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# Comparing Modern Day Acquisition Costs of Trafficked Individuals: Implications for Anti-Trafficking Measures

## Abstract

The acquisition process of trafficked individuals varies case by case around the world, with human traffickers using various methods of acquisition and paying a range of costs to obtain these individuals. While research on the acquisition methods of traffickers is expansive, research on acquisition costs is relatively small and is mostly covered by Kevin Bales and Siddharth Kara. This study examined acquisition costs of trafficked individuals around the world in order to identify themes and patterns of acquisition, with the goal of informing preventative anti-trafficking efforts aimed at the acquisition process of human trafficking. The main finding of this research was the existence of an initial trafficker that acts as a middleman for other traffickers. This individual acquires victims usually through low or no cost due to the vulnerability and economic need of these individuals, and then sells them for profit to another trafficker that then exploits the individual's labor. This finding indicates the need for anti-trafficking efforts to put more focus into the beginning of the trafficking process, preventing these middlemen from acquiring victims as well as protecting vulnerable populations in order to prevent their exploitation.

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Master of Arts

By

Chelsea Dillane

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Advisor: Dr. Rebecca Galemba

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## ABSTRACT

The acquisition process of trafficked individuals varies case by case around the world, with human traffickers using various methods of acquisition and paying a range of costs to obtain these individuals. While research on the acquisition methods of traffickers is expansive, research on acquisition costs is relatively small and is mostly covered by Kevin Bales and Siddharth Kara. This study examined acquisition costs of trafficked individuals around the world in order to identify themes and patterns of acquisition, with the goal of informing preventative anti-trafficking efforts aimed at the acquisition process of human trafficking. The main finding of this research was the existence of an initial trafficker that acts as a middleman for other traffickers. This individual acquires victims usually through low or no cost due to the vulnerability and economic need of these individuals, and then sells them for profit to another trafficker that then exploits the individual's labor. This finding indicates the need for anti-trafficking efforts to put more focus into the beginning of the trafficking process, preventing these middlemen from acquiring victims as well as protecting vulnerable populations in order to prevent their exploitation.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter One: Introduction	1
Chapter Two: Literature Review	5
The Facilitation and Progression of Human Trafficking	6
Root Causes of Human Trafficking	12
Human Trafficking Research	15
Acquisition Cost Research	18
Bales and Low Acquisition Costs	20
Kara and Acquisition Methods	25
Acquisition and the Movement Across Borders	29
Chapter Three: Methodology	32
Definitions	32
Research Methods	35
Chapter Four: Results	40
Chapter Five: Discussion	45
Middlemen and Their Incentives	47
Acquisition Methods of Middlemen	49
Why Focus on the Middleman?	54
The High Prevalence of Low Cost Acquisition	56
Case Studies	57
Conclusion	62
Chapter Six: Conclusion	63
Bibliography	66
Appendices	
Appendix A	69
Appendix B	75
Appendix C	111

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is a global phenomenon, reaching into every corner of the world. Research and efforts to combat the issue tend to focus on trafficking intervention, victim recovery, prosecutions, legislation, and survivor services. Prevention efforts mostly center around legislation, but these laws may not be enforced and upheld everywhere. The acquisition processes of victims of trafficking are usually easiest to find through personal stories of victims or survivors. There is a considerable amount of data on these acquisition processes, but this data is separated throughout a plethora of books and articles.

The current research study gathers this data and compares acquisition costs of human trafficking victims around the world in order to identify patterns that may inform anti-trafficking measures as well as contribute to knowledge on the subject. During this comparison, a ‘middleman’ trafficker, also referred to as ‘recruiting’ or ‘initial’ trafficker throughout this paper, was identified throughout the data as a major actor in the trafficking process, and is a focus of this paper. This actor’s process and costs versus profits were examined, and they were found to have high incentives to act as a middleman because of the lowered risk of the position, the low to no acquisition costs of victims, and the high profits made from selling their victims into trafficking situations.

Victims of trafficking are acquired in a number of different ways and for a wide range of costs and purposes. The list of acquisition methods is immense, and includes fraudulent job recruitment, false promises, threats, coercion, and force, among many others. Victims are known to be obtained for a direct cost, freely, or even for negative cost (profit to the trafficker) in some situations. The wide range of acquisition methods and costs makes the acquisition aspect of trafficking a difficult process to understand as well as keep track of. However, when individual cases of acquisition are looked at from a global scale, larger patterns can be identified, each pattern contributing to the understanding of the acquisition process.

Understanding how victims are acquired and the impact that acquisition costs have on the trafficking process is a vital part of combatting the issue of human trafficking. Having a better idea of how traffickers are able to obtain victims can inform prevention and intervention efforts as well as point directly to issues in different communities that are facilitating the trafficking of vulnerable individuals. Noting in what ways acquisition costs affect supply and demand, such as an initial trafficker's no cost acquisition increasing the supply of traffickers, or their high-profit return upon selling their victim incentivizing them to continue their involvement in the trade and thus the supply of victims, may also indicate the need for focuses on these middlemen. This flow of supply may in return increase the demand of trafficking victims, as more traffickers that acquire and exploit the middleman's victims may crop up in the area in order to take advantage of the high supply. This could create more competition and risk of getting caught, causing acquisition costs to fluctuate. Additionally, current traffickers that obtain



victims from these middlemen may demand a greater supply of trafficked individuals in order to increase their labor output and thus their profit, or in order to have the ability to begin replacing their victims at higher rates; if victims are able to be conveniently obtained at higher frequencies, the traffickers in the area may begin to view their victims as more easily replaceable due to their easy access to new victims through a middleman.

The multitude of effects that the middleman's work can have on a community and on the trafficking chain demonstrates the importance of examining the acquisition process of human trafficking, as easy and low cost acquisition may facilitate human trafficking on a local to international scale, whether the traffickers taking advantage of this low cost acquisition are middlemen or are acquiring victims without the assistance of middlemen.

As does human trafficking itself, acquisition costs and processes differ greatly from location to location. Further, global issues such as climate change, conflict, war, immigration, and many others contribute to the constantly changing aspect of human trafficking. It is therefore important for human trafficking research to constantly keep up with the changes that trafficking goes through, as this will facilitate anti-trafficking efforts. The literature examined in order to perform this research study includes global economic research on human trafficking, and additionally focuses in on research on human trafficking victim acquisition costs and processes. Acquisition patterns and costs for both sex and labor trafficking haven't been examined greatly on a global scale. This study strives to do so, looking at data from 77 countries or territories and finding nearly 200 stories that reported acquisition costs of trafficking victims in order to discover these

patterns, and ultimately identifying the high prevalence of a middleman trafficker, who generally works at a low risk level and buys individuals for low or no cost in order to sell them for high profits.

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

While the economic impact of human trafficking is a topic that has been researched to some extent, it is mostly examined a few variables at a time, such as the profit of traffickers, the operating costs of traffickers, forced labor in the supply chain, and other variables; or on the other hand is researched on a broader, less comprehensive level, such as the study of the profit of the human trafficking business as a whole. See Wheaton, Schauer, and Galli<sup>1</sup> for a breakdown of the supply and demand of human trafficking and the factors affecting this relationship. Having a better understanding of the economic impacts of human trafficking may help identify root causes and facilitators of the issue and how to more effectively address these.

While a more detailed study of the full economic impact of trafficking is necessary, this research studies just one variable of the economic impact, which is the acquisition costs of trafficking victims. These numbers have the ability to provide a clearer understanding of trafficking, especially when studied at an individual level and when including the context of the acquisition in the research. Discovering prices that many traffickers are able to obtain their victims by in certain areas or for certain types of trafficking can help inform anti-trafficking efforts in these locations and for these types of trafficking. To gain an understanding of the current research on the global economics

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<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth M. Wheaton, Edward J. Schauer, and Thomas V. Galli, "Economics of Human Trafficking," *International Migration* 48, no. 4 (2010): 114-141, <https://www.amherst.edu/media/view/247221/original/Economics+of+Human+Trafficking.pdf>.

of human trafficking as well as the acquisition of trafficking victims, this study will review previous research on acquisition methods and on acquisition costs of victims of trafficking, factors facilitating human trafficking, root causes of human trafficking, limitations of human trafficking research, and human trafficking's ties with movement across borders.

### **The Facilitation and Progression of Human Trafficking**

Shelley examines the global presence of human trafficking, offering much insight into how trafficking is being facilitated and adapting with the times, as well as into the victim acquisition processes of traffickers. In *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, Shelley states that human trafficking has expanded and been facilitated due to the lack international efforts that effectively work together to combat the issue.<sup>2</sup> She lists many ways in which human trafficking has been facilitated and has progressed over the years, including immense migration flows, the rapid development of transportation and a decrease in transportation costs, an increase in demand for trafficking victims, and globalization, to name a few.<sup>3</sup>

The author indicates that one way in which trafficking is being facilitated is by immense migration flows. These provide somewhat of a blanket over the business of human trafficking, at least trafficking that involves movement, as this constant movement

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<sup>2</sup> Louise Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 39.

<sup>3</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 2-3.

of people may leave many trafficking victims overlooked.<sup>4</sup> This huge relocation of people, due to climate change, natural disasters, war, persecution, lack of economic opportunity, and many other reasons, makes it impossible for every person travelling to be screened for human trafficking or even noted by authorities or governments in any way; in this way, human trafficking victims can often be moved in an essentially invisible manner.

The reasons for relocation listed above also leave many individuals displaced and in vulnerable positions. Shelley even states that the recruitment of trafficking victims is the least difficult in times of crises, whether economic or caused by natural disasters or conflicts, as there is a large supply of possible victims during these times.<sup>5</sup> Because of this large supply of vulnerable potential victims, victim acquisition becomes easier and likely of even less cost to traffickers. Further, in some areas without government control over borders, crime groups and smugglers – who may also act as human traffickers, taking advantage of these heightened migration flows and the lack of border control – are often rampant.<sup>6</sup> Many countries experience a lack of border control, and this combined with high levels of migration flows may make the detection of trafficked individuals even less likely.

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<sup>4</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 2.

<sup>5</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 94.

<sup>6</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 44.

Another reason the author notes for the progression of human trafficking is the rapid development of transportation and the decrease of transportation costs.<sup>7</sup> For cases of trafficking that involve the movement of victims, this decrease in transportation costs could presumably increase the amount of trafficking victims that could be acquired by traffickers by decreasing their costs, ultimately increasing the profit of traffickers.

Shelley reports the increase of the demand of individuals for the purposes of human trafficking and labor exploitation due to business owners/producers desiring and depending on this labor, especially as the world economy becomes more and more competitive. Further, this competition has driven the cost of goods and services down, as they are becoming expected and sought after by consumers;<sup>8</sup> this puts pressure on business owners to cut their costs in order to decrease the costs of their products or services – otherwise they may not be competitive enough to make a profit. If their workers are in situations of forced labor and have a lack of control over their situations, traffickers are able to be more productive as well as cut costs on labor; if these traffickers are able to acquire victims for low or no cost, cutting the cost of obtaining victims, they manage to lessen their costs in acquiring victims as well as in exploiting their labor.

An example of exploitation to this extent is found in the Côte d'Ivoire, where victims of human trafficking are acquired for little to no cost and severely exploited on cocoa plantations. It is estimated that two million children are laboring on these

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<sup>7</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 3.

<sup>8</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 3.

plantations.<sup>9</sup> One datapoint discovered during this research was the story of a 14-year-old Malian boy that was lured by false promises of a job in the Côte d’Ivoire in the year 2000. He paid an initial trafficker £9 to bribe the border officials, crossing the border into the Côte d’Ivoire and finding himself sold for £37.50. His initial middleman trafficker did not have to cover the cost of the bribe, as the victim did so, and made four times the bribe by selling him to another trafficker. This final trafficker subjected him to constant hard and dangerous labor as well as wage theft, using him to increase his cocoa production. To put these costs into perspective, the victim was lured by the promise of £130 in yearly wages.<sup>10</sup> This was considered a good salary, as he would be able to afford items for his family with this salary. Thus, the £9 he spent on crossing the border was a big investment. He was sold for more than that, but considering the exploitation of his labor and the human rights abuses that he experienced, the trafficker exploiting his labor likely made that money back quickly and didn’t consider the money a substantial investment.

*The Telegraph* in the United Kingdom, reporting this victim’s story, also mentions that this type of child trafficking occurs often in West Africa; these victims are obtained through false promises, sale by parents due to economic need, or abduction; one of the main destinations of these children is the Côte d’Ivoire; and many of these boys end up on plantations. This supports that stories like this Malian boy’s are likely common, and victims are often lured in through low cost means. The middlemen

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<sup>9</sup> Laurie Sadler Lawrence, “The Spoiled Supply Chain of Child Labor,” in *The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking*, ed. John Winterdyk, Jackie Jones (Palgrave Macmillan, 2019), 371-382.

<sup>10</sup> Christina Lamb, “The Child Slaves of the Ivory Coast – bought and sold for as little as £40,” *The Telegraph*, April 22, 2001, <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/cotedivoire/1317006/The-child-slaves-of-the-Ivory-Coast-bought-and-sold-for-as-little-as-40.html>.

traffickers acquire victims for low cost and sell them for profit to traffickers who exploit the labor of these individuals, who in turn profit due to the inexpensive acquisition and forced labor of these workers. In this way, labor trafficking contributes to the profit of the formal economy; in the Malian boy's case, his severe exploitation contributed to the cocoa industry.

Another reason cited by Shelley for the progression of human trafficking is globalization, as free markets and trade, economic competition, and a decrease in government economic intervention create spaces for human trafficking. She states, "The global economy with ever more ruthless competition heightens demand for cheap labor that can be obtained only through human exploitation,"<sup>11</sup> perfectly capturing the conflation of the global economy and human trafficking. As stated above, economic competition creates incentives for business owners to exploit their labor. Decreasing intervention by governments in the economy means less oversight over businesses and production, eliminating many exploitative employers' worries of getting caught and thus increasing their incentives to exploit their labor.

The improved communications and technology brought about by globalization also facilitate human trafficking and may make the acquisition process faster and less costly. With the fast and cheap capabilities of communications technologies, many trafficking opportunities arise. Shelley states that websites can be used for the advertising of sex tourism, exchange of child sexual abuse materials, and the market of bride trafficking, a few of many ways in which communications and technology expedite

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<sup>11</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 58.



trafficking.<sup>12</sup> These communications change the acquisition process, making it easier for traffickers to communicate with their recruiting counterparts and for recruiting traffickers to communicate with potential victims. They facilitate the process, making it faster, easier, and likely more profitable for the trafficker.

Globalization has also brought about an increase in the international movement and amount of goods, which in one way may affect the acquisition process by allowing more people to be moved from one place to another under the guise of the movement of goods. Shelley provides an example of this: cargo leaving Hong Kong is being moved at such high rates that not all of it can be examined, meaning individuals may be smuggled under the illusion of goods/cargo without being noticed.<sup>13</sup> Since some or many individuals being moved in this way may be or end up being victims of human trafficking, this disguise may assist traffickers in moving many victims at once, possibly for little cost and low risk of getting caught. This heightened supply of trafficking victims to different locations through these means could result in traffickers that obtain these individuals in their final locations having the capability to obtain many more victims at once and likely for less cost due to the ease and possible low cost of the victims' movement process.

Another consequence of globalization, more border controls in many countries where job opportunities are available, also assists traffickers in acquiring victims in an easier and less costly manner because more individuals may turn to the illicit market in

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<sup>12</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 41.

<sup>13</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 40.

order to cross borders into countries with high demands for labor.<sup>14</sup> While there is a lot of global movement, many restrictions on this movement have come about that make it much harder for many individuals to move. This makes the illicit market a viable option, as it provides people a means to get around these restrictions. This creates a supply of possible victims for traffickers to exploit, possibly acquiring these individuals for profit if they overcharge them for travel assistance and ultimately place them into trafficking situations.

