * 3. Best Practices * IV. CONCLUSION * A. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT * B. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES * C. RECOMMENDATIONS * D. FINAL THOUGHTS

In the light of the urgent need for cooperative and collaborative action against trafficking, this publication presents examples of promising practice from around the world relating to trafficking interventions. It is hoped that the guidance offered, the practices showcased and the resources recommended in this Toolkit will inspire and assist policymakers, law enforcers, judges, prosecutors, victim service providers and members of civil society in playing their role in the global effort against trafficking in persons. The present edition is an updated and expanded version of the Toolkit published in 2006.

This practical, interdisciplinary text draws from empirically grounded scholarship, survivor-centered practices, and an ecological perspective to help readers develop an understanding of the meaning and scope of human trafficking. Throughout the book, the authors address the specific vulnerabilities of human trafficking victims, their medical-psycho-social needs, and issues related to direct service delivery. They also address the identification of human trafficking crimes, traffickers, and the impact of this crime on the global economy. Using detailed case studies to illuminate real situations, the book covers national and international anti-trafficking policies, prevention and intervention strategies, promising practices to combat human trafficking, responses of law enforcement and service providers, organizational challenges, and the cost of trafficking to human wellbeing.

Human smuggling and trafficking reports have been significant media items in Australia for some time. Given the prominence of migration issues on the public agenda, this report seeks to contribute to discussions by separating the myths from the facts, and summarises: what is known about human smuggling and trafficking to Australia; what is not known; and how the Australian Government has responded.

Human Trafficking in Cambodia

Routledge Handbook of Human Trafficking

Identifying Factors in Human Trafficking

Ethical Concerns in Research on Human Trafficking

Human Smuggling and Trafficking

Overview and Issues for Congress

This thesis reviews the transnational problem of human trafficking, a form of slavery. Women and children are trafficked within and between countries at an alarming rate and it has become a prime agenda for the Bush Administration and the Department of State to call for action and solutions to. This thesis opens with a defining of this problem and overview of the scope of the problem on a global scale. It reviews social, political and economic factors which play a role. It describes laws enacted and police responses and describes what research has been conducted to get a grasp of what is involved and what might be done. This author decided to explore factors that other researchers have suggested are compelling factors in victimization. This research hypothesis for this thesis explores the economic factors. Comparisons are made between countries of origin where victims originate from and destination countries where they are trafficked to. The research findings reveal some significant differences in economic factors exist between the origin and destination countries. The findings lend support in why victims feel compelled to seek entrance to countries like the U.S. and Australia or U.K. and might be easy prey for traffickers. This author makes it clear that the research here does not mean that this is why they are victimized. Further research with victim surveys and victim interviews will be helpful. Furthermore, it will be valuable to conduct more exploration of the economic factors, but more accurate data sources are needed. It is recommended that countries attempt to establish more standardized criteria for reporting economic data.

Every day in the United States, children and adolescents are victims of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking. These are not only illegal activities, but also forms of violence and abuse that result in immediate and long-term physical, mental, and emotional harm to victims and survivors. In 2013, the Institute of Medicine/National Research Council released the report *Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States*. The report found that the United States is in the very early stages of recognizing, understanding, and developing solutions for these crimes. Health care professionals need to be able to recognize past, ongoing, or potential victimization by commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking among the youth in their care. Failure to do so increases the possibility that those at risk may become victims, and victims may miss opportunities for assistance and remain vulnerable to further exploitation and abuse. This Guide for the Health Care Sector provides a summary of information from the original report that is most relevant to individuals who and settings that see children and adolescents for prevention and treatment of injury, illness, and disease. This includes physicians, nurses, advanced practice nurses, physician assistants, mental health professionals, and dentists who practice in settings such as emergency departments, urgent care, primary care clinics, adolescent medicine clinics, school clinics, shelters, community health centers, and dental clinics among others. This guide includes definitions of key terms and an overview of risk factors and consequences; barriers to identifying victims and survivors as well as opportunities for overcoming these barriers; examples of current practices in the health care sector; and recommendations aimed at identifying, preventing, and responding to these crimes.

