

Helpdesk Research Report: Prevalence as an Indicator for Anti-forced labour and Anti-sex Trafficking Projects

Date: 27.10.08

Query: Is prevalence a suitable impact indicator for anti-forced labour and anti-sex trafficking projects? (Please provide examples of its usage, including methodologies for determining prevalence and alternative indicators used for such projects.)

Enquirer: International Justice Mission

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1. Overview

There does not appear to be any evidence to suggest that prevalence is not, at least in principle, a suitable indicator to measure the impact of anti-forced labour, anti-sex trafficking or other anti-slavery projects (as one expert commented, there is no statistically correct or incorrect answer to this question). That said, prevalence (the extent or proportion of cases in any given population) does not seem to be currently used as an indicator for such projects. No cases of projects using prevalence to measure the impact of interventions to prosecute or prevent sex trafficking or forced labour were found during the course of this research. There is some indication that this is due to the inherent problems associated with accurately measuring hidden crimes, which can make it too difficult or costly to determine their prevalence.

Some argue that little is really known about the impact of anti-trafficking/anti-forced labour interventions. Specifically, few impact evaluations have been conducted to measure their effect on crime reduction. Instead, evaluations have focused on project process and outcomes and used largely qualitative methods. Where projects do aim to monitor or determine prevalence (or some other measure of the extent of the crime) it is often exclusively through official statistics. It was not possible to find any examples of projects taking their own prevalence baselines against which to record impact in specific locations. Some experts indicated that evaluating anti-trafficking and anti-forced labour programmes is a relatively new area, generating increasing attention.

Alternative indicators

The prevalence (of crime) does not appear to be a traditional indicator for criminal justice (CJ) interventions. Few of the justice projects surveyed for this research list 'reduction in crime' as a specific objective. It was not possible to find any research or evaluations attempting to directly link justice interventions to crime reduction in the area of anti-trafficking or forced labour.

Instead, the following types of indicators have been used or suggested by experts for measuring the impact of justice interventions, some of them concerned with intermediate outcomes:

- Changes in knowledge or behaviour (e.g. communities' resistance to trafficking).
- Focus on institutional changes within the CJ system (e.g. changes in skill/awareness level, resource allocation, specialization, etc.)
- Measuring complaints, investigations (reactive and proactive), arrests and convictions (and the ratio between them). Also timeliness, since it has been argued that timely prosecution could deter others from committing similar crimes.
- Victim experience with the CJ system, including changes in the number of victims cooperating in investigations and prosecutions and the quality/outcome of such cooperation

Some argue that there is no reason to proceed with prevalence as the only indicator. Using a group or 'basket' of indicators relating to the same policy objective provide a more reliable assessment, especially since changes in indicators are often ambiguous. It is also suggested that in a judicial system that often takes years to complete a case, indicators of progress for judicial reform will only be sensitive to interventions if they measure the affect during litigation, not just at its conclusion.

Methodology

Limited information is available on methodologies that have been used for estimating/measuring the extent of trafficking or forced labour in a particular area. The focus of debate is on generating national and international estimates and data, rather than on conducting location-specific investigations. There is a notable lack of international consensus on the prevalence of trafficking and forced labour, or how to measure it (e.g. in the South East Asian Context).

One widely-cited methodology is that used by Steinfatt in 2002, whereby taxi drivers helped to map the locations where sex workers were operating and then undercover reporters estimated the number of sex workers at those locations. Other methodologies recently put forward include respondent-driven sampling and mark-recapture (see Strategic Information Response Network (SIREN), 2008). Some use a Rapid Assessment (RA) methodology e.g. ECPAT International's 'Situational Analysis' reporting (see ECPAT 2006 below). It is noted that definitional issues make estimates of prevalence particularly difficult - how the population is defined can change the measurement.

In evaluating specific projects, a recurring theme is the need for "place-randomized trials", whereby data obtained from interventions in 'hot spots' is compared with locations where there have been no interventions, to assess whether increased criminal justice in one area displaces the problem to another area (one expert called this the 'push down pip-up effect'). An example is included here of an evaluation of a crime prevention project that used time-series data for a non-adjacent control suburb to overcome this problem (Segrave, 2005). However, some caution that socio-economic and other factors may determine geographical differences in the incidence and nature of, for example, child labour.