### **Root Causes of Human Trafficking**

A few major root causes of human trafficking are listed by Shelley, including corruption, discrimination, political conflict, poverty and global economic imbalances, and a lack of job opportunities.<sup>15</sup> Many of these root causes impact the acquisition costs of victims of trafficking. Corruption may greatly facilitate acquisition, as officials may easily be swayed or bribed to look the other way when encountering trafficking, or may even be highly involved in trafficking processes. Shelley even states that “The role of small-scale corruption is ... the lifeline of the traffickers,”<sup>16</sup> indicating the huge role that even small levels of corruption can play in the businesses of traffickers. She also notes that some trafficking rings may bribe higher-level officials whom their businesses could

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<sup>14</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 37.

<sup>15</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 37.

<sup>16</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 46.

not operate without, additionally demonstrating this role.<sup>17</sup> This can benefit traffickers by making the acquisition and movement of victims easier and less costly, and even more importantly this corruption may make the acquisition and movement of victims possible where it would be impossible otherwise. More victims may be trafficked for less cost because of this corruption, but traffickers still have to pay the costs of this corruption, which often means bribery.

Discrimination, or persecution, as well as political conflict, also facilitate human trafficking because they are major reasons for the movement of people across and within borders, additionally facilitating the business in other ways. This point is made clear by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' definition of refugees, which is "A person forced to flee their country because of persecution, war, or violence," as well as the high number of refugees around the world.<sup>18</sup> The movement of people, especially vulnerable individuals, creates a higher risk of trafficking, and the discrimination and political conflict that cause this movement are a root cause of human trafficking. The vulnerability and relocation needs of these individuals may make the acquisition of trafficking victims easier and less costly to exploitative traffickers. Further, this need to move may push people towards traffickers who may offer them the opportunity to get out of their situation and move to a safe location. In this way, discrimination/persecution and conflict create vulnerable populations that may be easily exploited by traffickers, thus facilitating and even causing human trafficking.

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<sup>17</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 47.

<sup>18</sup> "What is a Refugee?" UNHCR, accessed April 3, 2020, <https://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/>.

Poverty, global economic imbalances, and the lack of job opportunities experienced by many communities are root causes of human trafficking because they place burdening economic needs on individuals. Shelley additionally states that globalization has ultimately marginalized many communities and impoverished an enormous amount of individuals.<sup>19</sup> The poverty, economic imbalance, and marginalization of communities the author speaks of are all tied together, and cause many individuals to have serious economic need; this need creates a vulnerability to traffickers that look to exploit and take advantage of individuals, either by their making false promises or acquiring people by force or through other means. These issues at the root of human trafficking make acquisition easier and often of no or low cost, which is exemplified in the case of a girl that was promised a job as a domestic worker in the United Kingdom but was sex trafficked upon arrival. The teenager was living in Nairobi on the streets, and went with the man that promised her this job because of her economic need. She was taken to a brothel and subjected to sex trafficking until she found herself pregnant and abandoned in a nearby city.<sup>20</sup> Her economic need that she was experiencing was preyed upon by the trafficker, who was able to exploit this economic need in order to acquire her for no cost. This case is just one example that this study found of the many cases in which individuals with economic need have been acquired for human trafficking through the same or similar means and through little or no cost.

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<sup>19</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 40.

<sup>20</sup> Ambrose Musiyiwa, "Child Trafficking in the U.K.: A Slave Trade in the Heart of Britain," *OhmyNews*, July 25, 2006, [http://english.ohmynews.com/articleview/article\\_view.asp?article\\_class=5&no=293231&rel\\_no=6](http://english.ohmynews.com/articleview/article_view.asp?article_class=5&no=293231&rel_no=6).

Shelley's points on the root causes and facilitating factors of human trafficking highlight some of the underlying issues that create spaces for human trafficking and make the acquisition of victims less difficult and less costly. The next section reviews issues and difficulties in performing human trafficking research, displaying the need to use caution while performing and studying research in the field as well as the need to examine the changing patterns of trafficking and to study the issue by regional locations – at a smaller level.

### **Human Trafficking Research**

*Sex, Drugs, and Body Counts* addresses the problematic nature of human trafficking research that attempts to quantify the issue, informing this study's research methods and the analysis of previous research in the field. While Shelley's research mostly relays human trafficking information without problematic quantifications, some research reviewed for this study contains quantifications, the origins of which are questionable or unknown and must be accepted with a grain of salt. Because the definition of human trafficking continually changes over time and tends to be conflated with other terms such as smuggling and slavery, confusion on what exactly the issue consists of and how it should be researched causes much human trafficking research to be contradictory. This makes the methods and conclusions of many economic studies of human trafficking that attempt to quantify trafficking questionable.

Many organizations and governments may be counting trafficking victims using different definitions of trafficking and of trafficking victims, resulting in people being

counted in one country for a situation that may not be considered trafficking in another country and vice versa. Warren points out that traffickers often create new identities for individuals that they move as part of the trafficking process, making individual people hard to track and confusing the counting process of victims. This author also states there is no agreed-upon method to gather human trafficking data; further, the data gathered may not be comparable across countries<sup>21</sup> or even from one part of a country to another. Thus, most trafficking research must be taken into account considering the methodology behind the numbers that are being provided. This research seeks to decrease methodology issues by gathering data straight from the source, from individual cases, in order to identify patterns that exist globally.

Andreas and Greenhill point out that since human trafficking is an illicit activity and designed to be undetectable, good data is hard to find.<sup>22</sup> The varying definitions and views on trafficking make cohesive data and findings difficult as well, as these perspectives and findings may be contradictory. Andreas also points to the practice of official numbers essentially being ‘guesstimates’ rather than solid data.<sup>23</sup> These numbers can be used by the media, politicians, organizations, and others to sway opinions, get certain points across, push for certain policies, receive funding, or for other purposes.

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<sup>21</sup> Kay B. Warren, “The Illusiveness of Counting ‘Victims’ and the Concreteness of Ranking Countries,” in *Sex, Drugs, and Body Counts*, ed. Peter Andreas and Kelly M. Greenhill (New York: Cornell University Press, 2010), 118-119.

<sup>22</sup> Peter Andreas and Kelly M. Greenhill, “Introduction: The Politics of Numbers,” in *Sex, Drugs, and Body Counts*, ed. Peter Andreas and Kelly M. Greenhill (New York: Cornell University Press, 2010), 5.

<sup>23</sup> Peter Andreas, “The Politics of Measuring Illicit Flows and Policy Effectiveness,” in *Sex, Drugs, and Body Counts*, ed. Peter Andreas and Kelly M. Greenhill (New York: Cornell University Press, 2010), 26.

Thus, the sources of numbers in the field must be examined, especially since it is difficult to provide solid quantitative data on this illicit business.

Feingold points out that research has proven that the best way to deal with the issue of human trafficking is to do so on a regional basis rather than attacking the problem with a global approach, as situations and issues vary by country,<sup>24</sup> and can even vary within countries. His point supports the importance of looking at trafficking through a smaller lens, as it needs to be understood in the small scales in which it varies from location to location. While Feingold seems to prefer this regional approach to global, larger-scale trafficking research, this research aims to identify patterns in global trafficking through examining individual situations of trafficking, combining the small-scale focus with a large-scale focus. The small-scale focus is carried out through the examination of individual reports and stories of acquisition, which provide a glimpse into trafficking in specific locations all over the world, while the large-scale focus looks at these glimpses as a whole.

Lastly, Feingold states: “Trafficking is a dynamic phenomenon, the patterns of which evolve through time. These patterns change not only in response to varying labor demands at destinations, but also in relation to changing social, economic, and cultural patterns at points of origin.”<sup>25</sup> The author points out the severe desperation that causes individuals to leave their home countries and go to others in hopes of opportunity, as well as the heightened demand for low cost and exploitable labor due to the pressures of

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<sup>24</sup> David A. Feingold, “Trafficking in Numbers: The Social Construction of Human Trafficking Data,” in *Sex, Drugs, and Body Counts*, ed. Peter Andreas and Kelly M. Greenhill (New York: Cornell University Press, 2010), 55.

<sup>25</sup> Feingold, “Trafficking in Numbers: The Social Construction of Human Trafficking Data,” 69.

competition. These points are supported by Shelley's conclusions described above that global economic conditions directly impact human trafficking. Because of the constantly changing economic, political, and social conditions, trafficking is also constantly changing as Feingold notes; identifying these changes and their causes over time is key to understanding and effectively preventing and intervening in trafficking situations.

### **Acquisition Cost Research**

The topic of the acquisition cost of human trafficking victims has not been studied to a great extent. The leading estimate in the field comes from Kevin Bales, who cites \$90 as the global average acquisition cost of enslaved and trafficked individuals.<sup>26</sup> Another estimate is provided by Siddharth Kara, who states that a person can be acquired for a global average of \$450<sup>27</sup> and for the purpose of sex trafficking for \$2,000.<sup>28</sup> Other than these commonly cited numbers, most acquisition cost numbers are offered on an individual level, case by case, by different journalists and news outlets; thus, the prominent research focused on as a background for this study is that provided by Bales and Kara.

The cost estimates offered by these two researchers range from \$90 - \$2,000, and since the methodologies behind these numbers are unpublished, their origin as well as the

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<sup>26</sup> Anne Keehn, "Average Cost to Buy a Person Today: \$90," *Free the Slaves*, March 9, 2011, <https://www.freetheslaves.net/average-cost-to-buy-a-person-today-90/>.

<sup>27</sup> Siddharth Kara, "A Global Economy Untainted by Slavery? It Can Happen – and Here's How," *The Guardian*, June 13, 2014, <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/jun/13/global-economy-untainted-slavery-can-happen>.

<sup>28</sup> Alana Herro, "Fighting Modern Slavery: Fellows Friday with Siddharth Kara," *TEDBlog*, August 6, 2010, <https://blog.ted.com/fellows-friday-with-siddharth-kara/>.



reason for their variation is unclear. However, they do offer the global community an idea of how inexpensive and possibly easy it is to acquire an individual for the purpose of exploitation. This research aims to examine acquisition costs and patterns around the world, not with the aim to find an average cost estimate but to obtain a better understanding of what may be contributing to such low acquisition costs that continue to exist around the world.

Bales, in *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, states that “Slavery grows best in extreme poverty,”<sup>29</sup> noting the conditions that make slavery and human trafficking develop and advance. Kara supports this, stating in *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery* that “Acquisition costs are low because there are hundreds of millions of poor, disenfranchised, and vulnerable individuals who are desperate to find a better life.”<sup>30</sup> These authors highlight the main reason for low acquisition costs – need – which is also supported by Shelley’s conclusions above, who cites poverty and global economic imbalances as root causes of trafficking. When traffickers are able to find individuals that have a need, they are often able to acquire them easily through fraud or coercion. These exploiters adapt to the circumstances and conditions of their communities, knowing exactly what to say to lure people in; further, they may be trusted members of the community, making it even easier to obtain victims. In this way, many individuals may find themselves in a trafficking situation after accepting what they thought was a job offer, regardless of whether they signed a contract

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<sup>29</sup> Kevin Bales, *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy* (California: University of California Press, 2000), 31.

<sup>30</sup> Siddharth Kara, *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2009), 25.

or provided any payment to the trafficker. These exploiters know that people will cling to a job opportunity with the hopes of fulfilling their needs, and their role in taking advantage of the economic need of vulnerable individuals is often not focused on as much as it should be.

An example of this type of acquisition comes from a woman that was trafficked in this manner from Uganda to Oman, and her story is reported by OZY. She was promised a job as a domestic worker but was sold into slavery instead. The woman hoped to use the promised job to support her family of seven children and her husband.<sup>31</sup> This case exemplifies not only the severe economic need of the victim but also an acquisition tactic that traffickers use to prey on this need. The idea of a well-paying job may be irresistible to someone in dire need of support, and the commonality of a situation where an individual is unable to adequately provide for their family is globally known. The next section examines Bales's analysis, further looking into these acquisition tactics and the existence of low cost acquisition.

### **Bales and Low Acquisition Costs**

Bales, in *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, draws attention to the concept of the disposability of victims of modern day slavery and human trafficking and offers reasons for the low costs of trafficking victims. Because of these low costs and the easy acquisition of victims, victims may be viewed as 'disposable' by

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<sup>31</sup> Godfrey Olukya, "Modern-Day Slavery: The Public Markets Selling Young Girls for \$14," *OZY*, May 30, 2019, <https://www.ozy.com/around-the-world/modern-day-slavery-the-public-markets-selling-young-girls-for-14/94386/>.

many traffickers who are able to easily replace them. Human life is devalued by traffickers around the world, which is made clear by victims' treatment as disposable and exploitable.

In order to gather his data for this book, Bales traveled to Thailand, Mauritania, Brazil, Pakistan, and India. Through his investigations and interviews in these areas, he gathered information on slavery and human trafficking in these locations, studying the economic aspects of trafficking in these areas. While the methodology behind the number is unpublished, it seems that from this research he was able to provide the field with its first average global acquisition cost number – \$90 for an enslaved/trafficked individual.

This low number likely came as a surprise to most, as in these times it seems like an inexpensive amount to pay to obtain a person for labor purposes. However, today much more so than historically according to Bales, victims of slavery are often considered to be disposable and easily replaceable. A main reason cited by the author for this is the common low acquisition cost of these victims; historically, exploited labor may have been an investment that employers did not take lightly. Today, trafficking victims may be easily and cheaply obtainable, which may give traffickers more of an incentive to bring in laborers to exploit without having to worry about what happens to them.<sup>32</sup> Shelley's points about globalization contributing to the progression of human trafficking support this point, as the economic competition that has pushed business owners to cut costs and made jobs unavailable in many areas due to uneven globalization creates risk

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<sup>32</sup> Bales, *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, 14.

for individuals in need as well as a space for traffickers to exploit this need in order to cut costs.

In *Disposable People*, Bales cites one motivational factor for low acquisition costs of trafficking victims, which is the close proximity of potential victims to the trafficker. If possible victims live in a nearby town or region,<sup>33</sup> the amount of effort and money spent to obtain a victim is likely decreased as traffickers are more easily able to acquire victims when they are in close proximity. The trafficker's knowledge of the area may give them an advantage as well, as they may know exactly what the needs of the vulnerable populations are and exactly how to exploit these needs. Further, they may have established relationships with potential victims, gaining their trust and thus making it more likely that they will be able to victimize the individuals. When given the choice, an exploiter that is trying to make money and cut costs will likely choose to obtain laborers for the lowest cost possible. This makes local and nearby vulnerable populations a popular target for traffickers, as they may be able to obtain victims for free without worrying about transportation costs. Coercion and the fraudulent recruitment of vulnerable populations may therefore be viable cost-free methods of obtaining labor, as these populations may take any opportunities that are offered to them, and especially local opportunities.

Another factor contributing to low acquisition costs are false contracts, which are often utilized on vulnerable individuals and which Bales states commonly facilitate slavery by concealing it. False contracts are often signed by a worker and then used by

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<sup>33</sup> Bales, *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, 11.

the trafficker to threaten or coerce the worker, and may additionally be ignored by the police.<sup>34</sup> Bales offers an example of this, telling the story of an Indian girl that was trafficked to Britain in order to act as a servant to princesses from Kuwait, the transit country through which the victim travelled to get to Britain. This victim was labor trafficked, as she was severely beaten and mistreated and forced to work around 22 hours a day. She was, however, tied to these employers through the work permit that she was contracted to.<sup>35</sup>

These contracts change the acquisition process of human trafficking, making it less difficult to obtain individuals because they willingly agree to certain terms that the trafficker chooses and manipulates. This is still considered human trafficking because these are false contracts; thus, following the Action, Means, and Purpose model of human trafficking, fraud is the means, while the action is acquiring/obtaining, and the purpose is for labor and/or sex trafficking. However, even though these terms and contracts may be false and illegitimate, the victim often believes that their debt and the terms they agreed to are legitimate, which may convince many trafficked individuals that there is no escape from their situations. Thus, the contracts may keep victims quiet and concealed, facilitating and continuing the trafficking and enslavement process.

