THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN
A Working Guide to the Empirical Literature

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http://caster.ssw.upenn.edu/~restes/CSEC_Files/CSEC_Bib_August_2001.pdf

42 pg
PREFACE

A. Introduction

Child sexual abuse (CA) and child sexual exploitation (CSE) surfaced in the last decade of the 20th century as two of the most neglected forms of child abuse. A third form of child abuse—the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)—appears to be an even more insidious and, daily, affects the lives of tens of thousands of children in the United States, and tens of millions of children worldwide. Some portion of these children are in the "employment" of well organized networks of traffickers in child and adult sex, at least some of which also engage in the sale of illegal drugs, money laundering activities and other criminal activities.

Patterns of child sexual exploitation appear to be fueled by: 1) the use of "survival sex" by runaway and thrownaway children to provide for their subsistence needs (Flowers, 1994; Greene et al., 1999; Haq, 1996; Johnson et al., 1996; Kral, 1997; Yates, 1991; Whitbeck & Simons, 1990); 2) the presence of pre-existing adult prostitution markets in communities where large numbers of street youth are concentrated (Farley & Kelly, 2000; Flowers, 1994; Hofstede, 1999); 3) prior history of child sexual abuse and child sexual assault (Briere, 1998; McClanahan, 1999; Mullen, 1996; Powers & Jaklitsch, 1989; Rotheram-Borus et al., 1996; Seng, 1989; Simons & Whitbeck, 1991; Widom & Kuhns, 1996); 4) poverty (Azaola, 2001; Hood-Brown, 1998; Lederer, 1996; Longford, 1995; Unicef, 2000); 5) the presence of large numbers of unattached and transient males in local communities—including military personnel, truckers, and conventioneers among others (Moon, 1997; Sturdevant et al., 1992); 6) for some girls, membership in gangs (Hazelhurst & Hazelhurst, 1998; Moore & Hagedorn, 2001); 7) the promotion of child prostitution by parents, older siblings and boy friends (Dembo et al., 1992; Faugier & Sargent, 1997; Mueck, 1992); 8) the recruitment of children as "sex workers" by organized crime units (Budapest Group, 1999; Harris, 1998a; Lanning, 1992; Williams, 1995); and, increasingly, 9) illegal trafficking of children for sexual purposes both within and to the U.S. from developing countries located in Asia, Africa, Central and South America, and Central and Eastern Europe (Barr et al., 1996; Hughes, 2000b; Knight, 1998; Lederer, 2001; Miko & Park, 2000).

B. Recruitment of Children Into SEC

The processes whereby children are "recruited" into SEC are varied and are complex. They nearly always involve adult accomplices—including parents and older siblings. According to the Exploited Child Unit (hereafter "ECU") of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (1998),

Child prostitutes are victims of sexual abuse. Many of them have run away from homes where they have been sexually or physically abused. Some come from families who no longer want them or who feel they can no longer handle them. These children often see themselves as their only supporter. Under such circumstances, some fall into prostitution as a way to survive or as a way to get the things they want or need...Unfortunately, these victims often become involved in the criminal-justice system as offenders. In order to support themselves, or to escape the life that they have come to lead, they get involved in the use and/or sale of drugs, theft, or robberies.

The precise number of sexually exploited children is unknown. However, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that more than a hundred million children worldwide are employed as "sex workers," i.e., as prostitutes, as subjects of pornography, or both (Unicef, 1997). In addition, hundreds of thousands of children shuttle the planet each year as part of a well-concealed network operated by international traffickers in children for sex. The number of sexually exploited children in the United States also is unknown but conservative estimates place their numbers at between 300,000 and 500,000.
Other young people are recruited into “sex work” through forced abduction (Barr et al., 1996; DoL, 1995), by pressure from their parents (D’Asaro & Foley, 1997), through deceptive agreements between parents and traffickers in the CSEC, including unrecognized representatives of crime rings (Barr et al. 1996; D’Asaro & Foley, 1997; DoL, 1995; Miko & Park, 2000; Seabrook, 1997; Yoon, 1997). Once recruited, these children typically are taken or travel to "work sites" located great distances from their place of origin. Isolation from their families and friends is the norm. Few are able to establish new relationships with persons other than those who are “managing” their victimization. Violence, forced drug use and threats to the point of death are only part of the daily abuse to which the majority of these children and youth are subjected.

