

Report of the Task Force on Trafficking of Women and Girls

Supplemental Material: Grids of Empirical Studies

To represent the extent of empirical research on human trafficking, the Task Force on Trafficking of Women and Girls created a set of four grids containing studies in the following categories:

- **Grid 1** contains journal articles that (a) are empirical, (b) are peer reviewed, (c) deal with human trafficking of women and/or girls (or with services related to that population), and (d) the trafficking—or some part of it—occurs in the United States.
- **Grid 2** contains journal articles that (a) are empirical, (b) are peer reviewed, (c) deal with human trafficking of women and/or girls (or to services related to that population), but (d) the trafficking does not occur within the United States.
- **Grid 3** contains reports from the grey literature: governmental publications, nongovernmental organizations' reports, reports of federally funded research, and reports from international organizations. To be included in this grid, the report (a) must be empirical, (b) must deal with trafficking of women and/or girls (or to services related to that population), and (c) the trafficking—or some part of it—must occur in the United States. Some reports included in this section have undergone peer review, others have not. At the time the task force was convened, the grey literature was the most extensive literature on human trafficking in the United States.
- **Grid 4** contains journal articles that (a) are empirical, (b) are peer reviewed, (c) have a U.S. nexus, and (d) are concerned with a population in which trafficking is known to occur, although the article itself is not focused on trafficking. In other words, the researchers are not specifically addressing human trafficking, and it is not known whether anyone in the study sample had been trafficked. However, the target population of these studies is one in which trafficking has been identified (e.g., adult women in prostitution, whether U.S. or foreign-born; women and girls in agricultural labor and agri-processing, domestic labor, hotel and service industries; homeless and runaway youth). To convey the harmful consequences of human trafficking, the task force has drawn on this literature, arguing that it is essential information for understanding the psychological and other impacts of trafficking into these spheres. The health and mental health consequences of prostitution, migrant labor, low-wage-service employment, and homelessness are not likely to be less severe for persons who are trafficked into these circumstances than they would be for nontrafficked persons.

The purpose of these grids is to provide a condensed summary of the identified empirical evidence on the trafficking of women and girls. The task force abstracted information regarding sample size and characteristics, the type of trafficking that is studied, the discipline(s) of the publication, methods and main variables, key findings, and limitations of the study.

This collection of studies stands as evidence of a remarkable body of work on a challenging topic. The task force recognizes the initiative, persistence, innovation, and collaboration required to conduct the research highlighted here, especially given the numerous methodological challenges discussed in this report. The collected literature organized here highlights important trends that have emerged and also draws attention to some of the issues of concern. A review of the grids reveals several things regarding this literature:

- In spite of the limitations of individual studies, the overall pattern of findings is remarkable in consistency and clarity. Whether the sample consists of adults or minors, foreign-born or U.S. citizens, persons trafficked for labor or for sexual exploitation, the accumulated evidence regarding the trauma of trafficking and its consequences is unambiguous.
- The heterogeneity of disciplines and of methodology is notable. The collected literature illustrates that this issue is indeed multidisciplinary, and the multiple perspectives are essential to understanding such a complex topic. The number of studies from a psychological perspective in particular is relatively small thus far. The task force hopes to see additional work in the near future from the unique perspective of the psychologist.
- Empirical research on trafficking into and within the United States is limited, with only 17 articles included in Grid 1.

- Studies on trafficking of women and girls for labor in the United States are particularly absent. Nongovernmental and international organizations have published important work on this topic (see Grid 3), but the need for additional research is pressing.
- Reports in the grey literature constitute the largest body of empirical research on trafficking of women and girls into and within the United States at this time. However, within this set of studies (Grid 3) there is more variability in the degree to which methodology is fully and clearly reported than there is in the other three sets.
- Limitations of individual studies are primarily the result of the methodological challenges addressed in the report. The nature of human trafficking effectively precludes access to large, clearly defined populations from which representative samples could be drawn. This necessarily impacts generalizations that can be drawn, especially with regard to conclusions based on a sample of victims identified by law enforcement authorities. It is not known whether or how this subset of trafficked persons might differ from others who have been trafficked but have not been identified by authorities.
- There are a substantial number of descriptive studies examining patterns of luring and recruiting victims, risk factors, demographic characteristics, and consequences for mental and physical health. To date there is relatively little research addressing protective factors, resilience, exit, and recovery. Similarly, there is little research on the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions, empowerment programs, or prevention efforts.
- Given the newness of this field, it is not surprising that the research is primarily cross-sectional. The need for longitudinal and larger scale population-based studies to better inform policy development is crucial. Such studies will be extremely challenging and will require considerable resources and commitment from institutions and funders.

Identification and Selection of Studies Included

The research included in these grids was identified in searches of academic databases from the social, behavioral, and health sciences, as well as law.¹ Databases used were PsycArticles, Academic Search Elite, ERIC, CINAHL, LexisNexis Academic, Medline, NCJRS, Ovid, PLoS, PsycNet, Sage Reference Online, Social Science Citation Index, Sociology Abstracts, WestLaw, World Criminal Justice Library Network, and World Fact Book. Google and EBSCOhost were used as primary search engines as well. The Task Force limited the search to peer-reviewed journals, dissertations and theses, and grey literature published in English between 1980 and December 31, 2012.

Given the focus on women and girls trafficked into, within, and from the United States, primacy was given to domestic literature about human trafficking. International literature is included as appropriate on topics where there is a scarcity of domestic literature and where the argument could be made that findings would pertain to U.S. trafficking as well. For example, although the manner in which outcomes are manifested may differ depending on cultural factors, the case can be made that the mental and physical health consequences of extreme violence and coercion in trafficking would not differ greatly for persons trafficked into or within the United States relative to other locations.

Primary search terms include the following: human trafficking, domestic trafficking, international trafficking, sex trafficking, labor trafficking, trafficking in persons, forced labor, labor exploitation, debt bondage, sexual exploitation, child prostitution, prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation of children, domestic minor sex trafficking, survival sex, sex trading, domestic servitude, involuntary servitude, modern day slavery, guestworker or guest worker, visa fraud, and migrant labor.

Note: For a list of all sources cited in the full report, please see <http://www.apa.org/pi/women/programs/trafficking/report.aspx>.

¹ The majority of law journals do not use a peer-review process; these journals were excluded from the grids.

Key to Acronyms and Abbreviations Used in the Grids of Empirical Studies

ACT	Acknowledge, Commit, Transform project
AI	American Indian
CON	Control group
CSA	Child sexual abuse
CSE	Commercial sexual exploitation
CSEC	Commercial sexual exploitation of children
D	Domestic
DMST	Domestic minor sex trafficking
EX	Individuals who had exited prostitution
FB	Foreign born
FN	Foreign national
GEMS	Girls Educational and Mentoring Services
HS	High school
HT	Human trafficking
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LE	Law enforcement

LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender
LT	Labor trafficking
LTV	Labor trafficking victim
MH	Mental health
MHRAP	Midwest Homeless and Runaway Adolescent Project
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
SE	Sexual exploitation
SEEP	Sexual Exploitation Education Project
SHI	Shared Hope International
ST	Sex trafficking
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
STV	Sex trafficking victim
SUD	Substance use disorder
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
YWEP	Young Women's Empowerment Project

GRID 1: Empirical, Peer-Reviewed, Identified as Trafficking of Women and/or Girls; Trafficking Is Into, Within, or From the United States

Citation	Data Source/Population Studied/Sampling Issues	Type of trafficking (Labor, Sex, Both, Other)	Discipline	Methods, Variables of Interest, Measures	Key Findings	Limitations & Notes
Farley, M., Cotton, A., Lynne, J., Zumbek, S., Spiwak, F., Reyes, M. E., Alvarez, D. Y., & Sezgin, U. (2003). Prostitution and trafficking in nine countries: An update on violence and post-traumatic stress disorder. <i>Journal of Trauma Practice</i> , 2(3/4), 33-74.	Interviewed women (n = 854) currently involved in prostitution in nine countries (Canada Colombia, Germany, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United States (n = 130), and Zambia).	ST	Psychology	The Prostitution Questionnaire (PQ); The PTSD Checklist (PCL) (Weathers, Litz, Herman, Huska, & Keane, 1993); Chronic Health Problem Questionnaire (CHPQ).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full sample: physical abuse as children (59%); CSA (63%).• While prostituting, U.S. sample reported: threat with a weapon (64%); physical assault (71%); and rape (63%).• Health consequences, U.S. sample reported: PTSD (68%), drug use (48%); alcohol use (52%); and other health problems (57-71%).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reliance on convenience sample (women residing in shelters, relief programs, and women prostituting on the street).• Multicountry study increases diversity of sample, but poses questions of instrument validity for each group and the influence of differing contexts.
Miller, E., Decker, M. R., Silverman, J. G., & Raj, A. (2007). Migration, sexual exploitation, and women’s health: A case report from a community health center. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 13(5), 486-497.	Case example of a pregnant 27-year-old Guatemalan woman involved in a prostitution ring in Boston, MA working to pay off her trafficking debt.	ST	Multi-disciplinary; Psychology; Behavioral Sciences	Descriptive narrative of one individual’s experience.	Illustrates how violence against women is associated with their vulnerability arising from factors such as poverty and their experiences in migration and trafficking.	Caution utility as a “typical” sex trafficking case. Generalizability limitations due to single case.

<p>Mitchell, K. J., Finkelhor,D., & Wolak, J. (2010). Conceptualizing juvenile prostitution as child maltreatment: Findings from the National Juvenile Prostitution Study. <i>Child Maltreatment, 15(1)</i>, 18-36. (Study 1.)</p>	<p>Study 1: Stratified sample of U.S. law enforcement agencies (local, county, state) with complete sampling of 1st strata (major cities); random sample of 2nd & 3rd strata (agencies with 50-999 officers and 1-49 officers) drawn from National Directory of Criminal Justice Data database. 95% response for n = 2,281.</p>	<p>ST (minors)</p>	<p>Child Welfare</p>	<p>Arrest or detention of minors (17 & younger) or adults (18 & older) in (a) cases "where children or adolescents under the age of 18 were involved in prostitution" (p. 20) or (b) in producing child pornography for money.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only 5% of agencies sampled had cases fitting criteria; those 132 agencies reported 877 cases.• Provides weighted estimate of arrests/detentions nationwide in 1 year (95% CI): 1,450 arrests of adults or minors involved in prostitution of juveniles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authors unable to determine whether 95% of LE without cases due to actual absence of cases or due to lack of awareness.• Nationwide estimate may underestimate true rate; not all LE arrest or bring charges with minors. <p>NOTE: Strong methodology for estimating arrests in a field where estimates range widely and lack reliability. Strong operationalization of key constructs (juvenile prostitution). Estimate is only of arrests and detentions, not of scope of juveniles in prostitution.</p>
<p>Mitchell, K. J., Finkelhor,D., & Wolak, J. (2010). Conceptualizing juvenile prostitution as child maltreatment: Findings from the National Juvenile Prostitution Study. <i>Child Maltreatment, 15(1)</i>, 18-36. (Study 2.)</p>	<p>Study 2: Phone survey of LE investigators in agencies reporting cases from Study 1 (above). 711 cases selected for follow up but final (n =138).</p>	<p>ST (minors)</p>	<p>Child Welfare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demographic information (sex, age, race, ethnicity, community size, history of running away, prior arrests/detentions).• Determination of whether case involved 3rd party exploiter (pimp, organized crime), solo (minor acting alone), or "child sexual abuse with payment."	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cases with 3rd party exploiter (57% of cases) were significantly more likely to have runaway history and to be Hispanic than solo or CSA groups.• Solo (31% of cases) were significantly more likely to be male than were 3rd party cases, most likely to be seen as delinquents by LE.• CSA w/payment cases (12% of cases) were youngest and most likely to be seen as victims by LE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of information on large number of cases due to nonresponse (n = 257) or due to refusal of interview (n =313) because case files not easily retrievable. <p>NOTE: Furthers understanding of variation in types of cases of juveniles exploited in commercial sexual activity and variation in LE response.</p>

Patel, R. B., Ahn, R., & Burke, T. F. (2010). Human trafficking in the emergency department. <i>Western Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 11, 402-404.	Case study of single individual; adult woman trafficked from Colombia to United States.	LT	Medicine	Qualitative description of woman's situation and condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in disclosure; disclosure assessed through medical interpreter. • Reported sexual and physical abuse, forced domestic work, confinement and confiscation of documents, fraud as means of trafficking. • Indications of physical injuries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single case study; authors acknowledge that "victims of human trafficking have no 'classic' presentation" (p. 402). <p>NOTE: Concerns re: unqualified recommendation that health care professionals notify law enforcement.</p>
Pierce, A. (2012). American Indian adolescent girls: Vulnerability to sex trafficking, intervention strategies. <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research: Journal of the National Center</i> , 19, 37-56. (Study 1.)	Qualitative data from two round-table discussions (Duluth & Mpls., MN) with professionals from tribal and urban service programs; most were American Indian (AI).	ST	Mental Health	Free-format responses in facilitated discussion regarding sex trafficking of AI women and girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants described two tactics used by male and female pimps to traffic AI women/girls into CSE: "finesse pimping" or luring with flattery, gifts, offers of support, etc. and "guerilla pimping," or using physical and sexual violence, threats, and force. • Ongoing control of women/girls through fostering emotional dependency or through fear and violence. • Discussed potential risk factors: runaway status, homelessness, abandonment, lack of HS completion; "highly visible prostitution" in environment; exposure to abuse and violence among family and peers; addictions, MH issues, fetal alcohol syndrome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of specificity about degree of agreement on different risk factors (e.g., "almost all," "some reported"). • Potentially limited generalizability, even to other AI populations, given specific geographical locations. However, authors note similarities to findings of Canadian studies of Aboriginal youth. <p>NOTE: Important access to observations of service providers and advocates working with a population at risk for trafficking.</p>

Pierce, A. (2012). American Indian adolescent girls: Vulnerability to sex trafficking, intervention strategies. <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research, The Journal of the National Center</i> , 19, 37-56. (Study 2.)	American Indian women and girls ($n = 58$; age range 11-21, $x = 16$) entering one of two programs at Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center; and subsets of this sample (full sample at intake, 35 from most recent fiscal year, 17 with follow-up data).	ST (adults and minors)	Mental Health	Demographics; risk factors for addiction or victimization (e.g. physical/mental health; family and support networks; school; violence exposure; housing status; etc.) and risk factors for CSE (e.g., friends/family involvement in sex trade, personal involvement in sex trade) and if personally involved, assessment of recruitment, age, threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26% trafficked as children. Family/peers involved in prostitution: 26% family member; 41% current friend; 31% knew a pimp. • Risk factors: 45% regular contact with gang members; 22% homeless; 12% runaway (35% of participants under 17 had run away 2 or more times in past year). • Of recent year intake: 34% reported prior abuse; 20% reported police involvement in past 6 months; 40% alcohol use; 46% marijuana use; 17% diagnosed chemically dependent. • Follow-up: increased support from sober friends/family; increased support from other programs and agencies; improved attendance at school and school completion. • Police contact same in amount but different in quality: reporting victimization rather than contact due to own illegal activity. Little change in exposure to violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early report, so long-term outcomes not yet assessed. Generalizability limitations due to small sample. <p>NOTE: Important information regarding extent to which the clientele experienced risk factors. Encouraging outcomes regarding risk reduction from initial (6-month) follow-up of small sample completing culturally specific and comprehensive support programming.</p>
Reid, J. A. (2010). Doors wide shut: Barriers to the successful delivery of victim services for domestically trafficked minors in a southern U.S. metropolitan area. <i>Women & Criminal Justice</i> , 20, 147-166.	$N = 34$ respondents from 6 fields: law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary/public defense, juvenile justice, child protection, and NGOs.	ST (minors)	Criminal justice	Quantitative and qualitative semi-structured face-to-face interviews using Shared Hope International's Rapid Assessment (RA) tool. Assessed identification efforts, responses, and challenges in addressing DMST.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges in finding victims; fewer on streets and more in private homes or on Internet sites. • Inconsistencies in language, labels assigned to youth may prevent access to services for survivors; impedes interdisciplinary cooperation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services, including safe shelter, largely unavailable for youth victims; detention maybe used as last resort. • Minors encouraged to plead guilty to prostitution charge without sufficient legal counsel or understanding of consequences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of detail regarding methodology (selection of participants, questions used in interviews); reader is directed elsewhere for the RA tool. <p>NOTE: Very interesting examination of processes within juvenile justice system that may result in lack of services and unwarranted charges for the youth in the interest of keeping cases moving efficiently.</p>