Bales also brings the often low cost acquisition of trafficking victims for the purposes of debt bondage to light, detailing individual cases of victim recruitment. In one such case, a man was freely recruited in one town, taken to another town, and then told he

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<sup>34</sup> Bales, *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, 27.

<sup>35</sup> Bales, *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, 27-28.

owed a great deal of debt due to the travel and food costs that the victim was never told he would have to pay.<sup>36</sup> Victims are often acquired freely in this way, and realize they have been tricked after being told they are now bound to a large debt. Many find themselves in debt bondage, convinced they will never pay off the ever-increasing amount of money that they are fraudulently told they owe.

Another reason that Bales lists for the low modern acquisition cost of trafficked labor is the increase in the population – more potential laborers are available to exploit in current times because there are more people in general.<sup>37</sup> Shelley supports this, stating that population growth is a demographic factor that has contributed to human trafficking. As the population has nearly doubled in less than a century, and with much of this growth being in the developing world, many young individuals are unemployed and thus vulnerable to human traffickers.<sup>38</sup> These youth may also search for jobs in the illicit economy if they are unable to obtain any in the formal economy, also increasing their vulnerability to trafficking. This economic explanation likely applies to specific locations as well; large cities and sudden inflows of people into a particular location may mean the area has a great amount of people that are desperate for jobs or are otherwise vulnerable to labor exploitation. If this high supply of potential laborers makes it easier for traffickers to acquire labor inexpensively, this may cause heightened trafficking rates in the area combined with low acquisition costs of victims.

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<sup>36</sup> Bales, *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, 127.

<sup>37</sup> Bales, *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, 14.

<sup>38</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 52.

The following section reviews Kara's analysis, examining the concept of retrafficking from his point of view as well as his research on the acquisition methods used to obtain victims of sex trafficking.

### **Kara and Acquisition Methods**

In *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery*, Siddharth Kara provides data on sex trafficking that he acquired from his global research that was conducted in a similar manner to the research of Kevin Bales on the topic of global acquisition costs discussed above. Through his expansive travels during which he investigated sex trafficking and interviewed many individuals, he was able to gather many data points on the sale of individuals into sex trafficking, although the method behind his quantitative estimations in Appendix B of his book are unclear. While Kara's book focuses on sex trafficking, in contrast to Bales's that focuses on human trafficking and slavery in general, it offers insight into trafficker recruitment methods and manipulation, acquisition costs of trafficked individuals, and global acquisition patterns while gathering data from a greater number of countries.

Kara uses the term 'retrafficking' to refer to an individual that is trafficked and then sold to another trafficker into another trafficking situation. He mostly uses this term when referring to individuals that were trafficked in one brothel or sex trafficking situation and then sold to another brothel or into another sex trafficking situation, since his research was specific to sex trafficking. However, some of his data does specify acquisition, paid and unpaid, and retrafficking immediately following this acquisition,

which indicates the existence of a trafficking broker or middleman that obtains individuals in order to resell them into a trafficking situation. This buying and selling is considered human trafficking because the trafficker exerts ownership over the victim and sells the individual for his own economic gain; it is considered re-trafficking because the individuals are in this first situation of being bought and sold, and then sold into another trafficking situation. For the purposes of this research, 're-trafficking' refers to individuals that go through two trafficking processes – trafficked once and then placed into another trafficking situation – but focuses on individuals whose first trafficking process was being bought and sold by an initial trafficker rather than an initial trafficking situation where the individual was trafficked for the purpose of labor and/or sexual exploitation.

In this book, Kara additionally provides themes that he found in the acquisition of victims of trafficking: deceit, sale by family, abduction, seduction or romance, or recruitment by former enslaved or trafficked individuals. Kara explains that deceit often involves the desperation of the victim due to their economic situation or other factors that make them more likely to accept jobs and opportunities that may be dangerous.<sup>39</sup> Acquisition through deceit is one method of acquisition that often requires little to no cost to the trafficker, as victims are lured in rather than 'bought' by the trafficker. Another method, sale by family, displays a common example of acquisition when poverty and desperation come into play. Kara notes that traffickers may pay families enough money for one or two months of income, and these families may keep earning money off of their

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<sup>39</sup> Kara, *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery*, 6-7.



children's exploitation over time.<sup>40</sup> This example of the sale of children by families displays an acquisition method that requires a cost from the trafficker; however, compared to the money they make off of the child's labor, the initial payment and even any following payments to the parents may be miniscule. Further, families selling children for payment is not the only way that traffickers acquire children from families, as children may also be obtained through no or through possibly negative cost; the current research project additionally examines these cases of possible negative or no cost.

Kara pointed out the tendency for families to sell children to traffickers, but children may also be trafficked directly by their family members. An article from CNN details stories of children being sold by their mothers for sexual services, not once but repeatedly due to their economic need and impoverishment. The cases take place in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and involve mothers selling their girls at a young age. Many were sold for the first time at a higher price, and after that continued to be sold and returned to home, only to be sold again. A resident of the area claimed that all children between 8 and 12 were being trafficked, either sold by their parents or trafficked from the countryside or from Vietnam.<sup>41</sup> While the claim that all children of this age are trafficked is questionable, these stories act as examples of free acquisition of victims, as the traffickers are family members and the victims are their children or other family members that they spend no money acquiring.

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<sup>40</sup> Kara, *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery*, 8.

<sup>41</sup> Tim Hume, Lisa Cohen, and Mira Sorvino, "The Women Who Sold Their Daughters into Sex Slavery," *CNN*, <https://www.cnn.com/interactive/2013/12/world/cambodia-child-sex-trade/>.

Abduction is another acquisition method that Kara lists, although he mentions that it is not as common as expected. Abduction is risky, and may involve costs such as transportation and strict security.<sup>42</sup> Media and the film industry portray the opposite picture, that abduction is common (as the movie *Taken* portrays the acquisition and trafficking process), so Kara's point that this is uncommon is important in that it tears down the problematic depiction of trafficking that some films and media have latched onto. The author also cites seduction/romance as a means of acquiring victims, which is another example of recruitment by fraudulent means. With this method, traffickers likely need to pay transportation fees, false documents fees, as well as the cost of gifts and other items used to draw in victims,<sup>43</sup> but do not pay a direct acquisition cost as defined by this research. Lastly, Kara mentions the recruitment of victims by formerly trafficked/enslaved individuals as an acquisition method.<sup>44</sup> There are many reasons for this type of acquisition; for example, a previously trafficked individual may not be able to obtain a job in the formal economy due to their subjection to forced labor in the informal economy (leaving a gap in their resume or leaving them without transferable skills), making work in the illicit economy that they know and have experience in a way to make a livelihood.

After examination of current global acquisition costs and methods, the next section will focus on acquisition and its interaction with movement across borders.

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<sup>42</sup> Kara, *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery*, 8.

<sup>43</sup> Kara, *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery*, 9.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

## **Acquisition and the Movement Across Borders**

Human trafficking and its relation to movement across borders is a topic widely researched and discussed; thus including it into the acquisition cost conversation is vital as acquisition costs and processes are affected by this interaction. Literature on the relation between human trafficking and movement across borders is vast and confusing to navigate, as some literature may use only use the term human trafficking to describe something that is simply movement across borders through clandestine means of entry. The opposite may occur, with movement across borders via clandestine means of entry being incorrectly interchanged with human trafficking. These two topics are often conflated or believed to never interact, but they do interact occasionally. Human trafficking may involve movement across borders, whether through clandestine or authorized means of entry, but it also may be internal, involving no movement or involving movement only within a country. Further, movement across borders is only truly conflated with human trafficking if the movement involved the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploitation.

Mahmoud and Trebesch sought to find out whether the risk of human trafficking increases in locations that contain high rates of movement across borders, and gathered data from Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, and the Ukraine. They found that the trafficking risks for individuals do increase as the flow of movement across borders increases, and that human trafficking occurs where rates of movement across borders are highest. In fact, these movement rates act as a predictor of human trafficking, and movement via unauthorized means increases trafficking risks. The authors additionally

indicate that a main cause of this conflation is the lower victim acquisition cost for traffickers in these locations.<sup>45</sup> Mahmoud and Trebesch's research thus supports that human trafficking and movement across borders can conflate in dangerous ways when individuals are exploited due to their need to move.

These lower acquisition costs in these locations likely stem from the increase in the population in the location and the common vulnerability of those moving across borders. People crossing borders due to conflict, danger, discrimination, climate change, poverty, etc. may arrive in a new place in desperate need of an income, making the fraudulent recruitment offers of traffickers seem like great opportunities. Further, they may not have documentation, making it harder for them to acquire jobs in the formal sector and thus more vulnerable to exploitation.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime provides further support for the vulnerability of those moving across borders to human trafficking by stating that smuggled migrants are vulnerable to trafficking, may become victims of trafficking during or after their smuggling process, and may have to pay once to be smuggled but more than once along the way if they need to be smuggled through an extra or different passage.<sup>46</sup> Thus, some smuggled individuals may pay hefty fees to move across borders, not knowing their smuggler is planning on exploiting their labor or selling them to another trafficker. As far as acquisition cost goes, these cases are alarming because the

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<sup>45</sup> Toman Omar Mahmoud and Christoph Trebesch, "The Economics of Human Trafficking and Labour Migration: Micro-Evidence from Eastern Europe," *Munich Reprints in Economics* (2010), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2010.02.001>.

<sup>46</sup> UNODC, *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018* (New York: United Nations, 2018), 41-42.

trafficker/smuggler may in some cases receive a profit from the acquisition. They may have to pay for the act of smuggling, and even for necessary items such as food to keep the smuggled individuals alive during the process, but the fee that they charge the victim likely covers this. Further, they may charge the victim more than their costs in order to make a profit. Shelley supports this by noting that some individuals in areas of conflict may pay a smuggler to be moved to another country in order to seek asylum, but may find themselves victims of trafficking.<sup>47</sup> In this way, the trafficker either has the victim pay the travel costs or has them pay even more in order to make a profit.

Apart from the work of Kara and Bales, the topic of the acquisition cost of human trafficking victims goes relatively unmentioned. Though it is just one datapoint among many in the anti-trafficking field, it could greatly inform anti-trafficking efforts over time as it highlights themes and patterns in victim acquisition processes that can point to vulnerabilities in communities or other factors facilitating human trafficking. Further, acquisition and even human trafficking change over time and by location; thus, up-to-date research on the subject is vital for a strong understanding of human trafficking victim acquisition and what acquisition patterns and costs mean for trafficking as well as anti-trafficking efforts.

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<sup>47</sup> Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, 50.

## CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

### **Definitions**

Before describing the methods of data collection, the key terms in the research must be identified. The first term, ‘acquisition cost,’ refers to the cost paid by a trafficker in order to obtain a trafficking victim. This research studied three types of acquisition costs: direct cost, no cost, and negative cost. Direct acquisition costs are cash payments made by traffickers for a laborer, in which they lose money. An example of this type of cost is a brothel owner paying \$1,000 to obtain an individual to work in their brothel. No cost acquisitions involve a trafficker obtaining a trafficking victim without making any direct payment to obtain the person, such as a trafficker abducting a victim, luring victims via false promises of job opportunities that end up being situations of trafficking, forcing a parent to give up a child, and many other methods. Lastly, a negative cost acquisition consists of a trafficker making a profit from acquiring a victim, such as traffickers that charge their victims high fees before trafficking them in order to make a profit just from the act of obtaining them. An example of this would be individuals paying these high fees to move across borders and finding themselves trafficked either during or at the end of their movement process – if the trafficker charges them more than the cost of travel, they make a profit.

In the anti-trafficking field, the appropriate uses of the terms ‘victim’ and ‘survivor’ are debated. Many individuals that have exited their trafficking situations may

still consider themselves victims, though some would consider them survivors. For the purposes of this study, 'victim' refers to someone that is currently in a human trafficking situation. In a legal sense, this is a suitable term as these individuals are victims of a crime. 'Survivor,' when used in this study, refers to someone that is out of a trafficking situation, as they have survived human trafficking. Although not every survivor may feel that they are free from their situation and thus may prefer the term 'victim' even out of their trafficking situation, and not every 'victim' sees and identifies themselves as such, the distinction between the two is made here based on whether the trafficked individual is currently in or recovering from their trafficking situation.

The term 'retrafficking' refers to a situation in which someone has been trafficked more than once. For the purposes of this research, this term often refers to someone that has been acquired by a trafficker and then sold to another trafficker. Another term, 'middleman/men,' does not exclusively refer to men but to any and all genders.

'Human trafficking' is commonly separated from or used interchangeably with the term 'slavery,' and different individuals and groups define both of these terms differently. For the purposes of this research, 'human trafficking' follows the Action, Means, and Purpose definition of human trafficking:

Action	Means	Purpose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Transfer</li> <li>• Harboring</li> <li>• Receipt of persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat or use of force</li> <li>• Coercion</li> <li>• Abduction</li> <li>• Fraud</li> <li>• Deception</li> <li>• Abuse of power or vulnerability</li> <li>• Giving payments or benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploitation, including:</li> <li>• Sexual exploitation</li> <li>• Forced labor</li> <li>• Slavery or similar practices</li> <li>• Removal of organs</li> <li>• Other types of exploitation</li> </ul>

<sup>48</sup>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>

In this definition, the action may be acquiring/obtaining, moving, keeping, or receiving a person. The means may be force or threat, coercion, or fraud. Lastly, the purpose is for exploitation, which includes exploitation of labor or sex, organ removal, slavery, and other types of exploitation. The action, means, and purpose are the three necessary components of human trafficking. Thus, each of the datapoints gathered in this study qualify for human trafficking because they involve someone acquiring/obtaining someone else through force/threats, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploitation. Some would not consider human trafficking to consist of the listed actions and means with the general purpose of exploitation, as this may not include the victim providing labor or services. However, the definition used here covers exploitation more generally; thus, a person acquiring someone else through force, fraud, or coercion in order to sell them to someone else – to make an economic profit off of that person, which is exploitation – would be considered human trafficking.

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<sup>48</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, “Human Trafficking,” UNODC.org, 2020, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>.



This compares to slavery, which for the purposes of this study is considered to fall under the umbrella of human trafficking. These terms aren't used interchangeably, however, as not all human trafficking is slavery. The definition of slavery used here follows the Slavery Convention of 1926, in which Article 1 defines slavery as "The status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised."<sup>49</sup> Thus, the cases found where individuals were acquired via force, fraud, or coercion in order to be sold are cases of slavery as well as cases of human trafficking; if someone is sold, it is clear their trafficker considers themselves as the person's owner.

## **Research Methods**

This research investigates the patterns of acquisition costs of human trafficking victims and analyzes what these patterns could mean or imply for anti-trafficking efforts. This study examined public data as well as data provided directly by researchers in order to obtain exact datapoints on the acquisition costs of human trafficking victims around the world.

The data needed for this research consisted mainly of specific acquisition costs of trafficking victims, as reported by researchers, journalists, victims of human trafficking, organizations, and others. Regarding cases that were direct, individual instances of acquisition, 73 cases were discovered that provided acquisition costs of one or more

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<sup>49</sup> OHCHR, *Slavery Convention* (Geneva: United Nations, 1926), <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/SlaveryConvention.aspx>.

individuals without any estimations or averages. The rest were estimations or averages provided by either international, governmental, or local organizations that obtain data on acquisition methods and costs. For each datapoint, the acquisition costs and methods and as much contextual data as possible were gathered, such as the trafficked individual's gender and age range; the case's country or countries of origin, transit, and destination; the trafficker's cost to get the victim to the trafficking location; the price to pay off the victim's purported debt; the time period of the trafficking situation or trafficking research; the victim's vulnerability factors; and the trafficking type/purposes.

