

**President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and  
Combat Trafficking in Persons  
Report on Child Trafficking Primary Prevention**

Pursuant to Section 222(b) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 114-22) (JVTA), the Department of State (DOS), on behalf of the President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (PITF), submits this report surveying and cataloging activities of the federal government and state governments to deter and prevent child trafficking in the United States, surveying academic literature on the issue, and identifying best practices and effective strategies, as well as current gaps in research and data.

In the United States, the PITF and the Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG), which consists of senior officials designated as representatives of the PITF, bring together federal departments and agencies to ensure a whole-of-government approach that addresses all aspects of human trafficking. This multidisciplinary approach includes vigorous enforcement of criminal and labor law, development of victim-centered identification and protection measures, support for innovations in data gathering and research, education and public awareness, enhanced partnerships and research opportunities, and strategically linked foreign assistance and diplomatic engagement.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-386), as amended (TVPA), mandates that the PITF engage in consultation and advocacy with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), among other entities. PITF agencies routinely seek input from NGOs, survivors of trafficking, and other stakeholders. In addition to regular engagement with NGOs and stakeholders, PITF agencies have also formally sought public input into their programs and policies. For example, every year prior to the publication of the *Trafficking in Persons Report*, DOS requests written information to assist in reporting on the degree to which the United States and foreign governments meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons (“minimum standards”) that are prescribed by the TVPA. Also, the reauthorization of the TVPA in 2008 mandated that relevant PITF agencies develop an information pamphlet on legal rights and resources for

foreign nationals applying for employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visas in consultation with NGOs (the Know Your Rights pamphlet, also known as the Wilberforce Pamphlet). Furthermore, the *Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States 2013-2017* was shared for public comment in April 2013, prior to its public release, so that stakeholders and civil society could review the Plan, make recommendations to strengthen it, and suggest additional items that could be accomplished.

## **1. Federal Government and State Governments Activities**

### **Deterring individuals from committing trafficking offenses and preventing children from becoming victims of trafficking**

Trafficking in persons, or human trafficking, includes both sex trafficking and the act of recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, obtaining, or maintaining a person for compelled labor through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Sex trafficking of a minor under the age of 18 does not require the use of force, fraud, or coercion. The TVPA describes this compelled service using a number of different terms, including involuntary servitude, slavery, debt bondage, and forced labor.

#### *Child Sex Trafficking*

When a minor (defined under federal law as a person under the age of 18) is recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, advertised, maintained, patronized, or solicited to engage in a commercial sex act, proving force, fraud, or coercion is not required. The use of children in the commercial sex trade is prohibited both under U.S. law and by legislation in most countries around the world.

#### *Forced Child Labor*

Children may legally engage in certain forms of work. However, forms of slavery or slave-like practices—including the sale of children, forced or compulsory child labor, and debt bondage and serfdom of children—continue to exist as manifestations of human trafficking, despite legal prohibitions and widespread

condemnation. U.S. law prohibits the importation of goods produced by forced labor, including forced child labor.

Also, child sex trafficking and child labor trafficking cases sometimes intersect, for example, when child sex trafficking victims are also subjected to domestic servitude, or when child labor trafficking victims are also subjected to sexual violence and abuse.

Human trafficking prevention and deterrence strategies are central to the U.S. government's efforts to combat trafficking. Governments must work in partnership with NGOs, survivors, community and religious leaders, and the private sector to study vulnerable populations and develop targeted strategies to prevent and address the factors that drive modern slavery in their communities. Without prevention, governments are left to respond to the consequences of human trafficking without coming any nearer to seeing its end.

***Below is a sample of federal and state prevention and deterrence strategies:***

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), with support from the Violent Crimes Against Children (VCAC) Intelligence Unit, engages in intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination; identifies VCAC threats, trends, and vulnerabilities; writes intelligence products; identifies intelligence gaps and collection requirements; and provides actionable intelligence to law enforcement, policy makers, NGOs, private industry, and the public to aid in the identification, recovery, and prevention of child victims. The FBI operates the Innocence Lost National Initiative. Initiated in 2003, in collaboration with the FBI, the Department of Justice (DOJ) Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), the Innocence Lost National Initiative is aimed at curbing the domestic sex trafficking of children.
- The FBI, with support from the Office for Victims Assistance (OVA), integrates services for victims from the onset of investigative efforts to address the unique needs of trafficking survivors. OVA manages 153 victim

specialists and 11 child adolescent forensic interviewers who have expertise in providing information, referrals, and direct services to children who are victims or witnesses to violent crimes. Additionally, OVA collaborates with communities to develop resources in support of victims. Child adolescent forensic interviewers, using nationally recognized standards, provide highly specialized interviews in support of investigations. As a result, OVA services assist investigative operations by providing services to victims. The array of services provided by OVA enhances collaboration between victims and investigators.

- Through outreach and other activities, government agencies promote understanding of social norms and perceptions in order to change attitudes and behavior. For example, as part of the National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, the DOJ committed to work closely with the Departments of Education (ED) and Health and Human Services (HHS) to develop comprehensive strategies to combat the glorification of pimps and prostitution often found in popular culture.
- States and other jurisdictions, taking their lead from the federal government, have begun to address human trafficking through new legislation, policies, and practices, with an emphasis on collaboration across systems and agencies. A growing number of states have passed “safe harbor” laws that provide victims important legal protections and access to services. This type of legislation seeks to treat children as victims rather than criminals, to divert them from the justice system and direct them to the child welfare or other system where they can receive services, and to punish traffickers and those who seek out children for sex.
- Youth who run away from foster care are particularly vulnerable to sex trafficking and its dangerous health and mental health consequences. To better address the needs of this high-risk population, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 introduced provisions for child welfare agencies to identify and provide services to victims of sex trafficking and youth at risk of becoming victims. These provisions include

requirements for child welfare agencies to identify and report on youth who run away from foster care. To assist these efforts, in 2015, HHS launched a multi-year initiative to standardize human trafficking data collection, including collecting information on demographics of victim populations, risk factors, needs and gaps in victim services, and cost of care. Please see more information at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/endtrafficking/data>.

- The National Convening on Trafficking and Child Welfare, cohosted by the White House and HHS in June 2015, brought together state child welfare agencies, courts, and law enforcement partners to enhance their capacity to identify and respond to children and youth who are, or are at risk of becoming, victims of trafficking. The event highlighted the importance of multisystem collaboration in addressing the problem of domestic child sex trafficking and helped states prepare for implementation of new mandates under the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act. The convening provided attendees with information on best practices from the anti-trafficking field, including specific examples from state and local entities that have been engaged in the work. Participants also worked in state teams to assess progress in their state and develop plans to address the new mandates.
- Since 2014, HHS, DOJ, ED, and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness have participated in a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development-led interagency Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) Homeless Youth Prevention Initiative in Harris County, Texas, and Hamilton County, Ohio, working with school district homeless liaisons and runaway and homeless youth assistance providers to prevent LGBTQ youth homelessness in their communities. Each year, thousands of young people across the country become homeless, and LGBTQ youth account for a disproportionate share of the runaway and homeless youth population. LGBTQ individuals account for up to 40 percent of the runaway and homeless youth population. It is estimated that 26 percent of LGBTQ adolescents are rejected by their families and put out of their homes due to their sexual identity. Once on the streets, they are at risk for becoming victims of human trafficking. A recent HHS Street

Outreach Study surveying 873 homeless youth in 11 cities found that 36 percent of the youth had traded sex for money, a place to spend the night, food, protection, or drugs. Most of the youth who reported trading sex for money did so only after they became homeless.<sup>1</sup>

- The HHS Children’s Bureau has funded a Capacity Building Center that will provide technical assistance to states on trafficking, including prevention for at-risk populations, such as children and youth involved in the welfare system. The Children’s Bureau and HHS’s Family and Youth Services Bureau also jointly developed an Information Memorandum, available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/fysb-im1401>, that provides guidance on services for youth younger than the age of 18 who run away from foster care and come in contact with runaway and homeless youth programs.
- DOJ’s Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) enhances the nation’s capacity to assist crime victims, in part through administering the Crime Victims Fund established by the Victims of Crime Act. While primary prevention, which targets the general public with outreach to create awareness aimed at preventing injury from occurring in the first place, is not authorized under this act, OVC funds important initiatives that can help prevent child victims of other crimes, such as sexual abuse, from becoming victims of human trafficking. For example, Vision 21 Linking Systems of Care for Children and Youth State Demonstration Project is a program that can help prevent child trafficking by ensuring systems meant to serve vulnerable youth are working together. This demonstration project is funded to provide or coordinate prevention and intervention services to youth and families experiencing trauma and to build capacity within communities to meet the needs of youth exposed to violence. The multicomponent project will span six years to better align systems of care in two pilot states (Montana and Virginia) that respond to the needs of children, youth, families, and caregivers who have experienced victimization or were exposed to violence in their homes, schools, and communities. The goal of the state

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<sup>1</sup> For more information, please see:  
[https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fysb/data\\_collection\\_study\\_final\\_report\\_street\\_outreach\\_program.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fysb/data_collection_study_final_report_street_outreach_program.pdf)

demonstration sites is to work strategically and collaboratively so that prevention and intervention services are determined by the needs of the family and that community resources are provided with holistic and coordinated intent. OVC also funds initiatives to strengthen the response to human trafficking across the country that can contribute to preventing further trafficking from occurring. For example, OVC released a new Fiscal Year 2016 solicitation entitled “Improving Outcomes for Child and Youth Victims of Human Trafficking: A Jurisdiction-wide Approach” and plans to make two awards between \$1 million and \$3 million to develop, enhance, and coordinate programs and activities geared toward improving outcomes for child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking. The purpose of this grant is to identify a federally- or state-recognized Indian tribe’s greatest challenge in addressing trafficking of children and youth and to improve jurisdiction-wide coordination and multidisciplinary collaboration to address human trafficking involving children and youth.

- The Department of Education (ED) helps combat child trafficking by raising awareness about and trying to prevent human trafficking amongst school-aged youth nationwide. ED informs school leaders, faculty, and students about the problem; helps schools understand how the problem relates to teaching and learning and why it is important for schools to address; embeds the issue in schools’ emergency operations and management planning; and works with other federal, state, and local agencies, as well as public sector stakeholders to develop and disseminate resource material. This work is accomplished in large part through the Office of Safe and Healthy Students in the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.<sup>2</sup> For example, ED partnered with HHS and President Lincoln’s Cottage to raise awareness about human trafficking through the #WhatIWouldMiss social media competition.

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<sup>2</sup> For more information, please see *Human Trafficking in America’s Schools*, a guide published in 2015 that provides up-to-date information for schools on how to address and respond to human trafficking; *Human Trafficking 101 for School Administrators and Staff*, a one-pager developed by ED and the DHS Blue Campaign; *Human Trafficking of Children in the United States: A Fact Sheet for Schools*; “Education Matters” bulletin series, a resource released by ED’s Center for Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships; the #WhatIWouldMiss social media campaign, sponsored by ED, HHS, and President Lincoln’s Cottage; and two active technical assistance centers that post information about trafficking: *Safe Supportive Learning* and *Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools*.

- HHS continued to raise public awareness and training to identify potential trafficking victims through the national Rescue and Restore: Look Beneath the Surface campaign, including distribution of fact sheets, videos, brochures, and posters. Local organizations use campaign materials to identify victims, make referrals, and build local capacity to combat and respond to human trafficking. Further, the HHS-funded National Human Trafficking Resource Center (1-888-373-7888) provides training on prevention and intervention techniques in addition to providing victim service referrals and processing tips from community members on human trafficking cases 24 hours a day. Over 1,600 cases involved potential minor victims of trafficking in 2015.
- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) launched the Blue Campaign in 2010 to bring together the components of public awareness, training, victim assistance, and law enforcement investigations. Agencies within DHS (e.g. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, etc.) partner with each other and collaborate with other U.S. government agencies, foreign governments, law enforcement, NGOs, and the private sector to protect victims and prevent human trafficking both within the United States and around the world.
- In April 2009, the Department of Defense (DoD) created a position at NCMEC to provide assistance and services for the prevention of child abuse and child sexual exploitation, including child sex trafficking. DoD assists with the Child Victim Identification Program and NCMEC's CyberTipline. DoD aids in out-of-house training and criminal investigations, including child abduction, human trafficking, child sex trafficking, sex tourism, and internet crimes investigations. Additionally, DoD works with NCMEC to provide Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training that provides education about the prevention and investigation of child abuse, trafficking in persons, and sexual assault response and investigations.