Prevalence is generally agreed to be difficult to record through surveys, but reliance on official data is also thought to be problematic. There are well-documented problems with the use of official statistics (reported incidents) for hidden crimes, especially in contexts where there is weak capacity for monitoring complaints, arrests, prosecutions, and sentencing. One expert noted that official data on sex trafficking is largely self-defined and dependent on the approach taken to disclosure. Some argue that connecting a program evaluation to crime rates requires knowledge of the range of influences on crime rates, the relative magnitudes of those influences, and how they may interact with one another and with the operation and outcomes of the relevant anticrime program.

Availability of information

Information on how NGOs monitor and evaluate their projects isn't widely available on their websites. Over 20 organisations running programs in trafficking, forced labour and slavery were contacted for this research, but few responded.

Some of the experts contacted for this research indicated they would be happy to discuss IJM's use of prevalence as an indicator. Their contact details are included in the attached appendix 'expert comments'.

2. Approaches to evaluating anti-trafficking/anti-forced labour programmes

US Government Accountability Office, 2007, 'Human Trafficking: Monitoring and Evaluation of International Anti-trafficking projects are Limited, but Experts Suggest Improvements', United States Government Accountability Office, Washington, DC

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d071034.pdf>

This US government-funded report concludes little is known about the impact of anti-trafficking interventions. This is in part due to questionable project-level estimates or baselines of the number of trafficking victims by which to evaluate the impact of programs on reducing trafficking. Overly broad project objectives further impede evaluation. Very few impact evaluations have been completed, and have been limited to qualitative rather than quantitative analysis, have focused on process rather than impact, and have rarely traced victims over time.

The report advocates the use of randomized control trials for evaluating anti-trafficking interventions; specifically the use of "place-randomized trials" whereby data obtained from interventions in 'hot spots' is compared with locations where there have been no interventions. Although randomized trials may be difficult to execute for many trafficking projects, they are important ways to generate evidence about interventions' effectiveness. Appendix 3 (p.44) is a table of 'Methods Suggested by Expert Panel to Estimate the Number of Human Trafficking Victims'. One suggested method is sampling of 'hot spots'—an intensive search for victims in areas known to have high concentrations of victims or in areas to which many victims return. Other methods include adaptive cluster, double, indirect, and snowball sampling.

Another recommendation for addressing the weaknesses in monitoring and evaluating anti-trafficking programmes is to conduct an "evaluability assessment," whereby evaluators determine, among other things, whether: (1) the project is large enough, has sufficient resources, and has been implemented long enough to make an impact; (2) the project is reaching its target population; (3) project documents specify and clearly link objectives, goals, and activities; and (4) sufficient information exists to determine impact. The report argues that larger, long-term projects are better candidates for evaluation but that where these projects include a diverse range of interventions, the evaluation should focus on discrete interventions or aspects of the project.

Sample project-level evaluation

Anti-Slavery International, 2007, 'External Project Evaluation of Network of NGOs Against Child Trafficking in West Africa', Anti-Slavery International
<http://www.baringfoundation.org.uk/IntevalAS.pdf>

This evaluation of an NGO project aimed at reducing the levels of child trafficking within the West African region finds that "it is impossible to come by any reliable statistics or data at the regional, national or grass- roots level and therefore there is no way to compare this project's contribution to reducing the trafficking of children." (p.6) The methodology for the evaluation is qualitative, based on interviews with local and international NGOs, focus groups, and victims of trafficking.

3. Indicators for anti-trafficking/anti-forced labour programmes

Baumann, G., 2006, Measuring the Effectiveness of Anti-Slavery Work, Free the Slaves
(not available online)

This short paper argues that measuring absolute progress made by local and regional organizations against slavery in a quantitative way is problematic. Therefore, "a better predictor of progress against slavery is to construct indicators based on our evolving knowledge of the factors and processes that create an adverse environment for slavery to thrive." (p.1) Indicators are proposed under two headings: 1) Communities are resistant to trafficking and slavery (addressing supply factors) and 2) Deterrence against slavery is real (addressing demand factors).

