

## Federal and States Responses to Trafficking in Persons

By Stan Orchowsky, Ph.D., Veronica Puryear, Ph.D., and Janice Iwama  
Justice Research and Statistics Association

Since the late 1990s, the United States government has focused increased attention on combating trafficking in persons—a modern-day form of slavery. Although the actual number of human trafficking victims is unknown, the State Department estimates that between 600,000 and 800,000 victims are trafficked across international borders each year. As many as 17,500 victims are trafficked annually to the United States, with most coming from Southeast Asia and the former Soviet Union. Victims of human trafficking

include men, women, and children, with women and children being the most vulnerable and exploited.

Trafficking victims are often lured by the promise of better living conditions and good job opportunities. Instead of finding a better life, however, victims are either induced to work or commit commercial sex acts against their will through the use of force, fraud, trickery, or coercion. Adults and children are trafficked for commercial sex or forced labor, and, in addition, children are kidnapped and trafficked for adoption in other countries. When trafficked for labor, victims often end up either as *debt bondage laborers*, where they are forced to work to pay off a debt, or *forced laborers*, where they are forced to work against their will under threat of violence (most often on farms, in sweatshops, or as domestic servants). *Child laborers* are often forced to work under hazardous conditions, including children trafficked to fight in armed conflicts and children used in the illegal drug trade. *Sex trafficking* victims (usually women or children) are forced to commit commercial sex acts against their will.

Although recent research into human trafficking is shedding more light on the extent of this problem, questions remain about how broad the definition of trafficking in persons should be. For instance, some advocate that all forms of prostitution be considered human trafficking, while others argue that to do so would make dealing with the problem more difficult, since some countries have legalized and regulated prostitution. In addition, determining who is a trafficking victim can be tricky because some victims start out as willing participants in smuggling operations. However, the law does distinguish between trafficking (in which victims are induced to work or commit com-

mercial sex acts against their will) and smuggling (in which people willingly pay someone to assist them in entering a country illegally). A case is always considered trafficking if the victim is under the age of 18 and made to perform a commercial sex act.

### Identifying and Prosecuting Trafficking Cases is Difficult

Like domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child and elder abuse, trafficking in persons is an underreported crime, and many cases go undiscovered. Trafficking victims from Asia, Central and South America, and Eastern Europe who end up in the United States are often unable to communicate in English, making it difficult for law enforcement and service providers to identify them as victims in need of help. Victims are often isolated, fear their captives, fear law enforcement and the legal system, and lack proper documentation. These factors often prevent them from cooperating with authorities' attempts to identify trafficking cases and assemble evidence against the traffickers. Because trafficking is an offense that crosses international and intranational borders and jurisdictions, efforts against it require coordination among multiple law enforcement agencies. Consequently, law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices that are able to work together are at an advantage in investigating and prosecuting human traffickers, and in identifying victims and providing them with needed assistance.

### Federal Responses to the Problem

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) is

(See **TRAFFICKING**, p. 6)

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# Book Review: Legal Impediments to Reentry Across the States

*Margaret Colgate Love. Relief from the Collateral Consequences of a Criminal Conviction: A State-by-State Resource Guide. Buffalo, NY: William S. Hein & Co., Inc., 2006.*

*Reviewed by Michael Connelly, Ph.D., Administrator, Evaluation and Analysis Unit, Oklahoma Department of Corrections*

Reentry is clearly a topic on the front burner for most corrections and sentencing policymakers. What do we need to do to facilitate reintegration of the offender into law-abiding society and prevent his/her recidivism? While most of the attention goes toward pre- and post-release treatment and other program options, including employment, housing, benefits, etc., one of the less familiar areas is "collateral consequences." These consequences involve legal impediments to full reintegration, and those are the concern of Margaret Colgate Love in *Relief from the Collateral Consequences of a Criminal Conviction*.


