

United States of America



Population: 313,847,465 (July 2012 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.9% (2012 est.)

Birth rate: 13.7 births/1,000 population (2012 est.)

Net migration rate: 3.62 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2012 est.)

Literacy: total population: 99%; male: 99%; female: 99% (2003 est.)

Life expectancy: total population: 78.49 years

Male: 76.05 years; Female: 81.05 years (2012 est.)

Gross Domestic Product per Capita: \$48,300 (2011 est.)

Unemployment rate: 9% (2011 est.)

Religions: Protestant 51.3%; Roman Catholic 23.9%; Mormon 1.7%; other Christian 1.6%; Jewish 1.7%; Buddhist 0.7%; Muslim 0.6%; other or unspecified 2.5%; unaffiliated 12.1%; none 4% (2007 est.)

Languages: English 82.1%; Spanish 10.7%; other Indo-European 3.8%; Asian and Pacific Island 2.7%; other 0.7%
Note: The U.S. Census Bureau does not have a specific category for Hispanics. The Bureau defines someone to be Hispanic if they have a Spanish/Hispanic/Latino heritage and are living in the U.S. They may be of any race (White, Black, Asian etc.) an estimated 15.1% of the total population in the U.S. is considered Hispanic (2000 Census).

Ethnic groups: White 79.96%; Black 12.85%; Asian 4.43%; Amerindian and Alaska native 0.97%; native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander 0.18%; two or more races 1.61% (2007 est.)

Capital: Washington, DC¹

Trafficking Routes

The United States is a source and a destination country for human trafficking. U.S. officials estimate that as many as 17,500 people are trafficked to the U.S. every year.² These trafficking victims come from all around the world, but the main regions of origin are South and Southeastern Asia, the region of the former Soviet Union and southeastern Europe, as well as Latin America and the Caribbean.³ The countries from which most people are trafficked into the United States are Russia, Ukraine, Latvia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Mexico, Honduras, Brazil, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, South Korea, China, and Vietnam.⁴ Once in the United States, the majority of victims are trafficked to New York City, Florida, North Carolina,

¹ CIA, THE WORLD FACTBOOK (2009), <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>.

² LIANA SUN WYLER, CLARE RIBANDO SEELKE, & ALISON SISKIN, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CRS), TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: U.S. POLICY AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS, (Dec. 23rd 2010), available at: <http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL34317.pdf>.

³ CLARE RIBANDO SEELKE, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CRS), TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, (Jan. 23rd, 2012), available at: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33200.pdf>.

⁴ Wyler *supra* at 2.

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California, and Hawaii,⁵ even though cases of human trafficking have been reported in all 50 states.⁶

Recently, the scope of domestic human trafficking has expanded and US citizens are increasingly becoming victims of internal trafficking. The 1.3 to 2.8 million runaway and homeless youth living on America's streets are the population group with the highest risk for exploitation.⁷

Factors that Contribute to the Trafficking Infrastructure

There are many reasons for the increase in trafficking in the last decade, including poverty, despair, war, and economic and social dislocation.

The globalization of the world economy has increased the movement of people across borders, legally and illegally. This increase in movement is especially true for migrants from poorer countries to wealthier ones.⁸ International trafficking criminal groups have taken advantage of the freer flow of people, money, goods, and services to extend its own international reach.⁹

Other economic factors, like the desire for upward social mobility, play a central role in human trafficking. In areas such as South Asia, Latin America, and countries of the former Soviet Union, poverty breeds desperation. People search for a living abroad, often in developed or industrialized countries, in order to escape the lack of opportunity and bad living conditions at home.¹⁰

Demand also contributes to human trafficking. The high demand, especially for women and children to work as sex workers, drives the profitability of the trafficking business.¹¹

Additionally, immigration law has an effect on patterns of human trafficking. The increasing restrictions on legal immigration to the United States have caused many migrants to turn to alien smugglers and even human traffickers, despite the associated risks.¹²

Also, the penalties for trafficking humans for sexual exploitation are often relatively minor compared with those for other criminal activities like drug and gun trafficking.¹³

Forms of trafficking

The majority of trafficking victims in the United States are women and children trafficked for prostitution, pornography, commercial sexual exploitation, and to a lesser extent

⁵ Wyler *supra* at 2.