Poverty is the most frequent explanation cited for the involvement of large numbers of children in sex crimes (Azaola, 2001a; Boye, 1996; Longford, 1995; Mayombo, 1998; Save the Children, 1996; Shamim, 1993). But as suggested by the ECU, poverty alone does not account for the large number of children under the age of 16 years being recruited into the sex industry, especially in rich countries such as the U.S. and Canada (Dionne, 2001; Estes & Weiner, 2001; Tremblay, 2001). Indeed, many children recruited into prostitution in the U.S. and Canada appear to come from middle class families and engage in “survival sex” or prostitution as way of supporting themselves on the nation’s streets (Green, 1999; Hunnicutt, 2001; NCMEC, 1998; Snell, 1995; Stiffman, 1989).

Other powerful explanations of the CSEC include pedophilia (Cole, 1993; De Mause, 1991; Knight, Carter, & Prentky, 1989; Prentky & Knight, 1993; Prentky, Knight, & Lee, 1997), ease of access (Harris, 1998a, 1998c; O’Grady, 1992), relaxed legal enforcement environments (Editor, 1996; Gutierrez, 1998; Harris, 1997a; Hodgson, 1995; Samath, 1998), debt bondage (DoL, 1996; Knight, 1998; Youth Plus, 1995), sadomasochism (Finkelhor & Brown, 1985), inter-generational prostitution (Seneviratne, 1994), and the high remittances received by child sending/sex tourist-receiving countries (Barr et al. 1996; Boye, 1996; ECPAT, 1996a; IBCR, 1998a, 1998b). Other explanations for the CSEC also are plausible but, to date, they have been less fully studied: high economic demand, which stimulates the supply of children into the sex trade (Barr et al. 1996; Ennew, 1996; Farley, 1998; Hughes, 2000a; Yoon, 1997); community disintegration (D’Asaro & Foley, 1997; Dembo, 1992); social and cultural devaluation of children (Flowers, 1994; Gutierrez, 1998); and, pre-existent international crime organizations with transnational transportation and financial capabilities (Barr et al. 1996; DoL, 1996; Muntarbhorn, 1996; Williams, 1995; Yoon, 1997). Within this array of potentially influential factors, of course, there also needs to be a convergence in available children, traffickers, and customers.

C. The Impact of Sexual Exploitation on Children

However they fall victims of sexual exploitation, few children are able to escape their molestation unharmed; virtually all suffer long term physical and emotional injuries (Barnett, Manly & Cicchetti, 1993; Cevallos, 1998; Finkelhor & Brown, 1985; Gelles, 1994, 1998; Goldstein, 1987; Kilpatrick & Saunders, 1997; Straus & Gelles, 1988; Vittachi, 1989). These injuries remain with the children throughout adolescence and adulthood and, in turn, pose complex service challenges for the justice (Bala & Schwartz, 1993; Collins, Schwartz, & Epstein, 1998; Schwartz, 1997; Schwartz, Fishman, and & Vleet, 1996) and human service systems (Fishman, Schwartz & Hsieh, 1997; Schwartz & Au Claire, 1995). The relationship is known to be especially strong between child sexual victimization and teen pregnancy (Ireland & Widom, 1994; Smith & Thornberry, 1995; Widom, 1996; Widom, & Kuhns, 1996), adult prostitution (Widom & Kuhns, 1996), substance abuse (Ireland & Widom, 1994; Kelley, Thornberry & Smith, 1997),

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2 For discussions of the highly unfavorable social, political, economic, and legal conditions that contribute to the CSEC in other world regions see Estes, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998a, 1998b.