This study differs from past research in that the data was not gathered personally in the field, but rather comes from the individual research of others. To date, there does not seem to be a published compilation of acquisition cost numbers to this extent. This project serves as a comprehensive, global collection of these numbers that past research has identified, in hopes that seeing the issue from a broader universal perspective may highlight patterns that went unnoticed or understudied previously.

This study gathers individual datapoints from stories and organizations for use as case studies and as a basis for a more comprehensive acquisition cost analysis. Most literature and research on this subject use minimal data, data focused only on sex trafficking, or data that originated from the researcher's studies only; this study differs by looking at all types of trafficking and by gathering the datapoints of many researchers and journalists.

The previous research on this subject examined through the literature review encountered one limitation of few datapoints, as most research only studied one or a few

specific locations, a limited number of individuals, and/or limited types of trafficking. This limitation does not reflect poorly on the quality of research and interpretations, however, as these numbers serve as accurate representations of trafficking situations and contribute to a better understanding of trafficking. Another limitation to previous research, as well as to human trafficking research broadly, is the hidden nature of the trafficking industry. This includes noting that there are many unreported cases of human trafficking, as many victims may never know they are currently or once were victims of human trafficking; additionally, many individuals coming into contact with human trafficking victims may not realize that the situation is a trafficking situation. This invisibility of victims and the lack of adequate information on the realities of the numbers of trafficking victims, acquisition costs, and frequencies of trafficking situations indicate that most numbers in these areas are estimated with a sense of hesitancy, as it is unknown whether these numbers are overestimations or underestimations. This research encounters the limitations that previous research in the area encountered and aims to present the data found and the interpretations of the data in the most honest way.

This study is reliable in that it can be replicated by anyone interested in re-examining the numbers or in updating them over time. The data was gathered through books, articles, researchers, and databases, all of which are available to the public and are cited in Appendix C. New publicly obtainable numbers will likely arise in the future, and can be added to the data discovered here and analyzed in the same or in a similar manner. This study is valid in that its data comes from reputable sources and the measurements and analyses are straight-forward and simple; however, since there are limitations and

questionable methods in most human trafficking research, each datapoint and its source must still be considered cautiously.

Concerning the data gathering process, one source of the data in this study was books written by researchers that directly collected data in the field. These books, such as Bales's *Disposable People* and Kara's *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery*, were searched in order to obtain datapoints and to gain a better understanding of specific trafficking situations. The authors of these books are known and reputable researchers in the field. Another source was journalism articles, which are published by reputable news sources, as well as peer-reviewed articles, which are published by well-known journals. Other data was gathered from public government or organization datasets or directly from trafficking survivors' stories. While each of these sources are trustworthy, due to their possible methodological issues, the illicit nature of the industry, and the small amounts of available datapoints, they must be considered with a grain of salt. One assumption of this study is that the numbers provided by the sources are accurate and accurately represent the population; ultimately, it is unknown whether this data is truly representative of trafficking situations and trafficking in specific locations because the full scope of human trafficking in these locations is unknown.

The data acquired in this study contains information about trafficking situations and cases that currently exist or existed no earlier than 1990, as many of the datapoints come from earlier in the 2000's. Historical acquisition costs are not studied, as this research only examines modern costs in order to get a better understanding of modern slavery and human trafficking. The sample populations studied here are victims and

survivors of human trafficking and/or slavery, whether previously or currently in these situations.

This study aims to contribute new knowledge and understanding to the field by providing a more comprehensive picture of what traffickers pay to acquire victims. Further, this clearer picture highlights themes and patterns in the acquisition of trafficking victims that may not have been previously noted or considered. Examining low and no cost acquisition and the profit made from reselling the victims acquired may provide more insight into the causes and facilitators of this low cost acquisition, pointing to where efforts to combat trafficking could additionally be focused. Lastly, the overall goal of this project is a better understanding of human trafficking generally and by trafficking type, location, and situation.

## CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

This study gathered data from 194 stories and reports of human trafficking, examining victim acquisition processes and costs. Regarding types of acquisition cost, 72 of these stories included no cost acquisition of victims, eleven included possible negative cost acquisition, and the rest included direct costs for trafficking victims. Table A displays this data below.

**Table A**  
**Acquisition Cost by Type and Frequency**

<b>Stories Reporting No Cost Acquisition</b>	<b>Stories Reporting Possible Negative Cost Acquisition</b>	<b>Stories Reporting Direct Cost Acquisition</b>
72	11	111

Appendices B and C contain all of the data gathered and analyzed during this research. Appendix B contains the cases' countries, areas within countries if provided, initial acquisition costs, acquisition methods for the initial acquisition, additional acquisition costs (cost paid by the second or final trafficker), and acquisition methods for the second trafficking situation, as well as the trafficker's cost to get the victim to the trafficking location and the price to pay off the victim's purported debt. Each line is numbered, and the lined numbers in Appendix B equate exactly with the lined numbers in

Appendix C. Appendix C contains the cases' countries, time period of trafficking or trafficking research, trafficking types, victim profile, number of victims, vulnerability factors, and sources/citations.

The datapoints that were focused on the most in the analysis were those of low or no cost acquisition, as well as those datapoints that included an initial acquisition followed by another acquisition by a different trafficker – which is re trafficking. Out of the total number of these cases and reports, 89 cases were found to involve re trafficking. As this is the most compelling pattern from this data, this pattern is focused on in the discussion, and Appendix A displays the re trafficking data found through this study.

As Appendix A suggests, many instances of re trafficking were discovered through this research. The appendix displays the cases found where individuals were initially acquired by a trafficker and later sold to another, demonstrating the double- trafficking of many individuals as well as their common low initial acquisition cost and the common high cost paid by the second trafficker. Table B breaks down these cases of re trafficking below.

**Table B**  
**Breakdown of Retrafficking Cases by Type and Frequency**

No cost initial acquisition; resold for profit	Possible negative cost initial acquisition; resold for profit	Direct cost initial acquisition; resold for profit	No profit; trafficker breaks even	Total re trafficking cases
24	6	40	7	89

\*Twelve cases of re trafficking were left out of this table due to the unspecified acquisition cost through which the victims were re trafficked.

In 24 of these re trafficking cases, the trafficked individual was acquired with no cost to the trafficker and then resold for profit; in six of these cases the initial trafficker was paid by the victim, in this way possibly incurring a profit from the acquisition process itself. Additionally, 40 cases were found in which trafficked individuals were acquired with a direct cost to the trafficker but were then sold into another trafficking situation for a higher cost than what they were initially acquired for. In another seven cases, the traffickers sold their victim for the same price for which they acquired them; only one of these seven cases consisted of no cost acquisition and no cost reselling.

Of the 89 re trafficking cases, 76 were cases that involved middlemen traffickers – initial traffickers that acquired an individual in order to resell them to another trafficker – displaying the commonality of middlemen in cases of re trafficking. Twelve cases did not involve middlemen, but rather a trafficker that acquired the individual in order to exploit their labor for some time and then resold them to another trafficker that exploited their



labor. One case did not specify whether the case involved a middleman or not. Overall, this re trafficking dataset also displays that the profit made by traffickers from re trafficking victims ranges from no profit – breaking even – to \$20,000 and higher in profit.

No cost acquisition, whether in a re trafficking case or in a single case of trafficking, was another common pattern in this research. In order to gain a better understanding of why these no cost acquisitions may be so common, the victim recruitment methods tied to these no cost acquisitions were examined. Below, Table C divides up these no cost acquisition cases by recruitment method and their frequencies.

**Table C**  
**Recruitment Method Frequencies for Cases of No Cost Acquisition**

Recruitment/Acquisition Method	Frequency
Fraudulent Job Recruitment	29
Abduction	15
Sale by Family	13
False Promises	4
Hereditary Slavery	3
Coercion	2
Recruitment of Runaways	1
Force	1

\*The four reports/cases that listed more than one recruitment method were not counted in order to avoid confusion and double counting.

From this table, it is clear that of these no cost acquisition cases, fraudulent job recruitment was the most common means of victim recruitment. Abduction and sale by family make up the other main means of recruitment. While the high frequency of fraudulent job recruitment does not indicate that this is generally the most common

means of no cost acquisition because this study did not gather enough data to indicate this generalization, it does highlight the commonality of this method as well as its effectiveness in luring in victims.

This study gathered data on the vulnerability factors contributing to the acquisition of victims, and found that the most cited factor was poverty/economic need, which was cited as a factor in 55 reports and stories. Most reports did not specify a vulnerability factor, thus the number of cases that cite economic need is high compared to the small amount of vulnerability factors cited by the rest of the data. This highlights that economic need is a main factor in human trafficking, and will push people to agree to nearly anything. Traffickers prey on this need in order to obtain victims that they may not have been able to obtain otherwise.

Lastly, of the total datapoints, this research found 121 that were estimations mostly provided by government organizations, researchers, or individuals working for local non-governmental organizations that keep track of this data. Regarding individual cases that were not estimations but rather case studies directly from the survivor or victim of the situation, 54 single cases were found. Two of the cases didn't specify whether the information was an average or an individual case, and the rest of the cases were costs that directly applied to multiple people. These seventeen cases that applied to multiple people being acquired for the same trafficking situation and for the same prices ranged from applying to two to thousands of individuals, but most of them applied to under 200 individuals at once.

## CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

This study sought to examine acquisition costs of trafficking victims around the world at an individual level. This research studies acquisition case by case, looking at different countries to find acquisition patterns and costs, and differs from past research by studying acquisition on a larger scale – gathering datapoints from 77 countries/recognized territories and analyzing multiple forms of human trafficking in order to get a glimpse into how acquisition and costs vary or are similar around the world. Compared with the existing knowledge on trafficking in these countries, this study's information highlights important aspects of the acquisition of human trafficking victims. These aspects are the existence and prevalence of traffickers that act as middlemen, acquiring individuals and then selling them for profit, as well as the high frequency of low and no cost victim acquisition. By calling attention to these and other themes and patterns, this research hopes to emphasize the need for governments and communities to have more of a focus on the acquisition part of the trafficking process as well as to support groups and individuals that are most vulnerable to trafficking in order to prevent and decrease human trafficking.

While performing this research, the pattern that stood out the most was the process of re trafficking that many trafficked individuals go through. Kara, as stated above, mostly uses re trafficking when referring to someone being sold into a trafficking situation from another trafficking situation in which they were providing labor or services

of some sort. Kara's version of re-trafficking often occurs a step after what this research finds re-trafficking to be, as this research finds many cases of re-trafficking that do not involve two separate situations of labor/sexual exploitation, but rather one such situation that the victim is sold into by an initial trafficker that doesn't exploit their labor. This study found many cases of individuals that were obtained by a recruiting trafficker who then sold them into another trafficking situation, and this is also referred to as re-trafficking for these purposes. Thus, the data provided in this research mainly pointed to the need to look at re-trafficking through a different lens; the trafficking process should be examined even earlier on in order to note the initial acquisition of the victim and the fact that many victims in a trafficking situation in which they are providing labor or services were sold into that situation by a previous recruiting trafficker.

The first observation to be made from this phenomenon of re-trafficking is the existence of an initial trafficker that acts as a middleman in the trafficking process. This initial trafficker was identified in 76 cases throughout this research, and while no case or situation is the same, patterns and commonalities are clear. This initial trafficker does not seem to intend to exploit the trafficked individual's labor; rather, they are intending to economically exploit the person by selling them for profit. This individual, the middleman between a trafficked individual's second or final trafficking situation and their pre-trafficking situation, has many incentives to work as a recruiter and seller rather than as the trafficker that buys the individual from the seller and is then responsible for keeping them in the trafficking situation without getting caught. This initial, original

trafficker seems to be overlooked by much research and policy, and must be more of a focus in order to prevent trafficking situations.

### **Middlemen and Their Incentives**

These higher incentives of middlemen are clear in these cases, because this data indicates that an initial acquisition may or may not involve the trafficker directly paying a price, while the second acquisition usually involves the second trafficker directly paying a price for the trafficked individual. This can be noted from this study's re-trafficking cases, as in no cases did the initial trafficker lose money by acquiring and reselling the victim. Thus, the middleman's costs are almost always lower than their revenue, sometimes much lower, providing them with profit and a clear incentive to be involved in the earlier part of the trafficking process.

Further, an explanation that this research seemed to confirm for this second trafficker's higher costs and common direct payment is that as business owners, or traffickers that are exploiting the labor (sexual or otherwise) of a trafficked individual, they are not able or willing to recruit victims themselves. Not only do many of these traffickers who are running illicit businesses tend to stay in their location of business, they also likely don't have the time to recruit and acquire victims. Many of these cases involved the movement of the victim across borders, as 20 out of 38 of the trafficking locations identified in these re-trafficking cases involved movement from one country or territory to another. This usually requires movement by the recruiting trafficker, as this individual often travels to the final or next trafficking location with the victim, or if not

likely has to travel to the location in the first place in order to obtain the victims. The middleman keeps the second trafficker from having to go through this process, thus it seems that because of this convenience and the second trafficker's need to stay in their location, this second trafficker is willing to pay a higher price for obtaining a victim. This could also be because the second trafficker is unaware of the victim's low initial acquisition cost, the local market for their victims have these similar high costs, costs vary greatly by location/country, or other reasons.

The person that obtains a trafficked individual directly from their pre-trafficking situation, the initial trafficker, will be able to easily find victims if they look for vulnerable individuals. Vulnerability is proven to be a risk factor for human trafficking, as noted by Shelley, Bales, Kara, and many others, and traffickers know and take advantage of this by targeting these vulnerable individuals. In many of the cases that this research studied, traffickers were able to coerce many victims to join them as well as many families to hand over or sell their children because of the severe vulnerability and economic need of the victims and their families. These recruiters have many acquisition methods, each of them ending with the trafficker making a significant profit. Examples of these acquisition methods, as well as cases of re-trafficking and of cost-free or low cost acquisition, are included below in order to gain a better idea of the different methods used by these recruiters and how they profit from their roles as middlemen.

## **Acquisition Methods of Middlemen**

If a trafficker acquires an individual in the same town that they plan to sell them in, the trafficking process may take no more than a day because it may only take a short car ride for the trafficked individual to arrive at the location that they will be sold in. More likely, the trafficked individual will be brought from another location or country to work with the organization, group, or individual that the recruiter provides victims for, which entails more work and time for the recruiter but less for the second trafficker that usually seems willing to pay more for this convenience.

If the recruiting trafficker does obtain individuals from another country or area that requires travel, they may have to put in a bit of time and work, as they may have to travel to and from countries in order to obtain and move victims to their next or final trafficking location. In cases of acquisition that will involve movement across borders via authorized means, the recruiters may have to pay for any flight or other travel costs, or they may have the trafficked individual do so in some cases where fraudulent recruitment is the method of acquisition. This may be the most costly way to travel, as flight tickets may be expensive. However, this type of movement may be a less risky method for traffickers, since movement via clandestine means of entry carries more risk of getting caught and may be more dangerous. Further, many individuals may not be able to travel legally due to a lack of documentation or other reasons. Thus, using movement via clandestine/unauthorized methods to get a victim to their trafficking location/situation may be a more viable option for traffickers depending on the circumstances.

Movement across borders through clandestine means that presents as movement through authorized means, such as individuals crossing the border with false documentation, is another method commonly used by initial traffickers. In this method, they transport individuals with false documentation so they can get through any border security they may come across. In these cases, this study's data shows that the trafficker may pay for the victim's documentation and/or travel, have the victim pay fees for their documentation costs or travel, or may have the victim bear the full cost burden by paying fees for documentation as well as for the travel itself; the trafficker could even make a profit if they overcharge the trafficked individual. While these cases may not be as common as other types of acquisition, they are disconcerting examples of situations where traffickers may end up with no cost and extra money following the acquisition process. In the cases where the trafficker pays for the victim's documentation and/or travel, they have a cost for getting the victim to their final trafficking situation or at least to the person this trafficker is selling the individual to. This cost is not considered the acquisition cost that this research studies however, as it is not the cost to directly acquire the individual but the cost to get them to the next or final part of the trafficking cycle.