Reid, J. A., & Jones, S. (2011). Exploited vulnerability: Legal and psychological perspectives on child sex trafficking victims. <i>Victims & Offenders</i> , 6, 207-231.	N = 174 women located in 1996-97 from two earlier samples: girls hospitalized for treatment for sexual abuse in 1973-1975, and matched sample of girls hospitalized for other reasons. Sample was lower income; 89% African American, 7% Caucasian, 2% Hispanic, 1% American Indian, 2% biracial.	ST (minors)	Child Welfare	Follow up interviews with the women located in 1996-97. Variables included caregiver strain (substance use, emotional/mental health problems, or physical aggression); child maltreatment (7 indicators of abuse and neglect); initial age of drug/alcohol use; running away; sexual denigration of self or others; prostituted as a minor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12% of sample reported being prostituted as a minor; in bivariate analyses exploitation was related to running away, lower age of drug/alcohol initiation, and sexual denigration of self or of another. Structural equation modeling used to test the hypothesized model of caregiver strain increasing child maltreatment, which in turn impacted both running away and sexual denigration of self. In this model, sexual self-denigration positively predicted prostitution, but running away did not. 	NOTE: Intriguing model examining sexual self-denigration as an outcome of maltreatment and a predictor of CSEC, however, fairly homogenous sample limits generalizability of findings.
Roe-Sepowitz, D. E. (2012) Juvenile entry into prostitution. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 18, 562-579.	Women formerly in prostitution receiving services at a program in Arizona (n = 71).	ST	Multi-disciplinary; Psychology; Behavioral Sciences	Esuba Life Experience Survey; parental Psychological Maltreatment Scale; Trauma Symptom Inventory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regression model showed that childhood emotional abuse influenced the age at which girls entered prostitution. Entry as adults associated with trauma, drugs, and disassociation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generalizability limitations due to focus on women already in service program.
Saewyc, E. M., & Edinburgh, L. D. (2010). Restoring healthy developmental trajectories for sexually exploited young runaway girls: Fostering	Quasi-experimental study of girls in a runaway intervention program (n = 68) with mean age of 13.75 compared to a non-	ST (minors)	Nursing	Baseline assessment of the following: family connectedness; can talk to mother about problems; can talk to father about problems;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon entry to the Runaway Intervention Program (RIP) these girls were similar to sexually abused girls who participated in the 2004 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases could not be randomized so not possible to determine if sexually abused or runaway girls would have improved without intervention. Due to self-report of sexual abuse

protective factors and reducing risk behaviors. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 46, 180-188.	abused and abused girls from the 2004 Minnesota Student Survey.			like school; educational aspirations; school connectedness; grade point average; self-esteem; suicidal ideation; suicide attempts; emotional distress past 30 days; condom use last sex. Additionally, participants completed the 10-item Trauma Screening Questionnaire (TSQ) and full physical exam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abused MSS and RIP girls had higher levels of distress and risk behaviors and lower levels of protective factors than non-abused MSS girls. At 6 and 12 months RIP girls showed significant improvement in all areas of functioning; they more closely resembled non-abused MSS girls by 12 months. RIP girls with the highest levels of emotional distress and lowest levels of protective factors at entry showed greatest overall improvement. 	<p>among MSS girls, possible that some girls who were abused but did not report abuse were placed in the non-abused group, masking differences between RIP and non-abused MSS girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length of follow-up limited for both groups; for MSS girls the data was cross-sectional and for RIP girls, follow-up was 12 months. Positive results found for RIP girls may not be sustained over the long term. Most RIP girls were from the Hmong community. Though most were second or third generation Hmong and well acculturated, the intervention could be less effective among other ethnic groups.
Silbert, M. H., & Pines, A.M. (1982b). Entrance into prostitution. <i>Youth & Society</i> , 13, 471-500.	Minor and adult, current and former, female street prostitutes in the San Francisco area ($n = 200$).	ST (adults and minors)	Sociology	Sexual Assault Experiences Questionnaire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrance into prostitution motivated primarily to escape extremely negative living environments. Significant predisposing factors included violent-, crime-, and substance-ridden homes where many girls were also abused emotionally, physically, and sexually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only recruited youth willing to respond to recruitment advertisements, thus possibly excluding others within the sample who would not be inclined to respond.
Silbert, M. H., & Pines, A.M. (1981). Sexual child abuse as an antecedent to prostitution. <i>Child Abuse and Neglect</i> , 5, 407-411.	Adolescent and adult women engaged in prostitution ($n = 200$).	ST (adults and minors)	Health Sciences	Interviews and Sexual Assault Experiences Questionnaire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides descriptions of early sexual abuse: experience of early sexual abuse (by age 10) by men known to them (often family members), generally with force; interviewees stated the sexual abuse led to their running away and entering prostitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predates trafficking terminology.

Silbert, M. H., & Pines, A. M. (1982A). Victimization of street prostitutes. <i>Victimology: An International Journal</i> , 7, 122-133.	Juvenile and adult current and former prostitutes in San Francisco (n = 200).	ST (adults and minors)	Victimology	Interviews and Sexual Assault Experiences Questionnaire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides overview of abuses during involvement in prostitution: physical abuse by a male in a position of authority relative to the girl; emotional abuse in the home; sexual exploitation as youth, many by force; most girls felt scared and confused and guilty as a result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30-year-old study not classified as sex trafficking due to predated terminology.
Silverman, J. G. (2011). Adolescent female sex workers: Invisibility, violence and HIV. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood</i> , 96, 478-481.	Analysis and comparison of literature for studies of female sex workers.	ST (adults and minors)	Public Health	Review of literature with comparisons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Younger females are more vulnerable to HIV and violence risks. Associations between current age/age entry & HIV risk, violence, and suicide attempts. 	
Simons, R. L., & Whitbeck, L. B. (1991). Sexual abuse as a precursor to prostitution and victimization among adolescent and adult homeless women. <i>Journal of Family Issues</i> , 12(3), 361-379.	40 adolescent runaways and 95 homeless women in one Midwestern city; really two independent samples.	ST (adults and minors)	Family Studies; Women's Studies	Measures differed for the two samples. Interview schedule on seven topics: early sexual abuse, parental physical abuse, prostitution, criminal activity, substance abuse, victimization, runaway.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For runaway youth: sexual abuse correlated with both criminal activity and prostitution. For homeless adolescents: sexual abuse related to prostitution, substance abuse but not criminal behavior. Results suggest that sexual abuse carries a strong likelihood of running away and then involvement in prostitution. However, criminal behavior and involvement in prostitution become factors for victimization measures overriding the impact of sexual abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Populations for the two groups of participants may not be comparable; participants for each group were recruited differently. Study is 20 years old; predates trafficking terminology.
Ugarte, M., Zarate, L., & Farley, M. (2003). Prostitution and trafficking of women and girls from the U.S. to Mexico. <i>Journal of Trauma Practice</i> , 2(3/4), 147-165.	History of trafficking between United States and Mexico; two case summaries presented.	ST	Psychology	Case studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations are made, including multicultural education, specialized treatment protocols, and collaboration across agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generalizability limitations due to small number of case examples. Historical perspective with two case examples. Limited in empirical approach.

Williams, L. M. (2010). Harm and resilience among prostituted teens: Broadening our understanding of victimisation and survival. <i>Social Policy and Society</i> , 9(2), 243-254.	61 teens (15 males, 44 females, and 2 transgendered youth); labeled as mostly runaway or thrown-away youth.	ST (minors)	Social Policy; Psychology	Mixed-method design integrating researchers, service providers, grassroots organizers, and young women and men who have escaped CSEC. Narrative accounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Themes of harm-, resilience-, and survival-focused coping by prostituted teens resulting in recommendations for policy and practice. Focused on life-course perspective on pathways into and out of CSEC. 	
Williamson, C., & Prior, M. (2009). Domestic minor sex trafficking: A network of underground players in the Midwest. <i>Journal of Child & Adolescent Trauma</i> , 2, 1- 16.	Youth trafficked from the Midwest ($n = 13$); age range: 12-17, who were involved with the juvenile justice center, incarcerated in the juvenile detention center, or both.	ST (minors)	Psychology; Criminal Justice	Interviews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes: mental health problems; physical and sexual assaults; low self-esteem; at risk for HIV/AIDS and other health problems. Revealed network of players involved in trafficking in the Midwest. Provided background as to ways in which individuals were introduced to trafficking and roles in the trafficking ring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to Midwest (Toledo, OH as hub).

GRID 2: Empirical, Peer Reviewed, Identified as Trafficking of Women and/or Girls; Trafficking Occurs Outside the United States

Citation	Data Source/ Population Studied/ Sampling Issues	Type of trafficking	Discipline	Methods; Variables of Interest	Key Findings	Limitations & Notes
Acharya, A. K. (2008). Sexual violence and proximate risks: A study on trafficked women in Mexico City. <i>Gender, Technology and Development</i> , 12(1), 77-99.	Trafficked women working as commercial sex workers in Mexico City (<i>n</i> = 60; 12 trafficked from urban centers and 48 from rural areas. 72% younger than 24years old. 65% Mestizo; 35% indigenous). Snowball methods used for recruitment.	ST	Environmental; Psychology; Social Sciences; Gender Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Semi-structured questionnaire interviews for all participants.• In-depth interviews with 13 participants.• Variables measured: demographics; means of trafficking; experiences of violence; health and reproductive health outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• False promises of employment primary means of trafficking; violence used to maintain control.• Rates of physical violence: 70% beaten with an object, 100% abused verbally, 30% locked in house without food, 15% intentionally burned by trafficker or madam, 28% drugged with cannabis, 38% threatened with being killed, 10% and 2% madam put chili powder in their eyes and vagina respectively.• Within prior week: Rates of sexual violence: 22% raped by clients or traffickers; 45% forced to have sex with multiple clients at a time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sampling method effective in reaching target population but limits generalizability.
Aronowitz, A. (2004). Victimization of trafficked persons and illegal migrants. <i>International Review of Victimology</i> , 11(1), 11-32.	Trafficking victims in Japan, Philippines, and Malaysia (<i>n</i> = 75) women; 2 men; 75 ST; 2 LT). Philippine government case files (<i>n</i> = 31).	ST and LT (adults and minors)	Victimology; Criminal Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) survey instruments.• Face-to-face interviews with all victims.• Most of the criminal justice experts were interviewed face	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 87% victims incurred debt to job recruiter.• 97% victims reported deception regarding nature of work; ended up in jobs that required nudity or forced prostitution, deceived about working	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victims often unwilling to share their experiences.• Surveys limited to metropolitan areas, limiting more diverse sample.• Difficulty identifying

				to face, except in the Philippines where surveys were mailed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conditions, and deceived about salary. Exploitation and violence (physical and sexual) took place in destination country; violence solely against victim, not family members; Less than 15% reported victimization to government authorities. Victims turned to NGOs for support. 	<p>trafficking cases as no anti-trafficking laws in Malaysia--no access to government files.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited samples or quantitative data from government officials in Japan and Malaysia; relied heavily upon victim surveys. Research methods less rigorous.
Bosworth, M., Hoyle, C., & Dempsey, M. M. (2011). Researching trafficked women: On institutional resistance and the limits to feminist reflexivity. <i>Qualitative Inquiry</i> , 17(9), 769-779.	Staff working with trafficked women at three agencies: POPPY (service provider; n not reported), women's prison ($n = 1$), and police agency ($n = 1$). Women who had been trafficked ($n = 10$) clients at POPPY, none from women at prison or through police agency. Sought in-depth interviews with trafficked women; none completed.	ST	Interdisciplinary; Social Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short survey tool distributed to sex trafficked women in three agencies; [completed only by POPPY clients]. Semi-structured interviews of staff from three agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme barriers to access the trafficked women due to transnational mobile population. Difficult to gain trust from gatekeepers and victims. Prison staff assured researchers that they encountered many victims of trafficking. 	NOTE: Substantive findings of the 10 sex trafficking surveys are discussed in Hoyle, Bosworth, & Dempsey (2011). "Victims" of sex trafficking: Exploring the borderland between rhetoric and reality. <i>Social & Legal Studies</i> , 20(4), 313-329.
Crawford, M., & Kaufman, M. R. (2008). Sex trafficking in Nepal. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 14, 905-916.	Case files of women survivors in Nepal at anti-trafficking NGO shelter ($n = 20$). [The cases were randomly selected from 80 cases identified as brothel trafficking.]	ST (adults and minors)	Multidisciplinary; Psychology; Behavioral Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter staff extracted variables of interest from case files to guarantee survivor privacy. Recorded demographics (caste, home district, age at trafficking), health (HIV status, somatic and behavioral symptoms), mode of trafficking and duration, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median age at trafficking = 15 (range 12 to 19). Median duration = 2 years (range 3 months to 4 years). Most common modes of trafficking were false job offer (50%) or staged marriage (20%). 17 of the 20 survivors (85%) returned to their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small sample size and based on the population of one organization's shelter. Available records were minimal; i.e., diagnoses were made by staff with basic training and not standard diagnostic

				services/treatment received, and current status.	village of origin. 10 married (59%) and 11 (55%) established independent sources of income in small businesses. <ul style="list-style-type: none">13 of 17 (76%) reported satisfactory health status on follow-up.	criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Could not evaluate success of survivors' adjustments based on mental and/or physical health because info was not available in the records.
Curtol, F., Decarli, S., DiNicola, A., & Savona, E. (2004). Victims of human trafficking in Italy: A judicial perspective. <i>International Review of Victimology</i> , 11, 111-141.	N = 2,930 judicial proceedings brought for HT offenses by 99 Italian prosecutors between June 1996 and June 2001. Total of 2,741 victims of HT. 81% HT victims were women. Victims from 34 different countries; Top three: Albania (24%), Romania (11%), and Nigeria (8%).	ST and LT	Victimology; Criminal Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Quantitative analysis of criminal proceedings against traffickers in Italy, June 1996 to June 2001.Qualitative analysis of judicial cases on HT and analysis of the role of victims as collaborators in proceedings brought against traffickers. Determined geographical, social, and economic context of smuggling versus trafficking. Data pulled from three research studies conducted at Transcrime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In frontier areas, almost entirely smugglings; small towns, especially in central regions with tourist industries, mainly trafficking, given high demand for illegal labor and prostitution; large cities, both smuggling and trafficking because of hubs for communication.Confirmed effectiveness of article 18 of the Consolidated Text on Immigration - two important functions: encourages victims to press charges and “stabilizes” the presence of potential witnesses in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Authors note that variations between regions in number of prosecuted cases may in part reflect varied prosecutorial knowledge of HT or willingness to pursue HT cases.

<p>Cwikel, J., Chudakov, B., Paikin, M., Agmon, K., & Belmaker, R. H. (2004). Trafficked female sex workers awaiting deportation: Comparison with brothel workers. <i>Archives of Women’s Mental Health</i>, 7, 243- 249.</p>	<p>Women in a Russian detention center awaiting deportation (n = 47).</p>	<p>ST</p>	<p>Psychiatry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Short version of Center for Epidemiologic Studies CES-D Depression scale (CES-D); PTSD Checklist; two scales for past trauma; one scale for physical symptoms; three questions about exposure to violence at work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reported reasons for entry into prostitution in Israel: 77% by choice ; 13% pressured into it; 10% deceived into it.• 30% “sold against their wishes, one woman nine times.”• 63% would like to exit prostitution.• 92 % smoked; 43% tried drugs; 9% had problem with alcohol.• All reported using condoms for vaginal sex with clients, 34% used oral protection.• 49% had at least one therapeutic abortion.• Long work hours reported (Mean = 13); mean clients per day = 11; mean maximum clients per day = 15.• 17% above diagnostic cut-off for PTSD; 79% in depressed range of the Short Depression scale; relatively high rate of somatic symptoms; 47% had considered suicide and 19% attempted suicide at least once. Reports of childhood abuse/neglect, homelessness, food deprivation, and violent assaults were common.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generalizability limitations due to convenience sample.
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Deb, S., Mukherjee, A., & Mathews, B. (2011). Aggression in sexually abused trafficked girls and efficacy of intervention. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 26(4), 745-768.	Indian girls sexually abused and trafficked ($n = 120$); comparison group of non-sexually abused girls ($n = 120$). Age range 13 to 18. Participants matched on age and gender only.	ST (minors)	Criminology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face interviews to gather information from trafficked girls; self-administered survey given to non-abused girls. • Background Information Schedule assessed demographics, abuse history, services received at shelter, and participants' views of service usefulness. • Aggression Scale assessed anger behavior, aggressive tendencies, and related attitudes and behaviors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% of the girls were initially sexually abused between the ages of 6 and 9, 38% between 10 and 13 years of age, and 46% between 14 and 17 years old. • Less than 2% of abuse prior to or during trafficking reported to police (reasons given: stigma, fear of harassment, threats from perpetrator). • Trafficked girls scored higher on aggression than non-victimized girls ($p < .05$), Trafficked girls who viewed services as beneficial scored lower on aggression than those who did not find services beneficial ($p < .05$). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small sample size due to difficulties in identifying trafficked children willing to participate in study. • Study adopted two different methods for data collection for each group because of the low literacy rate in the trafficked sample – perhaps social desirability on part of trafficked/abused girls.
Dharmadhikari, A. S., Gupta, J., Decker, M. R., Raj, A., & Silverman, J. G. (2009). Tuberculosis and HIV: A global menace exacerbated via sex trafficking. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 13, 543-546.	Case records of sex-trafficked Nepalese girls and women ($n = 287$; ages 7-32) served between 1997 and 2005 by a Kathmandu NGO after repatriation to Nepal.	ST (adults and minors)	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examined case records for sputum smear results, radiography reports, or medical histories indicating TB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 cases of active TB developed after rescue; unknown whether individuals acquired latent TB prior to or during trafficking. 70% thought to be pulmonary. • 15 individuals were also HIV-infected (co-infection rate in general population less than 30%). 	
Di Tommaso, M. L., Shima, I., Strom, S., & Bettio, F. (2009). As bad as it gets: Well-being deprivation of sexually exploited trafficked	Subsample of International Organization for Migration (IOM) data set; contains data from human trafficking	ST	Political Science; Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of existing data set used to estimate “well-being freedom” using indicators of abuse, freedom of movement, and access to medical care. • Structural equation modeling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in secluded spaces has the impact of worsening well-being conditions of victims. • Referral to IOM by police associated with lower well- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-representative sample (those receiving services at IOM). • Assumption that well-being captured on three indicators.

women. <i>European Journal of Political Economy</i> , 25, 143-162.	victims for LT and ST, male and female referred or self-referred to IOM field offices. Subsample analyzed is women victimized in ST ($n = 559$).			based on “capability approach” theory (A. Sen). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships between “well-being freedom” and other measured variables (how referred; work setting, etc.) examined. 	being than self-referral. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condom use associated with higher well-being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing values for some "sensitive" questions is 50% or above. <p>NOTE: Authors suggest increased access to contraception and medical care for all sex workers would improve well-being of ST victims. Argue criminalization of sex work may force more secluded environments and negatively impact well-being of ST victims.</p>
Falb, K. L., McCauley, H. L., Decker, M. R., Sabarwal, S., Gupta, J., & Silverman, J. G. (2011). Trafficking mechanisms and HIV status among sex-trafficking survivors in Calcutta, India. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 113, 86-87.	Case records of sex-trafficked women and girls who participated in NGO in Calcutta, India ($n = 188$).	ST (adults and minors)	Medicine	Secondary data analysis of case records for age at trafficking, duration of trafficking, process of recruitment/trafficking, and health measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age at time of trafficking: 35% age not known. Of remainder ($n = 122$) 77.9% under 18; 20.5% age 6 to 14. Lured by promise of job (55.7%); kidnapped (25.6%), other deception (9.7%). Trafficker characteristics: stranger (42.1%); friend or acquaintance (39.2%). 44 individuals tested for HIV; of these, 22.7% seropositive. 60% of those seropositive were minors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limits associated with secondary data analysis (data collection process unclear; data five years old at time of analysis).