D. The Emerging Statistical Picture: A Cause For Concern

Though estimates vary concerning the number of sexually exploited children, the United Nation’s Children’s Fund (UNICEF) believes their numbers to exceed 100 million worldwide, not all of whom are located in "poor" or "developing" countries (UNICEF, 1997). Indeed, the first World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Muntarbhorn, 1996) confirmed that large numbers of child “sex workers” are to be found in rich countries, including in the U.S. for which the "End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Exploitation" (ECPAT) estimated their numbers to be between 100,000 and 300,000 (ECPAT, 1996b:70). Other estimates of child sexual exploitation suggest the numbers of such children to be even higher (Goldman & Wheeler, 1986; Greenfeld, 1997; Spangenberg, 2001).

Certainly, experts in child sexual exploitation believe the numbers of such children in the United States to be substantial (Greene et al., 1999; Hughes & Roche, 1999b; Kral et al., 1997). America’s problems with child sexual exploitation are widely believed to be concentrated in cities and towns that border Mexico (Azaola, 2001a; Harris, 1998a; Knight, 1998) and Canada (Dionne, 2001; Hecht, 1997). However, the problem also is believed to be extensive in America’s coastal states where large numbers of children from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe enter the country illegally (DoL, 1996). Organized crime groups also appear to be involved in child pornography and child prostitution in the U.S., but especially criminal organizations with ties to Russia, the Ukraine, and other countries of the Former Soviet Union (Budapest Group, 1999; Hughes, 2000b; INTERPOL, 1997; Richard, 1999). Crime groups with ties to China, the Philippines, and Thailand also are known to be involved in trafficking children for sexual purposes into the United States (Biotti, 2000; ECPAT, 1996a; Richard, 1999).