A more comprehensive catalogue of federal and state government activities is included in an annual report submitted by the Attorney General to Congress,<sup>3</sup> and DOJ's National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction released in April 2016.<sup>4</sup> In addition, the State Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report includes an assessment of U.S. government efforts to combat trafficking in persons.<sup>5</sup>

## **2. Survey of Academic Literature**

Deterring individuals from committing trafficking offenses, preventing children from becoming victims of trafficking, and the commercial sexual exploitation of children

See Annex A.

## **3. Best Practices and Effective Strategies**

Deterring individuals from committing trafficking offenses and preventing children from becoming victims of trafficking

At the present time, the knowledge base on effective anti-trafficking programming is limited, and developing evidence-based practices can be challenging. Most U.S. government agencies, however, have made progress in supporting research and evaluation of anti-trafficking activities they fund. PITF agencies have focused significant attention on supporting a shift toward evidence-based programming to build a knowledge base and enhance the efficacy of anti-trafficking activities.

***Below is information on two such approaches:***

### **A Well-Being Framework Approach**

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<sup>3</sup> Found at <https://www.justice.gov/ag/file/799436/download>

<sup>4</sup> Found at <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/departments-justice-releases-2016-national-strategy-child-exploitation-prevention-and>

<sup>5</sup> Found at <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm>

The Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) within HHS is focused on promoting the social and emotional well-being of children and youth who have experienced maltreatment and are receiving child welfare services. To focus on social and emotional well-being is to attend to children's behavioral, emotional and social functioning – those skills, capacities, and characteristics that enable young people to understand and navigate their world in healthy, positive ways. While it is important to consider the overall well-being of children who have experienced abuse and neglect, a focus on the social and emotional aspects of well-being can significantly improve outcomes for these children while they are receiving child welfare services and after their cases have closed. ACYF is organizing many of its activities around the promotion of meaningful and measurable changes in social and emotional well-being for children who have experienced maltreatment, trauma, and/or exposure to violence.

Research has emerged in recent years suggesting that most of the adverse effects of maltreatment are concentrated in behavioral, social, and emotional domains. The problems that children develop in these areas have negative impacts that ripple across the lifespan, limiting children's chances to succeed in school, work, and relationships. Integrating these findings into policies, programs, and practices is the logical next step for child welfare systems to increase the sophistication of their approach to improving outcomes for children and their families. Increasing the focus on well-being is not a move away from the child welfare system's essential emphasis on safety and permanency; rather an integrated approach is needed.

There are many frameworks for understanding well-being of children and youth. While these frameworks differ in minor ways, they generally identify similar domains and definitions of well-being. In an effort to understand what well-being looks like and how to support it for young people who have experienced maltreatment, ACYF has adapted a framework by Lou, Anthony, Stone, Vu, & Austin (2008). The framework identifies four basic domains of well-being: (a) cognitive functioning, (b) physical health and development, (c) behavioral/emotional functioning, and (d) social functioning. Aspects of healthy functioning within each domain are expected to vary according to the age or developmental status of children or youth.

The framework also takes into account contextual factors, both internal and external, to children that may influence well-being. These include environmental supports, such as family income and community organization, as well as personal characteristics, such as temperament, identity development, and genetic and neurobiological influences.

Within each domain, the characteristics of healthy functioning relate directly to how children and youth navigate their daily lives: how they engage in relationships, cope with challenges, and handle responsibilities. For example, self-esteem, emotional management and expression, motivation, and social competence are important aspects of well-being that are directly related to how young people move through the world and participate in society.

Examples of policy requirements and opportunities in existing policies related to social and emotional well-being include:

*State Plan for Child Welfare Services (Section 422 of the Social Security Act)* Section 422(b)(15) requires child welfare agencies to develop, in coordination and collaboration with the State title XIX (Medicaid) agency and in consultation with pediatricians, other experts in health care, and experts in and recipients of child welfare services, a plan for the ongoing oversight and coordination of health care services, including mental health services, for any child in a foster care placement.

- Mental Health Services
- Early and Periodic Diagnosis, Screening, and Assessment
- Trauma Screening and Treatment
- Psychotropic Medication Oversight and Monitoring

*Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grants:* In order to receive CAPTA funds, states are required to submit a plan that describes how they will support and enhance interagency collaboration among public health agencies, agencies in the child protective service system, and agencies carrying out private community-based programs to improve the health outcomes, including mental health outcomes, of children identified as victims of child abuse or neglect. This includes supporting prompt,

comprehensive health and developmental evaluations for children who are the subject of substantiated child maltreatment reports.

Other federal child welfare policies also address elements of well-being, including policies related to kinship care, family connections, sibling placements, monthly parent visits, placement stability, and school stability. When implemented in a purposeful way, these policies all contribute to improving social and emotional well-being, repairing ruptured relationships, and enhancing relational skills.

Recent research has expanded the knowledge base regarding interventions that treat the behavioral, social, and emotional problems that are common among children who have experienced maltreatment. Evidence-based and evidence-informed practices have been developed to address the most common mental health diagnoses, trauma symptoms, and behavioral health needs of children. These interventions show measurable improvements or promising results in decreasing emotional/behavioral symptoms; diminishing depression and anxiety; increasing the ability to self-regulate; improving physical health; and helping traumatized children and youth form and maintain healthy attachments. There are also evidence-based and evidence-informed interventions geared toward improving outcomes related to youth skill development, education, and employment (Job Corps and Big Brothers/Big Sisters are examples). Many of these practices are available but have not been brought to scale or targeted to the foster care population even though they have been shown to improve functioning. Others have shown promising results and should be evaluated more broadly as they are implemented more widely.

*Responding and Intervening along the Child Welfare Continuum:* Focusing child welfare on improving social and emotional well-being requires careful consideration of how services are structured and delivered throughout the system. For example, a child welfare system with a focus on social and emotional well-being might be characterized by the following:

- Assessment tools used with children receiving child welfare services are reviewed to ensure that they are valid, reliable, and sensitive enough to distinguish trauma and mental health symptoms.

- Children are screened for trauma when their cases are opened.
- In-home caregivers receive services that have been demonstrated to improve parenting capacities and children's social-emotional functioning.
- Child welfare staff and foster parents receive ongoing training on issues related to trauma and mental health challenges that are common among the children and youth being served by the system.
- Assessments take place at regular or scheduled intervals to determine whether services being delivered to children and youth are improving social and emotional functioning.
- Independent living and transitional living programs implement programs to support youth's development of self-regulation and positive relational skills.

There are many ways that child welfare systems can begin to embed a focus on social and emotional well-being in their work. A few specific examples are listed below.

- *Services:* Children who have experienced abuse or neglect have significant behavioral, social, and emotional challenges, yet there are evidence-based practices and interventions that can improve outcomes for children and their families. Delivering effective services is the most critical component of a focus on promoting social and emotional well-being.
- *Screening and Functional Assessment:* Conduct high quality and regular trauma screenings and functional assessments of children, youth, and families to determine exposure to and impacts of maltreatment and other forms of complex interpersonal trauma. The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and the Child Welfare League of America have developed guidelines for screening and assessment to help inform child welfare systems. Valid and reliable mental and behavioral health and developmental screening and assessment tools should be used to understand the impact of maltreatment on vulnerable children and youth. Screens and assessments should be sensitive enough to distinguish symptoms of trauma reactions and mental health disorders. The use of such tools is important in fulfilling child welfare agencies' responsibility for ensuring the well-being

of children and youth who have been exposed to complex interpersonal trauma. Conducting assessments as early as possible when children become involved with the child welfare system and regularly thereafter allows caseworkers to know how children are doing initially and whether or not they are getting better with the services provided.

- *Evidence-Based Interventions:* Deliver evidence-based and evidence-informed interventions for the treatment of trauma and mental health disorders. When evidence-based screening and assessment indicates that children are suffering from trauma and/or mental health symptoms, it is necessary to provide treatments that effectively improve functioning. Child welfare systems will need to collaborate with mental health and Medicaid systems to build an array of evidence-based or evidence-informed interventions to improve trauma and mental health-related outcomes for children who have experienced maltreatment.
- *Services within Child Welfare:* Consider restructuring services that are the sole responsibility of child welfare. Some services fall completely within the purview of the child welfare system. For example, services provided by Independent Living and Transitional Living Programs are often dictated by the child welfare agency. Others include investigations, case management, and foster parent training. Without requiring the coordination or collaboration of other systems, it may be possible to change the way these services are delivered. Child welfare agencies could redesign programs and modify contracts to require that Independent Living and Transitional Living Programs deliver services that are trauma-informed and evidence based.

More information can be found at 2016 Prevention Resource Guide: Building Community, Building Hope, <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/guide.pdf>.

### Protective Factors Approach

Protective factors are conditions or attributes of individuals, families, communities, or the larger society that reduce or eliminate risk and promote healthy development and well-being of children and families. These factors help ensure that children

and youth function well at home, in school, at work, and in the community, today and into adulthood. Protective factors also can serve as buffers, helping parents who might otherwise be at risk of abusing their children to find resources, supports, or coping strategies that allow them to parent effectively, even under stress.

Research has found that successful interventions must both reduce risk factors and promote protective factors to ensure child and family well-being.

Below are examples of established Protective Factors Approaches:

*Strengthening Families™ and Youth Thrive™:*

Strengthening Families and Youth Thrive are protective factors frameworks developed by the Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP). The first focuses on families of young children (ages 0–5), and the other on youth (ages 11–26). Each includes five factors:

Strengthening Families Protective Factors	Youth Thrive Protective and Promotive Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parental resilience</li> <li>• Social connections</li> <li>• Knowledge of parenting and child development</li> <li>• Concrete support in times of need</li> <li>• Social-emotional competence of children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parental resilience</li> <li>• Social connections</li> <li>• Knowledge of parenting and child development</li> <li>• Concrete support in times of need</li> </ul>

Each protective factor is supported by research from several fields of study. The Strengthening Families framework includes a policy component for applying protective factors in practice settings across multiple service

systems. The Youth Thrive framework describes how youth can be supported by parents and practitioners in ways that advance healthy development and well-being and reduce the impact of negative life experiences. A detailed description of the Strengthening Families framework is available at <http://www.cssp.org/reform/strengtheningfamilies>.

*Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) State Example:  
Second Step (Georgia)*

The Second Step program is a classroom-based curriculum designed to promote children's social and academic success by decreasing problem behaviors, increasing students' school success, and promoting self-regulation. Organized by grade level, the program teaches children to identify and understand their own and others' emotions, set and achieve positive goals, and make better decisions when they are upset. The Second Step program is appropriate for whole classrooms of children, not just those at risk.

Second Step lessons focus on building concrete skills. They address topics such as skills to support learning, empathy, management of strong feelings, and friendship skills. Lessons provide opportunities for discussion, modeling, coaching, and role-plays. They can be incorporated into a variety of classes, including health, science, math, social studies, and language arts. Take-home materials for parents bolster family engagement and support and reinforce learning beyond the school setting. More information is available at <http://dfcs.dhs.georgia.gov/office-prevention-and-family-support>.

*CBCAP State Example: Family Support and Connections Program  
(Oregon)*

This CBCAP-funded program serves families who are receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Families and service providers work together to identify critical needs and create solutions to address them. This includes both providing information about community resources and ensuring that the families are capable of accessing them. Assistance provided includes the following:

- Parent mentoring to develop an outcome-driven, strength-based family plan
- Crisis services and emergency funds, including provision of household items that will enhance family stability and that cannot be provided through other resources
- Information and referral to community resources to enhance family stability, such as housing services, domestic violence shelters, legal aid, mental health services, clothing closets, food pantries, and recreation opportunities
- Transportation to parenting classes, support groups, and other services

More information is available at

<http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/assistance/Pages/fsc.aspx>.

Another approach that may be helpful to consider is a public health approach to prevent human trafficking.