⁶ U.S. Department of Education, *Office of Safe and Drug Free School, Human Trafficking of children in the United States, Fact Sheet* (Aug. 6, 2007), available at: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/oshs/factsheet.html>.

⁷ EDITH FAIRMAN COOPER, CRN, *THE RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION, FUNDING, AND LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS* (Mar. 23, 2006), available at: http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL31933_20060323.pdf.

⁸ Wyler *supra* at 2.

⁹ Wyler *supra* at 2.

¹⁰ Trafficking Victim Protection, WORLD RELIEF (2007), <http://community.wr.org/Page.aspx?pid=1000>

¹¹ Wyler *supra* at 2.

¹² Terry Coonan & Robin Thompson, *Ancient Evil, Modern Face: The Fight Against Human Trafficking*, Volume 6, Number 1, GEORGETOWN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Winter/Spring 2005 (6:43), available at: <http://journal.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/6.1-Coonan.pdf>

¹³ Wyler *supra* at 2.

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for labor exploitation.¹⁴ The CIA estimates that 50,000 men, women, and children are trafficked to the U.S. every year.¹⁵ Traffickers maintain control of victims by confinement, physical restraint, and frequent moves from city to city, often across state lines. Victims may be isolated from other people, made to feel fear, shame, or self-blame. Traffickers may use or threaten reprisals to the victim or his/her family. They may make fake promises or give misinformation. Frequent beatings, slapping or rape create traumatic bondage.¹⁶ Victims may become dependent on their traffickers because they lack money or identification. Most often, control of the victim is gained through drug dependency.¹⁷ Some less obvious techniques of forcing people into being trafficked include debt bondage, isolation from the public, limiting contact with outsiders and making sure that any contact is monitored or superficial in nature, isolation from family members and members of their ethnic and religious community, confiscation of passports, visas and/or identification documents, use or threat of violence toward victims and/or families of victims, threat of shaming victims by exposing circumstances to family, telling victims they will be imprisoned or deported for immigration violations if they contact authorities, and control of victims' money in the name of "safe-keeping".¹⁸

Child Trafficking: An estimated 40 percent of trafficking victims are under 18, and most of whom are young girls. These children are sexually exploited after being trafficked to the U.S. from abroad. Sometimes child victims are even trafficked with the consent of relatives who thought legitimate opportunities would await these children in the U.S.¹⁹ In addition, the State Department estimates that between 100,000 and 300,000 American children are at risk of being trafficked within the United States for commercial sexual exploitation.²⁰ Runaway children are particularly vulnerable, because of their need to obtain money for subsistence. The need for survival is often compounded by immaturity and poor decision-making which make these young people even more vulnerable to being trafficked. 30% of shelter youth and 70% of street youth are victims of commercial sexual exploitation²¹ and between 300,000 and 600,000 juveniles are involved in prostitution and pornography in the United States.²² The average age of entry into the commercial sex or entertainment industry is 16.9 years for girls and 14 years for boys.²³ The U.S. State Department estimates that between 100,000 and 300,000 American children are at risk of being trafficked within the U.S. for commercial sexual exploitation.²⁴ Recruitment into sexual exploitation can take many forms, including kidnapping and solicitation by other women or girls

¹⁴ Marty Denzer, *Midwest Becomes a Pipeline for Human Trafficking*, THE CATHOLIC KEY, July 6, 2007, available at: http://catholickey.com/index.php3?gif=news.gif&mode=view&issue=20070706&article_id=4571.

¹⁵ A Serious Problem: Around the Globe and in the USA, Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking, <http://www.castla.org/key-stats> (last visited March 1, 2010).