The trafficking of individuals within U.S borders is commonly referred to as domestic human trafficking, and it occurs in every state of the nation. One form of domestic human trafficking is sex trafficking. Research indicates that most victims of sex trafficking into and within the United States are women and children, and the victims include U.S. citizens and noncitizens alike. Recently, Congress has focused attention on domestic sex trafficking, including the prostitution of children, which is the focus of this book. This book discusses the federal responses and justice system issues involved in the sex trafficking of minors

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provide specific services to trafficking victims. Despite language that authorizes services for citizen, lawful permanent resident, and noncitizen victims, appropriations for trafficking victims' services have primarily been used to serve noncitizen victims. U.S. citizen victims are also eligible for certain crime victim benefits and public benefit entitlement programs, though these services are not tailored to trafficking victims. Of note, specialized services and support for minor victims of sex trafficking are limited. Organizations specializing in support for these victims may have fewer beds than might be needed to serve all victims. Other facilities, such as runaway and homeless youth shelters and foster care homes, may not be able to adequately meet the needs of victims or keep them from pimps/traffickers and other abusers. In addition, it has been suggested that minor victims of sex trafficking—while too young to consent to sexual activity with adults—may at times be labeled as prostitutes or juvenile delinquents and treated as criminals rather than being identified and treated as trafficking victims. These children who are arrested may be placed in juvenile detention facilities instead of environments where they can receive needed social and protective services. Finally, experts widely agree that any efforts to reduce the prevalence of child sex trafficking—as well as other forms of trafficking—should address not only the supply, but also the demand. Congress may consider demand reduction strategies such as increasing public awareness and prevention as well as bolstering investigations and prosecutions of those who buy illegal commercial sex (“ johns ”). In addition, policy makers may deliberate enhancing services for victims of trafficking. The most recent reauthorization of the TVPA, in March 2013, reauthorized some existing provisions, created a new grant program to combat child sex trafficking, and authorized appropriations through FY2017.

United States Federal Guidance on Witness Protection in Human Trafficking - Case Management Model and System Comparison, The Importance of Physical Protection for Witness Cooperation

The Trafficking of Women in Northern Germany for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation : Systemic Overview of Community Based Responses and Challenges

A Comparative Study of the Definition of Trafficking in Persons

Hidden in Plain Sight

Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States

Critical Issues and Contexts

Brings social, economic and political elements to the policy discussion as well as strategic interventions regarding the fight against "trafficking" (the recruitment and transportation of human beings through deception and coercion for the purposes of exploitation). Trafficking, generally, occurs from poorer to more prosperous countries and regions; however, it is not necessarily the poorest regions or communities which are most vulnerable to trafficking, and so this volume seeks to identify the factors which explain where and why vulnerability increases.--Publisher description.

This book presents a vivid description of the solutions that researchers have discovered for ethical dilemmas that pose themselves at studying disadvantaged, vulnerable and victimized populations. Ethical codes prescribe that the scholar should in all circumstances avoid potential harm, that informed consent is necessary and that the limits of confidentiality should always be respected. However, in the practice of research among women involved in prostitution, illegal immigrant workers, enslaved children, people who sell their organs and all the traffickers thereof, the ethical rules cannot always be followed. This book shows that there is a surprising variety of arguable possibilities in dealing with ethical dilemmas in the field. Authors reflect on concrete experiences from their own fieldwork in a wide variety of settings such as the USA, Singapore, Kosovo and The Netherlands. Some choose to work on the basis of conscientious partiality, others negotiate the rules with their informants and still others purposely break the rules in order to disclose and damage the exploiters. Researchers may find themselves in a vulnerable position. Their experiences, as presented in this volume, will help field workers, university administrators, representatives of vulnerable groups, philosophers of ethics and most of all students to go into the field well-prepared. This is a book that every researcher planning to do fieldwork in the difficult field of hidden, illicit and victimized people should read in advance. Dr. Frank Bovenkerk, Professor (Emeritus), Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Universiteit Utrecht, The Netherlands This book allows a peek in the kitchen of empirical fieldwork, going into not only “ best practices, ” but mistakes made, in a frank, courageous and honest way. Dr. Brenda C. Oude Breuil, Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Universiteit Utrecht, The Netherlands

