



# *Human Trafficking*

April 15, 2003



Dear Colleagues,

As a follow-up to the OVC Trafficking Victims Discretionary Grantee meeting held on April 7-9, 2003, in Washington, DC, the OVC Resource Center (OVCRC) is pleased to provide you with the results of a customized search from the NCJRS Abstracts Database on the topic of Human Trafficking.

Many of you who attended the grantee meeting had questions about the scope and nature of information available from the NCJRS Library collection. This customized search report was generated to demonstrate just one of the resources available to you through OVCRC and NCJRS.

These search results are comprehensive, concise, and current. We invite you to use these resources as part of the valuable and challenging work you do every day. Please keep in mind that the resource list reflects just a sample of the victim-related information available from NCJRS. Please visit the NCJRS Web site for more information on trafficking in humans as well as many other victim-related and criminal justice topic areas.

Cordially,

Leon T. Geter, Project Manager  
Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC)  
301-519-5107  
lgeter@ncjrs.org

## How to obtain documents

The abstracts in this search provide complete bibliographic information and describe the contents of the documents listed. Most abstracts contain a "Sale" entry that lists the organization(s) from which the document may be ordered. Availability from a sales agency may change without notice.

### Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC)/National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS):

- **NCJRS Inter-library Loan Program**

NCJRS makes most items in the collection available through inter-library loan for a transaction fee of \$15.00 per document (\$16.50 U.S. funds for Canadian borrowers). To obtain a document via this method:

- Go to your local or university library and obtain a standard ALA form
- Include the title and NCJ# for each document you wish to obtain
- Fax the form to: NCJRS Library at (301) 519-5212

Exemptions from the loan fee include Federal and State libraries and Law Enforcement Officers. For more details about the loan program, contact NCJRS.

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- **NCJRS Online and Print Document Distribution and Sales**

Many documents listed in this search that were published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, are available from NCJRS. Agencies under the Office of Justice Programs' umbrella include the National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office for Victims of Crime, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as, the Office of National Drug Control Policy. A direct URL will be provided if these publications are available online. Many of the documents from these agencies are also available on the NCJRS website at <http://www.ncjrs.org>. To inquire about prices and availability you can call or e-mail NCJRS.

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customers). You may use payments of Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order. For more information or assistance about deposit accounts, contact NCJRS.

- **U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO)**

GPO documents are available either directly from GPO or from many of its Depository Libraries and Regional Libraries across the country. Send inquiries to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, or call 202-512-1800 for prices and ordering information.

- **Commercial Publishing Houses**

Documents in this search provide you with the publisher's name and address. To obtain a document through these organizations, you may contact them directly or visit your local bookstore. An additional reprint source for periodical literature is listed:

The Uncover Company  
3801 East Florida Avenue, Suite 200  
Denver, Colorado 80210  
303-758-3030 (phone)  
303-758-0606 (fax)  
<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/man/6928fsdb/uncover.htm>

**UnCover** is a database of current article information taken from over 18,000 multidisciplinary journals. It contains brief descriptive information for more than 8,800,000 articles that have appeared since fall 1988.

- **National Technical Information Services (NTIS)**

NTIS sells reports of Government-sponsored research. Contact NTIS at:

5285 Port Royal Rd  
Springfield, VA 22161  
703-605-600  
<http://www.ntis.gov>

**To contact:**

- **Write:** OVCRC/NCJRS, PO Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000
- **Call:** 1-800-627-6872 (Toll free)  
301-519-5500 (Local or international)  
1-877-712-9279 (TTY Service for the Hearing Impaired)
- **Fax:** 301-519-5212
- **Email:** [askovc@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:askovc@ojp.usdoj.gov)
- **Internet:** <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>

**NCJ Number:** 199233

**Title:** United Nations Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings: Research and Lessons Learned

**Journal:** International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Vol.26, Issue:2, Date:Fall 2002, Pages:257-275

**Author:** Alexis A. Aronowitz

**Publication Date:** 2002

**Pages:** 19

**Type:** Measurement/evaluation devices

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This article discusses the smuggling and trafficking of persons, and organized crime as defined by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

**Abstract:** The definition of an organized criminal group is a structured group aimed at committing one or more offenses in order to obtain directly or indirectly financial or material benefit. Smuggling is defined as the procurement of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or permanent resident in order to obtain financial or other material benefit directly or indirectly. Trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force for the purpose of exploitation. Many countries lack adequate legislation to punish trafficking in human beings. Other offenses, such as forced prostitution, abandonment, slavery or child labor violations, linked to trafficking may be punished. Many of these provisions are in the countries' penal, civil, administrative, or labor codes. Government officials dealing with trafficking seem not to have a clear understanding of the difference between trafficking and smuggling. This lack of recognition of the problem makes it difficult to conduct research on victims and to gather evidence to build cases for arrest and

prosecution. Many trafficking victims, seen as illegal migrants, are arrested on violation of immigration or prostitution laws and are deported. This practice punishes the victims and may even put them at further risk of physical harm. It also hinders police and prosecutors from conducting investigations that may lead to arrests and convictions. It is recommended that countries adopt laws prohibiting and punishing trafficking. Punishment must be commensurate with the crime. Laws must make provisions for victim prevention and protection. Awareness-raising campaigns must be aimed at high-risk groups. Government officials must be sensitized to the problem and must begin viewing trafficked persons as victims. 1 diagram, 13 notes, 26 references

**NCJ Number:** 198420

**Title:** Status of Human Trafficking in Latin America

**Author:** Patricia Phibes

**Corporate Author:** Transnational Crime and Corruption Ctr  
240 Nebraska Hall  
American University  
4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20016-8178

**Sale:** Transnational Crime and Corruption Ctr  
240 Nebraska Hall  
American University  
4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20016-8178

**URL:** [http://www.american.edu/tracc/Publications/Phibes\\_StatusHTinLatinA.doc](http://www.american.edu/tracc/Publications/Phibes_StatusHTinLatinA.doc)

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 34

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded December 26, 2002.

**Annotation:** This paper focuses on recent trends in Latin America that show an increase in slave-like conditions for women and children, as well as in trafficking in women and children from and within Latin America.

**Abstract:** This paper compares such trafficking in Latin American with trafficking in humans in other parts of the world. A number of interviews were conducted with selected individuals familiar with the issue and its impacts. A Central Intelligence Agency report states that two million women and children from Asia, the former

Soviet Union, and Latin America are tricked each year by traffickers who offer them jobs abroad. Of these two million women and children, approximately 50,000 per year are brought to the United States for prostitution. Approximately 10,000 of these individuals come from Latin America each year. Within Latin America, approximately 40 million children are being lured into prostitution as a result of poor economic conditions. The Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Brazil supply most of the Latin American female prostitutes around the world, especially in Europe. Latin American women and children trafficked to the United States come primarily from Mexico. This report provides detailed information on how the trafficking is conducted, much of it through criminal networks. Public corruption in many of the Latin American countries involved in human trafficking compounds the problem. Generally, however, human trafficking is a transnational problem. All the countries are linked as countries of origin, transit, and destination. It is imperative that the international community develops cooperative strategies and agreements to address a significant problem that not only harms the victims themselves, but also increases the coffers and influence of transnational organized crime. 69 notes



**NCJ Number:** 197456

**Title:** International Trafficking in Women and Children

**Journal:** International Review of Penal Law, Vol.72, Issue:3, Date:2001,  
Pages:837-890

**Author:** Gert Vermeulen

**URL:** <http://www.edition-eres.com>

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 53

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of  
journal articles, complete

**Origin:** France

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This report from the 17th International Congress of Penal Law describes the scope and nature of international trafficking in human beings, specifically women and children, and the need for structural and integrated strategies to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings.

**Abstract:** Globalization and modern technologies have facilitated trafficking in human beings, having extensive implications on the social, economic, and organizational structure of societies. Trafficking in human beings involves both sexual exploitation and labor exploitation in deplorable conditions. This report from the International Congress presents an overview of the scope of the problem and strategies aimed at preventing trafficking of human beings, specifically women and children. International attention has been given to fight against trafficking in women and children. The report reflects the particular vulnerability of trafficking in and smuggling women for sexual exploitation and children for child pornography. Insight is provided into the causes of migration and illegal migrations to clearly delineate the notions of smuggling and trafficking in persons, as well as the consequences of illegal migration and trafficking. Resolutions and recommendations are

presented recognizing the need for multidisciplinary structural and short-term integrated strategies to combat trafficking in persons.

**NCJ Number:** 193992

**Title:** Victims of Trafficking in the Balkans

**Corporate Author:** International Organization for Migration  
17 route des Morillons  
1211 Geneva 19

**Sale:** International Organization for Migration  
17 route des Morillons  
1211 Geneva 19

**URL:** [http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/balkan\\_trafficking.pdf](http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/balkan_trafficking.pdf)

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 51

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Electronic Documents

**Origin:** Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** ISBN 92-9068-113-6

**Note:** Downloaded on 03/28/2002.

**Annotation:** This study attempted to collect and analyze information available on trafficking in the Balkans and neighboring countries, specifically women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The study was intended to support and strengthen counter-trafficking strategies in the region.

**Abstract:** The trafficking of individuals from the Balkans and neighboring countries (BNC) has become a major concern and issue to those Governments. Because of this concern and problem, this study focused specifically on the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation had become a growing form of trafficking in the Balkan region. The study had two primary goals: (1) to establish the extent of trafficking to, through, and from the Balkans and neighboring

countries and (2) to assess the data and determine how existing data relevant to trafficking in the BNC could be improved. A questionnaire was designed which included indicators of trafficking and was given to 28 countries. The questionnaire's focus was on direct indicators of the scale of trafficking. In addition, the set of background reports commissioned by the study were utilized. The report was divided into five main sections: (1) a discussion of some of the problems common to measuring irregular migration and trafficking, and the limitations of relying solely on law enforcement data; (2) an examination of the scale of trafficking from the BNC and its significance to countries in Western Europe; (3) focus on the BNC as a transit region; (4) an examination of countries and regions of origin of women trafficked to the BNC; and (5) conclusions and highlights of the actions necessary to improve data on trafficking in the BNC. Recommendations are presented and are intended to enhance law enforcement, prevention, victim protection, and support, combat trafficking, and improve data collection. These recommendations included: (1) the development and strengthening of protection assistance mechanisms; (2) prevention through socioeconomic support and awareness-raising activities; (3) data segregation in terms of gender, nationality, age, and type of exploitation; (4) trafficking and migration data to be more differentiated; (5) appointment of national counter-trafficking coordinator/task force; and (6) information sharing at international level. References

**NCJ Number:** 193991

**Title:** Trafficking in Women and Children from the Republic of Armenia: A Study

**Corporate Author:** International Organization for Migration  
14 Karl Liebknecht St.  
Yerevan, 375010

**Sale:** International Organization for Migration  
14 Karl Liebknecht St.  
Yerevan, 375010

**URL:** [http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Armenia\\_traff\\_report.pdf](http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Armenia_traff_report.pdf)

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 72

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Electronic Documents

**Origin:** Republic of Armenia

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** ISBN 92-9068-114-4

**Note:** Downloaded on 03/28/2002

**Annotation:** This report examined the nature and incidence of trafficking of women and children from Armenia, serving as an aid in policy, legislative, and program intervention.