One of the collateral consequences—the issue of restoring voting rights to offenders who have finished their sentences—may be familiar to most readers. Beyond being a statement of recognition of citizenship, it is also a means of giving the returning offender a renewed stake in the community. Refusal to restore clearly sends the opposite message. However, this is not

the only possible collateral consequence found in most states. Others include the judicial expungement, sealing, and set-aside of adult felony convictions, licensure and employment restrictions, and availability of pardons and the pardon-ing authority.

Love does an exhaustive presentation of each topical area and then follows with a state-by-state overview of how each is handled, including helpful tables. In one way, it is a difficult book to judge since few (and certainly not this reviewer) have knowledge in this detail. We, therefore, have to trust that the work has been done well. But, funded in part by the Open Society Institute, the study also has a great deal of their credibility on the line. We should be safe in assuming, then, that the research and information is reliable.

This is not a scintillating read, although Love does as well as could be expected. It is a thorough legal presentation and reference, complete with substantial resources and citations. It is, however, a one-stop shop for the basics you might need to provide a quick overview of your state or comparison states for memoranda or reports or for lit reviews for grant proposals or other research. You would presumably save considerable time by having it at hand.

The success of our reentry efforts as communities will depend on a solid foundation in and understanding of all the obstacles that offenders face in assuming a law-abiding life after their release from incarceration. We know

about the treatment and supervision needs. We are weaker on these collateral consequences. This book goes a long way in overcoming that problem. 

## Data Providers Needed

Pretrial Services Resource Center is looking for assistance collecting data for the 2006-2007 State Court Processing Statistics project sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The project tracks defendants charged with at least one felony from the initial appearance through adjudication and sentencing. The sample has been drawn, but people are needed who 1) have access to their county court databases; 2) have knowledge of persons who can collect the requested case information; or 3) would consider doing the data collection themselves. Data collectors will be compensated. If you or anyone you know is interested, or you need more information, please contact Becky Mensch at [becky@pretrial.org](mailto:becky@pretrial.org) or 202-638-3080 x 313. For a list of the counties for which assistance is needed, go to <http://www.jrsa.org/resources/employment.htm>.

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## JRSA Forum Gets New Look

This issue of the *JRSA Forum* introduces a new design that is more consistent with the updated JRSA logo. You have probably already noticed the new nameplate, but several less noticeable changes will help make the newsletter easier to read and navigate. We are also experimenting with including occasional in-depth feature articles. The article on trafficking in persons in this issue is the first of these.

We hope you like the new look, and welcome your comments and suggestions.

*Karen Maline, Editor*  
*Nancy Michel, Managing Editor*

# Careers Outside of Academia Group Reaches Out to Practitioners

by Carolyn Rebecca Block, Ph.D., Senior Research Analyst, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Criminologists working outside of academia are often ignored, feel unrepresented by groups such as the American Society of Criminology (ASC) or the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and have nowhere to go for mentorship. One result is that their perspective, experience, and knowledge are not always communicated to those who would benefit. This is particularly unfortunate in light of the fact that the findings of researchers who work in public agencies and nonprofit settings drive much of the policy and program decisions at the local, state, and national levels.

The Working Group on Criminological Careers Outside of Academia was established several years ago by the ASC Division on Women and Crime (DWC) to address these problems. The group set the following goals:

- to further the support and mentoring of those who have made (or who want to make) a career in practice, research, or policy outside of the traditional academic tenure-track system,
- to encourage the ASC to recognize contributions to the field made by criminologists working outside of academia,
- to encourage dissemination of practical research results to people who can apply the results to practice, and
- to provide a forum to discuss issues of data integrity, maintenance and archiving, and to work to improve data quality and data availability.

The Working Group held workshops at the 2005 and 2006 ASC meetings. In addition, group members proposed the establishment of an award within the DWC to honor the work of “a criminologist whose professional accomplishments have increased the quality of justice and the level of safety for women.”

The *Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice* was presented for the first time in 2006 to Barbara Bloom and Barbara Owen, who are responsible for a body of research that has effected real change in the lives of incarcerated women. Linda E. Saltzman, in whose memory the award is given, was a scientist and researcher at Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for more than 20 years, and made contributions beyond measure to the prevention of intimate partner and family violence, and to public health surveillance of violence against women.