¹⁶ Denzer *supra* at 14.

¹⁷ Denzer *supra* at 14.

¹⁸ ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET (Aug. 2, 2012), available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/fact-sheet-human-trafficking>.

¹⁹ David Crary, *Human Trafficking goes on in the US Too*, CASA GRANDE VALLEY NEWSPAPERS INC. (Nov. 1, 2005), available at: <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G2-2588900082.html>

²⁰ Denzer, *supra* at 14.

²¹ LINDA A. SMITH, SAMANTHA HEALY VARDAMAN & MELISSA A. SNOW. SHARED HOPE INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING: THE UNITED STATES (2009), available at: http://sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/SHI_National_Report_on_DMST_2009.pdf

²² Coalition Against Trafficking in Women: United States, <http://www.catwinternational.org/Factbook> Last visited: March 1, 2010).

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ Denzer *supra* at 14.

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recruiting on behalf of the sex trafficker. The ‘lover boy’ approach of appearing genuinely interested in a romantic relationship while gradually coercing the victim into prostitution, is also used to lure young girls into the sex trafficking industry.²⁵ Seventy-five percent of minors exploited through prostitution are under control of a pimp.²⁶

Adult Sex Trafficking: 92% of women engaged in prostitution said they wanted to leave prostitution, but couldn't because they lack basic human services such as a home, job training, health care, counseling, and treatment for drug or alcohol addiction.²⁷ Some trafficking victims may be allowed to keep small amounts of their earnings, while others see virtually none of that money. In these cases, a pimp will withhold money on the grounds that the individual must pay off a “debt” and thus purchase their freedom. However, some of these traffickers force their victims to pay to use utensils, clothes, and other basic necessities, ensuring that their victim will always be in a cycle of debt to the pimp and thus unable to earn enough money to buy their freedom.²⁸ Trafficking occurs in all cities across the United States. Major centers for prostitution are New York City, Arizona, and Nevada. Across New York City’s five boroughs, the number of adult businesses has increased by more than 30% since 1988.²⁹ In Chicago, two female foreign exchange students from Ukraine were trafficked into prostitution in 2007, after being lured by two men into spending a summer in Virginia to perfect their English skills. At their arrival in the US, the girls’ papers and passports were confiscated, and they were forced to prostitute themselves in a strip club in Chicago.³⁰

Forced Labor: Trafficking for forced labor in the United States includes both domestic and transnational trafficking. Recent cases have demonstrated that domestic labor trafficking of U.S. citizens occurs in locations such as restaurants, traveling carnivals, peddling/begging rings, and in traveling sales crews.³¹ Labor trafficking cases of foreign nationals brought into the U.S. occur in domestic work environments in private homes, small independently-owned family businesses such as restaurants or nail salons, peddling and begging rings, as well as larger-scale labor environments such as agricultural farms or large sweatshop-like factories. These cases involve both documented and undocumented migrant workers, and they can occur in both legitimate and underground industries.³²

Government Responses

The centerpiece of the U.S. government’s efforts to eliminate trafficking in persons is the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), Pub. L. 106-386, which was signed into law on October 28, 2000. The TVPA enhanced three aspects of the federal government’s activity to combat trafficking in persons: protection, prosecution, and prevention. The TVPA provided for a range of new protections and assistance for victims of trafficking in persons, expanded the definition of crimes and enhanced the penalties available to federal investigators and prosecutors

²⁵ U.S. Department of Education, *supra* at 6.

²⁶ Shared Hope International *supra* at 18.

²⁷ CATW *supra* at 19.

²⁸ Statistics, THE BARNABA INSTITUTE, http://barnabainstitute.org/wordpress/?page_id=9 (last visited Feb. 1, 2013).

²⁹ Shared Hope International *supra* at 20.

³⁰ Grace Kahng, *Sex Slaves, Human Trafficking...In America?*, MSNBC NEWS, Dec. 3, 2007, available at: <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/22083762>.