A public health approach to human trafficking offers a number of important potential benefits, including not only additional resources but also a “distinctive methodology.” In particular, a public health approach would bolster anti-trafficking efforts by its traditional emphasis in four areas. First, a public health approach means relying upon evidence-based research to develop relevant law, policy, and programming. Second, a public health approach focuses on preventing the harm from occurring. Thus, vaccine or immunization programs aim to reach populations before they suffer from disease so they do not have to suffer at all, just as we should aim to reach vulnerable populations before they are trafficked. Third, public health examines and seeks to address behaviors or societal views that increase the risk of disease or harm. Fourth, public health methodologies seek to engage all stakeholders in a target population who can play a role in addressing a particular health issue.<sup>6</sup>

“Public health interventions at the individual, institutional, and community levels have led to healthier outcomes in target populations across a range of

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<sup>6</sup> Todres, J. (2011). “Moving Upstream: The Merits of a Public Health Law Approach to Human Trafficking.” 469-470. <http://www.nclawreview.org/documents/89/2/todres.pdf>

issues including youth smoking, nutrition, seat belt use, and violence.” Public health’s experience addressing violence offers important insights that could be employed to address demand-related issues by countering attitudes and behaviors that promote tolerance of exploitation of others for sex or cheap labor. In addition, public health programs could be utilized also to confront underlying supply-related issues, including by improving identification of risk factors associated with vulnerability to trafficking and related forms of exploitation.<sup>7</sup>

More information can be found at  
<http://www.nclawreview.org/documents/89/2/todres.pdf>

#### 4. Current Gaps in Research and Data

Deterring individuals from committing trafficking offenses and preventing children from becoming victims of trafficking

Over the past decade, studies addressing trafficking in persons in the United States have gathered the detailed and granular information that policymakers and practitioners require to implement deterrence and prevention programs. More studies are needed, however, to further inform the development of such programs. Aside from more basic research of relevance to deterrence and prevention, such as improving the accuracy of prevalence measures, two main gaps exist that science is starting to fill. The first is a shift to behavioral science to develop an understanding of indicators and risk factors for trafficking. The second is the move to identify and evaluate prevention and intervention programs for trafficking.

The lack of sophisticated behavioral science studies on perpetrators and victims of human trafficking has resulted in a knowledge gap that hinders the development of effective prevention and intervention programs. Behavioral science seeks to understand why individuals behave the way they do and identify factors resulting in an individual becoming a trafficker or falling victim to human trafficking. More

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<sup>7</sup> Todres, J. (2012). "Assessing Public Health Strategies for Advancing Child Protection: Human Trafficking As a Case Study." *Journal of Law & Policy* 21(1): 93-112.

studies about traffickers are needed to identify those points at which prevention and deterrence programs could have the most impact. These could include studying how someone came to be a trafficker, how they developed criminal schemes, what motivates them, and what most disrupted their operations. Some studies have begun to gather this information, but more robust collections are needed.

Many minor victims of domestic trafficking, as a result of their victimization, are engaged in criminal behavior during their exploitation. Criminal behavior can range from misdemeanor offenses, such as theft, to sexually-based offenses, such as the recruitment and sexual exploitation of other minors. Research is needed to explore how criminality as part of victimization impacts recovery, engagement of services, and current intervention strategies.

Understanding of demand is needed, including the nature of demand as it relates to both sex and labor trafficking. More research is needed on the most effective means for deterring the purchasers of commercial sex and the best ways to disrupt demand for commercial sexual acts with children online and elsewhere. Additional research is also needed on the ways to encourage informed purchases and company engagement on issues related to supply chain management.

Numerous studies have examined child victims of all forms of trafficking, and these studies are growing more rigorous. Most of the studies have focused on the needs of victims and how programs can best meet those needs. More research, however, is needed on vulnerabilities to trafficking and on integrating such findings into new or existing prevention programs. For example, more research is needed on why someone falls victim to human trafficking, what warning signs indicate a child is at increasing risk of being trafficked, what forces keep them trapped in a trafficking situation, and at what points could prevention and deterrence programs have the most impact. Additional research is needed on the intersection of trafficking of children, the foster care system, runaways, and homelessness. There also needs to be more research on the vulnerabilities and trafficking of LGBTQ youth. Recent efforts to work more closely with survivors of human trafficking are critical, and survivors should assist in guiding areas for research and also conduct research themselves.

Currently, there is limited research that examines the impact that sexual exploitation has had on children born to child victims forced into prostitution who have children with their pimp. These children are born into the victim/perpetrator relationship and are exposed to the daily exploitation of their mother and, in many cases, a number of other victims. In addition to their exposure, these children are often used by their father/perpetrator to prevent or delay the victim/mother from seeking assistance. Studies are needed to understand the impact on these children and ultimately inform a more holistic response upon identification.

Numerous programs show promise for prevention and deterrence. What is needed, therefore, is for rigorous, evidence-based evaluations of these programs to understand how they work and to assess their impact.

Evaluators should consider the following types of programs, as well as others not listed:

- Curricula on trafficking in persons for school-aged children, including safe internet use and exploitative relationships
- Community-based engagement and prevention programs
- Law enforcement interdiction programs designed to reduce demand and/or deter traffickers
- Programs promoting early identification of trafficking victims, especially peer-based programs and in those in the health care and foster care system
- Specialized criminal justice responses and diversion programs as a potential source of deterrence or prevention

Above all, more investment is needed to close these research gaps. A steady and reliable funding source is necessary to provide continual research and access to data sets in order to strengthen the body of knowledge on human trafficking.

## **Annex A**

**Search Strategy:** (child\* OR youth\* OR minor\* OR girl\*) AND (“sex trafficking” OR “commercial sexual exploitation” OR prostitut\*) AND (prevent\* OR deter\* OR protect\* OR outreach\* OR prosecut\* OR “law enforcement” OR punish\* OR law\* OR legislat\*)

**Sources:** Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), British Humanities Index (BHI), ERIC, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) Abstracts Database, PILOTS: Published International Literature On Traumatic Stress, Social Services Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, EbscoHost Academic Search Complete, EbscoHost Business Source Complete, EbscoHost EconLit with Full Text, EbscoHost MEDLINE Complete, EbscoHost Military & Government Collection, Google Scholar, Web of Science Sciences Citation Index, Web of Science Citation Index Expanded

### **Annotated Bibliography**

(2002). Protecting Our Children: Working Together to End Child Prostitution, OJJDP.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/204990.pdf>

The conference brought together participants from around the country who work with exploited children and youth to share their knowledge, experiences, and observations about the problem and the solutions. Approximately 130 individuals, representing a range of disciplines and perspectives on child and youth prostitution, attended this first national summit.

Adams, W., et al. (2010). Effects of Federal Legislation on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Washington, DC, OJJDP.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/228631.pdf>

This bulletin describes the findings of a study that the Urban Institute conducted to examine the effects of the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) on the federal prosecution of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) cases. It discusses U.S. enforcement

of TVPA and succeeding laws enacted to strengthen penalties against CSEC, describes features of successful prosecutions, and examines how the legislation has affected court penalties and service providers. The authors also discuss recommendations for policymakers and practitioners who work with children and youth who have been the victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

Albanese, J. (2007). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: What Do We Know and What Do We Do About It? NIJ.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/215733.pdf>

This report examines the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children and the response to the problem through intervention and prevention programs. Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is sexual abuse of a minor for economic gain. CSEC takes place at three levels: local exploitation by one or a few individuals, small regional networks involving multiple adults and children, and large national or international sex crime networks where children are traded and sold as commodities. The number of known cases of CSEC is growing. In the United States, it is more common for children to be sexually exploited for monetary gain by family and friends. Children may also be commercially sexually exploited for purposes of pornography. Reducing CSEC requires a multipronged approach aimed at increasing public awareness, promoting the public's ability to report incidents, and strengthening national and international interdiction and prosecution. Strategies in reducing CSEC that have been initiated include: global/international agreements and treaties and the FBI's Innocent Images National Initiative. The Innocent Images initiative provides coordination and analysis of case information among agencies and governments in an effort to establish a law enforcement presence and deterrence on the Internet. In addition to supporting existing interventions and prevention measures, other actions, such as keeping pace with technology, educating potential victims, educating the public, improving parental supervision, and enhancing the role of women and children in society can have a dramatic impact on reducing CSEC.

Altamura, A. (2013). "Reducing Sexual Exploitation Of Children In Travel And

Tourism By Preventing Re-Offending: Selected Initiatives At International, Regional And National Level." ECPAT Journal: 20-36.

[http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/ecpat\\_journal\\_april\\_2013.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/sites/default/files/ecpat_journal_april_2013.pdf)

These two recent cases raise important questions as to how the risk of repeated offences by perpetrators of child sexual abuse and exploitation who travel overseas to escape justice or avoid national controls can be prevented and minimized. Whilst most offenders who abuse children abroad (so called “child sex tourists”) have no previous convictions in their home countries (ECPAT International, 2012a), research, court cases and evidence all point to the fact that those who sexually exploit children during their journeys to international destinations may at times have committed child sex offences in their country of origin or may repeatedly travel to foreign countries for child sexual exploitation despite their whereabouts being known to police.

Andrews, S. K. (2004). "U.S. Domestic Prosecution of the American International Sex Tourist." Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology 94(2): 415-454.

The article highlights the efforts of the U.S. to protect children from sexual exploitation as of 2003. The commercial sexual exploitation of minors by international tourists is a humanitarian tragedy carried out on a grand scale with virtually no repercussions for the criminal perpetrators. Over the past decade, the U.S. has publicly recognized the severity of the problem of child sexual exploitation on a global level and has undertaken measures designed to help solve the problem. In June 2002, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Sex Tourism Prohibition Improvement Act of 2002, declaring the bill would close significant loopholes in the existing law. Through its legislative efforts and support for the Optional Protocol, the U.S. has taken steps to acknowledge the gravity of the global problem of child sexual exploitation, as well as the complicity of U.S. citizens in its perpetuation. However, recognition of the severity of the problem, although an important development, is only the first step in the process of addressing child sexual exploitation in a meaningful and effective way. Since its passage in 1994, the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Act has resulted in few actual prosecutions of U.S. nationals who traveled abroad for the purpose of committing sex crimes against minors.

Annitto, M. (2011). "Consent, coercion, and compassion: Emerging legal responses to the commercial sexual exploitation of minors." Yale Law & Policy Review 30(1): 1-70.

This Article discusses the competing legal practices that affect youth who are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation, or "domestic minor sex trafficking," within the United States. The arrest of children for prostitution, and commercial sexual exploitation, illustrates the confused legal status of minors in our society and raises several questions. When should society treat adolescents as children versus as adults? To what extent should society consider children's developmental stages and their limited capacity to consent when shaping policy or laws in general that affect them?

Barnert, E. S., et al. (2016). "Identifying Best Practices For "Safe Harbor" Legislation To Protect Child Sex Trafficking Victims: Decriminalization Alone Is Not Sufficient." Child Abuse & Neglect 51: 249-262.

Several states have recently enacted "Safe Harbor" laws to redirect child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and child sex trafficking from the criminal justice system and into the child welfare system. No comprehensive studies of Safe Harbor law implementation exist. The nine state Safe Harbor laws enacted by 2012 were analyzed to guide state legislators, health professionals, law enforcement agents, child welfare providers, and other responders to the commercial sexual exploitation of children on the development and implementation of state Safe Harbor laws. The authors conducted 32 semi-structured interviews with Safe Harbor experts in these states. Participants conveyed that Safe Harbor legislation signified a critical paradigm shift, treating commercially sexually exploited youth not as criminals but as vulnerable children in need of services. However, Safe Harbor legislation varied widely, and significant gaps in laws exist. Such laws alone were considered insufficient without adequate funding for necessary services. As a result, many well-meaning providers were going around the Safe Harbor laws by continuing to incarcerate commercially sexually exploited youth in the juvenile justice system regardless of Safe Harbor laws in place. This was done to act, in their view, in what was the best interest of the victimized children. With imperfect laws and implementation, these findings suggest an important role for local and

state responders to act together to protect victims from unnecessary criminalization and potential further traumatization.

