

# Tiltak for å forebygge og redusere menneskehandel, eller støtte og rehabiliterer ofre for menneskehandel

Notat fra Kunnskapssenteret  
Systematisk litteratursøk med sortering  
August 2014

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<b>Tittel</b>	Tiltak for å forebygge og redusere menneskehandel eller støtte og rehabilitere ofre for menneskehandel
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Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten  
Oslo, august 2014

# Hovedfunn

Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten fikk i oppdrag av Politidirektoratet å gjennomføre et systematisk litteratursøk for å identifisere forskning som omhandler menneskehandel.

## Metoder

Vi gjennomførte et systematisk litteratursøk i juni 2014. Vi inkluderte bare empiriske studier og systematiske oversikter. To forskere gikk uavhengig av hverandre gjennom alle referansene for inklusjon/eksklusjon basert på forhåndsdefinerte kriterier. Referansene ble sortert etter studiedesign, type eksponering/tiltak, populasjon, type publisering og publiseringssår.

## Resultater

- Vi identifiserte 7113 unike referanser, og vurderte 102 som relevante i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene.
- De inkluderte studiene benyttet følgende studiedesign: kvantitative (13), kvalitative (52), mixed-methods (15), systematisk oversikt (2). Studiedesignet var uklart for 20 av referansene.
- Den ene systematiske oversikten (med søk fra 2009) undersøkte effekt av forebyggende tiltak. Ingen kontrollerte studier møtte inklusjonskriteriene i oversikten, så forfatterne kunne ikke konkludere om effekten av slike tiltak. Den andre oversikten (søk i 2011) undersøkte i hvilken grad ofre for menneskehandel blir utsatt for vold, og inkluderte 19 studier. Den viste at ofre for menneskehandel opplever vold og alvorlige helseproblemer, men at det trengs mer forskning på mannlige ofre og andre typer menneskehandel enn seksuell utnyttelse.
- De aller fleste enkeltstudiene undersøkte effekt av menneskehandel generelt eller ofrenes erfaring med dette (73). De resterende så enten på forebyggende tiltak (9), rehabiliterende tiltak for ofre for menneskehandel (17), eller tiltak for å identifisere slike ofre (1).
- Det trengs systematiske oversikter om effekt av rehabiliterende tiltak, og en oppdatering av oversikten om effekt av forebyggende tiltak.

Vi har sortert og listet mulige relevante referanser, men vi har ikke lest studiene i fulltekst, vurdert den metodologisk kvaliteten eller slått sammen funnene.

### Tittel:

Tiltak for å forebygge og redusere menneskehandel, eller støtte og rehabiliterere ofre for menneskehandel

### Publikasjonstype:

Systematisk litteratursøk med sortering

Systematisk litteratursøk med sortering er resultatet av å

- søke etter relevant litteratur ifølge en søkestrategi og
- eventuelt sortere denne litteraturen i grupper presentert med referanser og vanligvis sammendrag

### Svarer ikke på alt:

- Ingen kritisk vurdering av studienes kvalitet
- Ingen analyse eller sammenfatning av studiene
- Ingen anbefalinger

### Hvem står bak denne publikasjonen?

Kunnskapssenteret har gjennomført oppdraget etter forespørsel fra Politidirektoratet

### Når ble litteratursøket utført?

Søk etter studier ble avsluttet June 2014.

# Key messages

The Social Research Unit at the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services was commissioned by the Directorate for Norwegian National Police Directorate to identify and map all research related to human trafficking.

## Methods

We conducted a systematic literature search in June 2014. We only included empirical studies and systematic reviews. Two review authors independently assessed the identified references for inclusion/exclusion. The references were sorted according to study design, type of exposure or intervention that was being evaluated, population, type of publication and year of publication.

## Results

- We identified 7113 unique references, and assessed 102 as being relevant according to the inclusion criteria.
- The included studies employed the following study designs: quantitative (13), qualitative (52), mixed-methods (15), systematic review (2), and unclear (20). There does not seem to be enough relevant research to conduct a systematic review of this topic.
- The first systematic review (search completed in 2009) examined the effect of preventive interventions. No controlled studies met the inclusion criteria so the authors could not conclude on the effect of such interventions. The second review (search completed in 2011) examined the degree to which victims of human trafficking experience violence and serious health problems. It showed that victims experience violence and serious health problems, but more research is needed on male victims and other types of trafficking than trafficking for sexual exploitation.
- Many studies looked at the effect of victims' experiences with trafficking in general (73). The remainder of the studies examined preventive interventions (9), rehabilitative interventions (17) or interventions to identify victims (1).
- We need systematic reviews on the effect of rehabilitative interventions, and an update of the review on the effect of preventive interventions.

We have sorted and listed all possibly relevant references, but we have neither read the papers in full, critically appraised their methodological quality, nor synthesised their conclusions.

### Title:

Interventions to prevent and reduce human trafficking or support og rehabilitate victims of human trafficking

### Type of publication:

Systematic reference list

A systematic reference list is the result of a search for relevant literature according to a specific search strategy. The references resulting from the search are then grouped and presented with their abstracts.

### Doesn't answer everything:

- No critical evaluation of study quality
- No analysis or synthesis of the studies
- No recommendations

### Publisher:

Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services

### Updated:

Last search for studies: June 2014.

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# Forord

Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten fikk i oppdrag fra Politidirektoratet (POD) å identifisere og sortere forskning som omhandler menneskehandel.

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# Innledning

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## Bakgrunn

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Vi forstår menneskehandel i denne konteksten som *"illegal handel med mennesker"* (1). I senere år har menneskehandel fått mer oppmerksomhet, særlig gjennom innføring av Palermoprotokollene. Palermoprotokollene er tre protokoller som ble godkjent av FN i 2000, trådte i kraft i 2003 og ratifisert av Norge samme år (2). Ifølge Palermoprotokollen er menneskehandel *"definert som det å rekruttere, transportere, overføre, huse eller motta personer med sikte på å utnytte dem, ved hjelp av nærmere bestemte tvangsmidler"* (3). For barn og ungdom *«skal også rekruttering, transport, overføring, husing eller mottak av barn eller unge under 18 år med sikte på utnytting, anses som menneskehandel. Dette gjelder også når det ikke er brukt tvangsmidler"* (3).

Menneskehandel er et særlig vanskelig samfunnsproblem siden det sannsynligvis er store mørketall angående problemets omfang, og at det ofte er knyttet mot store narkotikarelaterte og kriminelle organisasjoner. I 2012 mottok ROSA (Reetablering, Oppholdssteder, Sikkerhet, Assistanse), en norsk bistandsorganisasjon for kvinner utsatt for menneskehandel, 146 førstegangshenvendelser om og fra mulige ofre for menneskehandel, hvorav 16 angikk mannlige ofre (1).

Dette temaet er aktuelt både i Norge og internasjonalt. Justis- og politidepartementets handlingsplan mot menneskehandel *Sammen mot menneskehandel* (2011-2014) legger vekt på relevante tiltak for å identifisere, bistå og beskytte ofre for menneskehandel (4).

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## Styrker og svakheter ved litteratursøk med sortering

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Ved et systematisk litteratursøk med sortering søker vi systematisk gjennom litteratur, både publisert og upublisert (såkalt grå litteratur), for en forhåndsdefinert problemstilling. Deretter sorterer vi relevante referanser i henhold til kriterier som er spesifisert på forhånd. Dette gjøres basert på tittel og eventuelt sammendrag. Artiklene innhentes ikke i fulltekst. De sorterte resultatene blir deretter overlevert oppdragsgiver og publisert.



Et systematisk litteratursøk med sortering kan brukes når det finnes mye forskning på et tema og man vil spisse en problemstilling for en påfølgende systematisk oversikt, når man er usikker på om det finnes empirisk forskning på en problemstilling, eller for å gi en bred oversikt og sortering over forskning på et gitt tema.

Siden vi kun leser tittel og sammendrag på de identifiserte referansene, kan det hende at noen inkluderte referanser viser seg å ikke være relevante allikevel når de eventuelt blir lest i fulltekst. I tillegg kan vi, ettersom vi kun søker i databaser og etter grå litteratur (og ikke referanselister til de inkluderte referanser, eller tar kontakt med forfattere), muligens gå glipp av relevante studier. Dessuten gjør vi ikke en kvalitetsvurdering av de inkluderte referansene.

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## **Begrunnelse for valg av søkestrategi**

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Vi planla søket ved først å gjennomføre et scopingsøk etter relevante nøkkelord, med innspill fra oppdragsgiver. Vi utviklet deretter en fullstendig søkestrategi, og gjennomførte søket i relevante elektroniske databaser, i tillegg til et søk etter grå litteratur på Google.com, Google Scholar, og relevante nettsider. Søket er gjort for hele tidsperioden databasene dekker bakover i tid. I søkene er det ikke lagt på filter for å begrense til spesielle studiedesign eller språk.

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## **Problemstilling**

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I dette prosjektet har vi søkt etter litteratur som skal belyse problemstillinger knyttet til menneskehandel. Vi har søkt etter og inkludert studier som ser på både effekt på ofre og deres erfaringer med eksponering for menneskehandel, effekt av og ofrenes erfaringer med forebyggende tiltak, og effekt av og ofrenes erfaringer med rehabiliterende programmer.

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# Metode

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## Litteratursøking

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Vi søkte systematisk etter litteratur i følgende databaser:

- DARE – Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects
- Web of Science Citation Index Expanded
- Arts and humanities citation index
- Social Sciences Citation Index
- Cochrane Library
- Embase
- Ovid MEDLINE
- PsycINFO
- ERIC
- Sociological Abstracts

Forskningsbiblioteker Elisabet Hafstad planla og utførte samtlige søk i samarbeid med prosjektleder Heather M Munthe-Kaas (HMK). Den fullstendige søkestrategien er gitt i vedlegg 2 til denne rapporten. Søk etter studier ble avsluttet mai 2014.

Litteratursøket var begrunnet i bestillingen, og inklusjonskriteriene var definert på forhånd. Vi brukte ikke filter for studiedesign eller språk i søket.

Søket ble utført i de ovennevnte databasene samt i kilder for grå litteratur; Google, Google Scholar, antislavery.org, og humantrafficking.org.

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## Inklusjonskriterier

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<b>Populasjon:</b>	Ofre for menneskehandel (voksne eller barn), som definert i Palermoprotokollene (se side 7)
<b>Tiltak / eksponering:</b>	Forebyggende eller rehabiliterende tiltak, eller menneskehandel som eksponering i seg selv.
<b>Sammenlikning:</b>	Andre tiltak eller ingen tiltak
<b>Utfall:</b>	Ikke presisert

**Studiedesign:** Ingen begrensninger

**Språk:** Ingen begrensninger

### **Eksklusjonskriterier**

Vi inkluderte ikke studier som ikke var empiriske (det vil si, som ikke hadde en form for metodebeskrivelse), studier som kun undersøkte ulike interessenters ("stakeholders") perspektiv på menneskehandel (for eksempel ansatte på hjelpesentre sine tanker om menneskehandel), eller studier der målet var å se på arbeidsinnvandrere og ikke nødvendigvis dem som hadde vært ofre for menneskehandel. Vi inkluderte heller ikke studier som undersøkte risikoen for å bli offer for menneskehandel, eller forekomst av menneskehandel.

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### **Artikkelutvelging og sortering av litteratur**

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To forskere (HMK og Sissel Johansen (SJ)) gikk uavhengig av hverandre gjennom titler og sammendrag som var identifisert gjennom litteratursøket, for å vurdere relevans i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene. De sammenlignet sine vurderinger i etterkant. Der det var uenighet om vurderingene, ble inklusjon eller eksklusjon avgjort ved konsensus.

Utvelging av litteratur ble kun gjort basert på tittel og sammendrag. Vi bestilte ikke fulltekst av artiklene. Referansene ble sortert etter studiedesign, der kvalitative studier inkluderer intervjuer og fokusgrupper, og kvantitative studier inkluderer tverrsnittstudier og studier med kontrollbetingelser. Referansene ble også sortert etter type eksponering/tiltak, populasjon, type publisering, og publiseringssår.

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# Resultat

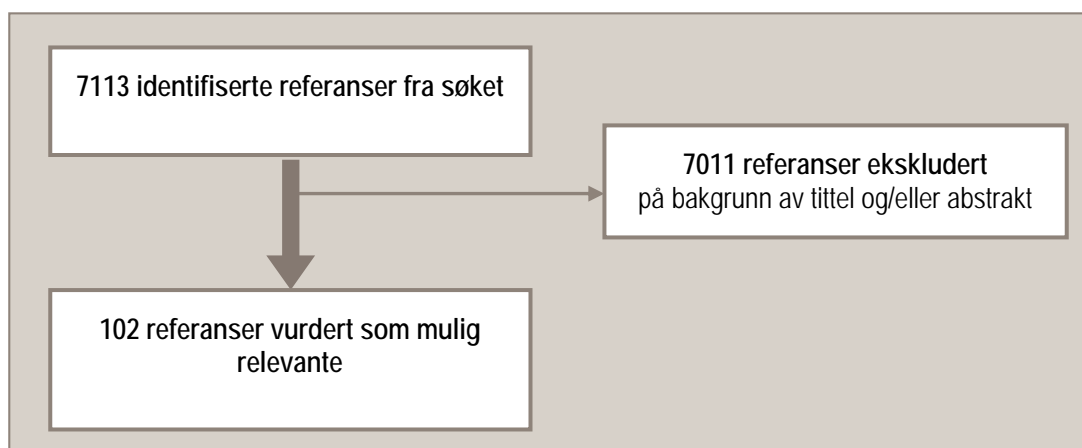
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## Resultat av søk

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Søket resulterte i 7113 unike referanser. Vi vurderte 105 av de identifiserte referansene til å være mulig relevante i henhold til inklusjonskriteriene.

Hovedårsaken til eksklusjon var at publikasjonen ikke var en studie, så på slavearbeid i et historisk perspektiv, eller så på andre interessenters ("stakeholders") perspektiver enn ofrenes.



Figur 1. Flytskjema over identifisert litteratur

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## Resultat av sorteringen

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De mulig relevante referansene ble sortert i kategorier ut fra populasjon, tiltak, studiedesign, type publikasjon, og publikasjonsår (se tabell 2-5). For hovedsorteringen, som ble utført på basis av hvorvidt studien omhandlet et tiltak, eller om den omhandlet eksponering for menneskehandel, oppgir vi forfattere, tittel på publikasjonen, publikasjonssted og sammendrag av artikkelen slik det fremkom i de elektroniske databasene.

Da vi sorterte referansene etter studiedesign, fant vi 13 kvantitative studier, 52 kvalitative studier, 2 systematiske oversikter, 15 mixed-methods-studier, og 20 studier med uklart studiedesign (se tabell 2). Da vi sorterte etter populasjon fant vi studier

som så på kvinner (46), studier som så på barn og ungdom (37), to studier som så på alle, og 17 studier der populasjon var ikke beskrevet (se tabell 3). De aller fleste studier var publisert som tidsskriftsartikler (79), men det var også konferanseinnlegg (1), avhandlinger (7), bøker (1) eller bokkapitler (2), eller rapport (12) (se tabell 4). De fleste studiene ble publisert mellom 2000 og 2014 (91), men tre kom ut mellom 1989 og 1999, mens publikasjonsdato ikke var oppgitt for åtte av studiene (se tabell 5).

### Tiltak/eksponering

Hovedsorteringen av referansene ble foretatt på tiltak eller eksponering: Referansene ble sortert etter hvilken/t tiltak eller eksponering deltakerne fikk, og deretter om studien hadde som mål å se på effekt av eksponering/tiltak, eller erfaringer med eksponering/tiltak. Se tabell 1 for oversikt over resultatet av denne sorteringen. Referansene er nummerert med utgangspunkt i referanselisten i vedlegg 1.

**Tabell 1:** Antall oversiktsartikler sortert etter type eksponering/tiltak

Eksponering / tiltak	Antall referanser: 102	Referanser	Finnes på side:
<b>Menneskehandel generelt</b>	<b>73</b>		
Effekt av menneskehandel	22	1, 2, 6, 7, 26, 27, 41, 49, 50, 56, 65, 67, 68, 70, 80, 82, 90, 91, 99, 100, 101, 102	11
Ofres erfaringer med menneskehandel	51	3, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 69, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 94, 95, 96, 97	22
<b>Forebyggende tiltak</b>	<b>9</b>		
Effekt av forebyggende tiltak	9	5, 24, 25, 28, 52, 71, 73, 92, 93	48
<b>Tiltak for å identifisere ofre</b>	<b>1</b>		
Effekt av tiltak for å identifisere ofre	1	4	51
<b>Rehabiliterende tiltak (inkl. identifiseringstiltak, tiltak tilbudt ofre etter de har kommet ut av menneskehandel)</b>	<b>17</b>		
Effekt av rehabiliterende tiltak	3	20, 47, 51	52
Erfaringer med rehabiliterende tiltak	14	8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 37, 45, 48, 61, 63, 66, 87, 98	53

## ***Menneskehandel generelt***

### *Effekt av menneskehandel på ofre*

1. Acharya A. Trafficking of Women in Mexico: Myth and Methods. International Sociological Association 2008.

Trafficking in humans is an integral part of the social & economic fabric in Mexico as in other parts of the world. This practice causes intolerable degradation & suffering for the girls and young women involved & treated as a commodity. The process results in a risk to their physical & mental health, & in particular, to their sexual health, which I have explored in this research. Sixty trafficked women currently working as commercial sex workers were interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire, and 13 in-depth interviews were conducted in La Merced red-light area of Mexico City. Trafficked women in Mexico are basically young women, have little education & are mostly unmarried. They were working in cheap hotels & were living with a pimp. In the week prior to the interview, 70 per cent were beaten with objects, 100 per cent were abused verbally, 28 per cent were burned by lighting cigarette, 36 percent were threatened with being killed, & 22 per cent were raped by clients & traffickers. Unwanted pregnancy and forced abortion were common; 65 per cent have had at least one abortion. Almost all women had been infected by sexually transmitted diseases. The present research concluded that sexual violence has serious physical & mental health risks on trafficked women & it need an urgent response from the government not only to provide health facilities to these women but also to eradicate women trafficking in Mexico.

2. Acharya AK, Clark JB. The health consequences of trafficking in women in Mexico: findings from Monterrey city. *International Review of Sociology/Revue Internationale de Sociologie* 2010;20(3):415-426.

There has been little research on the health consequences of trafficking in women in Mexico and this study examines the effects of trafficking in women. Twenty internally trafficked women were interviewed in Monterrey city, Mexico, during the years 2007 and 2008. Although the study found that trafficking of women in Mexico results from multi-causal factors, we found that in general trafficked women suffer a wide range of physical and sexual violence. This has direct consequences on their physical and mental health and in particular their sexual health. Adapted from the source document.

6. Andrees B, Van der Linden MNJ. Designing Trafficking Research from a Labour Market Perspective: The ILO Experience. *International Migration* 2005;43(1-2):55-73.

Insights from contemporary literature on human trafficking are used to better understand international labor exploitation. A review of existing literature on human trafficking is performed, indicating that such research has disregarded demand-side explanations for forced labor & human trafficking. Consequently, definitions of forced labor & human trafficking are considered, methodological difficulties are identified, & a research methodology is introduced to address this shortcoming. Questionnaires were completed by migrants (N = 160) from four countries -- Albania, Moldova, Romania, & Ukraine -- whose destination was various European nations, Japan, or Russia, & focus group and semi-structured interviews with key informants were conducted to ascertain causes & effects of forced labor. After briefly sharing findings from the data analysis, problems with the research methodology are highlighted, eg, only individuals who had escaped from forced labor were surveyed, thus excluding people who are presently

enslaved. Consequently, multiple recommendations for conducting future research are offered, eg, creating methods for building interviewee-interviewer trust & for overcoming the biased reporting of government & media sources. 18 References. J. W. Parker

7. Ayalew T, Berhane Y. Child prostitution: magnitude and related problems. *Ethiopian medical journal* 2000;38(3):153-163.