**Abstract:** With the trafficking of human beings being viewed as a global problem affecting many developing and transition countries, Armenia is not seen as an exception. Armenia is both an origin country and a transit country. Research has indicated that trafficking in Armenia consists of a portion of irregular migration. This study attempted to contribute to the prevention of trafficking in migrants from and via Armenia by offering reliable information on the nature and incidence of the problem. The study provides a solid basis for program and policy intervention.

The report consists of four chapters. In Chapter 1, an introduction and background information are provided along with a definition of trafficking and the research methodology used in the study. Chapter 2 examines the nature and extent of the trafficking problem in Armenia, specifically women and children. Chapter 3 describes and analyzes the legislation put in place to combat trafficking in Armenia. The fourth and concluding chapter provides recommendations to respond to the problem. The study clearly indicated the trafficking of women and children in Armenia. One significant cause attributed to this problem was the impoverishment and lack of decently paid job opportunities since the collapse of the U.S.S.R. The trafficking of women from Armenia was mainly directed to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Turkey. Minors were trafficked mainly for sex work abroad. This research would enable a joint effort to devise and implement follow-up activities. The following recommendations are presented for the prevention and reduction of trafficking in women and children from Armenia: (1) awareness training; (2) prosecution of traffickers; (3) protection and assistance to victims; (4) further research; and (5) economic development. Appendices within the report include; questionnaire, case studies, Legislation: The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, international conventions and protocols related to trafficking-bilateral and multilateral agreements signed by Armenia related to trafficking, advertisements, acronyms and abbreviations, glossary, and references.

**NCJ Number:** 191935

**Title:** Trafficking of Women and Girls

**Journal:** Crime & Justice International, Vol.17, Issue:56,  
Date:October/November 2001, Pages:11-13

**Author:** Gad J. Bensinger

**URL:** <http://www.oicj.org>

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 3

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This article reviews the trafficking of women and girls for commercial sexual exploitation and the laws and programs designed to combat this problem.

**Abstract:** Trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation is a growing international problem that is attracting wide attention from certain governments, especially the United States, the United Nations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and other public and private agencies. Although the precise numbers of women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation is difficult to document, some estimates are available. The U.S. Government, based on Central Intelligence Agency figures, estimates that globally 700,000 to one million women and children are trafficked each year across international borders. The International Organization for Migration, the United States Department of State, and other organizations have identified over 50 countries as so-called destination countries. Major destinations countries include Belgium, Greece, Holland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States. The international sex business is a very lucrative criminal enterprise. Human trafficking, in general, and forced prostitution,

in particular, is denounced by the United States, some European nations, and the United Nations. Recognizing the need to prevent sex trafficking within and outside the United States, the U.S. Congress last year passed legislation that incorporated significant anti-trafficking provisions. The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 (H.R. 3244) created new felony criminal offenses related to sex trafficking, unlawful confiscation of the victim's passport, as well as certain forms of nonphysical coercion used by traffickers. As a result of growing intense international concern and outrage over trafficking, many new initiatives are now being implemented to counter this phenomenon. A sampling of some of these initiatives, undertaken during the past 2 years, largely with U.S. support, includes: (1) the United States and Russia creating a joint task force in Moscow to investigate trafficking in women and children; (2) workshops providing training on how to start media campaigns to focus public attention on trafficking in women in several Russian cities; (3) the United States and Ukraine co-hosting a regional workshop against trafficking for government and NGO representatives from several countries and international organization; (4) a seminar hosted by the United States and Italy held in Rome to help develop an anti-trafficking program in Albania; (5) shelters providing counseling and assistance for returning victims of trafficking set up with United States assistance in Romania, Albania, Kosova, and Bosnia; and, (6) bilateral anti-trafficking programs conducted by the United States with Italy, Ukraine, and Israel. Only time will tell whether the latest anti-trafficking measures adopted by the United States Congress and the concerns raised by other governments and international bodies is a passing fad or a sincere effort to deal with the international trafficking of women and children.



**NCJ Number:** 191760

**Title:** Trafficking in Misery: Human Migrant Smuggling and Organized Crime

**Journal:** Gazette, Vol.63, Issue:3, Date:2001, Pages:19-23

**Author:** Lenore Richards

**URL:** <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/rcmpgazette.htm>

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 5

**Type:** Issue overviews

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** Canada

**Language:** English; French

**Annotation:** This article describes the nature and strategies of organized criminal groups that are involved in migrant smuggling that impacts Canada, as well as Canada's response.

**Abstract:** Improvements in transportation and communications have increased the mobility options of migrants and migrant smugglers, although they have not reduced the risks. Technology-facilitated production of high-quality fraudulent travel and identity documents is a major industry that fuels illegal human migration, and illegal entry into North America is increasing. The primary incentive for all organized criminal groups is profit, and alien smuggling makes money; globally, smugglers make an estimated \$9.5 billion per year. A criminal organization will charge a potential migrant as much as \$70,000 to facilitate illegal travel to North America. Since July 1999, Canadian authorities have intercepted numerous ships that were attempting to land illegal Chinese migrants on the coast of British Columbia. The organization of Chinese alien smuggling centers on the Province of Fujian on China's south coast. Fujian Province has a distinct language and a sea-based smuggling tradition, along with a history of institutionalized piracy. A key feature of the operation of

criminal groups out of Fujian Province is guanxi, which is a cultural tradition that involves two-way agreements in which each party has the right to request a service from the other. In Chinese society, conflict is resolved by guanxi bonds and the concept of face. This article describes the organization of alien smuggling from China and Eastern Europe. The RCMP Immigration and Passport Program is the criminal enforcement arm of Citizenship and Immigration Canada. This program aims to combat and eradicate organized migrant smuggling by working in concert with domestic and foreign agencies and communities in three enforcement priorities: combating criminal organizations involved in smuggling illegal migrants to Canada; deterring unscrupulous or illegal activity by professional immigration facilitators; and the timely acquisition and sharing of information and intelligence to enhance the national program strategy. 3 notes

**NCJ Number:** 188847

**Title:** Trafficking in Women Through Poland: Analysis of the Phenomenon, Causes of Trans-migration and Proposals to Tackle the Problem (From Women in the Criminal Justice System: International Examples and National Responses, P 183-197, 2001, Natalia Ollus and Sami Nevala, eds. -- See NCJ-188840)

**Author:** B. De Ruyver; K. Van Impe

**Sponsoring Agency:** United Nations European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control  
P.O. Box 34  
Helsinki, SF-0091

**Sale:** Richard Allinson  
Criminal Justice Press/Willow Tree Press  
P.O. Box 249  
Monsey, NY 10952

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 15

**Type:** Cross-cultural surveys/analyses

**Format:** Soft cover commercial publications

**Origin:** Finland

**Language:** English

**Note:** Proceedings of the Workshop Held at the 10th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, Austria, 10-17 April, 2000

**Annotation:** This analysis of trafficking of women through Poland as a transit country focuses on the socioeconomic, cultural, and other causes of this phenomenon; the nature of the transit migrants in Poland; mechanisms of recruiting and contacting victims; and proposals to address the problem.

**Abstract:** Women from Ukraine, Russia, and the Baltic States are brought to Poland, where they may be introduced into prostitution and

then are resold to brothel owners in Europe and Israel. Socioeconomic push factors include poverty, unemployment, low earnings, and lack of opportunities; pull factors include the prospect of employment, higher earnings, better opportunities, and social insurance. Another important push factor is women's search for independence and emancipation. Other contributing factors are the increased freedom of movement during the political transition in Central and Eastern Europe and the existence of criminal organizations. The three groups of transit migrants in Poland are those migrating due to political, ethnic, or social persecution; those who spend much time in Poland to gather financial and logistic means to enable further migration; and those for whom further migration may be only a long-term goal. Recruiting and contacting methods vary. An effective strategy to address trafficking in human beings must account for causal factors, balance punitive measures with protection of human rights, include stricter border control, and harmonize approaches between sending and receiving countries. Multifaceted actions should also include preventive measures in the area of administrative law to obstruct misuse of migration channels, in the area of social law to address employment, criminal legislation, United Nations protocols, and efforts to address the financial proceeds of organized crime. Footnotes

**NCJ Number:** 188846

**Title:** Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings (From Women in the Criminal Justice System: International Examples and National Responses, P 176-179, 2001, Natalia Ollus and Sami Nevala, eds. -- See NCJ-188840)

**Author:** Kristiina Kangaspunta; Paola Monzini

**Sponsoring Agency:** United Nations European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control  
P.O. Box 34  
Helsinki, SF-0091

**Sale:** Richard Allinson  
Criminal Justice Press/Willow Tree Press  
P.O. Box 249  
Monsey, NY 10952

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 4

**Type:** Cross-cultural surveys/analyses

**Format:** Soft cover commercial publications

**Origin:** Finland

**Language:** English

**Note:** Proceedings of the Workshop Held at the 10th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, Austria, 10-17 April, 2000

**Annotation:** The United Nations Center for International Crime Prevention (CICP) launched a Global Program against Trafficking in Human Beings in March 1999; this program consists of research, technical cooperation, evaluation, and the formulation of an international strategy against human beings.