<p>Goldenberg, S. M., Rangel, G., Vera, A. Patterson, T. L., Abramovitz, D., Silverman, J. G., Raj, A., & Strathdee, S. A. (2012). Exploring the impact of underage sex work among female sex workers in two Mexico-US border cities. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i>, 16, 969-981.</p>	<p>Outreach workers contacted female sex workers in a variety of settings (bars, street corners, motels) in Ciudad Juarez ($n = 316$) and Tijuana, Mexico ($n = 308$).</p>	<p>ST (minors)</p>	<p>Medicine; Public Health; Behavioral Sciences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized interview schedule/surveys to assess sexual history, demographics, social and economic factors, experience with police, health-risk behaviors, and experience of violence. Laboratory tests for HIV and variety of STIs. Comparison of women who had entered sex work as minors and those who entered as adults. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41% ($n = 253$) entered sex work as minors. Entry as minor associated with younger onset of use of inhalants, alcohol, injected drugs, and other risky behavior. Entry as minor associated with lower likelihood of economic factors as reason for entry. Entry as minor associated with higher likelihood of early gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results limited due to nonsystematic recruitment of participants.
<p>Gupta, J., Raj, A., Decker, M. R., Reed, E., & Silverman, J. G. (2009). HIV vulnerabilities of sex-trafficked Indian women and girls. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i>, 107, 30-34.</p>	<p>Case narratives of repatriated women and girls who reported being trafficked into sex work and were receiving services at an NGO in Mysore, India, were reviewed. ($n = 61$). Participants aged 14 to 30 years.</p>	<p>ST (adults and minors)</p>	<p>Medicine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrospective qualitative analysis of intake interviews conducted upon initial entry into care by trained counselors working as case managers. Variables included demographics, trafficking history, and experience of forced prostitution (i.e. entering sex work via trafficking). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 women and girls tested for HIV; 45.8% HIV positive. Narratives described very low levels of autonomy; control by brothel managers and traffickers. Vulnerability to HIV infection related to violent rape, inability to refuse sex, inability to use condoms or negotiate their use, substance abuse, and inadequate access to health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary data derived from interviews routinely conducted by intake workers; no research instrument per se.
<p>Hossain, M., Zimmerman, C., Abas, M., Light, M., & Watts, C. (2010). The relationship of trauma to mental disorders among trafficked and sexually exploited girls and women. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i>,</p>	<p>204 trafficked girls and women (aged 15- 45 years) currently accessing services provided by seven different NGO or international organizations. Interviews conducted</p>	<p>ST (adults and minors)</p>	<p>Public Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face interviews assessed abuse prior to trafficking; trauma during trafficking, and physical and mental health symptoms within 2 weeks prior to interview. Depression and anxiety subscales of Brief Symptom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent with high level of disorders: depression (55%), anxiety (48%), PTSD (77%), comorbid for all three (57%). Association between psychological disorders and exposures while trafficked: Sexual violence associated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not be representativeness of all trafficked women/girls (sample was individuals accessing services). Relied on screening instruments vs. conducting full

100, 2442-2449.	in seven European nations; trafficked individuals were from 12 nations in Eastern Europe, West Africa, and the Caribbean.			<div>Inventory (BSI).</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Posttraumatic symptom subscale from Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ).	<div>with PTSD; physical violence associated with anxiety; sexual violence and injuries associated with comorbid depression, anxiety, and PTSD.</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depression and anxiety positively associated with length of time in trafficking.	<div>diagnostic assessment.</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More in-depth analysis prohibited by small sample size.• Possible limits of interpretation/ translated instruments.
Hwang, S., & Bedford, O. (2003). Precursors and pathways to adolescent prostitution in Taiwan. <i>Journal of Sex Research</i> , 40, 201-210.	Case records of 1448 Taiwanese girls arrested for prostitution and detained; interviews with 49 girls detained for prostitution.	ST (minors)	Psychology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Case records from arrests examined for ethnicity (Han or Aboriginal), age, education, family characteristics, and pathway into commercial sex.• Interviews assessed same variables plus examined girls’ motives and reasons for running away, entering sex work (if “voluntary”).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 68% of sample under age 16 at arrest; 10% between 6 and 12.• Girls came from multi-problem backgrounds. 59% and 71% (from case records and interviews respectively) reported broken homes and/or neglect; 72% and 78% had run away. Of interviewees, 73% physically abused; 57% sexually abused.• Most not physically forced into prostitution; only 13% and 12% in the two samples.• Family dysfunction, abuse, and problem behavior main precipitating factors for entry into prostitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generalizability <div>NOTE: Authors report that prior to 2000 most minors in prostitution were indentured by families; that is believed to be eliminated although part of these samples taken in the early 1990s were indentured.</div>

Robinson, R., & Paramo, P. (2007). Juvenile prostitution and community rehabilitation: An exploratory analysis of beliefs and values. <i>Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology</i> , 17, 237-247.	Juveniles and young adults randomly selected from clientele of rehab program for street prostitution in Bogotá, Colombia (n= 22 females, 6 males) Approximately one-third just entering rehab; one-third current clients; one third preparing to exit program.	ST (minors)	Psychology	"Belief statements" gathered from free-format responses to cue cards of key words re: street-life, prostitution, and rehabilitation. Sorting the belief statements into groups and naming groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different themes emerged from entrance, rehab, and exit stages. • Categorized reported beliefs as either “cognitive distortions” or “reality-orientated” and claimed that identifying beliefs could assist with addressing important issues in the population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacks demonstration of the claimed effectiveness of their intervention model. • Lacks clarity regarding what researchers intended to measure or what they found. • Justification for their categorization of some beliefs as "cognitive distortions" and some as "reality-orientated, [and] helpful" is not clear.
Sarkar, K., Bal, B., Mukherjee, R., Chakraborty, S., Saga, S., Ghosh, A., & Parsos, S. (2008). Sex-trafficking, violence, negotiating skill, and HIV infection in brothel-based sex workers of Eastern India, adjoining Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh. <i>Health, Population & Nutrition</i> , 26, 223-231.	Brothel worker approached by NGOs and community services (n = 580) in four districts in Western Bengal, India; 84% from India, 9% from Nepal, 7% from Bangladesh; one woman from Bhutan.	ST	Public Health	Questionnaires assessed demographics, entry into sex work, violence, duration of sex work, and protective health behaviors. Blood samples drawn to test for HIV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women under 20 (n = 50) had highest HIV rate (24%) and were more likely to have been trafficked (46% versus 30% of those older than 20). • Victims of sex trafficking, including those sold by their families, experienced greater sexual violence than those who entered voluntarily. • Majority used alcohol prior to providing sex. • About one third were successful at negotiating condom use. • Nepalese women 43% seropositive compared to 12% in sample overall. 	

Schissel, B., & Fedec, K. (1999, January). The selling of innocence: The gestalt of danger in the lives of youth prostitutes. <i>Canadian Journal of Criminology</i> , 41, 33-56.	Probation files of 401 youth, 52 of whom were involved in sex trade, in two Canadian cities. Of the 52, 45 were female, 7 were male; 38 First Nations youth, 14 non-Aboriginal.	ST (minors)	Criminology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine dependent variables (e.g., sex trade, substance and alcohol abuse, suicide and self-abuse, physical and sexual assault, teen pregnancy). • Eight independent variables (e.g., child abuse/neglect, runaway, education skills/goals, social skills, and self-esteem). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age of entry into prostitution from 9 to 18. • Prostitution significantly associated with CSA, physical abuse, psychological abuse, neglect, and running away among First Nations youth. Significantly associated with CSA and running away in non-Aboriginal youth. • Suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, self-abuse, and severe alcohol use all significantly associated with prostitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific measures of trafficking or recruitment or means of initial involvement in sexual activity. • Appeared to draw some causal conclusions from correlational data.
Silverman, J. G., Decker, M. R., Gupta, J., Maheshwari, A., Willis, B. A., & Raj. A. (2007). HIV prevalence and predictors of infection in sex-trafficked Nepalese girls and women. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 298, 536-542.	Case records of repatriated sex-trafficked girls and women receiving rehabilitative services from an NGO in Kathmandu, Nepal 1/97-2/05 (<i>n</i> = 287).	ST (adults and minors)	Medicine	Medical and case file review for age at trafficking; method of trafficking; duration and location of trafficking; demographics; results of HIV testing done at NGO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age when trafficked ranged from 7 to 32; age categorized as very young (14 and younger; 15%), older adolescents (15-17; 34%), and adult (18+; 44%). • Overall HIV-infection rate of 48%. The younger the girl was trafficked, the greater risk for HIV infection (61% seropositive). • Duration of time in brothels positively associated with higher HIV rates. • 47% trafficked by false employment offer; 29% trickery; 16% drugged and kidnapped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No estimates of pre-trafficking infection rates. • Young girls may be kept in the same brothel longer and service more men than older girls and women.

Worthen, M., Veale, A., McKay, S., & Wessells, M. (2010). "I stand like a woman": Empowerment and human rights in the context of community-based reintegration of girl mothers formerly associated with fighting forces and armed groups. <i>Journal of Human Rights Practice</i> , 2(1), 49-70.	Young women and girls formerly associated with armed groups in Sierra Leone, Liberia, and northern Uganda. Partnership with 10 child protection agencies (NGOs).	Child Soldiers	Interdisciplinary; Social Sciences	Multiyear participatory action research: interviews and policy review exploring empowerment and human rights in the context of reintegration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights and empowerment are linked as part of an iterative process. Empowerment necessary starting point for these women as part of their reintegration. • Discussion of stigma and exclusion faced by these girls and women. • Implications for child protection and reintegration programs are discussed. 	NOTE: Female and male children exploited in sex and labor trafficking experienced in association with armed groups in conflict area.
Yea, S. (2004). Run awaybrides: Anxieties of identity among trafficked Filipina entertainers in South Korea. <i>Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography</i> , 25, 180-197.	Filipinas trafficked to South Korea ($n = 30$) to work in night clubs near U.S. military base. All 30 had left the nightclubs (26 ran away, 10 with help of boyfriends; 2 ended their contract terms; 2 left by paying off penalty; 1 removed by immigration).	ST	Geography	Ethnographic research. Unstructured interviews with 30 women, with a focus on three cases in particular. No specific measured variables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precariousness of living situation after escaping club; subject to deportation, no financial stability. Some seek factory work; most seek supportive relationship with U.S. GIs and hoping for marriage. • Discusses varying degrees of exploitation experienced in nightclubs, as well as stigma of "trafficked entertainers" (prostitutes) that makes returning to Philippines problematic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalizability limited by uniqueness of participants' experience and small sample.
Zimmerman, C., Hossain, M., Yun, K., Gajdadziev, V., Guzun, N., Tchomarova, M., Ciarrocchi, R. A., Johansson, A., Kefurtova, A., Scandanibbio, S., Motus, M. N., Roche, B., Morison, L., & Watts, C. (2008). The health of trafficked women: A	Women between 15 and 45; largest group aged 21 to 25 (42%) ($n = 192$). Most fromMoldova and Ukraine: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Italy, Moldova, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.	ST& LT (adults and minors)	Public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews and evaluation of physical and mental health status within 14 days of entry into posttrafficking services. • Mental health assessed with depression, anxiety, and hostility scales from Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) and posttraumatic symptoms scale from Harvard Trauma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most reported physical or sexual violence while trafficked (95%), pre-trafficking abuse (59%), and multiple posttrafficking physical and psychological problems. • Newly identified trafficked women require immediate attention to address 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalizability limitations: Because researchers excluded women and adolescent girls still in trafficking situations and those who never sought assistance, this sample (women who accessed services) represents minority of women

survey of women entering posttrafficking services in Europe. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 98,55-59.				<p>Questionnaire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical health assessed with Miller Abuse, Physical Symptoms and Injury Survey.• Semi-structured interview to assess violence experienced prior to and during trafficking; other trafficking variables.	posttrauma symptoms and adequate recovery time before making decisions about participating in prosecutorial or immigration proceedings or returning home.	and girls who are trafficked.
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GRID 3: Empirical, Reports (Not Necessarily Peer Reviewed); Identified as Trafficking of Women and/or Girls; Trafficking Into, Within, or Out of the United States

Citation	Data Source/Population Studied/Sampling Issues	Type of trafficking (Labor, Sex, Both, Other)	Discipline	Methods, Variables of Interest, and Measures	Key Findings	Limitations & Notes
Andolina Scott, K. (2008). <i>Domestic minor sex trafficking, Buffalo, New York</i> . Vancouver, WA: Shared Hope International.	N = 23 representatives of 15 different organizations and agencies that may frequently interact with potential domestic minor sex trafficked persons (DMST).	ST (minors)	Social Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rapid Assessment Methodology and Field Interview Tool: Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking in the United States.• 23 interviews with 15 organizations and agencies that interact with DMST.• Comprehensive survey of existing research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Services appropriate for youth victimized in CSEC critically needed.• More comprehensive training for professionals working with and identifying exploited youth critically needed.• Discrepancy between New York State law and TVPA problematic.• Failure to prosecute traffickers, buyers, and facilitators in New York State.• Heavy caseloads and lack of resources preventing LE from investigating minor ST.• Greater public awareness needed to increase identification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not peer reviewed.• Restricted time frame to conduct the interviews precluded inclusion of professionals who were qualified to speak on DMST.• Research methods not rigorous. <p>NOTE: Methodology described in brief within report; full methodology accessed in separate document requested from SHI. "Rapid Assessment" tool available from Shared Hope International on request.</p>
Banks, D., & Kyckelhahn, T. (2011). <i>Characteristics of suspected human trafficking incidents, 2008-2010</i> . Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.	N = 2,515 suspected incidents of human trafficking (HT) in the United States were opened by federally funded human-trafficking task forces between January 2008 and June 2010. Data collected from the Bureau	LT, ST	Criminal Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HTRS is an incident-based data collection system.• An incident is any investigation into a claim of HT or any investigation of other crimes in which elements of potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8 out of 10 of suspected incidents were classified as sex Trafficking (ST); 1 out of 10 classified as labor trafficking (LT).• Federal agencies were more likely to lead LT investigations (29%) than ST investigations (7%).• 389 incidents confirmed to HT; there were 488 suspects and 527 victims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not peer reviewed.• Problems identified in data quality. Most significant issues: missing individual-level information about suspects and victims and failure to update cases as the investigation progressed.

	of Justice Assistance (BJA)-funded task forces through the Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS).			<p>human trafficking were identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investigation is any effort in which members of the task force spent at least 1 hour investigating (e.g., collecting information, taking statements, writing reports). • Each incident is uniquely identified by an incident date and incident number. Once entered into system, an incident upon further investigation may or may not be determined to involve human trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62% of confirmed LTV and 13% of confirmed STV were age 25+. • 63% of confirmed LTV Hispanic, 17% Asian, 67% undocumented aliens, 28% qualified aliens. 40% of confirmed STV Black, 26% White. • 81% confirmed HT suspects were male. More than 62% confirmed ST suspects were Black, while 48% of LT suspects were Hispanic. 	
Bauer, M., & Ramirez, M. (2010). <i>Injustice on our plates: Immigrant women in the U.S. food industry</i> . Montgomery, AL: Southern Poverty Law Center.	N = 150 women who are either currently undocumented or have spent time in the United States as undocumented immigrants. All women entered United States illegally, some were trafficked. Also a number of advocates who work with immigrant women and farmworkers.	LT	Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-structured standard survey with requests for additional elaboration. • Assessed wages, hours, working conditions, experiences of violence, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women reported they felt disposable by employers. • Worked for poverty wages. • Exposed to pesticides and other workplace hazards. • Subjected to constant humiliation. • Family life complicated by vulnerable status. • Fear of the police. • Most common complaint was wage theft. <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented women more vulnerable in workplace than male 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not peer-reviewed. • Insufficient information regarding research methods; may be less than rigorous.