In Ethiopia, very little is known about prostitution in general and about child prostitution in particular. The objective of this study was to determine the magnitude of child prostitution and to identify problems associated with it. A cross-sectional study design was utilized. Data were collected using structured questionnaire. A total of 650 commercial sex workers were interviewed. Eighty eight (13.5%) were below the age of 18 years at the time of data collection. At the time of joining prostitution 268 (41.2%) were under 18 years of age. Poverty, disagreement with family, and peer influence were the major reasons leading to prostitution. Child prostitutes were likely to be victim of physical violence [OR = (95% C.I.) = 1.93(1.18,3.15)] and sexual violence [OR = (95% C.I.) = 2.20(1.36,3.35)] compared to adult prostitutes. Child prostitutes were about five times more likely to desire rejoining their family than the adult prostitutes [OR = (95% C.I.) = 5.47(3.01;9.93)]. Strategies need to be developed to rescue child prostitutes from on-job violence, and to establish a rehabilitation program for those interested to discontinue prostitution along with efforts to minimize entry into prostitution.

26. Crawford M, Kaufman MR. Sex trafficking in Nepal: Survivor characteristics and long-term outcomes. *Violence Against Women* 2008;14(8):905-916.

There has been little systematic research on therapy, rehabilitation, and social reintegration of women formerly trafficked into prostitution. This study examines characteristics and outcomes of Nepali sex trafficking survivors. Twenty case files of survivors rehabilitated in the shelter of an antitrafficking NGO were randomly selected. All individuals in the sample suffered somatic and behavioral sequelae. Three quarters of the survivors eventually returned to their villages to live. These results suggest that current rehabilitation and reintegration programs are producing positive results. However, there is need for more systematic diagnosis, record keeping, and outcome studies as well as education to reduce stigma and promote safe migration practices. 2008 Sage Publications.

27. Deb S, Mukherjee A, Mathews B. Aggression in sexually abused trafficked girls and efficacy of intervention. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 2011;26(4):745-768.

The broad objective of this study was to understand the incidence and severity of aggression among sexually abused girls who were trafficked and who were then further used for commercial sexual exploitation (referred to subsequently as sexually abused trafficked girls). In addition, the impact of counseling for minimizing aggression in these girls was investigated. A group of 120 sexually abused trafficked Indian girls and a group of 120 nonsexually abused Indian girls, aged 13 to 18, participated in the study. The sexually abused trafficked girls were purposively selected from four shelters located in and around Kolkata, India. The nonsexually abused girls were selected randomly from four schools situated near the shelters, and these girls were matched by age with the sexually abused trafficked girls. Data were collected using a Background Information Schedule and a standardized psychological

test, that is, The Aggression Scale. Results revealed that 16.7% of the girls were first sexually abused between 6 and 9 years of age, 37.5% between 10 and 13 years of age, and 45.8% between 14 and 17 years of age. Findings further revealed that 4.2% of the sexually abused trafficked girls demonstrated saturated aggression, and 26.7% were highly aggressive, that is, extremely frustrated and rebellious. Across age groups, the sexually abused trafficked girls suffered from more aggression ( $p < .05$ ), compared with the nonvictimized girls. Psychological interventions, such as individual and group counseling, were found to have a positive impact on the sexually abused trafficked girls. These findings should motivate counselors to deal with sexually abused children. It is also hoped that authorities in welfare homes will understand the importance of counseling for sexually abused trafficked children, and will appoint more counselors for this purpose. The Author(s) 2011.

41. Gupta J, Raj A, Decker MR, Reed E, Silverman JG. HIV vulnerabilities of sex-trafficked Indian women and girls. *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics* 2009;107(1):30-34.

**Objective:** To qualitatively explore potential mechanisms that may confer heightened risk for HIV infection among survivors of sex trafficking in India. **Methods:** Case narratives of 61 repatriated women and girls who reported being trafficked into sex work and were receiving services at an NGO in Mysore, India, were reviewed. Narratives were analyzed to examine potential sources of HIV risk related to sex trafficking. **Results:** Participants were aged 14-30 years. Among the 48 women and girls tested for HIV, 45.8% were HIV positive. Narratives described very low levels of autonomy, with control exacted by brothel managers and traffickers. Lack of control appeared to heighten trafficked women and girls' vulnerability to HIV infection in the following ways: use of violent rape as a means of coercing initiation into sex work, inability to refuse sex, inability to use condoms or negotiate use, substance use as a coping strategy, and inadequate access to health care. **Conclusion:** Sex trafficked women and girls lack autonomy and are rendered vulnerable to HIV infection through several means. Development of HIV prevention strategies specifically designed to deal with lack of autonomy and reach sex-trafficked women and girls is imperative. 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

49. Hossain M, Zimmerman C, Abas M, Light M, Watts C. The relationship of trauma to mental disorders among trafficked and sexually exploited girls and women. *American journal of public health* 2010;100(12):2442-2449.

We explored the association between traumatic events and mental health among girls and women trafficked for sexual exploitation. We used subscales of the Brief Symptom Inventory and Harvard Trauma Questionnaire to interview 204 trafficked girls and women in 7 posttrafficking service settings. Multivariate logistic regression models based on interview data were fitted for depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) separately and adjusted for pretrafficking abuse to determine impact of trafficking-related trauma exposures. Injuries and sexual violence during trafficking were associated with higher levels of PTSD, depression, and anxiety. Sexual violence was associated with higher levels of PTSD (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 5.6; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.3, 25.4). More time in trafficking was associated with higher levels of depression and anxiety (AOR = 2.2; 95% CI = 1.1, 4.5). More time since trafficking was associated with lower levels of depression and anxiety but not of PTSD. Our findings inform the emerging field of mental health care for trafficked persons by highlighting the importance of assessing severity and duration of trafficking-



related abuses and need for adequate recovery time. Therapies for anxiety, PTSD, and mood disorders in low-resource settings should be evaluated.

50. Howard LM, Oram S, McKenzie C, Abas M, Broadbent M, Zimmerman C. Human trafficking and mental health. *European Psychiatry* 2013;28.

**Introduction:** A recent systematic review found a high prevalence of violence and mental distress among women trafficked for sexual exploitation; no data were identified for trafficked men and children. **Objectives:** To describe the clinical characteristics of trafficked people in contact with a large inner city mental health service compared with a non-trafficked cohort. **Aims:** To investigate whether, compared with a non-trafficked cohort, trafficked people would be significantly more likely to have co-morbid disorders and have significantly smaller improvements in functioning at the end of an episode of care. **Methods:** Study population: mental health service users who had been trafficked for exploitation and a non-trafficked service user cohort matched for gender and age. **Data source:** The South London and Maudsley NHS Trust (SLaM) Biomedical Research Centre Case Register Interactive Search (CRIS) database of anonymised full patient records (2006-2012). **Results:** We identified case records of 135 people who had been trafficked. 104 (77%) were female; age at first SLaM contact ranged from 8 to 49 years (mean 23.6, SD 8.0). 38 (28%) of the trafficked service users received psychiatric care from an emergency department. Depression (28.1%, n=38), PTSD (19.3%, n=26), non-affective psychoses (12.6%, n=17) were the most frequently recorded diagnoses among trafficked service users. Further analysis is in progress and scheduled for completion by March 2013. **Conclusions:** Significant numbers of trafficked people were seen in an inner-city mental health service; services therefore need to understand their complex needs.

56. Kamazima SR, Ezekiel MJ, Kazaura MR, Fimbo B. Understanding the link between trafficking in persons and HIV and AIDS risk in Tanzania. *Tanzania Journal of Health Research* 2012;14(1).

The magnitude of trafficking in persons in Tanzania is unknown. Consequently, available information on health risks of persons trafficked for different forms of exploitation is extremely scanty. We conducted a baseline study in eight administrative regions of Tanzania using both qualitative and quantitative methods to generate data on the health conditions of trafficked persons to inform trafficking in persons control measures through HIV and AIDS interventions. Study participants included the national, regional and district community development officers, district medical officers, local government leaders, managers or representatives of non-governmental organizations involved in anti-trafficking in persons activities, members of the community and victims. Findings indicated that common forms of labor into which persons are trafficked include domestic services, agriculture (farming), construction, mining/quarrying, fishing, lumbering and manufacturing. Trafficked persons are reported to be exposed to risks like overcrowding, long working hours, psychological problems, physical injuries, impotence, breathing problems and sexually transmitted infections including HIV. It is concluded that the reported occupational hazards in industries where trafficked persons are forced into are not specific to trafficked persons as they affect all laborers. However, the underground nature of the trafficking in persons process increases health problems and risks, including the vulnerability to HIV infection. More tailored research is needed, especially to find means of how to reach out and provide services to this particular vulnerable population, validate labor forms of exploitation into which persons are trafficked to enable the integration or mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS and trafficking in persons at the policy and programmatic

levels. In addition, findings would facilitate the understanding of the link between increased risk of HIV and trafficking in persons.

65. Munro G, Hollins Martin C, Bonner A, Rough E, Martin CR. Impact of trafficking on the mental health of London's sex workers. *Journal of Reproductive and Infant Psychology* 2011;29 (3):e28.

**Background:** There are an estimated 80,000 sex workers in the UK, with an estimated 70% coerced into the role. However, the incidence of coercive trafficking of sex workers has rarely been explored in relation to their mental health status, yet this hard to reach group may have specific need for mental health support and intervention. **Methods:** A demographic survey integrated four data collection strategies to retrieve information about sex workers. Participants were sex workers who solicited in London. The areas of specific interest were Tower Hamlets, central London and surrounding boroughs. Sex workers (N =21) were invited to participate in a face-to-face interview. Interviews took place on service provider sites. This paper reports on the interview data relating to the mental health status of controlled and trafficked sex workers compared to those who voluntarily migrated into the sex industry. **Results:** In-depth interviews were conducted on 21 women of which 7 (group 1) entered into the sex worker industry through choice, the remaining 14 women being trafficked and coerced (Group 2). The primary mental health problem reported across both groups was depression or PTSD with 5 women in group 1 reporting significant mental health concerns compared to 5 women in group 2. A Chi-square analysis however revealed there to be no significant differences as a function of group type and mental health status (chi square = 2.39, df =1, p =0.12). **Conclusion:** The observation of high levels of mental health issues in women engaged in sex work is of significant concern. A striking finding was that there was no statistically significant difference in the mental health status of trafficked and coerced women compared to those who entered into sex work through choice. This small and methodologically limited study has however highlighted the relevance and need to deliver appropriate psychological support for women engaged in sex work irrespective of the origins of their entry into the industry, and for further research in the area.

67. Olufayo O-O, Omotosho BJ. Women Trafficking and Women Prostitution in Selected Local Government Areas in Mid-West Nigeria. *Journal of Social Sciences* 2009;20(3):175-182.

The paper examines the socio-economic consequences of women trafficking and Women Prostitution as well as its implications on national development. A sampled representative of 280 respondents comprising 32 victims and 253 other respondents were randomly selected from two states in the mid- west Nigeria for the study. Findings revealed that breakdown in the cultural norms guiding sexual conduct coupled with a stark reality of poverty among others are factors responsible for this. It also highlights the implications of this on the developmental process of the country as a whole. Recommendations were made to rid the Country of this social menace. Adapted from the source document.

68. Oram S, Ostrovschi NV, Gorceag VI, Hotineanu MA, Gorceag L, Trigub C, et al. Physical health symptoms reported by trafficked women receiving post-trafficking support in Moldova: prevalence, severity and associated factors. *BMC women's health* 2012;12(20).

Many trafficked people suffer high levels of physical, sexual and psychological abuse. Yet, there has been limited research on the physical health problems associated with human trafficking or how the health needs of women in post-trafficking support settings vary according to socio-demographic or trafficking characteristics. We analysed the prevalence and severity of 15 health symptoms reported by 120 trafficked women who had returned to Moldova between December 2007 and December 2008 and were registered with the International Organisation for Migration Assistance and Protection Programme. Women had returned to Moldova an average of 5.9 months prior to interview (range 2-12 months). Headaches (61.7%), stomach pain (60.9%), memory problems (44.2%), back pain (42.5%), loss of appetite (35%), and tooth pain (35%) were amongst the most commonly reported symptoms amongst both women trafficked for sexual exploitation and women trafficked for labour exploitation. The prevalence of headache and memory problems was strongly associated with duration of exploitation. Trafficked women who register for post-trafficking support services after returning to their country of origin are likely to have long-term physical and dental health needs and should be provided with access to comprehensive medical services. Health problems among women who register for post-trafficking support services after returning to their country of origin are not limited to women trafficked for sexual exploitation but are also experienced by victims of labour exploitation.

70. Ostrovschi NV, Prince MJ, Zimmerman C, Hotineanu MA, Gorceag LT, Gorceag VI, et al. Women in post-trafficking services in Moldova: diagnostic interviews over two time periods to assess returning women's mental health. *BMC public health* 2011;11:232.

Trafficking in women is a widespread human rights violation commonly associated with poor mental health. Yet, to date, no studies have used psychiatric diagnostic assessment to identify common forms of mental distress among survivors returning to their home country. A longitudinal study was conducted of women aged 18 and over who returned to Moldova between December 2007 and December 2008 registered by the International Organisation for Migration as a survivor of human trafficking. Psychiatric diagnoses in women at a mean of 6 months after return (range 2-12 months) were made by a trained Moldavian psychiatrist using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV, and compared with diagnoses recorded in the same women within 5 days of return. We described the socio-demographic characteristics of the women in the sample including both pre and post-trafficking information. We then described the distribution of mental health diagnoses recorded during the crisis intervention phase (1-5 days after return) and the re-integration phase (2-12 months after return). We compared diagnoses at the patient level between the two time points by tabulating the diagnoses and carrying out a kappa test of agreement and the Stuart-Maxwell test for marginal homogeneity (an extension of the McNemar test to kxk table). 120/176 (68%) eligible women participated. At 2-12 months after their return, 54% met criteria for at least one psychiatric diagnoses comprising post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) alone (16%); co-morbid PTSD (20%); other anxiety or mood disorder (18%). 85% of women who had been diagnosed in the crisis phase with co-morbid PTSD or with another anxiety or mood disorder sustained a diagnosis of any psychiatric disorder when followed up during rehabilitation. Trafficked women returning to their country of origin are likely to suffer serious psychological distress that may endure well beyond the time they return. Women found to have co-morbid PTSD or other forms of anxiety and depression immediately post-return should be offered evidenced-based mental health treatment for at least the standard 12-month period of rehabilitation.

80. Schissel B, Fedec K. The selling of innocence: The gestalt of danger in the lives of youth prostitutes. *Canadian Journal of Criminology* 1999;41(1):33-56.

Explored the culture of violence that encompasses the lives and well-being of youth prostitutes. Using Social Services data on 401 young offenders from the cities of Saskatoon and Regina, the authors examined the connections between abusive childhoods, personal and educational success and involvement in the youth sex trade and then extend the analysis to investigate the effects that prostitution has on those youth involved. Within a multiple understanding of well-being, the authors test the associations between involvement in prostitution and psychological, physical and emotional safety. Consistent with the ethno-cultural nature of Western Canadian society, the data are analyzed and theorized within the racial contexts of aboriginal and non-aboriginal ancestry. Results show that teenage prostitution is enhanced by acute sexual and physical victimization and that the sex trade is related to predispositions to self-destructive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

82. Silbert MH. The effects on juveniles of being used for pornography and prostitution. I: Pornography: Research advances and policy considerations. Hillsdale, NJ, England: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc; England; 1989. s. 215-234.

(from the chapter) this chapter concerns the sexual exploitation of juveniles / for our purposes here, "sexual exploitation" refers to pornography and prostitution, although the chapter also includes some discussion of incest and other sexual abuse of juveniles [this chapter] focuses on the perspective of the youths and their experiences in being used by adults sexually for commercial and pornographic purposes / the chapter focuses on the impact of such sexual exploitation on the victim this chapter is therefore based on self-reports from young men and women, boys, and girls who have been involved in juvenile prostitution and/or pornography (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

90. Tsutsumi A, Izutsu T, Poudyal AK, Kato S, Marui E. Mental health of female survivors of human trafficking in Nepal. *Social Science and Medicine* 2008;66(8):1841-1847.

Little is known about the mental health status of trafficked women, even though international conventions require that it be considered. This study, therefore, aims at exploring the mental health status, including anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), of female survivors of human trafficking who are currently supported by local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Katmandu, the capital of Nepal, through comparison between those who were forced to work as sex workers and those who worked in other areas such as domestic and circus work (non-sex workers group). The Hopkins Symptoms Checklist-25 (HSCL-25) was administered to assess anxiety and depression, and the PTSD Checklist Civilian Version (PCL-C) was used to evaluate PTSD. Both the sex workers' and the non-sex workers' groups had a high proportion of cases with anxiety, depression, and PTSD. The sex workers group tended to have more anxiety symptoms (97.7%) than the non-sex workers group (87.5%). Regarding depression, all the constituents of the sex workers group scored over the cut-off point (100%), and the group showed a significantly higher prevalence than the non-sex workers (80.8%). The proportion of those who are above the cut-off for PTSD was higher in the sex workers group (29.6%) than in the non-sex workers group (7.5%). There was a higher rate of HIV infection in the sex workers group (29.6%) than in the non-sex workers group (0%). The findings suggest that programs to address human trafficking should include

interventions (such as psychosocial support) to improve survivors' mental health status, paying attention to the category of work performed during the trafficking period. In particular, the current efforts of the United Nations and various NGOs that help survivors of human trafficking need to more explicitly focus on mental health and psychosocial support. 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

91. Twill SE, Green DM, Traylor A. A descriptive study on sexually exploited children in residential treatment. *Child & Youth Care Forum* 2010;39(3):187-199.

Sexual exploitation and prostitution of children and adolescents is a multibillion dollar industry in the United States (Estes and Weiner in *Medical, legal & social science aspects of child sexual exploitation: A comprehensive review of pornography, prostitution, and internet crimes*, vol I, G.W. Medical Publishing, Inc, St Louis, 2005; Milloy in *Essence* 33(5):429-436, 2002). It is estimated that 293,000 youth are at-risk of being commercially sexual exploited (Estes and Weiner in *The commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U. S., Canada and Mexico*, The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 2001). Courtrooms in major cities around the country are reporting an increase of juveniles who are prostituted and of the individuals who prostitute them. Issues such as negative family dynamics, poor parenting skills, lower intellectual functioning, poor school success, inadequate social skills, and abuse and neglect are risk factors associated with juvenile prostitutes. This descriptive study focused on a unique group home treatment program in a large southern city for adolescent females with a history of juvenile prostitution. The authors found that the participants had low IQ scores and multiple mental health disorders. Implications for intervention and treatment are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

99. Wondie Y, Zemene W, Tafesse B, Reschke K, Schroder H. The psychosocial consequences of child sexual abuse in Ethiopia: A case-control comparative analysis. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 2011;26(10):2025-2041.

Child sexual abuse (CSA) continues to be a pressing public health concern around the globe. Few existing reports, however, indicate the alarming rate at which the problem is increasing in sub-Saharan Africa. The present study is designed to investigate the psychosocial consequences of sexual abuse among child survivors in Ethiopia who were abused mainly through early marriage, rape, and child prostitution. Data are collected from 318 such CSA survivors-and 318 matched, non-sexually abused, normal controls-using the Children's Impact of Traumatic Events Scale-Revised and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. The results reveal the CSA survivors to be significantly more symptomatic than the control group: They demonstrated a lower degree of social support, a lower degree of empowerment, as well as a higher degree of guilt and increased likelihood of viewing the world as dangerous. Finally, these CSA survivors show a lower degree of positive self-worth than their non-sexually abused counterparts. These findings have important implications for the formulation of appropriate preventions and interventions to be undertaken by various stakeholders ranging from family to policy makers. The Author(s) 2011.

101. Zimmerman C, Hossain M, Yun K, Roche B, Morison L, Watts C. *Stolen Smiles: A summary report on the physical and psychological health consequences of women and adolescents trafficked in Europe*. London: The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); 2006

Trafficking in women is a severe form of violence against women and a serious violation of human rights. Although reliable statistics are difficult to obtain, it is widely acknowledged that thousands of women are trafficked each year within and to the European Union. Women who are trafficked suffer unspeakable acts of abuse, exploitation and degradation. The damage to women's health and well-being is often profound and enduring. Yet, despite the global condemnation of the pain and injury caused by traffickers, relatively little action has been taken to identify and meet the health needs of survivors.