**Abstract:** The CICP, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, and other international and national organizations that address human trafficking issues will conduct the program. The program aims to enable countries of origin,

transit, and destination to develop joint strategies and practical actions against trafficking in human beings. Thus, the program will empower donor and recipient countries to address a common problem to their mutual benefit in a manner that transcends a purely bilateral approach. Technical cooperation projects have begun or are under development in the Philippines, Eastern Europe, Brazil, and West Africa. 6 references

**NCJ Number:** 188841

**Title:** Trafficking in Women and Children for the Sex Industry: Women's Participation in the Crime. A Contextual Approach (From Women in the Criminal Justice System: International Examples and National Responses, P 84-95, 2001, Natalia Ollus and Sami Nevala, eds. -- See NCJ-188840)

**Author:** Tatiana Cordero; Alda Facio

**Sponsoring Agency:** United Nations European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control  
P.O. Box 34  
Helsinki, SF-0091

**Sale:** Richard Allinson  
Criminal Justice Press/Willow Tree Press  
P.O. Box 249  
Monsey, NY 10952

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 12

**Type:** Cross-cultural surveys/analyses

**Format:** Soft cover commercial publications

**Origin:** Finland

**Language:** English

**Note:** Proceedings of the Workshop Held at the 10th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, Austria, 10-17 April, 2000

**Annotation:** A research project on the trafficking of women and children for the sex industry focused on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean and also made international comparisons.

**Abstract:** The research approached the issue from a gender, economic, and historical perspective from both the receiving countries and the sending countries of the persons being trafficked as well as those participating in this crime. The analysis also focused on traffickers of both sexes; male clients; and the role of the media,

the pornography industry, and, in Latin America, the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. The research considered the nature and extent of the traffic, the mechanisms used by traffickers and trafficking networks, and society's response from the international, regional, and national milieus, as well as strategies to counteract this crime. The analysis indicated that the sex industry rests on social problems and also has an economic basis. Traffic in adult and juvenile females for the sex industry is growing in Latin America and the Caribbean. The structures, organization, methods, and mechanisms of the sex industry adapt to changes in social and economic structures while simultaneously producing and exhilarating sexual fashions and tastes. Women's and feminist organizations have focused on this phenomenon as a human rights violation. The most important international and regional efforts to address the problem those of the Council of Europe, the governments of the Netherlands and Belgium, and the United Nations system and international organizations. Efforts have centered mainly in receiving countries, particularly European countries; most policies focus on victims only. Efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean region are isolated or respond to initiatives that do not rest on requirements defined by the region itself. Efforts need to account for contextual factors including the economic, social, cultural, sexual, and political aspects of this international crime.

36 references



**NCJ Number:** 188237

**Title:** Trafficking in Women: The Misery Behind the Fantasy: From Poverty to Sex Slavery

**Corporate Author:** European Cmssn  
c/o European Coordination Office  
Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18  
B -1150 Brussels

**Sale:** European Cmssn  
c/o European Coordination Office  
Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18  
B -1150 Brussels

**URL:** [http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/equ\\_opp/violence/traffinfosheet\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/violence/traffinfosheet_en.pdf)

**Publication Date:** 2001

**Pages:** 15

**Type:** Issue overviews

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** Belgium

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded April 8, 2001

**Annotation:** This report discusses elements common to various types of trafficking in human beings, concentrating on trafficking in women, and reviews European strategies and actions to counter the practice.

**Abstract:** Trafficking in human beings has extensive implications for the social, economic, and organizational fabric of society. The underlying causes are poverty, unemployment, and lack of education and access to resources. The European Union has been actively engaged since 1996 in developing a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach towards prevention of and fight against trafficking in human beings, an approach including preventive measures; penal legislation as well as cooperation

involving police and judicial authorities; protection, assistance, and support for victims; and appropriate cooperation policies. The report describes the STOP Program, which is aimed at judges, public prosecutors, police departments, civil servants, and public services concerned with immigration and border controls, social and tax legislation, trafficking and sexual exploitation, victim support, and treatment for perpetrators. It also describes the DAPHNE Program, a 4-year program of community action on preventive measures to fight violence against children, young people, and women. The report reviews programs and initiatives in the fields of employment and social affairs, social support for victims of trafficking, and financial instruments to support countries' efforts to combat trafficking in human beings.

**NCJ Number:** 199042

**Title:** Trafficking in Persons Report

**Journal:** Trends in Organized Crime, Vol.6, Issue:2, Date:Winter 2000,  
Pages:32-43

**Editor:** James Finckenauer

**URL:** <http://www.transactionpub.com>

**Publication Date:** 2000

**Pages:** 12

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of  
journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This paper presents information solicited from U.S. embassies and consulates from around the world on the extent of trafficking in their countries and the host governments' efforts to address the problem.

**Abstract:** Trafficking has reached staggering dimensions around the globe. Over the past year, at least 700,000 and possibly as many as 4 million men, women, and children worldwide were bought, sold, transported and held against their will in slave-like conditions. Economic and political instability greatly increase the likelihood that a country will become a source of trafficking victims. In October 2000, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act was enacted to combat trafficking, to ensure the just and effective punishment of traffickers, and to protect victims. In this paper, U.S. embassies and consulates from around the world report on the extent of trafficking in their host countries and the host governments' efforts to address the problem of trafficking. Their reports reflect discussions with host governments, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, immigration officials, police, journalists, academics, and victims. In addition information was reviewed from other sources

including other U.S. Government agencies, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the Protection Project, the media, academics, and foreign governments.

**NCJ Number:** 198176

**Title:** Information Campaigns Against Trafficking

**Journal:** Trafficking in Migrants Bulletin, Issue:20, Date:December 1999/January 2000, Pages:1-6

**Corporate Author:** International Organization for Migration  
17 route des Morillons  
1211 Geneva 19

**URL:** <http://www.iom.int>

**Publication Date:** 2000

**Pages:** 6

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This bulletin from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) discusses information campaigns as an essential component in the prevention of trafficking of human beings and highlights incidents, trends, and policies concerning trafficking in migrants.

**Abstract:** Discussing a wide range of issues, incidents, policies, and trends concerning trafficking in migrants, this bulletin discusses the prevention of the trafficking of human beings through the use of information campaigns. Describing information campaigns as a way to enable potential migrants to make well-informed decisions regarding migration, the bulletin states that the IOM has implemented information campaigns since the early 1990's. Discussing recent incidents concerning trafficking in migrants, this bulletin describes the capture and United States' sentencing of the leader of an extensive migrant smuggling ring, the closing of an illegal immigrant refugee center in Holland, and the uncovering of a criminal group charged with smuggling 12 Estonia children into the United States. Highlighting trafficking

trends, this bulletin presents a discussion of a recent South-Asian convention designed to combat trafficking in women and children, an article on Ethiopian women trafficked to Arab countries, and a discussion of increasing numbers of Nigerian girls and women trafficked to work as prostitutes in Europe. A section of this bulletin focused on policy issues describes the Turner Fund Trafficking Project designed to free 300,000 women and children in South-East Asia's Mekong delta region; a letter addressed to the United Nations Secretary General from 14 female foreign ministers against trafficking; a brief report on the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Parliament Assembly's July 1999 session in St. Petersburg, Russia; a news brief on Australia's sanctions to prevent the upsurge of illegal immigration; and a report on the United States Congress's recognition of the need for improved legislation to combat trafficking.

**NCJ Number:** 193936

**Title:** Trafficking in Women and Girls and HIV Prevention

**Author:** Carolina J. Wennerholm

**Corporate Author:** Kvinnoforum, Foundation of Women's Forum  
Kungsgatan 65  
11122 Stockholm

**Sale:** Kvinnoforum, Foundation of Women's Forum  
Kungsgatan 65  
11122 Stockholm

**URL:** <http://www.qweb.kvinnoforum.se/./misc/TRAFFICKING%20-HIV%20PREV-text.rtf>

**Publication Date:** 2000

**Pages:** 8

**Type:** Conference/meeting materials

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** Sweden

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded on 03/28/2002.

**Annotation:** This paper examined female victims of trafficking and recommendations to health care workers in the prevention of HIV/STD for those sexually exploited trafficking victims.

**Abstract:** Presented at the 2000 Conference in Malmo on joint efforts to fight AIDS, this paper presents the complexity of trafficking in women and young girls and the importance in collaborating with HIV/AIDS experts and health workers in the fight against trafficking and to support the women who fall victim to trafficking. The paper begins by answering some basic questions; what is trafficking, who is trafficked and why, why women do not leave, and how many women are trafficked? The mobile business of trafficking has been for some time the trade of women for prostitution. The trafficking of women has been

linked to the developing world with women being trafficked from poor regions to more wealthy ones. Trafficking is seen as a complex phenomenon with trafficking routes changing quickly and adapting to political and economic changes. Because it is difficult to make trafficking safer in terms of HIV/STD, it has become paramount to abolish trafficking. The paper discusses the four phases involved in trafficking in which the situation of the women varied: (1) at the contracting; (2) during transportation; (3) while being held and working; and (4) when returning home. Health care workers are seen as being able to identify the women, provide health care, and help them find support. Trafficking is not only an issue of sexual and reproductive ill health of women and girls but a human rights violation. It has become imperative for the networking of organizations and agencies to prevent trafficking.



**NCJ Number:** 184264

**Title:** Note by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Organization for Migration on the Draft Protocols Concerning Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons

**Corporate Author:** United Nations  
New York, NY 10017

**Sale:** United Nations  
New York, NY 10017

**Publication Date:** 2000

**Pages:** 7

**Type:** Legislation/policy analysis

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** United Nations

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** A/AC.254/27

**Note:** Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Eighth Session, 21 February-3 March 2000, Vienna.

**Annotation:** This publication addresses the relationship between two draft United Nations protocols concerning migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons; it contains comments made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the International Organization for Migration.

**Abstract:** The three organizations fully support the protocols and believe they will contribute to the elimination of trafficking through transnational organized crime and will extend support and protection to victims of trafficking. The three organizations, however, support a broader and more comprehensive definition of trafficking than that contained in the protocols and also support a separate definition of trafficking in children. In addition, the

three organizations recommend including an explicit acknowledgement of the fact that children have special rights under international law, ensuring that victims of human rights violations such as trafficking be provided with access to adequate and appropriate remedies, including provisions for the safe and voluntary return of trafficked persons, recognizing the distinctions between trafficked persons and smuggled migrants, and identifying and understanding root causes of trafficking. Finally, the three organizations believe individuals who are victims of migrant smuggling should be protected, individuals should have a right to return to their country of origin, and border controls should be strengthened in a manner that does not undermine the rights of individuals.

**NCJ Number:** 183840

**Title:** Human Smuggling and Trafficking: An Overview of the Response at the Federal Level

**Author:** Fiona David

**Sale:** Australian Institute of Criminology  
GPO Box 2944  
Canberra ACT, 2601

**URL:** <http://www.aic.gov.au>

**Publication Date:** 2000

**Pages:** 69

**Type:** Issue overviews

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** Australia

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** ISBN 0-642-24151-1

**Note:** Australian Institute of Criminology Research and Public Policy Series No. 24

**Annotation:** Human smuggling and trafficking are matters of increasing concern to the Australian Government, and the Australian Institute of Criminology is currently taking part in the United Nations (UN) Global Program Against Trafficking in Human Beings.