USAID, 2007, 'Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs in Africa: A Review', USAID, Washington DC
http://www.usaid.gov/mz/doc/misc/anti_trafficking_persons.pdf

This report evaluates USAID-funded anti-trafficking programmes against a set of indicators laid out in Annex C (p. 70). Prevalence is not used as an indicator of programmes aimed at prevention or prosecution. The indicators used for prosecution (specifically, capacity building of law enforcement and judicial training) are:

- # of law enforcement/judges training (disaggregated by sex/Agency/Total)
 - % of target population trained
- Did the program conduct pre and post- training evaluation of participants? If yes, how many evaluation surveys were recorded?
- % of training course participants who can define and describe trafficking in persons
- % of training course participants who reported a change in attitudes/behaviors
- Long-term follow-up: 6 months/1 year later, was the change still evident?
 - # of contacts made to alert a program or government agency about children in servitude or sexual exploitation
 - % of cases that are publicly reported
- # of traffickers and accomplices arrested
- % prosecuted
- % of those prosecuted that are convicted
- # of TIP victims rescued
- # of law enforcement units using provided communication equipment
- # trained on provided equipment

IOM, 2008, 'Handbook on Performance Indicators for Anti-trafficking Projects', International Organisation for Migration, Washington

http://www.iomskopje.org.mk/Publications/Books/PI_Handbook.pdf

This guide to performance indicators for anti-sex trafficking projects states that the % reduction in people trafficked is not easily measurable, thus, other indirect indicators must be used. Alternative indicators (to prevalence) for prosecution and prevention are proposed (see pp.19-45). For example, in relation to the goal of 'enhancing the capacity of the criminal justice system to investigate, prosecute and convict traffickers', suggested indicators are;

- X% of convictions out of the total number of criminal cases filed
- Sentences for traffickers are in proportion to other serious crimes
- Criminal cases filed are in proportion to the forms of trafficking present in X region

These indicators are all recorded through available statistics and records.

Huntingdon, D., 2001, 'Anti-trafficking Programs in South Asia: Appropriate Indicators, Activities and Evaluation Methodologies, Population Council, India

http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/rr/anti_trafficking_asia.pdf

This report is based on a meeting of NGOs, bilateral and multilateral donors and other agencies to discuss how to measure the impact of anti-trafficking programs in South Asia. It notes that the number of reported cases of trafficking measured through police records is the sole source for measuring the impact of such projects (see indicators tabled on pages 31-36).

USAID, 2004, 'Best Practices for Programming to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings in Europe and Eurasia', September 2004

<http://www.vitalvoices.org/files/docs/Prevention%20assessment%20Report-formatted%20CAS1.pdf>

This paper puts forward best practices for programmes aimed at preventing trafficking. In doing so, it briefly discusses monitoring and evaluating such programmes and outlines some indicators for assessing their outcomes and impact. It argues the collection of indicators needs to be balanced against other issues - i.e. the resources used to collect indicators could have been spent on more programming.

Under the 'Criminalization' category of activities, the report recommends using the following indicator: 'Percentage of general public who know about prosecuted cases of trafficking and know about the possible penalties that can be imposed'. This is to be verified through a survey of the sample population. (p.100)

Justice sector indicators

Vera Institute of Justice, 2003, 'Measuring Progress toward Safety and Justice: A Global Guide to the Design of Performance Indicators across the Justice Sector', Vera Institute, New York

http://www.vera.org/publication_pdf/207_404.pdf

This guide describes traditional indicators used to measure the performance of the justice system, noting that crime rates are traditional indicators of policing, but timeliness and conviction rates are the traditional indicators for justice/prosecution. It argues that "timely

prosecution may have important benefits: it may deter others from committing similar crimes. There also is a belief that complying with basic rules of criminal procedure—especially the rules governing time—can, by itself, ensure good justice”. (p.35)

The report argues that indicators are almost always proxies of the outcomes or concepts they measure. The value of indicators is that they are expected to correlate with the desired outcome, but the correlation is rarely perfect: “changes in most indicators are fundamentally ambiguous.” (p.7) “Consider, for example, the proxy indicator most widely used to measure changes in the volume of crime: crimes reported to the police. Changes in this proxy measure are always ambiguous. An increase in the rate of reported crime could indicate a higher real crime rate, an increased level of confidence in the police, or both.” (p.7) The report argues that therefore an indicator should rarely be used on its own. To interpret changes in ambiguous indicators, you should always use a group or ‘basket’ of indicators relating to the same policy objective. “Baskets of indicators provide a more valid, reliable, and rounded view of policy progress. For example, in a judicial system that often takes two years to complete a case, indicators of progress for judicial reform will only be sensitive to your interventions if they measure the affect during litigation, not just at its conclusion.” (p.12)