					counterparts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Least protected workers in America. • "Perfect victims" - sexually exploited because they are isolated, thought to lack credibility, generally do not know their rights, and vulnerable because of legal status. 	
Boyer, D. (2008). <i>Who pays the price? Assessment of youth involvement in prostitution in Seattle</i> . Seattle, WA: City of Seattle Human Services Department, Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Prevention Division.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth involved in prostitution population of interest; used multiple samples to gather information re: target population. • Interviews with stakeholders ($n = 32$). • Group interview with CSEC response team (service providers) ($n = 9$). • Group meeting with social service, legal, and juvenile justice staff (25 agencies). • Structured survey with case file checklist to agencies ($n = 16$ surveys with case file checklist on 1,528 clients). • Interviews with survivors of prostitution ($n = 5$) ages 23 to 45. • Observations of 	ST (minors)	Government	Data gathered using Brief Ethnographic Assessment including observation, key informant semi-structured interviews, case studies, group interviews, and document and literature reviews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated youth involvement in prostitution in Seattle and the surrounding area as roughly 300 to 500 cases annually, based on 250 uniquely identified cases from police and social services. • Service providers and LE noted more youth in CSEC, younger youth, and the use of Craigslist to advertise prostitution; increased arrest rates of minors in 2007 over previous years. • Serious service gaps noted: specialized housing, case-management, and “prostitution recovery” for minors needed. 	

	prostitution areas and of three agencies in Seattle.					
Caliber. (2007). <i>Evaluation of comprehensive services for victims of human trafficking: Key findings and lessons learned</i> . Fairfax, VA: Author.	<p>Three-phase study of sites providing services to trafficking survivors that included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1: assessment of evaluability ($n = 8$ sites). Phase 2: planning, implementation, and outcome evaluation ($n = 3$ sites). Phase 3: case studies ($n = 34$) of clients from the sites studied in phase II. 	ST and LT	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 measures: review of grant applications, telephone interviews with program coordinators and staff, site visits to most promising programs for focus groups. Phase 2 measures: key partner surveys, interviews, network service, key performance measures. Phase 3 measures: semi-structured interviews using guided questions to interview survivors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clients described positive experiences and ways to improve services. Favorable experiences included connecting with a service provider, having some needs met, and increased understanding about the U.S. legal system. Areas of improvement included greater attention to safety, health, and mental health and ability to move towards independence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample included international trafficking and only clients receiving social services. Methodology to analyze qualitative data not clearly outlined.
Clawson, H. J., & Dutch, N. (2007). <i>Addressing the needs of victims of human trafficking: Challenges, barriers, and promising practices</i> . Washington DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.	A total of 117 programs and 341 representatives from those programs across 11 states and the District of Columbia participated in this study.	LT and ST (adults and minors)	Government	In-person and telephone discussions with participants using a set of questions and probes to guide the discussions, as necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified common needs (housing, mental health care, employment, etc.) while noting variation among survivors in what they need most urgently. Overview of services available under TVPA. Need to seek alternative services for survivors who do not wish to contact LE. Identified barriers to services, in 	

					<p>particular cost and availability of specialized medical, dental, and mental health services. Reported minors “falling through the cracks.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional concerns raised regarding cultural appropriateness, re-victimization, language access, short duration, and lack of coordination of services. 	
<p>Curtis, R., Terry, K., Dank, M., Dombrowski, K., & Khan, B. (2008). <i>The commercial sexual exploitation of children in New York City, Volume One: The CSEC population in New York City: Size, characteristics, and needs</i>. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, & John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CYU.</p>	<p>Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) method in which initial “seeds” were interviewed and then used to introduce potential new participants to researchers. Final sample (n = 249) included 119 females, 111 males, and 19 transgender youth. Approximately 25% of sample was Black, 25% White, 25% Hispanic, and 25% multi-racial. 41 participants (31 girls, 10 boys) reported having pimps, the remainder reported working independently. Youth were paid for participation.</p>	ST		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formative research with service provider and law enforcement experts as well as observation of select locations in NYC where youth were found in commercial sex. • RDS methods used to identify respondents for individual interviews about experience in commercial sexual exploitation. • Interviews included 93 questions on demographics, “market involvement” and networks (pimps, customers), health/social service history and needs; experience with law enforcement and courts and future expectations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to CSEC youth operating independently was reported as fairly easy; access to pimp-controlled youth more difficult. • Most frequently reported method of recruitment into CSEC by friends (46% of girls, 44% of boys and 68% of transgender youth). • Most youth in the study were homeless; friends provided social support system, assisted with getting customers, and provided sense of security given potentially violent customers. • Nearly one quarter report using Internet and cell phones to seek customers in order to increase their control of situation, convenience, and safety. • Ambivalent attitudes towards pimps, with reports of violence and mistreatment but also attachment and sense of family reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling method and reported difficulty accessing pimp-controlled youth raises concerns about how representative this sample is of youth exploited in commercial sex in NYC. • Difficulty with ineligible individuals fabricating stories or misrepresenting age to enable participation (and payment); caution warranted in drawing conclusions given sample issues. <p>NOTE: Extremely rich qualitative information regarding the lived experience of youth exploited in commercial sex in New York City. Suggests many areas of future inquiry and further services.</p>

Domestic Workers United & Data Center. (2006). <i>Home is where the work is: Inside New York's domestic work industry</i> . Bronx, NY & Oakland, CA: Domestic Workers United & Data Center.	Survey of domestic workers in New York City ($n = 547$) conducted by members of Domestic Workers United & Data Center between 2003 and 2004. The sample included both live-in and live-out nannies, housecleaners, and elder-care providers. Some of sample may be trafficked.	Labor Exploitation; LT	Stakeholder Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey designed for the study re: wages, hours, conditions or work, abuse, discrimination. Surveys conducted at venues that domestic workers frequently visit (parks, playgrounds, commuter trains, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample was 99% foreign born and 76% non-U.S. citizens; 99% non-White. Employers 77% White and 78% from U.S. 41% report low wages but above poverty line; 26% below poverty level or below minimum wage. Work weeks of 50 to 60 hours or more. 67% do not receive pay for overtime. High stress levels related to work, verbal or physical abuse, and discrimination based on race and immigration status. Recommends labor protections, including wage and hour protections, leave and benefits, the right to organize (all currently lacking for 200,000 domestic workers in New York), and protection against human trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews conducted by stakeholders, not trained interviewers, increasing potential for interviewer bias. Geographically limited to one U.S. city and may not reflect the general experience of U.S. domestic workers.
Estes, R., & Weiner, N. (2001). <i>The commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico: Full report of the U.S. national study</i> . Philadelphia, PA: Center for the Study of Youth Policy, University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work.	Mailed surveys completed by 40 federal and 111 local LE and prosecutors, public defenders; 89 service agency personnel. Interview samples: 81 federal LE; 101 state and local LE; 208 NGO, service agency, and state social services personnel; 124 youth on the streets and 86 in care of service agencies in New Orleans,	ST	Social Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of commercial sexual exploitation in the United States, Mexico, & Canada. Interviews conducted with sexually exploited children and youth; LE organizations; public and private human service organizations. Survey instrument mailed to local, state, and federal agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified macro/contextual, micro/contextual, and individual factors (e.g., runaways, victims of physical and sexual abuse, among others) that increase likelihood of CSE. Common forms of SE: sexual molestation by acquaintances and family members; pornography; for girls, modeling, stripping, topless and lap dancing; for girls, sex as contributor to gang economy; for girls, pimp-controlled prostitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study provided estimates of children at risk for sexual exploitation, not actual numbers of children exploited. Low response rate from key informants. Questionable estimation methods.

	Seattle, Honolulu, and San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose.			requesting information about number of sexually exploited children in their care.		
Family Violence Prevention Fund. (2005). <i>Turning pain into power: Trafficking survivors’ perspectives on early intervention strategies</i> . San Francisco, CA: Author.	Interviews with 21 individuals (19 female; 2 male) trafficked to the United States to work as unpaid domestic and sex workers. Participants were from 11 nations in Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas. Social class was more diverse than researchers expected. Additional information was gathered from a multidisciplinary advisory board of experts in human trafficking, immigration, and domestic violence. The study's objective was to determine if health care settings are appropriate to screen for and intervene with trafficking victims.	LT & ST	Medicine	Structured Interview that tailored questions in a manner that would attempt to decrease likelihood of re-traumatizing participants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many victims of trafficking who could not escape had visited dentist’s or doctor's offices, especially in instances where the victim's illness made it impossible for her to work.• Victims reported that attending doctor did not talk to them about victimization but was clearly upset that the trafficker was trying to control the interview.• In other cases, even when victims wanted to communicate their situations to attending doctors, they could not due to language barriers.• Participants who had been trafficked as children shared narratives illustrating that: children have more difficulties identifying they are being exploited; they feel responsible for their victimization; they are under very high psychological distress due to separation from their families; they have difficulties providing consistent and coherent stories about the trafficking; and major barriers in the system make it difficult to identify child victims.	

<p>Farley, M., Matthews, N., Deer, S., Lopez, G., Stark, C., & Hudon, E. (2011). <i>Garden of truth: The prostitution and trafficking of native women in Minnesota</i>. St. Paul, MN & San Francisco, CA: Minnesota Indian Women’s Sexual Assault Coalition and Prostitution Research & Education.</p>	<p>Native women in prostitution (<i>n</i> = 105). Participants were adults (18 to 60 years old) but 39% were minors at initiation into prostitution (age at entry ranged from 4 to 50; median 18, mean 21). Participants recruited through local organizations providing services to women involved in prostitution.</p>	<p>ST</p>	<p>Psychology and Law; Multi-disciplinary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interviewed American Indian women in prostitution.• The Prostitution Questionnaire (Farley, et al., 2003); Dissociation subscale of Briere's Trauma Symptom Checklist (TSC)-40; PTSD Checklist (PCL); Chronic Health Problem Questionnaire; and Native American Prostitution Questionnaire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nearly half met legal definition of ST.• Reported trickery to lure them into prostitution (86%).• Over 75% with history of CSA.• Reported violence: rape (92%), physical assaults (84%), traumatic brain injuries (72%).• Currently or previously homeless (98%).• All women reported racism as a continued stressor.• Mental health: PTSD (52%), symptoms of dissociation (71%), used outpatient substance abuse services (80%).• Exiting/escape issues: most wanted to escape prostitution, most needed services including counseling (75%) and peer support (73%).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May not be generalizable to all U.S. Native American women with a history of prostitution.• Only included women receiving social services.
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Farrell, A., McDevitt, J., Pfeffer, R.,Fahy, S., Owens, C., Dank, M., & Adams, W. (2012). Identifying challenges to improve the investigation and prosecution of state and local human trafficking cases (NCJ 238795). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.	Analysis of files from 140 human trafficking cases; interviews with 166 professionals in law enforcement, prosecutors’ offices, service agencies, and courts; analysis of cases that involved elements of trafficking but were not classified as such.	LT & ST	Criminal Justice; Public Policy	Multimethod study to determine which types of cases/circumstances are most likely to be prosecuted under human trafficking laws and what factors in local organizations or systems facilitate or impede investigations and prosecutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 300+ page report; wealth of information regarding perceptions of victim characteristics, credibility of witnesses, and expectations of jury that influence decisions re: investigation and prosecution.• Lack of awareness leading to cases that are potentially human trafficking not being investigated as such.• Over-reliance on reactive strategies (waiting for victims to self-identify or to be identified by community members or NGOs) rather than proactive investigations.• Labor trafficking not receiving sufficient attention; difficult cases to investigate due to lack of experience, complexity of legal codes, public attitudes, and perception that labor issues are outside responsibility of local law enforcement.• Role of victim fear, unmet needs, and attitudes of professionals impede victim participation in cases.	NOTE: Excellent report; extensive case examples, insights regarding decision process on identification, pursuit of investigation and prosecution, and challenges for law enforcement in responding to trafficking. Set of helpful recommendations provided.
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<p>Finkelhor, D., & Ormrod, R. (2004). <i>Prostitution of juveniles: Patterns from the National Incidence Based Reporting System</i> (NIBRS). Washington, DC: Juvenile Justice Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice.</p>	<p>Review of data collected through the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) 1997-2000 ($n = 2,469$) of crimes involving pornography.</p>	<p>ST</p>	<p>Criminal Justice; Government</p>	<p>Extrapolation of data that identified three types of pornography incidents: juvenile-victim pornography incidents, child exploitation pornography incidents, and adult pornography incidents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2000, approximately 2,900 crimes involving pornography with minors. • From 1997 to 2000, 11% increase of pornography with minors. • Most offenders acted alone. • Victim characteristics: female (62%), related to the offender (25%), teenagers (12 to 17 years old) (59%), in elementary school (6-11 years old) (28%), in preschool (younger than 6 years old) (13%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliability of NIBRS data on pornography crimes questionable when compared to police reports on crimes in aggregate form across jurisdictions. • NIBRS data collected from a group of jurisdictions that may not represent the entire United States. • Law enforcement reporting practices are not uniform.
<p>Finn, M., Sims Blackwell, B., Jackson, L. C., Wolk, J. L., & Oakley, M. B. (2009). <i>Evaluation of the demonstration project to address commercial sexual exploitation of children in Atlanta-Fulton County</i>. Submitted to U.S. Department of Justice. Athens, GA: University of Georgia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of data from newspaper articles, law enforcement agencies, and the Child Abuse Case Tracking Information System (CACTIS). • Interviews with homeless youth ($n = 12$), treatment providers ($n = 3$), and professionals ($n = 24$). • Observation of the demonstration project and CAIT meetings. • Mailed surveys of licensed professionals ($n = 697$). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus groups at two homes for sexually exploited youth. 	<p>ST (minors)</p>	<p>Criminal Justice; Psychology; Social Work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of CACTIS Database to identify cases of commercial sexual exploitation. • Homeless Youth Interview Protocol. • Survey of the Nature and Extent of CSEC in the Atlanta/Fulton County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average age of youth in CSEC who come in contact with LE or services between 14 and 15 years old. • Most victims Black and female. • Risk factors: home conflict, prior history of CSA, history of running away from home, prior contact with justice agencies, financial needs, and dropping out of school. • Law enforcement viewing CSE youth as victims and not offenders. • Limited services available for CSE youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most findings based on secondary data sources, as victim participation and response rate to survey by professionals was low (22%). • Could not determine type of CSEC based on CACTIS. • Limited systematic reporting by agencies of CSEC.

Free the Slaves & Human Rights Center. (2004). <i>Hidden slaves: Forced labor in the United States</i> . Washington, DC & Berkeley, CA: Free the Slaves & Human Rights Center, University of California Berkeley.	Data obtained from a telephone survey of 49 service providers who had worked with or were expert in forced labor cases; press survey of 131 incidents of forced labor; eight case studies of forced labor in different regions of the United States; key informant interviews (service providers, advocates, and govt. officials); and interviews with survivors ($n = 6$).	LT	Human Rights; Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative and quantitative methods. Assessed numbers of forced labor cases, characteristics of those cases, and origins of persons trafficked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims of forced labor from variety of ethnic and racial groups; Chinese comprised largest number of victims, followed by Mexican and Vietnamese. Forced labor prevalent in five sectors of U.S. economy: prostitution and sex services (46%), domestic service (27%), agriculture (10%), sweatshop/factory (5%), and restaurant /hotel work (4%). These sectors are characterized by low wages, lack of regulation or monitoring of working conditions, and high demand for cheap labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not peer reviewed. Access to survivors limited due to safety and privacy concerns.
Gozdziak, E. M., & Bump, M. N. (2008). <i>Data and research on human trafficking: Bibliography of research-based literature</i> . Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.	Trafficking bibliography ($n = 741$) that included reports ($n = 429$), journal articles ($n = 218$), and books ($n = 94$).	LT & ST	Immigration Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of studies included sampling, methodology employed, discipline, and type of trafficking assessed. Also summarized obstacles and limitations reported in the studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of 218 articles in academic journals, only 18% reported empirical research. Qualitative methodologies relying on convenience sampling predominated. Access to trafficked persons main research obstacle. Half of the journal articles were from the social sciences field and the other half from the law/criminal justice field. Sex trafficking studies predominated. Most reports based on empirical research (68% or 292 reports). Most books based on non-empirical research. 	Study based on literature and other secondary sources contributing to limited generalizability.