Barnitz, L. (2001). "Effectively Responding to the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: A Comprehensive Approach to Prevention, Protection, and Reintegration Services." Child Welfare 80(5): 597-610.

The commercial sexual exploitation of children is one of the most destructive forms of abuse. Although some efforts have been made to stop the trafficking in children and youth, they are far from sufficient. A coordinated local and global response is needed if this "ultimate evil" is to be ended.

Beattie, T. S., et al. (2015). "Supporting Adolescent Girls To Stay In School, Reduce Child Marriage And Reduce Entry Into Sex Work as HIV Risk Prevention In North Karnataka, India: Protocol For A Cluster Randomised Controlled Trial." BMC Public Health 15(1): 1-12.

Background: Low caste adolescent girls living in rural northern Karnataka are at increased risk of school drop-out, child marriage, and entry into sex-work, which enhances their vulnerability to HIV, early pregnancy, and adverse maternal and child health outcomes. This protocol describes the evaluation of Samata, a comprehensive, multi-level intervention designed to address these structural drivers of HIV risk and vulnerability.

Methods/Design: The Samata study is a cluster randomised controlled trial that will be conducted in eighty village clusters (40 intervention; 40 control) in Bijapur and Bagalkot districts in northern Karnataka. The intervention seeks to reach low caste girls and their families; adolescent boys; village communities; high school teachers and school governing committees; and local government officials. All low caste (scheduled caste/tribe) adolescent girls attending 7th standard (final year of primary school) will be recruited into the study in two consecutive waves, one year apart. Girls (n = 2100), their families (n = 2100) and school teachers (n = 650) will be interviewed at baseline and at endline. The study is designed to assess the impact of the intervention on four primary outcomes: the proportion of low caste girls who (i) enter into secondary school; (ii) complete secondary school; (iii) marry before age 15; and (iv) engage in sex before age 15. Observers

assessing the outcomes will be blinded to group assignment. The primary outcome will be an adjusted, cluster-level intention to treat analysis, comparing outcomes in intervention and control villages at follow-up. We will also conduct survival analyses for the following secondary outcomes: marriage, sexual debut, pregnancy and entry into sex work. Complementary monitoring and evaluation, qualitative and economic research will be used to explore and describe intervention implementation, the pathways through which change occurs, and the cost-effectiveness of the intervention.

Discussion: This is an innovative trial of a comprehensive intervention to improve the quality of life and reduce HIV vulnerability among marginalised girls in northern Karnataka. The findings will be of interest to programme implementers, policy makers and evaluation researchers working in the development, education, and sexual and reproductive health fields.

Bergman, A. L. (2012). "For Their Own Good: Exploring Legislative Responses to the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and the Illinois Safe Children Act." Vand. L. Rev. 65: 1361.

This Note describes how the Illinois Safe Children Act is an improvement over the majority approach but argues that its current application is still far from perfect. By comparing alternative legislative enactments and analyzing the law as applied, this Note suggests that the Act makes significant progress in treating child victims of exploitation appropriately. However, it still fails to adequately address several classes of juveniles. Specifically, the Illinois Safe Children Act fails to address both the problems with police discretion in the identification of victims and the high rate of return to abusers.

Bergquist, K. J. S. (2015). "Criminal, Victim, or Ally? Examining the Role of Sex Workers in Addressing Minor Sex Trafficking." Affilia: Journal of Women & Social Work 30(3): 314-327.

The absence of representation from the sex industry in efforts to address the commercial sexual exploitation of children is striking. "Voices" that get heard are generally limited to survivor testimony, while those who are currently in "the life" are excluded, despite the fact that many enter into prostitution underage and would have been defined as child sex trafficking

victims under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. This article explores the silencing effect of conflating prostitution with sex trafficking, the ways in which sex workers might contribute to addressing the commercial sexual exploitation of children as "allies," and the ethical responsibility of social workers in anti-trafficking work.

Boxill, N. A. and D. J. Richardson (2007). "Ending Sex Trafficking of Children in Atlanta." Affilia: Journal of Women & Social Work 22(2): 138-149.

In less than 16 months, a coalition of women in Atlanta, Georgia, identified the prostitution of young girls as a major and horrendous crisis in the community, developed and implemented a strategy to combat the problem, purchased property for a treatment facility, and began to serve victims of child prostitution. This article reports the story of the coalition's success. It is intended to move those who would protect children from shock to deliberate action. The authors guide the reader through identifying the problem, setting realistic goals, and organizing the community for real and sustainable public policy and social change. They are telling a story, believing that personal stories are the root of social change and that the connections that these stories hold offer possibilities for replication in communities throughout America.

Brown, G. (2011). "Women and Children Last: The Prosecution of Sex Traffickers as Sex Offenders and the Need for a Sex Trafficker Registry." Boston College Third World Law Journal 31(1): 1-40.

<http://scholar.valpo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1010>

This Article proposes that an international database be maintained to track the whereabouts of prosecuted traffickers, similar to the sex offender registry in the United States. Like the U.S. sex offender laws, which seek to dramatically decrease recidivism among sex offenders, an international registry could have a deterrent effect on trafficking. Limiting and monitoring the travel of convicted traffickers would be a new avenue that international law enforcement and governing bodies could use to contain the pernicious practice of trafficking.

Buthelezi, S. (2015). "Human Trafficking And The New Legal Framework In

South Africa: Intervention Needed For The Law To Reach Vulnerable Girls And Women." Agenda-Empowering Women for Gender Equity 29(3): 155-164.

The upsurge in human trafficking within South Africa's borders has garnered extensive public attention in recent years. Much of the attention has been centred on the absence of comprehensive legislation to adequately address and counter the increased trading of persons occurring within the country's borders. The supporting legal framework has been limited in that offenders could only be prosecuted for crimes associated with human trafficking (a few examples being the common law crimes of rape, assault, kidnapping, murder or attempted murder). There was considerable progress when child trafficking and trafficking for sexual exploitation was criminalised in the Children's Act, no. 38 of 2005, and Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, no. 32 of 2007 respectively. However, these have proved insufficient in defining human trafficking in all its various components. Consequently, the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, no. 7 of 2013, hereafter referred to as the "TIP Act," was signed into law in 2013 but is not yet operational. This article presents a review of this new legislation to bring awareness of its scope and provisions and analyses the extent to which it attempts to address all the elements of human trafficking.

Cedeño, M. (2012). "Pimps, Johns, And Juvenile Prostitutes: Is New York Doing Enough To Combat The Commercial Sexual Exploitation Of Children." Cornell JL & Pub. Pol'y 22: 153.

Despite these efforts, this Note argues that New York has failed to protect and adequately serve commercially sexually exploited children. There are four reasons why this is so. First, the Safe Harbour for Exploited Children Act is an unfunded mandate. Second, New York does not equally protect all commercially sexually exploited children. Third, New York's penalties for promoters are not as severe as federal penalties. Finally, although the child-sex industry is demand-driven, New York completely ignores the demand side. The purpose of this Note is to make New York policymakers aware of the state's legislative gaps concerning the protection of commercially sexually exploited children and to provide them with the necessary background and recommendations to make informed changes.

Choi, K. R. (2015). "Risk Factors for Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking in the United States: A Literature Review." Journal of Forensic Nursing 11(2): 66-76.

Background: Domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) is an important social and public health problem, but it has received little attention from healthcare professionals in research, practice, and policy. Prevention and early victim identification efforts for this population are severely limited or entirely absent. Purpose: The aim of this study was to integrate evidence on risk factors for DMST and critically appraise the quality and quantity of nursing literature on DMST. Methods: This literature review was reported using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) criteria. Three databases (CINAHL, PsychInfo, and PubMed) were searched using various terms for (a) human trafficking, (b) risk factors, and (c) children. Discussion: Demographic factors were not important predictors of DMST. Childhood maltreatment trauma and running away from home were the most important risk factors for trafficking victimization. There was little nursing literature on the topic of DMST. Conclusion: Nurses and other healthcare professionals must engage in confronting DMST by improving early identification of victims and conducting high-quality research to inform practice.

Clarke, R. J., et al. (2012). "Age at Entry into Prostitution: Relationship to Drug Use, Race, Suicide, Education Level, Childhood Abuse, and Family Experiences." Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment 22(3): 270-289.

This study seeks to explore factors related to age at entry into prostitution. Participants were 389 women arrested for prostitution who had attended a diversion program. Women who entered prostitution as minors were found to be more likely to be African-American; report having a family member with a substance use problem; have a history of attempted suicide; and not have completed middle or high school. The age at first drug use was found to significantly impact the reported age at entry. Key areas for intervention should include improving school connectedness and preventing adolescent substance abuse, specifically for African-Americans.

Clayton, E. W., et al. (2013). Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and

Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States, National Academies: 478.

[http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\\_id=18358](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=18358)

This is the report of a committee of experts convened by the Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council to conduct a study of the commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of children who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States. After reviewing the evidence, the committee came to five overall conclusions. First, there is substantial and compelling evidence that commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States are serious problems with immediate and long-term adverse consequences for the victims and their families, as well as communities and society as a whole. Second, efforts to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States are essential but largely absent. Third, efforts to identify and respond to the commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States are emerging, but such efforts to date are under-supported, insufficient, uncoordinated, and unevaluated. Fourth, efforts to prevent, identify, and respond to commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States require collaborative approaches that build upon the core capabilities of people and entities from a range of sectors. Fifth, these efforts to counter the commercial sexual abuse of children must confront demand and the individuals who commit and benefit from these crimes. The committee's six recommendations are intended to provide practical strategies for multiple and diverse actions at a variety of levels by a wide range of individuals as well as governmental and non-governmental entities. The committee believes that implementation of these recommendations will advance and strengthen the Nation's efforts to prevent, identify, and respond to the commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States.

Countryman-Roswurm, K. and B. Bolin (2014). "Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: Assessing and Reducing Risk." Child & Adolescent Social Work Journal 31(6): 521-538.

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Brien\\_Bolin/publication/267696572\\_Domestic\\_Minor\\_Sex\\_Trafficking\\_Assessing\\_and\\_Reducing\\_Risk/links/55787b6908aeacff20028490.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Brien_Bolin/publication/267696572_Domestic_Minor_Sex_Trafficking_Assessing_and_Reducing_Risk/links/55787b6908aeacff20028490.pdf)

This exploratory study represents one of the preliminary phases in a larger study conducted in efforts to develop the Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST) Risk and Resiliency Assessment. The purpose of this study was to examine the factors that may put youth at risk for DMST. Because of Social Work's ethical responsibility to marginalized populations, the promotion of protective factors through a 10-session group intervention to counteract against such risks was also explored. Thus, over a three-month period, 10 psychoeducational group interventions were facilitated with 23 runaway, homeless, and street youth (RHSY) at an urban drop-in center with the primary goals of: (a) increasing awareness of healthy versus unhealthy relationship patterns, (b) increasing knowledge on how to set healthy relationship boundaries, (c) increasing the desire and expectation of mental, physical, and sexual respect, and (d) assisting in safe exits from abusive and/or exploitive relationships. Results of the pre-test post-test design indicate a myriad of risk factors for DMST. Findings also support that when provided a psychoeducational intervention within a safe, encouraging, and youth friendly environment, RHSY are able to define and develop protective factors against sex trafficking. Implications are relevant to practitioners and researchers in the field.

Cuesta, O. J., et al. (2015). "Research on Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. Proposals to Raise Awareness and Media." Hallazgos-Revista De Invesitigaciones 12(23): 251-273.

This literary review offers the results of documents published by international agencies, NGOs, and academic work on human trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC). In these documents, issues such as investigative trends, proposals for prevention, and the role of the media were considered. The results confirm that between 2001 and so far in 2013, most research in Colombia is associated with the study of trafficking of sexual exploitation, especially of children and women. There is less work developed on filial relationships (servile marriage and adoption for exploitation), commission of crimes (involvement in different crimes such as theft and drug transportation) and organ trafficking. This review has been made in order to provide a starting point for further research on the issues mentioned above.

Curley, M. (2014). "Combating Child Sex Tourism in South-east Asia: Law Enforcement Cooperation and Civil Society Partnerships." Journal of Law & Society 41(2): 283-314.