By analysing the complex issues surrounding internal and cross-border human trafficking in Asia, and asserting critical perspectives and methodologies, this book extends the range of sites for discussion and sectors in which human trafficking takes place. The book re-centres human trafficking as an area of legitimate academic inquiry in a region that is often considered as an epicentre for human trafficking: East and Southeast Asia. It thus offers an in-depth analysis and up-to-date knowledge on research methodologies and engagements, patterns and forms of human trafficking, constructively critiquing anti-trafficking campaigns and discourses, and offering examples of good practice within the region that help us move beyond the impasse that currently hampers human trafficking as a field of inquiry in the social sciences. Providing constructive avenues for human trafficking research to proceed methodologically, theoretically and ethically, this book is of interest to students and scholars of Politics, International Relations and Southeast Asian Studies.

Every day in the United States, children and adolescents are victims of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking. These are not only illegal activities, but also forms of violence and abuse that result in immediate and long-term physical, mental, and emotional harm to victims and survivors. In 2013, the Institute of Medicine/National Research Council released the report *Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States*. The report found that the United States is in the very early stages of recognizing, understanding, and developing solutions for these crimes. Law enforcement professionals, attorneys, and judges all have important roles to play in responding to commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States. Their knowledge and ability to identify victims, investigate cases, and make appropriate referrals is crucial to the development of an overall response to these crimes. This Guide for the Legal Sector provides a summary of information from the original report that is most relevant to individuals within the legal sector who interact in some way with victims, survivors, and perpetrators of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors. This includes federal, state, county, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies; police officers and investigators; probation officers; parole officers; corrections officers; prosecutors and defense attorneys; victim advocates; and judges. This

guide includes definitions of key terms and an overview of risk factors and consequences; noteworthy examples of efforts by law enforcement personnel, attorneys, the juvenile and criminal justice systems, and the judiciary; multisector and interagency efforts in which the legal sector plays an important role; and recommendations aimed at identifying, preventing, and responding to these crimes.

Public Health and Human Rights

Paths to the Prevention and Detection of Human Trafficking

Complexities And Pitfalls

Evidence-Based Approaches

Global Human Trafficking

Trade for Sex, Labor, and Organs

Every day in the United States, children and adolescents are victims of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking. Despite the serious and long-term consequences for victims as well as their families, communities, and society, efforts to prevent, identify, and respond to these crimes are largely under supported, inefficient, uncoordinated, and unevaluated. Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States examines commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents of the United States under age 18. According to this report, efforts to prevent, identify, and respond to these crimes require better collaborative approaches that build upon the capabilities of people and entities from a range of sectors. In addition, such efforts need to confront demand and the individuals who commit and benefit from these crimes. The report recommends increased awareness and understanding, strengthening of the law's response, strengthening of research to advance understanding and to support the development of prevention and intervention strategies, support for multi-sector and interagency collaboration, and creation of a digital information-sharing platform. A nation that is unaware of these problems or disengaged from solutions unwittingly contributes to the ongoing abuse of minors. If acted upon in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, the recommendations of Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States can help advance and strengthen the nation's emerging efforts to prevent, identify, and respond to commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States.