Trafficking via movement through clandestine means of entry may involve costs to bribe border and law enforcement officials, and as stated earlier is risky and possibly dangerous. This may involve contact with dangerous individuals or travel through dangerous places, and sadly some of these cases that this research found, as well as other known cases of trafficking, involve the victim not making it through the travel process



due to this danger or risk. This may be a less costly method, however, especially if the trafficker has established travel methods and corrupt officials assist in the process.

When movement across borders is not needed and the victim is recruited and trafficked in their own town or driven to a nearby area, the initial trafficker often will not have to pay any costs to get the person to the trafficking destination since the travel may be simple and short. If this recruiting trafficker does not pay an acquisition cost – if they abduct a victim or use force, fraud, or coercion to obtain them freely – and has no cost in getting the victim to the person that will buy them, they have no cost at all. They will make a profit from the payment they will receive from the next trafficker, and will likely be able to obtain one or numerous victims and get them to the final trafficking destination in the matter of one or a few days. Out of all of these acquisition methods of these initial recruiting traffickers, this method seems to be one that needs the most attention, as it involves less risky travel, a quick turnaround time, little to no cost, guaranteed profit, and little risk otherwise. However, these initial traffickers that stay in one location may be easier for law enforcement to identify and arrest, but may not be focused on by anti-trafficking efforts because they are on the lower end of the trafficking chain compared to higher level traffickers that may run businesses that exploit the labor of many victims.

As this data shows, apart from the means of getting victims to their final locations, these recruiting traffickers acquire victims through many different methods. They commonly acquire children from their families, which can either be of cost, no cost, or may provide profit to the trafficker. They may convince impoverished families that giving up their child will give the child the opportunity to pursue an education or a job, a

common promise, only to take the child and sell them to someone that exploits their labor (sexual or otherwise). In these cases, families may even pay the trafficker a fee to take their child because they believe they are paying for the child's future in education, employment, or travel costs. Thus, again it can be seen that traffickers may make a profit from acquiring a victim. Families may freely give children to these middlemen because they believe their children will have better lives with the person who is telling them they can help their child and because they may have no money to offer. Lastly, traffickers may pay families in order to acquire children, whether the parents know they are selling the child into bad situations or not. In this case, the trafficker does pay an acquisition cost but likely makes much more from selling the child, as the common higher profit from selling individuals is made clear through this research.

In order to obtain victims with little to no cost, traffickers may abduct individuals, force them to join them, threaten them, coerce them, or use fraudulent means. They often prey on the vulnerabilities of the population that they are working in, which change by the location and context of the situation. While middlemen may at times pay high fees to acquire victims, the most common case seems to be that they pay low or no fees for acquisition. These individuals know where to look and who to look for, which makes them even more dangerous and facilitates their acquisition process. This research's finding of the high frequency of economic need as a vulnerability factor shows support for this, as many individuals were acquired through low or no cost due to their economic need. When these traffickers do pay high fees, they seem to always make a high profit;

thus, either way these middlemen are often making high profits whether they are paying acquisition costs or paying little to none.

This research makes it clear that acting as a middleman for local trafficking organizations such as brothels and other businesses involved in sex and/or labor trafficking may be a lucrative and low risk option, especially for a desperate individual in economic need. Not only are they essentially guaranteed to make profit, but trafficking individuals in this way decreases their chances of being on law enforcement's radar and thus keeps their risks low. When a trafficker recruits individuals in order to sell them, instead of keeping that person and acting as the controller of their labor, their time spent committing a crime is likely much shorter than it is for the second trafficker. They are only holding the individual for so long, which may be a few hours or even a few weeks, ultimately handing them over to someone who likely plans to keep them for much longer. This second trafficker is most likely to be a business owner, in which case they tend to stay in one location while operating the business over a long period of time; this may help explain anti-trafficking efforts' focus on this second trafficker, as they are more easily identifiable due to their staying in one place. These individuals are thus at high risk of being caught, as they are staying stable in one location and exerting control over likely many individuals at once for an indefinite amount of time. The recruiting traffickers studied here, on the other hand, are at less risk because they are able to move around, only keep victims for short periods of time, and are not constantly holding control over one or more victims – they are thus less visible.

Further, as this research has shown, these initial traffickers are often able to fraudulently recruit individuals. Thus, before they have gotten their victim to the final location where the victim will be sold to another trafficker, if they are questioned by law enforcement the victim may support that they are not in a dangerous situation as they do not believe themselves to be in one. This creates less risk for the trafficker and gives them more incentive to recruit individuals in this manner.

These initial traffickers may also be less tied to the trafficking industry in that they may be able to leave their trade when they would like to, which may not be possible for individuals in higher levels of trafficking businesses that may be threatened if they try to leave or are otherwise unable to leave the situation. Recruiting traffickers may be able to move locations or exit the trade if they fear that the community and/or law enforcement is catching on to their work. These recruiters are thus not as tied down and have more freedom in when they work and who they work with. This position as a recruiting trafficker may easily be a one-time or an otherwise temporary job, whereas traffickers operating businesses tend to hold these positions for a longer time frame and are more permanently placed.

### **Why Focus on the Middleman?**

Often, the focus of anti-trafficking efforts is on the end of the trafficking process or on the recovery process after individuals have exited their trafficking situation. This research suggests that while efforts should still continue elsewhere, more resources and a focus of efforts should also be placed on the beginning of the trafficking process – the

acquisition. Many anti-trafficking efforts instead go towards intervention, recovery of victims, and survivor services rather than having a main focus of prevention, which is what this focus on middlemen could contribute to. Prevention as a main focus seems like a commonsense option, as prevention could decrease and hypothetically end trafficking. Instead of focusing only on the symptoms of the problem, a focus on how the process begins and why it begins is also key. Otherwise, trafficking will continue happening at high rates and countries will continue putting endless money and resources into easing the symptoms of a problem that can be prevented from the start. This research also supports the importance of protecting vulnerable populations, as these are the main individuals being targeted by these middlemen; a protection of these populations could greatly contribute to the prevention of trafficking.

Not only should there be more of a focus in the anti-trafficking field on the acquisition of victims, but there should specifically be more of a focus on the recruiting traffickers noted in this study. Since they are often less visible than the traffickers that operate businesses and directly exert control over labor and this research shows that they often are able to acquire victims through low or no cost means, they may slip through the cracks of law enforcement and the community. They may go unnoticed and quickly move from location to location, thus they may be difficult to track. If these traffickers are focused on, however, large percentages of vulnerable populations could be prevented from being subjected to trafficking situations, and traffickers running businesses may face more difficulty in acquiring individuals to exploit.

## **The High Prevalence of Low Cost Acquisition**

The commonality of low and no cost acquisition that occurs at the beginning of many trafficking processes is another reason for efforts to focus on the beginning of the trafficking process. No or low cost acquisition facilitates and incentivizes trafficking, as traffickers can acquire victims with little cost and either sell them or exploit their labor for more profit. It follows that if acquisition was more difficult and costly, traffickers would have more difficulty in acquiring exploited labor while continuing business at the same rate of profit.

Each story examined through this research offered more insight into how easily individuals can be acquired for trafficking purposes. Further, as Table C shows, many recruitment methods for many types of trafficking are represented in this research, showing again that there is not a concrete no cost acquisition method. Traffickers may find a plethora of ways to acquire victims freely or for low cost; this table displays only a few of the many ways that trafficked individuals may be acquired. Children can easily be acquired via abduction or off of the streets if they ran away or were abandoned, individuals that are migrating may seek travel assistance by individuals that end up exploiting them, some individuals inherit their situations of enslavement from their parents and grandparents, and others find themselves in trafficking situations after believing they were accepting a great job opportunity, as a few examples. Knowing the high frequency of no cost acquisitions and how they manifest in different locations may create many opportunities for trafficking prevention by focusing on victim acquisition and the protection and assistance of those with severe economic need.

## Case Studies

Below are individual reports of acquisition that were studied through this research, each providing insight into acquisition processes. Together, these case studies point out the prevalence of low and no cost acquisition and provide insight into re trafficking situations. These cases should not be generalized to the rest of the world or even the country where they take place; rather, they should be studied individually to gain context about acquisition and what factors are involved that contribute to the low cost victim acquisition of which many traffickers take advantage.

### *No Cost Acquisition*

One case of no cost acquisition discovered through this research is of a girl in India that was sold by her uncle for approximately \$1,265, before being recovered from her trafficking situation and sent to Nepal.<sup>50</sup> This case was documented by *The Telegraph* of Nepal. The girl's uncle, the initial trafficker selling her, had no acquisition cost as he was her family member. He is considered a trafficker in this case because he economically exploited her – he forcibly sold her into a trafficking situation for his own gain. In this case, the uncle needed money for food and was willing to sell her into a sex trafficking situation in order to obtain this money. This example serves not only as an example of no cost acquisition to traffickers that resell victims, but also as an example of the common occurrence of family members acting as traffickers.

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<sup>50</sup> Kamala Sarup, "Nepal: Horrific Abuse of Women – Trafficking and Conflict," *The Telegraph*, August 4, 2004, [http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=957&file=view\\_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TYPE\\_DOC=-1&TOPIC=80&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL\\_DETAIL=Yes](http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=957&file=view_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TYPE_DOC=-1&TOPIC=80&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes).

In this research, stories like this girl's came up often. Families may be desperately in need of money in order to take care of themselves, and may either willingly sell their child into a trafficking situation or may unknowingly do so. Those who unknowingly do so are often promised their children will be taken to a family that will be able to provide them with their survival needs, education, and/or a job, but their children end up being sold by the initial trafficker and find themselves in trafficking situations. In these cases of false promises, traffickers prey directly on some of the most vulnerable individuals – those that can't provide even the survival needs of their children. If these families were provided with support and opportunities, it may be possible to decrease child trafficking that is accomplished in this manner.

#### *Negative Cost Acquisition*

An alarming case of re-trafficking involving the victim paying the trafficker at the beginning of the process and then being sold by this trafficker for a high profit is the case of a young Armenian woman that left an abusive husband and ended up on the streets. The case is reported by UNICEF's Child Trafficking Research Hub. Preying off of this young woman's vulnerability, a trafficker offered the woman the opportunity to travel to Germany and assistance in finding a job in the new location. However, she needed a passport – which he told her he could obtain for \$1,000. She gave him this money, which he used to obtain false travel documents for her, and ended up landing not in Germany but in the United Arab Emirates. Here, she was sold to a man with seven other girls for



\$5,000 and subjected to sex trafficking.<sup>51</sup> Dividing this cost by the eight girls that were obtained with it, this individual was sold for \$625; thus, the initial trafficker that recruited her and obtained her false documents made around \$625 plus any profit made from the \$1,000 she initially paid him for her travel documents. It is unknown what his cost to obtain these documents and fly her to the UAE was, but as stated previously it is most likely that the trafficker over-charges the victim in order to make a profit from the acquisition process itself.

This case acts as an example of how easy it is for traffickers to make a profit from obtaining a trafficking victim, and then to make further profit from re-trafficking the victim. This is not uncommon, and a great many cases could be prevented with public awareness campaigns warning individuals of these trafficker recruitment methods as well as with other community-based prevention methods. Further, if this Armenian woman had experienced support as she escaped a dangerous situation, or had a different means to get to another country, she may not have ended up in the vulnerable situation that made her so desperate for a job.

#### *Direct, Low Cost Acquisition*

A director at an anti-trafficking organization in India, The Rescue Foundation, offers common acquisition costs for girls in the area. He states that girls can be acquired

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<sup>51</sup> Onnik Krikorian, "Documentary Film Highlights Trafficking of Children from Armenia," *Child Trafficking Research Hub*, December 13, 2005, [http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2333&file=view\\_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TYPE\\_DOC=-1&TOPIC=80&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL\\_DETAIL=Yes](http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2333&file=view_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TYPE_DOC=-1&TOPIC=80&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes).

for \$75-\$150 and then sold into the sex trade in metropolitan cities for over \$3,300;<sup>52</sup> these numbers are not from a specific case but are rather estimations made by this organization from the data that they gather. These cases highlight the high amounts of profit that can be made from acquiring and re trafficking an individual. Compared to over \$3,000, \$150 does not seem like a high price to pay for such a high amount of profit.

This case also points out the difference in prices that one person can be obtained for. Not only has it been shown that an individual that is freely obtained may be sold for a high amount at another time, but this shows the cost variations when individuals are acquired for a direct cost. These variations are important because they may point to larger trends; for example, in this case they could imply that the demand for girls is higher in metropolitan cities than in the cities that the girls came from, since traffickers are willing to pay a much higher price in metropolitan cities.

#### *Illegal Adoptions in Indonesia*

An interesting case, reported by *The Christian Science Monitor*, comes from Indonesia, where in 2005 a woman and her daughter were arrested for child trafficking. The woman stated she had sold 80 children to families for adoptions, and would sell them for a minimum of \$7,000. The author of the article was able to speak with a mother of three of the children that the trafficker had acquired and sold, who was able to shine light on the trafficker's unsettling methods. The mother was coerced to give up each child,

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<sup>52</sup> Will Brown, "We Went to one of India's Largest Brothels, Where Trafficked Women Work for as Little as \$3," *VICE*, July 18, 2017, [https://www.vice.com/en\\_us/article/9kdjy3/indian-authorities-wont-help-millions-of-trafficked-women](https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/9kdjy3/indian-authorities-wont-help-millions-of-trafficked-women).

giving them up as she gave birth to them. She explains that she gave the children over because she was impoverished, and the trafficker promised the babies a nice home and an education. Already a mother of four and in poverty, she faced the choice of keeping another child that she may not be able to care for, or give the child up to what she thought was a great family that would provide them with safety and opportunities. It is unknown where these children ended up, but it is known that the trafficker sent them overseas to families desiring a child and that she generally sold children for a minimum of \$7,000.<sup>53</sup>

While these are not necessarily cases of re trafficking because it is unknown whether the babies were sold into a trafficking situation, they were in at least one trafficking situation as their trafficker acquired them via coercion and then sold them for profit. This article also states that economically disadvantaged families in the trafficker's suburb admitted that they were tricked into giving up their children.<sup>54</sup> These cases offer an example of economic vulnerability creating a space for families to be taken advantage of by traffickers – in this case the trafficker used coercion and fraud to convince families to hand over their children. In this way, traffickers are able to obtain victims for free. These families, when told their child might have a home where they will have more opportunity, may feel relief if they are unsure whether they can provide for their child or even themselves and believe that handing them over will ensure the child's survival and comfort. This vulnerability may be preyed upon by traffickers looking to easily acquire children and resell them to others, as it was by the trafficker this article refers to.

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<sup>53</sup> Simon Montlake, "Adoption Row Roils Jakarta," *The Christian Science Monitor*, September 8, 2005, <https://www.csmonitor.com/2005/0908/p06s01-woap.html>.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

## **Conclusion**

These case studies provide examples of the many ways that traffickers are able to acquire victims and the underlying vulnerabilities that make low and no cost acquisition a commonality. Promising a job to an economically disadvantaged person may be the ultimate incentive for them to unknowingly join a trafficker, through no cost of the trafficker, and the individual may have no reason to mistrust the person offering them a job and possibly covering travel costs. Further, a person desiring to leave their town or country may be more likely to take that job while they have the opportunity, especially if they are otherwise unable to travel somewhere else due to a lack of money, documents, or other reasons. This research, especially considering many cases similar to these case studies were identified during this study, points out the pervasiveness of low and no cost acquisition as well as the middleman trafficker, and highlights the need for a focus on the beginning of trafficking situations.

## CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION

This study examined human trafficking victim acquisition patterns and costs around the world in order to identify patterns that may inform anti-trafficking efforts and contribute to a better understanding of human trafficking. The main pattern identified was the commonality of a trafficker that acts as a middleman, who acquires victims and then sells them for profit. This phenomenon was encountered often during this research, and seems to be mostly overlooked in the literature and current anti-trafficking discussions. Another pattern noted was the high prevalence of no cost acquisition through methods such as false promises and fraudulent job recruitment. This type of acquisition was commonly identified in this research, and while it seems unlikely at first, it is a common form of victim acquisition that isn't focused on to a great extent in the anti-trafficking community.