Many states have enacted extra-territorial child sex tourism (CST) offences. Despite the existence of these offences, some states, including Australia and the United Kingdom, continue to privilege territorial competence as the basis of criminal jurisdiction. However, many destination countries for CST in South-east Asia lack the capacity to support prosecutions in this crime. This article explores the utility of partnerships between local and international law enforcement agencies and NGOs to facilitate prosecution in the jurisdiction of the offence. Through a case study of Cambodia, the article argues that such partnership arrangements provide the resources and integration required to enable sexual offences against children, by foreign offenders, to be prosecuted. NGOs undertake complex strategies to address the immediate needs of exploited children, while seeking to maintain their capacity to influence government policy. The risks, challenges, and sustainability of such partnerships are discussed, along with wider implications for South-east Asia.

D'Arcy, K. and I. Brodie (2015). "Roma Children and Young People in Bulgaria: Patterns of Risk and Effective Protection in Relation to Child Sexual Exploitation." Social Inclusion 3(4): 1-9.

This article examines patterns of risk regarding child sexual exploitation (CSE). There is specific focus on those living in alternative care, child sexual exploitation and trafficking among Roma communities in Bulgaria and the UK. Data is drawn from a desk-based literature review and partnership work with Bulgarian and British academics and practitioners to explore the issues in both countries. Although there is limited statistical data on CSE and children in care across Europe, and the risk-factors for Roma children and young people are still not being fully recognised, we can draw on what is known in Bulgaria to inform practice in the UK with emerging Roma communities. Research on CSE more generally can also inform awareness of risk factors particularly around care systems. Comparative information about what is known in the UK and Bulgaria is considered in

order to make some recommendations for international prevention, protection efforts, and prosecution strategies for the future.

Dalton, R. (2013). "Abolishing Child Sex Trafficking on the Internet: Imposing Criminal Culpability on Digital Facilitators." University of Memphis Law Review 43.

... absent an amendment to the CDA or a federal criminal law addressing third party content providers that sell unlawful advertisements, state legislatures are tasked with finding creative solutions to circumvent § 230 or with enacting regulations consistent with § 230's liability shield to eradicate human trafficking on the Internet.... Part IV provides a comparative analysis of two state laws enacted in an attempt to curtail online sex trafficking and considers the legal challenges that must be overcome to survive litigation between an enacting state and websites that specialize in the sale of advertisements for adult services. ... Despite differences in the methods traffickers use to procure and control victims, both domestic and foreign national sex trafficking victims are exploited on the Internet and purchased by commercial sex buyers in the United States through the use of third-party content providers. ... Despite these genuine efforts, on August 24, 2010, the Attorneys General from seventeen states sent a joint letter to the founder of Craigslist, alleging that Craigslist's efforts were inadequate and requesting that it immediately shut down the adult services it offered... McKenna, Backpage admits that the state laws and § 1591 accomplish the same goal of policing the sex trafficking of minors, yet it argued that § 1591 criminalizes conduct while the state laws seek to criminalize speech. ... Additionally, future regulations should reflect consideration of the Dost test as it applies to suspect images of children in escort classifieds and should employ elements from enticement statutes.

Davy, D. (2013). "Responding to Child Sex Trafficking: Transnational Advocacy Networks in the Greater Mekong Subregion." Women & Criminal Justice 23(4): 304-325.

The rapidly expanding market in enslaved children bought and sold for sex is one of the most inhumane transnational crimes that appears to have been facilitated by globalization and its many effects, such as a growing disparity

in wealth between north and south. Child sex trafficking has become one of the most highly publicized social issues of this time, and, because of its global nature, transnational advocacy networks are well placed and central to leading campaigns against it. Transnational advocacy network anti-trafficking efforts have led to significant progress in the Mekong Subregion by bringing the child trafficking issue onto the global social policy agenda, resulting in new child protection legislation and improved interagency collaboration in the region.

Denisova, T. A. (2001). "Trafficking In Women and Children for Purposes of Sexual Exploitation: The Criminological Aspect." Trends in Organized Crime 6(3/4): 30.

Trafficking in women and children for purposes of sexual exploitation increases annually, generating an estimated 7 billion to 12 billion dollars a year. Although Ukraine supports international initiatives opposing trafficking and imposes criminal penalties for those responsible, only a few non-governmental organizations have been successful in searching for and rehabilitating victims. Government instability, poor public health, and high unemployment rates in Ukraine distract government resources that could be directed at the trafficking problem and reducing the hopelessness of many Ukrainian women who turn to the sex industry for work. The goal of this study was to examine legislation and law enforcement practices in Ukraine that have been unsuccessful thus far, and suggests meaningful prevention possibilities and intervention opportunities.

DeRiviere, L. (2005). "An Examination of the Fiscal Impact from Youth Involvement in the Sex Trade: The Case for Evaluating Priorities in Prevention." Canadian Public Policy 31(2): 181-206.

Youth engagement in sex-trade activities leads to a significant demand on public resources absorbed into the treatment of drug and alcohol addictions, the criminal justice and health systems, income assistance, and housing support. Based on interviews with transitioned sex-trade workers, we estimate a series of fiscal cost comparisons on the demand for public services over the period of engagement in sex-trade activities and following the transition into mainstream society. The findings of this study reveal that

the government easily recoups its annual funding to a prevention strategy designed to dissuade entry into this lifestyle, if even a few youth are prevented from engaging in prostitution. Given the fact that there are approximately 400-600 street-based youth sex-trade workers in the City of Winnipeg, these cost assessments have implications of paramount importance for evaluating the priorities of public policy on investments in prevention programs.

Dess, M. (2013). "Walking The Freedom Trail: An Analysis Of The Massachusetts Human Trafficking Statute And Its Potential To Combat Child Sex Trafficking." Boston College Journal of Law & Social Justice 33(1): 147-182.

On November 21, 2011, Massachusetts Governor Deval Patrick signed into law House Bill 3808, An Act Relative to the Commercial Exploitation of People. Before the bill's passage, Massachusetts was one of only three states that did not have a human trafficking law. The law is the Commonwealth's first anti-human trafficking statute; it creates a safe harbor provision for minors involved in prostitution, a civil cause of action for victims, increased penalties for traffickers, and discretionary training for law enforcement officials on working with minor trafficking victims. This Note explores the Massachusetts Trafficking Law, focusing primarily on its treatment of sex trafficking victims under the age of eighteen, suggesting that sexually exploited minors should be treated as victims rather than criminals under the law. In order to effect this proposal, training for law enforcement officials on child sex trafficking should be mandated, and the Massachusetts Trafficking Law should be amended so that sexually exploited minors cannot be prosecuted for commercial sex acts under any circumstances.

Duger, A. (2015). "Focusing on Prevention: The Social and Economic Rights of Children Vulnerable to Sex Trafficking." Health and Human Rights 17(1): 114-123.

<http://www.hhrjournal.org/2015/04/focusing-on-prevention-the-social-and-economic-rights-of-children-vulnerable-to-sex-trafficking/>

The commercial sexual exploitation of children ("CSEC") is an egregious human rights and public health violation that occurs every day across the US. Although there has been positive change in the US to bring attention to

CSEC and to reform laws and policies to assist CSEC victims, scant attention and resources have been dedicated to prevention efforts. This paper critiques current US strategies to address CSEC and highlights the limitations of an interventionist framework that narrows its focus to anti-trafficking efforts. As an alternative, the paper proposes a human rights-based approach focusing on the fulfillment of economic and social rights of children as a prevention strategy in the US.

Dysart, T. L. (2013). "The Protected Innocence Initiative: Building Protective State Law Regimes for America's Sex-Trafficked Children." Columbia Human Rights Law Review 44.

In reviewing state criminal provisions for the traffickers of minors for commercial sexual exploitation, five of the six legal components resemble components found in the buyers section: 1) sufficiently high penalties for the crime of trafficking; 2) sufficiently high penalties for the crime of creating and distributing child pornography; 3) criminalizing the use of the Internet to recruit victims; 4) establishing sufficiently high financial penalties, such as restitution and forfeiture; and 5) ensuring that traffickers are required to register as sex offenders.

Edberg, M. C., et al. (2014). "Trajectories of Involvement in Commercial Sex Exploitation and Domestic Trafficking Of Girls and Young Women: Selected Qualitative Results from an Evaluation Study." Journal of Ethnographic & Qualitative Research 9(2): 89-110.

This article presents qualitative results from an evaluation of a commercial sex exploitation (CSE) and trafficking prevention program focusing on minor (under age 18) and young adult (ages 18-24) females. The evaluation study included both qualitative and quantitative components. The quantitative components included 1) formative research to gain a basic understanding of the program and clients, and to help shape the quantitative evaluation; and 2) extensive ethnographic interviews with a relatively small sample (n=25) of former clients to understand context and pathways of involvement, needs, and appropriateness of the intervention. Many of these former clients were difficult to locate. As a result of the qualitative research, a preliminary typology of CSE involvement was developed that includes

four trajectories, derived from similarities in context and circumstances. These trajectories include: girls/young women from "risk saturated" urban communities; "troubled suburban" girls/ young women; girls/young women from immigrant families in conflict; and young women who do not present with extensive risk backgrounds but are involved proactively, as entrepreneurs. Risk patterns, contributing factors and needs differed across these trajectories, with some common aspects, suggesting the need for trajectory identification and tailoring of programs. Because the sample is small, it is understood that the proposed typology is preliminary, with further research needed to confirm, modify, and test applications. However, the typology is grounded, and may provide a more holistic view of the interaction of multiple factors surrounding risk for CSE.

Fichtelman, E. B. (2014). "The Double Entendre of Juvenile Prostitution: Victim versus Delinquent and the Necessity of State Uniformity." Juvenile & Family Court Journal 65(3): 27-46.

Under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), minors performing commercial sex acts are deemed victims of human trafficking; however, prosecutors and judges continue to charge and adjudicate minors as prostitution offenders rather than as sexually exploited youth. To stop the perpetuation and victimization of sexually exploited children, states must join the movement in reform to match the standards of the TVPA. The federal law presumes that minors charged with prostitution are victims rather than criminals and are in need of specialized social services. To protect victims of sex trafficking, states should pass legislation in line with the TVPA, creating a presumption of immunity for all prostituted minors.

George, E. R. and S. R. Smith (2013). "In Good Company: How Corporate Social Responsibility Can Protect Rights and Aid Efforts to End Child Sex Trafficking and Modern Slavery." New York University Journal of International Law and Politics 46(1): 55-113.

<http://nyujilp.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/46.1-George.pdf>

The principal contribution of this Article is to show that, in many cases, the private sector, in cooperation with law enforcement, can initiate and implement policies that help increase the likelihood that buyers and

traffickers are caught—ultimately making access to child sex workers more difficult.

Ghosh, B. (2009). "Trafficking in Women and Children in India: Nature, Dimensions and Strategies for Prevention." International Journal of Human Rights 13(5): 716-738.

Trafficking in women and children is one of the worst abuses of human rights. But it is very difficult to estimate the scale of the phenomenon as trafficking is closely related to child labour, bonded labour, child marriage, kidnapping and abduction and prostitution even though these phenomena can exist also independent of trafficking. This paper has attempted to analyse the nature, causes, modes and volume of trafficking in a country that has recently become a soft target in the South Asian region for trafficking in persons. India has failed to comply with certain international standards to combat the crime. The paper highlights the need to develop a multidimensional approach and focuses attention on structural factors of trafficking for recommending meaningful stratagems to counter the social evil.

Hall, J. A. (2010/11). "Sex Offender and Child Sex Tourism: The Case for Passport Revocation [article]." Virginia Journal of Social Policy & the Law 19.

This paper addresses the problem that, under current law, convicted American sex offenders can obtain passports and travel overseas to abuse children sexually. American citizens participate actively in the child sex tourism industry and are estimated to represent a quarter of sex tourists in some destination countries. Many of those citizens have already been convicted and served prison terms for such crimes as child molestation, violent sexual assault, and the sexual abuse of children. Though subject to significant post-incarceration controls within the United States, they are able to obtain a passport and travel to poor countries where they abuse children with no real likelihood of being arrested. The author argues that the current legal regime is inadequate and recommends a new approach: that individuals convicted of specific sex crimes involving children not be permitted to hold a U.S. passport. The article also explores the constitutional issues and case law pertaining to passport issuance and revocation, explain

the weaknesses in current anti-trafficking and anti-sex crimes legislation, and propose a specific statutory amendment to the Passport Act, including a draft of the proposed legislation.