³¹ Labor Trafficking in the US., POLARIS PROJECT, available at: <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/labor-trafficking-in-the-us> (last visited Feb. 22, 2013).

³² *Id.*

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pursuing traffickers. The TVPA also expanded the U.S. government's international activities to prevent victims from being trafficked.³³ The TVPA defines trafficking in persons as "sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age" or "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery."³⁴ The TVPA was reauthorized in 2003 with The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA), Public Law 106-193, signed into law on December 19, 2003. The TVPRA mandated new information campaigns to combat sex tourism, added some refinements to the federal criminal law, and created a new civil action that allows trafficking victims to sue their traffickers in federal district court.³⁵ The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 appropriated funding for FY 2006-2007 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.³⁶ The act addressed the problems of U.S. and international military personnel and government contractors being held accountable for labor and sex trafficking abuses, the designation of underage American youth involved in coerced and forced prostitution as trafficking, and the need to expand state and local victim service programs. In addition, the TVPRA of 2005 strengthened the minimum standards used by the U.S. government to determine whether other countries were addressing trafficking, such as reducing the demand for commercial sex acts and for participation in international sex tourism by nationals of the country, ensuring that nationals who are deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission do not engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, and preventing the use of forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards.³⁷ On December 23, 2008, the TVPA was reauthorized again, this time with the requirement to compile a list of goods believed to be produced using forced and/or child labor. An initial version of this list was released on September 10, 2009, and included 122 goods from 58 countries. The list is intended to raise public awareness about the exploitive labor used to produce these goods, and hopefully promote the elimination of such practices.³⁸ In 2011, the TVPA was allowed to expire by Congress and since that time it has been up for re-authorization.³⁹ As of the beginning of 2013, the new TVPA bill has not been re-authorized by congress, mainly due to contention over spending cuts to human trafficking projects that the new bill includes.⁴⁰ The proposed TVPA re-authorization contains an amendment to the federal criminal code making it illegal for a U.S. citizen or permanent residence to travel abroad and engage in illicit sexual conduct with trafficked individuals, despite the local laws (or lack

³³ Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection act of 2000, Public Law 106-386 (Oct 28, 2000), *available at*: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-106publ386/html/PLAW-106publ386.htm>.

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ASSESSMENT OF U.S. GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN 2005, (Sept 2005), *available at*: http://www.justice.gov/archive/ag/annualreports/tr2006/assessment_of_efforts_to_combat_tip.pdf

³⁶ The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, (January 4, 2005), *available at*: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/laws/61106.htm>.

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, (September 2006), *available at*: <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/typra.htm>.

³⁹ Ali Vitali, *If everyone opposes slavery, why has the Trafficking Victims Protection Act died?*, NBCnews.com, Jan. 11, 2013.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

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thereof) in the country where the crime was committed.⁴¹ The proposed re-authorization bill would also require the Secretary of Defense to appoint a Director of Anti-Trafficking Policies, makes fraud in foreign labor an offense under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and among other things requires the Secretary of State to report on the efforts of the United States to eliminate trafficking.⁴²

T-visas are a special visa category (created by the TVPA), for aliens who are victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons. Aliens who received T status are eligible to remain in the United States for four years and may apply for lawful permanent residence status (LPR) after being continually present in the United States for three years.⁴³ In FY2010, the Department of Homeland Security issued 447 T-visas to foreign victims of human trafficking identified in the United States and 349 T-visas to their immediate family members.⁴⁴

In 2004, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Attorney General created the The Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center. The Center was established under Section 7202 of the Intelligence Reform Act, and aims to integrate U.S. government initiatives with the work of other governments to effectively address the separate but related issues of alien smuggling, trafficking in persons, and criminal support of clandestine terrorist travel.⁴⁵ It brings together federal agency representatives from the policy, law enforcement, intelligence, and diplomatic areas.⁴⁶