Gragg, F., Petta, I., Bernstein, H., Eisen, K., and Quinn, L. (2007). <i>New York prevalence study of commercially sexually exploited children</i> . New York, NY: Prepared by WESTAT for the New York State Office of Children and Family Services.	A purposive sample of 159 agencies to represent variations in population under 18 and geography, high rates of prostitution arrests and high rates of child sexual abuse reports, and the presence of agencies likely to be dealing with CSEC in New York State.	ST (minors)		Two mail surveys, two qualitative interview protocols, and a focus group protocol.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of CSEC victims had prior child welfare contacts, e.g., child abuse and/or neglect, and/or foster placement. Large percentage had prior juvenile justice placement. Half had previous experiences of CSEC. 	Not peer reviewed.
Hay, N. (2008). <i>Domestic minor sex trafficking assessment report, Dallas TX</i> . Vancouver, WA: Shared Hope International.	Research on existing laws and media reports; 26 interviews of professionals from 13 agencies who come into contact with domestic trafficked minors in Dallas, Texas and the surrounding area.	ST (minors)	Child Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid Assessment Methodology and Field Interview Tool: Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking in the United States. Literature review of existing research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness regarding domestic, minor sex-trafficking and legal framework results in victims being misidentified. Inconsistent labeling of DMST victims. Domestically trafficked minors charged for alleged crimes committed during victimization. Logistical and legal challenges prevent minors from accessing services. Protective placement and services are insufficient. Public awareness and prevention programs targeting communities and youth are negligible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not peer reviewed. Research methods may lack rigor. <p>NOTE: Methodology described in brief within report; full methodology accessed in separate document requested from SHI. "Rapid Assessment" tool available from Shared Hope International on request.</p>

Human Rights Center. (2005). <i>Freedom denied: Forced labor in California</i> . Berkeley, CA: Human Rights Center, University of California-Berkeley.	Newspaper articles reporting incidents of forced labor from January 1998 to December 2003; 49 service providers; U.S. government reports of LT; four case studies of incidents of forced labor in California; key informants.	LT and ST	Human Rights; Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of newspaper articles reporting incidents of forced labor from January 1998 to December 2003. • Telephone survey of 49 service providers involved in this arena. • Review of reports published by the U.S. government regarding forced labor investigations and prosecutions. • Review of U.S. and international laws regarding forced labor. • Open-ended interviews with key informants including government officials, advocates, and service providers. • Four case studies of incidents of forced labor in California. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations in almost a dozen cities in California between 1998 and 2003, involving more than 500 individuals from 18 countries. • Thailand was home country of 136 forced labor victims, with 104 and 53 from Mexico and Russia, respectively. • American citizens comprise 5.4% of total. • Victims labored in several economic sectors including prostitution and sex services (47.4%), domestic service (33.3%), mail order brides (5.3 %), sweatshops (5.3%), and agriculture (1.8%). • Policy recommendations are made for California. 	California focus.
Human Rights Watch. (2012). <i>Cultivating fear: The vulnerability of immigrant farmworkers in the U.S. to sexual violence and sexual harassment</i> . New York, NY: Author.	Interviewed 52 farmworkers, 47 women, 2 girls, and 3 men. Interviewed 108 growers, LE officials, attorneys, service providers, and agricultural workplace experts in 8 states. Reviewed press reports, reports by NGOs, and public records of civil	ST and LT (adults and minors)	Political Science; Law; Multi-disciplinary	Open-ended interviews about workplace sexual harassment and sexual violence, coercion, and consequences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual violence and harassment are important concerns but victims often reluctant to describe their experiences. • Violence and harassment in agricultural workplace fostered by severe imbalance of power between employers/supervisors and low-wage, immigrant workers. 	Not peer reviewed.

	litigation involving allegations of sexual harassment in agricultural workplaces.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims face systemic barriers to reporting their abuse and seeking justice; made worse if status is unauthorized. • Higher risks for some groups including single women, young girls, LGBT individuals, recent immigrants, and indigenous workers. • Highlights lack of oversight, lack of response to harassment and violence, and lack of protections under guest worker visas. 	
<p>Iman, J., Fullwood, C., Paz, N., Daphne W., & Hassan, S. (2009). <i>Girls do what they have to do to survive: Illuminating methods used by girls in the sex trade and street economy to fight back and heal: A participatory research study of resilience and resistance</i>. Chicago, IL: Young Women's Empowerment Project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls, transgender girls, young women, and transgender women between the ages of 12 and 23 involved in the Young Women's Empowerment Project. 70% identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. • 107 completed journals; other levels of involvement were less clear but authors state "over 120" participated in some aspect of the assessments. 	ST	Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Action Research study. • Four research questions addressed: (a) What kinds of institutional and individual violence are girls in the sex trade experiencing? (b) How are they resistant to this violence? (c) How are they resilient to this violence? and (d) How can we unite and fight back? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data gathered through (a) outreach worker questions, (b) review of previous year's workshop notes and inclusion of question re: violence in current years workshops, and (c) focus groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience of girls in sex trade mirrors experiences of poor women generally. Girls report limitation of choices and access, mistreatment and neglect by helping systems, police surveillance and abuse of power, partner abuse, sexual abuse and exploitation, family violence, and economic disenfranchisement. • All respondents reported involvement in sex trade and street economy in some form; of 205 responses, only 5 indicated involvement in the sex trade via trafficking; however 30 reported being pimped; 62 involved in street-based sex trade; 119 survival sex. Given age of sample, at least some of the pimped and street-based sex-trade would legally meet definition of trafficking. • Service availability for transgender girls and women especially 	<p>Not peer reviewed; distinctly non-rigorous.</p> <p>NOTE: The research reported is very much linked to the advocacy role of the YWEP, and indeed the girls' involvement in the research was mostly viewed as a form of empowerment.</p>

Kennedy, M., & Pucci. (2007). <i>Domestic minor sex trafficking assessment report</i> : Las Vegas, Nevada. Vancouver, WA: Shared Hope International.	25 interviews with local, state, and federal law enforcement; juvenile detention; public defenders; judges, prosecutors; child protection; NGOs; and service providers re: CSEC cases in Las Vegas, NV.	ST (minors)	Child Welfare	Interviews assessing aspects of prevention, protection, and prosecution, including training and preparedness, identification, outreach, procedures, response to hypothetical cases, successes and challenges, and estimated numbers from perspective of different disciplines regarding minors exploited in commercial sex.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respondents report high levels of sex trafficking of minors in Las Vegas (more than 1,400 adjudicated in county between 1994 and 2007).• Minors adjudicated by single judge were from 28 home states.• Professionals can identify human trafficking but minors still arrested and placed in detention, primarily due to lack of secure non-detention shelter facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intentionally targeted to a single geographic area; findings may not generalize to other parts of the United States.• Apparently uses a convenience sample but lack of information reported about number of potential respondents contacted and non-response or refusal rate.• Unable to ascertain whether characteristics of respondents sampled influence findings. <p>NOTE: Methodology described in brief within report; full methodology accessed in separate document requested from SHI.</p> <p>"Rapid Assessment" tool available from Shared Hope International on request.</p>
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<p>Kyckelhahn, T. Beck, A., & Cohen, T. (2009). <i>Characteristics of suspected human trafficking incidents 2007-2008</i>. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, U.S. Department of Justice.</p>	<p><i>N</i> = 1,229 alleged HT incidents investigated by 38 federal task forces from January 2007 to September 2008. Not nationally representative so "data do not represent all incidents of human trafficking nationwide."</p>	<p>LT and ST</p>	<p>Criminal Justice</p>	<p>Incident status (confirmed HT; disconfirmed; pending; unknown); HT type (adult/minor sex, labor, unknown); number and demographics of suspects; number and demographics of victims; characteristics of investigating agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of total incidents, 23% were not HT, 68% still pending or unknown; only 9% (<i>n</i> = 112) had "reached a point of review to determine that the case involved a confirmed human trafficking violation" (p. 2). • In confirmed cases, 328 victims identified (but incomplete subsets for demographics). • ST victims: 99.6% women; 0.4% men; LT victims: 61.1% women; 38.9% men. • Of victims 33.8% (ST) and 0% (LT) were U.S. citizens. • In confirmed cases, 222 suspects identified (but smaller incomplete for demographics). ST suspects: 80% men, 20% women; LT: 54% men; 46% women. • Suspects were U.S. citizens in 82% of child ST; 64.1% of adult ST; 18.8% of LT. Lead investigative agency was state or local law enforcement in 71% of incidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited by incomplete data submitted from task forces, and by pending/unknown status of 68% of cases. • Additionally, limited by potential lack of representativeness (identified and investigated cases may differ from those not identified/investigated; cases handled by federal task forces in the 38 selected locations may be unrepresentative of trafficking as a whole in the United States). <p>NOTE: Essential information regarding a subset of investigated cases of HT in U.S.</p>
<p>Lloyd, R. (2008). <i>From victim to survivor, from survivor to leader: The importance of leadership programming and opportunities for commercially sexually exploited and trafficked young women & girls</i>. New York, NY: GEMS – Girls Educational and Mentoring Services.</p>	<p><i>N</i> = 11 girls (ages 18-24) receiving services through GEMS, New York City-based</p>	<p>ST (adults and minors)</p>	<p>Social Work; Psychology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews of 11 survivors of CSEC on their needs for empowerment, services, and leadership opportunities, as well as their benefits from the GEMS program. • Co-researched by survivors as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment needs and resiliency; key elements of youth leadership programming; transition from victim to survivor, survivor to leader. • Survivors needing the opportunity to move forward. 	<p>Focus on NYC only; GEMS clients only.</p>

<p>Morris, M., Dahl, B., Breslin, L., Berger, K., Finger, A., & Alejano-Steele, A. (2012). <i>Prostitution-related arrests in the city and county of Denver: Who pays?</i> Denver, CO: Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking.</p>	<p>Prostitution-related arrest records; City and County of Denver.</p>	<p>ST</p>	<p>Criminal Justice; Psychology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey; focus groups. • Interviews on attitudes towards johns, people in prostitution, and sex trafficking. • Procedures, protocols for prostitution-related arrests also gathered, as well as case data for arrests and prosecution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical need to understand law enforcement attitudes and response to prostitution as a baseline to understand training needs for sex trafficking cases. • Attitudes toward people in prostitution highlighted, pointing to gender disparities in arrests and prosecution. • Provides direction for future research needed to bridge issues that conflate prostitution with sex trafficking. 	<p>Few responses from prosecutors, none from judges.</p>
<p>O'Leary, C., & Howard, O. (2001). <i>The prostitution of women and girls in Metropolitan Chicago: A prevalence report</i>. Chicago, IL: Center for Impact Research.</p>	<p>Arrest data ($n=5,651$) prostitution-related arrests in the City of Chicago), social service providers ($n=124$), tactical officers from suburban police departments, corrections staff, and law enforcement administration (n not given), and print and Internet advertisements.</p>	<p>ST (adults and minors)</p>	<p>Criminal Justice</p>	<p>Arrest data; focus groups of law enforcement vice unit officers; interviews with social service providers; survey data and individual reports from agencies about prostitution in the lives of their female clients; focus group of outreach HIV education and recovery option workers, key informants, including girls and women who were still involved in prostitution; and print advertisements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement often arrest women for charges relating to but not specifically labeled prostitution (e.g. loitering, trespass, drug paraphernalia). • Bulk of arrests for prostitution fall within ages 18 to 39. • Youth under age 17 processed differently than adults. • African American women are disproportionately represented. • Youth engage in survival sex. • Off-street prostitution (spas, escort services, exotic dancing) has increased. • 1,800 to 4,000 girls and women involved in off- and on-street prostitution activities in Chicago metropolitan area; 11,500 additional girls and women who exchange sex for drugs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No analyses; information is presented in a general form. • As youth are processed differently by different LE agencies, the numbers may be misleading. • Arrest and conviction data not an accurate count of unduplicated individuals. <p>NOTE: Trafficking is mentioned, but authors do not address findings throughout the report.</p>

<p>Pierce, A. (2009). <i>Shattered hearts: The commercial sexual exploitation of American Indian women and girls in Minnesota</i>. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center.</p>	<p>Regional roundtable discussions with advocates ($n = 30$); new client screening form data ($n = 95$) (entered program during 6-month period); published secondary materials; original data provided by other entities.</p>	<p>ST (adults and minors)</p>	<p>American Indian Studies; Women's Studies; Social Work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roundtable discussions of trends observed by advocates and agencies. • Data from client intake (age of entry, means of entry, substance use, demographics, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% of new clients in CSE or CSEC; experience of 27% fits sex-trafficking definition under Minnesota law. • More American Indian girls involved compared to other girls in MN. • Risk factors include poverty and lack of housing, physical abuse, victimization and normalization, parental substance abuse, failure to finish education. • 42% were 15 or younger; 20% were 12 or younger when entering sex trade. • Reports indicate increases in violence in sexual exploitation. • Entry points include gangs, Internet, escort services. • Suicide and self-harm higher than among non-Native girls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small sample size for each sub-area studied, limited demographically and geographically; authors caution that it is an exploratory study. • Concludes that review of boys and LGBT youth should be conducted. <p>NOTE: Uses social ecological model of vulnerability; begins with review of history of the sub-population; integrates the four types of data throughout report; cites lack of training for advocates.</p>
<p>Priebe, A., & Suhr, C. (2005). <i>Hidden in plain view: The commercial sexual exploitation of girls in Atlanta</i>. Atlanta, GA: Atlanta Women's Agenda.</p>	<p>Case file reviews ($n = 35$), key informant interviews with LE and service providers ($n = 13$), qualitative case studies ($n = 15$), field observations.</p>	<p>ST (adults and minors)</p>	<p>Women's studies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case file reviews for risk factors, methods of recruitment, type of trafficking, LE, judicial, and service response, and pathways out. • Key informant interviews and provider surveys re: agency services, types of trafficking, locations, recruitment methods. • Spatial mapping of arrests for prostitution, truancy and runaways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zones where youth were prostituted were similar to those with prostitution-related activities, proximity to hotels; legal, adult-sex Venues; schools. • CEASE program identifies youth for services and tries to educate the community. • Youth have high risk of unplanned pregnancy, STIs, depression, suicide, PTSD. • Highlights lack of housing and support for youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few girls consented to be interviewed; small return of surveys (legal consequences, budget and personnel, lack of, screening for ST). • Geographically limited. <p>NOTE: Case studies did not add to the established literature (acceptable if report is for the general public); spatial mapping of high-risk areas was a new approach.</p>

				with locations of hotels, adult “entertainment” venues, transit stops, schools, and malls.		
Raphael, J., & Ashley, J. (2008). <i>Domestic sex trafficking of Chicago women and girls</i> . Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.	100 Chicago women who indicated a pimp controlled them; some sampled on streets, hotels, spas, and one group from Unhooked (court mandated program).	ST (adults and minors)	Criminal Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured interview administered by two trained survivors. • Assessed demographics, recruitment circumstances, age of entry, drug use, coercion, violence, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average age of entry 16.4 yrs. • Means of recruitment: money for drug addiction, left dysfunctional family, recruited by friend/family. • Descriptions of violence during recruitment and by customers: violence by pimp (called a boyfriend) increases over time, the more drugs are used the more violence. • Pimp restricts women's movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anecdotal data and some percentage data. • No analysis; limited to descriptive sample characteristics. <p>NOTE: Includes recommendations for services and court system.</p>
Raymond, J., & Hughes, D. (2001). <i>Sex trafficking of women in the United States</i> . New York, NY: Coalition Against Trafficking in Women.	40 trafficked women from the United States ($n = 25$) and international ($n = 15$) women in the United States; LE officials ($n = 32$), social service workers ($n = 43$), health care workers ($n = 13$), journalists and researchers (n not specified). Men’s writings about purchasing prostitution downloaded from Internet.	ST	Women's Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with members of each sampled group assessed background of trafficked women, recruitment, whether and how moved, coping and resistance, control, initiation into roles, health and well-being. • Additional questions about the traffickers, recruiters, and purchasers and about operation of sex industry. Each group asked about policy recommendations. • Five regions: NY Metro, San Francisco Metro, Northern Midwest, Northeast, and Southeast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S.- and foreign-born women's experiences in sex trafficking are similar. • Sex establishments have become less visible and the women are moved between locations and businesses. • Ethnicity of the women varies by region with disproportionate number of African American women. • FB women were younger than U.S. women. • Most FB women had illegal entry to the United States. • CSA reports are high in this population. • Recruiters and pimps are connected and engage in other forms of criminal activity and legitimate businesses. • Vulnerability, debt/economics, search for jobs are factors in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small number of trafficked women. • More rigor in statistical analysis would be useful. • Heavy reliance on anecdotes and past literature. <p>NOTE: Includes recommendations for courts, education, and health care.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">	<p>recruitment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Forms of control used include violence, drugs, pornography exposure, and deprivation of freedom.In some locations, access to trafficked women is only open to particular ethnic backgrounds.U.S. women have more injuries and emotional consequences.	
<p>Sex Workers Project. (2009). <i>The use of raids to fight trafficking in persons</i>. New York, NY: Urban Justice Center.</p>	<p>Interviews with 15 foreign-born women (Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe; ages 22 to 44); interviews with five law enforcement personnel; interviews with 26 service providers and attorneys.</p>	<p>ST and LT</p>	<p>Criminal Justice; Social Work; Law; Immigration; Public Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interviewed trafficking survivors about experiences of trafficking, law enforcement raids, or other means of exiting.LE interviewed re: strategy of raids, benefits, and limitations.Service providers and attorneys interviewed about impact of raids on their clients.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">14 of the 15 women certified as trafficked by federal LE.Nine women experienced LE raids and reported being intimidated, bullied, arrested and, in one instance, struck with a gun by LE. LE failed to identify most as trafficked or to ask about coercion.LE in this sample split on efficacy of raids; some felt they kept victims from trusting and cooperating with LE.Service providers and attorneys report negative views of raids, stating they fail to result in identification and referral of trafficked persons. They believed the LE focus was on prosecution rather than victims’ rights, and a victims’-rights-based approach is important to the emotional care of trafficked persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Small sample size.