*The United States needs overarching federal guidance on witness protection for human trafficking victims/witnesses in order to enhance their safety and participation in prosecuting their traffickers. The international response predicated itself on a victim-centered approach that works along four distinct efforts to combat the problem: Prevention; Protection; Prosecution; and Partnership. Protection of victims is essential for all victims regardless of their cooperation in anti-trafficking efforts, namely trafficker prosecution. Protection comes in two forms, access to social services and physical protection from human traffickers. A prosecutor's ability to secure vital testimony at trial - increasing the likelihood of conviction - was interrelated to the victim witness receiving protection. Federal guidelines for other components of the fight against trafficking, such as the provision of social services, mirror international advice and practices and are clearly outlined, allowing state and local governments to formulate effective policies in providing support to victims of trafficking. As a result, state and local governments vary in their approach to the physical protection of human trafficking victim witnesses. The thesis argues that victim witness cooperation is improved when victims receive aid and protection and that offering even minimal physical protection increases the likelihood of witness cooperation. Chapter 2 provides a summary of the current frameworks developed by various levels of government to combat human trafficking. The UN and the U.S., as leading authorities, afford similar guidance in most respects. Literature is also reviewed, as pertains to case management and witness protection systems and their place in the global response to human trafficking. Chapter 3 describes the qualitative methodology used to set the stage, analyze research, and deduce meaning to answer the primary thesis question. Chapter 4 offers an analysis of UN, U.S., Colorado, and Denver witness protection guidance and the impact on subordinate levels of government. A secondary analysis of protection provided by NGO case management and witness protection systems articulates the strengths and weaknesses of each. In Chapter 5, recommendations for changes to U.S. witness protection guidance and future topics of research are proposed to generate thoughtful consideration by decision makers and others interested in the human trafficking problem. CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION * Introduction to the Problem * Research Question * Significance of the Study * Key Definitions * CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW * International Guidance * United States Guidance * Victim-Centered Approach * Case Management * Witness Protection Programs * CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY * Methodology Type * Study Design * Sources of Data * Data Analysis * Assumptions * Limitations and Delimitations * Summary * CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS * Nature and Problem of Human Trafficking * In the Nation's Best Interest * Approaches to Combatting Human Trafficking * Comparison of Witness Protection Guidance * Protection System Comparison: Case Management Model * Witness Protection Model * Summary of Analysis * CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS * Summary * Implications * Recommendations * Future Research * Conclusion*

Human trafficking is currently regarded as a contemporary form of slavery. However, despite many initiatives undertaken over the last two decades to tackle the problem, there seems to be a disproportionate emphasis on the social phenomenon. Trafficking in persons remains a little-explored area in scholarship with many inconsistencies and ambiguities yet to be attended to. Human trafficking is a multifaceted issue that requires a multidisciplinary approach that must be studied and considered thoroughly and with heavy regard to the many layers of the issue. The Handbook of Research on Present and Future Paradigms in Human Trafficking presents a comprehensible view of what constitutes the underpinning of human trafficking, the means of combating it, its moral implications, and offers possible solutions toward curbing its excesses, inconsistencies, and ambiguities. Covering a range of topics such as social change, human rights, and ethics, this major reference work is ideal for researchers, scholars, practitioners, government officials, policymakers, instructors, academicians, and students.

Dina Siegel and Hans Nelen The term 'global organized crime' has been in use in criminology since the mid 1990s. Even more general and abstract than its daughter-terms (transnational or cross-border organized crime), 'global organized crime' seems to embrace the activities of criminal groups and networks all around the planet, leaving no geographical space untouched. The term appears to cover the geographical as well as the historical domain: 'global' has taken on the meaning of 'forever and ever'. Global organized crime is also associatively linked with 'globalisation'. The social construction of both terms in scientific discourse is in itself an interesting theme. But perhaps even more interesting, especially for academics trying to conduct empirical research in this area, is the analysis of the symbolic and practical meaning of these concepts. How should criminologists study globalisation in general and global organized crime in particular? Which instruments and 'theoretical luggage' do they have in order to conduct this kind of research? The aim of this book is not to formulate simple, straightforward answers to these questions, but rather to give an overview of contemporary criminological research combining international, national and local dimensions of specific organized crime problems. The term global organized crime will hardly be used in this respect. In other social sciences, such as anthropology, there is a tendency to get rid of vague and abstract terms which can only serve to confuse our understanding. In our opinion, criminology should follow this initiative.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Exploring the International Nature, Concerns, and Complexities

Measuring Human Trafficking