Trafficked women have very different experiences while in the trafficking setting. Some are held captive, unremittingly assaulted and horribly violated. Others are less abused physically, but are psychologically tormented, and live in fear of harm to themselves and their family members.

A fraction of women escape on their own, and an even smaller fraction are able to obtain medical, psychological, and social assistance from dedicated service agencies. In these cases, assistance is generally coordinated by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that provide shelter, counselling, economic assistance, and medical care or referrals. Women may receive support in the country to which they were trafficked, a transit country, or their country of origin, depending on where they escape or are freed from traffickers, and whether or not they feel safe returning to their country of origin.

To date, there has been little quantitative evidence about the physical and psychological health needs of women who have been trafficked in Europe. This study gathered statistical evidence on the health needs of women who had recently escaped from a trafficking situation.

This report presents some of the first-ever statistical data on trafficked women's health outcomes. It also provides evidence on violence and health risks that may have influenced these outcomes. The findings are startling in the breadth and depth of the harm women sustained.

The level of harm caused to so many aspects of women's physical, sexual, and psychological health was all-encompassing, posing a massive challenge to care providers. The organizations that assist women who have been trafficked frequently have their economic and human resources stretched to the maximum.

With this study, we hope not only to call attention to the health implications of trafficking in women, but to provide fact-based information on the range of health consequences of trafficking, which can lead to better, more holistic care for women who have been trafficked. To this end, our research team and the women who were trafficked joined together to provide a full set of data on many discrete aspects of women's health. From this evidence-base, we hope that improved policies and well-planned and resourced services will be available for the many women who will be requiring assistance in rebuilding their health and well-being.

102. Zimmerman C, Yun K, Watts C, Shvab I, Trappolin L, Treppete M, et al. The health risks and consequences of trafficking in women and adolescents: Findings from a European study. London: London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); 2003

This report represents the findings of a two-year multicountry study on women's health and trafficking to the European Union. It is an initial inquiry into an area about which little research has previously been conducted. Interviews were conducted by researchers in Albania, Italy, the Netherlands, Thailand, and the United Kingdom with women who had been trafficked, health care and other service providers, NGOs working against trafficking, law enforcement officials, and policymakers.

*Ofres erfaringer med menneskehandel*

3. Agustín L. Migrants in the mistress's house: Other voices in the "trafficking" debate. *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State and Society* 2005;12(1):96-117.
9. Bandyopadhyay N. 'Streetwalkers Show the Way': Reframing the Debate on Trafficking from Sex Workers' Perspective. *IDS Bulletin* 2004;35(4):104-111.

Challenging the dominant discourses on trafficking that fail to include or reflect the experiences of those who are trafficked into a range of labor markets every year, & deny the trafficked "victims" any possibility of autonomy or voice, Durbar, an organized forum of sex workers based in West Bengal, has intervened into the debate on trafficking & has offered creative, inclusive, & effective ways of thinking about & acting on the issue. The article recounts the stories of women who had once been trafficked, to understand why & how some women get trafficked, & more critically, how they exercise their agency to get out of the trafficked condition. In analyzing these stories & Durbar's position on & intervention against trafficking, the article also explores the ways in which a marginalized group of poor women can claim citizenship rights by participating in public discourses & voicing & actualizing their demand for self-determination. Adapted from the source document.

10. Belanger D. Labor migration and trafficking among Vietnamese migrants in Asia. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2014;653(1):87-106.

Asia is known as a continent where human trafficking is particularly prevalent. Departing from the bulk of research on trafficking in Asia that focuses on illegal migration and prostitution, this article examines the embeddedness of human trafficking in legal temporary migration flows. This analysis uses survey and interview data to document the experiences of Vietnamese migrants who worked in East Asian countries. It identifies a continuum of trafficking, abuse, exploitation, and forced labor, and examines how exploitation begins at the recruitment stage with the creation of bonded labor. Guest-worker programs in destination countries put migrants in particularly precarious situations, which do, in some cases, qualify as trafficking. I argue that temporary migration programs may create the conditions that lead to extreme forms of exploitation among many legal migrant workers in the region. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

11. Black M. Women In Ritual Slavery: Devadasi, Jogini And Mathamma In Karnataka And Andhra Pradesh, Southern India. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan* 2009;16(1-2):179-205.

Although formally prohibited since Independence, the practice of 'marrying' girls to a deity, thereby depriving them of the chance of regular marriage and

respectability and confining them to a lifetime of sexual and social servility, still survives in southern India. Accurate numbers are difficult to obtain since the ceremonies are illegal. The most recent figures from the two states where the practice is most common, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, are 23,000 and 17,000 respectively. A research project undertaken by Anti-Slavery International, with the assistance of local NGOs (Sravanti in Andhra Pradesh, and KIDS in Karnataka) undertook a survey among Devadasi (a term used generically for the practice) in an effort to capture their life experience and understand their problems. Primary data was collected using questionnaires and focus group discussions, and two workshops were held with affected women and girls, in Mahbubnagar (AP) and Belgaum (Karnataka); Devadasi from Belgaum have been prominent among girls and women recruited into the sex trade in nearby Goa and Mumbai. The workshops were designed by Anti-Slavery International to enable Devadasi to identify ways of solving their problems and conduct advocacy with local officials and decision-makers. The paper summarizes the findings of the research, including accounts of their life stories provided by some of the workshop participants. What emerged most strongly from the research was the wide diversity of experience, whether in family motivation for their dedication, differing realities of their status and how it has influenced their lives, or in vulnerability to sexual exploitation. Because initiations are dwindling, there is a tendency among Indian officials to believe that the practice is defunct. However, there are still many thousands of victims whose situation remains permanently impoverished and impaired by what they have endured; and - for traditional and religious reasons, and as a family economic survival strategy - daughters among some dalit castes and in some communities are still undoubtedly at risk. Adapted from the source document.

13. Bruck K. Child labour in the brick factories in Cambodia. *Internal Medicine Journal* 2012;42:23.

**Background:** Cambodia signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in September 1992 and ratified it in July 1993. Article 48 of the country's Constitution, also adopted in 1993, explicitly states, 'The State shall protect the rights of children as stipulated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular the right to life, education, protection during wartime and protection from economic and sexual exploitation'. The provisions on child labour in the current Labour code are largely in line with ILO Conventions No.138 and 182 which have both been ratified by the Royal Cambodian Government. According to a survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning Cambodia has more than 1.5 million child labourers, of whom 250,000 are working in the most severe forms of child labour such as in brick factories, brothels, drug factories and mines. **Aims:** The aim of this study was to examine the hazards facing children in the brick factories in Cambodia. **Methods:** Multiple site visits were conducted. Interviews with workers and their parents were conducted. Some hygiene assessments were carried out. A full risk assessment was carried out. **Findings:** Children as young as 8-years-old were identified as working in the brick factories. Children were working in extremely hazardous working conditions. **Conclusions:** Children were found to be working in the worst forms of hazardous labour. Recommendations for the protection of children in the worst forms of hazardous labour have been given to the government. Capacity building was undertaken with the Labour inspectors in the Department of Child Labour. The practice of children working in the brick factories continues. Strong political will is required to eliminate the worst forms of hazardous child labour in Cambodia.



17. Brunovskis A, Tyldun G. Crossing borders: An empirical study of transnational prostitution and trafficking in human beings. Norway: Fafo; 2004. (Fafo-report 426).

This report presents the results of a study on foreign prostitution in Oslo, focusing on women from Eastern and Central Europe. The main goals of the study have been twofold. Firstly, we aimed to estimate the number of women selling sexual services, and the distribution of different nationalities in various arenas in the sex market. Secondly, we aimed to explore the mechanisms for trafficking women for sexual exploitation.

In Oslo in October 2003, there were approximately 600 women of over 400 different nationalities working in prostitution in three different arenas: massage parlours, advertisements and the street. Only one third of the prostitutes in Oslo are of Norwegian origin. Another third are of Asian origin, mainly from Thailand. The third largest group comprises women who originate from Eastern and Central Europe. The majority of prostitutes in Oslo are citizens or long-term residents – only about a third are in Norway on short-term stays.

The group of prostitutes is very diverse, and there are large differences between the women in terms of age and education. Norwegian prostitutes that operate through advertisements are the oldest, with an average age of 37 years, while the Eastern Europeans are the youngest – half of them are younger than 23 years. The highest level of education is found among the Norwegians and Eastern Europeans who do not come from a Balkan country, with an average of 15 and 13 years of schooling respectively. Women from Balkan countries have a lower educational level, and are also the absolutely youngest group; half is younger than 21 years.

We approached our investigation into trafficking mechanisms by conducting interviews with former victims of trafficking who have returned to their home countries. Our main focus has been on the life stories of these women. We did not aim to identify situations of trafficking in Oslo, rather, we explored the *mechanisms* behind trafficking in order to expand our knowledge of how victims of trafficking can be identified and assisted.

19. Budiani D, Shibly O. Islam, organ transplants, and organ trafficking in the Muslim world: Paving a path for solutions. I: Brockopp, Jonathan E [Ed]; Eich, Thomas [Ed] (2008) Muslim medical ethics: From theory to practice (pp 138-150) x, 298 pp University of South Carolina Press. 2008. s.

**BACKGROUND:** Enhancements in the national transplant law to prohibit commercial transplants in India have curbed the trade. Yet, the human rights abuse of human trafficking for organ removal (HTOR) continues in various transplant centers throughout India. **METHODS:** Beginning in September 2010 until May 2012, in-depth interviews were conducted with 103 victims of HTOR in India in which victims described their experiences of a commercial kidney removal in compelling detail. Victims were located in Tamil Nadu, and reference is made to the broader study that included 50 additional victims in small towns and villages in West Bengal and Karnataka.

**RESULTS:** Fourteen cases (14%) in Tamil Nadu and an additional 20 cases (40%) from West Bengal and Karnataka occurred between 2009 to May 2012. The cases in Tamil Nadu ranged in age from 19 to 55 years, with an average age of 33 years in Erode and 36 years in Chennai. Fifty-seven percent of the victims in Erode are female, and 87% of the victims in Chennai are female. Twelve percent of the individuals were widowed or abandoned, 79% were married, and 91% were parents with an average of two kids. Of those interviewed, 28% had no formal education, 19% had some primary schooling, 22% had some secondary schooling, and no individuals reported schooling above high school. All victims interviewed lived in abject poverty with monthly income levels well below the national average. The majority of

victims reported long lasting health, economic, social, and psychological consequences. No matter the reason expressed for an organ sale, all victims reported that they would not have agreed to the organ removal if their economic circumstances were not so dire. One hundred percent of the victims interviewed expressed that they need assistance to cope with these consequences. CONCLUSIONS: Human trafficking for an organ removal continues in private transplant centers throughout India, service to foreign patients is ongoing, and victims' consequences are long lasting. A rights-based response to HTOR that invokes a universal commitment to prevent, protect, and suppress its continued practice is recommended. The United Nations Trafficking Protocol is the key international instrument to address trafficking of persons, including for organ removal. India has signed the UN Trafficking Protocol and should ratify it to better address this form of human trafficking. Copyright 2014 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

21. **Capitulo RB. Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC): Profiles of female victims, contributing factors, life experiences and sexually transmitted infections. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics 2012;119:S306.**

**Objectives:** Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is a term used to describe the various activities that exploit children for their commercial value including child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. This study was undertaken to determine the sociodemographic factors, circumstances leading to sexual exploitation, working conditions, sexual behavior, physical findings and sexually transmitted infections among institutionalized female CSEC workers. **Materials:** A total of 237 female CSEC workers living in various rescue and rehabilitation centers of non-governmental organizations in Manila, Philippines, were interviewed and included in the study. **Methods:** This involved the use of a variety of research techniques such as one-on-one interviews, focused group discussions, content analysis of personal profile counseling protocols and observations. The social workers attending to them served as key informants as well. Each subject underwent a detailed gynecologic examination with collection of specimens for gram stain and Pap smear. Blood samples were then obtained to screen for syphilis, hepatitis B and HIV. **Results:** The female CSEC workers in this study were 8-16 years old with an average age of 14 years. Poverty remains to be the single most important factor that led these girls to commercial sexual exploitation. Most of them (91%) left their homes and lived in the streets of Metro Manila for a variable period of time. A majority (65%) experienced some form of sexual abuse. Most of the girls first engaged in CSEC work at 12 years old (62%) while 2 of them were initiated into the trade at the young age of 7. All of the subjects had physical examination findings consistent with repeated vaginal penetration, 11 had active gonococcal infection, 28 were diagnosed with late latent syphilis while 41 had chronic active hepatitis B. None of the subjects tested positive for HIV. **Conclusions:** This study has enabled us to identify the different levels of intervention that can be done in order to curb the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). The results have also served as guide for the holistic (physical, mental, emotional, spiritual) rehabilitation of rescued CSEC workers living in institutions.

22. **Chatterjee P, Chakraborty T, Srivastava N, Deb S. Short and long-term problems faced by the trafficked children: A qualitative study. Social Science International 2006;22(1):167-182.**

The present study aimed at investigating the short and long term problems faced by the trafficked children. A group of 41 female trafficked children, in the age group of 10-18 years was covered in the present study and they were

selected following incidental sampling technique from the rehabilitation Home of 'Sanlaap' - (an NGO) and from the Observation Home for Girls. Data were collected from the trafficked children following an in-depth interview method. Further far better realization of the objective detailed case studies have been developed. Findings highlighted the problems encountered by the trafficked children, which can be broadly categorized as mental, physical and social. HIV/AIDS - the dreaded disease was found out among 6 out of 41 trafficked children covered in the study. Among the mental dispositions depression, loneliness and loss of interest disturb nearly every child. To top it all they feel the discrimination in the social sphere which encompasses two broad areas namely stigmatization and family rejection. A further analysis of the after effects were clubbed into two dimensions namely short term and long term problems of which minor health problems and settlement in future are the dominant ones respectively. Findings also revealed that family members had developed a negative attitude towards these children and generally do not come to visit them. Authorities of the welfare agencies should initiate dialogue with the family members of all trafficked children for merger with the family. Identified parents of the trafficked children should be counseled to change their neglecting attitude towards these children. So far as rehabilitation is concerned, trafficked children are receiving some vocational training in Sanlaap. However, in the Govt. Observation Home similar activities should be arranged after identification of their skills, interest and demand of the market. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

23. Chenda K. Life after reintegration: The situation of child trafficking survivors. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: International Organization for Migration; 2006

This study aims to increase understanding on the current situation of children who are former victims of trafficking who have been reintegrated. The emphasis is on their situation mainly in terms of wellbeing, livelihood, challenges, feelings, future prospects, and key factors that have enabled them to remain with their families. The findings will help concerned NGOs to reflect on their current practices so that they are able to devise more effective operational strategies to ensure improved services are provided for their end beneficiaries- child trafficking survivors.

The research generated qualitative data using the following methodology: a desk study, semi-structured interviews, direct observation, and in-depth interviews. In total, 17 children (8 girls) who are former victims of trafficking aged from 13-18 living in two provinces were interviewed. These children were selected from the main lists provided by 4 NGOs working to assist trafficking survivors. An additional 7 mothers of these children were also interviewed.

29. Demir OO. Characteristics of the victims, the traffickers and the methods of trafficking of women for sexual exploitation in Turkey. Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences 2009;70(3-A):1040.

Many scholars are examining the characteristics of human trafficking. However, there are still major gaps in the human trafficking research literature. As a strategic area politically and geographically, and with a dynamic and developing economy, Turkey has become an attractive place for immigrants, which has both positive and negative consequences for the country and the society. Among the negative consequences is the trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation. To date, however, there has been little study of this issue. This exploratory research sheds light on the process

of trafficking in relation to Turkey. Two primary information sources are used: the first is the victim interviews recorded by the Turkish National Police between January 2004 and July 2007 (N=430). The second is the semi-structured formal interviews conducted with key personnel who are actively involved in the prevention of human trafficking activities (N=18). Using additional sources such as official reports, statistics, legal documents, and media reports, this research investigates the victims, the traffickers, and the methods of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in Turkey. The vast majority of trafficking victims come from former Soviet Union countries. They can be characterized as being young, poor, either single or divorced, and, because of acute economic problems, highly motivated by job opportunities offered by recruiters. Using their prior romantic relationships or prior commercial sex relationships with Turkish middlemen/traffickers, it is generally female recruiters who bring new girls from their countries of origin. Besides the recruiters, many others play roles in the trafficking business, e.g., middlemen, drivers, guides, owners of hotels and discos. Traffickers, usually men generally operating alone or with one or two people however, play the major role. Women are also active in the business either as co-conspirators or independent traffickers. Human trafficking in Turkey is not operated by large organized crime groups; rather, it is operated by a loose web of individuals/groups that are usually known to each other. Policy implications are addressed, and directions for future research are also delineated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

30. Denov M. Coping with the trauma of war: Former child soldiers in post-conflict Sierra Leone. *International Social Work* 2010;53(6):791-806.

Children across the globe have been implicated in armed conflict as both victims and participants. During Sierra Leone's decade-long civil war, thousands of children, both boys and girls, participated directly in armed conflict or were recruited for labour or sexual exploitation in armed groups. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 80 children formerly associated with Sierra Leone's Revolutionary United Front, this paper explores children's experiences of violence during the armed conflict, traces the realities that children faced in the aftermath of the war, and examines the ways in which participants attempted to cope with the war's profound after-effects. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications for social work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

31. Denov M, Gervais C. Negotiating (in)security: Agency, resistance, and resourcefulness among girls formerly associated with Sierra Leone's revolutionary united front. *Signs* 2007;32(4):885-910.

War has traditionally been regarded as a masculine phenomenon and tends to be inherently linked to male aggression, violence, and brutality. In direct contrast, and perpetuating a misleading binary, depictions and representations of women and girls during war have tended to focus on their passivity as victims, peacemakers, wives, and mothers, or as appendages to males who are regarded as the true participants in war. Moreover, as the above quotation clearly illustrates, although men have been perceived as the primary agents in war, women have been rendered largely as silent and invisible victims. Although there is little question that girls and women endure profound violence during armed conflict, their roles within the context of armed conflict are increasingly fluid and diverse. In fact, women and girls are involved, often simultaneously, in myriad aspects of armed conflict as perpetrators, actors, porters, commanders, domestic servants, spies, bodyguards, human shields, and sex slaves. Their roles are

multidimensional and often contradictory and require that women and girls negotiate and renegotiate their security and well-being in a context that is anything but stable (Moser and Clark 2001). This article explores the ways in which a sample of girls formerly associated with Sierra Leone's rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF) experienced and subsequently attempted to avoid, minimize, or resist wartime abuses and insecurities. We first provide a brief history of the conflict in Sierra Leone and, in particular, its effect on girls. After outlining the methodological approach to the study of girls formerly associated with the RUF, we explore girls' experiences of insecurity and victimization within the context of the decade-long civil war. We then trace the diverse ways in which this sample of girls actively negotiated their insecurity through the use of agency, resourcefulness, and modes of resistance. Finally, we highlight the implications of girls' responses to insecurity for larger debates concerning gender, war, and security. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

32. Derby CN. Autonomy and Authority in the Lives of Children Who Work as Domestic Servants in Ghana. p. 3262-A.

Limited literature exists on Ghana's child domestic servants, and researchers have found it difficult to locate and study these children. The research for this dissertation used qualitative research methodologies and non-probabilistic sampling techniques to make it possible to interview child domestic servants, their parents, employers and recruiters in Ghana. The findings from the qualitative analyses informed the second part of this study, which was quantitative and tested hypotheses using crosstabulations and logistic regression analyses that were based on survey data from the Ghana Statistical Service. Explanatory variables in the quantitative analyses included lineage, level of education and relationships to the household head. This study located findings about the processes of children's recruitment into domestic servitude, their working conditions and methods of remuneration in theories of slavery to answer the question of whether or not child domestic servants are slaves. According to the findings, elite households in Ghana exploit children from rural regions because they have taken advantage of a historical practice that allowed children to live with older members of their extended families to provide domestic services and in return, be given the chance to receive formal education or to learn a trade. The participants in the qualitative part of this research described the treatments that they receive from their employers as slavery. Nevertheless, the processes of their recruitment and the age at which most of them accepted such job offers made it difficult to categorize a majority of them as contemporary slaves.

33. Dickey N. More than "Modern Day Slavery": Stakeholder Perspectives and Policy on Human Trafficking in Florida. p. 0123.