Shared Hope International. (2007). <i>DEMAND: A comparative examination of sex tourism and trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States</i> . Vancouver, WA: Shared Hope International.	Data was gathered from trafficking victims, buyers of trafficked victims, investigative journalists, NGOs, legal analysts, and government reports.	ST (adults and minors)	Sociology; Criminal Justice	Examined presence of market-based factors contributing to sex tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are criminal markets for trafficked persons and buyers can be situational, preferential, or opportunistic. • Traffickers can range in their activities from recruiters to pimps to organized crime offenders. 	Limited discussion of psychological impact of market-based factors to victims.
Shively, M., Kliorys, K., Wheeler, K., & Hunt, D. (2012). <i>A national overview of prostitution and sex trafficking demand reduction efforts</i> : Final report. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates.	Surveys ($n = 241$) and phone interviews ($n = 222$) with 274 unique respondents from LE, social services, NGOs, government agencies, etc. Eleven site visits to municipalities with anti-demand programs; five site visits to “johns’ schools.”	ST	Social Work; Criminal Justice; Public Health; Psychology	Gathered descriptive data on interventions used to reduce demand for CSE and where they were used in the United States.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides typology of demand reduction methods. • Authors argue that an increased focus on the demand for trafficked persons is critical to mitigating the problem of human trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes methods but does not evaluate their effectiveness. • Interventions difficult to evaluate due to many determinants of recidivism.
Smith, L. A., Vardaman, S. H., & Snow, M. A. (2009). <i>The national report on domestic minor sex trafficking: America’s prostituted children</i> . Vancouver, WA: Shared Hope International.	Qualitative interviews of professionals with human trafficking task forces; some quantitative data collected as well. A total of 297 interviews were conducted.	ST (minors)	Criminal Justice; Social Work; Public Policy; Psychology	Measured the extent to which victims of trafficking were: (a) identified, (b) accessing services, and (c) barred from services based on misidentification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant problems with accurate identification of victims. • Victims criminalized through misidentification. • Incarceration is sometimes a response to lack of options for placement. • Lack of services for victims of CSEC. • Burden on victim to assist LE case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not appear to be peer reviewed. • Methodology not fully explained in report, but available separately.

Steglich, E. (Ed.) (2005). <i>In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas</i> . Chicago, IL: International Human Rights Law Institute, DePaul University College of Law.	Actual sample size not reported; information solicited from organizations in each country (Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama) and from key informants.	ST	Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire developed by the International Human Rights Law Institute (IHRLI). • Assessed informants' views of history, present status, scope and nature of and response to human trafficking in their respective nations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking affects each country studied and the region of Central America. • Traffickers exploit the most vulnerable citizens. • Traffickers rarely intercepted by law enforcement. • CSA appears to be a significant vulnerability. • Most common lure tactic is false job promises. • Local tolerance of the sexual exploitation and sexual taboos combined with low rates of crime reporting contribute to the invisibility of the crime. • Substantial measures to prevent trafficking are lacking. 	Minimal participation of trafficking survivors due to stigma associated with trafficking.
Stransky, M., & Finkelhor, D.(2008). <i>How many juveniles are involved in prostitution in the U.S.?</i> Durham, NH: Crimes Against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire.	Existing literature related to prevalence of sex trafficking of juveniles.	ST	Sociology; Criminal Justice	Critique of methodology utilized in the existing literature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caution should be used when applying prevalence rates of trafficked juveniles. • Authors highlight caveats that should be offered to any discussion of sex trafficking prevalence. 	NOTE: White paper addressing limitations to citing prevalence figures as related to trafficking of juveniles.

Verité. (2010). <i>Help Wanted: Hiring, human trafficking and modern-day slavery in the global economy</i> . Amherst, MA: Author.	<p>Consultations with experts in worker advocacy organizations, universities, and government (<i>n</i> = 50+) in the United States, Guatemala, and Mexico.</p> <p>In-depth interviews with individuals associated with three forced labor cases in United States (sample size not specified).</p>	LT	Law; Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Desk research and expert consultation on agricultural labor and four cases of forced labor issues.• Qualitative interviews with workers, brokers, and employers for 3 of 4 cases.• Case review of four forced labor cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examined process by which brokers are involved in exploitation.• Highlights different brokerage systems, different sectors, and different types of workers to determine which ones make workers particularly vulnerable to forced labor situations.• Suggests some root causes of forced labor cross all sectors and brokerage systems, in particular “tying guest workers to a specific employer” (H-2 visas, for example), using brokers as employers, and lack of labor law enforcement.• Based on findings from this research, Verité adds additional indicators which can serve to alert officials, employers, and advocacy agencies of the presence of forced labor among documented and undocumented farmworkers in United States.	Restricted to four cases.
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<p>Willoughby, M., & Lee, S. (2008). <i>Demand deterrence strategies: International initiatives to eliminate demand for the sex trade</i>. Chicago, IL: Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Selected different strategies for deterrence of purchase of commercial sex categorized into seven general types; attempt made to be exhaustive, however, no report of how selection was made.• Examples of programs using the seven strategies provided from 37 municipalities in the United States, plus examples from other nations.	<p>Sex Trafficking</p>	<p>NGO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For each identified deterrence program, listing of strategy or strategies implemented (currently or previously), summary of those strategies, and whether or not evaluation has been conducted.• Provides references for each program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reviews the following strategies: Criminalizing demand (Swedish model), naming and shaming, public awareness campaigns, vehicle seizure, zoning and prohibition zones, "report a John" programs, antisocial behavior orders/acceptable behavior contracts.• Concludes that Swedish model of criminalizing demand appears to be "most successful" but unclear regarding basis for conclusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most of the programs have not been evaluated (a limitation of the programs themselves).• Conclusion re: Swedish model needs stronger substantiation. <p>NOTE: Authors note that some demand reduction methods are "insensitive to those in the sex trade and misrepresent their experiences" (p. 2).</p> <p>Evaluation of effectiveness of demand programs needed.</p>
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GRID FOUR: Empirical, peer reviewed: Identified as Women and/or Girls in situations that may contain trafficking (e.g., prostitution, service industry, agriculture and agri-processing, domestic labor).

Citation	Data Source/Population Studied/Sampling Issues	Discipline	Methods; Variables of Interest; Measures	Key Findings	Limitations & Notes
Alegria, M., Vera, M., Freeman, D. H., Robles, R., Santos, M. C., & Rivera, C. L. (1994). HIV infection, risk behaviors, and depressive symptoms among Puerto Rican Sex Workers. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 84, 2000-2002.	Sex workers (<i>n</i> = 127; 52 in brothels and 75 in the streets) age 18 to 60 years (mean = 32 years). Women voluntarily agreed to participate.	Public Health	Structured interviews. Depression symptoms measured by the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale. Blood test for HIV antibodies and syphilis. Odds ratios calculated as primary measure of association between depressive symptoms and HIV behavioral risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 70% of sex workers in high depressive category.• 1.4% HIV seropositive.• Prevalence of depression symptoms did not differ significantly across age or educational level.• Street sex-workers had significantly higher levels of depression symptoms (86.8%) than brothel sex-workers (45.1%).• High levels of depressive symptoms associated with both unprotected sex and injected drug use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participants not representative of the entire population of sex workers.
Bagley, C., & Young, L. (1987). Juvenile prostitution and child sexual abuse: A controlled study. <i>Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health</i> , 6(1), 5-26.	Replication of Silbert & Pines (1982) study, however, sample group 45 Canadian women vs. U.S. women. All 18 or older; all had prostituted but had given up prostitution for at least 3 months (EX). Subset from EX group – 33 out of 45 had history of CSA. Two control groups (CON): 1) randomly selected on age alone to match	Social work; Community Mental Health	EX group given the Silbert survey, Middlesex Hospital Questionnaire and Coopersmith Self-esteem Inventory. CON group received standardized measures of mental health and psychological adjustment, and answered questions about childhood and current circumstances antecedent to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Results resemble Silbert & Pines (1982) findings.• EX significantly more likely to have alcohol problems, physical abuse and neglect, emotional abuse, and sexual abuse in family of origin. Nearly 75% of EX sexual abused,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standardized measures of mental health and psychological adjustment used with the control group were not available.

	sampled group (control group women were drawn from a community mental health study of 679 individuals from Calgary; 2) 36 women from the community mental health survey who reported childhood sexual abuse history.		particular types of psychological adjustment. Both group's physical abuse and neglect and emotional abuse were measured by the EMBU, a "memories of childhood" measure.	<p>compared to 28% with CON.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EX were sexually or physically abused, or both, compared with 35% of CON. • EX 3 times as likely to have made suicide attempt and 4 times more likely to have poor mental health. • EX more likely sexually abused by more than one abuser and at a significantly earlier age, was more frequent, and lasted for longer periods. • EX were subjected to greater range and more serious assaults. • Separation from a biological parent before age 12 most significant predictor variable for entry into prostitution. • Sexual and physical abuse also significant predictors. 	
Burnette, M. L., Lucas, E., Ilgen, M., Frayne, S. M., Mayo, J., & Weitlauf, J. C. (2008). Prevalence and health correlates of prostitution among patients entering treatment for substance use disorders. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 65, 337-344.	Cross-sectional, secondary data analysis of women ($n = 1606$) entering substance abuse services with objective to find prevalence of prostitution among the sample.	Psychiatry	Secondary Data Analysis of Questionnaire responses that included self-reported mental and physical health symptoms, and health care utilization patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prostitution was common among the women entering substance abuse services. • 50.8% of women reported prostitution in their lifetime. • Women reporting lifetime prostitution reported more CSA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectional, causality cannot be determined. • Suggests need for longitudinal methodology to better understand mediators and moderators (CSA & SUD) • Results cannot be generalized to people without a history of SUD. • Archival data did not permit comparison between those who responded and those who refused participation.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41.4% of women reported prostitution in the last year. • Prostitution associated with increased risk for STDs, blood-borne viral infections, and mental health symptoms. 	
Clatts, M.C., Davis, W. R., Sotheran, J.L., & Atillasoy, A. (1998). Correlates and distribution of HIV risk behaviors among homeless youths in New York City: Implications for prevention and policy. <i>Child Welfare</i> , 77(2), 195-207.	New York City youth ($n = 929$), ages 12 to 23, homeless and/or dependent upon street economy. Subsample of youths recruited for a longitudinal ethnographic study. Youth contacted on the streets using a time-by-location sampling plan that systematically canvassed designated sampling locations. 74% male; 66% identified as ethnic minorities; 35% self-identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual 69% homeless at time of interviews; and 67% had been on the streets for more than 1 year.	Psychology; Psychiatry	Data was collected as part of a CDC-funded evaluation of AIDS outreach and prevention services. Four rounds of cross-sectional surveys were conducted. The cross-sectional samples were disaggregated into 2-year age groups. Chi-square analyses were used to compare both HIV risk behaviors and contact with HIV prevention services among age groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both lifetime and current sexual risk was significantly higher in older age group (19 to 23), highest levels in oldest age group (22 to 23). • Older age group significantly more likely to be currently involved in commercial sex work. • Older youth significantly more likely to have STD and lifetime involvement in drug injection. • Older street youth significantly greater risk for HIV, yet at the same time least likely to be contacted by outreach and prevention services or to use these services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inferences about correlations between risk behaviors and age are based upon stratification of the sample across 2-year age groups; therefore the statistical data must be approached with some caution. • Questions about when youths first entered the street economy or when they had first engaged in a particular risk behavior not asked; therefore cannot disentangle chronological age and onset of risk behavior at the individual level. • No gender analysis.
Dalla, R.L. (2000). Exposing the 'pretty woman' myth: A qualitative examination of the lives of female streetwalking prostitutes. <i>Journal of Sex Research</i> , 37, 344-353.	Women over age 18 (age ranged from 19 to 56) involved at some point in streetwalking prostitution ($n = 43$).	Inter-disciplinary; Social Sciences	Semi-structured interviews. Author developed questions. Qualitative study. Data analyzed using phenomenological descriptive methodology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual abuse is a correlate to involvement in prostitution. • Parental abandonment (physically and/or emotionally) shared characteristic. • Runaway during adolescence common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-random sample. • Participants only interviewed once. <p>NOTE: Participants no longer active in prostitution.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> factor. Average age of entry 19.4 years; duration in varied. 95% reported drug use while in prostitution. 37% reported getting involved in prostitution to support drug habit. 	
Dalla, R. L. (2002). Night moves: A qualitative investigation of street-level sex work. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i> , 26, 63-73.	Women over age 18 (age ranged from 19 to 56) involved at some point in streetwalking prostitution ($n = 43$).	Psychology	Semi-structured interviews. Author developed questions. Qualitative study. Data analyzed using Phenomenological Descriptive Methodology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37% entered prostitution to support drug habit. 44% entered prostitution due to economic need. 40% pimp controlled. 12% had pimp's child. 21% developed emotional relationships with clients. 15% boyfriend introduced them to sex work to support boyfriend's drug habit. 65% viewed other sex workers as competition. 95% used drugs. 100% experienced extensive street violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-random sample. Participants only interviewed once. <p>NOTE: Participants no longer active in prostitution.</p>
Dalla, R. L. (2006). "You can't hustle all your life": An exploratory investigation of the exit process among street-level prostituted women. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i> , 30, 276–290.	This exploratory and follow-up study interviewed 43 street-level prostituted women about prostitution entry, maintenance, and exit attempts. Three years later, 18 of the original 43 participants were re-interviewed. The authors focused on life experiences between the two points of interview, with emphasis on attempts to exit prostitution.	Psychology	Participants engaged in audio-recorded in-depth semi-structured interviews designed to elicit information about a range of issues including: entry and continued involvement in prostitution, substance use, relationships with important people (children, partners, and family members), housing and employment patterns, access to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five of the 18 women who completed follow-up interviews had fully exited prostitution and drug free. Four of the five women described "hitting bottom" experiences as the main reason for exiting prostitution. Formal support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study focused exclusively on street-level prostitution and therefore may not reflect the experiences of prostituted women working in other venues. The sample size was limited especially during follow-up interviews where only 18 of the 43 original participants were available. Moreover, the women available for follow-up were more likely to be older, single, and African American and had been involved in the sex industry

			<p>services and supports, and goals for the future. In the follow-up interviews questions were structured to gather information about most significant themes identified from the previous interviews.</p>	<p>were noted by most of the women as crucial during the initial exit stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All women who exited prostitution reported substantial informal family and other network supports. • All women who successfully exited prostitution had secured legal employment. • All women who had exited prostitution reported connection with a church community or spirituality as playing an important role in exiting. • No women who successfully exited prostitution reported mental health or emotional problems. In contrast 7 of the 11 women who did not exit reported a mental health diagnosis. 	<p>longer, which may have biased the sample. Therefore, findings from follow-up interviews may not necessarily apply to the women who did not participate.</p>
<p>Dalla, R. L., Xia, Y., & Kennedy, H. (2003). “You just give them what they want and pray they don’t kill you”: Street-level sex workers’ reports of victimization, personal resources, and coping strategies. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 9, 1367-1394.</p>	<p>Women over age 18 (age ranged from 19 to 56) involved at some point in streetwalking prostitution ($n = 43$).</p>	<p>Multi-disciplinary; Psychology; Behavioral Sciences</p>	<p>Qualitative in-depth personal interviews and quantitative self-report surveys including: revised Family Inventory of Life Events and Changes; Depression assessed using a seven item not identified; Locus of control assessed using a seven item not identified; Impulse control measured using a 20 item not identified; Norbeck Social</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 74% reported experiencing CSA; 14% reported childhood physical abuse; 21% witnessed severe and sustained domestic violence. • 72% reported incidents of severe abuse by partners, clients, and/or pimps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many surveys used were not identified. • 10% required to participate as part of their probation. • Nonrandom participation group.

			Support Questionnaire; Coping Resources Inventory Form D. Thematic analysis for all test based data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape was frequently reported. • Protective strategies implemented. • 40% worked for a pimp; 12% had pimp's child. 	
DeRiviere, L. (2006). A human capital methodology for estimating the lifelong personal costs of women leaving the sex trade. <i>Feminist Economics</i> , 12(3), 367-402.	Sex-trade workers from Winnipeg, Canada ($n = 62$), at least 18 years old, who had transitioned into mainstream society for at least 1 year. 54 interviews and eight case studies of predominantly women sex-trade workers. Sample consists of mainly Aboriginal women.	Economics	Demographic data, employment activities, income from legitimate sources, education and training, and role of chronic health once transitioned into mainstream society gathered by 22-question interview.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct personal cost findings indicate that largest amount of income went to pay for drugs/alcohol, then to the pimp (if relevant), dependent partner, escort agency owner. • Next highest costs were clothing for work and for legal fines. • Increased additions, decreased lifetime productivity, threats to physical and mental health following transition to mainstream. • Findings contradict perception of lucrative monetary reward in sex-trade work. • Effects of prostitution entail life-cycle process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenience sample. • Indeterminate whether sex-trade earnings and costs are representative. • May not be generalizable to reflect the economic reality of all sex-trade workers.

