Human Trafficking: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Acknowledgments
Preface
List of Acronyms
Introduction (Burke)

Section I: Human Trafficking Explained

Chapter 1 Introduction to Human Trafficking: Definitions and Prevalence (Burke)
This chapter defines and provides an overview of human trafficking. Points addressed include underlying factors, forms of human trafficking, and prevalence.

Chapter 2 Historical Perspective: Slavery throughout Time (Newman)
This chapter provides a brief overview of the historical background to modern-day human trafficking. It covers aspects of human enslavement and trafficking present throughout documented history, focusing on examples ranging from the ancient world to the modern era and concluding with a discussion of anti-slavery efforts. The primary focus of the chapter is on the central characteristics associated with human bondage across time and space and the contexts in which slavery, and the cross-cultural trafficking of men, women, and children, has both persisted and flourished. Particular attention is paid to the importance of gender – and the unique experiences of women and girls – in the history of human enslavement and trafficking.

Section II: A Closer Look

Chapter 3 Sociological Perspective: Underlying Causes (Snyder, Nowak & Swauger)
This chapter utilizes theory and research from sociology to better understand the complex ways that political, economic, and other socio-cultural factors interact within and across country borders to cause human trafficking. First, the authors discuss how sociologists approach the study of social problems and phenomenon using a sociological imagination, macrosociological, and microsociological perspectives. The authors then illustrate how using one’s sociological imagination, and the macro and microsociological perspectives can inform an understanding of human trafficking. Using these analytical approaches, the authors present key sociological terms and apply these terms to the phenomenon of trafficking. Finally, the authors provide an illustration of how applying sociological knowledge to trafficking can inform policies and practices established to eradicate this horrible crime.

Chapter 4 Human Security and Development Issues in Human Trafficking (Turek)
Human trafficking is a major concern for those studying human rights and human security, population and migration, economics, politics, and international relations. This chapter examines the extent of the problem as assessed through the discipline of human security and development studies, including different types of threats against society.
Chapter 5  

**Fear, Fraud, and Frank Complexities: The Influence of Gender on Human Trafficking (Ruchti)**

It is well documented that when compared to men, women are the likely victims of human trafficking. As such, this chapter investigates how women become victims; under what social, economic, and political conditions are women targeted for trafficking? To answer this question, this chapter examines the relationship between gender, work, and trafficking. It introduces and explains three forms of oppression: violence against women, commercialized intimacy, and the feminization of immigration to help analyze why women are targeted for human trafficking and why they may be more at risk than men. Transnational feminist theories are also explained to demonstrate how women’s and gender studies scholars and activists inform trafficking policy and advocate for victims. This chapter is illustrated through the film *Trading Women* (2002), which is a documentary film that chronicles the relationship between the Thai sex industry and the destruction of Thai agricultural economies due to the spread of western capital and associated ideologies. The reader will learn the following concepts in the order they appear in the text: oppression, social construct, gendered ideology, gendered institution, and gendered interaction, violence against women, commercialized intimacy, and feminization of immigration, transnational feminist theory, and intersectionality.

Chapter 6  

**Making money out of misery: Trafficking for labour exploitation (Kane)**

Trafficking for labour exploitation” looks at the relationship between human trafficking and what is often called “the world of work”. It aims to help readers to understand that at the end of most trafficking chains there is a situation of exploitative labour and that, in many ways, human trafficking is a corrupt form of labour migration. The chapter first establishes labour and labour migration as fundamental rights, enshrined in human rights law and at the heart of every person’s desire to earn a living that will enable them to survive and promote the well-being of their family. It underlines that, when people are deprived of the right to move to seek work, for whatever reason, they may seek out alternative avenues to legal channels, and that this puts them at high risk of falling into the hands of traffickers. The international definition of trafficking is explained in the context of trafficking for labour exploitation, and there is a brief exploration of where ‘demand’ for exploited labour occurs. The chapter emphasizes the fundamental difference between forced labour and trafficking for labour exploitation. It emphasizes the imperative to differentiate between the two both in programming terms and in responses to the needs of victims. Finally, the chapter considers briefly how trafficking into sexual exploitation relates to the labour trafficking context and outlines some ways in which so-called ‘labour actors’ can contribute to ending this heinous denial of human rights.

Chapter 7  

**Common Forms: Sex Trafficking (McCabe)**

Across the nations and throughout a variety of cultures is the criminal activity of human trafficking. Victims of human trafficking include men,
women, and children. These victims are deceived, coerced, and abused – all for profit. This chapter recognizes human trafficking as a transnational criminal enterprise as it reaches far beyond geographic boundaries and flourishes from the victimization of individuals for profit. This chapter provides an overview of human trafficking, to discuss some of the causes, victims, and offenders of sex trafficking, and to explain some of the reasons human trafficking continues to thrive. Through this chapter, readers will become more aware of the problem of human trafficking and the issues surrounding sex trafficking.