The Department of Justice's Criminal Division, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS), took a leading role in the prosecution of cases of sex trafficking of minors and child sex tourism. In FY 2010, there were 51 human trafficking indictments and 32 convictions in cases investigated by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).⁴⁷ Also in FY 2010, the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division's anti-trafficking efforts resulted in a record number of convictions in a single year since the passage of the TVPA. Collectively, the Civil Rights Division and United States Attorneys' Offices initiated 126 investigations, made 119 arrests and obtained 79 convictions involving human trafficking. In that period of time 13 minor trafficking victims were recovered and 14 trafficking organizations were destroyed. More than 85 percent of the defendants were charged with violations under the TVPA and approximately two-thirds of all prosecutions involved some form of sexual exploitation or abuse.⁴⁸

In 2006, the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) launched an initiative to create ten new multi-disciplinary anti-trafficking task forces in various cities across the country to address trafficking in areas of known concentration. Under this initiative, the Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, and Homeland Security have formed, trained, equipped, and funded teams to counter human trafficking in the United States. The state, local, and federal teams are made up of law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim services

⁴¹ *Bill Summary and Status: 112th Congress (2011-2012) H.R. 2830*, The Library of Congress available at: <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d112:h.r.2830>: (last visited Feb. 21, 2013).

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ Liana Sun Wyler, *supra* note 2.

⁴⁴ ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 2010. *SUPRA.NOTE 48 AT 51.*

⁴⁵ Human Smuggling and Trafficking, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, <http://www.state.gov/m/ds/hstcenter/90434.htm> (last visited Feb. 21, 2013).

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS FISCAL YEAR 2010 (May 2011), available at: <http://www.justice.gov/archive/ag/annualreports/agreporhumantrafficking2010.pdf>

⁴⁸ *Id.*

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providers in a coordinated and proactive effort to investigate criminal organizations, rescue victims, and hold perpetrators accountable. The total number of BJA funded human trafficking task forces is currently 42.⁴⁹ Between January of 2008 and June of 2010, these task forces opened 2,515 cases where there was suspected human trafficking, of these cases 389 were confirmed to involve human trafficking.⁵⁰

In addition, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) has provided a number of congressionally mandated service grants for victim protection and assistance.⁵¹ Under the Services for Trafficking Victims Discretionary Grant Program, OVC has awarded a total of \$12,259,676 in funding to support 30 new and continuation projects or NGOs to work collaboratively with the law enforcement task forces funded by BJA, ensuring the provision of comprehensive services to victims of human trafficking throughout the United States.⁵² In 2007, the Bureau of Justice formed the Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS) that tracks the number of alleged human trafficking incidents in the U.S. By June 2010, there had been 2,515 alleged incidents recorded in the HTRS database.⁵³

At the state level, forty-eight U.S. states and the District of Columbia have criminal provisions against sex trafficking in place, and 50 states (including the District of Columbia) currently have criminal statutes against labor trafficking.⁵⁴ Pennsylvania and Wyoming are the only two U.S. states that lack sex-trafficking laws, though Pennsylvania does have laws against labor trafficking.⁵⁵ Twenty-eight states have passed significant laws to combat human trafficking. Twenty seven states have established a Statewide Task Force on Trafficking and/or require specialized training for law enforcement on how to deal with crimes of trafficking.⁵⁶ In six states, there exists some form of Safe Harbor Laws that are meant to protect minors forced into sex trafficking from prosecution. Twelve states have human trafficking help lines available to their citizens as of 2012.⁵⁷ As of 2013, Wyoming is the last U.S. state to have no existing laws specifically addressing either sexual or labor exploitative human trafficking, however there is currently pending state legislation that would make Wyoming the 50th state to criminalize human trafficking. As of February 2013, the legislation has passed in the Wyoming State Senate and the altered bill is likely to pass in the State House of Representatives and become law.⁵⁸

Nongovernmental and International Organization Responses

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Human Trafficking/Trafficking in Persons*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, available at:

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=40> (last visited Feb. 21, 2013).

⁵¹ Attorney General *Supra*, note 56.