Bibliography on

THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

The bibliography that follow was designed to introduce readers to the very rich theoretical and empirical literatures relating to child abuse, child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation, and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The bibliography also contains introductory references to the international child rights movement, including worldwide efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation. Throughout, the bibliography contains references to research of an international and comparative nature. Charts 1 & 2 define the major concepts used in preparing the bibliography.
## Chart 1
### Definitions of Terms Associated With the Sexual Exploitation (SEC) and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Subtypes</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons under the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989: Article 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>The recurrent infliction of physical or emotional injury on a dependent minor, through intentional beatings, uncontrolled corporal punishment, persistent ridicule and degradation, or sexual abuse, usually committed by parents or guardians (National Association of Social Workers, 1994).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual activity involving persons younger than 18 years of age. Most often perpetrated by an adult, such activities include rape and molestation, pornography, and exposure of children to the sexual acts of others (National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, 1996).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Type 1</strong> <strong>Rape and Molestation (CSA-1)</strong></td>
<td>The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. (National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] as cited in Snyder 2000:13).</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Type 2</strong> <strong>Pornography (CSA-2)</strong></td>
<td>The employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or simulation of such conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct (National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, 1996).</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Type 3</strong> <strong>Exposure of Children to the Sexual Acts of Others (CSA-3)</strong></td>
<td>The intentional exposure of children to sexual acts performed by others (including those engaged in by parents, caregivers and others entrusted with the care and nurturance of children)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Source: Adapted from documents by National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Subtypes</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</table>
| Sexual Assault (SAs)    |                                       | Any sexual act directed against a person forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (ala National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] as cited in Snyder 2000:13).  
Type 1  
Forcible Rape (SA-1)    | The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. (National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] as cited in Snyder 2000:13).  
If force was used or threatened, the crime is classified as “forcible rape” regardless of the age of the victim. If no force was used or threatened and the victim is under the statutory age of consent, the crime is classified as “statutory rape” (National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] as cited in Snyder, 2000:13).  
Type 2  
Forcible Sodomy (SA-2)  | Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] as cited in Snyder 2000:13).  
Type 3  
Sexual Assault With An Object (SA-3) | To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] as cited in Snyder 2000:13).  
An “object” or “instrument” is anything used by the offender other than the offender’s genitalia (National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] as cited in Snyder 2000:13).  
Type 4  
Forcible Fondling (SA-4) | The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification. Forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.  
Forcible fondling includes “indecent liberties” and “child molesting” (National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] as cited in Snyder 2000:13).  
Child Sexual Assault (CSAs) | Any sexual act directed against a person younger than 18 years of age, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (ala National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] as cited in Snyder 2000:13).  
See definitions listed under “Sexual Assault”  
SA-1: Forcible Rape  
SA-2: Forcible Sodomy  
SA-3: Sexual Assault With An Object  
SA-4: Forcible Fondling  
Customer | A person who buys goods or services. The purchase may be made
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Subtypes</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pornography</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>using cash, in-kind exchanges, or on the basis of a promise to pay for the desired goods or services at some future time.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Child Pornography (CP)</strong></td>
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<td>Films, videos, magazines, writings, photographs, computer images, or other materials that are sexually explicit and intended to cause sexual arousal in the viewer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Child pornography often has considerable commercial value; typically, though, child pornography is “traded” or exchanged between pedophiles rather than sold.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Type 1 Images Depicting Children Only (CP-1)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Films, videos, magazines, writings, photographs, computer image, or other materials produced by adults that contain only sexually explicit images of children and youth under the age of 18 years.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Type 2 Images Depicting Children With Adult(s) (CP-2)</strong></td>
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<td>Films, videos, magazines, writings, photographs, computer image, or other materials produced by adults that contain sexually explicit images of children, youth and adults.</td>
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<td><strong>Type 3 Images Depicting Juveniles With Juveniles (CP-3)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Films, videos, magazines, writings, photographs, computer image, or other materials produced and distributed by youth under the age of 18 years that contain sexually explicit images of children and youth together.</td>
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<td><strong>Prostitution</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The act of engaging in sexual intercourse or performing other sexual acts in exchange for money or other considerations (e.g., food, clothing, shelter, affection, etc.).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Child/Juvenile Prostitution (CPR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The act of engaging in sexual intercourse or performing other sexual acts with a child in exchange for money, clothing, food, shelter, drugs, or other considerations (World Health Organization, 1996).</td>
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<td><strong>Exploitation</strong></td>
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<td>Unfair, if not illegal, treatment or use of somebody or something, usually for personal gain.</td>
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<td><strong>Sexual Exploitation (SE)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>A practice by which a person achieves sexual gratification, financial gain or advancement through the abuse or exploitation of a person’s sexuality by abrogating that person’s human right to dignity, equality, autonomy, and physical and mental well-being; i.e. trafficking, prostitution, prostitution tourism, mail-order-bride trade, pornography, stripping, battering, incest, rape and sexual harassment (Hughes, 1999).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>A practice by which a person, usually an adult, achieves sexual gratification, financial gain or advancement through the abuse or exploitation of a child’s sexuality by abrogating that child’s human right to dignity, equality, autonomy, and physical and mental well-being, i.e. trafficking, prostitution, prostitution tourism, mail-order-bride trade, pornography, stripping, battering, incest, rape and sexual harassment (ala Hughes, 1999).</td>
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<td>CSE reflects a continuum of abuse ranging from child sexual abuse to child sexual exploitation to the commercial sexual exploitation of children.</td>
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<td>Concept</td>
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<td><em>Type 1</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Child Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>See definition listed under “Child Sexual Abuse”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(CSA)</td>
<td>CSA-1: Rape and Molestation</td>
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<td>CSA-2: Pornography</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>CSA-3: Exposure of Children to the Sexual Acts of Others</td>
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<td><em>Type 2</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Child Sexual Assault</td>
<td>See definition listed under “Child Sexual Assault”</td>
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<td>(CSAs)</td>
<td>CSAs-1: Forcible Rape</td>
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<td>CSAs-2: Forcible Sodomy</td>
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<td>CSAs-3: Sexual Assault With An Object</td>
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<td>CSAs-4: Forcible Fondling</td>
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<td><em>Type 3</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of</td>
<td>See definitions listed under the “Commercial Sexual Exploitation of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Children (CSEC)</td>
<td>Children”</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CSEC-1: Child Pornography</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CSEC-2: Child/Juvenile Prostitution</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>CSEC-3: Trafficking in Children For Sexual Purposes</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children</em></td>
<td>The sexual exploitation of children (SEC) entirely, or at least</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(CSEC)</td>
<td>primarily, for financial or other economic reasons. The economic exchanges</td>
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<td>involved may be either monetary or non-monetary (i.e., for food, shelter,</td>
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<td>drugs) but, in every case, involves maximum benefits to the exploiter</td>
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<td>and an abrogation of the basic rights, dignity, autonomy, physical and</td>
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<td>mental well-being of the children involved.</td>
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<td><em>Type 1</em></td>
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<td>Child Pornography</td>
<td>See definitions listed under “Child Pornography”</td>
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<td>(CSEC-1)</td>
<td>CP-1: Images Depicting Children Only</td>
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<td>CP-2: Images Depicting Children With Adults</td>
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<td>CP-3: Images Depicting Juveniles With Juveniles</td>
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<td><em>Type 2</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Child/Juvenile Prostitution</td>
<td>See definitions listed under “Child Prostitution” and “Survival Sex”</td>
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<td>(CSEC-2)</td>
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<td><em>Type 3</em></td>
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<td>Trafficking in Children For Sexual Purposes</td>
<td>See definitions listed under “Trafficking”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(CSEC-3)</td>
<td>T-1: Domestic Trafficking</td>
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<td>T-2: International Trafficking</td>
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<td><em>Tourist</em></td>
<td>A person or persons who visit places away from home for pleasure.</td>
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<td><em>Sex Tourist</em></td>
<td>Persons who travel from their homes, usually across international borders,</td>
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<td>with the intent of engaging in sexual activities with others, including</td>
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<td>children.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Sex Tourism</em></td>
<td>Commerically organized travel and related services (e.g., hotel,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>transportation), usually across international borders, for persons</td>
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<td>seeking to engage in sex with citizens of other countries, including</td>
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<td>children who are citizens of those countries.</td>
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<td><em>“Survival Sex”</em></td>
<td>Many youth involved in the exchange of sex for money or other</td>
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<td>considerations (e.g., food, shelter, drugs, etc.) do not perceive</td>
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<td>themselves as engaging in prostitution but rather as doing “whatever is</td>
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<td>necessary” to ensure their survival. For purposes of this study, however,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“survival sex” and “child prostitution” are understood to be the same</td>
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<td>phenomenon and the terms are used interchangeably.</td>
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<td><em>Trafficking (T)</em></td>
<td>The transport, harboring, or sale of persons within national or across</td>
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<td>international borders through coercion, force, kidnapping, deception or</td>
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<td>fraud, for purposes of placing persons in situations of forced labor or</td>
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<td>services, such as forced prostitution, domestic servitude, debt bondage</td>
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<td>or other slavery-like practices. Agreement exists that the</td>
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</table>
Definition