The integrity of data has perhaps the highest priority in the values and concerns of criminologists who work outside of academia, especially those whose job it is to help people use data and to take care of datasets. The 2006 ASC Workshop focused on data integrity—what it is, effective ways to protect it when threatened, and how to develop a culture in which data integrity is valued. The workshop brought together a panel of people with extensive experience in protecting and maintaining data integrity, including Henry H. Brownstein, National Opinion Research Center; Angela Moore Parmley, National Institute of Justice; Howard N. Snyder, National Center for Juvenile Justice; and Betsy Stanko, Metropolitan Police Service, London. It also brought together a roomful of participants who responded to the issues raised by the panel, and helped develop an action plan of ways in which the Working Group can address threats to data integrity. The group reached a consensus on the following:

1. *Code of Ethics for Data Integrity.* Work together as a group to write a Code of Ethics for those who are responsible for collecting, maintaining, or disseminating data.
2. *Misuse of Data for Policy Decisions.* Provide a forum for discussing cases in which data are misused, particular-

(See CAREERS, p. 5)

## National Academy of Sciences Reviews BJS

At BJS' request, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) has convened a panel of experts to review the agency's programs in order to assess and make recommendations regarding BJS' priorities for data collection. During its two-year mission, which began October 1, 2006, the panel will examine “the ways in which BJS statistics are used by Congress, executive agencies, the courts, state and local agencies, and researchers in order to determine the impact of BJS programs and the means to enhance that impact.”

The panel will also assess how BJS is organized and its relationships with other entities that gather data, both within the Justice Department as well as with state and local government agencies. The panel's recommendations will help BJS refine its priorities and goals and “improve the relevance, quality, and cost-effectiveness of justice statistics.”

An immediate priority for the experts is to consider alternative options for conducting the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), BJS' largest program. The panel is charged with preparing an interim report that addresses this issue by September 30, 2007. At its first meeting, held on February 2nd, members of NAS provided an overview of the charges, and BJS staff presented an overview of BJS data collections and of BJS' budget history. The afternoon was devoted to discussion of NCVS.

The panel falls under the purview of the NAS Division on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Committee on National Statistics, Committee on Law and Justice. Experts include representatives of academic institutions, independent research institutions, and government agencies; Vermont SAC Director Bill Clements serves on the panel.

## New SAC Directors Appointed for Indiana, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Utah

On February 17, **Joshua Ross** became the new director of the **Indiana SAC**, where he has worked for just over a year as a Research Manager. His research interests include criminal justice information systems (CJIS) and the prevention and interdiction of methamphetamine production and use. Additionally, Mr. Ross represents the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) on the Epidemiological and Grant Review Workgroups for the State Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant, which is a nationwide effort to establish community-based prevention and treatment opportunities sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Mr. Ross has a master's degree in criminal justice and is currently finishing up his Ph.D., also in criminal justice, at Indiana University. Former SAC Director **Amanda Thornton** is now the Research Director for the Indiana Department of Corrections.

**Jerome Ierome** is the new Executive Director of the Criminal Justice Planning Agency of the **Northern Mariana Islands**, and the new SAC Director. He was born in American Samoa and served as a high school teacher and college instructor in the Northern Mariana Islands for 15 years. From 2002 to 2004, he served as a Chairperson for the Health and Physical Education Department at Northern Marianas College. In March 2004, he became the Development Director for a pilot project to identify grants and funds to supplement services and other activities for students at Saipan Southern Public High School. He also served as President of Winds of Change, Inc., a small local business focusing on grant proposal research, development, management, and evaluation. Mr. Ierome holds a bachelor of arts in sociology from Loyola University of Chicago, and a master of arts in educational leadership from San Diego State University.

**Hector Caballero** is the new director of the **Puerto Rico Statistical Analysis Center**. He replaces **Julio Rosa**, who left the agency.