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ *National Victim Assistance Academy Resource Paper: Human Trafficking (September 2012)*, Office for Victims of Crime (Office of Justice Programs), (September 2012) available at:

https://www.ovcttac.gov/downloads/views/TrainingMaterials/NVAA/Documents_NVAA2011/ResourcePapers/Color_Human%20Trafficking%20Resource%20Paper%202012_final_508c_9%2013%202012.pdf.

⁵⁴ POLARIS PROJECT, 2012 STATE RANKINGS AND CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS (2012), available at:

<http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/policy-advocacy/current-law> (last visited Feb. 22, 2013).

⁵⁵ *How Does Your State Rate on Human Trafficking Laws in 2012?*, The Polaris Project available at:

<https://na4.salesforce.com/sfc/p/300000006E4SZ2vOAvBtmKICytWEBvS.6oLeE4k=> (last visited Feb. 22, 2013),

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ Associated Press, *Wyoming Senate Passes Human Trafficking Bill*, (Feb. 21, 2013), Wyoming Tribune Eagle available at: <http://www.seattlepi.com/news/crime/article/Wyoming-Senate-passes-human-trafficking-bill-4296932.php>.

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A number of domestic and international NGOs work both inside of the United States and around the globe to combat human trafficking.⁵⁹ Among these are the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women⁶⁰ and Freedom Network USA which works within the United States to develop local and international networks in the U.S. to combat human trafficking in addition to raising awareness and civic engagement about human trafficking.⁶¹ The international humanitarian NGO, Human Rights Watch, also monitors the status of trafficking and violence against women in the United States.⁶² The International Organization for Adolescents works within the United States as well as internationally to prevent the trafficking and exploitation of adolescents and has started the first anti-trafficking task force in New York City.⁶³

The International Organization for Migration works in the United States to monitor the large migration of foreign workers in an effort to prevent trafficking and exploitation.⁶⁴ The International Rescue Committee,⁶⁵ The Salvation Army,⁶⁶ and Vital Voices Global Partnership are other international organizations that do work within the United States to combat trafficking within U.S. borders.⁶⁷ The Polaris Project operates the National Human Trafficking Resource Hotline which is a twenty four hour hotline that provides assistance to human trafficking victims and allows callers to report tips about possible illegal activities related to human trafficking.⁶⁸

Multilateral Initiatives

In 2007, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) cooperated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) by providing over \$5 million for anti-trafficking initiatives overseas, programs to be carried out by the IOM and its partner NGOs.⁶⁹ Specific activities included repatriation and reintegration assistance for victims; capacity-building to raise awareness, helping national governments manage migration and provide care for victims; and training non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to victims, including mental health care.⁷⁰ Additionally, PRM and IOM launched a pilot project to

⁵⁹ Coalition Partner List, ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (Aug. 17, 2013), *available at*: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/coalition_list.html

⁶⁰ *Child Trafficking*, COALITION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN, <http://www.catwinternational.org/> (last visited Feb. 21, 2013).

⁶¹ Freedom Network USA, <http://www.freedomnetworkusa.org> (last visited Feb.1, 2013).

⁶² *Trafficking of Women and Girls*, Human Rights Watch, <http://www.hrw.org/by-issue/news-filter/729>(last visited Feb.22, 2013).

International Organization for Adolescents,

http://www.iofa.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=121&Itemid=117 (last visited Feb. 22, 2013).International Organization for Adolescents, <http://www.iofa.org> (last visited Feb. 1, 2013).

⁶⁴ *United States*, International Organization for Migration, <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/americas/central-and-north-america-and-th/united-states-of-america.html> (last visited Feb.22, 2013).

⁶⁵ International Rescue Committee, <http://www.theIRC.org> (last visited Feb. 1., 2013).

⁶⁶ The Salvation Army, <http://www.salvationarmyusa.org/trafficking> (last visited Sept. 29, 2009).

⁶⁷ Vital Voices Global Partnership, <http://www.vitalvoices.org> (last visited Feb. 1, 2013).