concept applies whether a child was taken forcibly or voluntarily (18 USC 1589 et seq.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Subtypes</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Type 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>The recruitment, transportation or receipt of children through deception or coercion for the purpose of prostitution, other sexual exploitation or forced labor only within their own country. Children may be trafficked domestically either voluntarily or involuntarily.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trafficking</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(T-1)</td>
<td>a. <em>Voluntary domestic trafficking</em> involves the movement of children voluntarily across state lines for the purpose of bringing financial gain to either the children or the traffickers, or both. The majority of children trafficked in this way are required either to pay fees to or to perform services, including sexual services, for their traffickers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. <em>Involuntary domestic trafficking</em> involves the movement of children involuntarily across intra-national (e.g., state) lines for the purpose of bringing financial gain to the traffickers. The majority of children trafficked are held in servitude and are forced to pay trafficking fees through a combination of indentured services, including commercial sexual services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International</td>
<td>The recruitment, transportation or receipt of children through deception or coercion for the purpose of prostitution, other sexual exploitation or forced labor across international boundaries. Children may be trafficked internationally either voluntarily or involuntarily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trafficking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(T-2)</td>
<td>a. <em>Voluntary international trafficking</em> involves the movement of children voluntarily across international borders for the purpose of bringing financial gain to either the children or the traffickers, or both. The majority of children trafficked in this way are required either to pay fees to perform services, including sexual services, to their traffickers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. <em>Involuntary international trafficking</em> involves the movement of children involuntarily across international borders for the purpose of bringing financial gain to the traffickers. The majority of children trafficked internationally are held in servitude and are forced to pay trafficking fees through a combination of indentured services, including commercial sexual services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smuggling</td>
<td></td>
<td>The procurement of illegal entry of a person into a State of which the latter person is not a national with the objective of making a profit (United Nations, 1999:3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smuggling is distinguished from trafficking in that alien smuggling involves the provision of a service, albeit illegal, to people who knowingly buy the service in order to get into a foreign country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized</td>
<td></td>
<td>A non-ideological enterprise involving a number of persons in close social interaction, organized on a [structured] basis with [different] levels/ranks, for the purpose of securing profit and power by engaging in illegal and legal activities (Abadinsky, 1994:8 as cited in Schloenhardt, 1999:9 and Graycar, 1999:7-8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transnational</td>
<td></td>
<td>The crossing of a border by people, things or criminal will, together with the international recognition of the crime at both national and international levels (Secretary-General of INTERPOL as cited by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To be considered “international,” a crime must be a criminal offense in at least two nation states, thereby bringing into effect international conventions, extradition treaties or concordant national laws (Bossard, 1990:5 as cited in McFarlane, 1999:2 and Graycar, 1999:2-3).

