



## HT Statistics and General Overviews – International

Belser, Patrick. (January 2005). Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Estimating the Profits. International Labour Organization. Retrieved from: [http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS\\_081971/1ang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS_081971/1ang--en/index.htm)

- The paper provides research on the quantitative and economic dimensions of forced labor and human trafficking, with specific attention given to an economic perspective on human trafficking in Europe as well as developing a comprehensive definition, indicators, and measurement of forced labor.

Belser, Patrick. (2012). International Labour Office Global Estimates of Forced Labour: Results and Methodology. International Labour Office. Retrieved from: [http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS\\_182004/1ang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS_182004/1ang--en/index.htm)

- In this document, the ILO describes in detail the revised methodology used to generate the 2012 ILO global estimate of forced labour, covering the period from 2002 to 2011, and the main results obtained. The ILO is considered to have one of the most authoritative estimates of the largely hidden, and therefore difficult to measure, phenomenon of forced labour.

Clinton, H. (2012). Trafficking in Persons Report, 10th ed. U.S. Department of State. Retrieved from: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/>

- This 7-part report from the U.S. State Department offers a comprehensive look at the scope of global trafficking in persons. The document details each country known to have cases of human trafficking, legislation available to fight trafficking, and recommendations for each country. This is the first TIP report that includes the U.S. in the list of countries known as origin/destination places for trafficking.

Gozdziak, Elzbieta M. and Micah N. Bump. (October 2008). Data and Research on Human Trafficking: Bibliography of Research-Based Literature. Georgetown University: Institute for the Study of Internal Migration. Retrieved from: [www12.georgetown.edu/sfs/isim/Publications/ElzPubs/NIJ\\_BIB\\_Final\\_REPORT-1.pdf](http://www12.georgetown.edu/sfs/isim/Publications/ElzPubs/NIJ_BIB_Final_REPORT-1.pdf)

- This report provides a detailed description of the processes involved in identifying English language research-based literature on human trafficking; the databases searched and the keywords used to identify pertinent references; discussion of the development of the taxonomy used to categorize identified research-based journal

articles, reports, and books; and the results of the categorization of the research according to the taxonomy. The report ends with a discussion of research gaps.

Hanes, Stephanie. (September 2012). Human Trafficking: A Misunderstood Global Scourge. Christian Science Monitor. Retrieved From: <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Global-Issues/2012/0909/Human-trafficking-a-misunderstood-global-scurge>

- This article attempts to explore the nuances and complexities of human trafficking and the possible ramifications of the recent (sensationalized) surge in attention given to domestic sex trafficking. The author writes that trafficking touches on some of the most uncomfortable and conflicted areas of American public discourse. And while much of the resulting debate is about sex and abuse and human rights, it's also about prostitution and attitudes toward commercial sex overall. The author writes that many who have long worked against human trafficking in all its forms contend that understanding these interrelated issues is necessary for coming up with the most effective solutions. Celebrity videos and sloganeering – even from the highest-ranking policymakers – oversimplify the problem and the hype may actually sideline other concerns – such as the broader categories of human trafficking or even forced labor, which do not have to involve sex.

Hayes, Sophia. (September 2013). Trafficked: My Story of Surviving, Escaping, and Transcending Abduction into Prostitution. Sourcebooks.

- This memoir is a first-hand account of a British woman's experience of being trafficked. It provides some personal insight into the criminal human sex trafficking trade in Europe.

International Labour Organization. (2009). The Cost of Coercion: Global Report Under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. International Labour Organization. Retrieved from: [www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed\\_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_106230.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_106230.pdf)

- This 2009 report is a follow-up to the ILO's first comprehensive global estimate of forced labour in 2005. The report captures the basic trends of forced labour in the years since 2005, including the main patterns and geographical incidence of forced labour abuse, and also the law and policy responses, and presents the main challenges to be faced in the years ahead.