In recent years, Florida has acquired a reputation as fertile ground for human trafficking. On the heels of state and federal anti-human trafficking legislation, a host of organizations have risen to provide a range of services. In this thesis, I discuss findings from 26 interviews conducted with law enforcement, service providers, legal representatives and trafficked persons to contextualize the variability in the way anti-trafficking work is conceptualized by stakeholders across the state. Additionally, I explore how conflicting organizational policies on the local, state, and federal levels impact stakeholder collaboration and complicate trafficked persons' attempts to navigate already complex processes of social/health services and documentation. Lastly, I provide policy recommendations that attempt to address the major issues as-

sociated with anti-trafficking work identified through the analysis of participant interviews. Copies of your dissertations may be obtained by addressing your request to ProQuest, 789 E. Eisenhower Parkway, P.O. Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346. Telephone 1-800-521-3042; e-mail: dispub@umi.com

35. Dottridge M. Young people's voices on child trafficking: Experiences from South Eastern Europe. UNICEF, Innocenti Research Centre; 2008

Mindful of the important contribution that young people can make to our understanding of the issues that concern them, in 2005 and 2006 UNICEF arranged for children and young people who had been trafficked while under 18 years of age, to be interviewed in their home countries.<sup>1</sup> Interviews were conducted in Albania, Kosovo, Republic of Moldova and Romania. Each of the children and young people described their lives before recruitment, their experiences during exploitation, and how they got away from the traffickers. They also spoke of rebuilding their lives once they were free. The interviews formed part of a broader assessment of strategies to counter child trafficking in the region.<sup>2</sup>

39. Gray GG. Resilience in Cambodia: Hearing the voices of trafficking survivors and their helpers. Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering 2013;73(9-B(E)):No Pagination Specified.

According to Luthar, Cicchetti, and Becker (2000), "resilience refers to a dynamic process encompassing positive adaptation within the context of significant adversity" (p. 543). Trauma survivors, from various backgrounds and cultures, have important stories to share. Young women from Cambodia have endured complex trauma issues, not only originating from the Khmer Rouge aftermath but also from the devastating effects of human trafficking. This study explored factors contributing to the resilience of 24 young female residents, ages 14 to 22, through a mixed-methods design. Qualitative constructs of resilience was gathered through interviews with helping professionals and observations of the girls' participation in a program for survivors of human trafficking. After extracted themes were gathered, the following constructs were found: (a) Perseverance; (b) Adaptability; (c) Self-preservation; (d) Interconnectedness; (e) Hope for the future; (f) Buoyancy; (g) Introspection; (h) Steadiness; and (i) Social awareness. This study contributes to the limited research on resilience in non-Western communities by examining the ways in which trafficked victims counter and re-build from the effects of trauma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved).

40. Gray GG, Luna L, Seegobin W. Exploring resilience: strengths of trafficking survivors in Cambodia. International journal of adolescent medicine and health 2012;24(4):363-371.

Western literature provides an array of information regarding resilience within at-risk youth. Resilience research within non-Western contexts, and more specifically with exploited youth, is more limited. Despite exploitation, some youth develop a hardy ability to overcome adversity, allowing them more mastery over their environments and even increased psychological steadfastness. This project involved exploring the protective factors of resilience and psychological functioning in Cambodian youth, specifically a group of 24 survivors of sexual trafficking and another group of 24 rural youth without reported exploitation. The ages of participants ranged from 13 to 22 years, with the average age being 15.62 years [standard deviation

(SD=2.68)]. Results indicated resilience constructs (mastery and relatedness) correlated with psychological functioning (anxiety and depression), as expected. The sense of relatedness was moderately associated with age. Also, as predicted, the trafficked young women demonstrated more resilience and less pathology. Consistent with previous research, earlier trauma is believed to inoculate survivors of trauma against further stress, mobilize them to better confront adversity and reduce psychological disruptions. Understanding these issues can help in understanding the relationship between resilience factors and psychological functioning as well as the strengths of many trauma survivors. Their strengths are particularly useful for developing effective treatment protocols for traumatized youth from non-Western backgrounds.

42. Hennink M, Simkhada P. Sex Trafficking in Nepal: Context and Process. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal* 2004;13(3):305-338.

The aim of this study was to provide a clearer understanding of the process & context of sex trafficking from Nepal using data from trafficked women themselves. It develops a conceptual framework of the trafficking process & uses this to identify detailed strategies for reducing the risk of trafficking. Quantitative data were analyzed from case records of 202 sex-trafficked women at rehabilitation centers in Nepal. In-depth interviews with 42 sex trafficked women, mostly residing at rehabilitation centers in Kathmandu, provide contextual information on the process & circumstances of sex trafficking. The results of this study provide a clearer understanding of the stages of movement through the sex trafficking process; in particular that sex trafficking does not always begin at the village level, it may also occur after voluntary migration or after trafficking to urban areas for other purposes (ie, labor exploitation). Interventions therefore need to target each stage of movement through sex trafficking. Respondents were most commonly sex trafficked by familiar persons, including relatives; & force & abduction are less common. Women exited from sex trafficking through rescue, escape, or release. One of the outcomes of sex trafficking is a return to sex work upon return to Nepal. 5 Tables, 2 Figures, 44 References. Adapted from the source document.

43. Hernandez Corrochano E. Smuggling and Trafficking of Women in Spain. An Approach across Life Histories. *Documentacion Social* 2010(158):175-190.

This article presents the earliest results of analyzing the life histories of women who are victims of contraband or traffic in Spain. In the sample we present, there are women who have ended up in prostitution & women who have ended up in the underground economy, specifically, in domestic service. The main thesis of this text relates the success or failure of women's migratory projects to whether or not they use the social network in their countries of origin & in the host country (networks). Adapted from the source document.

44. Hernandez P, Romero A. Adolescent Girls in Colombia's Guerrilla: An Exploration into Gender and Trauma Dynamics. *Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community* 2003;26(1):21-38.

Armed combat in childhood and adolescence is a form of child abuse and a violation of International Humanitarian Law. This study explores the impact of guerrilla life in adolescent peasant girls coerced to join the Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia (FARC). It analyzes their stories within the social context of the ongoing conflict in the country. Seven adolescent

peasant girls were interviewed with a semi-structured format and the descriptive data were analyzed using the constant comparison method. Results reflect the ways in which they joined the guerrilla, and the traumatic aspects of gendered-based violence and combat exposure. An understanding of these traumatic experiences is discussed highlighting the continuum of patriarchal practices that make girls specific targets of sexual exploitation. Implications for rehabilitation programs are discussed.

46. Holger-Ambrose B, Langmade C, Edinburgh LD, Saewyc E. The illusions and juxtapositions of commercial sexual exploitation among youth: identifying effective street-outreach strategies. *Journal of child sexual abuse* 2013;22(3):326-340.

To explore sexually exploited youths' perspectives of how street outreach workers can effectively provide outreach and connections to services, we conducted qualitative interviews with 13 female participants, ages 14 to 22, in a Midwest U.S. city. Participants reported multiple types of exploitation, most first exploited by age 13, plus substance use and recurrent homelessness. Nearly all had a pimp, and all used the internet as a venue for sexual exploitation. Participants wanted outreach workers to use "soft words" to refer to exploitation. They expressed contradictory images of their "boyfriend" pimps and their exploitation. They wanted outreach workers to "provide resources," "be nonjudgmental," "listen," and "care." Street outreach can be one way to support sexually exploited youth but should occur in multiple settings.

53. Joarder MAM, Miller PW. The experiences of migrants trafficked from Bangladesh. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2014;653(1):141-161.

This article examines a variety of experiences that trafficked illegal migrants, who had returned to Bangladesh after working in another country, encounter. Using survey research, we document considerable variation across countries of destination in the cost of migration, the amount of bribes paid to facilitators, and the reasons for returning home. Such variation was related to migrants' assets, age, gender, and education, as well as the nature of the migration contract. A majority of the respondents discovered that their travel documents were fraudulent; three-quarters reported a variety of adverse working conditions in the destination country; and almost all the female migrants had experienced sexual harassment or assault. We believe that carefully conducted survey research such as ours can provide insights into the mechanisms of human trafficking, the risks involved in migration, and reasons that migrants are willing to take such risks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

54. Johnson KL. The New Slave Narrative: Advocacy and Human Rights in Stories of Contemporary Slavery. *Journal of Human Rights* 2013;12(2):242-258.

This article examines 149 narratives by people enslaved at the end of the twentieth and beginning of the twenty-first centuries. These first-person narratives provide the very framework through which they must be read, not only in order to understanding the experiences of enslaved people but in order to end slavery. Contemporary slave narratives thus reveal narrative advocacy by identifying and describing the interventions or strategies necessary to combat slavery at the same time that they demand the active collaboration of the readers and listeners with the narrators in the work. Narrative advocacy explicitly encompasses agency in being deliberate,



purposeful, and strategic, and narrators thus assert their agency in telling their stories and providing the strategies that must be implemented to prevent enslavement, to facilitate emancipation, and to serve its survivors. These narrators demonstrate the necessity of a survivor-centered approach that includes legal solutions, policy changes, education initiatives, and the improvement of survivor services. The potential of contemporary slave narratives in this human rights project that is, the eradication of the human rights violation of enslavement revolves around reading, comprehending, and implementing the strategies offered by the narrators themselves.

55. Jones L, Engstrom D, Hilliard P, Sungakawan D. Human trafficking between Thailand and Japan: Lessons in recruitment, transit and control. *International Journal of Social Welfare* 2011;20(2):203-211.

In this study, four women describe their experiences of human trafficking. The women were recruited in Thailand for sex work in Japan. The research sought to understand the dynamics of human trafficking from recruitment through transit and maintenance in the destination country. Content analysis was used to examine the women's stories to develop themes that described the dynamics of trafficking. The analysis revealed the following two dimensions of the victimised women's experiences: (i) vulnerability and strategies for recruitment; (ii) the methods used for transportation across borders. The implications of these findings for combating trafficking are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

57. Kane J. *Child trafficking - The people involved: A synthesis of findings from Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine*. Switzerland: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Office; 2005

The present report was originally intended as a synthesis of the results of the surveys in Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. It became clear, however, that the results offered an opportunity to present and analyse child trafficking in these countries from a different angle. The report consequently focuses on the people involved in trafficking: the children, their parents and families, close acquaintances including friends and neighbours, traffickers, exploiters, and the many people who – no matter how small their contribution – aid and abet trafficking. These include the recruiters, transporters, logistical personnel, providers of forged or illicitly obtained documentation, information providers, accommodation providers, bodyguards and guides who all play a part in making trafficking happen. They also include the 'lazy' border guards, corrupt law enforcement personnel and 'unknowing' consular or visa office staff who do not ask the right questions or who do not respond appropriately when they know the answers given are untrue.

58. Karandikar S, Gezinski LB, Meshelemiah JC. A qualitative examination of women involved in prostitution in Mumbai, India: The role of family and acquaintances. *International Social Work* 2013;56(4):496-515.

In this qualitative study, 48 female prostitutes from Mumbai, India were interviewed to understand their experiences related to their entry into prostitution. Respondents' vulnerabilities and the role of family and acquaintances in entry were researched. The findings of the study indicate that poverty, marital abuse, sexual abuse and the death of a parent or husband were the main reasons for entry into prostitution. The majority of the respondents were sold into prostitution by family members or

acquaintances. This research provides recommendations for policy, practice and research in the area of sex trafficking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

59. Kidd SA, Liborio RMC. Sex trade involvement in Sao Paulo, Brazil and Toronto, Canada: Narratives of social exclusion and fragmented identities. *Youth & Society* 2011;43(3):982-1009.

An extensive international literature has been developed regarding the risk trajectories of sex trade-involved children and youth. This literature has not, however, substantially incorporated the narratives of youths regarding their experiences. In this article, the contemporary literature on child and youth sex trade-involvement is reviewed and the findings of a qualitative analysis of the narratives of 14 youth from Sao Paulo, Brazil and 58 youth from Toronto, Canada are presented. Substantial similarities were found between the groups of narratives with respect to abusive and unstable home experiences, pathways into the sex trade, social exclusion, and the impacts of the sex trade on physical and mental health. Key areas of divergence included the roles of poverty and drug use in entering the sex trade. The implications of shared experiences of social exclusion and fragmented identity across differing socio-cultural contexts for policy and intervention are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

60. Laudeman BF. Human trafficking: A new challenge for the 21st century pastor. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences* 2013;73(9-A(E)):No Pagination Specified.

Some may believe that modern-day slavery is something that only occurs on foreign shores. As a church, we are naive to believe that slavery was abolished in this country with the Emancipation Proclamation of the Civil War era. The sad truth is that between 14,500 and 17,500 individuals are trafficked into the United States each year to be used and abused as modern-day slaves. It is unfathomable that in our freedom loving nation women, men and children are still in bondage. Worldwide, over 27 million people are in chains, whether visible or invisible. Human trafficking is quickly replacing the selling of drugs and guns as the number one crime globally. The epidemic these numbers represent has infected this country from coast to coast. What should be the response of the churches and pastors in the United States to this atrocity? As Christians, our initial focus for the examination of this issue must be God's Word. Looking at the Old and New Testaments gives us reference points and direction for the examination of the issues of slavery, justice and the role of women in relation to human trafficking. Through the lives of biblical women like Sarah, Hagar, Esther and the woman at the well, we begin to realize that this issue has been with humanity since ancient times. A comparison of "Old Slavery" to our "New Slavery" gives to the reader an assessment of these forms of servitude and makes one realize that not much has changed in our world. The research methodology for this project included an extensive literature review, attendance at specific conferences, and engagement with organizations addressing components of human trafficking as well as personal contact and ministry with victims of human trafficking. This research includes the in-depth study of seven human trafficking victims. These seven included both labor and sex trafficked individuals. What is unique about these individuals is that all of them came to me. Lest you think I went searching for these victims or that my church is located in what would be considered an "undesirable location", I cannot emphasize enough that most of the victims literally appeared on the doorstep

of my church, a church located in a relatively affluent, small town in the heartland of America. The seven victims and their stories, which are included in the body of this project, additionally provided the framework for the impetus of this project. As a pastor, what would you do if a victim of human trafficking came to your office or even to your church? Do you have any procedures in place to help them? Would you have any idea what to do? It is my sincere hope that reading the stories of the challenges and joys of each of these unique victims, as well as some of my personal trials as I attempted to minister to them, will aid the reader in becoming equipped for dealing with and confronting human trafficking on a local as well as a national basis. Since collaboration is central to the success of the recovery of the victim, a secondary purpose of this project is to provide information and research to be used with law enforcement workers and others that work with human trafficking victims. As a result of this study, the realization that modern day slavery does exist and that the church must be prepared to confront it becomes evident. Human trafficking has been understood to be a global issue, but it is present in the heartland of this country and may well be on the street where you live. It is crucial that as a church we address this injustice as the scripture mandates. Micah 6:8 states, "And what does the LORD require of you, but to do justice, to love kindness, and to walk humbly with your God." The pastor and church of the twenty-first century must stand up and be a voice for the voiceless and give the battle cry...FREEDOM! (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved).

36. Dutra-Thome L, Santos EC, Koller SH. Sexual exploitation and labor during adolescence: A case study. *Universitas Psychologica* 2011;10(3):881-896.

The present article focused on the perception of sexual exploitation as a job, using a single case study design. The aim of the study was to investigate the case of a 14 year-old girl, involved in commercial sexual exploitation, who considered this situation as her labor activity. A content analysis showed protective and risk factors as categories, especially related to her labor activities. The girl perceived the sexual exploitation activity as a job that provided autonomy, subsistence, and survival. The study revealed that the negative effects of working during adolescence may bring consequences to health and development. Youth work may be defined as a risk factor, especially when the labour conditions are not adequate and protected. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

38. Gjermeni E, Van Hook MP, Gjipali S, Xhillari L, Lungu F, Hazizi A. Trafficking of children in Albania: Patterns of recruitment and reintegration. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 2008;32(10):941-948.

**Problem:** Many children in Albania and other countries of Eastern Europe are being trafficked as part of the global business of human trafficking.  
**Objectives:** The study sought to identify the patterns of child trafficking involving Albanian children, and especially children's views of the role of family issues and the nature of the trafficking experience. **Method:** The study included verbally administered questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and use of already existing reports. Study participants included 61 children who had escaped from trafficking, 22 children from similar at-risk groups who had not been trafficked, 15 parents of currently or previously trafficked children, 10 parents from similar groups whose children had not been trafficked, and 8 key informants. **Results:** Children at greatest risk of trafficking had very limited education and frequently were working on the

streets. Their families were poor with many interpersonal problems, including violence. They typically belonged to the Gypsy community. Trusted community members usually recruited the children by promising that the children would work to help the family financially. Once abroad, the children were harshly treated, forced to work long hours, physically abused, and isolated from family members. Families did not receive the promised payment. Once returned, children had a difficult time reentering due to family, educational, and economic issues. Conclusions: Contextual issues supporting child trafficking in Albania include poverty, major internal and external migrations, discrimination, and problems in the legal system. Poverty combined with family problems and membership in the marginalized Gypsy group places children at increased risk of trafficking into harsh labor conditions. Practice implications: The study of Albanian children who were trafficked suggests that dealing with trafficking of children requires addressing family problems and complex social issues that perpetuate poverty as well as the legal and social structures that place children at risk and continue to marginalize certain communities. As a result, changes in social policies that protect victims and punish traffickers and the development of programs that facilitate integration and promote the economic and interpersonal welfare of families whose children are at-risk have been established in Albania. 2008.

39. Gray GG. Resilience in Cambodia: Hearing the voices of trafficking survivors and their helpers. *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering* 2013;73(9-B(E)):No Pagination Specified.

According to Luthar, Cicchetti, and Becker (2000), "resilience refers to a dynamic process encompassing positive adaptation within the context of significant adversity" (p. 543). Trauma survivors, from various backgrounds and cultures, have important stories to share. Young women from Cambodia have endured complex trauma issues, not only originating from the Khmer Rouge aftermath but also from the devastating effects of human trafficking. This study explored factors contributing to the resilience of 24 young female residents, ages 14 to 22, through a mixed-methods design. Qualitative constructs of resilience was gathered through interviews with helping professionals and observations of the girls' participation in a program for survivors of human trafficking. After extracted themes were gathered, the following constructs were found: (a) Perseverance; (b) Adaptability; (c) Self-preservation; (d) Interconnectedness; (e) Hope for the future; (f) Buoyancy; (g) Introspection; (h) Steadiness; and (i) Social awareness. This study contributes to the limited research on resilience in non-Western communities by examining the ways in which trafficked victims counter and re-build from the effects of trauma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved).

40. Gray GG, Luna L, Seegobin W. Exploring resilience: strengths of trafficking survivors in Cambodia. *International journal of adolescent medicine and health* 2012;24(4):363-371.

Western literature provides an array of information regarding resilience within at-risk youth. Resilience research within non-Western contexts, and more specifically with exploited youth, is more limited. Despite exploitation, some youth develop a hardy ability to overcome adversity, allowing them more mastery over their environments and even increased psychological steadfastness. This project involved exploring the protective factors of

resilience and psychological functioning in Cambodian youth, specifically a group of 24 survivors of sexual trafficking and another group of 24 rural youth without reported exploitation. The ages of participants ranged from 13 to 22 years, with the average age being 15.62 years [standard deviation (SD=2.68)]. Results indicated resilience constructs (mastery and relatedness) correlated with psychological functioning (anxiety and depression), as expected. The sense of relatedness was moderately associated with age. Also, as predicted, the trafficked young women demonstrated more resilience and less pathology. Consistent with previous research, earlier trauma is believed to inoculate survivors of trauma against further stress, mobilize them to better confront adversity and reduce psychological disruptions. Understanding these issues can help in understanding the relationship between resilience factors and psychological functioning as well as the strengths of many trauma survivors. Their strengths are particularly useful for developing effective treatment protocols for traumatized youth from non-Western backgrounds.

42. Hennink M, Simkhada P. Sex Trafficking in Nepal: Context and Process. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal* 2004;13(3):305-338.