### Exhibit 1.2

**Selected Terms Relating to the Sexual Exploitation of Children (SEC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Call Boy</strong>/</td>
<td>A prostitute (male/female) who responds to telephone calls for sex. In all cases, call boys and call girls travel to the prospective client’s residence, hotel or other designated meeting spot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Call Girl</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exhibitionist</strong></td>
<td>A person who repeatedly exposes their genitals to unsuspecting strangers in order to achieve sexual excitement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hebephile</strong></td>
<td>An adult with sexual desires and arousal fantasies that often culminate in sexual acts with prepubescent children of the same or opposite sex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hustler</strong></td>
<td>A prostitute, especially a streetwalker or one who solicits in bars (slang).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“John”</strong></td>
<td>A man who is a prostitute’s customer (slang).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pander</strong></td>
<td>To procure sexual favors for somebody. (Synonym: solicit, procure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pederast</strong></td>
<td>Men with sexual desires and arousal fantasies that often culminate in sexual acts with pre-pubescent boys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pedophile</strong></td>
<td>An adult with sexual desires and arousal fantasies that often culminate in sexual acts with pre-pubescent children of the same or opposite sex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pimp</strong></td>
<td>One who promotes and/or profits from the sale and/or abuse of another person’s body or sexuality for sexual purposes, or the production and/or sale images made of that person, e.g. trafficker, pornographer, brothel madam, third party manager, talent director, mail-order bride agent, prostitution tour agent (Hughes, 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Predator</strong></td>
<td>One who exploits conditions of inequality to buy and/or abuse for personal sexual satisfaction those with less power, e.g. john, punter, buyer, client, customer, trick, pedophile, rapist, sex offender, child molester, pornographer (Hughes, 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Industry</strong></td>
<td>The collection of legal and illegal businesses and single and multi-party operations that profit from the sexual exploitation of women, children, and sometimes, men in trafficking, organized prostitution, and/or pornography; e.g. brothels, massage parlors, bars, strip clubs, mail-order-bride agencies, prostitution tour agencies, &quot;adult entertainment,&quot; &quot;adult&quot; bookstores, pornographic web sites, etc. (Hughes, 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sexual Masochist</strong></td>
<td>A person who experiences sexual excitement in the act of being made to suffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Sadist</td>
<td>A person who experiences sexual excitement by inflicting suffering upon another person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>A network of cities and other communities regularly traveled to by pimps, traffickers and sexually exploited youth and adults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender/Transsexual</td>
<td>A person who is in the process of changing, or who already has changed, his/her natal gender identity to that of the opposite sex. The process involves both hormonal and surgical treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvestite</td>
<td>A person who experiences sexual excitement by wearing clothing of the opposite sex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trick</td>
<td>Somebody who hires a prostitute (slang); an individual engagement between a prostitute and a client (slang).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voyeur</td>
<td>A person who seeks sexual arousal by observing the sexual activity of others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;White&quot; Slavery</td>
<td>Historically, the concept referred to the abduction and sale of a Caucasian girl or woman into prostitution against her will. Today, the concept does not include a racial designation and, instead, refers to the use of force, deception or other means to compel people into commercial sexual activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organization of the Bibliography