**Christine Mitchell** was appointed Director of Research for the **Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice** on March 1, making her the state's new SAC Director. She began her criminal justice career in 1984 as a program evaluator for the Utah Department of Corrections. She worked in the DOC for 23 years as Director of Planning and Research, Director of Administrative Services, and Deputy Executive Director. Dr. Mitchell received her B.A. in mathematics and psychology from Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, and her M.A. and Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. She spent a year as a post-doctoral fellow in biostatistics in the Department of Family and Preventive Medicine at the University of Utah College of Medicine.

## Texas Reestablishes SAC

**Texas** once again has a Statistical Analysis Center. Governor Rick Perry signed an Executive Order on January 29 to create the SAC, and appointed **Janna Burleson** as SAC Director. She previously served as the governor's policy advisor for criminal justice issues. The SAC will be housed within the Office of the Governor and will have access to data maintained by the Department of Public Safety, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, the Texas Youth Commission, the Texas Department of State Health Services, and other relevant agencies, as needed.

## Connecticut Reports on Family Violence, Correctional Populations, and Recidivism

The Connecticut SAC recently completed several reports. *Summary of Family Violence Arrest Incidents in Connecticut, 2003-2004* summarizes family violence arrests from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2004. The report focuses on the offender/victim relationships,

characteristics of the incident (date and time, involvement of weapons, extent of injuries, and presence of drugs or alcohol), and whether the incident resulted in dual arrests. Connecticut police departments are required by state law to complete a family violence arrest report in all cases of family violence (both intimate and nonintimate).

The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Planning Division (CJPD), is mandated by Connecticut Statutes to produce a monthly prison population summary report. The *State of Connecticut Current Correctional Population Indicators, Monthly Report* presents the current correctional population indicators for Connecticut and includes six-month projections for the correctional system. The CTSAC served as the conduit for creating these reports by organizing and facilitating a work group of criminal justice agency representatives to collect and present correctional data. This report presents ongoing and up-to-date information about the number and types of prison intakes, discharges, probation intakes, parole and community program intakes and discharges, and short-term prison population projections. The report is available at [http://www.opm.state.ct.us/cjppd\\_temp/OPMMonthlyReport\\_FEB2007.pdf](http://www.opm.state.ct.us/cjppd_temp/OPMMonthlyReport_FEB2007.pdf).

The CTSAC was asked to produce a prison recidivism report by the CJPD. This *Recidivism Report* follows the reconviction and reincarceration rates of inmates released from Connecticut prisons in 2000. The data are broken down by type of release (end of sentence, parole, and Department of Correction community program) along with offense types and time to rearrest. The report will be presented to the Connecticut General Assembly as part of the statutorily mandated reporting requirements.

The CTSAC produced the *State of Connecticut Prison Population Projections*, another statutorily mandated reporting requirement of the CJPD. This report summarizes current misconceptions regarding the significant rise in Connecticut's prison population from 1985 to 2007, explores factors that may

(See **SAC**, p. 5)

(SAC, from p. 4)

have caused these increases, and calculated prison population projections through 2012.

## Oregon Advises the Legislature on Incarceration Costs

The Oregon SAC issued a report to the legislature titled, *Incarceration, Costs and Crime*. The report was designed to help policymakers understand the costs and benefits of the state's current criminal justice plan. It focuses on incarceration because that is the method of crime intervention in which the state invests the most funds, and the costs and benefits of that investment have never been analyzed in Oregon. The SAC used the blueprint designed by the Washington State Institute of Public Policy to estimate the costs of crime and effects of incarceration on crime, and estimate a cost-benefit ratio of incarceration. The report can be viewed online at <http://www.oregon.gov/CJC/docs/2007cjcreport.pdf>.

## West Virginia Completes Correctional Population Forecast

In December 2006, the West Virginia SAC released the publication *West Virginia Correctional Population Forecast 2005-2015: A Study of the State's Prison Population*. This report provides correctional population projections through the year 2015. In addition, both current and historical trends in the correctional population are summarized through the analysis of prison admission and release data. A detailed examination of parole violators returning to state custody is also presented. The statistical information presented in this report is intended to assist West Virginia legislators and other policymakers in the development of strategies to address the growing correctional population. The report is available at [http://www.wvdcs.com/statsanalysis/publications/2005-2015\\_Forecast\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](http://www.wvdcs.com/statsanalysis/publications/2005-2015_Forecast_Report_Final.pdf).