The aim of this study was to provide a clearer understanding of the process & context of sex trafficking from Nepal using data from trafficked women themselves. It develops a conceptual framework of the trafficking process & uses this to identify detailed strategies for reducing the risk of trafficking. Quantitative data were analyzed from case records of 202 sex-trafficked women at rehabilitation centers in Nepal. In-depth interviews with 42 sex trafficked women, mostly residing at rehabilitation centers in Kathmandu, provide contextual information on the process & circumstances of sex trafficking. The results of this study provide a clearer understanding of the stages of movement through the sex trafficking process; in particular that sex trafficking does not always begin at the village level, it may also occur after voluntary migration or after trafficking to urban areas for other purposes (ie, labor exploitation). Interventions therefore need to target each stage of movement through sex trafficking. Respondents were most commonly sex trafficked by familiar persons, including relatives; & force & abduction are less common. Women exited from sex trafficking through rescue, escape, or release. One of the outcomes of sex trafficking is a return to sex work upon return to Nepal. 5 Tables, 2 Figures, 44 References. Adapted from the source document.

43. Hernandez Corrochano E. Smuggling and Trafficking of Women in Spain. An Approach across Life Histories. *Documentacion Social* 2010(158):175-190.

This article presents the earliest results of analyzing the life histories of women who are victims of contraband or traffic in Spain. In the sample we present, there are women who have ended up in prostitution & women who have ended up in the underground economy, specifically, in domestic service. The main thesis of this text relates the success or failure of women's migratory projects to whether or not they use the social network in their countries of origin & in the host country (networks). Adapted from the source document.

44. Hernandez P, Romero A. Adolescent Girls in Colombia's Guerrilla: An Exploration into Gender and Trauma Dynamics. *Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community* 2003;26(1):21-38.

Armed combat in childhood and adolescence is a form of child abuse and a violation of International Humanitarian Law. This study explores the impact of guerrilla life in adolescent peasant girls coerced to join the Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia (FARC). It analyzes their stories within the social context of the ongoing conflict in the country. Seven adolescent peasant girls were interviewed with a semi-structured format and the descriptive data were analyzed using the constant comparison method. Results reflect the ways in which they joined the guerrilla, and the traumatic aspects of gendered-based violence and combat exposure. An understanding of these traumatic experiences is discussed highlighting the continuum of patriarchal practices that make girls specific targets of sexual exploitation. Implications for rehabilitation programs are discussed.

46. Holger-Ambrose B, Langmade C, Edinburgh LD, Saewyc E. The illusions and juxtapositions of commercial sexual exploitation among youth: identifying effective street-outreach strategies. *Journal of child sexual abuse* 2013;22(3):326-340.

To explore sexually exploited youths' perspectives of how street outreach workers can effectively provide outreach and connections to services, we conducted qualitative interviews with 13 female participants, ages 14 to 22, in a Midwest U.S. city. Participants reported multiple types of exploitation, most first exploited by age 13, plus substance use and recurrent homelessness. Nearly all had a pimp, and all used the internet as a venue for sexual exploitation. Participants wanted outreach workers to use "soft words" to refer to exploitation. They expressed contradictory images of their "boyfriend" pimps and their exploitation. They wanted outreach workers to "provide resources," "be nonjudgmental," "listen," and "care." Street outreach can be one way to support sexually exploited youth but should occur in multiple settings.

53. Joarder MAM, Miller PW. The experiences of migrants trafficked from Bangladesh. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2014;653(1):141-161.

This article examines a variety of experiences that trafficked illegal migrants, who had returned to Bangladesh after working in another country, encounter. Using survey research, we document considerable variation across countries of destination in the cost of migration, the amount of bribes paid to facilitators, and the reasons for returning home. Such variation was related to migrants' assets, age, gender, and education, as well as the nature of the migration contract. A majority of the respondents discovered that their travel documents were fraudulent; three-quarters reported a variety of adverse working conditions in the destination country; and almost all the female migrants had experienced sexual harassment or assault. We believe that carefully conducted survey research such as ours can provide insights into the mechanisms of human trafficking, the risks involved in migration, and reasons that migrants are willing to take such risks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

54. Johnson KL. The New Slave Narrative: Advocacy and Human Rights in Stories of Contemporary Slavery. *Journal of Human Rights* 2013;12(2):242-258.

This article examines 149 narratives by people enslaved at the end of the twentieth and beginning of the twenty-first centuries. These first-person narratives provide the very framework through which they must be read, not only in order to understanding the experiences of enslaved people but in order to end slavery. Contemporary slave narratives thus reveal narrative

advocacy by identifying and describing the interventions or strategies necessary to combat slavery at the same time that they demand the active collaboration of the readers and listeners with the narrators in the work. Narrative advocacy explicitly encompasses agency in being deliberate, purposeful, and strategic, and narrators thus assert their agency in telling their stories and providing the strategies that must be implemented to prevent enslavement, to facilitate emancipation, and to serve its survivors. These narrators demonstrate the necessity of a survivor-centered approach that includes legal solutions, policy changes, education initiatives, and the improvement of survivor services. The potential of contemporary slave narratives in this human rights project that is, the eradication of the human rights violation of enslavement revolves around reading, comprehending, and implementing the strategies offered by the narrators themselves.

55. Jones L, Engstrom D, Hilliard P, Sungakawan D. Human trafficking between Thailand and Japan: Lessons in recruitment, transit and control. *International Journal of Social Welfare* 2011;20(2):203-211.

In this study, four women describe their experiences of human trafficking. The women were recruited in Thailand for sex work in Japan. The research sought to understand the dynamics of human trafficking from recruitment through transit and maintenance in the destination country. Content analysis was used to examine the women's stories to develop themes that described the dynamics of trafficking. The analysis revealed the following two dimensions of the victimised women's experiences: (i) vulnerability and strategies for recruitment; (ii) the methods used for transportation across borders. The implications of these findings for combating trafficking are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

57. Kane J. Child trafficking - The people involved: A synthesis of findings from Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. Switzerland: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Office; 2005

The present report was originally intended as a synthesis of the results of the surveys in Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. It became clear, however, that the results offered an opportunity to present and analyse child trafficking in these countries from a different angle. The report consequently focuses on the people involved in trafficking: the children, their parents and families, close acquaintances including friends and neighbours, traffickers, exploiters, and the many people who – no matter how small their contribution – aid and abet trafficking. These include the recruiters, transporters, logistical personnel, providers of forged or illicitly obtained documentation, information providers, accommodation providers, bodyguards and guides who all play a part in making trafficking happen. They also include the 'lazy' border guards, corrupt law enforcement personnel and 'unknowing' consular or visa office staff who do not ask the right questions or who do not respond appropriately when they know the answers given are untrue.

58. Karandikar S, Gezinski LB, Meshelemiah JC. A qualitative examination of women involved in prostitution in Mumbai, India: The role of family and acquaintances. *International Social Work* 2013;56(4):496-515.

In this qualitative study, 48 female prostitutes from Mumbai, India were interviewed to understand their experiences related to their entry into

prostitution. Respondents' vulnerabilities and the role of family and acquaintances in entry were researched. The findings of the study indicate that poverty, marital abuse, sexual abuse and the death of a parent or husband were the main reasons for entry into prostitution. The majority of the respondents were sold into prostitution by family members or acquaintances. This research provides recommendations for policy, practice and research in the area of sex trafficking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

59. Kidd SA, Liborio RMC. Sex trade involvement in Sao Paulo, Brazil and Toronto, Canada: Narratives of social exclusion and fragmented identities. *Youth & Society* 2011;43(3):982-1009.

An extensive international literature has been developed regarding the risk trajectories of sex trade-involved children and youth. This literature has not, however, substantially incorporated the narratives of youths regarding their experiences. In this article, the contemporary literature on child and youth sex trade-involvement is reviewed and the findings of a qualitative analysis of the narratives of 14 youth from Sao Paulo, Brazil and 58 youth from Toronto, Canada are presented. Substantial similarities were found between the groups of narratives with respect to abusive and unstable home experiences, pathways into the sex trade, social exclusion, and the impacts of the sex trade on physical and mental health. Key areas of divergence included the roles of poverty and drug use in entering the sex trade. The implications of shared experiences of social exclusion and fragmented identity across differing socio-cultural contexts for policy and intervention are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

60. Laudeman BF. Human trafficking: A new challenge for the 21st century pastor. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences* 2013;73(9-A(E)):No Pagination Specified.

Some may believe that modern-day slavery is something that only occurs on foreign shores. As a church, we are naive to believe that slavery was abolished in this country with the Emancipation Proclamation of the Civil War era. The sad truth is that between 14,500 and 17,500 individuals are trafficked into the United States each year to be used and abused as modern-day slaves. It is unfathomable that in our freedom loving nation women, men and children are still in bondage. Worldwide, over 27 million people are in chains, whether visible or invisible. Human trafficking is quickly replacing the selling of drugs and guns as the number one crime globally. The epidemic these numbers represent has infected this country from coast to coast. What should be the response of the churches and pastors in the United States to this atrocity? As Christians, our initial focus for the examination of this issue must be God's Word. Looking at the Old and New Testaments gives us reference points and direction for the examination of the issues of slavery, justice and the role of women in relation to human trafficking. Through the lives of biblical women like Sarah, Hagar, Esther and the woman at the well, we begin to realize that this issue has been with humanity since ancient times. A comparison of "Old Slavery" to our "New Slavery" gives to the reader an assessment of these forms of servitude and makes one realize that not much has changed in our world. The research methodology for this project included an extensive literature review, attendance at specific conferences, and engagement with organizations addressing components of human trafficking as well as personal contact and ministry with victims of human trafficking. This research includes the in-depth study of seven human trafficking victims. These seven included both labor and sex trafficked



individuals. What is unique about these individuals is that all of them came to me. Lest you think I went searching for these victims or that my church is located in what would be considered an "undesirable location", I cannot emphasize enough that most of the victims literally appeared on the doorstep of my church, a church located in a relatively affluent, small town in the heartland of America. The seven victims and their stories, which are included in the body of this project, additionally provided the framework for the impetus of this project. As a pastor, what would you do if a victim of human trafficking came to your office or even to your church? Do you have any procedures in place to help them? Would you have any idea what to do? It is my sincere hope that reading the stories of the challenges and joys of each of these unique victims, as well as some of my personal trials as I attempted to minister to them, will aid the reader in becoming equipped for dealing with and confronting human trafficking on a local as well as a national basis. Since collaboration is central to the success of the recovery of the victim, a secondary purpose of this project is to provide information and research to be used with law enforcement workers and others that work with human trafficking victims. As a result of this study, the realization that modern day slavery does exist and that the church must be prepared to confront it becomes evident. Human trafficking has been understood to be a global issue, but it is present in the heartland of this country and may well be on the street where you live. It is crucial that as a church we address this injustice as the scripture mandates. Micah 6:8 states, "And what does the LORD require of you, but to do justice, to love kindness, and to walk humbly with your God." The pastor and church of the twenty-first century must stand up and be a voice for the voiceless and give the battle cry...FREEDOM! (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved).

62. Miceli A. Immigration and Prostitution. Application of Article 18: A Way Together for Women Victims of Sexual Trafficking. *Inchiesta* 2008;38(159):67-70.

This contribution to a special journal issue, "Women's Migration," presents a case study of a woman victim of sexual trafficking & describes how "Article 18 of the Single Text on Immigration" helped her escape her situation. The Russian woman spent a year of civil service at the Ascolto Immigrant Center of the Charities of Bologna, Italy, during which she volunteered to recount her experience & provide evidence in order to help other women victims of some very powerful criminal organizations. Adapted from the source document.

64. Miller J. Beach boys or sexually exploited children? Competing narratives of sex tourism and their impact on young men in Sri Lanka's informal tourist economy. *Crime, Law and Social Change* 2011;56(5):485-508.

Sex trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) are widely identified as global social problems, but each remain politically charged, especially given the disproportionate emphasis on sexual slavery. The current investigation is a case study of CSEC within the context of Sri Lanka's international tourism industry. I draw from data collected during a multi-year field study to analyze and compare those understandings of sex tourism and CSEC driven by local "moral crusaders"-which dominated policy and public discussion-with the experiences of adolescent boys and young men who participated in these markets. Moral claims-making, focused as it was on cultural purity, morality, Western perversions, sexual slavery, and deviance, shifted attention away from the global political and economic contexts in which transactional sex took place. This resulted in both

distortions and harms to marginalized youth in tourism communities, and a failure to address the economic realities of those involved in the informal tourism economy, including transactional sex with tourists. The current study thus adds additional support to the concerns raised by scholars and activists about the scope, nature, and impact of efforts to ameliorate commercial sexual exploitation, including the harms that result from narrow foci on individual deviance and sexual slavery. Adapted from the source document.

69. Oram S, Stockl H, Busza J, Howard LM, Zimmerman C. Prevalence and risk of violence and the physical, mental, and sexual health problems associated with human trafficking: Systematic review. *PLoS Medicine* 2012;9(5).

**Background:** There is very limited evidence on the health consequences of human trafficking. This systematic review reports on studies investigating the prevalence and risk of violence while trafficked and the prevalence and risk of physical, mental, and sexual health problems, including HIV, among trafficked people. **Methods and Findings:** We conducted a systematic review comprising a search of Medline, PubMed, PsycINFO, EMBASE, and Web of Science, hand searches of reference lists of included articles, citation tracking, and expert recommendations. We included peer-reviewed papers reporting on the prevalence or risk of violence while trafficked and/or on the prevalence or risk of any measure of physical, mental, or sexual health among trafficked people. Two reviewers independently screened papers for eligibility and appraised the quality of included studies. The search identified 19 eligible studies, all of which reported on trafficked women and girls only and focused primarily on trafficking for sexual exploitation. The review suggests a high prevalence of violence and of mental distress among women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation. The random effects pooled prevalence of diagnosed HIV was 31.9% (95% CI 21.3%-42.4%) in studies of women accessing post-trafficking support in India and Nepal, but the estimate was associated with high heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 83.7\%$ ). Infection prevalence may be related as much to prevalence rates in women's areas of origin or exploitation as to the characteristics of their experience. Findings are limited by the methodological weaknesses of primary studies and their poor comparability and generalisability. **Conclusions:** Although limited, existing evidence suggests that trafficking for sexual exploitation is associated with violence and a range of serious health problems. Further research is needed on the health of trafficked men, individuals trafficked for other forms of exploitation, and effective health intervention approaches. Please see later in the article for the Editors' Summary. 2012 Oram et al.

72. Pham PN, Vinck P, Stover E. Returning home: Forced conscription, reintegration, and mental health status of former abductees of the Lord's Resistance Army in northern Uganda. *BMC Psychiatry* 2009;9(23).

**Background:** Since the late 1980s, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a spiritualist rebel group in northern Uganda, has killed and mutilated thousands of civilians and abducted an estimated 52,000 to 75,000 people to serve as soldiers, porters, and sex slaves for its commanders. This study examines the types of violence to which former abductees have been exposed and the extent to which these acts have affected their psychological well-being. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional study of 2,875 individuals selected through a multi-stage stratified cluster sampling design conducted in 8 districts of northern Uganda. Multivariate logistic regressions were performed with symptoms for Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and depression as the main outcome measures. **Results:** One-third of the

respondents (33%) self-reported having experienced abduction (49% among the Acholi, the largest tribal group in northern Uganda). Over half (56%) of all the respondents and over two-thirds of those who experienced abduction met the criteria for symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Multivariate analysis shows that several factors increased the risk of former LRA abductees developing symptoms of PTSD. These factors included gender (females were more susceptible than males), being a member of the Acholi ethnic group, participating in or witnessing a cumulative number of traumatic events, and encountering difficulties re-integrating into communities after abduction. Factors associated with increased risk of meeting criteria for symptoms of depression included older age of males at the time of abduction, lower score on social relationship scale, high incidence of general traumatic event exposure, high incidence of forced acts of violence, and problems reintegrating into communities after abduction. Conclusion: Abduction and forced conscription of civilians has affected the psychological well-being of a significant number of northern Ugandans. The sources of psychological trauma are multiple, ranging from witnessing to being forced to commit violent acts, and compounded by prolonged exposure to violence, often for months or years. Community-based mental health care services and reintegration programs are needed to facilitate the reintegration of former abductees back into their communities. 2009 Pham et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

74. Ray M, Iyer AN. Abuse among child domestic workers: A research study in West Bengal. West Bengal office of Save the Children: Save the Children UK; 2006
75. Ray N. Vulnerability to human trafficking: A qualitative study. Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences 2009;69(10-A):4129.

Despite the high priority given to combating human trafficking by the international humanitarian community, knowledge is still deficient about why some people are more vulnerable to being trafficked than others. In order to design comprehensive responses to the problem, there is need for information not only on the environment within which trafficking occurs, but also the awareness and attitudes of vulnerable individuals and their communities. This study investigates: (a) What are the structural factors that create vulnerability? (b) Does the process of formation of migration intention create vulnerability? (c) Do conditions of actual migration behavior contribute to vulnerability? (d) Does prior knowledge of risk mitigate vulnerability? and (e) What is the role of social networks in migration and trafficking? The study is based on in-depth unstructured interviews with 32 migrant women in Kolkata (India), working in the sex industry, construction industry and as domestic labor. 15 of these women had been victims of trafficking while 17 had migrated safely. They were recruited by purposeful sampling in a shelter home, two brothel areas, two labor markets and three residential areas, followed by snowball sampling. The narratives were analyzed using grounded theory methodology. Results indicate that 'destitution' and 'dysfunctional family relationship' are the two life conditions that make an individual extremely vulnerable to trafficking. These conditions are built upon structural factors (family poverty, low level of education, child marriage, dowry, domestic violence, marital breakdown/widowhood) and psychological factors (desperation due to hunger and social stigmatization) of vulnerability. Families of landless agricultural workers in rural areas, families headed by women or children in both rural and urban settings, and the homeless are highly vulnerable to destitution, and therefore, trafficking. Vulnerability due to dysfunctional

family relationships is high among women who are separated from their husbands or widowed. Lack of awareness about trafficking creates vulnerability to deception but mere knowledge is not the protective factor. The risk-mitigating action that arises from awareness is the critical component. Finally, social networks can be either protective or a risk factor depending on their role in facilitating safe migration or creating vulnerability through social stigmatization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

76. Reed CV. The reintegration of female child soldiers into society: Fact and fiction. p. 2748.

The use of child soldiers is one of the most universally condemned human rights abuses in the world, yet an estimated 300,000 children are currently believed to be fighting in over 30 conflicts around the globe. Due to their relative naivete and malleability, children are forced to play numerous roles as child soldiers; including that of porters, cooks, fighters on the front line and sex slaves. While many of these children die before they are released others escape, are rescued or are returned by their captors. These children then face the daunting task of reintegrating into society. Despite the broad nature of the issue, and its huge individual and societal impacts, relatively little is known about child soldiers, their time in service and their experience of reintegration. What little research is available focuses almost exclusively on male child soldiers. Despite this, female child soldiers make up an estimate 30% of all child soldiers and, due to their gender specific experiences, often face greater challenges in reintegration. Drawing from a data set from northern Uganda, this paper explores the roles of female child soldiers in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and how their experiences while with the LRA and upon return to society affect their reintegration experience. Ultimately, this paper finds that specific war-time experiences greatly affect reintegration and that the provision of appropriate programs and support upon return can positively impact a girl's reintegration experience. Copies of dissertations may be obtained by addressing your request to ProQuest, 789 E. Eisenhower Parkway, P.O. Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346. Telephone 1-800-521-3042; email: [disspub@umi.com](mailto:disspub@umi.com)

77. Rushing R, Watts C, Rushing S. Living the reality of forced sex work: Perspectives from young migrant women sex workers in Northern Vietnam. *Journal of Midwifery and Women's Health* 2005;50(4):e41-e44.

Young women are often lured or forced into selling sex as a result of migrating from rural to urban areas to find work. In this setting, they are exposed to high-risk situations, which may leave them vulnerable to exploitation. Using interviews with young migrant women currently working as sex workers in northern Vietnam, we recorded the perspectives of their initiation into sex work and life as a sex worker. The study found that high levels of forced sex and sexual exploitation were experienced by the majority of the young women interviewed. The young women describe their entry into sex work, first sexual experience (intercourse), violence, and condom negotiation and use. Although access to health care was available, the young women perceived the stigma attached to sex work as a barrier to receiving health care, and thus, preferred health education and care from peers. Health education programs focusing on peer education and support are essential for protecting and empowering these young women. In addition, policies and programs must work toward effective strategies to protect young migrant women. 2005 by the American College of Nurse-Midwives.