Chapter 8  
The Exploitation Equation: Distinguishing child trafficking from other types of child mobility in West Africa (Kielland)

The chapter focuses on aspects that make children different from adults in trafficking situations. It starts out by briefly presenting three academic debates that are central in contemporary child research, and explains their relevance to the analysis of child trafficking situations. These are; childhood as a social construct; child agency and inter-generational contracts. The second section looks at definitions of relationships of dominance. When is power exercised over a child? How is child slavery different from child trafficking? And what indeed constitutes child trafficking according to international conventions? The third section introduces the empirical setting of West Africa. According to international definitions the two core indicators of child trafficking are the mobility and the labor exploitation of the child. West Africa is a region where child mobility is extensive and child labor endemic. Over the past decade international agencies have struggled to sort out which parts of this labor-related mobility that can be said to constitute child trafficking. The author argues that they have largely failed due to overly simplistic definitions, and that this failure has had some undesirable consequences. The further empirical examples focus on trafficking to domestic servitude, mainly because similar academic approaches to the other large issue in the region, trafficking to farm work, are excellently explored in other academic contributions (Castle and Diarra, 2002; De Lange, 006; Hashim and Thorsen, 2011; Akresh, 2009). Section four suggests expressing the various factors in a relationship of exploitation (the central term in defining child trafficking) into a social equation. How best express the complexities of rights and duties, the benefits and the costs of the two parties tied together in an exploitative relationship in a given social setting? Exploitation would assume that this relationship – this equation – is seriously out of balance. The chapter concludes with a concrete example from Benin, some future considerations, a post chapter quiz and some recommended further reading.

Section III: The Anti-Slavery Movement

Chapter 9  
Law Enforcement Considerations for Human Trafficking (Orisini)

Human Trafficking is a crime that has gone largely unnoticed and unreported in the United States. Within the last ten years efforts by federal, state and local law enforcement have increased, and resources have been concentrated on the understanding, identifying and the development of significant intelligence bases and robust investigative programs. Efforts are being made to combat this issue which threatens
communities in the United States and the world. This chapter focuses on law enforcement considerations to be aware of when investigating Human Trafficking organizations or attempting to identify a victim. It is incumbent that law enforcement recognize indicators of Human Trafficking and coordinate intelligence gathering efforts with local and national groups already established and referenced in previous chapters. This collective approach will enhance the ability to identify the affected communities which may be more susceptible and vulnerable to human trafficking.

Chapter 10  Victim Protection Policy in a local context. A case study (Testaï) This chapter focuses on anti-trafficking policies by presenting a case study of the ways in which grass-root organizations and NGOs play a role within specific local contexts where anti-trafficking law is applied. The case study is Italy and Article 18 of the Italian immigration law passed in 1998, which grants migrant women who are identified as ‘victims of trafficking’ a residence permit if they enter specific social protection programmes established through the same law. The importance of this case study consists in the fact that Article 18 has provided Italy with an anti-trafficking policy which gives central importance to the protection of victims, as a social aspect to be treated independently from juridical considerations, such as the value of victims as witnesses to prosecute traffickers. Particular attention is paid to the institutional process and aspects of the law related to the meaning of ‘slavery’ and its applicability to migrant women engaged in prostitution, and to the selective criteria operating within the protection system in order to distinguish between victims and non-victims. The chapter will critically assess the working of victim protection as an instrument for re-gaining citizenship rights.

Chapter 11  Human Trafficking and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (Lugris) Victims of human trafficking may struggle with a wide range of psychological problems consequent of the poor treatment endured during enslavement. According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV-TR (American Psychiatric Association, 2000), a traumatic event is one that involves “actual or threatened death or serious injury, or a threat to the physical integrity of self or others” and one in which “the person’s response involved intense fear, helplessness, or horror” (pp. 218-219). This chapter will explain trauma, its psychological sequel, and treatment considerations for the trafficking survivor.

Chapter 12  Human Trafficking and Its Contribution to the Globalization of Infectious Diseases: Implications for Victims and Healthcare Providers (Nicole Travis, M.S. Ed. and Nurlanbek Sharshenkulov) Human trafficking is a global public health issue. Poor living and work conditions faced by trafficking victims often combine to create or exacerbate serious health problems and in some situations, the spread of infectious disease. This chapter will address human trafficking as a public health concern and will include considerations for those working in health care settings with this population.
Chapter 13  Addressing the Problem: Community Based Responses and Coordination (Hale-Reed)

While governments have made great strides in addressing the issue of human trafficking, immediate response in prevention and service provision to victims has largely been a community-based or “grassroots” effort. The necessity of community organizing and the critical role of citizens and social service agencies will be described.

References

Author Biographies
Preface

The purpose of this text is to comprehensively present the issue of human trafficking to the reader. While it is intended for upper level undergraduate and graduate students in a variety of disciplines, professionals working in any number of fields including law enforcement, human services or health care will find it informative and useful as well. In addition, the book is a “must read” for concerned citizens interested in human rights and how to make a difference in their communities.

The book is divided into three sections, each of which addresses different aspects of human trafficking. The two chapters in the first section provide an overview of the issue and contextualize it within a human rights and historical framework. The second section comprises six chapters and provides the reader with more detailed information about trafficking from a variety of academic disciplines. The third section focuses on the anti-trafficking movement and addresses international responses to the problem as well as considerations for working with victims. Also in the final section is a chapter written from the perspective of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is geared toward training law enforcement. Finally, the text closes with a chapter about how trafficking is being addressed and how individuals, larger social groups, and organizations can get involved in putting an end to the crime and to helping survivors.

Chapters begin with learning objectives and most chapters conclude with discussion questions to stimulate student thinking. In addition, there are examination questions to supplement the book. For those interested in copies of the examination questions please contact saleshss@taylorandfrancis.com.