Edwards, J. M., Iritani, B. J., & Hallfors, D. D. (2006). Prevalence and correlates of exchanging sex for drugs or money among adolescents in the United States. <i>Sexually Transmitted Infections</i> , 82, 354-358.	U.S. 7 th to 12 th grade high school adolescents (<i>n</i> = 13,294) from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, Waves I and II.	Public Health; Medicine	Add Health’s in-school questionnaire; in-depth interviews using laptop computers. Bivariate analysis to examine association between sociodemographic, drug-use, depression, runaway, sex behavior variables, and lifetime sex exchanges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3.5% of adolescents had exchanged sex for money or drugs. 68% were boys.• Sex exchanged for money or drugs was higher for those who used drugs; runaways, were depressed, engaged in sexual risk behaviors, were African American, had parents with high-school education or less.• 20% of girls and 15% of boys who exchanged sex had never been told they have HIV or another STI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some data was lost between Waves I and II; missing data would contribute to lower estimates of prevalence of exchanging sex.• No questions were asked about oral sex.
El-Bassel, N., Witte, S. S., Wada, T., Gilbert, L., & Wallace, J. (2001). Correlates of partner violence among female street-based sex workers: Substance abuse, history of childhood abuse, and HIV risks. <i>AIDS Patient Care STDs</i> , 15 41-51.	New York City street-based sex workers (<i>n</i> = 113).	Medicine	30 face-to-face interviews; psychological distress measured by Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sex traders scored significantly higher than non-sex traders on the general severity index and on eight of the nine subscales of the BSI.• Multivariate analysis revealed that after other variables, sex traders scored 0.240 units higher on the general severity index than non-sex traders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nonrandom/nonsystematic sample recruitment.• Sex and drug use behaviors were self-reported.• Many stressful life events not considered that could confound the relationship between sex trading and psychological distress with this population.
Farley, M., Baral, I., Kiremire, M., & Sezgin, U. (1998). Prostitution in five countries: Violence and post-traumatic stress disorder. <i>Feminism & Psychology</i> , 8, 405-426.	Sample consisted of prostitutes from five countries (South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, USA, Zambia) (<i>n</i> = 475). U.S. subjects included <i>n</i> = 97 women, <i>n</i> = 18, and <i>n</i> = 15 transgendered.	Women Studies; Psychology	Brief structured interviews; 23-item questionnaire that asked about experiences of violence, coercion, health, and psychosocial stressors prior to and during prostitution, and use of or making of pornography during prostitution; and PTSD Checklist (PCL).	Average across countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 81% physically threatened. 73% physically assaulted. 62% raped.• 54% beaten by caretaker when a child.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interviews limited geographically and therefore not generalizable to all women engaged in street-level prostitution.• Study limited to mostly women prostituting on the street.• Relied on convenience sampling.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72% current or past homelessness. • 50% alcohol problem. 45% drug problem. <p>For U.S. sample:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% physically threatened. 82% physically assaulted. 68% raped. • 88% wanted to leave prostitution. • 75% CSA history. 49% hit/beaten by caretaker as child. • 50% physical health problem. • 75% drug abuse. 	
Farley, M., & Barkan, H. (1998). Prostitution, violence, and post traumatic stress disorder. <i>Women & Health</i> , 27, 37-49.	San Francisco prostitutes ($n = 130$); 75% women, 13% men, 12% transgendered. Diverse sample: European American (39%); African American (33%); Latina (18%); Asian or Pacific Islander (6%); and of mixed race or did not identify a race (5%).	Public Health; Maternal & Child Health	23-item questionnaire that asked about experiences of violence, coercion, health, and psychosocial stressors prior to and during prostitution and what was needed to leave prostitution; and PTSD Checklist (PCL).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82% physically assaulted; women and transgendered more likely physically assaulted. • 68% raped. • 88% wanted to leave prostitution. • 75% CSA history. 49% hit/beaten by caretaker as child. • 50% physical health problem. 75% drug abuse. 68% PTSD criteria met. • 8% wanted a safe home or place. 73% wanted job training. • PTSD severity related to child physical assault vs. CSA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews limited geographically and therefore not generalizable to all women engaged in street-level prostitution in the United States. • Study limited to mostly women prostituting on the street. • Relied on convenience sampling.

<p>Holmes, S. M. (2007). “Oaxacans like to work bent over”: The naturalization of social suffering among berry farm workers. <i>International Migration</i>, 45(3), 39-68.</p>	<p>Somewhat fluid sample; observing Oaxacan farm workers in multiple settings, plus interviews of clinic staff, farm management and owners, family members (no precise number reported).</p>	<p>Anthropology</p>	<p>Participant observation of undocumented Oaxacan migrant farm workers in Skagit Valley, Washington; in Central Valley, California; in Oaxaca, Mexico; and in southern Arizona; plus interviews of workers, farm owners, neighbors, and family members. Qualitative reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hierarchy of status associated with ethnicity and citizenship.• Descriptions of treatment of farm laborers on lowest rungs of ladder: degrading treatment, strenuous work with few/no breaks, exposure to pesticides, substandard housing, painful injuries, and serious health problems.• Author concludes, "The inability to change employers is dangerous to the health and well-being of workers and is reminiscent of one of the primary characteristics of the recent convictions on charges of slavery in South Florida (Bowe, 2003)" (p. 62).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary limitation is potential generalizability. <p>NOTE: Interesting observation regarding invisibility of this population of workers to the surrounding community; highlights potential difficulties in identifying trafficking and other labor exploitation.</p>
<p>Jung, Y. E., Song, J. M., Chong, J., Seo, H. J., & Chae, J. H. (2008). Symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder and mental health in women who escaped prostitution and helping activists in shelters. <i>Yonsei Medical Journal</i>, 49, 372-382.</p>	<p>Women who escaped prostitution living in a shelter (<i>n</i> = 113) in Korea, helping activists (<i>n</i> = 81), and control subjects (<i>n</i> = 65)</p>	<p>Medicine</p>	<p>Self-reporting questionnaire; Davidson Trauma Scale (DTS); Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women who escaped prostitution had higher rates of PTSD than activists and controls; as well as more stress responses, somatization, depression, fatigue, frustration, alcohol, smoking, and sleep problems.• Activists had	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant demographic differences between studied groups (ex-prostitutes, helping activists, and controls) may have influenced findings.• Past trauma history was not controlled for in PTSD-related findings.• Relied exclusively on self-report.• Vicarious trauma for field workers assessed using a modified version of the study's questionnaire.

				<p>significantly more tension, sleep and smoking problems, and more PTSD than control group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Duration and age of entry into prostitution showed positive correlation with the severity of PTSD symptoms.• Severity of PTSD for prostituted group continued to be high 8.7 months after escaping.	
<p>Kramer, L. A., & Berg, E. C. (2003). A survival analysis of timing of entry into prostitution: The differential impact of race, educational level, and childhood/adolescent risk factors. <i>Sociological Inquiry</i>, 73, 511– 528.</p>	<p>Adult women in prostitution in Arizona (<i>n</i> = 309), contacted at group programs for incarcerated women or at a community-based rehabilitation program (non- incarcerated women). Sample was 62% White, 15% Black, 13% Hispanic.</p>	<p>Sociology</p>	<p>Questionnaires assessing race, education, age of entry into prostitution, childhood physical or sexual abuse, parental drug/alcohol abuse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 49% reported physical abuse and 47% sexual abuse during childhood.• White women were significantly more likely to report parental drug/alcohol abuse, sexual and physical abuse than were minority women.• Educational level and race impacted age of entry; minority women’s median age of entry was 2.5 years younger than White women’s; increased education delayed entry.• Exposure to any one of risk factors accelerated entry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Challenges in obtaining participants from this population; accessible participants may differ from non-participant women in prostitution.

<p>Kubany, E. S., Hill, E. E., Owens, J.A., Iannce-Spencer, C., Mccaig, M. A., Tremayne, K. J., & Williams, P.L. (2004). Cognitive trauma therapy for battered women with PTSD (CTT-BW). <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i>, 72, 3-18.</p>	<p>Ethnically diverse women, living in Hawaii, with a history of physical, sexual, and/or psychological abuse (<i>n</i> = 125) participating in cognitive trauma therapy (CTT-BW) randomly assigned to treatment or to delayed treatment.</p>	<p>Psychology</p>	<p>Women who volunteered for study were screened using semi-structured phone interviews. Once selected, structured PTSD interview and the following psychological questionnaires utilized: Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS); Distressing Events Questionnaire (DEQ); Beck Depression Inventory (BDI); Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES); Trauma Related Guilt Inventory (TRGI); Sources of Trauma-Related Guilt Survey-Partner Abuse Version (STRGS-PA); Personal Feelings Questionnaire (PFQ); Client Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ-8); Traumatic Life Events Questionnaire (TLEQ).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 87% of women who received post-therapy assessments 3 months and 81% 6 months after completing CTT-BW no longer met criteria for PTSD -- also reduction in guilt and shame and significant increases in self-esteem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Findings not generalizable.• No inter-rater reliability checks on the CAPS. <p>NOTE: This study provides important information about training and using non-professionals to provide treatment.</p>
<p>Kurtz, S. P., Surratt, H. L., Inciardi, J. A., & Kiley, M. C. (2004). Sex work and “date” violence. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 10, 357-385.</p>	<p>Women street-based sex-workers in Miami (<i>n</i> = 586), participating in HIV/AIDS and hepatitis risk-reduction interventions; additionally six focus groups (<i>n</i> = 25). All women 18 years or older.</p>	<p>Multi-disciplinary; Psychology; Behavioral Sciences</p>	<p>Interview questionnaires: Revised Risk Behavior Assessment; The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form. Standard statistical package used (SPSS Rel. 11.5.1, Chicago: SPSS, Inc.). 60-90 minute focus groups, audiotaped and transcribed, segmented and coded using QSR N6 test-analysis software.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 42% homeless.• 66% had children younger than 18.• 76% reported childhood physical abuse. 52% reported CSA.• 22% HIV positive. 39% Hepatitis B positive.• 24% reported shelter as most urgent need.	<p>NOTE: This study identifies structural and individual barriers to access and offers recommendations for social service and health care providers.</p>

<p>Loza, O., Strathdee, S. A., Lozada, R., Staines, H., Ojeda, V. D., Martinez, G. A., Amaro, H., & Patterson, T. L. (2010). Correlates of early versus later initiation into sex work in two Mexico-U.S. border cities. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i>, 46, 37-44.</p>	<p>Women sex workers (<i>n</i> = 920) in Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. Including early and later initiators into sex work. All women 18 years or older without known HIV infection.</p>	<p>Public Health; Behavioral Sciences; Multidisciplinary</p>	<p>45-minute interviews and questionnaires that examined (a) sociodemographics, (b) factors influencing initiation into sex work, (c) drug use before initiating sex work, and (d) experiences of abuse before initiating sex work.</p>	<p>Different pathways for entering sex work between younger and older women. Differences found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sociodemographic characteristics;• Inhalant drug use by early initiators;• History of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse significantly more prominent with early initiators;• Economic need important influence for 90% regardless of age of entry;• Lower education, migration, and need to support children significant with older entry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cross-sectional nature of the data prohibits definitive causal inferences.• Small percentage (10%) of women reporting entry into sex work before 18 years of age – affect the power to detect significant associations.• Recall bias.
<p>McClanahan, S. F., McClelland, G. M., Abram, K. M., & Teplin, L. A. (1999). Pathways into prostitution among female jail detainees and their implications for mental health services. <i>Psychiatric Services</i>, 50(12), 1606-1613.</p>	<p>Women detainees entering the Cook County Department of Corrections in Chicago between 1991 and 1993 (<i>n</i> = 1,272). Women recruited and interviewed in jail’s intake area during routine processing.</p>	<p>Psychiatry</p>	<p>Two- to three-hour structured interviews, which included author-developed childhood sexual abuse measure, questions related to runaway behavior and involvement in prostitution. Drug use was assessed DSM-III-R</p>	<p>Distinct pathways into prostitution were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Running-away behavior significantly impacted entry into prostitution in early adolescence but little impact later in life.• CSA significantly impacted entry into prostitution throughout women’s lives.• Drug use was significantly higher among prostitutes, however, did not influence entry into prostitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-report data.• Interviewed once, therefore sensitive material regarding abuse, prostitution, and drug use might have been underreported.• Jail population - potential biased sample of prostitutes.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 34% engaged in prostitution.	
Monto, M. A., & Garcia, S. (2001). Recidivism among the customers of female street prostitutes: Do intervention programs help? <i>Western Criminology Review</i> , 3(2).	Men (<i>n</i> = 215) arrested and convicted for attempting to hire prostitutes in Portland, Oregon.	Criminal Justice	Comparisons were made between three groups: a) court-ordered to attend Sexual Exploitation Education Project (SEEP) who complied (<i>n</i> = 91), (b) court-ordered to attend SEEP but did not attend (<i>n</i> = 24), and (c) not ordered to attend SEEP (<i>n</i> = 100). Key outcome variables: recidivism, prior prostitution convictions, prior convictions for violent crimes, prior convictions for nonviolent crimes, subsequent convictions for violent crimes, subsequent convictions for nonviolent crimes. Prior convictions within 3 years prior to target arrest; subsequent convictions within 2 years following target arrest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No significant difference on recidivism.• Low rates of recidivism in all groups. Groups did not significantly differ on any other measures of previous or subsequent conviction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sample is not representative of men who hire prostitutes – limits generalizability. <p>NOTE: The authors suggest that creative evaluation methods are needed; that recidivism is not an adequate measure for this evaluation; rather suggesting longitudinal studies that would track sexual behavior of offenders, whether or not an arrest is involved.</p>
Murphy, L. S. (2010). Understanding the social and economic contexts surrounding women engaged in street-level prostitution. <i>Issues in Mental Health Nursing</i> , 31, 775-784.	Women street-based sex workers (<i>n</i> = 12) from East Coast in the U.S.	Nursing	Qualitative research using descriptive phenomenology design: three intensive interviews over a 6-month period. Structured questionnaire utilized in first interview to gather information regarding prostitution experience. Second interview researcher presented the identified themes and asked to verify these. Third interview conducted to verify themes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100% had been drug addicted.• 83% currently drug addicted.• Reason for entry: 66% to support drug use/addiction; 33% economic needs.• More time spent in sex trade, increased risk for drug use to addiction.• Drug addiction kept them in prostitution.• 75% physical and/or sexual child abuse.• Social network among prostitutes is important.• Had regular clientele.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not generalizable to all women engaged in street-level prostitution as women in only one East Coast city were interviewed.• Self-selected to participate.• Number of interviews varied.• 83% active drug users - drug use could have interfered in the interview process.

Napoli, M., Gerdes, K., & DeSouza-Rowland, S. (2001). Treatment of prostitution using integrative therapy techniques: A case study. <i>Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy</i> , 31, 71-87.	Case study of woman who exited prostitution (<i>n</i> = 1).	Psychology	Qualitative data; direct quotes from "Bonnie" regarding childhood experiences, experience of prostitution, and experience of therapy and healing. (Not specified whether quotes were from interviews, journals, or other source).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informative and insightful glimpses of one woman's experience of childhood sexual abuse, desensitization and dissociation, and trauma.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authors use this case to illustrate effectiveness of integrative therapy. However, no objective analysis of effectiveness or comparison possible without further research. <p>NOTE: Some conclusions oversimplified and unsubstantiated, for example: "The psychological dynamics involved in male prostitution are very similar to those of female prostitutes, and this article is meant to apply to members of either gender") (pp. 71-72) or "It requires very little inquiry to arrive at the source of most prostitutes' psychopathology" (p. 74).</p>
Perdue, T. R., Williamson, C., Ventura, L. A., Hairston, T. R., Osborne, L. C., Laux, J. M,...Nathan, V. M. (2012). Offenders who are mothers with and without experience in prostitution: Differences in historical trauma, current stressors, and physical and mental health differences. <i>Women's Health Issues</i> , 22, 195-200.	Incarcerated or formerly-incarcerated women, from a U.S. Midwestern city, who are mothers (<i>n</i> = 889) and had experienced prostitution (<i>n</i> = 179) and had not experienced prostitution (<i>n</i> = 710).	Public Health; Medicine	Data subset from Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance project. 142-item survey questionnaire asking about employment, education, housing, substance use, illegal behaviors, medical concerns, and the needs of their children.	Women with history of prostitution more likely to experience the following more than their non-prostituting counterparts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 52% witnessed violence as a child.• 51% experienced DV.• Lived in area of high drug activity (75%) and high crime (70%).• Suffer from chronic health conditions.• More likely to have a mental health diagnosis: PTSD (17%), bipolar disorder (47%), major depression (62%),	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-reported data.• No confirmatory data for physical and mental health diagnoses. <p>NOTE: Somewhat limited exploration of one of their key concerns, the differential impact of prostitution history on incarcerated mothers.</p>

				<p>schizophrenia (16%).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 24% in a current violent relationship.• 27% raped before adulthood and 47% during adulthood.• Prostitution history significantly associated with violence in home, childhood violence, CSA, and sexual assault as an adult even after controlling for personal and demographic characteristics.	
<p>Potterat, J. J., Brewer, D. D., Muth, S. Q., Rothenberg, R. B., Woodhouse, D. E., Muth, J. B., Stites, H. K., & Brody, S. (2004). Mortality in a long-term open cohort of prostitute women. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i>, 159, 778-785.</p>	<p>Secondary analysis of overall and cause-specific mortality of Colorado Springs, CO women prostitutes (<i>n</i> = 1969) followed for 3 decades (1967-1999). The information available on the participants was limited to the data contained in the databases.</p>	<p>Epidemiology; Public Health</p>	<p>Social Security Death Index (SSDI) queried for social security numbers of prostitutes known by Colorado Springs police and health departments. Searched National Death Index (NDI) for death certificate information. All searches classified as definite, probable, and possible. Definite and probable deaths considered confirmed (<i>n</i> = 117).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Few died of natural causes.• Average age of death was 34 years old.• Cause of death: homicide (19%); drug ingestion (18%); accidents (12%); alcohol-related (9%); HIV related (8%).• Injecting drug use, drug overdose, and acquisition of HIV most important nonviolent contributors to death.• Active prostitutes 18 times more likely to be murdered than women of similar age and race.• Women engaged in prostitution face most dangerous occupation in the United States.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only archival data and restricted to a single convenience sample, thereby limits generalizing the findings.• Authors believe current analysis underestimated mortality due to sensitivity of SSDI to NDI.