International Organization for Migration. (February 2012). IOM 2011 Case Data on Human Trafficking: Global Figures and Trends. Retrieved From: [link](#)

- The IOM, responsible for supplying data to the US State Department for the Trafficking in Persons report, compiled information on all trafficking cases assisted by the IOM in 2011 from the human trafficking database tool. The tables contained within this document are based upon IOM case data where the organization has been involved in providing direct assistance to a trafficked person in the context of

an IOM counter-trafficking project. Some cases are also assisted through other IOM projects such as Assisted Voluntary Return & Reintegration programmes, resettlement programmes, family reunification programmes, and other humanitarian programmes.

International Organization for Migration. (2010). The Causes and Consequences of Re-trafficking: Evidence from the IOM Human Trafficking Database. Retrieved from: [http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/causes\\_of\\_retrafficking.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/causes_of_retrafficking.pdf)

- In this research paper, the IOM aims to address the gap in research on re-trafficking through an exploratory analysis of known re-trafficking cases in the Human Trafficking Database of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). By exploring the 79 known re-trafficking cases in the IOM Human Trafficking Database. Over a 10-year period (from 1999 to 2009), this research has found that the groups who appear to be most vulnerable to re-trafficking are women, children and young adults. Those who have been trafficked under the age of 18 are often vulnerable to re-trafficking in adult life.

The 112<sup>th</sup> Congress. (November 28, 2012). International Human Trafficking and Forced Labor: Hearing Before the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission House of Representatives of the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress. Retrieved from: [http://tlhrc.house.gov/hearing\\_notice.asp?id=1243](http://tlhrc.house.gov/hearing_notice.asp?id=1243)

- In addition to assessing this major human rights challenge and considering potential solutions from a global perspective, this hearing examines trafficking, sexual exploitation, and forced labor in South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean with testimonies from Ambassador Luis CdeBaca from the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Mr. Siddharth Kara, Dr. Mohamed Mattar, Ms. Neha Misra, and Ms. Mary C. Ellison.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2012). Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012. Retrieved from: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>

- Following the mandate of the General Assembly in the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons of July 2010, the purpose of this report is to inform about human trafficking patterns and flows. For that, UNODC has based the analysis on a large sample of officially detected cases of trafficking in persons worldwide. While this serves the purpose of assessing patterns and flows of trafficking, it cannot be used as a base for estimating the level of crime or number of victims.

United Nations. (2010). Factsheet on Human Trafficking. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved from: [www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNVTF fs HT EN.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNVTF_fs_HT_EN.pdf)

- This two-page factsheet on HT from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime includes statistics on the scope of global human trafficking, trends in human trafficking (both

Europe and the world) and concludes that Recognition, and information about, the crime needs to be enhanced.

Wheaton, Elizabeth M., Edward J. Schauer and Thomas V. Galli. (2010) Economics of Human Trafficking. International Migration Organization. Retrieved from: <http://nfsacademy.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Wheaton-Economics-of-Human-Trafficking.pdf>

- This paper presents an economic model of human trafficking that encompasses all known economic factors that affect human trafficking both across and within national borders. Using a rational-choice framework of human trafficking we explain the social situations that shape relocation and working decisions of vulnerable populations leading to human trafficking, the impetus for being a trafficker, and the decisions by employers of trafficked individuals. The goal of this paper is to provide a common ground upon which policymakers and researchers can collaborate to decrease the incidence of trafficking in humans.

Zhang, Sheldon. (May 2011) Sex Trafficking in a Border Community: A Field Study of Sex Trafficking in Tijuana, Mexico. San Diego, CA: San Diego State University. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/234472.pdf>

- Despite its geopolitical significance and the potential of spillover effects, to date there has been no empirical study on sex trafficking activities in Tijuana. This study is the first known empirical effort to fill this knowledge gap. The study looked at the extent, stage and on what premises HT occurred into Tijuana; the extent and methodologies human traffickers and sex industry operators manage trafficking activities, the organization and operational transactions of human traffickers and sex industry operators in Tijuana, and the policy implications of the study for US law enforcement and social service agencies as a way to deter HT and assist victims.