⁶⁸ The Polaris Project: For a World Without Slavery, The Polaris Project *available at*: <http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/national-human-trafficking-hotline/report-a-tip>.

⁶⁹ BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE: FISCAL YEAR 2007 (May 16, 2006), *available at*: <http://www.state.gov/g/prm/rls/rpt/2006/66292.htm>.

⁷⁰ Martin Patt, *Human Trafficking Website: Country Reports: United States of America*, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, *available at*: <http://www.gvnet.com/humantrafficking/USA-2.htm> (last visited Feb.1 2013).

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provide logistical and reunification assistance for family members of trafficking victims in the United States who are eligible to come to the United States on a T-2, T-3, or T-4 visa.⁷¹

In 2005, the U.S. introduced the first demand-based anti-trafficking resolution to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. The U.S. also works with the U.N., NATO, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to ensure that multilateral peacekeepers and personnel are maintaining a zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation. In addition to multilateral agreements, the United States is a significant financial donor to multilateral anti-trafficking efforts. Forty-six percent of the United States' anti-trafficking funding goes to international initiatives through the UN, including the International Labor Organization (ILO), IOM, the Organization of American States (OAS), and OSCE.⁷² On November third 2005, the United States ratified the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.⁷³ On that same date the United States also ratified the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.⁷⁴

The United States works closely with Canada in coordinating the prosecution and prevention of human trafficking. The U.S. also works with the G-8 countries to coordinate efforts to stop trafficking into and out of the United States.⁷⁵ The U.S. also works with the G-8 countries to coordinate efforts to stop trafficking into and out of the United States. In 1999, the U.S. and Canada signed an agreement to share information to prevent the movement of criminal organizations, such as those involved with human trafficking, over the Canadian-U.S. border. The two neighboring countries also share integrated border intelligence teams that cooperate to stop trafficking crimes along the border.⁷⁶

In addition, the U.S. also works bilaterally with Mexico to combat human-trafficking on the United States-Mexican border.⁷⁷ The Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition (BSCC) is a coalition of over sixty government and non-governmental agencies in Latin America and the U.S. that

⁷¹ BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE: FISCAL YEAR 2007 (May 16, 2006), available at: <http://www.state.gov/g/prm/rls/rpt/2006/66292.htm>.

⁷² Mark Lagon, *UNGA Thematic Debate on Human Trafficking Panel on Enhancing Multilateral Cooperation to Prevent Trafficking in Persons*, OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (June 3, 2008), available at: <http://www.un.org/ga/president/62/ThematicDebates/humantrafficking/panelpr.pdf>.

⁷³ *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime*, November 15, 2000, United Nations Treaty Collection, available at: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&lang=en.

⁷⁴ *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime*, November 15, 2000, United Nations Treaty Collection available at: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-b&chapter=18&lang=en#EndDec.

⁷⁵ *Bi-National Assessment of Trafficking in Persons*, p. 19. Governments of the United States and Canada, available at: http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/_fl/16661-en.pdf.

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ Alexander T. Webber, *Human Trafficking in the U.S.-Mexican Context*, Center for Latin American studies: San Diego State University and the Trans-Border Institute: University of San Diego, May 2, 2005, available at: http://www.sandiego.edu/peacestudies/documents/tbi/Brief_Webber.pdf.

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works to eliminate human trafficking along the U.S.-Mexican border.⁷⁸ The BSCC works with local governments and NGO's to prevent and stop the exploitation of individuals for labor or sexual purposes between the United States and Canada.⁷⁹

The United States government also cooperates with the Intergovernmental organizations of the European Union (EU) and the Organization of American States (OAS) to combat human trafficking inside and outside U.S. borders.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ *Key Information on Human Trafficking*, Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition, available at: <http://www.bsccoalition.org/about/>.

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ *Partnerships*, U.S. Department of State, available at: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/4p/partner/> (last visited Feb. 22, 2013).