**Abstract:** Despite the public interest in interceptions of sea vessels carrying illegal migrants, the largest number of people detected by Australian authorities are those who overstay their visas and work illegally. The second largest group includes individuals intercepted at Australian airports, either because they are using false or fraudulent travel documents or because they intend to work in Australia in contravention of their visas. There are indicators that transnational organized crime groups are becoming increasingly involved in people smuggling in Australia. The sector that has received the most media attention relative to people

smuggling is the sex industry. Australian government responses to people smuggling have encompassed legislation, law enforcement, international cooperation, economic assistance, victim services, education programs, and research and data collection. Because people smuggling is a transnational activity, however, it cannot be stopped by one country alone. The UN global program will collect data on different routes for people smuggling and on structures and methods used to transport and subsequently exploit them. In addition, a global inventory of best practices used to address organized crime involvement in people smuggling, including special legislation and institutional arrangements, will be created. An appendix contains the Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration, of which Australia is a signatory. 32 references, 4 tables, and 1 figure

**NCJ Number:** 198331

**Title:** Preventing Trafficking in Women and Children in Asia: Issues and Options

**Journal:** Impact on HIV, Vol.1, Issue:2, Date:September 1999, Pages:1-8

**Author:** Tony Bennett

**URL:** <http://www.fhi.org/en/aids/impact/iohiv/ioh12/ioh122.html>

**Publication Date:** 1999

**Pages:** 8

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded December 26, 2002

**Annotation:** Connections between the trafficking of women and children in Asia and the AIDS/HIV epidemic are profiled in this article.

**Abstract:** From Family Health International, this article details connections between the AIDS/HIV epidemic and the trafficking of women and children in Asia. Discussing the trafficking of women and children as an age-old problem, the author argues that trafficking is a grim reality of modern life in many countries. After defining trafficking as the kidnapping and enslavement of women and girls, often in the commercial sex industry, the article details three responses to trafficking as recommended by the President's Interagency Council on Women. Addressing the prevention of trafficking in women and children, the protecting and assisting of victims of trafficking, and the prosecuting of traffickers and the enforcement of laws against trafficking, the author describes a number of Asian programs designed to handle problems of trafficking in women and children. After describing community action programs in Nepal and national anti-trafficking efforts in Thailand, the author discusses a global approach to trafficking

taken by the Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women. Arguing that the trafficking of women and children is based on supply and demand, the author contends that efforts to reduce the demand for trafficking are the most effective way to resolve this problem. Focusing on the connection between trafficking and AIDS/HIV, the author indicates that the trafficking of young women into prostitution has had a formidable impact on HIV transmission, with sex workers likely to become infected with this virus in the first 6 months of work. After arguing that trafficking is a microcosm of the many complex social issues facing global society today, the author maintains that a combination of short, medium, and long term strategies designed to combat trafficking in women and children will be the most effective means for responding to this problem in Asia. The article concludes with the story of a Nepalese woman who was a victim of trafficking.

References

**NCJ Number:** 193508

**Title:** Trafficking of Women into the European Union

**Journal:** New England International and Comparative Law Annual, Vol.5,  
Date:1999, Pages:1-21

**Author:** Diane Johnson

**URL:** <http://www.nesl.edu/intljournal/vol5/johnson.htm>

**Publication Date:** 1999

**Pages:** 21

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This article discusses trafficking in women for prostitution or involuntary marriage, situations in which a woman is trafficked into a country in the European Union from a third-world country, and efforts to address the problem.

**Abstract:** Varying estimates indicate that as many as 100,000 women in Europe exist in conditions of sexual exploitation, most trafficked from non-European countries. Profit is the goal of trafficking; trafficking of women is a multi-billion dollar industry. The vast majority of women susceptible to sex traffickers are very poor and come from places where females have fewer educational and economic opportunities than males. They often have been socialized into an ethos of female servitude and self-sacrifice. This issue is ultimately a human rights issue; trafficking violates numerous international agreements. Treaty provisions, law enforcement, and programs for victims are three methods of addressing the problem. Laws, policy, and programming range from nonexistence to fairly comprehensive in different countries in the European Union. These countries need to take further actions in the areas of prevention, prosecution, and victim services and support. The analysis concludes that any effort to address

trafficking of women into the European Union must involve both the member countries and the European Union at the community level. Reference notes



**NCJ Number:** 182616

**Title:** Revised Draft Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

**Corporate Author:** Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime United Na

**Sale:** United Nations  
New York, NY 10017

**Publication Date:** 1999

**Pages:** 14

**Type:** Legislation/policy descriptions

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** United Nations

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** A/AC.254/4/Add.3/Rev.3

**Note:** Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Fifth Session, Vienna, 4-15 October 1999

**Annotation:** The revised draft "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children," recognizes that women and children are particularly vulnerable to and targeted by transnational criminal organizations engaged in trafficking in persons.

**Abstract:** The protocol stipulates that effective action to combat international trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit, and destination, including measures to prevent international trafficking, to punish traffickers, and to protect victims and human rights. Despite the existence of a variety of international instruments containing rules and practical

measures to prevent the sexual exploitation of women and children, there is no universal instrument that addresses all aspects of trafficking in persons. The protocol is intended to ensure victims of trafficking persons receive appropriate protection, to promote cooperation among United Nations members, to provide as appropriate for the safe and voluntary return of victims to their countries of origin, and to inform and educate the public about the causes and consequences of trafficking in persons. In addition, the protocol addresses the need to provide victims with appropriate legal, medical, psychological, and financial assistance. Other provisions of the protocol deal with victim rehabilitation, law enforcement measures, border controls, and the security and verification of travel documents.

**NCJ Number:** 179592

**Title:** Revised Draft Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

**Corporate Author:** United Nations  
New York, NY 10017

**Sale:** United Nations  
New York, NY 10017

**Publication Date:** 1999

**Pages:** 13

**Type:** Legislation/policy descriptions

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** United Nations

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** A/AC.254.4/4/Add.3/Rev.2

**Annotation:** This document presents and explains the text of a revised draft United Nations protocol intended to promote and facilitate international cooperation to prevent, investigate, and punish international trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced labor or sexual exploitation, with particular attention on the protection of women and children.

**Abstract:** The introduction notes the significant and increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations and others that profit from international trafficking in persons and expressed the belief that women and children are particularly vulnerable and are targeted by these organizations. The protocol aims to encourage countries to establish effective prevention measures, to punish offenders severely, to ensure appropriate victim services and protection, to promote international cooperation on this issue, to provide safe and voluntary return of victims, and to educate the public about the issues. Individual sections of the protocol focus on its scope of application, definitions, the obligation to criminalize

trafficking in humans, victim assistance, the seizure and confiscation of gains, law enforcement actions, border controls, the security of travel documents, verification of documents, prevention efforts, and cooperation with countries not party to the protocol. Footnotes

**NCJ Number:** 178571

**Title:** Trafficking in Human Beings

**Author:** Adam Graycar

**Corporate Author:** Australian Institute of Criminology  
GPO Box 2944  
Canberra ACT, 2601

**Sale:** Australian Institute of Criminology  
GPO Box 2944  
Canberra ACT, 2601

**Publication Date:** 1999

**Pages:** 20

**Type:** Technical assistance reports

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** Australia

**Language:** English

**Note:** Paper from International Conference on Migration, Culture and Crime, Israel, July 7, 1999

**Annotation:** Undocumented migration into Australia through smuggling and trafficking in human beings is examined with respect to its nature and extent, the immigrants and traffickers involved, law enforcement responses, current and proposed legislative reforms, and international cooperation to address these issues.

**Abstract:** Undocumented migration includes both voluntary and involuntary migration. Trafficking is a form of involuntary migration that can include kidnapping, forced labor, confinement, and other human rights abuses. Australian authorities apprehended and turned around 4,963 people who were undocumented arrivals at Australian airports from July 1995 to February 1999. Traffickers use land, sea, and air routes. A flexible network of organized crime appears to be involved in trafficking. Trafficking may also involve the corruption of public officials; the trafficking enterprise involves many people. The

main law enforcement agencies involved in addressing people smuggling and trafficking are the Australian Federal Police, the Australian Customs Service, and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. Australian legislation allows the prosecution of persons of persons responsible for smuggling or trafficking in humans. Australian has arrangements with other countries to aid the immediate turn-around of undocumented migrants who are intercepted. Australia's response to child sex tourism also demonstrates how law enforcement and prosecution can occur. The Australian government is considering the introduction of legislation regarding slavery and sexual servitude. The country participates actively in international meetings that consider smuggling and trafficking in persons. The Australian Institute of Criminology is also taking part in a United Nations program on this issue and will conduct research on the Asia-Pacific region. 16 references

**NCJ Number:** 193334

**Title:** The Rise in Human Trafficking and the Role of Organized Crime

**Author:** Sally W. Stoecker Ph.D.

**Sale:** American University  
4400 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20016

**URL:** [http://www.american.edu/tracc/Publications/Stoecker\\_RiseHT.pdf](http://www.american.edu/tracc/Publications/Stoecker_RiseHT.pdf)

**Publication Date:** 1998

**Pages:** 19

**Type:** Issue overviews

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded February 21, 2002.

**Annotation:** This paper examines the characteristics and methods of organized criminal groups in the trafficking of women and children from their home countries abroad for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor and then discusses strategies for countering such trafficking.

**Abstract:** Some estimates put the total number of women and children transported from their homes and sold into slavery throughout the world at approximately 1 million per year. At least four factors are facilitating the increase of this phenomenon: the globalization of the economy, the increased demand for personal services in the developed world, the continuing increase in unemployment among women, and the rapid and unregulated enticement and movement of human capital via the Internet. The author presents the Russian Federation as a case study of these larger global trends. Currently, the market for Slavic women and children in the "developed" countries of North America, Europe, and North Asia is among the largest and is drawing on a vast supply of impoverished and

vulnerable citizens of the former Soviet Union. In considering the case of the Russian Federation, attention is given to the social costs of economic transition, deceptive recruitment and procurement, and routes through penetrable national borders. Combating human trafficking effectively requires a comprehensive, transnational strategy. Such a strategy should involve methods for preventing women and children from being drawn into these criminal schemes, investigating and prosecuting the crimes effectively, and protecting the victims of these crimes, who often end up in foreign countries as illegal aliens without rights. 52 notes



**NCJ Number:** 180169

**Title:** Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Youth Involved in Prostitution, Pornography and Sex Trafficking

**Author:** Laura Barnitz; Niesha Lobo; Carrie McVicker; Katy Gallagher

**Sale:** Program Director Youth Advocate Program International  
4545 42nd Avenue, NW  
Suite 209  
Washington, DC, 20016

**URL:** <http://www.yapi.org>

**Publication Date:** 1998

**Pages:** 47

**Type:** Issue overviews

**Format:** Soft cover commercial publications

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** ISBN 0-9663709-2-9

**Note:** International Youth Issues Series

**Annotation:** This booklet explores the degrading and demeaning abuse of children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation, specifically the abuse of children who are involved in prostitution, pornography, and sex trafficking.