4. Methodologies for determining prevalence

Strategic Information Response Network (SIREN), 2008, ‘Statistical Methods for Estimating the Number of Trafficking Victims’

http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/SIREN_GMS-03_Statistical_Methods_for_Estimating_the_Number_ofTrafficking_Victims.pdf

This report briefly describes three methodologies proposed for estimating the number of trafficking, forced labour or sex work victims in a given population. They include:

- Communication-Based Method of Measuring Human Trafficking
This methodology seeks to locate sex trade venues through local informants, with particular emphasis on taxi drivers. In addition, GPS mapping of venue locations was supplemented by information obtained from Municipal Tourism Department and the police. A small-scale intensive study of randomly selected areas was conducted to validate the accuracy of information provided by the sources. After GPS mapping of venue locations is complete, a data collector who has the demographic characteristics of a typical customer of that venue (i.e., ‘mystery client’) will visit each identified venue and estimate the proportion of girls and women who are underage and/or seeming to lack freedom of movement. This process will be repeated by a different research team and data collector, and may be repeated a third time if necessary. It is expected that they will get the required information from visual survey and informal discussion with brothel owners and workers.
- Estimating Labour Trafficking in Thailand: Case Study of Samut Sakhon
This study seeks to understand what proportion of Burmese migrant workers are victims of trafficking for labour exploitation. The methodology includes a review of existing literature and data from NGOs and Thai government sources, qualitative fieldwork, including ethnographic mapping, and quantitative data collection and analysis using the Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) approach. “RDS is a method widely used to derive valid population estimates from “chain-referral samples” of hidden populations, the basic idea is that respondents are selected from the friendship network of existing members of a non-random sample. An initial small number of “seeds” (individuals from the target population who are non-randomly selected) are recruited by researchers and interviewed about their work, and then

encouraged to recruit others in their personal network to participate in the interview.” (p.4)

- Application of Mark Recapture Method to Estimating Street Children Working in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor, Including Trafficking

This study uses a mark-recapture methodology to estimate a) the number of street children in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and b) the subset of those children who are engaged in worst forms of child labor, including trafficking. This methodology involves a sampling frame of all locations in Phnom Penh where children engage in relatively ‘open’ activities of worst forms of child labor. Teams then interview a defined number of children in each location, including questions to understand whether the children had previously been interviewed, or, “marked.”

“This process then continues at randomly selected locations over a period of one or two weeks, with a rolling (repeated mark-recapture) approach (rather than the two-phase methodology that the name may suggest) to improve the randomness of the selection process. (p.4)

Steinfatt, T. M. Baker, S. and Beesey, A., 2002, Measuring the Number of Trafficked Women in Cambodia: 2002. Part –I of a Series, Globalization Research Center, University of Hawaii

<http://www.slate.com/Features/pdf/Trfcamf3.pdf>

This widely-cited paper presents the methodology used for a point-in-time estimate of the number of trafficked sex workers in Phnom Penh. The researchers used motorcycle taxi drivers to map venues of sex work in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The mean number of workers observed in these locations were then used to provide an estimate of the total number of workers.

The report notes that the definition of a sex worker partially determines the size of the estimated number of such workers. The paper also discusses frequently-cited barriers to measuring the accuracy of sex workers in any given population:

- “Illicit nature of the sex trade
- Transience and trafficking of sex slaves
- Demographic data on the population alone is not well known
- Security risks of monitoring or recording data about number of sex slaves through direct observation
- Information becomes rapidly obsolete due to the constant flow of victims in the sex trade and evolution of the problem
- Blurring of lines and differences in definitions between which types of women and children are considered to be sex slaves (quoted from Perrin, et al., 2001, pp. 11 - 12).”

See also: **Steinfatt, T., 2003, Measuring the Number of Trafficked Women and Children in Cambodia: A Direct Observation Field Study Part –III of a Series, USAID**

<http://www.slate.com/Features/pdf/Trfciif.pdf>

This report elaborates on Part I above, describing how areas studied in June 2002 were revisited in June and July 2003 to count the number of persons under the age of 18 who were available as sex workers and to confirm previously obtained data on trafficked women.