Holger-Ambrose, B., et al. (2013). "The Illusions and Juxtapositions of Commercial Sexual Exploitation among Youth: Identifying Effective Street-Outreach Strategies." Journal of Child Sexual Abuse 22(3): 326-340.

To explore sexually exploited youths' perspectives of how street outreach workers can effectively provide outreach and connections to services, qualitative interviews were conducted 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.

Houten, G. V. (2016). "Testing Congress's Foreign Commerce and Treaty Powers: A New, (Un)Constitutional Tool for Combating American Child Sex Tourists [notes]." American Criminal Law Review 53.

By offering prosecutors the ability to reach those who merely *reside* abroad, as opposed to only those who *travel* abroad, prosecutors can seemingly reach all United States citizens who conduct illicit sexual acts while abroad. Moreover, unlike travel, which often includes an economic component, residency may implicate non-economic activity. This broad new power may have come at a cost. The elimination of the foreign travel requirement may have jeopardized the constitutionality of the statute.

Jullien, K. (2002). "Recent International Efforts to End Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, The." Denv. J. Int'l L. & Pol'y 31: 579.

This paper analyzes how effectively the new legal reforms prevent or deter commercial sexual exploitation of children. Part I summarizes how child

prostitution and trafficking have developed. It explains how economic, social, and cultural conditions favored the sexual abuse of children. Part 11 focuses on specific actions taken by the international community to protect children and prevent sexual abuse. Part III explains how different governments intend to fight and prosecute sex tourism. Finally, part IV raises the limits of national and international laws against child prostitution and makes recommendations.

Kaufman, M. R. and M. Crawford (2011). "Research and Activism Review: Sex Trafficking in Nepal: A Review of Intervention and Prevention Programs." Violence Against Women 17(5): 651-665.

Trafficking of girls and women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a problem worldwide, particularly in South Asia. This review focuses on Nepal-to-India sex trafficking with an examination of current anti-trafficking intervention and prevention programs. The activities of both governmental agencies and nongovernment organizations are described and critically analyzed. Suggestions for evaluating and improving interventions, and thereby reducing the trafficking of girls and women, are discussed.

Kelemen, K. and M. C. Johansson (2013). "Still Neglecting the Demand that Fuels Human Trafficking: A Study Comparing the Criminal Laws and Practice of Five European States on Human Trafficking, Purchasing Sex from Trafficked Adults and from Minors." European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law & Criminal Justice 21(3/4): 247-289.

This article discusses the implementation of duties to reduce the market for sexual services of trafficked persons, both adults and children. The article begins by describing the duties that stem from international and European obligations. It then presents the legislation and practice of five European states (Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom) regarding human trafficking and the purchase of sexual acts from trafficking victims. The states in the study have introduced measures to combat human trafficking by effective prosecutions and sentencing of traffickers. They have, however, taken few measures to combat demand for the sexual services of trafficked persons; in some countries, no measures at all. As all the countries criminalise the purchase of sexual acts from children below the

age of 18, the article examines whether this has afforded trafficked children effective protection against sexual exploitation. One key element in the crime of purchasing sex from a minor is knowledge of the child's age. The subjective elements that states require range from strict liability (below certain ages) to negligence, and their practice also varies. The article ends by discussing the lacunae that remain before states can be said to secure trafficked persons' right to effective protection against sexual exploitation.

KOVÁCS, I. (2015). "The Enforcement of Crime Prevention Duties of the Police, In Relation of Youth - Especially Juvenile Prostitution - And the Practical Experiment in Hungary." A rendőrség fiatakorúakkal - különösképpen a fiatakorú prostitúcióval - kapcsolatos bűnmegelőzési feladatainak érvényesülése és gyakorlati tapasztalatai hazánkban 8(1): 231-245.

Nowadays the prostitution, the people-trafficking, the child-pornography is worldwide. We cannot allow that the confederacies increase and implement a guilty behaviour. By the most estimation, there are over 1,000,000 children are in the sex-market all over the world, every fifth child is in the labour-market (mostly they are from the third world). That is the reason that the law enforcement has to put a greater importance for the prevention and victim protection and the exact knowledge of expansions, contents and characteristics of juvenile delinquency requires established effort. The purposes of underage protection by the law enforcement are the detection of deviant, precriminal-situated underages, monitoring, assisting and to obtain the underages would not to become to victims or perpetrators of crimes or other infringements of lawful rights. On the grounds of law the law enforcement fulfils its obligation, but in my research I wondered about realization the social purposes and legal disposal in practice. Who is aware of crime prevention, only the crime prevention officer? Is it expected every employees of police to have a knowledge of all directions and pass on? How the collaboration is powerful? What is the image of police in connection with crime prevention, positive or negative? Is the prevention realized? Are the all steps effective? My support had supported, that one of the most important objectives of the national law enforcement is crime prevention and victim protection.

Lou, C., Anthony, E., Stone, S., Vu, C., & Austin, M. (2008). *Assessing Child and Youth Well-Being: Implications for Child Welfare Practice*. *Journal of Evidence-Based Social Work*, 5(1/2), 91-133.

The research of Lou, Anthony, Stone, Vu, & Austin (2008), establishes four *well-being domains* across which a child's functioning can be assessed, and provides for flexibility and refinement, depending on the age and developmental level of the child. For instance, independent living skills are indicators of well-being only for older youth. The framework's purpose is to present a way for child welfare agencies to understand and promote well-being that is aligned with the *Administration on Children, Youth and Families'* (ACYF) overall focus on system change.

Makatche, A. (2013). "The Commercial Sexual Exploitation Of Minors, The First Amendment, And Freedom: Why Backpage.Com Should Be Prevented From Selling America's Children For Sex." *Fordham Urban Law Journal* 41(1): 227-263.

The author argues on the issue of exclusion of holding websites such as Backpage accountable for the advertisement of the commercial sexual exploitation of minors from First Amendment protection. Topics discussed include the commercial speech doctrine of the First Amendment, the commercial sexual exploitation of minors in the U.S and court case *Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp. v. Public Service Commission of New York*. It suggests legislations to prevent commercial exploitation of minors.

McClain, T. R. (2007). "An Ounce of Prevention: Improving the Preventative Measures of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act." *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law* 40(2): 579-609.

Trafficking is a multi-billion dollar industry that affects the lives of millions of people, especially young girls and women. In an effort to combat this issue, the United States enacted the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 2000. The Act has had some positive effects on the trafficking industry, but its preventative measures overlook or fail to deal sufficiently with some key factors: human rights issues, gender and economic inequalities, and sensationalism of the sex industry. This Note discusses these three issues and their importance in establishing more effective preventative measures. Additionally, this Note looks to two approaches to trafficking, the human

rights approach and the U.N. Protocol approach, and discusses how incorporation of these two approaches into the Trafficking Victims Protection Act would provide a better framework within which to combat the trafficking industry.

Murphy, M., et al. (2016). "Development and Pilot Test of a Commercial Sexual Exploitation Prevention Tool: A Brief Report." *Violence & Victims* 31(1): 103-110.

Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is a persistent problem in the United States, yet few youth-oriented CSEC prevention tools exist. The objectives of this project were to develop an educational website about CSEC for adolescents and evaluate it through pre- and posttests of adolescents' knowledge and attitudes about CSEC. Results demonstrated increases in participants' CSEC knowledge and decreases in their tolerance of CSEC after navigating the website and viewing an embedded video. Qualitative and quantitative results suggest that CSEC is deemed an important issue by adolescents and web-based content is a relevant and useful mode through which to educate adolescents about CSEC. Consideration should be given to further exploration of this and other tools for CSEC prevention tailored to adolescents' needs and preferences.

Musto, J. (2013). "Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking and the Detention-To-Protection Pipeline." *Dialectical Anthropology* 37(2): 257-276.

Notable discursive changes are afoot with respect to individuals, particularly sex trade-involved youth in the United States. Where once they may have been profiled as juvenile offenders, they are now, thanks to widespread attention to human trafficking, provisionally viewed by law enforcement and their non-state allies as potential victims of domestic minor sex trafficking, replete with traumatic pasts and turbulent family histories that authorize state intervention. This article examines how anti-trafficking policies have been discursively re-imagined to expand policing and rehabilitative interventions for youth. Drawing on in-depth interviews and ethnographic observations, it tracks the discursive sites and spaces in which criminal justice and social justice agendas have coalesced to assist youth and further assesses how attention to domestic minor sex trafficking has simultaneously

authorized a multi-professional detention-to-protection pipeline.

Pais, M. S. (2010). "The Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography." International Journal of Children's Rights 18(4): 551-566.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography provide a sound normative foundation for children's protection from sexual abuse and exploitation and for the adoption of legislative, policy and other measures to prevent and address these child rights violations. With the commemoration in 2010 of the 20th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention and the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Protocol, there is a strategic opportunity to promote universal ratification of these standards and to strengthen concerted efforts for their effective implementation. With this aim, a UN campaign has been launched to achieve universal ratification of the Protocol by 2012, to ensure the safeguard of children's protection from sexual abuse and exploitation as a legal imperative and a global priority, to prevent loopholes in child protection systems and to fight impunity within and across borders.

Parker, S. C. and J. T. Skrmetti (2013). "Pimps Down: A Prosecutorial Perspective on Domestic Sex Trafficking." University of Memphis Law Review 43(4): 1013-1045.

The article focuses on the accusation of domestic sex trafficking in the U.S. It evaluates methods implemented by sex traffickers to enslave victims and the U.S. Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 to battle domestic commercial sex trafficking, which criminalizes minors' involvement in commercial sex who are engaged in the act through coercion. It discusses kidnapping, using fraud to gain access to victims, and grooming methods that traffickers use to exploit victims.

Pearce, J. J. (2014). "'What's Going On' to Safeguard Children and Young People from Child Sexual Exploitation: A Review of Local Safeguarding Children Boards' Work to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation." Child Abuse Review 23(3):

159-170.

This article draws on findings from research into the implementation by local safeguarding children boards (local government multi-agency panels responsible for child protection in England) of national guidance on safeguarding children from child sexual exploitation (CSE). Despite there being some excellent examples of practice, a lack of awareness of the issues faced by sexually exploited children or a lack of resources to address them meant that only a quarter were implementing the dual aim of the guidance: protecting children and prosecuting abusers. The research developed a data monitoring tool, its use showing that children experiencing CSE had multiple problems, many already receiving support from a range of service providers for other related problems. This suggests that there might be scope for better early identification and prevention of CSE. The research showed new forms of CSE, including peer-on-peer sexual exploitation, raising important questions about engaging with children who were both perpetrators and victims of abuse. Finally, research findings identified methods of disrupting and prosecuting abusers, giving insight into some of the complexities involved in achieving both. In the main, safeguarding children was best facilitated through co-located multi-agency teams where child protection and law enforcement practitioners worked together. Messages: Local safeguarding children boards have a key responsibility to protect children from sexual exploitation and disrupt and prosecute abusers., Sexually exploited children experience a range of different problems, and are often known to service providers who need better training to respond to the abuse., Exploitation is changing, including peer-on-peer sexual violence., Protection can be achieved through co-located multi-agency teams supported by direct service provision to young people.