**Abstract:** Prostitution and pornography are visible throughout the world but many people are not aware of the extent to which children are involved commercially in these businesses. Sex trafficking, on the other hand, is a lesser known business. Children who are sexually abused are seen as victims, while children in commercial sex businesses are sometimes considered perpetrators of criminal acts. Nonetheless, children have human rights and they are in a vulnerable stage of development that deserves the protection and concern of adults. Despite their involvement in prostitution, pornography, or sex trafficking, children should not be treated as

criminals because of what they have done or because of what is done to them. The author contends commercial sexual exploitation of children is degrading and destructive and believes stopping such exploitation is a social and ethical responsibility. She defines commercial sexual exploitation of children, discusses the impact on children and individuals involved in the exploitation, and identifies specific ways in which the exploitation can be curtailed. Resource organizations pertinent to the commercial sexual exploitation of children are listed. 68 endnotes and 1 figure

**NCJ Number:** 176866

**Title:** Multidisciplinary Research on the Phenomenon of Trafficking in Human Beings From an International and National Perspective: A Pilot Study With Poland and Hungary

**Author:** B De Ruyver; W van Eeckhoutte; J Meese; K Van Impe; S Vanheste

**Corporate Author:** University of Ghent

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Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18  
B -1150 Brussels

**Sale:** University of Ghent

**Publication Date:** 1998

**Pages:** 170

**Origin:** Belgium

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** Trafficking in human beings in Central and Eastern Europe was examined with respect to its occurrence in the relationships between Poland and Hungary on the one hand and Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany on the other hand, with emphasis on the administrative, social, and criminal laws involved and actions recommended to address the problem.

**Abstract:** Results of a literature review and interviews revealed that economic factors including inflation, a decline in the standard of living, and unemployment led to an increase in the number of perpetrators and victims coming from the countries of Central and eastern Europe. Increased competition in the Polish and Hungarian prostitution markets also increased, while prices of these services declined. Poland now acts largely as a transit zone and destination country for people from Eastern Europe. Women who are actually victims of trafficking in human beings are sometimes brought to Belgium, the Netherlands, or Germany and

employed with au pair status. In addition, traffickers often pretend that East European workers are employed by an East European company and are working as subcontractors in Western Europe. Current criminal laws in the countries of origin are inadequate for dealing with the situation, while those in the target countries are adequate. Recommended changes focus on laws and procedures in each of the three areas of law and on an integrated approach to the problem. However, the discrepancy in economic welfare between East and West is the underlying problems that forms the basis for the extensive migration flows. Footnotes

**NCJ Number:** 178844

**Title:** Fusion of Immigration and Crime in the European Union: Problems of Cooperation and the Fight Against the Trafficking in Women

**Journal:** Transnational Organized Crime, Vol.3, Issue:4, Date:Winter 1997, Pages:189-213

**Author:** Penelope Turnbull

**Editor:** Phil Williams

**URL:** <http://www.frankcass.com>

**Publication Date:** 1997

**Pages:** 25

**Type:** Legislation/policy analysis

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** The fusing of immigration and crime issues into an "internal security continuum" has become a defining element in both institution-building and substantive policy responses among member states of the European Union (EU); this paper is concerned with the process of fusion and the problems it poses for cooperation in the fight against trafficking in women across member states' borders.

**Abstract:** Fusion, it is argued, creates significant institutional and political barriers to greater cooperation and obscures the human rights and civil liberties violations involved in many migration issues. In spite of these difficulties, however, there has been a concerted effort to advance cooperation among member states in the case of the trafficking in women. This paper analyzes the position of this issue on the EU's internal-security agenda and its links to the EU's future enlargement. Also, the nature of the EU's response to the trafficking issue is examined, establishing whether political

rhetoric has been matched by policy development and implementation. The author argues that as problematic as it is, the fusion of immigration and crime issues is apparently so central to the trafficking in women that a multidisciplinary response is the only appropriate solution. The EU's ability to combine the strengths of its supranational institutions and its member states to create a comprehensive program of financial, social, frontier control, and law enforcement measures testifies to the potential of justice and home-affairs cooperation. The proof of the successful management of the "fusion," however, will come with evidence of changes to national legislation and widespread program implementation. 67 notes

**NCJ Number:** 178839

**Title:** Trafficking in People in Thailand

**Journal:** Transnational Organized Crime, Vol.3, Issue:4, Date:Winter 1997,  
Pages:74-104

**Author:** Pasuk Phongpaichit

**Editor:** Phil Williams

**URL:** <http://www.frankcass.com>

**Publication Date:** 1997

**Pages:** 31

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of  
journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** Thailand is a major center for trafficking in people; Thai workers and sex workers are trafficked to countries in Asia and elsewhere, and cheap labor is trafficked in from Burma and other neighboring countries; this paper gauges the scale of this business and describes its major characteristics.

**Abstract:** The emigration analysis involves Thai workers and sex workers to Japan, Taiwan, Germany, and other destinations; the immigration analysis focuses on cheap labor trafficked in from Burma during the period 1994-95. After profiling the setting for labor migration across countries, the paper provides an overview of transnational emigrants from Thailand, followed by a discussion of the economic value of Thai emigrants to the Thai economy as well as the economic value to the recipient countries of Japan, Germany, and Taiwan. Other sections of the paper provide data on Thai emigrants to Japan who become manual workers and sex workers, as well as the trafficking in women to Japan. Also discussed are a system of indentured labor in Japan, Thai prostitutes in Germany, Thai prostitutes in the United States,

Thai unskilled workers in Taiwan, as well as immigrant workers and Burmese prostitutes in Thailand. The earnings from human trafficking are estimated, along with the social cost of transnational migration. Suggestions are offered for combating international trafficking in women. Appended case studies of Thai prostitutes in Japan, 7 tables, and 29 notes



**NCJ Number:** 169480

**Title:** Violence Against Women Under China's Economic Modernisation: Resurgence of Women Trafficking in China (From International Victimology, P 69-73, 1996, Chris Sumner, Mark Israel, et al., eds. - See NCJ-169474)

**Author:** X Ren

**Sale:** Australian Institute of Criminology  
GPO Box 2944  
Canberra ACT, 2601

**Publication Date:** 1996

**Pages:** 5

**Type:** Issue overviews

**Origin:** Australia

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This article examines the prevalence in China of the abduction and sale of women and describes a trafficking network.

**Abstract:** The selling of women as wives or prostitutes has its historical roots in traditional attitudes and practices. Selling daughters to support a family or purchasing a woman to carry on a family line are done even today, particularly in underdeveloped rural areas. Women are also being kidnapped and sold into slavery, frequently with the knowledge of law enforcement officials, who consider the men who buy women to be the legitimate owners. In addition to abducting women, slave traders lure women away from their homes with promises of jobs, college admissions, or promising marriages in big cities. Some women are sold voluntarily, hoping to escape poverty or an abusive husband for a better life elsewhere. All too often, the women become victims of rape, sexual slavery, psychological humiliation, physical torture, mutilation and murder. An official crackdown on human slavery trade resulted in the arrest, by 1994, of 115,236 people for involvement in the sale of women and children. Authorities report that the 27,000 people rescued represent just the tip of the iceberg concerning the problem of women trafficking. Notes

**NCJ Number:** 156599

**Title:** Rape for Profit: Trafficking of Nepali Girls and Women to India's Brothels

**Author:** J Guthrie

**Corporate Author:** Publicity Manager Human Rights Watch  
350 Fifth Avenue  
34th Floor  
New York, NY 10118-3299

**Sale:** Publicity Manager Human Rights Watch  
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34th Floor  
New York, NY 10118-3299

**Publication Date:** 1995

**Pages:** 90

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** ISBN 1-56432-155-X

**Annotation:** This report examines the nature of and governmental response to the trafficking of girls and women from Nepal to brothels in Bombay, India, where they comprise up to half of the city's estimated 100,000 brothel workers.

**Abstract:** This report is based on interviews conducted with trafficking victims, most of them Nepali women in their twenties who were brought to India as teenagers or older women in Bombay who were still involved in the industry. The interviews were supplemented with case material and interview transcripts provided by social workers, human rights activists, and representatives of other nongovernmental organizations who work on trafficking and AIDS-related issues, as well as interviews with government officials and police officers in Nepal and India between March and September 1994. Findings show that hundreds of thousands of women and children are used in

Indian brothels, many of them lured or kidnapped from Nepal and sold into conditions of virtual slavery. Victims of this international trafficking network routinely suffer serious physical abuse, rape, beatings, arbitrary imprisonment, and exposure to the HIV. Held in debt bondage for years at a time, these women and girls work under constant surveillance and intimidation. Escape is virtually impossible. Both the Indian and Nepali governments have been unresponsive to the abuses suffered by trafficking victims. The willingness of Indian and Nepali government officials to tolerate and, in some cases, participate in this sex trade exacerbates abuse. Even when traffickers have been identified, there have been few arrests and fewer prosecutions. These abuses are not only violations of internationally recognized human rights, but are specifically prohibited under the domestic laws of both countries. This report concludes with recommendations to the Indian and Nepali governments as well as to the international community. Recommendations pertain to law reform, law-enforcement training, improved border checks, and priority to the investigation and prosecution of trafficking offenses. Chapter footnotes

**NCJ Number:** 155484

**Title:** Modern Form of Slavery: Trafficking of Burmese Women and Girls Into Brothels in Thailand

**Corporate Author:** Publicity Manager Human Rights Watch  
350 Fifth Avenue  
34th Floor  
New York, NY 10118-3299

**Sale:** Publicity Manager Human Rights Watch  
350 Fifth Avenue  
34th Floor  
New York, NY 10118-3299

**Publication Date:** 1993

**Pages:** 160

**Type:** Legislation/policy analysis

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** ISBN 1-56432-107-X

**Annotation:** Based on indepth interviews with Burmese trafficking victims, this book describes the abuses of Burmese women brought into Thai brothels and the official corruption and policies that intensify their abuse.