The patterns that emerged through this research emphasize the need for preventative efforts aimed at the acquisition of victims of trafficking. In many of the cases examined through this research, preventative measures could have kept many individuals from being subjected to human trafficking. Vulnerability and economic need are risk factors for human trafficking, and in many of these cases were the reason that individuals were acquired as victims. The protection and support of these individuals is key to trafficking prevention. This research suggests that another important aspect of trafficking prevention must be aimed at these recruiting traffickers. These are the

individuals that are acquiring victims for little to no cost, and subjecting them to trafficking situations that they may never escape from. If these traffickers are targeted in anti-trafficking efforts, many individuals may be prevented from entering trafficking situations. Lastly, corruption is an issue that must be addressed in order to make the trafficking and acquisition process more difficult for traffickers, as well as to decrease the number of individuals trafficked. Shelley explains that corruption is a root cause of trafficking; this corruption must be addressed in order to successfully combat human trafficking, as it facilitates the issue all around the world.

This research did encounter limitations, especially considering the scarcity of data on the topic. This scarcity was a limitation in that it did not allow for a great amount of data to be gathered. More data could have provided more insight into the issue, providing more acquisition costs and methods to study as well as data from countries not studied in this research, but publicly available and comparable data on the issue is lacking. Further, the data available for this research comes from years ranging from the late 1990s to currently, so it spans a few decades. Currencies and their exchange rates change over time, as do political relations, borders, laws, and many other factors that play into the phenomenon of human trafficking. Thus, data from years ago may not apply today in the same exact ways in which it did when the data was originally gathered. Lastly, completing this research during COVID-19 proved to have its own limitations, such as an inability to access certain resources or meet with individuals in person. Moving forward, further research could aim to gather larger amounts of data from more locations in order to get a better picture of the issue from a global standpoint.

When the trafficking situations of specific communities and countries are studied, local and countrywide organizations may have a better grasp on how victims are being acquired and whether these low cost acquisition methods are common in their areas. If these communities can be pinpointed, it is possible that governments and the local residents may be able to combat trafficking directly from its source. This process would likely look different in every community, since trafficking and the acquisition of trafficking victims varies so greatly from place to place. Some community-specific ways that this issue could be combatted may be framed after other efforts to combat similar trafficking issues in other locations, as trafficking also has many similarities across locations.

Ultimately, circumstances around the world are always changing. International relations, geographical boundaries, the global climate, and community relations are all inconstant; because of these factors and others, human trafficking is ever-changing as well, as Feingold points out.<sup>55</sup> Thus, human trafficking should also be combatted in an adaptive, ever-changing manner. Acquisition patterns and costs should be better monitored and analyzed over time, as this data may lead to more effective prevention efforts and a better understanding of human trafficking. If trafficking is combatted at its starting point, its prevention may lead to decreasing trafficking rates, keeping many individuals from being subjected to trafficking situations.

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<sup>55</sup> Feingold, "Trafficking in Numbers: The Social Construction of Human Trafficking Data," 69.

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APPENDIX A

Countries	Initial Acquisition Cost: Cost to Directly Buy	Additional Acquisition Cost: Payment to Initial Trafficker for Retrafficked Victim
India	No cost	\$800
	No cost	10000 rupees
	\$75 - \$150	\$3,300
	No cost	\$7.70
	No cost	Few hundred rupees
	No cost	NS
	\$700	\$3,000
	\$700	\$3,000
	No cost	\$1,265
	No cost	NS
	\$100	\$650
	No cost	\$650
	\$30	\$650

	\$30	\$650
<b>China</b>	\$240-\$480 each	\$1,810 - \$\$2,180
	No cost	NS
	No cost	Up to \$1,500
<b>Armenia</b>	No cost	\$70
<b>Benin</b>	No cost	No cost
<b>Greece</b>	\$1,200	\$1,200
<b>Russia</b>	No cost	\$1,500 - \$3,000
<b>Cameroon</b>	No cost	NS
<b>Cambodia</b>	No cost	Up to \$20,000
	\$100	Up to \$20,000
<b>Iran</b>	No cost	NS
<b>Iraq</b>	No cost	\$2,000 - \$4,000
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	\$2,600	\$3,300
	\$2,600	\$3,300
	\$2,600	\$3,300

	\$100	\$1,200
	\$175	\$1,200
	\$100	\$1,200
<b>Thailand</b>	\$2,000	\$4,000
	\$750	\$750
	\$750	\$750
	\$100	\$650
	No cost	\$650
	\$30	\$650
	\$30	\$650
<b>Romania and Moldova</b>	\$60	\$500 - \$2500
<b>Before Reaching Kosovo</b>	\$63 - \$4410	NS
<b>Nepal</b>	\$450	\$800
<b>Italy</b>	\$4,800	\$4,800
<b>Western Europe</b>	\$4,800	\$4,800
	\$4,800	\$4,800

<b>Uganda and Kenya</b>	\$1.6 - \$16	\$163
<b>Afghanistan</b>	No cost	NS
	No cost	Unspecified dowry amount
	No cost	Unspecified dowry amount
<b>Uganda</b>	No cost	NS
<b>Nepal - India</b>	\$100	\$800
	No cost	\$800
	\$30	\$800
	\$30	\$800
<b>Thailand - US</b>	\$100	\$7,500
	\$30	\$7,500
	\$30	\$7,500
<b>Myanmar - Thailand</b>	\$100	\$850
	No cost	\$850
	\$30	\$850
	\$30	\$850
<b>Albania - Greece - Italy</b>	\$200	\$4,800

	No cost	\$4,800
	\$350	\$4,800
	\$150	\$4,800
<b>Colombia - Japan</b>	No cost	NS
<b>Mozambique - South Africa</b>	Possible negative cost - victims pay \$80 smuggling fee	\$160
	Possible negative cost - victims pay \$80 smuggling fee	\$104
<b>Malawi - Netherlands</b>	No cost	\$10,000
<b>Iran - Other Persian Gulf Countries</b>	No cost	NS
	No cost	\$11,000
<b>South Africa - Macau</b>	No cost	\$500
<b>Within Bulgaria or from there to Greece</b>	<\$2,000	\$20,000 +
<b>Moldova - Russia</b>	\$100	\$3,300
	\$175	\$3,300
	\$100	\$3,300
<b>Mali - Côte d'Ivoire</b>	Possible negative cost - victim paid £9	£37.50

<b>Nigeria - Italy</b>	Possible negative cost - victims pay ~\$150	\$6,000 - \$12,000
<b>Eastern Europe - Mexico - US</b>	Possible negative cost - victims pay ~ \$3000	NS
<b>Armenia - United Arab Emirates</b>	Possible negative cost - victim paid \$1,000	\$5,000 for this victim plus 7 other female minors
<b>Mexico - US</b>	No cost	\$3,000
	\$50	\$3,000
	\$200	\$3,000
<b>Uganda - Middle East</b>	\$14	up to \$10000
<b>Uganda - Oman</b>	No cost	NS
<b>Vietnam - China</b>	No cost	\$1,404
<b>Burma and Cambodia - Thailand</b>	Possible negative cost - victims paid unspecified amount	<\$400
<b>Ukraine - Mexico</b>	No cost	\$10,000
<b>Lithuania - England</b>	No cost	£3,500



APPENDIX B

Countries	Area in Country	Initial Acquisition Cost: Cost to Directly Buy	Recruitment /Acquisition Method for Initial Acquisition	Additional Acquisition Cost: Payment to Initial Trafficker for Retrafficked Victim	Recruitment /Acquisition Method for Second Trafficking Situation	Trafficker Cost to get Victim to the Trafficking Location	Price to Pay off Purported Debt
1. India	Assam - Haryana	No cost	Family as trafficker	\$800	Sold by family	NS	NA
2.		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	10000 rupees	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA
3.	Northern India or Nepal - Indian metropolitan cities	\$75 - \$150	Directly bought	\$3,300	NS	NS	NA

4.	Assam	No cost	Sold by family	\$7.70	Sold by family	NS	NA
5.		No cost	Sold by family	Few hundred rupees	Sold by family	NS	NA
6.	Mumbai	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	Unspecified advance wage payment to individual's father	20,000 rupees
7.		\$700	NS	\$3,000	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
8.		\$700	NS	\$3,000	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
9.		No cost	Family as trafficker	\$1,265	Sold by initial trafficker	NA	NA

10.		No cost	Abduction	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
11.		No cost	Hereditary slavery	NA	NA	NA	NS
12.	Unspecified	\$45	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
13.		\$24	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
14.	Punjab - Mumbai	\$100	Sold by family	\$650	Sold by initial trafficker	\$238	NA
15.		No cost	Abduction	\$650	Sold by initial trafficker	\$226	NA
16.		\$30	Deceit	\$650	Sold by initial trafficker	\$238	NA

<b>17.</b>		\$30	Recruit by former victim	\$650	Sold by initial trafficker	\$238	NA
<b>18.</b>	Kolkata	\$10 or more	Sold by family because of fraudulent job recruitment or fraudulent promises of marriage	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>19.</b>	Uttar Pradesh	\$150	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>20. Nigeria</b>		\$2,650	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA

21.		Possible negative cost - parents pay ~ \$8-\$12 to traffickers	False promises of education on the Quran	NA	NA	NS	NS
22. China		\$7,800	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
23.	Yunnan Province - Fujian Province	\$240-\$480 each	NS	\$1,810 - \$2,180	Sold by workers of the initial trafficker	Cost of hiring women that took the babies to the Fujian province	NA
24.	Beijing and Henan areas	\$3500 each	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA

25.		\$1600 each	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
26.	Unspecified	\$14,473	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
27.		No cost	Abduction	NS	NS	NS	NA
28.		No cost	Abduction	up to \$1,500	Sold by initial trafficker (gang)	NS	NA

<b>29. Israel</b>		\$5000 each	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>30. United States</b>	New York City	\$6000 - \$15000	Directly bought	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>31.</b>	Queens, NY	\$3,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>32.</b>	LA, California	\$7,500	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>33. Armenia</b>		No cost	None, trafficker was mother of trafficked individual	\$70	Sold by family	NA	NA

<b>34. Benin</b>		No cost	None, trafficker was father of trafficked individual	No cost	Given to trafficker by father, who received promises of getting a portion of victim's proceeds	NS	NA
<b>35. Bahrain</b>	Manama	No cost	Abduction	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>36. Mauritania</b>		No cost	Hereditary slavery	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>37.</b>		No cost	Hereditary slavery	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>38. Azerbaijan</b>		\$300 - 500	Directly bought	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>39. Indonesia</b>		\$160 - \$250	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA



<b>40.</b>		No cost	Coercion and false promises	NA	NA	\$25 - the mother's medical costs	NA
<b>41.</b>		No cost	Coercion and false promises	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>42. Malaysia</b>		\$6,588	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>43. Australia</b>	Gold Coast	No cost	Trafficked by family	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>44. Guatemala</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NA

<b>45. Greece</b>		\$4,100	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>46.</b>		\$4,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>47.</b>		\$1,200	NS	\$1,200	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>48. Russia</b>	North Caucasus	\$17,500	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>49.</b>	Khabarovsk	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment by job placement agency	\$1,500 - \$3,000	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA

<b>50. Cameroon</b>		No cost	Abduction, false promises	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>51.</b>		No cost	Abduction	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>52. Cambodia</b>		\$500 - \$800	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>53.</b>		No cost	False promises	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>54.</b>		No cost	Taken by force	up to \$20,000	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA

<b>55.</b>		\$100	False promises of more money and a job, also fraudulently telling parents that the child will be temporarily rather than permanently taken	up to \$20,000	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>56. Iran</b>		no cost	abduction	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>57.</b>		No cost	Coercion	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>58. Iraq</b>		\$300 - \$5,500	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>59.</b>		\$5,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>60.</b>		\$2,500	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA

<b>61.</b>		No cost	Abducted by Islamic State	\$2,000 - \$4,000	Sold by Islamic State	NA	NA
<b>62. Eastern Europe</b>	Eastern European Urban Center	\$2,600	NS	\$3,300	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>63.</b>		\$2,600	NS	\$3,300	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>64.</b>		\$2,600	NS	\$3,300	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>65.</b>	Rural areas - Urban Center	\$100	Romance/Se duction	\$1,200	Sold by initial trafficker	\$420	NA
<b>66.</b>		\$175	Deceit	\$1,200	Sold by initial trafficker	\$270	NA
<b>67.</b>		\$100	Recruit by former victim	\$1,200	Sold by initial trafficker	\$370	NA
<b>68. Mali</b>		\$600	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>69.</b>		< \$1,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA

<b>70. Thailand</b>	Pattaya	\$300	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>71.</b>		\$616	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>72.</b>		\$2,000	Sold by family	\$4,000	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	\$8,000 +
<b>73.</b>		\$4,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>74.</b>	Chiang Mai	\$750	NS	\$750	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>75.</b>	Bangkok	\$750	NS	\$750	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>76.</b>	Chiang Rai - Bangkok	\$100	Sold by family	\$650	Sold by initial trafficker	\$235	NA
<b>77.</b>		No cost	Abduction	\$650	Sold by initial trafficker	\$220	NA
<b>78.</b>		\$30	Deceit	\$650	Sold by initial trafficker	\$235	NA

<b>79.</b>		\$30	Recruit by former victim	\$650	Sold by initial trafficker	\$235	NA
<b>80. UK</b>		\$25,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>81. Colombia</b>	Medellin	\$2,600	Sold online	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>82. Romania</b>		\$3,000 - \$6,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>83. Romania and Moldova</b>		\$60	Directly bought	\$500 - \$2500	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>84. Before Reaching Kosovo</b>		\$63 - \$4410	Directly bought	NS	NS	NS	NA
<b>85. Kosovo</b>		\$61 +	Directly bought	NA	NA	NS	NA

<b>86. Bangladesh</b>		\$250	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>87. Brazil</b>		\$5,000 - \$10,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>88.</b>	Minas Gerais to Mato Grosso	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NS, costs of travel, food, etc.
<b>89. Fiji</b>		\$42 - \$80	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>90. Kenya</b>		\$600	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>91. Mozambique</b>		\$2	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>92. Kuwait</b>		\$3870 +	Directly bought	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>93. Chile</b>		\$1,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA



<b>94. Canada</b>		\$4,879	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>95.</b>	Ontario	\$5,989	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>96. Unspecified - Roma</b>		\$270,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>97. Pakistan</b>		\$342	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>98. From North Korea</b>		\$1,066	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>99.</b>		\$761	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>100.</b>		\$457	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>101. Nepal</b>	Kathmandu	\$450	NS	\$800	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA

<b>102. Italy</b>	Italian Urban Center	\$4,800	NS	\$4,800	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>103. Western Europe</b>	Western European Urban Center	\$4,800	NS	\$4,800	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>104.</b>		\$4,800	NS	\$4,800	Sold by previous trafficker	NS	NA
<b>105. Libya</b>	Outside of Tripoli	\$400-\$800	Directly bought	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>106. Uganda and Kenya</b>		\$1.6 - \$16	Sold by family via false promises	\$163	Sold by traffickers	NS	NA
<b>107. Malawi</b>		~ \$9	Sold by family via false promises	NA	NA	NS	NA

<b>108.</b> <b>Afghanistan</b>	Kunduz to Kandahar	No cost	Family as trafficker; fraudulent job recruitment	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>109.</b>	Balkh	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	Unspecified advance payment to worker	At least the price of the advance the worker received upon his recruitment
<b>110.</b>	Nangarhar	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>111.</b>	Kabul	No cost	Family as trafficker	Unspecified dowry amount	Sold by family	NS	NA
<b>112.</b>	Kabul	No cost	Family as trafficker	Unspecified dowry amount	Sold by family	NS	NA