78. Russell AM. Embodiment and Abjection: Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation. *Body & Society* 2013;19(1):82-107.

Research into human trafficking for sexual exploitation often conceptualizes the experience through the lens of migration and/or sex work. Women's bodies are often politicized and the corporeal experiences of trafficking are neglected. The gendered stigma attached to women who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation is clearly evident across cultures and requires further analysis as part of wider societal responses to sexual violence. Through the analysis of letters written by women who have been trafficked and sexually exploited from post-Soviet countries to Israel, this article argues that conceptualizing women's bodies as bounded spaces allows an investigation of the transgression of those boundaries and opens up a thought-provoking framework for theorizing experiences of, and social responses to, sexual violence, stigma and social exclusion. It explores themes of pollution and dirt as ways to communicate social exclusion through references to boundaries crossed and spaces rendered abject. Women's narratives of trafficking are examined utilizing the theory of abjection, and the embodied effects of sexual violence and body boundary transgression are elucidated. This analysis shows that the women in this study articulate an embodied narrative of trafficking that is experienced in relation to body boundaries and expressed through motifs of dirt, smell, disgust and pollution. [Reprinted by permission of Sage Publications Ltd., copyright holder.]

79. Sandy L. 'Behind Closed Doors': Debt-Bonded Sex Workers in Sihanoukville, Cambodia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology* 2009;10(3):216-230.

In the trafficking discourse and international law, debt-bonded sex workers have been defined as 'victims of trafficking'. The hyperexploitative contractual arrangements faced by debt-bonded sex workers may be the most common form of contemporary forced labour practices in the modern industry. However, in this paper, I present women's individual experiences working under indenture in Sihanoukville, Cambodia. I do so because women's narratives raise many questions about 'consent' and 'coercion' that, to date, remain unanswered. By examining women's own perceptions of the situation, the present paper attempts to address issues related to 'consent' and 'coercion' in order to highlight some of the possible implications this has for both how we theorise about and respond to the issue of indenture.

81. Shapkina N. Operation help: Counteracting sex trafficking of women from Russia and Ukraine. p. 3327.

Human trafficking is one of the fastest growing criminal activities in today's world and a violation of human rights. Sex trafficking of women from Russia and Ukraine was enabled by the collapse of the former Soviet Union and the incorporation of the new countries into the global economy. At the same time, this social problem generated a series of anti-trafficking campaigns in Russia, Ukraine, and internationally. This research analyzes social responses to the risks of sex trafficking of women from Russia and Ukraine. The analysis is based on sixteen-month multi-sited field research in Russia and Ukraine. I collected data through participant observation, interviewing, and document analysis. The research provides insight into the supply and demand sides of sex-trafficking markets and describes how sex trafficking of women is integrated into the overall organization of the global sex trade. I use institutional ethnography to map out different anti-trafficking institutions (NGOs, governmental offices, international organizations) and examine social relations engendered by anti-trafficking mobilizations. My research analyzes institutional interventions aimed at minimizing the risks to sex trafficking victims. I explore how the institutional actors form transnational regulatory spaces to combat the problem of sex trafficking. Finally, I analyze how female trafficking survivors negotiate their identities in response to the

institutional power of anti-trafficking NGOs that assist them. Index words. Sex Trafficking, Gender, Sexuality, Migration, Globalization, NGOs, Institutional Ethnography, Russia, Ukraine. Copies of dissertations may be obtained by addressing your request to ProQuest, 789 E. Eisenhower Parkway, P.O. Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346. Telephone 1-800-521-3042; e-mail: [dissspub@umi.com](mailto:dissspub@umi.com)

83. Silverman JG, Decker MR, Gupta J, Maheshwari A, Patel V, Willis BM, et al. Experiences of sex trafficking victims in Mumbai, India. *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics* 2007;97(3):221-226.

**Objective:** To explore mechanisms and contexts related to sex trafficking victimization among South Asian women and girls rescued from brothels in Mumbai, India. **Methods:** Records of residents at a major non-governmental organization providing rescue, shelter and care of minor girls and of women held against their will in brothels in Mumbai were systematically reviewed (n = 160). Descriptive statistics were calculated, and demographic differences in trafficking mechanisms and pre-disposing contexts were explored. **Results:** The majority of victims (51.9%) were trafficked as minors and by individuals previously known to them (59.7%). Traffickers most commonly lured victims via promises of economic opportunity (55.0%) or kidnapped individuals via use of drugs or force (26.3%). Victims were most often trafficked from public settings (e.g., markets, train stations; 50.9%) and via public transportation (94.9%). Almost half (49.4%) reported some type of family disruption as directly leading to their being trafficked; violence involving husbands or other family members (38.0%) and marital separation or abandonment (32.9%) were the most common forms of disruption reported. Differences in experiences of trafficking were identified based on age, nationality, education, and marital status; no differences were found based on religion. **Conclusion:** The interaction of poverty and gender-based mistreatment of women and girls in families heightens the risk of sex trafficking; further empirical research is needed on this critically understudied issue. Prevention efforts should work to improve economic opportunities and security for impoverished women and girls, educate communities regarding the tactics and identities of traffickers, as well as promote structural interventions to reduce trafficking. 2007 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

84. Simkhada P. Life Histories and Survival Strategies amongst Sexually Trafficked Girls in Nepal. *Children & Society* 2008;22(3):235-248.

Many girls involved in sex work in Asia do so because they are compelled by economic circumstances and social inequality. Some enter sex work voluntarily, others do so by force or deception, sometimes involving migration across international borders. Nepalese girls involved in sex work via trafficking are the focus of this article, which aims at increasing our understanding of the context of sex trafficking, the methods and means of trafficking, living conditions in brothels and survival strategies among trafficked girls. Girls trafficked from Nepal to India are typically unmarried, illiterate and very young. Key routes to sex trafficking include employment-induced migration to urban areas, deception (through false marriage or visits) and abduction. Past initiatives towards their needs have adopted a welfare approach; such initiatives alone are inadequate as they ignore the importance of empowerment of women in the migration process and skill development in community re-integration. Anti-trafficking interventions need to be considered at (i) community level before movement begins; (ii)

urban centres which are both source and transitory centres for trafficking; (iii) trafficking level when girls are highly mobile and in brothels; and (iv) return from trafficking as girls to move back into the community.

85. Simkhada PP. Context, Process and Determinants of Trafficking and Health-Seeking Behaviour of Trafficked Women and Girls in Nepal: Implications for Social and Public Health Policy. p. 62-C-63-C.

There are no solid data on the magnitude, the determinants and processes of trafficking in Nepal, and the needs of trafficked persons who return. Similarly, interventions strategies are seldom systematically assessed and, thus, their rate of success is not known. Women and girls who are trafficked face abuse, exploitation, and a high risk of infection by HIV/AIDS. Health need, health services utilization practices and other health risk behaviour of these trafficked women and girls are not known. Given above background, this thesis focuses on context, process and determinants of trafficking of women and girls from Nepal to India and health seeking behaviour and health need of trafficked women and girls in Nepal. Information was collected from returned trafficked women and girls by using ethnographic study (42 in-depth interviews and observation) and field surveys (n = 206). It also examined national laws as well as documents produced by anti-trafficking projects, interviewed key policymakers, program managers, and activists. Women and girls from more than 25 ethnic groups from 37 districts were found to be trafficked in Indian brothels. The root cause of trafficking is multiple and complex. Poverty, lack of employment opportunities, gender discrimination, lack of female education, a lack of awareness among the general population, and abuse in migration were seen as important causes for trafficking in Nepal. Study also discovered that trafficking operates primarily through personal connections and social network. This study found that awareness on sexual health issues, particularly about STIs, and HIV/AIDS was poor among the returned trafficked women and girls. The Nepali trafficked sex workers in Indian brothels are powerless to negotiate any terms of sex in order to protect themselves from HIV infection. These women and girls held a holistic view of health in which dietary balance, avoidance of addictions' (such as drinking and smoking) and emotional stability were seen as essential to well being. The study found that there is no consistent definition of trafficking in law and policy documents in Nepal, which leads to confusion about what activities constitute trafficking. This study also revealed that many trafficking policies and programmes may inadvertently infringe on the human rights of women who wish to migrate. There is no easy or uni-dimensional solution to human trafficking, since it is influenced by a complex set of factors, often working in combination with one another. It concludes that control measures alone cannot stop the flow of trafficking in women and that a legal approach which relies solely on one type of legislation would be too narrow. Anti-trafficking strategies must shift from paternalistic approaches to more holistic and participatory empowerment approaches. An effective strategy must combine and balance punitive measures with protection of human rights, women empowerment and the removal of the root causes. Measures must be agreed and coordinated between origin, transit and receiving countries as well. Anti-trafficking interventions need to be re-focused so that they do not infringe upon the human rights of women who wish to migrate but who are at risk of trafficking. Interventions should provide support systems to permit safe migration and to help women once they reach their destinations.

86. Skilbrei M-L, Tveit M. Defining Trafficking through Empirical Work: Blurred Boundaries and their Consequences. *Gender, Technology and Development* 2008;12(1):9-30.

The definition of trafficking in the United Nation (UN) Protocol on Trafficking from 2000 is the starting point of different countries' definition of trafficking. In Norway, as in other countries, there are still difficulties in identifying victims of trafficking in the day-to-day work of the police, social workers and others. The definitions of and demarcation between human trafficking and human smuggling have grave consequences for legal approaches, policies and help offered. It is thus necessary to continually discuss how to define trafficking if we want the term to be a fruitful tool in framing the phenomenon -- which in turn impacts the ability to aid victims, prevent victimization and to prosecute traffickers. In this article we approach this matter through two qualitative studies among Nigerian women in prostitution in Norway. Their stories are complex and their travels long, and along the way, their migration and prostitution has been organized by different agents. These agents were sometimes human traffickers; other times smugglers of migrants. In this article, we explore which is which, with the definition in UN's Trafficking Protocol as our starting point. This article is an attempt to analyze the complexities of the women's situation in order to link theoretical debates on trafficking definitions with women's lived experiences. [Reprinted by permission of Sage Publications Ltd., copyright 2008.]

88. Stevens M. Scared selfless: An autoethnographic account of enslavement in a pedophilic sex ring. *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering* 2013;73(9-B(E)):No Pagination Specified.

In New York in the 1970s, during the heyday of legalized kiddie porn, a professional pedophile procured his next victim: me. In this autoethnography, I recount my victimization as a child sex slave—a 7 year journey in which I was subjected to physical, emotional, and sexual abuse at the hands of a man who purported to be my stepfather. I endured sadomasochistic sex slave training, including bondage, humiliation, and torture, and was coerced into a pedophilic sex ring. Through this ring, I was sold into child pornography and prostitution. As a result of the abuse, I developed Dissociative Identity Disorder, PTSD, depression, and suicidality. In this dissertation, I combine my personal story with media accounts of other children who have been similarly traumatized, including Elizabeth Smart, Shawn Hornbeck, and Jaycee Dugard. Based on these personal stories, as well as published research on the study of trauma, I explore the ways in which children typically cope with trauma, paying special attention to phenomena such as Stockholm Syndrome and brainwashing. From the inside out, I describe how trauma affects children. I explain why children succumb to abuse, why they rarely disclose, and why they rarely attempt to flee. I also look at the long-term effects of childhood trauma, paying special attention to how it can alter the developing personality. Through my personal story, the reader is able to experience the horrifying culture of child sexual exploitation circa 1977-1985. I describe many of the players in this culture, including pedophiles, hebephiles, abused children, and organized criminals. I offer a thick, detailed description of this culture, as it was personally experienced by me. I also provide an historical context for my personal story, as child pornography and child sex rings made frequent headlines in the 1970s and 80s, when the events of this story took place. (PsyncINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved).

89. The Federation of Trade Unions - Burma (FTUB) Migrants Section, Roberston P. *The Mekong challenge: Working day and night. The plight of migrant child workers in Mae Sot, Thailand.* London: International Labour Organization; 2006



94. Viloría MDG. From exclusion to compassion: An interdisciplinary study of sexual trafficking among Filipinas. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences* 1999;60(5-A):1795.

When a woman or child begins to view her body as the only avenue for gaining livelihood, life ceases to have meaning for her. As we watch and allow the disintegration of our women and children in prostitution, we watch and allow the eroding of the fabric of our common existence. This research views the lives of prostituted Filipinas (females of the Philippines) whose stories of oppression and triumph inform the study. The multi-dimensional nature of the subject matter laid the groundwork for integrating social psychology, ecclesiology and theology. The narrative themes are the lens through which I now view sexual exploitation. The prostituted Filipinas are positioned on the outside of three major social circles: the family, characterized by deprivation and abuse; the society, which has become a venue for sexual and economic exploitation; and the church which responds by institutionalized silence. The church supports the exclusion hub and is uninvolved. Throughout these themes persists an overarching theme of dehumanization and social exclusion. A compassion praxis is drawn from the Greek *splanchnizomai*, "a deep yearning in the bowels" which moved Jesus to compassion. The noun *splanchna* symbolizes the heart. Etymologically, the Latin *com pati* means "to suffer with." Compassion is woven into the Filipino heart and finds its meaning in cultural forms known in the Philippine vernacular as *habag* (mercy) and *malasakit* (deep concern). Compassion is expressed in the spirit of *damayan* (mutual resourcing and helpfulness) and *kapatiran* (sisterhood, brotherhood). The "shared self" (*kapwa*) grounded in the "inner self" (*loob*) is the Filipino's highest level of interpersonal relationship and is a potential identification point with the outcast. The essence of the Greek *splanchna* and the Filipino *loob* intersect. Compassion is not a choice for the image bearer who shares the *imago Dei* with the "forgotten other." I exhort the church to externalize its witness of compassion by offering informed advocacy (*maalam na pakikisangkot*) and care (*paglingap*) to the marginalized Filipina, who is intrinsically a good *kapwa* and a "beloved other" to Christ. Jesus, our model of compassion, does not limit his friendship to those who are like him. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

95. Vindhya U, Dev V. Survivors of Sex Trafficking in Andhra Pradesh. Evidence and Testimony. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* 2011;18(2):129-165.

In the literature on trafficking in India there is a crucial dearth of primary data and micro studies that could be used for vulnerability mapping of the source areas and for addressing the risk factors identified. The article is a small attempt to contribute to plugging the gap in the context of Andhra Pradesh, identified as a 'hot spot' in the literature. It is based on case studies of 78 women who had been trafficked from their places of origin in Anantapur district to metropolitan cities across India and who have since returned to their homes. The article attempts to identify the individual and family circumstances that contribute to trafficking, to highlight in particular the gendered vulnerabilities that set these women up for trafficking, and to capture the process of the trafficking experience. The case studies reported here point to the compelling urgency of interventions that will go beyond the forced/voluntary divide in trafficking and sex work.

96. Vocks J, Nijboer J. The Promised Land: A Study of Trafficking in Women from Central and Eastern Europe to the Netherlands. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 2000;8(3):379-388.

This study on trafficking in women from Central & Eastern Europe explores the contextual factors, the characteristics, & the motivation of victims as well as the methods of traffickers. A combination of rational choice theory, strain theory, & social control theory forms the theoretical framework of our research. Based on information from experts in the field, interviews with victims, questionnaires, a study of dossiers & a search of the literature, we developed a typology of victims that may be helpful for prevention & law enforcement. 15 References. Adapted from the source document.

97. Wessells M. *Child soldiers: From violence to protection*. 2007.

Compelling & humane, this book reveals the lives of the 300,000 child soldiers around the world, challenging stereotypes of them as predators or a lost generation. Kidnapped or lured by the promise of food, protection, revenge, or a better life, children serve not only as combatants but as porters, spies, human land mine detectors, & sexual slaves. Nearly one-third are girls, & Michael Wessells movingly reveals the particular dangers they face from pregnancy, childbirth complications, & the rejection they & their babies encounter in their local contexts. Based mainly on participatory research & interviews with hundreds of former child soldiers worldwide, Wessells allows these ex-soldiers to speak for themselves & reveal the enormous complexity of their experiences & situations. The author argues that despite the social, moral, & psychological wounds of war, a surprising number of former child soldiers enter civilian life, & he describes the healing, livelihood, education, reconciliation, family integration, protection, & cultural supports that make it possible. A passionate call for action, *Child Soldiers* pushes readers to go beyond the horror stories to develop local & global strategies to stop this theft of childhood.

### ***Forebyggende tiltak***

#### *Effekt av forebyggende tiltak*

5. Akbas H. Application of situational crime prevention to female trafficking for sexual exploitation in Turkey. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences* 2010;71(1-A):340.

Female trafficking has become a global problem affecting almost every region across the world. The crime is devastating to victims as well as communities and nations. As female trafficking increased, the United States and European countries began cooperating to reduce the crime. These efforts focus on arranging legal frameworks to punish offenders and protect victims. Despite these efforts, female trafficking is a growing problem worldwide, indicating that focusing solely on punishing traffickers and helping victims is not sufficient. The main purpose of this study is to explore how situational crime prevention can be used to prevent human trafficking. The underlying theme of situational crime prevention is that immediate features of physical and social environments create opportunities for offenders to commit crimes. Crime prevention by opportunity reduction reduces crimes by manipulating offenders' perceived risks, efforts, and excuses. The study is designed to explore situational characteristics of female trafficking in Turkey that facilitate this crime. The study also investigates possible measures to eliminate female trafficking by altering these characteristics. The study is

based on the analysis of two types of data: (a) personal interviews with representatives of nongovernmental organizations and police officials from various city police departments in Turkey and (b) a secondary data analysis of victim interviews. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

24. Cho SY, Dreher A, Neumayer E. Does Legalized Prostitution Increase Human Trafficking? *World Development* 2013;41:67-82.

This paper investigates the impact of legalized prostitution on human trafficking inflows. According to economic theory, there are two opposing effects of unknown magnitude. The scale effect of legalized prostitution leads to an expansion of the prostitution market, increasing human trafficking, while the substitution effect reduces demand for trafficked women as legal prostitutes are favored over trafficked ones. Our empirical analysis for a cross-section of up to 150 countries shows that the scale effect dominates the substitution effect. On average, countries where prostitution is legal experience larger reported human trafficking inflows. (c) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

25. CliniMurphy M, Bennett N, Eaton K, Kottke M. An educational commercial sexual exploitation of children prevention Web site: Development and pilot testing in an urban family planning teen. *Contraception* 2012;85 (3):326.

Objectives: Although 200,000-300,000 youths are at risk for commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in the United States, no primary prevention efforts aimed at youths exist. In response, we developed and tested a CSEC educational tool for use in a family planning clinic serving teens. The educational tool seeks to impact youths' attitudes toward CSEC victims and support no tolerance toward pimping and its glorification. Method: The Web-based tool includes a documentary-style video, information about risks inherent in CSEC, different ways that youth are victimized and resources available regarding CSEC. Focus group discussions were conducted to test the tool's concepts and language. Subsequently, a mixed-methods pilot study was performed with patients aged 18 and under (n=48) at an urban family planning teen clinic. Results: Pretest responses indicated that participants had considerable knowledge of CSEC and held attitudes that would support CSEC prevention. Accordingly, positive but limited change in knowledge and attitudes was observed after interacting with the Web site. Qualitative data indicated that participants felt that the Web site was informative, impactful and relevant. Many participants expressed gratitude for this prevention effort: "you will help so many people with this because it is very real in our neighborhoods." Participants endorsed the Web site and the clinic setting as appropriate formats for CSEC prevention efforts with young people. Conclusions: These results indicate the acceptability of CSEC prevention education in a family planning teen clinic and the need for CSEC prevention efforts tailored to young people.

28. Dejanova TE, Raghavan C. Report from the field: evaluating an alternative to incarceration program for "highly probable trafficking victims". *Dialectical Anthropology* 2013;37(2):291-298.

It seemed like a straightforward enough project, when my Master's thesis advisor approached me with an opportunity to work on a project that centered

on Asian immigrant women's victimization experiences, I agreed enthusiastically to be the lead student investigator in a program evaluation of a non-governmental organization's (NGO) "trafficking victim program." Evaluating an empowerment program, aimed at helping victimized minority women, would allow me to both learn valuable program evaluation skills and work with a population that I was interested in. Adapted from the source document.