ILO, 2004, Child Labour Statistics: Manual on methodologies for data collection through surveys, Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), International Labour Organisation

<http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=141>

This manual describes the Rapid Assessment (RA) methodology, developed to assist countries in obtaining information on the more “hidden” or “invisible” forms of child labour and child workers in the most dangerous or unhealthy types of activities or occupations. The RA methodology is primarily intended to provide relevant information relatively quickly and inexpensively for use, for example, in awareness creation and project formulation. Its output is mainly qualitative and descriptive, and is usually limited to a small geographic area.

Chapter 17 (p.894) describes in detail how to prepare for and conduct a baseline survey to establish benchmarks to enable incremental changes to be measured via follow-up surveys. The paper notes, however, that “Baseline data covering localities not covered by direct action programmes are also needed to verify that the child labour problem is not being transferred from programme areas to non-programme locations. Such data are also needed in the analysis of socio-economic and other factors that may determine geographical differences in the incidence and nature of child labour. Moreover, they can be used to constitute control populations, for instance with a view to assessing the impact of programme interventions. For these and other reasons, the ideal situation is to collect baseline data for all localities in the country.” (p.564)

ECPAT International, 2006, Situational Analysis Report on Prostitution of Boys in Pakistan (Lahore & Peshawar), End child prostitution child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes, ECPAT International and Pakistan Pediatrics Association, Thailand

<http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/Pakistan.pdf>

This ‘situational analysis’ report is an example of ECPAT’s approach to measuring the incidence and prevalence of trafficking, prostitution and forced labour. Section 2.3 (p.13) outlines the methodology used for gathering the data for the report - a Rapid Appraisal Method, utilizing individual interviews, community-based interviews and focus groups; literature reviews; court proceedings, police records, relevant legislation and lack thereof; news events; and the historical background of commercial sexual exploitation of children within the country and/or target area. The report notes some limitations in the methodology (and all Rapid Assessment Methodologies). These include: the results cannot be generalized beyond the communities surveyed; and since most of the street-based data came from participant observation, there is room for interpretation and therefore the potential for bias.

Kanchana, R, 2004, Forced Labour: Definition, Indicators and Measurement, Working Paper, International Labour Office

<http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=forcedlabor>

This paper concludes that there are only a limited number of surveys available to date on measuring forced labour. A table of how organisations have approached measuring forced labour is presented on pages 10-13. It shows the types of surveys they have undertaken and the definitions they have used. The author notes that the survey techniques used have been limited to sample surveys. Moreover, they have relied on known-incidence based on reports from individuals, social workers, investigative local reporters, and non-governmental organizations.

Official statistics

Farrell, Amy, 2008, 'The Challenge of Using Law Enforcement Data to Measure and Understand Human Trafficking', paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC)

http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/1/2/6/9/9/p126995_index.html

Abstract: "This paper examines the utility of using official law enforcement data on human trafficking incidents to measure and understand the prevalence and patterns of human trafficking in the United States. There are numerous methodological challenges to conducting research on human trafficking. Simply identifying victims of trafficking is problematic due to language barriers, trauma, the covert nature of trafficking operations, and lack of attention from various public officials such as the police. The majority of research on trafficking to date measures victimization based on formal and informal accounts from victims or advocates. Building on previous research around police recognition and reprioritization of new types of crimes (e.g., domestic violence, stalking, bias-motivated crime), new research is attempting to understand the challenges for local police in identifying, reporting and investigating human trafficking incidents. As part of a larger project examining the quantity and quality of current law enforcement responses to trafficking across the United States, this paper discusses the challenges of estimating the magnitude and patterns of both domestic and international trafficking in persons for both commercial sex work and labor based on official police data."

Rosenfeld, R., 2006, 'Connecting the Dots: Crime Rates and Criminal Justice Evaluation Research, Journal of Experimental Criminology, Volume 2, Number 3 / September, 2006

Available for purchase at: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/412222r2kn75281/>

This article advocates better linking of evaluations of anticrime initiatives to variation in crime rates across time and place and to expected policy outcomes, notably crime reduction. It argues a working knowledge of crime rates is essential for designing and evaluating anticrime programmes.