<b>113.</b>	Balkh to Mazar	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	Unspecified advance payment to worker	At least the price of the advance victim received upon his recruitment
<b>114.</b>	Unspecified	No cost	Abduction	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>115. Uganda</b>	Katakwi	No cost	Promises of food and a livelihood	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA

<b>116. Unspecified</b>		\$10,000	Directly bought	NA	NA	NS	The \$10,000 that the victim was acquired for
<b>117.</b>	Internet Auction	over \$300,000	Directly bought from online	NA	NA	NS	NS
<b>118. South Africa</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	\$7,500-\$12,500
<b>119.</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	\$12,000-\$15,000
<b>Country to Country</b>	<b>City to City</b>						

<b>120.</b>	<b>Cambodia - Thailand</b>						
		\$180	Directly bought	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>121.</b>	<b>Nepal - India</b>						
		\$328 - \$1,311	Directly bought	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>122.</b>	Sindhupalchok - Mumbai	\$100	Sold by family	\$800	Sold by initial trafficker	\$310	NA
<b>123.</b>		No cost	Abduction	\$800	Sold by initial trafficker	\$270	NA
<b>124.</b>		\$30	Deceit	\$800	Sold by initial trafficker	\$310	NA
<b>125.</b>		\$30	Recruit by former victim	\$800	Sold by initial trafficker	\$310	NA

<b>126.</b>	To Mumbai	\$975	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>127. Nigeria - Italy</b>		\$40,000 - \$78,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>128. Vietnam - Malaysia</b>		\$6,174	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>129. Honduras - United States</b>	To New Jersey	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	up to \$20000
<b>130. Vietnam - China</b>		\$11,800	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>131. Thailand - US</b>	Chiang Mai - LA, California	\$100	Sold by family	\$7,500	Sold by initial trafficker	\$3,730	NA
<b>132.</b>		\$30	Deceit	\$7,500	Sold by initial trafficker	\$3,730	NA

<b>133.</b>		\$30	Recruit by former victim	\$7,500	Sold by initial trafficker	\$3,730	NA
<b>134. Myanmar - China</b>		\$7,300	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>135. Myanmar - Thailand</b>	Karen Region - Bangkok	\$100	Sold by family	\$850	Sold by initial trafficker	\$315	NA
<b>136.</b>		No cost	Abduction	\$850	Sold by initial trafficker	\$270	NA
<b>137.</b>		\$30	Deceit	\$850	Sold by initial trafficker	\$315	NA
<b>138.</b>		\$30	Recruit by former victim	\$850	Sold by initial trafficker	\$315	NA
<b>139. Albania - Greece - Italy</b>		\$200	Romance/Seduction	\$4,800	Sold by initial trafficker	\$2,015	NA



<b>140.</b>		No cost	Abduction	\$4,800	Sold by initial trafficker	\$1,955	NA
<b>141.</b>		\$350	Deceit	\$4,800	Sold by initial trafficker	\$1,715	NA
<b>142.</b>		\$150	Recruit by former victim	\$4,800	Sold by initial trafficker	\$2,015	NA
<b>143. Colombia - Japan</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	\$40,000
<b>144. Mozambique - South Africa</b>	Maputo, Mozambique - South Africa	Possible negative cost - victims pay \$80 smuggling fee	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	\$160	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA

<b>145.</b>		Possible negative cost - victims pay \$80 smuggling fee	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	\$104	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>146. Malawi - Netherlands</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	\$10,000	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NS
<b>147. Bangladesh - Middle East</b>		No cost	Sold by family because of false promise of job	NA	NA	\$500 advance paid to parents	NA
<b>148. Travel to United Arab Emirates</b>		Possible negative cost - victims pay around \$10,000 to travel to UAE	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NA

<b>149. Iran - Other Persian Gulf Countries</b>		No cost	Victims were runaways	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>150.</b>	Unspecified whether Iran or other Gulf Country	No cost	Family as trafficker	\$11,000	Sold by family	NA	NA
<b>151. South Africa - Macau</b>	Smuggled through Hong Kong	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	\$500	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	Several thousands of dollars
<b>152. Pakistan - Afghanistan</b>	Peshawar - Kabul	No cost	Abduction	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>153.</b>	Quetta to Kandahar	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	Bribe to cross border; unspecified amount	NA

<b>154. Afghanistan - Pakistan</b>	From Logar	No cost	False promise of opportunity to study in a madrassa	NA	NA	Bribe to cross border; unspecified amount	NA
<b>155. El Salvador - Guatemala</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>156. Mali - France</b>	To Paris	No cost	Sold by family via false promises of education	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>157. India - US</b>	To Ohio	Possible negative cost - victim paid \$1,000	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NA	\$40,000+
<b>158. France - Bulgaria</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>159. Iraq - United Arab Emirates</b>	Baghdad - Dubai	No cost	Sold by family because of false promise of job	NA	NA	\$6,000 advance to father of victim	NA

<b>160. India - Aruba</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>161. Russia - Macao</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NS
<b>162. Within Bulgaria or from there to Greece</b>		<\$2,000	Sold by family	\$20,000 +	Sold by initial trafficker	NA	NA
<b>163. Samoa - New Zealand</b>	Upolu	No cost	False promises of jobs or education	NA	NA	Costs of flights, visas, and passports	NA
<b>164. Moldova - Russia</b>	To Moscow	\$2,685	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA

<b>165.</b>		\$100	Romance/Se duction	\$3,300	Sold by initial trafficker	\$1,275	NA
<b>166.</b>		\$175	Deceit	\$3,300	Sold by initial trafficker	\$1,125	NA
<b>167.</b>		\$100	Recruit by former victim	\$3,300	Sold by initial trafficker	\$1,225	NA
<b>168. Kenya – UK</b>	From Nairobi	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>169. Trafficked into Germany</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	~ \$4,400

<b>170. Trafficked into Switzerland</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	Travel fees - approximately \$10,560
<b>171. Mali - Côte d'Ivoire</b>	Sikasso, Mali - Bediala, Ivory Coast	Possible negative cost - victim paid £9	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	£37.50	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>172. Nigeria - Italy</b>		Possible negative cost - victims pay ~\$150	Fraudulent job recruitment	\$6,000 - \$12,000	Sold by initial traffickers	NS	up to \$50,000
<b>173. Eastern Europe - Mexico - US</b>		Possible negative cost - victims pay ~ \$3000	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	~ \$3,000	NA

<p><b>174. Iran - Turkey</b></p>		<p>\$20,000</p>	<p>Directly bought</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NS</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p><b>175. Ukraine - Turkey</b></p>		<p>No cost</p>	<p>Fraudulent job recruitment</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p><b>176. Armenia - United Arab Emirates</b></p>		<p>Possible negative cost - victim paid \$1,000</p>	<p>Fraudulent Job Recruitment</p>	<p>\$5,000 for this victim plus 7 other female minors</p>	<p>Sold by initial trafficker</p>	<p>NS</p>	<p>At least \$5,000 split between the trafficked individuals</p>



<b>177. Bangladesh - Brunei</b>		Possible negative cost - victim paid \$3500	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>178. Mexico - US</b>	To New York	No cost	Abduction	\$3,000	Sold by initial trafficker	\$1,675	NA
<b>179.</b>		\$50	Deceit	\$3,000	Sold by initial trafficker	\$1,745	NA
<b>180.</b>		\$200	Romance/Se duction	\$3,000	Sold by initial trafficker	\$1,695	NA
<b>181. Ukraine - Russia</b>	To Moscow	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	NA

<b>182. Romania - Britain</b>		*\$2,500 (in 2005)	Price to directly buy	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>183.</b>		\$650	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>184. Guinea - Kuwait</b>		*\$3800	Price to directly buy	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>185. Uganda - Middle East</b>		\$14	Directly bought in Uganda	up to \$10000	Sold by initial trafficker in Middle East	NS	NA
<b>186. Uganda - Oman</b>	To Muscat	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NS	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA

<b>187. Vietnam - China</b>		No cost	Coercion	\$1,404	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>188. Burma and Cambodia - Thailand</b>		Possible negative cost - victims paid unspecified amount	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	<\$400	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>189. Ukraine - Mexico</b>	To Tijuana	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	\$10,000	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>190. Vietnam - Czech Republic</b>		No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	NS	\$8,000 - travel expenses and documents
<b>191. Yemen - Egypt</b>		\$1,000	NS	NA	NA	NS	NA

<b>192. Lithuania - England</b>	To Birmingham	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	£3,500	Sold by initial trafficker	NS	NA
<b>193. Unknown Location - Kosovo</b>	In Kosovo	1750 DM	Sold by trafficker	NA	NA	NS	NA
<b>194. Afghanistan - Saudi Arabia</b>	From Balkh province	No cost	Fraudulent Job Recruitment	NA	NA	\$400 for travel documents	\$7,000

\*These individuals were ultimately not sold.

APPENDIX C

Countries	Time Period of Trafficking or Trafficking Research	Trafficking Type, Broad	Victim Profile	Number of Victims	Vulnerability Factors	Citation
1. India	Written March 2018	Bride Trafficking	female minor	single case	NS	<a href="https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/mar/07/india-girls-women-trafficked-brides-sexual-domestic-slavery">https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/mar/07/india-girls-women-trafficked-brides-sexual-domestic-slavery</a>
2.	~2003	Bride Trafficking	female minor	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/mar/07/india-girls-women-trafficked-brides-sexual-domestic-slavery">https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/mar/07/india-girls-women-trafficked-brides-sexual-domestic-slavery</a>
3.	Written July 2017	Sex Trafficking	female minor	Estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	<a href="https://news.vice.com/en_us/article/9kdjy3/indian-authorities-wont-help-millions-of-trafficked-women">https://news.vice.com/en_us/article/9kdjy3/indian-authorities-wont-help-millions-of-trafficked-women</a>

4.	Written October 2017	Labor Trafficking	female minor	single case	NS	<a href="https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-slavery-children/sold-for-7-child-slave-lifts-lid-on-life-as-indian-maid-idUSKBNICT1OD">https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-slavery-children/sold-for-7-child-slave-lifts-lid-on-life-as-indian-maid-idUSKBNICT1OD</a>
5.	Written October 2017	Labor Trafficking	children	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	desperation	<a href="https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-slavery-children/sold-for-7-child-slave-lifts-lid-on-life-as-indian-maid-idUSKBNICT1OD">https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-slavery-children/sold-for-7-child-slave-lifts-lid-on-life-as-indian-maid-idUSKBNICT1OD</a>
6.	Written March 2016	Sex Trafficking	woman	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.news.com.au/finance/economy/world-economy/i-bought-a-sex-slaves-freedom-for-400/news-story/7ca0e59ba06b09fe9b7dbc8bf9ee8280">https://www.news.com.au/finance/economy/world-economy/i-bought-a-sex-slaves-freedom-for-400/news-story/7ca0e59ba06b09fe9b7dbc8bf9ee8280</a>
7.	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
8.	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

				situation specifically		
9.	written August 2004	Sex trafficking	female	single case	economic need	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=957&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=1&amp;AUTHOR=1&amp;THESAURO=1&amp;ORGANIZATION=1&amp;TYPE_DOC=1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=1&amp;YEAR=1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=957&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=1&amp;AUTHOR=1&amp;THESAURO=1&amp;ORGANIZATION=1&amp;TYPE_DOC=1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=1&amp;YEAR=1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
10.	written november 2004	Sex Trafficking	female minor	single case	NS	<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4055143.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4055143.stm</a>
11.	printed 2000	Labor trafficking; Slavery	man	single case	Born into family subjected to hereditary slavery	Book: Disposable People
12.	written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade

<b>13.</b>	written 2015	NS	female minor	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>14.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>15.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>16.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>17.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery



<b>18.</b>	written november 2004	sex trafficking	girls	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	Specifically cited as poverty and illiteracy	<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4055143.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4055143.stm</a>
<b>19.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>20. Nigeria</b>	Written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>21.</b>	written october 2005	Child trafficking	children	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	Poverty, inability to feed for family	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2046&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2046&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

22. China	Written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
23.	Written October 2004	Child trafficking	male babies	Up to 53	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1096&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1096&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
24.	written october 2005	Child Trafficking	male baby	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2078&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2078&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

25.	written october 2005	Child Trafficking	female baby	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2078&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2078&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
26.	written 2015	NS	Male minor	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
27.	1998 - 2003	Child Trafficking	Children	At least 120	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=940&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=940&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

<b>28.</b>	written November 2004	Child Trafficking	Babies	9 boys and 2 girls	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1209&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1209&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>29. Israel</b>	Written October 2004	Sex trafficking	women	2	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1143&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1143&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>30. United States</b>	printed 2000	sex trafficking	women	~ 30	NS	Book: Disposable People
<b>31.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

32.	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
33. Armenia	1995	Child Trafficking	male baby	single case	Poverty, inability to fend for family	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2333&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2333&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
34. Benin	~1998	Labor trafficking	female minor	single case	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1600&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1600&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

<b>35. Bahrain</b>	written June 2016	sex trafficking	female adult	single case	NS	<a href="https://www.nationthailand.com/national/30287460">https://www.nationthailand.com/national/30287460</a>
<b>36. Mauritania</b>	Written 2012 or later	Labor and sex trafficking	female child	single case	Born into family subjected to hereditary slavery	<a href="https://www.cnn.com/interactive/2012/03/world/mauritania.slaverys.last.stronghold/">https://www.cnn.com/interactive/2012/03/world/mauritania.slaverys.last.stronghold/</a>
<b>37.</b>	Written 2012 or later	Labor and sex trafficking	female child	single case	Born into family subjected to hereditary slavery	<a href="https://www.cnn.com/interactive/2012/03/world/mauritania.slaverys.last.stronghold/">https://www.cnn.com/interactive/2012/03/world/mauritania.slaverys.last.stronghold/</a>
<b>38. Azerbaijan</b>	written august 2002	NS	girls	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	commonly, difficult economic situations	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/iom_report_on_trafficking_in_persons_azerbaijan.pdf">http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/iom_report_on_trafficking_in_persons_azerbaijan.pdf</a>
<b>39. Indonesia</b>	Written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade

40.	Written September 2005	Child Trafficking	male baby	single case	Poverty, wanted better life for baby	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1942&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1942&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
41.	Written September 2005	Child Trafficking	babies	Two cases	Poverty, wanted better life for baby	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1942&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1942&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
42. Malaysia	Written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade

<b>43. Australia</b>	2007	sex trafficking	female minor	single case	NS	<a href="https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Factsheet_Australia.pdf">https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Factsheet_Australia.pdf</a>
<b>44. Guatemala</b>	written november 2004	sex trafficking	Female minor	single case	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1165&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1165&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>45. Greece</b>	written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>46.</b>	written December 2006	Child Trafficking	Babies	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	Poverty	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2816&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2816&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1</a>



						<a href="#">1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
47.	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
48. Russia	written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
49.	written february 2005	sex trafficking	women	~ 300	Poverty	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1407&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1407&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

<b>50. Cameroon</b>	written August 2006	labor or sex, additionally TIP for organ removal, or held for ransom	children	Common occurrence in the country	NS	<a href="https://www.afrik.com/cameroon-alerte-aux-rapts-d-enfants">https://www.afrik.com/cameroon-alerte-aux-rapts-d-enfants</a>
<b>51.</b>	Written March 2018	Child trafficking	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	<a href="https://www.voanews.com/afrika/cameroon-says-it-busted-regional-child-trafficking-ring">https://www.voanews.com/afrika/cameroon-says-it-busted-regional-child-trafficking-ring</a>
<b>52. Cambodia</b>	written 2015	Child Trafficking	Female minor	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>53.</b>	written January 2005	Child Trafficking	Male baby	single case	Poverty, wanted better life for baby	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1368&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1368&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

<b>54.</b>	written August 2004	Child Trafficking	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	Poverty	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1005&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1005&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>55.</b>	written August 2004	Child Trafficking	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	Poverty	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1005&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1005&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>56. Iran</b>	research from 2003- 2013	Labor trafficking	Woman	single case	NS	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>
<b>57.</b>	research from 2003- 2013	Labor trafficking	Young adult male	single case	NS	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/I">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/I</a>