52. Jakobsson N, Kotsadam A. The law and economics of international sex slavery: prostitution laws and trafficking for sexual exploitation. *European Journal of Law and Economics* 2013;35(1):87-107.

International trafficking in humans for sexual exploitation is an economic activity driven by profit motives. Laws regarding commercial sex influence the profitability of trafficking and may thus affect the inflow of trafficking to a country. Using two recent sources of European cross country data we show that trafficking of persons for commercial sexual exploitation (as proxied by the data sets we are using) is least prevalent in countries where prostitution is illegal, most prevalent in countries where prostitution is legalized, and in between in those countries where prostitution is legal but procuring illegal. Case studies of two countries (Norway and Sweden) that have criminalized buying sex support the possibility of a causal link from harsher prostitution laws to reduced trafficking. Although the data do not allow us to infer robust causal inference, the results suggest that criminalizing procuring, or going further and criminalizing buying and/or selling sex, may reduce the amount of trafficking to a country.

71. Palmbach T, Blom J, Hoynes E, Primorac D, Gaboury M. Utilizing DNA analysis to combat the world wide plague of present day slavery - trafficking in persons. *Croatian Medical Journal* 2014;55(1):3-9.

A study was conducted to determine if modern forensic DNA typing methods can be properly employed throughout the world with a final goal of increasing arrests, prosecutions, and convictions of perpetrators of modern day trafficking in persons while concurrently reducing the burden of victim testimony in legal proceedings. Without interruption of investigations, collection of samples containing DNA was conducted in a variety of settings. Evidentiary samples were analyzed on the ANDE Rapid DNA system. Many of the collected swabs yielded informative short tandem repeat profiles with Rapid DNA technology.

73. Pierce A. American Indian adolescent girls: Vulnerability to sex trafficking, intervention strategies. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research* 2012;19(1):37-56.

The Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center offers harm reduction programming to at-risk adolescent American Indian girls, including outreach, case management, advocacy, healthy sexuality education, and support groups. To evaluate program impact, participants are assessed at intake and every 6 months afterward for current vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation, violence, and addiction. Evaluation results indicate frequent exposure to sex traffickers and suggest that harm reduction methods can help girls reduce risk of commercial sexual exploitation.

92. van der Laan P, Smit M, Busschers I, Aarten P. Cross-border trafficking in human beings: prevention and intervention strategies for reducing sexual exploitation. *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2011;2011(9).

Policies or interventions to prevent or suppress cross border trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation have not been evaluated rigorously enough to determine their effect. Using different search strategies and key words in nine different languages, the authors identified 19.000 studies on trafficking that came out between January 2000 and June 2009. They examined and coded the full text of the 20 studies that contained a combination of the relevant key words in their title, subtitle and/or abstract. None of these were controlled and most did not even use pre- and posttest measures.

93. Vega L, Gutierrez R, Loya AJ, Rodriguez EM, Galvan J. Principal problems identified in research on and treatment of victims of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Mexico. *Salud Mental* 2011;34(6):537-543.

The purpose of this study is to identify and describe the actions designed to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) which jeopardizes or affects the victims of exploitation. To this end, the paper analyzes the paradoxical results obtained in the research and actions to combat CSEC, implemented under the auspices of the institutions to promote research on CSEC and the prevention, protection and care of child victims of the phenomenon. The fieldwork involved participant observation during the working meetings of the Inter-Institutional Committees and at the closed doors shelters inhabited by children and teenage victims of sexual exploitation. Individual interviews were conducted with the population of the shelter. The main results show that the research was carried out in 48 municipalities, with 68.75% being carried out by institutions and organizations specializing in social assistance and/or private consultancy. The article concludes that in the experience of Mexican state institutions' and civil society's efforts to combat CSEC, there has been a rush to organize and carry out actions without having the resources to achieve this. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

### ***Tiltak for å identifisere ofre***

#### *Effekt av tiltak for å identifisere ofre*

4. Aiesi AM. Identifying victims of human trafficking. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences* 2011;71(11-A):4170.

This research explores a prescriptive training format for law enforcement teams, task forces on human trafficking, government and non-government agencies and other service providers in the United States and in the international community; with the premise that changes are needed to improve the identification process of human trafficking victims within a legal framework that utilizes a human rights based approach. Frequent law enforcement training and education, the incorporation of human trafficking law enforcement units in every county, and a unified data collection and analysis system should be designed and implemented to improve the process of victim identification. In addition, the resulting quantitative and qualitative research along with the existing government and inter-governmental statistics and information guided this investigation into ascertaining the level of awareness, education, oversight, authority and commitment that is needed on the local, state and federal and international level to increase the number of victims identified and served through utilization of the existing legal and policy mandates of the 2000 United States Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA). This study will also examine the role of The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish the Trafficking

Especially of Women and Children (2000) in the United States as well as look at additional human rights treaties that are designed to protect the rights of children and migrants. The Palermo Protocol or the Trafficking Protocol (2000), an international mechanism for fighting human trafficking will be analyzed as a policy tool with respect to its ability to promote and facilitate the "identification" of trafficking victims. The Trafficking Protocol was intended to be a supplement to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) in response to what experts understood at the time about the relationship between trafficking and organized crime. In addition this study will look another policy tool, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000) which is also a supplement of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to see how this Protocol can be utilized as one source within the policy "trio" for an international comprehensive approach to combat human trafficking. The United States has signed and ratified all three documents and therefore as a State Party has obligations therein. The instruments were adopted in 2000 in the "spirit of the fight against organized crime." While all trafficking may not necessarily be classified as organized crime, there is increasing international consensus that human trafficking is a form of organized crime and shares much of the same illicit characteristics. Traffickers use similar tactics to lure victims and hold them captive, such as that of control, coercion, intimidation and abuse. The goal of organized crime and human trafficking is profit derived by illegitimate means and maintained by clandestine activity. Therefore, this study proposes that in some instances, the approach used to fight organized crime could also be applied to anti-trafficking interventions. The research is conducted by personal interviews, surveys, reviews of relevant literature and documented court cases, revealing that there are few victims identified, certified, and served that meet the current TVPA definition of victims of a "severe form" of human trafficking victims in the United States. Also, this study will look at issues such as gender discrimination, racism, and other forms of cultural discrimination that may have a greater impact on the "identification of victims" than do the legal or policy impediments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

### ***Rehabiliterende tiltak***

#### *Effekt av rehabiliterende tiltak*

20. Burn J, Simmons F. Trafficking and Slavery in Australia: An Evaluation of Victim Support Strategies. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal* 2006;15(4):553-570.

The paper evaluates legal protections and social support systems for victims of trafficking and slavery in Australia within a human rights framework based on the United Nations Protocol to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the UN Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking. A major focus of the paper is the evaluation of a system of visas offered by the Australian government to victims of trafficking and slavery. The paper argues that the visa system and social support program is restricted to the assistance of victims who participate in the criminal justice process, thereby limiting state protection of victims of trafficking and slavery. Adapted from the source document.

47. Holly Y, Thompson M, Schoonbeek E, Scholte P. Mental Health Prevention in Victims of Human Trafficking: Evaluation of a Mental Health Prevention Group. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology* 2011; 2.
51. Howson K. State Interest or Human Rights: Victim Assistance Programs for Human Trafficking Victims in Finland and Estonia. p. 1520.

This study aims to identify the direct impacts human trafficking policies are having on victims of trafficking in Finland and Estonia, and the implications of this situation for future policy development. Stemming from a victim-centered approach, the primary motive is to determine whether the development and subsequent delivery of trafficking policies by each state are founded in the desire to protect their own interests, such as the issuance of residency and immigration rights, or promote the human rights of victims of trafficking. The role of citizenship and membership in the European Union are the primary factors considered in determining what is influencing the implementation of policy. Important implications for both future policy development and academic inquiry stem from the analysis of each factor. Empirical evidence from interviews conducted in Helsinki, Finland and Tallinn, Estonia are used to illustrate the situation on the ground and to what extent the human rights of trafficking victims are being considered.

#### *Erfaringer med rehabiliterende tiltak*

8. Baldwin SB, Eisenman DP, Sayles JN, Ryan G, Chuang KS. Identification of human trafficking victims in health care settings. *Health and human rights* 2011;13(1):E36-49.

An estimated 18,000 individuals are trafficked into the United States each year from all over the world, and are forced into hard labor or commercial sex work. Despite their invisibility, some victims are known to have received medical care while under traffickers' control. Our project aimed to characterize trafficking victims' encounters in US health care settings. The study consisted of semi-structured interviews with six Key Informants who work closely with trafficking victims (Phase I) and 12 female trafficking survivors (Phase II). All survivors were recruited through the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, an NGO in Los Angeles, and all were trafficked into Los Angeles. Interviews were conducted in English and six other languages, with the assistance of professional interpreters. Using a framework analysis approach that focused on victims' encounters in health care settings, we assessed interview transcript content and coded for themes. We used an exploratory pile-sorting technique to aggregate similar ideas and identify overarching domains. The survivors came from 10 countries. Eight had experienced domestic servitude, three had survived sex trafficking, and one had experienced both. Half the survivors reported that they had visited a physician while in their traffickers' control, and another worked in a health care facility. All Key Informants described other victims who had received medical care. For domestic servants, medical visits were triggered by injury and respiratory or systemic illness, while sex trafficking victims were seen by health professionals for sexually transmitted infections and abortion. Trafficking victims were prevented from disclosing their status to health care providers by fear, shame, language barriers, and limited interaction with medical personnel, among other obstacles. This exploration of survivors' experiences in health care settings supports anecdotal reports that US health care providers may unwittingly encounter human trafficking victims. Increasing awareness of human trafficking, and modifying practice to facilitate disclosure, could improve victim identification. Copyright 2011

Baldwin, Eisenman, Sayles, Ryan, and Chuang. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>), which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

12. Brennan D. Thoughts on finding and assisting individuals in forced labor in the USA. *Sexualities* 2010;13(2):139-152.

This article draws from interviews with formerly trafficked persons who have resettled in the USA. It has not been easy finding trafficked persons in the USA. The author contends that this is due, in part, to a focus of most anti-trafficking activities on one industry-the sex industry-to the exclusion of investigations into exploitation of migrant workers in other labor sectors. At the same time, undocumented workers stay quiet about workplace abuses because of a fear of deportation. ICE raids on workplaces where undocumented migrants may labor and the passage of local ordinances that empower local police officers to enforce immigration laws (287g agreements), have increased distrust between law enforcement and migrant communities. Forced underground, migrants working in vulnerable situations will be harder to find and to assist. This environment of threat shapes the resettlement of formerly trafficked persons since they typically enter the same low-wage, insecure and possibly exploitative work after being trafficked. More meaningful rights-based alliances with community-based organizations that focus on migrants' rights is a critical step to preventing forced labor and to assisting formerly trafficked persons. The fight against trafficking is a fight for migrants' rights. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

14. Brunovskis A, Surtees R. Leaving the past behind? When victims of trafficking decline assistance. *Fafo*; 2007. (Fafo-report 2007:40).

While many victims of trafficking are assisted within the numerous anti-trafficking programmes found in both countries of destination and origin, a noted trend has been that some victims of trafficking also decline the assistance that is offered to them. Little is known about the motivation for and consequences of these decisions. The reasons that victims decline assistance and the circumstances under which they do so is the topic for this report, in which we describe the results from a study conducted in Albania, Moldova and Serbia. We approached the issue through interviews with 39 victims of trafficking and an additional 13 respondents in street prostitution, whose status with respect to trafficking could not be determined. We also interviewed 90 key informants, such as government officials and persons who work in assistance programmes.

15. Brunovskis A, Surtees R. Agency or Illness -- The Conceptualization of Trafficking: Victims' Choices and Behaviors in the Assistance System. *Gender, Technology and Development* 2008;12(1):53-76.

Trafficking in women has become a high profile issue during recent years. However, there is still relatively little attention being paid to assistance systems for the victims, more particularly to how assistance is conceptualized and implemented. In this article, the authors argue that there are attitudes and values inherent in many of these systems that are not necessarily conducive to the recovery of trafficking victims. Through an analysis of interviews with institutional representatives in Southeast Europe and victims of trafficking, the authors argue that there is a tendency to pathologize



women's choices to migrate and to enter prostitution as a means of explaining this 'deviant' behavior. This, in turn, opens up the use of restrictions for victims of trafficking in the form of limitations in and supervision of communication with people outside the assistance system and also closed shelter facilities. Restrictions may infantilize program beneficiaries and impact their agency and ability to dissent and negotiate within the program framework. Further, they reflect a focus on how these women and their behaviors seemingly need to be corrected to conform to a preconceived idea of a victim of trafficking and a 'rehabilitated victim'. To some extent, these beliefs are also adopted by trafficked women and girls who receive assistance. [Reprinted by permission of Sage Publications Ltd., copyright 2008.]

16. Brunovskis A, Surtees R. Coming home: Challenges in family reintegration for trafficked women. *Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice* 2013;12(4):454-472.

This article presents challenges in family reintegration for returning Moldovan trafficking victims based on qualitative interviews with 19 victims of trafficking and 31 service providers, looking specifically at points of tension in reuniting with children and spouses. One main source of conflict is when migration expectations are unrealized; another is stressed behaviours of victims when they return. To avoid being stigmatized and blamed for association with prostitution and failed migration, most victims prefer to keep their trafficking a secret. However, this means that families may not understand or appreciate what they are going through in the post-trafficking stage and misinterpret stress, anxiety and trauma symptoms as aggression and hostility. Further, two additional factors-financial problems and stigma-add extra strain on family relationships. In terms of assistance needs, it is crucial to include a perspective on the family situation when working with trafficking victims. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

18. Bruxvoort D. Raids, rescues, and rehabilitation: Rethinking anti-trafficking interventions. *Josef Korbel School of International Studies*; 2013

As human trafficking develops into a crime inciting international concern, rights advocates and law enforcement agents continue to debate the most effective methods of identifying trafficked persons and prosecuting offenders. For sex trafficking in particular, the "raid and rescue" model emerged as the primary means of intervention – both within the U.S. and abroad. The raid model, however, reveals several flaws, among which are various rights violations, a lack of distinction between trafficked persons and sex workers, and limited access to service provision post-raid. This paper will begin by addressing the definitional issues regarding sex trafficking and then discuss the rhetorical and legislative conditions that favor raids over other anti-trafficking approaches. Specific criticisms of raids will be analyzed, as well as recommendations for victim-centered and rights-based anti-trafficking interventions.

37. Family Violence Prevention fund, Foundation WC. Turning pain into power: Trafficking survivor's perspectives on early intervention strategies. USA: Family Violence Prevention Fund; 2005

The study described here is timely and groundbreaking. As Dr. McCollum's remarks indicate, there is a growing understanding that health-care providers can and must play an intervening role in the lives of trafficked

women and children. At the time of this report's publication, further evidence has been provided by the development of anti-trafficking toolkits for health-care personnel by the United States Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families. These materials, which are intended to help health-care providers identify and screen trafficking victims, are strikingly similar to toolkits developed for domestic violence victims over the last decade by the Family Violence Prevention Fund. However, it must be noted that—until now—there has been scant research that supports the notion that trafficking victims even have the ability to access health care providers.

During the last decade, the health care community has improved its response to victims of domestic violence as a result of concerted efforts to increase awareness of societal violence against women. Domestic assault is beginning to be perceived as a public health issue and health care practitioners have begun to screen their patients for signs of abuse and offer them treatment and support.

Building upon the work of domestic violence advocates in the field of health care, this research was undertaken to examine the hypothesis that the health care system might be an ideal place to focus education and intervention efforts on victims of slavery. Human trafficking is without question a health care issue: victims of trafficking suffer a host of health-related problems and are at high risk of injury, illness and even death from the circumstances of their forced treatment and bondage.

In this study, we asked: Is health care a missed opportunity to intervene on behalf of trafficked women and children? Are trafficked individuals able to access any health care information within their extreme situations of abuse? Can they seek treatment at doctor's offices, clinics or hospitals? If health care providers do interact with this population unknowingly, what steps could be taken to enable practitioners to recognize trafficking victims and understand their special needs? What policies might strengthen efforts to identify trafficking victims, acquaint them with their health care rights and build the community's capacity to provide them with health care and treatment?

In 2004, interviews were conducted with 21 survivors of human trafficking in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Los Angeles area and metropolitan Atlanta. This is one of the largest samples of survivors in trafficking research. Other significant studies heavily rely upon newspaper and media reports on human trafficking to supplement survivor experiences. While we do not argue that this sampling is a representative cross-section, our relatively large pool of survivors underlines the significance of these findings. A key discovery was that there are important differences between victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, although there are also many similarities.

45. Holger-Ambrose B, Langmade C, Edinburgh L. Identifying effective outreach strategies for sexually exploited youth. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 2011;1):S44.

**Purpose:** To explore sexually-exploited youths' perspectives of how street outreach workers can most effectively connect them to health care, shelter, and mental health care. **Methods:** Focused ethnography using semi-structured interviews with 12 female and 1 transgender key informants, 14 to 22 years, about their experiences of sexual exploitation, homelessness, and health care utilization. Detailed interview field notes were analyzed along domains of experience and meaning of sexual exploitation practices, coping strategies, and health care. **Results:** All the youth experienced multiple types

of sexual exploitation in venues ranging from private homes, spas, strip clubs, hotels, brothels, and street prostitution. Nearly all (12/13) of the youth identified that they had or were currently working with a pimp which many referred to as their "friend" or "boyfriend". Most youth or their pimp used the Internet to advertise sexual services in addition to their involvement in other venues: "Internet provides more access to find men that want to hook up. It makes it faster to meet someone online". Most (12/13) youth reported that exploitation co-occurred with homelessness and running away. One youth stated, "I started at age 14 because I was kicked out of the house and homeless and was friends with a female pimp who said she could show me an easy way to make money". All youth identified substance use involvement; some view it as a business tool to increase sex drive, lessen inhibitions, and generate more sex exchanges "... when stripping or escorting, women use thizzle or coke to loosen up and pimps will use heroin and weed to control the girls.... these drugs can be used for coping as well." Most youth received health care within the past year but care was accessed from multiple different clinic sites or emergency departments without any continuity of care. Youth shared that effective outreach strategies would involve "not lecturing girls because they will get offended... When you approach a girl introduce yourself as a person by your name and not your program. Show interest in the girls as an individual and do not make assumptions". Informants felt street outreach supplies should include survival supplies such as "nutritious snacks," "wet wipes," "lube," "tampons," "underwear," and "socks." Conclusions: Sexual exploitation appears to begin at young ages and occurs in a variety of venues. Therefore, street outreach also needs to occur in multiple venues, including cyberspace engagement. Health care providers need to work with street outreach services to address homelessness, substance abuse, and health issues of sexually exploited youth.

48. Honeycutt RJ. Sex Trafficked Survivors' Recovery: Program Evaluation of Transitions Global Cambodian Safe House.

The majority of sex trafficked victims are women and girls who have been physically and psychologically coerced. Both private and government agencies have targeted this modern day form of slavery, producing efforts of prevention, intervention, and restoration for survivors. This study evaluated the restorative accomplishments of Transitions Global Cambodian safe house program, currently serving 22 sex trafficked females, ages 14 to 22. The specific focus of this evaluation was to gain an understanding of the experiences these young females have endured and the salient aspects contributing to their process of recovery. Semi-structured interviews were used with selected participants and staff members. Pre-test archival intake data and post-test data obtained during the evaluation, including the Hopkins Symptom Checklist, Harvard Trauma Questionnaire Part IV, and demographic information and program records were also analyzed. Qualitative data were gathered through interviews and observations of the girls' participation in the program over an 18-day period. Suggestions for improving the program are discussed, as well as questions for future research. It is hoped that further research will provide empirically supported best practices for the treatment of sex-trafficked survivors. Copies of dissertations may be obtained by addressing your request to ProQuest, 789 E. Eisenhower Parkway, P.O. Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346. Telephone 1-800-521-3042; e-mail: [disspub@umi.com](mailto:disspub@umi.com)

61. McDonald L, Timoshkina N. Examining Service Needs of Trafficked Women From the Former Eastern Bloc: The Canadian Case. *Journal of Social Work Research and Evaluation* 2004;5(2):169-192.