**Abstract:** Thousands of Burmese women and girls are trafficked into Thai brothels every year, where they work under conditions tantamount to slavery. Subject to debt bondage, illegal confinement, various forms of sexual and physical abuse, and exposure to HIV in the brothels, they then face wrongful arrest as illegal immigrants if they try to escape or if the brothels are raided by Thai police. Once arrested, the women and girls may be subjected to further sexual abuse in Thai detention centers. They are then taken for deportation to the Thai-Burmese border, where they are often lured back into prostitution by brothel agents who convince them they will be arrested if they return to Burma. Thai police and border patrol officials are involved in both the trafficking and the brothel operations, but they routinely escape

punishment as do brothel agents, owners, pimps, and clients. The book notes the many violations of internationally recognized human rights committed against these women and girls. The book concludes with a presentation of detailed recommendations to the Thai and Burmese governments, as well as to the international community; the recommendations are designed to improve the protection of the women and girls and ensure the prosecution of their abusers. 220 footnotes

**NCJ Number:** 182334

**Title:** Victims of Trafficking: Far From Home and Helpless

**Corporate Author:** US Dept of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for  
Victims of Crime  
810 Seventh Street NW  
Washington, DC 20531

**Sale:** Audiovisual Media Section US Dept of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Room 1311  
Washington, DC 20530

**Publication Date:** 12/2000

**Type:** Issue overviews

**Format:** Motion pictures, video tapes, video cassettes

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Note:** video 17 minutes, 35 seconds

**Annotation:** This is an informational training video for victims of trafficking.

**Abstract:** The video describes the plight of several groups of people smuggled into the United States and forced into slavery once they were here. Young Mexican girls were told they would work in restaurants, as helpers for senior citizens or other respectable jobs that would pay enough to allow them to send money home to their families. Once here they were forced into prostitution for low or no wages and threatened with deportation or physical punishment if they protested. An Indian woman brought to the U.S. as a nanny for an Indian family was held as a slave and brutalized over an extended period of time. Chinese men were forced to work in deplorable conditions until they repaid the 30,000 dollars their "supervisors" had allegedly paid to bring them here. The video also describes U.S. efforts to aid the victims, from establishing the National Worker Exploitation Task Force to efforts to free individuals and provide the social services to help them begin a new life. United States victim services involve many organizations, frequently in joint efforts,

including the Department of Justice, FBI, INS, Department of Labor and the Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center.

**NCJ Number:** 198476

**Title:** Hopes Betrayed: Trafficking of Women and Girls to Post-Conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina for Forced Prostitution

**Corporate Author:** Publicity Manager Human Rights Watch  
350 Fifth Avenue  
34th Floor  
New York, NY 10118-3299

**Sale:** Publicity Manager Human Rights Watch  
350 Fifth Avenue  
34th Floor  
New York, NY 10118-3299

**URL:** <http://www.hrw.org>

**Publication Date:** 11/2002

**Pages:** 76

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Note:** Human Rights Watch, Vol. 14, No. 9(D)

**Annotation:** This report documents human rights abuses committed against women and girls trapped in debt bondage, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the contribution of local officials who benefit directly from and work to maintain this form of modern slavery.

**Abstract:** This report begins with a review of the background of the international community in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It then discusses women's and girls' experiences of trafficking in the Bosnian sex industry, international and domestic legal protections that exist against trafficking, the local police involvement in trafficking, the Bosnian government response, the United Nations response, legal immunity and impunity for international community members involved in trafficking, International Police Task Force (IPTF) and trafficking, and NATO-led Stabilization



Force (SFOR) contractor involvement. In conclusion, it is noted that trafficking cannot flourish without corrupt officials, both international and national, and in order for this situation to change, the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international community must live up to their international agreements. Specific recommendations for action by Bosnia, the Council of Europe, DynCorp, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), the IPTF and European Union Police Mission (EUPM), the U.S. Government, the United Nations, the Stability Pact for the South Eastern Europe Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) are included.

**NCJ Number:** 196542

**Title:** What the Professionals Know: The Trafficking of Children Into, and Through, the UK for Sexual Purposes

**Author:** Carron Somerset

**Sale:** Anti-Slavery International  
Thomas Clarkson House  
The Stableyard  
Broomgrove Road  
London SW9 9TL

**URL:** <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Children.PDF>

**Publication Date:** 11/2001

**Pages:** 54

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Electronic Documents

**Origin:** United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded on August 29, 2002.

**Annotation:** This study, developed by the End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT) European Law Enforcement Group, sought to determine the situation in the trafficking of children for sexual purposes into and through the United Kingdom.

**Abstract:** With no prior research having been conducted on the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation into the United Kingdom and limited information on Eastern European children, and previous research on trafficking typically centered on the trafficking of women rather than children, this study's aim was to identify the facts on the trafficking of children of sexual exploitation into and through the United Kingdom. Each researcher on the project was responsible for undertaking a minimum of 15 interviews with members/professionals of organizations that fit into 3 categories: (1) officials (Immigration, police); (2) non-governmental organizations (child care and refugee organizations); and (3)

observers (academics, journalists, lawyers). The report is divided into five sections. It begins by looking at the existing legislation and policy in relation to human trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children in the United Kingdom. Second, a review of existing literature is conducted on the trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation as well as the trafficking of women and children. In the third section, the results of the interviews are presented bringing the professionals' views on the trafficking of children into the United Kingdom. The fourth section focuses on case studies of trafficked children and the final section presents conclusions and recommendations for additional action based on the findings from the research. The trafficking of children into the United Kingdom for sexual purposes does exist. The United Kingdom is also used as a transit point for traffickers to take children through the United Kingdom to be forced into sexual exploitation elsewhere in Europe. The children are being brought into the United Kingdom through two distinct channels; the use of the asylum system and Social Services and the use of predominantly Eastern European females who are bought either by a boyfriend (one to one) or by Mafia (lots of girls at once). Recommendations that came about from this research fall into nine categories and included primary research, legislation, services, children in care, on arrival, awareness raising, communication and information exchange, implementation of good practice and training, and overseas. References and Appendices A and B

**NCJ Number:** 195061

**Title:** Sex Trafficking: A Financial Crime Perspective

**Journal:** Journal of Financial Crime, Vol.9, Issue:2, Date:November 2001,  
Pages:165-177

**Author:** R. E. Bell

**URL:** <http://www.henrystewart.com>

**Publication Date:** 11/2001

**Pages:** 13

**Type:** Research Paper

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This article presents a review of human trafficking for the sex industry reviewed from the criminal justice, immigration, and employment or economic perspectives.

**Abstract:** The author investigates the process of moving women and children, both voluntarily and involuntarily, across national borders as part of prostitution enterprises. The author notes the scope of the problem in Europe and the trend of the increased use of children and Eastern European nationals in such human trafficking. Recruitment methods, economic pressures that encourage recruitment, methods of control post-recruitment, and the organized crime involvement in the practices are discussed. Case studies are presented. International law responses to the problem are discussed and the existing conventions are contrasted with the more stringent legal standards applied to illicit monetary trafficking (money laundering). The profit motive inherent in the practice is used to argue that this trafficking is a financial crime. Discussions of the prosecution of the underlying financial crimes included in human trafficking for prostitution enterprises as a method of controlling or curtailing the practice are presented, specifically including money laundering charges and civil

forfeiture proceedings. 119 notes

**NCJ Number:** 193337

**Title:** Crossing Borders Against Trafficking in Women and Girls,  
Second Edition

**Corporate Author:** Foundation of Women's Forum  
Stiftelsen Kvinnoforum  
Kungsgatan 65  
S-111 22 Stockholm

Latvian Gender Problem Centre  
14 Kalnciema Street  
Riga LV-1048

MONIKA, Multicultural Women's Assoc  
Siltasaarekatu 18 C  
00180 Helsinki

**Sale:** Foundation of Women's Forum  
Stiftelsen Kvinnoforum  
Kungsgatan 65  
S-111 22 Stockholm

**URL:** <http://www.victimology.nl>

**Publication Date:** 11/1999

**Pages:** 97

**Type:** Technical assistance reports

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** Sweden

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded February 20, 2002

**Annotation:** This book aims to provide background information and resources and guidelines for organizations and individuals who want to network on the issue of trafficking in women in the Baltic Sea region of Europe for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

**Abstract:** The book resulted from research begun in 1998 by the

Foundation of Women's Forum (Kvinnoforum) to counter increasing trafficking in women from the Baltic to the Nordic countries. Information came from representatives of nongovernmental organizations, research institutions, media, governments, municipalities, and police in Baltic and Nordic countries. The information came from organizations and researchers involved in youth work, prevention of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, violence against women, women's rights, human rights, crime prevention, child welfare, women in prostitution, human rights, education, and health. Individual sections of this reference book describe the problem and how the international nongovernmental organization movement addresses the issue, the psychological victimization effects related to trafficking, and organizations and institutions interested in including service, networking, education, and advocacy efforts against trafficking in women in their current activities. The chapters focus on the nature and extent of trafficking in women, strategies and actions needed to address the problem, survivors' experiences, organizations and web sites related to the issue, and guidelines for females who decide to seek employment abroad. Other sections profile organizations in Belarus, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, as well as regional networks in Baltic and Nordic countries. Contact information for each organization, chapter references, and list of 47 references on trafficking in women and girls

**NCJ Number:** 185270

**Title:** Promised Land: A Study of Trafficking in Women from Central and Eastern Europe to the Netherlands

**Journal:** European Journal on Crminal Policy and Research, Vol.8, Issue:3, Date:September 2000, Pages:379-388

**Author:** Judith Vocks ; Jan Nijboer

**URL:** <http://www.kluweronline.nl>

**Publication Date:** 09/2000

**Pages:** 10

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This study on trafficking in women from Central and Eastern Europe to the Netherlands explores the contextual factors, the characteristics, and the motivation of victims as well as the methods of traffickers.