The references contained in this bibliography are divided into six parts: Part I contains references to the very broad field of Child Rights; Part II contains references to Children at Risk; Part III focuses on references specific to Child Sexual Exploitation, including the commercial aspects of child sexual exploitation; Part IV contains references dealing with Laws, the Legal Environment and Legal Resources; Part V contains references to International Cooperation in Prosecuting Adults Committing Sexual Crimes Against Children; and Part VI references relating to the Use of the Internet in Sexual Crimes Involving Children. Each part of the bibliography is sub-divided into thematic sections and subsections. In general, every effort has been made to identify empirical studies that report national and international prevalence data concerning child sexual exploitation.

The majority of the references included in the bibliography have been published since 1990, albeit every effort has been made to include seminal works on child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation, and the commercial sexual exploitation of children published prior to 1990. Similarly, most references are to works published in English and to foreign language publications that have been translated into English.

No doubt many important studies have been overlooked in compiling this listing. The editor sincerely apologizes for these omissions. As "a work in progress," readers are encouraged to submit recommendations for additional references to be included in future editions of the bibliography to the author at the following address: restes@ssw.upenn.edu.

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August, 2001
PART I  CHILD RIGHTS

A. Rights of the Child
B. Socioeconomic Threats to the Rights of Children
   1. Poverty and the Exploitation of Children

PART II  CHILDREN AT RISK

A. Child Abuse
   1. Prevalence
   2. Consequences/Correlates of Child Abuse
   3. Abuse and the Cycle of Violence
   4. Institutional Responses to the Cycle of Child Domestic Violence

B. Child Sexual Abuse
   1. Prevalence
   2. Consequences/Correlates of Child Sexual Abuse

C. Missing and Abducted Children and Youth
   1. Prevalence
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D. Runaway, "Throwaway" and Street Children in the United States
   1. Prevalence
   2. Causes/Risk Factors Associated With Running Away
   3. Social and Health Risks of Runaway & Street Youth--Including Sexually Exploited Youth
   4. Gangs and Gang Culture Among Runaway/Street Youth
   5. Homeless Youth

PART III  CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

A. Concepts and Definitions
   1. Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

B. Sexual Predators: Pedophiles, Pimps, Sexual Tourists, and Opportunistic Sexual Exploiters of Children

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D. Impact of Sexual Exploitation on Children

E. Impact of Sexual Exploitation on Adult Survivors

F. Forms of Child Sexual Exploitation
   1. Pornography
   2. Prostitution
      a) Special Issues Related to Male Prostitution
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      c) Special Issues Related to Prostitution and Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Youth
      d) Child Prostitution in Historical Perspective
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   3. Trafficking in Children for Sex
   4. Child Sex Tourism
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PART IV. USE OF THE INTERNET IN SEX CRIMES INVOLVING CHILDREN

PART V. LAWS, THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT, AND LEGAL RESOURCES RELATED TO THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

PART VI. COOPERATION IN PROSECUTING ADULTS COMMITTING SEXUAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
   1. Cooperation Between U.S. Public and Private Organizations
   2. International Cooperation
PART I
Child Rights

Section A.
Rights of the Child


Section B.
Socioeconomic Threats to the Rights of Children


1. **Poverty & the Exploitation of Children**


PART II
Children at Risk

Section A
Child Abuse


NCCAN/NCPCA. Child Abuse and Neglect State Statue Series (Five Volumes). Prepared by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect & the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse.