This article provides an overview of the health and social service issues relevant to trafficked women sex workers drawn from a phenomenological study that explored the transition processes of women trafficked into Canada from the former Soviet Union and Eastern and Central Europe. The study interviewed 20 female sex workers, 15 health and social service providers, and 15 key informants. The authors challenge the commonly held principle that trafficked/migrant sex workers should receive specialized services in their own language and within their own community, as the study revealed that women would prefer to use existing generic health and social services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract).

63. Miller E, Decker MR, Silverman JG, Raj A. Migration, sexual exploitation, and women's health: A case report from a community health center. *Violence Against Woman* 2007;13(5):486-497.

An estimated 50,000 women and children are annually trafficked into the United States, resulting in complex health and social consequences and significant risk for violence. This article presents a case of a trafficked woman identified in the U.S. health system and describes the vulnerabilities to forced prostitution as a result of trafficking and the challenges in providing an effective and comprehensive response to meet safety and health care needs. Health care providers are in a unique position to identify and support U.S. sex trafficking victims; thus, education and training for health care professionals on trafficking is needed. 2007 SAGE Publications.

66. Ogonor BO, Osunde AU. The Universal Basic Education Programme and Female Trafficking in South-South, Nigeria. *International Journal of Lifelong Education* 2007;26(6):607-620.

The study investigated the impact of the Universal Basic Education (UBE) programme on the phenomenon of female trafficking in South-South Nigeria. To this end, six research questions were raised. These revolved around: (i) resource situation and adequacy of training provided for repatriated trafficked victims in the service provider centre; (ii) efforts in the formal education sector of the UBE to curb female trafficking; and (iii) parents and female students' disposition toward female trafficking. The design of the study was descriptive survey. The sample was 420 female students and their parents as well as 100 teachers in the formal segment of the UBE programme and 130 repatriated trafficked victims in a service provider centre. Four sets of instruments were utilised to generate data for the study. The first was quantitative designed to elicit information on the resource situation of the service provider centre and the adequacy of the training given to the repatriated victims for employment purposes. The other instruments were qualitative and they generated information on the other foci of the study. The findings of the study were: available resources at the service provider centre for repatriated victims were inadequate; no aspect of the content of the UBE programme was targeted at the curbing of female trafficking; a majority of the female students and a few parents were well disposed toward female trafficking. The challenges experienced by the management of the trafficking service provider centre were: inadequate funding, and willingness to be re-trafficked by repatriated trafficked victims as well as pressure from parents on trainees to be re-trafficked. The conclusion that can be drawn from the study is that the Universal Basic Education programme has not made significant impact on the community in the issue of female trafficking. The implication of the finding is that female trafficking will continue increasing in South-South Nigeria unless a

concerted effort is made in the UBE programme to address the issue.  
(Contains 6 tables.)

87. Small KM. The role of anti-human trafficking community partnerships in the identification of and response to human trafficking victims in the united states. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences* 2007;68(3-A):1172.

Research shows that transnational crimes are increasing in scope and magnitude. One type of transnational crime that is plaguing communities is the complex crime of human trafficking. The United States government is committed to combating this crime both worldwide and within its own borders through the primary vehicle of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. The main goals of the TVPA are to prevent human trafficking, prosecute its perpetrators, and to protect its victims. While the TVPA created a mechanism for cooperative federalism on the issue of human trafficking, little is known about how local community partnerships were working to achieve the desired goals of the federal government, or their own local goals. What remains unanswered in the literature is federally funded anti-human trafficking community partnerships an effective tool in the identification of and response to human trafficking victims? An answer to this overall research question is necessary since human trafficking is considered to be an increasing crime problem affecting local communities, and because limited public resources continue to be spent supporting these partnerships. Secondary data analysis was conducted using data from 127 in-depth interviews conducted over three years with partnership members, and with victims of human trafficking. Findings suggest that the use of anti-human trafficking community partnerships can have promising results for identifying victims and responding to their needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

98. Westebbe S. Gender, learning, and trafficking: Helping vulnerable Thai women through NGO and government non-formal education programs. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences* 2005;65(12-A):4431.

This study considers the arena of non-formal adult education where it converges with the marginalization of women. It is an effort to understand how the constructed meanings of Thai women's lives impact upon their learning experience in non-formal education (NFE) programs. This study focuses on how learning occurs during NFE, and how learning vocational skills, learning as a social practice is experienced by women who are vulnerable to human trafficking or who have experienced trafficking. Through in-depth interviews, observation, and participation, the researcher explored the individual and social learning and living experiences of women who participated in one of three non-formal education (NFE) programs. This study focused upon participant's experiences in three NFE programs in order to glimpse women at different life points, interacting with significantly different programs. The wide-ranging sample of participants produced data which pointed to the fact that poor females become vulnerable early and often stay that way. Female participants in the study have several characteristics in common, such as poverty, lack of education, and weak family support and social capital. Data analysis yielded patterns in women's lives that led to the creation of a vulnerability framework. In cases of high vulnerability, women faced insuperable obstacles to personal safety and legitimate employment, leading several to conditions of enslavement and/or human trafficking. Women enter different NFE programs depending upon their needs and stage of life. Gender is an important part of how women in

NFE programs define themselves and how they are defined by others, in the sort of work they look for and the sort of vocational education they are offered. Women's participation in NFE programs demonstrates the possibilities in individual learning and the limits of organizational reach. Individual learning is closely tied to social interactions, modified cultural texts, and is influenced by gendered social relations in the family and the community. NFE accomplishments in economic and psychological empowerment are clearly demonstrated, as are NFE limitations, particularly in political empowerment. Recommendations include linking existing NFE programs together to take advantage of informal learning which can promote identity renegotiation and the synergies of program size. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

## Studiedesign

Referanser som ble kategorisert som kvantitative inkluderte tverrsnittstudier og studier med kontrollbetingelser. De som ble kategorisert som kvalitative studier inkluderte studier som brukte intervjuer eller fokusgrupper, eller brukerundersøkelser med åpne spørsmål. Flere studier så ut til å ta i bruk flere metoder for å samle data – der metodene kun var kvalitative eller kvantitative ble referansen kategorisert som kvalitativ eller kvantitativ, men der metodene var både kvalitative og kvantitative ble referansene kategorisert som mixed-methods.

Vi fant to systematiske oversikter; den første ble gjennomført av van der Laan og kolleger i 2011 (5), og så på tiltak for å forebygge og hindre menneskehandel for seksuell utnyttelse, og den andre, gjennomført av Oram og kolleaguer i 2012 (6), så på prevalens og risiko for vold og psykisk, fysisk og seksuelle problemer knyttet til menneskehandel.

**Tabell 2:** Antall oversiktsartikler sortert studiedesign

Metode	Antall referanser: 102	Referanser
Kvantitative studier	13	24, 27, 49, 50, 52, 53, 70, 72, 80, 83, 90, 99, 101
Kvalitative studier	52	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 75, 77, 78, 79, 86, 87, 88, 89, 93, 94, 97, 98, 100, 102
Mixed-methods-studier	15	4, 6, 10, 11, 25, 34, 38, 42, 48, 56, 66, 74, 81, 85, 96
Systematiske oversikter	2	69, 92
Uklart design	20	20, 26, 28, 31, 36, 40, 47, 57, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 71, 73, 76, 82, 84, 91, 95

## Populasjon

Referansene ble også sortert etter populasjon. Se tabell 3 for oversikt over resultat av sortering. Referansene er nummerert med utgangspunkt i referanselisten i vedlegg 1.

**Tabell 3:** Antall referanser sortert etter populasjon

Populasjon	Antall referanser: 102	Referanser
Barn/ungdom	37	7, 13, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 46, 48, 57, 59, 64, 66, 73, 74, 76, 77, 80, 82, 84, 88, 89, 91, 93, 97, 99
Kvinner (evt. kvinner og jenter)	46	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 26, 28, 29, 41, 42, 43, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55, 58, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 75, 78, 79, 81, 83, 85, 86, 90, 94, 95, 96, 98, 100, 101, 102
Menn	0	-
Alle	2	4, 37
Ikke spesifisert	17	6, 10, 12, 14, 19, 20, 33, 51, 53, 54, 56, 60, 69, 71, 72, 87, 92

## Publikasjonstype

Referansene ble også sortert etter type publisasjon. Se tabell 4 for oversikt over resultat av sortering. Referansene er nummerert med utgangspunkt i referanselisten i vedlegg 1.

**Tabell 4:** Antall referanser sortert etter type publisasjon

Type publisasjon	Antall referanser: 102	Referanser
Konferanseinnlegg	1	1
Avhandling	7	32, 33, 48, 51, 76, 81, 85,
Bok	1	97
Kapittel i bok	2	19, 82
Tidsskriftartikkel	79	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100
Rapport	12	14, 17, 18, 23, 34, 35, 37, 57, 74, 89, 101, 102

## Publikasjonsår

Referansene ble også sortert etter når referansen ble publisert. Se tabell 5 for oversikt. Referansene er nummerert med utgangspunkt i referanselisten i vedlegg 1.

**Tabell 5:** Antall referanser sortert etter publikasjonsår

Publikasjons år	Antall referanser: 102
1989-1999	3
2000-2009	45
2010-2014	46
Ikke oppgitt	8



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# Vedlegg 1

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## Søkestrategier

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### Cochrane Library

(Siden alt innhold i basen dreier seg om effekt av tiltak, søkes bare på populasjon)

- #1 MeSH descriptor: [Human Trafficking] this term only 0
- #2 MeSH descriptor: [Organ Trafficking] this term only 0
- #3 MeSH descriptor: [Slavery] this term only 0
- #4 ((human\* or child or children or teen\* or youth\* or young\* or person? or people or migrant\* or immigrant\* or refugee\* or victim\* or surviv\* or woman or women or girl\* or sex or labo?r) near/3 (traffick\* or smuggl\*)):ab,kw,ti 3
- #5 ((global\* or transnational or international or multinational) near/3 (sex-trad\* or prostitution or sex-industr\*)):ab,kw,ti 0
- #6 ((child or children or juvenile\* or adolescent\* or teen\* or young\* or youth\*) near/3 (prostitution or sex-trad\* or sex-industr\*)):ab,kw,ti 2
- #7 (sex\*-slave\* or slavery or slaveholding or enslavement or servitude or sexual\* next exploit\* or sexual next purpose?):ab,kw,ti 4
- #8 (labo?r next broker\* or forced next lab?r):ab,kw,ti 0
- #9 ((buy\* or purchas\* or sell or sells or selling or sold or sale or trade\* or trading\* or vendor\* or broker\*) near/3 (human next being\* or body next part\* or organ or organs or transplant or transplants)):ab,kw,ti 0
- #10 ((organ or organs or transplant or transplants) near/3 (trafficking or smuggling or tourism)):ab,kw,ti 0
- #11 #1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 9

### Web of Science

- # 1 951 TS=((human\* or child or children or juvenile\* or teen\* or youth\* or young\* or person? or people or migrant\* or immigrant\* or refugee\* or victim\* or surviv\* or woman or women or girl? or sex or labor or labour) near/3 (traffick\* or smuggl\*))

- # 2 66 TS=((global\* or transnational or international or multinational) near/3 (sex-trad\* or prostitution or sex-industr\*))
- # 3 165 TS=((child or children or juvenile\* or adolescent\* or teen\* or young\* or youth\*)near/3 (prostitution or sex-trad\* or sex-industr\*))
- # 4 9,963 TS=(sex\*-slave\* or slavery or slaveholding\* or enslavement\* or servitude or "sexual\* exploit\*" or "sexual purpose\*")
- # 5 427 TS=("labor broker\*" or "labour broker\*" or "forced labor" or "forced labour")
- # 6 165 TS=((buy\* or purchas\* or sell or sells or selling or sold or sale or vendor\* or broker\* or trade\* or trading) near/3 ("human being\*" or "body part\*" or organ or organs or transplant or transplants))
- # 7 55 TS=((organ or organs or transplant or transplants) near/3 (trafficking or tourism or smuggling))
- # 8 11,464 #7 OR #6 OR #5 OR #4 OR #3 OR #2 OR #1
- # 9 650,628 TS=(effect or effects or effectiveness or efficacy)
- # 10 1,619,917 TS=(intervention\* or suppress\* or combat\* or prevent\* or strateg\* or program\* or guideline\* or policy or policies or legislati\* or repress\* or deterrence\* or anti-trafficking or rehabilitation or counter-trafficking or respon\* or "practical measure\*" or protect\* or punish\* or instrument\* or assist\* or solution\* or service\*)
- # 11 1,927,355#10 OR #9
- # 12 1,884 #11 AND #8 Indexes=SSCI, A&HCI Timespan=1975-2014

## **OVID Embase, MEDLINE, PsycINFO**

- 1 slavery/ or human trafficking/ use pmoz,oemez,psych (548)
- 2 organ trafficking/ use pmoz,oemez (30)
- 3 ((human\* or child or children or juvenile\* or teen\* or youth\* or young\* or person? or people or migrant\* or immigrant\* or refugee\* or victim\* or surviv\* or woman or women or girl? or sex or labo?r) adj3 (traffick\* or smuggl\*).tw. (1991)
- 4 ((global\* or transnational or international or multinational) adj3 (sex-trad\* or prostitution or sex-industr\*).tw. (69)
- 5 ((child or children or juvenile\* or adolescent\* or teen\* or young\* or youth\*) adj3 (prostitution or sex-trad\* or sex-industr\*).tw. (495)
- 6 (sex\*-slave\* or slavery or slaveholding or enslavement or servitude or sexual\* exploit\* or sexual purpose\*).tw. (3422)
- 7 (labo?r broker\* or forced lab?r).tw. (117)
- 8 ((organ? or transplant?) adj3 (trafficking or smuggling or tourism)).tw. (492)
- 9 ((buy\* or purchas\* or sell or sells or selling or sold or sale or trade\* or trading or vendor\* or broker\*) adj3 (human being\* or body part\* or organ? or transplant?)).tw. (598)
- 10 or/1-9 (6747)

- 11 (effect or effects or effectiveness or efficacy).tw. (10330898)
- 12 (intervention\* or suppress\* or combat\* or prevent\* or strateg\* or program\* or guideline\* or policy or policies or legislati\* or repress\* or deterrence\* or anti-trafficking or rehabilitation or counter-trafficking or respon\* or practical measure\* or protect\* or punish\* or instrument\* or assist\* or solution\* or service\*).tw. (14672169)
- 13 11 or 12 (20366409)
- 14 10 and 13 (3776)
- 15 (editorial or letter or news or newsletter).pt. (2646693)
- 16 book reviews/ or comment/ or editorial/ or exp ephemera/ use pmoz (1840187)
- 17 15 or 16 (2827852)
- 18 14 not 17 (3737)
- 19 remove duplicates from 18 (2747)
- 20 19 use oemez (1152)
- 21 19 use psych (1358)
- 22 19 use pmoz (237)

### **Sociological Abstracts + ERIC**

((SU.EXACT("Slavery") OR SU.EXACT("Prostitution")) OR (TI((human\* or child or children or juvenile\* or teen\* or youth\* or young\* or person? or people or migrant\* or immigrant\* or refugee\* or victim\* or surviv\* or woman or women or girl? or sex or labo?r) within/3 (traffick\* or smuggl\*)) OR AB((human\* or child or children or juvenile\* or teen\* or youth\* or young\* or person? or people or migrant\* or immigrant\* or refugee\* or victim\* or surviv\* or woman or women or girl? or sex or labo?r) within/3 (traffick\* or smuggl\*)) OR TI((global\* OR transnational OR international OR multinational) within/3 (sex-trad\* OR prostitution OR sex-industr\*)) OR AB((global\* OR transnational OR international OR multinational) within/3 (sex-trad\* OR prostitution OR sex-industr\*)) OR TI((child or children or juvenile\* or adolescent\* or teen\* or young\* or youth\*) within/3 (prostitution OR sex-trad\* OR sex-industr\*)) OR AB((child or children or juvenile\* or adolescent\* or teen\* or young\* or youth\*) within/3 (prostitution OR sex-trad\* OR sex-industr\*)) OR TI(sex\*-slave\* OR slavery OR slaveholding\* OR enslavement\* OR servitude OR "sexual\* exploit\*" OR "sexual purpose\*") OR AB(sex\*-slave\* OR slavery OR slaveholding\* OR enslavement\* OR servitude OR "sexual\* exploit\*" OR "sexual purpose\*") OR TI("labo?r broker\*" OR "forced labo?r") OR AB("labo?r broker\*" OR "forced labo?r") OR TI((buy\* OR purchas\* OR sell OR sells OR selling OR sold OR sale OR vendor\* OR broker\*) within/3 ("human being\*" OR "body part\*" OR organ? OR transplant)) OR

AB((buy\* OR purchas\* OR sell OR sells OR selling OR sold OR sale OR vendor\* OR broker\*) within/3 ("human being\*" OR "body part\*" OR organ? OR transplant?)) OR TI((organ? OR transplant?) within/3 (trafficking OR tourism OR smuggling)) OR AB((organ? OR transplant?) within/3 (trafficking OR tourism OR smuggling))) AND ((TI(effect? or effectiveness or efficacy) OR AB(effect? or effectiveness or efficacy)) OR (TI(intervention\* or suppress\* or combat\* or prevent\* or strateg\* or program\* or guideline\* or policy or policies or legislation? or repress\* or deterrence? or anti-trafficking or rehabilitation or counter-trafficking or respon\* or "practical measure\*" or protect\* or punish\* or instrument\* or assist\* or service\* or solution\*) OR AB(intervention\* or suppress\* or combat\* or prevent\* or strateg\* or program\* or guideline\* or policy or policies or legislation? or repress\* or deterrence? or anti-trafficking or rehabilitation or counter-trafficking or respon\* or "practical measure\*" or protect\* or punish\* or instrument\* or assist\* or service\* or solution\*)))

### **Migration Information Source**

Trafficking (23)

Slavery (2)

Servitude (1)

Enslavement (0)

Labour brokering (0)

Prostitution (0)

Sex-trade (0)

Sex-industry (0)

### **CrimDoc**

Trafficking (0)

Smuggling (4)

Prostitution (10)

Forced labour (0)

Servitude (0)

Slavery (0)

### **Education-line**

0

### **European Migration Network**

Trafficking (14)

Labour brokering (0)

Forced labour (0)

Slavery (0)

Servitude (0)

Prostitution (0)

### **Elsevier Science Direct**

("sex trafficking" OR "human trafficking" OR "organ trafficking") (770)

"forced labour" (1092)

### **International Organization for Migration**

trafficking OR prostitution OR slavery OR servitude (175)

Forced labour (6)

Labour brokering (0)

sex-trade OR sex-industry (0)

### **JSTOR**

((ti:(trafficking OR prostitution OR slavery OR servitude OR "labour broker\*" ))

AND (effectiveness OR efficacy OR effect\*)) (4784)

### **National Criminal Justice Research Service**

Trafficking or smuggling (500)

### **The National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE)**

Information type: Guideline

Trafficking (1)

Prostitution (1)

Sex-worker (4)

### **PubPsych**

at **least one** of these words:

(trafficking smuggling prostitution servitude enslavement) (570)

### **Sage journals online**

"Human trafficking" (945)

"Labour trafficking" (11)

"Sex trafficking" (500)

### **SIGLE (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe)**

((human OR child OR children OR juvenile OR person? OR people OR victim\* OR sex or woman OR women OR girl? OR surviv\* OR migrant\* OR immigrant\* OR refugee\*) NEAR/3 traffick\* OR smuggl\*) (75)

((forced labour) OR servitude OR (modern slavery) OR prostitution OR (sex trade) OR (sex industry)) (164)

### **Social Science Research Network**

trafficking (751)

smuggling (182)

servitude (150)

"modern slavery" (11)

"forced labour" (45)

prostitution (336)

"sex trade" (29)

"sex industry" (40)

### **Wiley InterScience**

"human trafficking" OR "sex trafficking" OR smuggling OR prostitution OR servitude OR enslavement **in Article Titles** AND intervention\* or suppress\* or combat\* or prevent\* or strateg\* or program\* or guideline\* or policy or policies or legislation? or

repress\* or deterrence? or anti-trafficking or rehabilitation or counter-trafficking or  
respon\* or "practical measure\*" or protect\* or punish\* or instrument\* or assist\* in  
All Fields (331)

