

**Jacobs University**  
**Human Trafficking: An International Perspective**

Dr. Alexis A. Aronowitz

Winter 2016

Monday, January 11<sup>th</sup> 2016 – Tuesday, January 19<sup>th</sup> 2016

This course is offered for 5 ECTS

## **Content**

In spite of the fact that slavery has been abolished by all countries prior to, or during the previous century, it continues to flourish. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century people are still being traded and exploited in more than 180 countries in the world. Human trafficking, a form of 21<sup>st</sup> century slavery, comprises not only the exploitation of foreign women in forced prostitution, but also men and children forced to work in the sex industry, in domestic service, on farms, in factories and in the fishing, building, brick-making and construction industries. In fact, where there is a demand for cheap labor, trafficked victims can be found. Much has been documented concerning the exploitation of women and children in the sex industry, but little attention has been given to labor exploitation in other industries or to other forms of human trafficking such as the exploitation of child soldiers, mail order brides or persons for the purpose of harvesting their organs.

This introductory course will examine the definition of human trafficking and study the definition from the perspective of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, to come to a full understanding of how human trafficking is defined. A discussion turns to what we actually know about human trafficking – how we measure the problem, where it occurs, and what major trafficking patterns have been identified worldwide. We will discuss why it is so difficult to determine just how many persons are being trafficked and whether a person is a trafficked victim.

We will examine which persons are more likely to fall prey to traffickers and how the trafficking experience impacts their lives, health and safety. Further study will focus on the traffickers – who they are and what is known about their *modus operandi*, how they recruit, transport and exploit their victims, but also how they protect their operations.

The course further explores the different perspectives from which we can examine trafficking – as a criminal justice and organized crime problem, but also from the perspective of supply and demand, human rights, immigration, poverty and gender inequality.

Global patterns of trafficking and new forms of trafficking will be discussed. We will discuss organ trafficking and the use of child soldiers, and examine whether or not child pornography, child sex tourism, mail order brides and illegal adoptions are forms of trafficking. The use of the internet in human trafficking recruitment and movement will be examined.

The course ends with a discussion of organizations that are active in the fight against human trafficking and what measures – from prevention, victim protection, prosecution and partnerships – are necessary to eradicate human trafficking.

## **Objectives**

Students will be exposed to academic articles from different disciplines as well as international reports from Governments and international organizations.

Upon completion of this course, the student will have gained:

- 1) an understanding of the phenomenon of human trafficking: how this differs from human smuggling and the implications it has for trafficked victims;
- 2) knowledge of methods and techniques to determine the extent of human trafficking and why it is so difficult to accurately measure the phenomenon;
- 3) an understanding of perspectives to explain human trafficking;
- 4) insight into patterns of trafficking, those who fall prey to traffickers and the markets in which they are exploited in different countries and regions of the world;
- 5) knowledge of the process of trafficking and those who recruit, transfer and exploit trafficked persons – from individual traffickers to networks and organized criminal enterprises;
- 6) a deeper understanding of less common forms of human trafficking;
- 7) insight into strategies to prevent human trafficking and aid trafficked victims.

## **Class Meetings**

Class will meet every weekday from Monday, January 11<sup>th</sup> – Tuesday, January 19<sup>th</sup> from 10:00 to 13:00 and from 14:00 – 16:00. It is possible that the classes may run a bit late so please do not schedule activities directly after class. You will have Saturday, January 16<sup>th</sup> off.

## **Course Requirements**

There will be a number of exercises on which you will be graded. These include written assignments on documentary films as well as a group presentation on trafficking within specific countries and regions of the world. Additionally, you will take one exam on the last day of class. Students are expected to prepare the assigned readings prior to class and to participate in class discussions

## **Other Important Information**

Laptops will be allowed in class but only for the purpose of taking class notes.

## **Attendance**

Because of the intensity of this class, you are expected to attend all class meetings. You will only be allowed to miss class in the case of illness or doctor's appointments for which you must submit a doctor's note. Contact the instructor prior to class if you cannot attend the class. Absences (regardless of the reason) will affect your class participation grade.

You *must* attend at least 70% of class (regardless of medical or other excuses) in order to pass the course. This is a university regulation. In the case of illness you should officially withdraw from the class. There will be no make-up exams unless you notify the instructor PRIOR to the exam AND present a doctor's certificate.

## Evaluation/Assessment

The final grade is based on:

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| ▪ Attendance, preparation, participation in class  | 10% |
| ▪ Written assignments on (3 or more) documentaries | 30% |
| ▪ Presentation (country report)                    | 20% |
| ▪ Exam   | 40% |

## Required reading

- Aronowitz, Alexis A., *Human Trafficking, Human Misery: The Global Trade in Human Beings*, Praeger Publishers: Westport, Conn., 2009.
- Aronowitz, Alexis A., *Human Trafficking, Human Misery: The Global Trade in Human Beings*, Scarecrow Press (subsidiary of Rowman and Littlefield): Reprint edition (May 16, 2013)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 2014, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf)
- Other articles will be made available via Campusweb or can be found on the internet.

### Monday, January 11      Defining Human Trafficking

Introduction to the Course

Reading Assignment:

- Aronowitz: Chapter 1
- United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000); [http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final\\_documents\\_2/convention\\_%20traff\\_eng.pdf](http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf)
- International Labor Organization, *Operational Indicators of Trafficking in Human Beings*; 2010. Document can be downloaded from Campusnet.