Phillips, J. (2015). "Black Girls and the (Im) Possibilities of a Victim Trope: The Intersectional Failures of Legal and Advocacy Interventions in the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Minors in the United States." *UCLA Law Review* 62(6): 1642-1675.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) considers all youth less than eighteen years of age trafficking victims without a showing of force, fraud, or coercion. The presumption is that minors cannot legally consent to

sex and thus are always victims. Being characterized as a victim helps youth access support services and avoid prosecution in certain circumstances. However, local and state governments struggle to provide all youth with comprehensive resources. Additionally, legal and advocacy interventions fail to substantively engage racialized vulnerabilities that serve as pathways into the sex trade and the juvenile justice system. Black girls are disproportionately prosecuted for prostitution offenses yet their narratives are seldom heard. Controlling images of Black womanhood, as unvirtuous, immoral, and blameworthy, impact interactions between Black girls and the juvenile justice system, as well as, service providers. By overlooking race, the TVPA and antitrafficking advocates do not anticipate and remedy the complexity of applying a victim standard to Black girls and other marginalized youth. Consequently, the TVPA and antitrafficking discourse fail to respond to the economic forces driving sexual exploitation and sexual exchange. Rather, interventions to address the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) have put forth a limited narrative--magnifying sensationalized depictions of violence and force--and focus primarily on strengthening law enforcement apparatuses, which reinforce racial profiling and oversurveillance in low-income communities of color. Therefore, this Comment challenges the use of victim rhetoric in antitrafficking interventions and confronts the absence of racial discourse when devising next-steps. Centering the unique experiences of Black girls reveal the limitations of current narratives and strategies deployed in antitrafficking policies, which include failing to create nonjudgmental services and viable alternatives to sex work for youth.

Phoenix, J. (2002). "In The Name Of Protection: Youth Prostitution Policy Reforms in England and Wales." Critical Social Policy 22(2): 353.

This article examines recent policy innovations with regards to young people's involvement in prostitution. It deconstructs the policy framework put forward in the Department of Health/Home Office's guidance Safeguarding Children Involved in Prostitution in order to: (i) articulate how and in what ways the 'problem' of youth prostitution is currently constructed; (ii) lay bare the underpinning assumptions about its key terms of reference (such as 'victim', 'offender' and 'sex'); and, (iii) raise questions

about the adequacy of innovating policy by renaming the policy problem to be addressed. This article argues that simply transposing the 'problem' of youth prostitution into a 'problem' of child (sexual) abuse not only occludes the material and social realities that structure youth prostitution, but can have potentially devastating effects on the population that the current innovation is seeking to 'help'.

Pierce, A. (2012). "American Indian Adolescent Girls: Vulnerability to Sex Trafficking, Intervention Strategies." American Indian & Alaska Native Mental Health Research: The Journal of the National Center 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.

Rafferty, Y. (2013). "Child Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation: A Review of Promising Prevention Policies and Programs." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry (Wiley-Blackwell) 83(4): 559-575.

Child trafficking, including commercial sexual exploitation (CSE), is one of the fastest growing and most lucrative criminal activities in the world. The global enslavement of children affects countless numbers of victims who are trafficked within their home countries or transported away from their homes and treated as commodities to be bought, sold, and resold for labor or sexual exploitation. All over the world, girls are particularly likely to be trafficked into the sex trade: Girls and women constitute 98% of those who are trafficked for CSE. Health and safety standards in exploitative settings are generally extremely low, and the degree of experienced violence has been linked with adverse physical, psychological, and social-emotional development. The human-rights-based approach to child trafficking provides a comprehensive conceptual framework whereby victim-focused and law enforcement responses can be developed, implemented, and

evaluated. This article highlights promising policies and programs designed to prevent child trafficking and CSE by combating demand for sex with children, reducing supply, and strengthening communities. The literature reviewed includes academic publications as well as international and governmental and nongovernmental reports. Implications for social policy and future research are presented.

Rafferty, Y. (2013). "Ending Child Trafficking As a Human Rights Priority: Applying the Spectrum of Prevention as a Conceptual Framework." Violence Against Girls and Women: International Perspectives: 133-174.

This chapter describes the scope of modern-day slavery, including its trends, forms, and manifestations, and discusses the challenges relating to the lack of reliable statistical data. It also describes the United Nation's response and introduces the Spectrum of Prevention as a viable theoretical framework to guide the development of research, policy, and practice.

Rand, A. (2010). "It Can't Happen in My Backyard: The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Girls in the United States." Child & Youth Services 31(3-4): 138-156.

This article describes the issue of commercial sexual exploitation in the United States and details the risk factors associated with young girls entering the life. The consequences of commercial sexual exploitation are detailed and the barriers to effectively combat this growing phenomenon are investigated. Service providers who work with this population are highlighted, promising practices are discussed, current research is critiqued, and recommendations for developing a comprehensive response to the issue of commercial sexual exploitation are outlined.

Reid, J. (2013). "Rapid Assessment Exploring Impediments to Successful Prosecutions of Sex Traffickers of U.S. Minors." Journal of Police & Criminal Psychology 28(1): 75-89.

Critical psychological, systemic, and legislative barriers to the successful prosecution of child sex traffickers who exploit U.S. citizens were uncovered during a rapid assessment conducted in a U.S. metropolitan region considered a high intensity child prostitution area. Information

obtained during 34 face-to-face interviews with criminal justice professionals most likely to encounter child sex trafficking victims was supported by the collection of supplementary quantitative data. Findings revealed complex psychological factors that deter victim participation in prosecutions of traffickers such as child victims' denial of exploitation, trauma bonding between victims and traffickers, and frequent flight and revictimization. Existing inadequacies within the criminal justice system were found that may contribute to child sex trafficking persisting as a low risk/high reward crime.

Sager, R. C. (2012). "An Anomaly of the Law: Insufficient State Laws Fail to Protect Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking." New England Journal on Criminal & Civil Confinement 38(2): 359-378.

The article discusses the concerns relating to prevalence of minor victims involved in domestic sex trafficking. It presents the significance of Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (VTVPA), and emphasize the need to bring reforms in state statutes by evaluating the lack of consideration of minor victims in the existing statutes. It further emphasizes that all states should adopt similar language to TVPA in order to protect all types of sex trafficking victims.

Silva, T. L. (2002). "Preventing Child Exploitation on the Streets in the Philippines." Lancet 360(9344): 1507.

Reports on the efforts of non-governmental organizations to prevent child exploitation on the streets of the Philippines. Consideration of the street children who are forced to live or work on the streets; Status of child prostitution; Strategies used by the Childhope Asia Phillipines, an organization working to improve conditions for street children; How street educators escort children to temporary shelters; Suggestions for alternative opportunities for child income.

Sison-Arroyo, N. P. (2008). "Responsive Law Enforcement Approach to Combating Child Trafficking." Ateneo Law Journal 52(4): 837-869.

The article focuses on human trafficking and seeks ways on how to implement the law given the crime's complexities, especially when the

victims are children in the Philippines. An overview of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 is presented where human trafficking is defined, the punishable acts are listed, and human rights provisions are outlined. Related domestic laws are discussed with recommendations for a responsive law enforcement approach to combat child trafficking. Special legislation to deal with aspects of prostitution is advocated.

Small, K. M., et al. (2008). *An Analysis of Federally Prosecuted Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Cases since the Passage of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000*. Washington, DC, Urban Institute.

<http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-pdfs/411813-An-Analysis-of-Federally-Prosecuted-Commercial-Sexual-Exploitation-of-Children-CSEC-Cases-since-the-Passage-of-the-Victims-of-Trafficking-and-Violence-Protection-Act-of--.PDF>

This study examined the prosecution of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth (CSEC) in the United States. The research took the form of a national analysis of federal prosecutions since the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000, answering the following research questions: (1) is the United States enforcing existing federal laws related to CSEC? (2) What are the key features of successfully prosecuted CSEC cases? (3) Have the U.S. courts increased penalties associated with sexual crimes against children? (4) What are the effects of CSEC legislation on service providers who work with victims? This assessment provides policy makers with a means of assessing the effects of legislation aimed at combating CSEC.

Smith, L. and S. H. Vardaman (2010). "Legislative Framework for Combating Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking." *Regent UL Rev.* 23: 265.

The federal government has an array of laws to prosecute those who commercially sexually exploit children through prostitution and pornography. These laws provide strong sentences for maximum deterrence.

Steel, C. M. S. (2015). "Web-based Child Pornography: The Global Impact of Deterrence Efforts and Its Consumption on Mobile Platforms." *Child Abuse &*

Neglect 44: 150-158.

This study looks at mobile device use for child sexual exploitation material (CSEM) consumption, and at the global impact of deterrence efforts by search providers. Using data from Google, Bing, and Yandex to assess how web searches for CSEM are being conducted, both at present and historically, the findings show that the blocking efforts by Google and Microsoft have resulted in a 67% drop in the past year in web-based searches for CSEM. Additionally, findings show that mobile devices are a substantial platform for web-based consumption of CSEM, with tablets and smartphones representing 32% of all queries associated with CSEM conducted on Bing. Further, findings show that a major search engine not located in the United States, Yandex, did not undertake blocking efforts similar to those implemented by Google and Microsoft and has seen no commensurate drop in CSEM searches and continues to profit from ad revenue on these queries. While the efforts by Google and Microsoft have had a deterrence effect in the United States, searchers from Russia and other locations where child pornography possession is not criminalized have continued to use these services. Additionally, the same lax enforcement environment has allowed searchers from the United States to utilize Yandex with little fear of detection or referral to United States law enforcement from the Russian authorities.

Steinman, K. J. (2002). "Sex Tourism and the Child: Latin America's and the United States' Failure to Prosecute Sex Tourists." Hastings Women's LJ 13: 53.

This note will focus on child sex tourism in Latin American countries and the ineffectiveness of the laws of those nations, as well as the United States, in curbing the crisis. Section II explores the history behind sex tourism and reasons why Latin America has become the new hotspot for such activity. It will also address who sex tourists are and why children are their desired sex objects. Section III will address the laws of Latin American countries aimed at eliminating child prostitution and the ineffectiveness of these laws. Finally, Section IV discusses the United States' attempt to prosecute sex tourists, in particular the Crime Bill of 1994 and the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Act, and these statutes' shortcomings. It will then propose possible remedies to this problem, which may be more effective than the

current statute.

Svensson, N. L. (2006). "Extraterritorial Accountability: An Assessment of the Effectiveness of Child Sex Tourism Laws." Loy. LA Int'l & Comp. L. Rev. 28: 641.

This Comment explores the scope and effectiveness of current ET legislation used to combat child sex tourism. In its current form, most ET legislation is insufficient, facing many evidentiary and procedural obstacles that hinder its effectiveness. Without a more comprehensive effort that recognizes inherent difficulties in extraterritorial prosecution, most existing child sex tourism laws will continue to operate as an empty shell, failing to protect countless, vulnerable children all over the world. However, even with substantial improvements, ET legislation is only one part of the fight against child sex tourism. If we are to truly protect the world's children from commercial sexual exploitation, more must be done to improve prosecution rates in destination countries and to address the broader circumstances that allow children to be exploited.

Thilagaraj, R. (2007). "Strategies for the Prevention of Women and Child Trafficking In India." Indian Journal of Criminology 35/36(1/2): 18-35.

Trafficking has been increasing in most of the countries and various measures are being taken globally to address the issue. Nearly two million children are trafficked every year and almost half of them are forced to work in brothel homes. The phenomenon of child trafficking is the result of issues in human development such as globalization leading to poverty and economic deprivation, lack of employment, access to basic resources, forced insecurity and entertainment coupled with this is the perception of girl children as expendable commodities making them even more vulnerable. The governmental and non-governmental organizations have taken a number of initiatives to prevent this menace and rehabilitate the women and child victims. The present paper makes an attempt to understand the extent of the problem of Women and Child trafficking, causes and consequences of women and child trafficking in India and discusses in detail various strategies of prevention of women and child trafficking.

Tidball, S., et al. (2016). "Buying Sex On-Line from Girls: NGO Representatives, Law Enforcement Officials, and Public Officials Speak out About Human Trafficking-A Qualitative Analysis." Gender Issues 33(1): 53-68.

Federal agencies report the high level of sex trafficking of minors in the United States. This trafficking often occurs on-line with the Internet. Pimps commonly advertise children for sexual exploitation online, and they search social networking sites for young victims. Thus, the high rate of trafficking minors and the increased use of technology have led to a need to better understand purchasing young girls for sex on-line. This qualitative study focused on learning from NGO representatives, law enforcement officials, and public officials their experiences about how men buy girls on-line for sex, and the words that the men use in the transactions. Moreover, it explored beliefs about human trafficking, the anti-trafficking practices, the criminal treatment of young victims, the safe places for girls to stay, and the sex trafficking programs available for these young women. To learn about these issues, we conducted thirty-eight interviewees with participants in four locations in the United States. Six different themes emerged: (1) familiarity of the interviewees with sex trafficking and its research: (2) law enforcement anti-trafficking practices, (3) the buying side of sex trafficking, (4) the criminal treatment of victims, (5) lack of safe places for girls to stay, and (6) the prevention, intervention, and assessment of sex trafficking programs. These results have important implications for human trafficking researchers, policymakers, law enforcement officials, and for those who provide services for the young girls.