Rarely do the evaluation reports in the justice sector contain estimates of the programme's actual or potential impact on crime rates or, rarer still, the impact of crime rates on the program. Connecting a programme evaluation to crime rates requires knowledge of the range of influences on crime rates, the relative magnitudes of those influences, and how they may interact with one another and with the operation and outcomes of the relevant anticrime programme. Very few evaluation researchers, especially those who specialize in evaluations of individual-level anticrime programmes, possess the requisite knowledge for placing the programmes in the context of crime rates. "Meaningful assessments of an areas crime problem, and especially local law enforcements role in addressing it, can begin only when factors unrelated to law enforcement but deeply implicated in crime have been identified and held constant. Obviously, adjusting crime rates to eliminate the influence of such factors is not the same as, nor does it take the place of, outcome evaluations of anticrime initiatives." (p.315)

5. Additional Information

Measuring crime prevention

Segrave, M., and Collins., 2005, 'Evaluation of a Suburban Crime Prevention Team', Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra

http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tbp/tbp014/03_objective1.html

This report describes the methodology used for evaluating the impact of a crime prevention project on the prevalence of crime. Recorded crime statistics were gathered for an 18-month period to enable time-series data to be collated and to analyse crime patterns pre-, during and post-intervention. Data from several suburbs were collected to enable possible displacement and diffusion of benefits effects to be explored. "According to Farrington and Welsh (2002: 20) crime decreasing in the experimental area, increasing in the adjacent area and remaining constant in the control area may be evidence of displacement. Further, crime decreasing in the experimental and adjacent area but remaining constant (or increasing) in the control area may be evidence of a diffusion of benefits such that adjacent suburbs may also reap benefits from a suburb-specific initiative (Farrington & Welsh 2002). The use of time-series data for a non-adjacent control suburb in addition to the inclusion of multiple adjacent suburbs surrounding the target suburb increases the strength of the findings from the analysis of recorded crime statistics." (web page)

Gallagher, A., and Holmes, P., 'Developing an Effective Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking: Lessons From the Front Line', International Criminal Justice Review, Volume 18 Number 3, September 2008 pp. 318-343

Available for purchase at: <http://icj.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/18/3/318>

This article draws on emerging international rules and the author's experience of working with States and intergovernmental organizations to propose eight elements of an effective national criminal justice response to human trafficking:

1. A Comprehensive Legal Framework, in Compliance With International Standards
2. A Specialist Law Enforcement Capacity to Investigate Human Trafficking
3. A General Law Enforcement Capacity to Respond Effectively to Trafficking Cases
4. Strong and Well-Informed Prosecutorial and Judicial Support
5. Quick and Accurate Identification of Victims Along With Immediate Protection and Support
6. Special Support to Victims as Witnesses
7. Systems and Processes That Enable Effective International Investigative and Judicial Cooperation in Trafficking Cases
8. Effective Coordination Among International Donors

It further notes that "Another important aspect of donor support relates to monitoring and impact evaluation of interventions such as training and support for legal or institutional reform. Thus far, very little work has been done on developing effective indicators for measuring progress and change in this area. The absence, in many client states, of verifiable data on key criminal justice indicators such as complaints, arrests, prosecutions, and sentencing, compounds the difficulties of measuring change. Developments in international law, policy, and practice are all helping to establish targets with respect to optimal criminal justice responses to trafficking, but much work remains to be done in clarifying goals and articulating the indicators of real and lasting change. The present attempt to identify critical success elements for an effective criminal justice response is one example of the kind of framework within which donor coordination could be strengthened and more tangible results

achieved and measured. Donor-supported efforts to improve data collection and analysis would be another important step forward.” (p.21)

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Websites visited

International Center for Migration Policy Development, Coalition against trafficking in Women - Asia Pacific, Rule of Law Resource Center, Population Council, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Australian Institute of Criminology, ECPAT International, International Center for Migration Policy Development, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (US), Poverty Action Lab, Open Society Justice Initiative, Vital Voices, Anti-trafficking Legal Project, Center for the Advancement of Human Rights (Florida State University), Childtrafficking.com, Human Trafficking search, Prevent human trafficking.org, The Campbell Collaboration, Google, Eldis, GSDRC, Google Scholar, Informworld, Safe Horizon (New York), Equity International, Ingentaconnect, ScienceDirect, La Strada

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