### Tuesday, January 12      Measuring Human Trafficking & Patterns of Human Trafficking in Different Regions of the World

- Aronowitz: Chapters 2 & 3
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 2014, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf); pp. 17-18.
- McGaha, J.E. and A. Evans, “Where are the Victims? The Credibility Gap in Human Trafficking Research”, *Intercultural Human Rights Law Review*, Vol. 4, 239-266. Article can be downloaded from the Campusnet.

- Weitzer, Ron (2011). The Myths about Human Trafficking. [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/ronald-weitzer/human-trafficking-myths\\_b\\_935366.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/ronald-weitzer/human-trafficking-myths_b_935366.html)
- Tyldum, Guri and Anette Brunovskis (2005), “Describing the Unobserved: Methodological Challenges in Empirical Studies on Human Trafficking”, *International Migration*, Vol. 43 (1/2), 17- 34.
- Weitzer, Ron (2012), “Sex Trafficking and the Sex Industry: The Need for Evidence-Based Theory and Legislation”, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. Vol. 101, No.4, 1337 – 1369.

### **Wednesday, January 13      Victims of Human Trafficking**

Documentary: Sex Slaves

Reading Assignment:

- Aronowitz: Chapter 4
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 2014, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf); pp. 29-33; Maps 2, 4 & 5.
- Aronowitz (2015). Victims of Human Trafficking: A Complex Issue. *Dossier of Analysis*. International Studies Center at Universidad de los Andes. Article can be downloaded from the Campusweb.
- Anette Brunovskis & Rebecca Surtees, “Agency or Illness: The Conceptualization of Trafficking Victims’ Choices and Behaviors in the Assistance System”, *Gender Technology and Development*, 2008; 12-53. Article can be downloaded from the Campusweb.
- Atsuro Tsutsumi, Takashi Izutsu. et.al., “Mental health of female survivors of human trafficking in Nepal”. *Social Science & Medicine* 66 (2008) 1841-1847. Article can be downloaded from the Campusweb.

### **Thursday, January 14      The Traffickers**

Reading Assignment:

- Aronowitz: Chapter 5
- Johan Leman and Stef Janssens, “The Albanian and Post-Soviet Business of Trafficking Women for Prostitution: Structural Developments and Financial Modus Operandi”, *European Journal of Criminology*, 2008, Vol. 5, 433.
- Siegel, Dina & De Blank, Sylvia (2010). “Women who traffic women: the role of women in human trafficking networks – Dutch cases”, *Global Crime*. Vol. 11, No. 4, November 2010, 436–447.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 2014, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf); pp. 23-29 and 43-51; Maps 1 & 7.

### **Friday, January 15      Research and Theoretical Perspectives**

Documentary: Qatar’s World Cup

- Kevin Bales, “Testing a Theory of Modern Slavery”, and “What Predicts Human Trafficking”, no publication date. Article can be downloaded from Campusnet.

- Aronowitz, A.A., The Business Model of Human Trafficking: Informing Policy and Prevention Measures, Paper presented at the International Seminar on Trafficking in Persons, Mexico City, 22-23 November 2012. Paper can be downloaded from the Campus net.
- Jones, Joring, Engstrom, David, Hilliard, Tricia and Diaz, Mariel, “Globalization and Human Trafficking”. *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*, June 2007, Volume XXXIV, Number 2; 107-122.
- Sally Cameron and Edward Newman, *Trafficking in Humans: Social, Cultural and Political Dimensions*, United Nations University Press. 2008; chapter 2.
- Aronowitz, Alexis, Theurman, Gerda and Tyuryukanova, Elena (2010). *Analysing the Business Model of Trafficking in Human Beings to Better Prevent the Crime*, Organization For Security And Co-operation In Europe, UN.GIFT: Vienna, Austria; <http://www.osce.org/cthb/69028?download=true>; Chapter 3, pp. 29-36.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 2014, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf); pp. 17-18.

**Sunday, January 17                      Hidden Forms of and New Opportunities for Human Trafficking**

Documentary: The Dancing Boys of Afghanistan

Reading Assignment:

- Aronowitz: Chapter 7 & 8
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 2014, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf); p.42.
- Yea, S. (December 2010). Trafficking in part(s): The commercial kidney market in a Manila Slum, Philippines. *Global Social Policy*, Vol. 10 (3); 358-376.
- Vautravers, A. (2009). Why Child Solderis are Such a Complex Issue. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*. Vol 27, No. 4, 96-107.
- Latonero, M. (2011). Human Trafficking Online: The Role of Social Networking Sites and Online Classifieds. University of Southern California; 1-56.
- Aronowitz (2015). *The Social Etiology of Human Trafficking: How Poverty and Cultural Practices Facilitate Trafficking*. Paper Presented at the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences, Vatican City, 17-21 April. Paper can be downloaded from Campusnet. [http://www.endslavery.va/content/endslavery/en/publications/acta\\_20/aronowitz.html](http://www.endslavery.va/content/endslavery/en/publications/acta_20/aronowitz.html)

**Monday, January 18                      Measures to Prevent Human Trafficking**

Documentary: Reducing Demand; Shared Hope International

Reading Assignment:

- Aronowitz: Chapter 9
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 2014, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP\\_2014\\_full\\_report.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf); pp. 51-57.

- Smith, Linda & Veardaman, Healy (2011). “The Problem of Demand in Combating Sex Trafficking”. *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* (Vol. 81), 607-623.
- Chuang, Janie (2006). “Beyond a Snapshot: Preventing Human Trafficking in the Global Economy”. *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*, Volume 13, Issue 1, Winter 2006, pp. 137-163 (please read pages 150-163).

**Tuesday, 19 January**

**FINAL EXAM (Morning Session)**

**FEEDBACK FROM THE EXAM (Afternoon Session)**