Ross, C. A., Anderson, G., Heber, S., & Norton, G. R. (1990). Dissociation and abuse among multiple personality patients, prostitutes, and exotic dancers. <i>Hospital and Community Psychiatry</i> , 41, 328-330.	Canadian patients diagnosed with multiple personality disorder ($n = 20$; 19 women, 1 man), prostitutes ($n = 20$, 20 women), and exotic dancers ($n = 20$, 20 women). Prostitutes interviewed on streets and at drop-in center; exotic dancers interviewed at hotels.	Psychiatry	Interviews using the structured Dissociative Disorders Interview Schedule and Dissociative Experiences Scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child physical and sexual abuse correlated with diagnosis of multiple personality disorders and possible entry into prostitution.• No difference between three groups for depression, borderline personality disorder, or substance abuse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small samples.• No attempts to match subject; author states they were very similar demographically.• Potential overlap between subject groups; some who worked as exotic dancers might also prostitute and vice versa.• Clinical validation interviews were not done for prostitutes or dancers.
Rotheram-Borus, M. J., Mahler, K. A., Koopman, C., & Langabeer, K. (1996). Sexual abuse history and associated multiple risk behavior in adolescent runaways. <i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i> 66, 390-400.	Adolescent runaways ($n = 190$; 92 young men and 98 young women) from four residential shelters in New York City	Psychiatry; Medicine	Semi-structured interviews as part of an HIV risk-reduction program. Sexual history, sexual abuse, and current sexual behavior measured by Sexual Risk Behavior Assessment Schedule-Youth. Substance use assessed with items from Drug and Alcohol Use Survey for Adolescents. Three scales from SCL-90 used to assess depression and anxiety. Conduct problems measured by scale composed from DSM-III-R criteria for conduct disorder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 37% sexual abuse history.• No significant difference in rate of abuse for males and females.• Ethnicity significantly associated with sexual abuse history.• Sexually abused youth more likely to engaged in high-risk behaviors.• Sexually abused males more likely to run away.• Sexually abused after age 13 were 5 times more likely to be involved in sex work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data was collected between 1988 and 1990 and may be dated. <p>NOTE: Predates trafficking concepts so questions on trafficking not included.</p>
Sweeney, P., Lindegren, M., Buehler, J., Onorato, I., & Janssen, R. (1995). Teenagers at risk of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection: Results from seroprevalence surveys in the United States. <i>Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine</i> , 149, 521-528.	Serum samples were drawn from adolescents in 130 clinics in 24 cities in the United States ($n = 79,802$); 72% female, most were African American and between the ages of 15 and 17.	Medicine; Pediatric Primary Care	Serum samples were screened for antibody to HIV type 1. Demographic information pulled from medical record; other data collected, such as reason for clinic visit. Available risk information recorded and grouped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevalence of HIV was generally low.• Highest rates of HIV in major cities (NYC, San Francisco, Miami, Washington, DC, and Houston).• Youth practicing high-risk behaviors are at increased risk.• Highest rates were	

				among young women engaging in heterosexual contact and young men engaging in male-to-male sex.	
Terrell, N. (1997). Street life: Aggravated and sexual assaults among homeless and runaway adolescents. <i>Youth & Society</i> , 28, 267-290.	Runaway and/or homeless adolescents in Des Moines, Iowa (n = 240) (143 young men and 97 young women).	Sociology	The following measures were based on self-report: Parental Physical Abuse Scale; Parental Sexual Abuse Scale; Deviant Peers Scale; Length of time away from home; deviant subsistence strategies; aggravated assault; sexual assault.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young males more at risk for being robbed, beaten up, threatened with weapon or assaulted.• Young women greater risk of sexual assault.• Both genders’ odds of being assaulted increase with addition of other deviant peers and engaging in more deviant subsistence strategies.• Females more at risk of sexual assault due to affiliations with deviant peers and deviant survival techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sample limited to one geographical area, which may limited generalizability.• Self-reported data.
Thomson, S., Hirshberg, D., Corbett, A., Valila, N., & Howley, D. (2011). Residential treatment for sexually exploited adolescent girls: Acknowledge, Commit, Transform (ACT). <i>Children and Youth Services Review</i> , 33, 2290-2296.	Group-home program for sexually exploited adolescent girls. Looked at outcomes of discharged adolescent girls (n = 13) from a residential treatment program (ACT) in MA. Additionally, three ACT staff members, four former ACT residents, one current ACT resident, three parents of former ACT residents, eight guardians of former ACT residents interviewed.	Social Work; Inter-disciplinary	Descriptive case study design: both historical/contextual and current outcome data were gathered through chart and record reviews, telephone and in-person interviews, and on-site observations and interactions. Semi-structured interviews. Data analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The discharged adolescent girls: 100% experienced significant trauma growing up; 54% physically abused; 31% witnessed DV; 31% sexually assaulted.• Six suggestions offered for providing more successful treatment for sexually exploited girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study does not extend beyond successful completion of the program to assess long-term success in functionality.• As in all studies of this nature, limited sample size and no control group are limitations.

Twill, S. E., Green, D. M., & Traylor, A. (2010). A descriptive study on sexually exploited children in residential treatment. <i>Child and Youth Care Forum</i> , 39, 187-199.	African American adolescent girls (<i>n</i> = 22; mean age 14.9; range 12.7 - 16.2) charged with prostitution or related offense (averaged three prior offenses) who were participants of a 90-day treatment program in a large southern U.S. city designed for adolescent girls who engaged in prostitution.	Psychology; Multi-disciplinary	Descriptive study: the case and criminal histories of 22 participants were examined to determine the demographic characteristics of the adolescents and their community success following discharged from the program. Data were obtained as part of a program evaluation and collected from archival records during winter and spring 2003. Data from the state's juvenile court record tracking system was also accessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participants in program: 82% lived in poverty prior to placement; 50% no new offense following discharge; 0% charged with prostitution during data collection timeframe; 77% had IQ testing, 59% qualified for special education services; PTSD most common mental health diagnosis, followed by depression.• Upon discharge: 41% returned home; 36% went to a treatment facility; 14% entered family foster care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data can only be viewed as descriptive.• Sample size was limited.• No comparison groups.• Sample of convenience.
Tyler, K., Hoyt, D., & Whitbeck, L. (2000). The effects of early sexual abuse on later sexual victimization among female homeless and runaway adolescents. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 15, 235-250.	Female adolescents (<i>n</i> = 361) from the Midwest Homeless and Runaway Adolescent Project (MHRAP).	Criminology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interviews conducted by agency outreach workers.• Predictor variables: early sexual abuse; age on own; amount of time in unsupervised status; friends selling sex; number of sex partners; trading sex for money, etc.; drug and alcohol use.• Early sexual abuse assessed with two dichotomous items: parent/guardian made verbal request for sex or forced sexual contact.• Outcome variable was victimization while on streets: measured using two dichotomous items (forced to do something sexual, raped or assaulted).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Girls with a history of sexual abuse were likely to be re-victimized on the street. The effects of early sexual abuse have both direct and indirect effects on street sexual victimization.• Median age when child on own was 14.• Median time living on own was 13 days (range 1 day to 7.1 years).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reliance on cross-sectional data.• Retrospective nature of the measures.

<p>Tyler, K. A., & Johnson, K. A. (2006). Trading sex: Voluntary or coerced? The experience of homeless youth. <i>The Journal of Sex Research</i>, 43, 208-216.</p>	<p>40 homeless youth (16 males; 24 females) between ages 19 and 21 in Midwest region of United States.</p>	<p>Inter-disciplinary; Social Sciences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Qualitative interviews focused on three main areas: (a) general questions about age left home and became homeless, (b) family histories, and (c) youth's experiences on the street.• “Trading sex” defined as sex or sexual acts in exchange for food, shelter, drugs, money, food, etc. Assessed whether voluntary or coerced.• Open coding codebooks developed by each rater, then compared and standardized (Carey, Morgan, & Oxtoby 1996 methodology).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seven youth, all female, had traded sex. Six of the seven of these grew up in abusive and unstable families.• Trading sex was through coercion or due to no perceived alternative, necessary to survive. The coercion that six females experienced was often instigated by a friend or partner.• Thirteen female and male youth (33% of sample) had either traded sex, been propositioned to trade sex, or had a friend trading sex.• There was evidence that trading sex leads to sexual victimization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small sample size.
<p>Tyler, K., Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Cauce, A. (2004). Risk factors for sexual victimization among male and female homeless runaway youth. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 19, 503-520.</p>	<p>Purposive sampling of 372 homeless youth in Seattle (203 male, 169 female).</p>	<p>Criminology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interviews through street intercepts and at local agencies providing services to homeless youth.• Assessed: age at first run, number of runs, deviant subsistence strategies, grooming (physical appearance, cleanliness), and sexual orientation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For girls, running from home at an early age affiliated with sexual victimization by both a stranger and acquaintance.• For males, survival sex and grooming predicated stranger sexual victimization, whereas sexual orientation was associated with sexual victimization by an acquaintance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reliance on cross-sectional data.• Retrospective nature of the measures.

<p>Tyler, K., Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Yoder, K. (2000). Predictors of self-reported sexually transmitted diseases among homeless and runaway adolescents. <i>Journal of Sex Research</i>, 37, 269-377.</p>	<p>Interviews with 602 adolescents from the Midwest Homeless and Runaway Adolescent Project (MHRAP).</p>	<p>Inter-disciplinary; Social Sciences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Family abuse was measured using an 11-item scale.• Time on own was amount of time interviewee had been in unsupervised living situation.• Substance use was measured with 12 items.• Self-reported risky sexual behaviors were comprised of three dimensions: survival sex (trading sex for money, drugs, shelter, food, prostitution), number of partners in past year, use of condoms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Family abuse positively related to substance use, affiliation with friends who sold sex, and time on own.• Early family abuse indirectly increased the likelihood of self-reported sexually transmitted diseases through time on own, substance use, friends selling sex, and risky sexual behaviors.• Substance abuse and affiliation with friends who sold sex was positively associated with risky sexual behaviors, which were related to sexually transmitted diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reliance upon cross-sectional data.• Reliance on participant self-report.
<p>Van Dorn, R., Mustillo, S., Elbogen, E., Dorsey, S., Swanson, J., & Swartz, M. (2005). The effects of early sexual abuse on adult risky sexual behaviors among persons with severe mental illness. <i>Child Abuse & Neglect</i>, 29, 1265-1279.</p>	<p>Pooled sample of 609 adults with major mental illness.</p>	<p>Health Sciences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interview questionnaires to examine the effects of CSA on adult risky sexual behaviors among persons with severe mental illness.• Assessed (a) adult risky sexual behavior, (b) CSA, (c) adult sexual abuse/assault, (d) substance abuse, (e) PTSD, (f) psychiatric diagnosis, (g) demographic, and (h) social-environmental variables.• Blood and urine samples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CSA associated with having traded sex for money.• CSA associated with engaging in unprotected sex in the past 6 months.	

Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Ackley, K. (1997). Abusive family backgrounds, and later victimization among runaway and homeless adolescents. <i>Journal of Research on Adolescence</i> , 7, 375-392.	N = 108 (44 male and 64 female) homeless and runaway adolescents.	Psychology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interviews on life and street experiences that place them at high risk for victimization.• Interviews conducted by outreach workers.• Assessed demographics and family history, family abuse, deviant peers, engagement in deviant survival strategies, and victimization while homeless or on streets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Path analysis indicated that abusive family backgrounds had a positive direct effect on victimization of adolescents on the streets and indirectly increased the likelihood of victimization by increasing the amount of time at risk, deviant peer associations, and risky behaviors.• High levels of abuse in home and high levels of victimization on streets.• 3% of girls reported prostitution; 5% of girls and boys reported trading sex for money or drugs; 9% of boys and 5% of girls traded sex for place to stay or food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sample limited to four Midwestern states.• Sample limited to those adolescents in some contact with service agencies.
Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Yoder, K. (1999). A risk-amplification model of victimization and depressive symptoms among runaway and homeless adolescents. <i>American Journal of Community Psychology</i> , 27, 273-296.	255 homeless and runaway adolescents (153 women, 102 men).	Psychology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interviews on life and street experiences that place them at high risk for victimization. Interviews conducted by outreach workers.• Assessed demographics and family history, family abuse, deviant peers, engagement in deviant survival strategies, and victimization while homeless or on streets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Street experiences such as affiliation with deviant peers, deviant subsistence strategies, risky sexual behaviors, and drug and/or alcohol use amplified the effects of early family abuse on victimization and depressive symptoms for young women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on Des Moines, Lincoln, St. Louis, and Wichita. Although diverse for these communities, may not extend to larger U.S. population.• 70% of the homeless adolescents were White, 20% African American, with the remainder Hispanic, American Indian, or Asian.

Whitbeck, L., & Simons, R. (1990). Life on the streets: The victimization of runaway and homeless adolescents. <i>Youth & Society</i> , 22, 108-126.	84 adolescents (44 girls and 40 boys) between 14 and 18 years of age.	Sociology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical abuse measured by 8-item questionnaire adapted from Straus and Gelles.Sexual abuse was 3-item Likert scale questionnaire.Deviant peer-group measure was dichotomous question related to antisocial behavior by a close peer.Frequency of running away measured on a single-item Likert scale questionnaire.Deviant subsistence strategies measured on a 5-item Likert scale questionnaire.Victimization measured on a 5-item Likert scale questionnaire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Girls more likely to be sexually assaulted, whereas boys more likely to be involved in violence with the use of weapons.Both male and female adolescents more likely to run away when from an abusive home life.Girls more at risk the more they ran away, whereas boys were more at risk from association with a deviant peer group.	
Widom, C. S., & Kuhns, J. B. (1995). Childhood victimization and subsequent risk for promiscuity, prostitution, and teenage pregnancy: A prospective study. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 86, 1607-1612.	Original sample of abused ($n = 908$) and nonabused children matched on age, race, sex, and social class ($n = 667$). Subjects followed into young adulthood. 1196 subjects located and interviewed between 1989 and 1995 for the present study.	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prospective cohorts design; interviews.Predictor variables: physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, age, sex, race.Dependent variables: regarding promiscuity (10+ sex partners in 1 year), prostitution (paid for having sex with someone), and teenage pregnancy (younger than 18 when first child born).Examined whether being abused and/or neglected in childhood increases risk for promiscuity, prostitution, and teenage pregnancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prostitution significantly associated with neglect and physical abuse for full sample; significantly associated with neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse for girls but not boys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cases restricted to children younger than 11 years of age at time of abuse incident.Exclusive reliance on official record data and possible impact of agency intervention should be taken into account.Conditions of participation in prostitution are unclear; cautious interpretation warranted. <p>NOTE: Great example of past study that could be newly analyzed using current lenses of sex trafficking.</p>

Williamson, C., & Folaron, G. (2003). Understanding the experiences of street level prostitutes. <i>Qualitative Social Work</i> , 2, 271-286.	N = 21 adult women involved in street-level prostitution (13 White, 7 African-American, 1 Hispanic) recruited from 2 Midwestern cities.	Social work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative study using in-depth interviews (2 hours, face-to-face). Open-ended questions regarding experience in prostitution, thoughts, feelings, perceptions, health status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explores themes of entry (including financial motivation, abuse and neglect as children); early learning phase (sense of control and security); managing daily hassles (police, violent customers); accumulating burdens (depression, substance use, loss of social networks, reduced concern with safety); exiting (self-examination, loss, remorse); and re-entry (motivated by financial need). 	
Young, A. M., Boyd, C., & Hubbell, A. (2000). Prostitution, drug use, and coping with psychological distress. <i>Journal of Drug Issues</i> , 30(4), 789-800.	N = 203 African American women (72 prostituting, 131 not) who reported smoking crack cocaine.	Addictions; Medicine; Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explored severity of substance abuse and reasons for drug use among African American women who were or were not engaged in prostitution. Questionnaires assessed: prostitution as a source of income; severity of substance abuse; reasons for substance abuse; and history of sexual abuse, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prostituting group reported a significantly higher severity of drug use. Prostituting group more likely to use drugs to decrease guilt, increase confidence, increase closeness to others, and for a greater sense of control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study included prostituting women seeking substance abuse services, thus possibly excluding others within the population who would not be inclined to seek services.