## Wyoming Issues DOC Analyses and Develops Juvenile Case Management System Software


The Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) has published several reports for the Wyoming Department of Corrections. Four reports were analyses of the Tobacco Cessation Program in Wyoming correctional facilities:

- Staff Pre-Program Analysis
- Inmate Pre-Program Analysis
- Probation and Parole Analysis
- Education Pre/Post Analysis

The other analyses focused on the Addicted Offender Accountability Act and SVORI initiatives:

- The Wyoming Addicted Offender Accountability Act: The Candidates, Substance Abuse Assessment, and Treatment Recommendations from 2003 to 2006
- Wyoming's Adult Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative: 2006 Phases 1 and 2

- An Evaluation of Wyoming's Juvenile Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative 2006.

WYSAC also recently developed a Juvenile Reentry Case Management System for the Juvenile Services program of the Wyoming Department of Family Services. The software, released in October 2006, is a web-based, data-driven web application. It features a multi-user environment, role-based data access, data entry validation, intuitive site navigation and quick access to data elements, role and user-based messages and alerts, and interactive data reporting. The system allows the Juvenile Reentry programs to safely store and quickly search and retrieve data about clients. One of the key features is tracking reoffense cases. When a new client is added to the system, the software checks whether the person is already in the database and gives the user an option to indicate reoffense. It also has an interactive reporting mechanism that presents all indicators on a single page, and allows the user to drill down for more details on the count and to get to a client personal record and case data. 


(CAREERS, from p. 3)

- ly when the misuse of data has an impact on policy decisions.
3. *Promote Sessions on Data at the ASC.* Encourage and help Working Group members and others to organize ASC sessions on measurement and data use issues.
4. *Data Set Mentoring.* Establish a network of mentors who are each experienced in the use and interpretation of a particular dataset, and are willing to share their expertise with others.
5. *Socialization of Students and Young Professionals.* Compile, write and provide resources, materials and support for academic professionals, to help them teach future criminologists how to respect data integrity.

### 6. *Preparing for the Potential Disappearance of Digital Data.*

With so much information being converted to digital formats, we need to gather and share with each other the best available information and experience on archiving digital data.

7. *Access to Archived Data.* What is archived and what is not? Who has access to archived data? Complete access includes access to the entire body of longitudinally collected data, not just the most recent year or two.

The Working Group on Criminological Careers Outside of Academia is now discussing how best to address these issues, and planning for the 2007 ASC Workshop. If you would like to be part of the discussion, contact Becky Block at [carolyn.block@illinois.gov](mailto:carolyn.block@illinois.gov). 

**(TRAFFICKING, from p. 1)**

the centerpiece of the federal government's efforts against trafficking in persons. Signed into law on October, 28, 2000, the TVPA highlights three goals of the anti-trafficking effort: prevention, prosecution, and protection. The TVPA provides new protections for victims cooperating with law enforcement; expands the number of crimes characterized as involuntary servitude; expands and increases the severity of the penalties for placing people in involuntary servitude; and increases the number of federal programs in other countries to prevent victims from being trafficked into the United States. It creates new entities in the government to learn more about trafficking and to help prevent trafficking by reaching out to others both domestically and internationally. It also permits victims of trafficking to receive the same protection and assistance that would be provided to refugees. The TVPA was reauthorized in 2003 (Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-193) and 2005 (P.L. 109-164).

TVPA authorizes and requires various federal agencies to become involved in human trafficking initiatives. While all agencies may not as of yet implemented all components of TVPA, summaries of these agency mandates are presented below.

***Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)***

The TVPA authorizes victims of trafficking to receive some federal benefits and assistance after HHS certification. HHS helped create a network of service organizations to support the victims of trafficking and is working to facilitate service by expanding the number of locations where benefits and assistance are provided.