**Abstract:** In a communication from the European Commission (1998), trafficking is defined as "transport of women from third countries into the European Union for the purpose of sexual exploitation." Some women enter legally, others illegally. A further distinction can be made between victims who are forced to work as prostitutes and women who initially consented to become employed in the prostitution business. The essence of victimization in trafficking is that in this process women are forced into prostitution by means of coercion, violence, deceit, or psychological pressure, with basic human rights being violated. The fact that someone may have consented to work in prostitution does not mean that she/he may be held under conditions that resemble modern slavery. A combination of rational choice theory, strain theory, and social control theory forms the theoretical framework for this research. Based on information



from experts in the field, interviews with victims, questionnaires, a study of dossiers, and a search of the literature, this study developed a typology of victims, which may be helpful for prevention and law enforcement. Findings show that most of the women victims are between 18 and 23 years old, single, and without children. Three out of four had a problematic relationship with either one or both parents, more often with the father; however, at the time of the recruitment, many women were living with their parents, on whom they were financially dependent. A large number of victims had already worked as prostitutes, and more than 50 percent knew that they would have to work in the sex industry. Most victims, at some point in time, made the decision to place their future in the hands of traffickers. Economic motives were decisive for most. The traffickers look for women in their circle of friends in cafes, bars, or prostitution establishments. Exploiters use a wide variety of means to control victims, especially those without experience in prostitution; they are restrained from contacting the police or counseling agencies. More efficient preventive and law enforcement measures depend on recognizing the differences between types of victims. A preventive strategy should focus on the reduction of strain factors and an improvement in social integration for those categories of women most at risk for trafficking. 15 references

**NCJ Number:** 191387

**Title:** Trafficking in Human Beings: The Slavery That Surrounds Us

**Journal:** Global Issues, Vol.6, Issue:2, Date:August 2001, Pages:15-18

**Author:** Ann Jordan

**URL:** <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0801/ijge/ijge0801.pdf>

**Publication Date:** 08/2001

**Pages:** 4

**Type:** Legislation/policy analysis

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded October 26, 2001.

**Annotation:** This article critiques current U.S. policy in efforts to counter international trafficking in humans.

**Abstract:** One of the most difficult realities that face persons trafficked into forced labor, slavery, or servitude is the propensity of governments world wide to treat trafficked persons as criminals or unwanted undocumented workers rather than as rights-bearing human beings. The new U.S. trafficking law -- the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act 2000 -- is a positive step in the right direction. It offers substantial protections for trafficked persons. It recognizes all forms of trafficking into forced labor, slavery, and involuntary servitude, and it authorizes a temporary visa and permanent residence for trafficked persons who are willing to comply with "reasonable" request for cooperation and who would "suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal." Work authorizations are available; funding is provided to service providers; foreign aid is authorized for prevention and assistance programs abroad; and Federal personnel will be trained to identify and protect trafficked persons. This article discusses how members of the public and

government officials at all levels can help to improve the situation of victims. Further, it recommends that governments form interagency working groups to ensure that all relevant actors work together to combat trafficking in humans. 5 notes

**NCJ Number:** 193336

**Title:** Trafficking in Women for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation

**Corporate Author:** Foundation of Women's Forum  
Stiftelsen Kvinnoforum  
Kungsgatan 65  
S-111 22 Stockholm

**Sale:** Foundation of Women's Forum  
Stiftelsen Kvinnoforum  
Kungsgatan 65  
S-111 22 Stockholm

**URL:** <http://www.qweb.kvinnoforum.se/papers/traffickingreport.html>

**Publication Date:** 08/1998

**Pages:** 31

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** Sweden

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded February 20, 2002

**Annotation:** A study conducted in Nordic and Baltic countries examined efforts to address trafficking in women and girls and prostitution, as well as future needed actions related to rehabilitation and prevention.

**Abstract:** A questionnaire survey sought information on the trafficking of women and girls from nongovernmental organizations, government agencies, and research institutions in Nordic and Baltic countries. The survey gathered information on these organizations efforts in the areas of prevention, rehabilitation, research, health, counseling, and advocacy. Further information came from a web site that disseminated information and also provided the survey questionnaire; two international seminars on trafficking in women; and individuals and organizations focusing on prostitution, violence against women, and other women's

issues in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Baltic and Nordic countries. Results indicated that no common definition of trafficking existed and that it was difficult to determine the extent of the problem in the region. Nevertheless, findings indicated that the problem of trafficking was not currently extensive in the Nordic countries, whereas information from the Baltic countries and other Eastern European countries suggested that the problem will increase in at least Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. Results of the survey indicated that few organizations were addressing the issues of trafficking, prostitution, or both, and that most actions focused on prostitution. However, participants recommended regional cooperation and networking, further research and education, rehabilitation programs such as counseling and legal assistance, preventive approaches, and witness protection programs. Overall, responses indicated the need for a broad approach to trafficking that addresses gender stereotypes, stigmatization of victims, gender equality, health issues, and social security. Finally, important international organizations addressing trafficking in women include the Foundation against Trafficking in Women and the Global Alliance against Trafficking in Women. Recommended future actions include a regional roundtable discussion, a project in networking and capacity building, and the establishment of a women's center to provide social empowerment for trafficking victims. Reference notes

**NCJ Number:** 198883

**Title:** Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000:  
Trafficking in Persons Report

**Corporate Author:** US Dept of State  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520

**Sale:** US Dept of State  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520

Paper Reproduction Sales National Institute of Justice/NCJRS  
Box 6000 Department F  
Rockville, MD 20849

**Publication Date:** 06/2002

**Pages:** 112

**Type:** Annual/periodic reports/yearbooks

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This report discusses trafficking in persons, focusing on the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.

**Abstract:** At least 700,000 individuals fell victim to human trafficking in 1997. This report notes that economic and political instability significantly increase the likelihood of a country becoming a source for trafficking victims. Following a discussion of the October 2000 Trafficking Victims Protection Act designed to combat trafficking, ensure the just and effective punishment of traffickers, and to protect victims, this report explains that the United States Government condemns trafficking in persons and is fully committed to fighting this problem. Contending that trafficking has reached staggering dimensions worldwide this report maintains that solving trafficking problems and bringing relief to victims will be achieved only through bilateral and multilateral cooperative efforts among various governments. This

report, covering the time period from April 2001 to March 2002, serves as a diplomatic tool for the United States Government, providing the State Department with a comprehensive discussion concerning the trafficking problem in a series of different countries. In order to be included in this report, the authors determined whether a country was a place of origin, transit, or destination for a significant number of victims, and the countries discussed throughout the bulk of this report are placed into three tiers. Tier 1 countries are those who are in full compliance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for eliminating trafficking, tier 2 countries are those whose governments do not fully comply with the Act's standards, but are making efforts to bring themselves into compliance, and tier 3 countries are not in compliance with the Act nor are they making efforts to bring themselves into compliance. The remainder of this report consists of a brief narrative for each country that has been placed into one of the three tiers, providing an overview of the trafficking situation in each country, as well as that country's government's efforts to combat trafficking. This report presents narratives for 18 countries in tier 1, 53 countries in tier 2, and 19 countries in tier 3.

**NCJ Number:** 195709

**Title:** Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act 2000:  
Trafficking in Persons Report

**Corporate Author:** US Dept of State  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520

**Sale:** US Dept of State  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520

**URL:** <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10815.pdf>

**Publication Date:** 06/2002

**Pages:** 112

**Type:** Legislation/policy analysis ; Annual/periodic reports/yearbooks

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Note:** Downloaded July 5, 2002.

**Annotation:** This second annual report to the U.S. Congress, as required by the Federal Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, indicates the status of severe forms of trafficking in persons worldwide for the period of April 2001 through March 2002.

**Abstract:** In preparing this report, the U.S. State Department obtained information from U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide. These diplomatic posts supplied information on the extent of trafficking in their host countries and the host governments' efforts to address the problems. The reports reflected discussions with host governments, local and international nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, immigration officials, police, journalists, academics, and victims. Other data sources for this report were U.S. Government agencies, United Nations agencies, the International Organization for Migration, Human



Rights Watch, and Amnesty International. In compiling this report, the State Department used a two-step approach. First, the report panel determined whether or not a country was a country of origin, transit, or destination for a significant number (100 or more) of victims of trafficking. In the second step the report panel placed each of the countries included in the report into one of the three lists, described in the report as tiers. This placement was based on governments' efforts to combat trafficking. Countries whose governments fully complied with the Act's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking were placed in Tier 1; countries whose governments did not fully comply with these standards were placed in Tier 2 if they were making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with the standards; countries were placed in Tier 3 if they were not making such an effort. Of the total number of countries listed (n=90), 18 are in Tier 1, 53 are in Tier 2, and 19 are in Tier 3. The report also provides narratives that describe the status of each country regarding trafficking in persons and the country's efforts to counter it. An introduction to the report provides an overview of the extent and causes of trafficking, along with the provisions of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act 2000.

**NCJ Number:** 196495

**Title:** Thinking Globally, Acting Locally: A Trafficking Dilemma

**Journal:** Crime & Justice International, Vol.18, Issue:62, Date:May 2002,  
Pages:5-6-23

**Author:** David Webb

**URL:** <http://www.oicj.org>

**Publication Date:** 05/2002

**Pages:** 3

**Type:** Legislation/policy descriptions

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This article discusses the barriers to local law enforcement in addressing the problem of human trafficking.

**Abstract:** About 45,000 to 50,000 women and children are trafficked annually in the United States. Some governments may tend to underestimate the size of the problem. Trafficking includes all acts involved in the recruitment, abduction, transport, harboring, transfer, sale, or receipt of persons. Victims are placed in slavery or slavery-like conditions, such as forced prostitution or sexual services, domestic servitude, bonded sweatshop labor, or other debt bondage. The nature of trafficking makes it a prime target for organized crime. Transnational criminal organizations have expanded the range of their criminal activities so as to include human smuggling. There are three trends in relation to the sexual exploitation of women: (1) the globalization of the economy; (2) increased demand for personalized services in the developed world; and (3) the rise in unemployment among women. The three typical categories of trafficking victims are migrant agricultural workers, women forced into prostitution, and domestic servants kept as prisoners in their employers' homes. On the surface, the exploiting industry may not appear to be doing something illegal,

but part of the process may involve some form of illegal behavior. At the global level, much activity has taken place in recent years to address trafficking of women. At the local level, multi-agency task forces have been established to detect trafficking crimes. There still exists some reluctance for agencies to share information, jointly develop intelligence, and trust each other. Successful proactive initiatives are mostly intelligence led, depending on information from informants, surveillance, and the other agencies. Communication is one of the major barriers to the initiation of an investigation at the local level. Two other dilemmas at the local level mitigate against the chances of detection of trafficked victims. The first is the issue of political expediency. Local priorities tend not to include low visibility problems in the competing demands for scarce resources. The second issue is the actual identification of the problem or determining the difference between trafficked women and those women that choose prostitution. 1 table, 7 references, 2 footnotes

**NCJ Number:** 193996

**Title:** Trafficking in Unaccompanied Minors for Sexual Exploitation in the European Union

**Corporate Author:** International Organization for Migration  
40 rue Montoyer  
1000 Brussels

**Sale:** International Organization for Migration  
40 rue Montoyer  
1000 Brussels

**URL:** [http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Trafficking\\_minors\\_partI.pdf](http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Trafficking_minors_partI.pdf)

[http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Trafficking\\_minors\\_partII.pdf](http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Trafficking_minors_partII.pdf)

**Publication Date:** 05/2001

**Pages:** 242

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Electronic Documents

**Origin:** Belgium

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** ISBN 92-9068-108-X

**Note:** Downloaded on 03/28/2002

**Annotation:** This study attempted to highlight the extent of trafficking of unaccompanied minors for the purposes of sexual exploitation or bonded/forced labor and slave like practices in four European Member States: Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands.