Todres, J. (2010). "Taking Prevention Seriously: Developing a Comprehensive Response to Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation." Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law 43(1): 1-56.

Millions of children are victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation each year. Governments have responded with a range of measures, focusing primarily on seeking to prosecute perpetrators of these abuses and offering assistance to select victims. These efforts, while important, have done little to reduce the incidence of these forms of child exploitation. This Article asserts that a central reason why efforts to date may not be as effective as hoped is that governments have not oriented their

approaches properly toward prioritizing prevention--the ultimate goal--and addressing these problems in a comprehensive and systematic manner. Instead, efforts to date have been piecemeal and oriented toward dealing with exploitation of children after the harm occurs. This Article argues for refocusing efforts toward the development of a comprehensive, prevention-oriented strategy that addresses the root causes of these problems. The Article discusses how certain critical issues--(1) research/data; (2) program design; (3) the dominant principle guiding state responses; (4) stakeholder coordination; and (5) the interrelationship among rights--have been largely ignored in developing responses to child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. The Article suggests that, by focusing greater attention on these issues, governments and child advocates can develop more effective responses to the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, and increase the likelihood that responses to these problems will help prevent such abuse of children.

Todres, J. (2011). Moving Upstream: The Merits of a Public Health Law Approach to Human Trafficking. 469-470.

<http://www.nclawreview.org/documents/89/2/todres.pdf>

This Article begins with a discussion of the limitations inherent in the current law enforcement-centric approach to the problem. It then explores the merits of a public health approach to human trafficking. As evidenced with governmental and community responses to issues such as road safety and smoking, public health strategies have proven successful in reducing harm by focusing on prevention and addressing underlying causes. Ultimately, this Article concludes that, although a public health approach alone is not sufficient, public health methodologies can advance anti-trafficking efforts in ways currently underutilized or not contemplated by a criminal law model, and reveal deep-seated structural challenges impeding the success of current legislative and policy initiatives designed to combat human trafficking.

Todres, J. (2012). "Assessing Public Health Strategies for Advancing Child Protection: Human Trafficking As a Case Study." Journal of Law & Policy 21(1): 93-112.

The article presents information on child trafficking and the strategies by public health for child protection against maltreatment in the U.S. It discusses the community based issues including trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in order to clarify the merits of public health approaches to harm against children. It explains the anti-trafficking efforts by public health in protecting a child from maltreatment.

Tomes, M. (2013). "A Child Is Not A Commodity: Stopping Domestic Child Sex Trafficking." University of Florida Journal of Law & Public Policy 24(2): 213-234.

The article offers information on child sex trafficking in the U.S. Topics discussed include the U.S. federal government laws to prevent trafficking including the Mann Act, the PROTECT Act and the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA), the U.S. states' anti-trafficking laws and non-governmental organization ECPAT International (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) guidelines to help child victims.

Tutrani, N. (2013). "Open For The Wrong Kind Of Business: An Analysis Of Virginia's Legislative Approach To Combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation." Regent University Law Review 26.

... In 2009, Victim 1 was 16 years old when Strom "approached her at a Metro station and told her that she was pretty," soliciting her to enter into prostitution and testing her sexual abilities "in the woods behind the Metro station." ...Whereas, under federal law, minors coerced or solicited into prostitution are considered victims of human sex trafficking, under Virginia law, victims of "human trafficking" do not legally exist. ... Beginning with a basic search for case law in which the above statutes were utilized in the context of "commercial sexual exploitation," a term relatively interchangeable with "human sex trafficking" and "forced prostitution," there is only one reported Virginia case that mentions the term "prostitute" or "prostitution" in relation to any current or previous version of the abduction statute (i.e., of section 18.2-48).

Vardaman, S. H. and C. Raino (2013). "Prosecuting Demand as a Crime of Human Trafficking: The Eighth Circuit Decision in *United States v. Jungers*." University

of Memphis Law Review 43(4): 917-967.

The article discusses the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit case of *United States v. Jungers* regarding child sex trafficking and violation of the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA). The case manifest that buyers of commercial sex acts with minors in context to pornography, prostitution, and sexual performance for trafficking activities were to be subjected under the essentials of trafficking crime. It informs that the decision aids in combating sex trafficking.

Walker, K. (2013). *Ending the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: A Call for Multi-System Collaboration in California*, California Child Welfare Council: 100.

[http://youthlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Ending-CSEC-A-Call-for-Multi-System\\_Collaboration-in-CA.pdf](http://youthlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Ending-CSEC-A-Call-for-Multi-System_Collaboration-in-CA.pdf)

This report from the California Child Welfare Council examines innovative ways for ending the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the State. Recent research indicates that the State of California has emerged as a magnet for commercial sexual exploitation of children. This report from the California Child Welfare Council examines innovative ways for ending the commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) of children in the State. The report advises the State to develop a comprehensive and collaborative response to child victims of CSE in order to ensure that these children receive the services they need to overcome the trauma they have suffered and to live healthy, productive lives. The integrated strategy should include the following: safety planning for both clients and the staff serving them; collaboration across the multiple systems and agencies; trust and relationship building to foster consistency; culturally competent and appropriate service provision; trauma-informed programming; and involvement by survivors of CSE in the development and implementation of programming. The information in this report is presented in eight chapters. Chapter 1 presents the horrors that children experience through CSE while chapter 2 discusses the prevalence of children exposed to CSE and defines the scope of the problem. Chapter 3 focuses on the need for child-serving systems to identify child victims of CSE and children at risk of CSE. Chapter 4 outlines models and approaches for addressing the needs of these children, while chapter 5

identifies strategies for preventing CSE, including reducing demand for commercial sex. Chapter 6 describes the response by the international community, and also explores the Federal and State governments' responses to combatting CSE. Chapter 7 of the report provides recommendations for a collaborative and comprehensive response to CSE in California, while chapter 8 discusses the establishment and aims of the CSEC Action Committee.

Wells, M., et al. (2012). "Exploring the Role of the Internet in Juvenile Prostitution Cases Coming to the Attention of Law Enforcement." Journal of Child Sexual Abuse 21(3): 327-342.

This exploratory analysis examines the role of the Internet in juvenile prostitution cases coming to the attention of law enforcement. The National Juvenile Prostitution Study (N-JPS) collected information from a national sample of law enforcement agencies about the characteristics of juvenile prostitution cases. In comparison to non-Internet juvenile prostitution cases, Internet juvenile prostitution cases involved younger juveniles and police were more likely to treat juveniles as victims rather than offenders. In addition, these cases were significantly more likely to involve a family or acquaintance exploiter. This analysis suggests that the role of the Internet may impact legal and social service response to juveniles involved in prostitution. In addition, it highlights the need for interventions that acknowledge the vulnerabilities of youth involved in this type of commercial sexual exploitation.

Williams, L. M. (2015). "Police and Domestic Sex Trafficking Of Youth: What Teens Tell Us That Can Aid Prevention And Interdiction." Journal of Crime & Justice 38(3): 297-314.

Juveniles are more likely to come into contact with the criminal or juvenile justice systems in the USA as victims than as offenders. Yet, except in the case of child victims of sexual abuse at the hands of a family member, juveniles as victims still receive little attention in the criminal justice literature. And, for the most part, the actors in the justice system in the USA have not been given the skills, tools, and resources to effectively deal with juveniles, especially teenaged-youth, as victims. Furthermore, policing of

domestic sex trafficking of youth has focused on police response at later stages of sex trafficking (when such a crime is clearly identified) and the role of the police in coordinated response teams and building cases against the perpetrators including 'pimps.' This article offers evidence from research on commercial sexual exploitation of adolescents to examine police interactions with youth who are at a high risk for or on the pathway into domestic sex trafficking and identifies prevention and interdiction strategies. Notably, these strategies reflect the connection of police responses to domestic violence, youth status offenses, and homeless teens.

Williams, T. P., et al. (2012). "Transactional Sex as a Form of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Rwanda: Implications for Child Security and Protection." Child Abuse & Neglect 36(4): 354-361.

Objective: To illuminate the different manifestations of transactional sexual exploitation and abuse among Rwanda's children in order to inform effective responses by policies, programs, and communities. Method: Qualitative data was collected during April and May 2010. One-hundred and thirty-nine adults (56% female) and 52 children (60% female) participated in focus groups across three geographic locations in Rwanda. Eleven interviews were held with child protection stakeholders. Results: Interview and focus group participants reported how children, primarily girls, engaged in transactional sex as a survival strategy in response to situations of adversity including economic deprivation, difficulty accessing school, and social pressure. Conclusions: Policy and programs should work to address the underlying social and economic determinants of transactional sexual exploitation through structural interventions that reduce gender inequalities to accessing school and securing basic needs. Further quantitative and qualitative research to better understand the complexities of this issue is warranted.

Willis, B. M. and B. S. Levy (2002). "Child Prostitution: Global Health Burden, Research Needs, and Interventions." Lancet 359(9315): 1417.

Child prostitution is a significant global problem that has yet to receive appropriate medical and public health attention. Worldwide, an estimated 1 million children are forced into prostitution every year and the total number

of prostituted children could be as high as 10 million. Inadequate data exist on the health problems faced by prostituted children, who are at high risk of infectious disease, pregnancy, mental illness, substance abuse, and violence. Child prostitution, like other forms of child sexual abuse, is not only a cause of death and high morbidity in millions of children, but also a gross violation of their rights and dignity. In this article we estimate morbidity and mortality among prostituted children, and propose research strategies and interventions to mitigate such health consequences. Our estimates underscore the need for health professionals to collaborate with individuals and organisations that provide direct services to prostituted children. Health professionals can help efforts to prevent child prostitution through identifying contributing factors, recording the magnitude and health effects of the problem, and assisting children who have escaped prostitution. They can also help governments, UN agencies, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to implement policies, laws, and programmes to prevent child prostitution and mitigate its effects on children's health.

Wilson, H. W. and C. S. Widom (2010). "The Role of Youth Problem Behaviors in the Path from Child Abuse and Neglect to Prostitution: A Prospective Examination." Journal of Research on Adolescence (Wiley-Blackwell) 20(1): 210-236.

Behaviors beginning in childhood or adolescence may mediate the relationship between childhood maltreatment and involvement in prostitution. This paper examines 5 potential mediators: early sexual initiation, running away, juvenile crime, school problems, and early drug use. Using a prospective cohort design, abused and neglected children (ages 0–11) with cases processed during 1967–1971 were matched with nonabused, nonneglected children and followed into young adulthood. Data are from in-person interviews at approximately age 29 and arrest records through 1994. Structural equation modeling tested path models. Results indicated that victims of child abuse and neglect were at increased risk for all problem behaviors except drug use. In the full model, only early sexual initiation remained significant as a mediator in the pathway from child abuse and neglect to prostitution. Findings were generally consistent for physical and sexual abuse and neglect. These findings suggest that interventions to

reduce problem behaviors among maltreated children may also reduce their risk for prostitution later in life.

Zabresky, J. (2013). "Creating a Safe Harbor for Florida's Children: An Overview of Florida's Legislative Evolution in Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking." Florida State University Law Review 40.

Unfortunately, because many states have not yet enacted legislation that identifies and protects sexually exploited minors who are prostituted, many DMST victims remain both unidentified and enslaved within our nation's borders. ... It will also discuss how the Florida Legislature recognized the importance of training and victim care in human trafficking and how, in 2008, the State conformed its criminal statutes with the TVPA "by clarifying that minors do not face the normal evidentiary burden of adult trafficking victims." ... Part V of this Note will address the three main gaps that currently exist in Florida including the criminalization of prostitution, Florida's explicit prohibition of awarding punitive damages for trafficking victims, and the need for privileged communication between NGOs and sex trafficking victims. ... In sum, because Florida's human traffickers have a high demand for prostituted minors, it is the legislature's responsibility to ensure that its children are properly protected from sexual commercial exploitation.