						<a href="#">OM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>
<b>58. Iraq</b>	written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>59.</b>	written 2015	Sex trafficking	Female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>60.</b>	written 2015	Sex trafficking	female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>61.</b>	2014	NS	young women and girls	NS	Conflict	<a href="https://owlcation.com/humanities/Modern-Slave-Markets">https://owlcation.com/humanities/Modern-Slave-Markets</a>
<b>62. Eastern Europe</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>63.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

				in this situation		
<b>64.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>65.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>66.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>67.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>68. Mali</b>	written 2015	Child Soldiers	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade

<b>69.</b>	written 2015	Bride Trafficking	Women	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>70. Thailand</b>	written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>71.</b>	written 2015	Labor trafficking	Man	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>72.</b>	printed 2000	sex trafficking	female minor	single case	economic need	Book: Disposable People
<b>73.</b>	printed 2000	Sex trafficking	female minor	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Disposable People
<b>74.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

<b>75.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>76.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>77.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>78.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>79.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>80. UK</b>	written 2015	NS	Children	estimated price for individuals	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade

				in this situation		
<b>81. Colombia</b>	written 2015	Child Trafficking	female minor	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>82. Romania</b>	written 2015	NS	female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>83. Romania and Moldova</b>	written january 2004	sex trafficking	female minor	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/25/magazine/the-girls-next-door.html">https://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/25/magazine/the-girls-next-door.html</a>
<b>84. Before Reaching Kosovo</b>	written 2004	labor and/or sex trafficking	Women	Estimated price for women generally trafficked into Kosovo	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/amnesty_kosovo_report.pdf">http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/amnesty_kosovo_report.pdf</a>



<b>85. Kosovo</b>	written may 2004	sex trafficking	girls	Price for victims in this situation	War	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=674&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=674&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>86. Bangladesh</b>	written 2015	NS	female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>87. Brazil</b>	written 2015	NS	female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>88.</b>	printed 2000	labor trafficking	man	single case	economic need - needed a job	Book: Disposable People
<b>89. Fiji</b>	written 2015	NS	female minors	estimated price for individuals	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade

				in this situation		
<b>90. Kenya</b>	written 2015	NS	female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>91. Mozambique</b>	written 2015	NS	female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>92. Kuwait</b>	written November 2019	labor trafficking	women	thousands	NS	<a href="https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-7640673/Online-slave-markets-use-tech-giants-sell-domestic-staff-Kuwait.html">https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-7640673/Online-slave-markets-use-tech-giants-sell-domestic-staff-Kuwait.html</a>
<b>93. Chile</b>	written 2015	NS	NS	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>94. Canada</b>	written 2015	NS	NS	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade

<b>95.</b>	written 2015	NS	female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>96. Unspecified - Roma</b>	written 2015	Bride Trafficking	female minor	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>97. Pakistan</b>	written 2015	NS	Woman	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>98. From North Korea</b>	written 2015	NS	Women in 20s	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>99.</b>	written 2015	NS	Women in 30s	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>100.</b>	written 2015	NS	Women in 40s	estimated price for individuals	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade

				in this situation		
<b>101. Nepal</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>102. Italy</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>103. Western Europe</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>104.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

<b>105. Libya</b>	2017	Labor trafficking	Men	12	Victims were migrants and refugees from Nigeria	<a href="https://nypost.com/2017/12/04/slave-auctions-in-libya-caught-on-camera/">https://nypost.com/2017/12/04/slave-auctions-in-libya-caught-on-camera/</a>
<b>106. Uganda and Kenya</b>	written November 2006	labor and/or sex trafficking	children	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	Poverty, inability to fend for family	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2828&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2828&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>107. Malawi</b>	written 2005	sex trafficking	children	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	Economic need	<a href="http://www.stopdemand.org/afawcs0153418/CATID=3/ID=131/SID=771891150/Malawi-Child-prostitution-worsens-in-cities.html">http://www.stopdemand.org/afawcs0153418/CATID=3/ID=131/SID=771891150/Malawi-Child-prostitution-worsens-in-cities.html</a>
<b>108. Afghanistan</b>	research from 2003-2013	sex and labor trafficking	Male minor	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>

<b>109.</b>	research from 2003-2013	labor trafficking	Male minor	single case	economic need	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>
<b>110.</b>	research from 2003-2013	labor trafficking	Male minor	single case	economic need - needed a higher paying job	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>
<b>111.</b>	research from 2003-2013	Sex trafficking	Female minor	single case	Victim's father was impoverished but used the money on drugs	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>
<b>112.</b>	research from 2003-2013	Sex trafficking	Female minor	single case	NS	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>
<b>113.</b>	research from 2003-2013	labor trafficking	Man	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>

<b>114.</b>	Written June 2004	TIP for organs	Male minors	5	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=843&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=843&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>115. Uganda</b>	written july 2006	Child Trafficking	female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	Economic need	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2763&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2763&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

<b>116. Unspecified</b>	written december 2004	sex trafficking	Female	single case	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1247&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1247&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>117.</b>	written january 2004	sex trafficking	woman	single case	NS	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/25/magazine/the-girls-next-door.html">https://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/25/magazine/the-girls-next-door.html</a>
<b>118. South Africa</b>	Written June 2004	sex trafficking	Women	estimated debt for individuals in this situation specifically	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0">http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0</a>
<b>119.</b>	Written June 2004	sex trafficking	Women	estimated debt for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	<a href="http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0">http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0</a>
<b>Country to Country</b>						



<b>120. Cambodia - Thailand</b>	written december 2004	Child Trafficking	male minor	single case	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1294&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1294&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>121. Nepal - India</b>	Written September 2006	Sex trafficking	women and female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2697&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2697&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>122.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

<b>123.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>124.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>125.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>126.</b>	written 2015	NS	Woman	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>127. Nigeria - Italy</b>	written 2015	NS	Women	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>128. Vietnam - Malaysia</b>	written 2015	Bride Trafficking	Women	estimated price for individuals	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade

				in this situation		
<b>129. Honduras - United States</b>	written february 2005	Debt Bondage, possible sex trafficking	13 women and 6 female minors	19	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1406&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1406&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>130. Vietnam - China</b>	written 2015	Bride Trafficking	Women	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>131. Thailand - US</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

<b>132.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>133.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>134. Myanmar - China</b>	written 2015	Bride Trafficking	Woman	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>135. Myanmar - Thailand</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>136.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

<b>137.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>138.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>139. Albania - Greece - Italy</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>140.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>141.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

				situation specifically		
<b>142.</b>	2006	Sex Trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>143. Colombia - Japan</b>	Written February 2005	sex trafficking	woman	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1423&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1423&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>144. Mozambique - South Africa</b>	Written June 2004	Sex Trafficking	women	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0">http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0</a>

<b>145.</b>	Written June 2004	Bride Trafficking	women	estimated price for individuals in this situation	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0">http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0</a>
<b>146. Malawi - Netherlands</b>	Written June 2004	Sex Trafficking	women	estimated price for individuals in this situation	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0">http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0</a>
<b>147. Bangladesh - Middle East</b>	written february 2004	labor trafficking	children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	Economic need	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1453&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1453&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>148. Travel to United Arab Emirates</b>	written October 2006	sex trafficking	Female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2796&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2796&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1</a>

						<a href="#">1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>149. Iran - Other Persian Gulf Countries</b>	written june 2004	Child Trafficking	female minors	NS	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=847&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=847&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>150.</b>	written june 2004	Child Trafficking	female minor	single case	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=847&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=847&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>



<b>151. South Africa - Macau</b>	Written June 2004	sex trafficking	women	estimated price for individuals in this situation	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0">http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2004/06/23-0</a>
<b>152. Pakistan - Afghanistan</b>	research from 2003-2013	sex trafficking	female minor	single case	NS	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>
<b>153.</b>	research from 2003-2013	sex and labor trafficking	Male minor	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>
<b>154. Afghanistan - Pakistan</b>	research from 2003-2013	labor and sex trafficking	Male minor	single case	educational need	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>
<b>155. El Salvador - Guatemala</b>	written May 2004	sex trafficking	female minor	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.iadb.org/en/news/webstories/2004-05-26/against-people-trafficking%2C2079.html">https://www.iadb.org/en/news/webstories/2004-05-26/against-people-trafficking%2C2079.html</a>
<b>156. Mali - France</b>	printed 2000	labor trafficking	female minor	single case	Economic/educational need	Book: Disposable People
<b>157. India - US</b>	2003	labor trafficking	Man and woman (a married couple)	2	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.endslaverynow.org/blog/articles/labor-trafficking-and-debt-bondage-tip-of-the-iceberg">http://www.endslaverynow.org/blog/articles/labor-trafficking-and-debt-bondage-tip-of-the-iceberg</a>

<b>158. France - Bulgaria</b>	written september 2019	labor trafficking	Adults	over 160	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.occrp.org/en/daily/10730-police-uncover-labor-trafficking-in-french-vineyards">https://www.occrp.org/en/daily/10730-police-uncover-labor-trafficking-in-french-vineyards</a>
<b>159. Iraq - United Arab Emirates</b>	written october 2006	sex trafficking	female minor	single case	economic need and conflict	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2796&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2796&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>160. India - Aruba</b>	published 2013	labor trafficking	male	single case	NS	<a href="https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/situational_analysis_aruba_10sep.pdf">https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/situational_analysis_aruba_10sep.pdf</a>
<b>161. Russia - Macau</b>	Written february 2005	sex trafficking	woman	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1407&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1407&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

<b>162. Within Bulgaria or from there to Greece</b>	written October 2006	Child Trafficking	Children	estimated price for individuals in this situation	Economic need	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2785&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2785&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>163. Samoa - New Zealand</b>	written March 2020	labor trafficking	Adults and children	group of 13 people	Economic need	<a href="https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/17/samoan-chief-found-guilty-of-enslaving-villagers-in-new-zealand-over-25-years">https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/17/samoan-chief-found-guilty-of-enslaving-villagers-in-new-zealand-over-25-years</a>
<b>164. Moldova - Russia</b>	written 2015	NS	Women	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>165.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>166.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

				in this situation		
<b>167.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>168. Kenya – UK</b>	written July 2006	Sex trafficking	Female minor	single case	economic need - was living on the streets	<a href="http://english.ohmynews.com/articleview/article_view.asp?article_class=5&amp;no=293231&amp;rel_no=6">http://english.ohmynews.com/articleview/article_view.asp?article_class=5&amp;no=293231&amp;rel_no=6</a>
<b>169. Trafficked into Germany</b>	written december 2004	sex trafficking	woman	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1247&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1247&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

<b>170. Trafficked into Switzerland</b>	written september 2005	Sex trafficking	woman	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2010&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2010&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>171. Mali - Côte d'Ivoire</b>	2000	labor trafficking	Male minor	single case	economic need - needed a higher paying job	<a href="https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/cotedivoire/1317006/The-child-slaves-of-the-Ivory-Coast-bought-and-sold-for-a-little-as-40.html">https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/cotedivoire/1317006/The-child-slaves-of-the-Ivory-Coast-bought-and-sold-for-a-little-as-40.html</a>
<b>172. Nigeria - Italy</b>	written September 2006	sex trafficking	females	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2775&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2775&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

<b>173. Eastern Europe - Mexico - US</b>	written january 2004	Sex trafficking	young women	estimated price for individuals in this situation	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/25/magazine/the-girls-next-door.html">https://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/25/magazine/the-girls-next-door.html</a>
<b>174. Iran - Turkey</b>	written June 2004	Child Trafficking	female minor	single case	NA	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=847&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=847&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>175. Ukraine - Turkey</b>	Written August 2005	sex trafficking	Female	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1901&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1901&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>

<b>176. Armenia - United Arab Emirates</b>	written december 2005	sex trafficking	female minors	Initial acquisition cost is for 1 victim, but 7 other female minors were trafficked with the victim	Experiencing homelessness	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2333&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2333&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>177. Bangladesh - Brunei</b>	Written October 2019	labor trafficking/wage theft	adult male	single case	economic need	<a href="https://www.reuters.com/article/us-bangladesh-trafficking-brunei/bangladesh-asks-brunei-to-deport-suspects-in-human-trafficking-ring-idUSKBN1WJ1ZV">https://www.reuters.com/article/us-bangladesh-trafficking-brunei/bangladesh-asks-brunei-to-deport-suspects-in-human-trafficking-ring-idUSKBN1WJ1ZV</a>
<b>178. Mexico - US</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>179.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery

<b>180.</b>	2006	Sex trafficking	NS, women implied	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery
<b>181. Ukraine - Russia</b>	Written August 2005	Sex trafficking	woman	single case	Economic need	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1838&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1838&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>182. Romania - Britain</b>	written april 2006	Slavery	woman	single case	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2419&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2419&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>



<b>183.</b>	written february 2005	Child Trafficking	Baby	estimated price for individuals in this situation specifically	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1379&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1379&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>184. Guinea - Kuwait</b>	written November 2019	labor trafficking	female minor	single case	NS	<a href="https://futurism.com/human-traffickers-selling-slaves-instagram">https://futurism.com/human-traffickers-selling-slaves-instagram</a>
<b>185. Uganda - Middle East</b>	written May 2019	Slavery	women and female minors	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	<a href="https://www.ozy.com/around-the-world/modern-day-slavery-the-public-markets-selling-young-girls-for-14/94386/">https://www.ozy.com/around-the-world/modern-day-slavery-the-public-markets-selling-young-girls-for-14/94386/</a>
<b>186. Uganda - Oman</b>	written May 2019	Slavery	woman	single case	Poverty, needed a job	<a href="https://www.ozy.com/around-the-world/modern-day-slavery-the-public-markets-selling-young-girls-for-14/94386/">https://www.ozy.com/around-the-world/modern-day-slavery-the-public-markets-selling-young-girls-for-14/94386/</a>

<b>187. Vietnam - China</b>	Written August 2005	Slavery	Women	9	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1812&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1812&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>188. Burma and Cambodia - Thailand</b>	Written June 2014	Labor trafficking	Adults	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	<a href="https://search-proquest-com.du.idm.oclc.org/docview/1708822881/fulltext/D563829ACEF34AD3PQ/1?accountid=14608">https://search-proquest-com.du.idm.oclc.org/docview/1708822881/fulltext/D563829ACEF34AD3PQ/1?accountid=14608</a>
<b>189. Ukraine - Mexico</b>	written january 2004	Slavery	women	2	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/25/magazine/the-girls-next-door.html">https://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/25/magazine/the-girls-next-door.html</a>
<b>190. Vietnam - Czech Republic</b>	written may 2004	sex trafficking	female minors	~15	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=730&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=730&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1</a>

						<a href="#">1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>191. Yemen - Egypt</b>	written 2015	NS	NS	estimated price for individuals in this situation	NS	Book: Human Trafficking: Prices and Statistics of the Modern Day Slave Trade
<b>192. Lithuania - England</b>	written february 2007	sex trafficking	female minor	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2866&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes">http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2866&amp;file=view_document.sql&amp;TITLE=-1&amp;AUTHOR=-1&amp;THESAURO=-1&amp;ORGANIZATION=-1&amp;TYPE_DOC=-1&amp;TOPIC=80&amp;GEOG=-1&amp;YEAR=-1&amp;LISTA=No&amp;COUNTRY=-1&amp;FULL_DETAIL=Yes</a>
<b>193. Unknown Location - Kosovo</b>	written 2004	sex trafficking	woman	single case	NS	<a href="http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/amnesty_kosovo_report.pdf">http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/amnesty_kosovo_report.pdf</a>
<b>194. Afghanistan - Saudi Arabia</b>	research from 2003-2013	labor trafficking	Man	single case	economic need - needed a job	<a href="https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf">https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Afghanistan-CT-Report-2014.pdf</a>