**Abstract:** The trafficking of human beings has become a growing concern to the European Member States and the international community. The overall purpose of this study was to highlight the growing problem of trafficking in minors, identify the practices and mechanisms of transnational crime, and presents strategies to

prevent this problem all within the framework of the European Commission's STOP Program. The study addressed six key questions: (1) what is the size and scope of the problem; (2) what are the trends and main countries and regions of origin of this group; (3) what makes minors vulnerable to exploitation by criminal networks; (4) to what extent do the social networks of unaccompanied minors change as a result of criminal networks and to what extent do the changes create new trends; (5) what are the typical living and working conditions of the victims; and (6) what form of assistance exists and what help is both necessary and feasible? Four EU countries participated in the STOP Program: Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. Study findings indicated a lack of comprehensive data on trafficking, an obvious increase in the number of minors trafficked for sexual exploitation, exploitation of minors in the informal sector by traffickers, and the disappearance of a large number of unaccompanied minors. It was found that in order to prevent and combat trafficking of unaccompanied minors it was necessary to combat issues related to criminal networks, as well as improving socioeconomic opportunities and reception and protection measures in the countries of destination. Bibliography

**NCJ Number:** 189993

**Title:** Body Brokers in Organ Trafficking

**Journal:** Crime and Justice International, Vol.17, Issue:52, Date:May 2001,  
Pages:5-6, 22-24,-25

**Author:** Cindy Moors

**Editor:** Richard H. Ward

**Publication Date:** 05/2001

**Pages:** 6

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of  
journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This article provided an international look into the criminal  
enterprise of body brokers in organ trafficking.

**Abstract:** With the global demand for human organs surpassing organ  
donation, a market economy was created through which organized  
crime and other criminal elements exploited the demand. A  
remarkably high demand for body parts has produced predatory  
competition among tissue and transplant banks. With the scarcity  
of consensual organ donors worldwide, a network of illicit traders,  
called body brokers or middlemen emerged. The sale of human  
tissue for transplantation or medical experiments is illegal  
throughout Europe and North America, as well as many other  
countries. The article discussed organ trade activity around the  
world including: the Americas; the Middle East; Europe; and  
Asia. World allegations of organ black markets are widespread  
and range from corruption in waiting list distribution, body part  
theft from morgues, compensated gift giving, organ sales, the use  
of organs from executed prisoners and even prisoners granted  
release time for organ donation. One intermediary or a vast  
international network could be involved. References

**NCJ Number:** 198175

**Title:** Trafficking and Smuggling of Refugees: The End Game in European Asylum Policy?

**Author:** John Morrison ; Beth Crosland

**Sale:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
Case Postale 2500  
CH-1211 Geneve 2 Depot

**URL:** <http://www.unhcr.ch>

**Publication Date:** 04/2001

**Pages:** 9

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Noncommercial publications

**Origin:** Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Note:** Working Paper No. 39.

**Annotation:** This “working paper” introduces European governments’ responses to problems of human trafficking and smuggling.

**Abstract:** Addressing existing governmental policies, this “working paper” introduces issues involved in the analysis of the response of European governments to the problems of human trafficking and smuggling. By way of introducing their forthcoming larger report, after contending that trafficking and smuggling are far from recent phenomena, the authors maintain that these issues have recently become the subject matter of much international attention. Arguing that the hinterland and borders of the European Union are permeated by several trafficking routes, this paper claims that in the year 2000, an anti-trafficking agenda was implemented under the auspices of the European Union and other organizations. The bulk of this “work in progress” focuses on the varied ways that trafficking and smuggling are defined. After referring to trafficking and smuggling as the recruitment, transporting,

transferring, and harboring of persons by threats of abduction, force, fraud, deception, or coercion, the authors briefly sketch an outline for the rest of their forthcoming report. The authors contend that the final version of this report will outline how the border enforcement and anti-trafficking agendas in Europe have led to the need to question human rights laws in general.



**NCJ Number:** 198174

**Title:** New IOM Figures on the Global Scale of Trafficking

**Journal:** Trafficking in Migrants Bulletin, Issue:23, Date:April 2001,  
Pages:1-6

**Corporate Author:** International Organization for Migration  
17 route des Morillons  
1211 Geneva 19

**URL:** <http://www.iom.int>

**Publication Date:** 04/2001

**Pages:** 6

**Type:** Studies/research reports

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of  
journal articles, complete

**Origin:** Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This bulletin, presents statistics on trafficking based on  
questionnaires sent to the International Organization for  
Migration (IOM) Field Missions in the year 2000.

**Abstract:** Arguing that in most countries there are often few statistics on the  
scale of trafficking, this bulletin presents the findings of a  
questionnaire addressing the scale of trafficking in women and  
children for sexual exploitation, profiling both victims and  
current issues in trafficking. Taking a global approach, the  
International Organization for Migration (IOM) sent its  
questionnaire to field offices in several different regions  
including Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Central  
Asia, Russia, the Ukraine, the Baltics, Western Europe, the  
Balkans, and Central Europe. Questionnaire results indicate that  
the victims of trafficking were largely women who were returned  
from the Balkans to Moldova, Romania, and the Ukraine or  
returned from Thailand to Cambodia. Questionnaire results also  
point to the global scale and growing complexity of trafficking  
with many countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Central

Europe sending and receiving more and more women for trafficking. The IOM further found that there was scant data on trafficking in Latin American countries and that the pattern of trafficking in Western Europe differed from that of Central and Eastern Europe, with victims of trafficking coming from a much wider range of source countries. 6 Tables

**NCJ Number:** 196580

**Title:** Human Smuggling and Trafficking: A Desk Review on the Trafficking in Women From the Philippines

**Author:** Fiona David ; Paola Monzini

**Corporate Author:** United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute  
Via Giulia, 52  
Rome, 00186

Australian Institute of Criminology  
GPO Box 2944  
Canberra ACT, 2601

**Sale:** United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute  
Via Giulia, 52  
Rome, 00186

**URL:** <http://www.unicri.it/pdf/CRP.pdf>

**Publication Date:** 04/2000

**Pages:** 24

**Type:** Issue overviews

**Format:** Electronic Documents

**Origin:** Austria

**Language:** English

**Publication No:** A/CONF.187/CRP.1

**Note:** This document was prepared as part of the technical assistance project on "Trafficking in Human Beings in the Philippines - Phase 1;" downloaded July 15, 2002.

**Annotation:** After a review of the main human smuggling and trafficking issues, primarily involving women, in the Philippines, this paper considers the current state of knowledge regarding transnational organized crime and smuggling/trafficking activity in the Philippines.

**Abstract:** There are estimates that some 7 million Filipinos are now working overseas, and at least 2 million of them are in undocumented conditions. More than half of these workers are women, mostly aged 20 to 34 years. There are estimated to be approximately equal numbers of documented and undocumented female Filipino overseas workers. It is likely that women who migrate through illegal channels will find employment in sectors that are unregulated, such as work in private homes, the sex industry, or small businesses. These Filipino women appear to be concentrated in the destination countries of Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Italy, and Germany. There are negative consequences for the undocumented women who work in these fields. Domestic workers generally live with their employers, where they experience a lack of privacy combined with the power imbalance of being a foreign domestic worker in another person's home; further, some employers exploit this power imbalance by verbally, physically, or sexually abusing the worker, who may have little or no support networks and no opportunity for redress. Filipino women in the entertainment and sex industry are exposed to the risks of strong and abusive exploitation. The involvement of organized crime groups in smuggling and trafficking is to be expected, given the presence of many organized crime groups in the Philippines. Various studies have documented this involvement. The level and nature of this involvement, however, is unclear. There is a need for further, targeted research in this area in order to facilitate the development and implementation of appropriate criminal justice responses. 1 table and a 103-item bibliography

**NCJ Number:** 198962

**Title:** Trafficking of Women for Marriage in China: Policy and Practice

**Journal:** Criminal Justice, Vol.3, Issue:1, Date:February 2003, Pages:83-102

**Author:** Gracie Ming Zhao

**URL:** <http://www.sagepublications.com/ejournals>

**Publication Date:** 02/2003

**Pages:** 20

**Type:** Legislation/policy analysis

**Format:** Use this class code for individual journal articles, reprints of journal articles, complete

**Origin:** United States

**Language:** English

**Annotation:** This article discusses the underlying reasons for the resurgence of trafficking of women for the purpose of marriage in China.

**Abstract:** The trafficking of women for marriage had a long history in China until the 1950's when campaigns for the emancipation of women began. It was revived in the 1980's. It is unknown how many women are involved because the trade is secretive, the women are usually silent, and the traffickers are dangerous. The underlying reasons for trafficking in women are the demand, the supply, the market, the trafficker, and the moral tolerance. Trafficked women in coerced marriages often face ongoing health problems and difficulties reintegrating into their family and community. The worst damage has been the damage done to Chinese women's human rights and their social status. Current government policy provides a strict prohibition on the trafficking, at least in the legislative aspect. The strengths of this policy are the punishment, prohibiting purchase, official nonfeasance, and opposing and hindering rescue. The weaknesses of the current policy are the intent to sell and overbearing free will. The weaknesses in policy implementation are unstable enforcement and poor awareness and understanding of one's legal rights and duties. The first step the

Chinese Government should take to change policy is to provide a national consciousness-raising program in women's human rights, status, and values. The state should also make consistent efforts to prevent and prohibit the trafficking. China should also build up a support and assistance system for trafficking victims, and promote trafficking research. 6 notes, 35 references