***Department of Homeland Security (DHS)***

DHS drafted a regulation (28 C.F.R. § 1100) published by the Departments of Justice and State in an effort to delineate the roles and responsibilities of the federal government under TVPA. The regulation emphasizes the impor-

tance of providing victims of trafficking with access to information, and training appropriate personnel in identifying victims and providing assistance.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a branch of DHS, provides victims with clothing, translators, and any other needed items. Victims are also eligible to receive assistance from Special Agents in Charge through the Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund operated by ICE's Victim-Witness Assistance Program.

***Department of Justice (DOJ)***

The Human Trafficking Prosecution (HTP) Unit was created by Attorney General Alberto Gonzales in January 2007. This unit is expected to increase the number of prosecutions against traffickers by providing outreach, training, and technical assistance to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Office for Victims of Crime are responsible for establishing Law Enforcement and Service Provider Multidisciplinary Anti-Trafficking Task Forces in 42 cities around the country. These task forces provide assistance and support to state and local law enforcement and to victim service providers in identifying and addressing the needs of trafficking victims.

The National Institute of Justice participates in, and funds, a number of research initiatives addressing the nature and extent of trafficking; detecting and investigating traffickers; prosecuting traffickers; and providing services for trafficking victims. These projects include research on exploitation of children, effects of sex trafficking, and law enforcement responses to trafficking in persons.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is mandated by DOJ to collect data on the number and demographics of victims of human trafficking; the number of investigations of human trafficking; and the number of arrested, prosecuted, and incarcerated traffickers. BJS is working on collecting reliable state and local data on human trafficking in conjunction with other organizations, and will be contracting with an outside organization to develop and implement

a data collection protocol for state and local criminal justice information on human trafficking offenders.

***Department of Labor (DOL)***

DOL offers victims of trafficking assistance with job training and opportunities to help them get started in a career. Victims must meet the criteria under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to receive these benefits, along with services such as child care, career counseling, housing, and transportation. Young victims of trafficking who fall under the criteria of DOL's Job Corps Program are also able to receive educational assistance and training.

***Department of State***

TVPA requires the Department of State to submit an annual report to Congress on the extent of trafficking in individual foreign countries and foreign governments' efforts to combat trafficking. The purpose of this report is to raise awareness both domestically and internationally about the trafficking of persons.

The Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration helps to reunite victims with any family members they might have in the United States. Victims who choose to return to their country are also provided assistance with travel needs and reintegration into their home communities.

**State Responses to Human Trafficking**

Over the past few years, at least 25 state legislatures have adopted laws against trafficking in persons. Typically, these laws make human and/or sexual trafficking a felony-level offense, with enhanced penalties for minors, sexual trafficking, kidnapping or physical restraint, and injury or death of the victim. Other legislative initiatives provide restitution for trafficking victims, allow trafficking victims to file civil suits against traffickers, allow non-citizen victims of trafficking to have access to state-funded social services, provide funding for law enforcement training programs, provide for the forfeiture of any assets obtained as a result

of trafficking offenses, and allow some trafficking offenses to be prosecuted under state racketeering statutes.

At least a dozen states have established legislatively mandated human trafficking task forces. Task forces are typically charged with collecting and organizing data on the nature and extent of trafficking in the state, measuring and evaluating the progress of the state in preventing trafficking, protecting and providing assistance to victims of trafficking, prosecuting persons engaged in trafficking, recommending legislative and training initiatives to address trafficking, and identifying programs for trafficking victims.

### SAC Involvement in State Human Trafficking Efforts

To date, SAC involvement in human trafficking efforts has been limited. The *Colorado SAC* is represented on the state's task force on human trafficking. The *Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services* (OCJS), which houses the SAC, sponsored a statewide conference on human trafficking in June 2006. OCJS is also sponsoring a study by the Rand Corporation of human trafficking in Toledo and Columbus. The *Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority* received a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to conduct research on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth. Staff are working with the Young Women's Empowerment Project in Chicago to conduct interviews with individuals who became involved in the sex trade as juveniles, and are analyzing the criminal history records of juveniles arrested for prostitution. The *Minnesota SAC* completed a preliminary report in September 2006 on the extent and nature of human trafficking in the state. The report, which was legislatively mandated, includes information collected from surveys of victim service providers in the state, along with data on arrests for specific offenses. The report concludes that trafficking on both domestic and international levels is occurring in Minnesota and that an organized,

(See **TRAFFICKING**, p. 8)

## Human Trafficking Resources

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service's web site ([www.ncjrs.org](http://www.ncjrs.org)) is the place to start for information on human trafficking.