1. Prevalence


Fantuzzo, John W. and Wanda K. Mohr. 1999. Prevalence and effects of child exposure to do-


2. **Consequences/Correlates of Child Abuse**


3. **Abuse and the Cycle of Violence**


4. **Institutional Responses to the Cycle of Child Domestic Violence**


Section B.

Child Sexual Abuse


1. Prevalence


Greenfeld, Lawrence. 1997. Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault, (Washington: Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics), NCJ-163392.


2. Consequences/Correlates of Child Sexual Abuse


Section C.

Missing and Abducted Children and Youth


1. Prevalence


2. Recovery of Missing and Exploited Children


Section D. Runaway, "Throwaway" and Street Children in the United States


Lucas, B. M. & L. Hackett. 1995. Street Youth: On Their Own in Indianapolis (Indianapolis IN: Health Foundation of Greater Indianapolis).


1. Prevalence


2. Causes/Risk Factors Associated With Running Away


3. Social and Health Risks of Runaway & Street Youth—Including Sexually Exploited Youth


4. **Gangs and Gang Culture Among Runaway and Street Youth**

5. **Homeless Youth**


PART III
Child Sexual Exploitation

Section A.
Concepts and Definitions

Prostitution, Collier's Encyclopedia, p. 97ff.


U.S. House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. 1985. Child Victims of
Exploitation, 90th Congress, 1st Session (Washington: GPO).


1. The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)


Section B. Sexual Predators: Pedophiles, Pimps, Sexual Tourists, and Opportunistic Sexual Exploiters of Children


Inciardi, James A. 1993. Chicken heads, slow necks, freaks and blood suckers: A glimpse at the Miami sex-for-crack market, in Ratner, Mitchell S. (Editor) Crack Pipe as Pimp: An
Section C.
Prevalence of Child Sexual Exploitation


Section D.
Impact of Sexual Exploitation on Children


---

**Section E.**

**Impact of Sexual Exploitation on Adult Survivors**

**I. Child Pornography**


2. Child Prostitution


Haq, Farquan. 1996. U.S. children: Street kids turn to sex to survive, Inter-Press Service (March 27).

Hofstede, Al. 1999. The Hofstede Committee Report: Juvenile Prostitution in Minnesota (Minneapolis).


Kane, June. 1998. Sold For Sex (Brookfield: Ashgate Publishing Co.).


2a) Special Issues Related to Male Prostitution


McCamilsh, Malcolm. 1999. The friends thou hast: Support systems for male commercial sex


2b) **Special Issues Related to Female Prostitution**


2c) Special Issues Related to Prostitution and Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Youth


2d) Child Prostitution in Historical Perspective


Instituto de la Mujer. 1988. La prostitución de las mujeres (Madrid: Instituto de la Mujer).


3. Trafficking in Children for Sex


of the Traffic in Women for Prostitution from the Newly Independent States, (Moscow: Global Survival Network).


4. Child Sex Tourism


Ireland, Kevin. 1993. *'Wish you Weren't Here': The Sexual Exploitation of Children and the Connection with Tourism and International Travel* (London: Save the Children Fund [UK]).


5. The U.S. Military and Child Sexual Exploitation


PART IV. Use of the Internet in Sex Crimes Involving Children


PART V.
Laws, the Legal Environment and Legal Resources Related to the Sexual Exploitation of Children


PART VI.
Cooperation in Prosecuting Adults Committing Sexual Crimes Against Children

1. Cooperation Between U.S. Public and Private Organizations

Connelly, Helen & Ron Laney. 2001. Missing and exploited children's training program, OJJDP Fact Sheet (March), #06.


2. International Cooperation


Focal Point on Sexual Exploitation of Children. 1999. Sharing Strategic Planning and Action to Minimize Duplication and Competition Through the Enhancement of Coordination at All Levels (Geneva).


Harris, Bruce. 1998. The global march against child labour arrives to Central America, (April 15), [URL: http://www.casa-alianza.org/news.shoot/shoot41.htm].