Additional information on the Law Enforcement and Service Provider Multidisciplinary Anti-Trafficking Task Forces can be found at: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/HumanTraffic.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/HumanTraffic.html).

More about the National Institute of Justice's portfolio on international human trafficking research is available at: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/programs/intraffick.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/programs/intraffick.html).

The Minnesota SAC's report, *Human Trafficking in Minnesota*, is at: [www.ojp.state.mn.us/cj/publications/Reports/2006\\_Human\\_Trafficking.pdf](http://www.ojp.state.mn.us/cj/publications/Reports/2006_Human_Trafficking.pdf).

The following reports and web sites may also be of interest.

### REPORTS

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U.S. Department of Justice. (2006). *Assessment of U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2005*. Available at: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ag/annualreports.html>.

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### WEB SITES

Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families  
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>

Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
<http://www.ice.gov/pi/investigations/publicsafety/humantrafficking.htm#trafficking>

Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/civilrights/slavery.htm>

Department of Labor, Women's Bureau  
<http://www.dol.gov/wb/media/reports/trafficking.htm>

Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons  
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip>

The Polaris Project  
<http://www.polarisproject.org/polarisproject>

For additional resources, visit  
<http://www.jrsa.org/pubs/forum/march07-additional.htm>.

## New Delegate Appointed to JRSA Executive Committee

Mike Haddon, who served on JRSA's Executive Committee as a delegate, left the Utah Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to accept a position as Assistant Director of the Utah Department of Corrections. JRSA President **Doug Yearwood** appointed Arizona SAC Director **Phillip Stevenson** to fill the delegate position for the remainder of the term. Mr. Stevenson is the SAC Director for the state of Arizona. He was formerly the acting director of the Illinois SAC and a Senior Research Analyst and Manager of the Planning and Program Evaluation Center for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA). While working for the Illinois SAC, he was the Principal Investigator for several federally funded evaluations and has written articles on Illinois' Juvenile Justice Reform Act, effective programming for youth, restorative justice, and disproportionate minority contact, and coauthored three research papers for former Illinois Governor George Ryan's Commission on

Capital Punishment. He also coauthored a series of profession-specific Balanced and Restorative Justice Implementation Guides published by ICJIA. Mr. Stevenson served on the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice Transition Team, the Training Subcommittee, and the Evaluation Subcommittee. He also was a member of Mayor Daley's (Chicago) Policy Caucus on Prisoner Re-entry, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Partners Group, the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board, and several other state boards and advisory groups. He is currently a member of the National Institute of Justice's Community Corrections Research Network, the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership Advisory Council and its Epidemiological Work Group and Resource Assessment Subcommittee, and the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission Disproportionate Minority Contact Subcommittee. He is an adjunct faculty member at Arizona State University. ¶

(TRAFFICKING, from p. 7)

statewide response to the issue is warranted.

## Much Has Been Accomplished, Much Remains to Be Done

The trafficking of human beings has undoubtedly been with us since antiquity. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the United States has focused its vast resources squarely on combating this exploitation. As we begin to collect more accurate data, the nature and extent of trafficking in persons in this country and around the world will become clearer, allowing federal and state policymakers to produce more focused and effective responses to the problem. ¶

## JRSA FORUM

The JRSA Forum is supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. JRSA is a national nonprofit organization. For membership or other information, call (202) 842-9330, e-mail [cjinfo@jrsa.org](mailto:cjinfo@jrsa.org), or visit our Web site: <http://www.jrsa.org>.

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