

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire on THB and Corruption

Preliminary information

The following questionnaire is an integral part of my PhD thesis in Criminology at the Catholic University of Milan, Italy. The study concerns the interrelationship between different types of criminal phenomena particularly corruption, international trafficking, domestic trafficking and sexual exploitation. Your valuable input will help me analyze the ways these phenomena are perceived and how they reflect the general situation in Brazil. Please complete the survey by choosing the best answer for each question. The respondents' personal information, such as name, address, etc., will not be disclosed. Your answers will only be used in qualitative and quantitative analyses.

Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey.

Best Regards,

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Tutor: Professor Andrea Di Nicola

Preface
Explanation of terms

I – Corruption and the trafficking chain (Project Paco: Slovenia, 2002)

Offices/Persons susceptible to corruption: police officials; customs/ border control officers; immigration services, including visa officers and embassy staff; regional and local government officials; parliamentarians; federal government officials; prosecutors and judges; intelligence and security services personnel; armed forces; private sector (travel agencies, airlines, transportation companies, financial institutions); and private persons, groups, parties with “influence” (financial and political).

- **Opportunities for corruption in the trafficking chain:** recruitment; provision of documentation (identity cards, birth certificates, visas, permits); transportation within countries and/ or across borders; continued control and exploitation of victims, and laundering of proceeds.

Conduct in the trafficking chain: passive (enabling), or active (abetting).

- **Opportunities for corruption in the criminal justice chain:** drafting and adoption of legislation, crime prevention measures, preliminary investigations and investigations into specific offences, the search and seizure of proceeds, prosecution, trial and verdict, confiscation of proceeds, and enforcement of sanctions.

Conduct in the criminal justice system: active obstruction of investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings; unauthorized or illegal disclosure and sale of information.

It is important to note that while these areas present opportunities for corruption, corruption is not necessarily present or prevalent among all the institutions mentioned. Moreover, lack of action does not necessarily indicate corruption but rather a lack of awareness. Additionally, measures against THB can only be adopted and prioritize when sufficient resources are available.

II – Specific concepts

1. “Trafficking in human beings” (THB) in this questionnaire refers to the domestic and international trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
2. “Corruption,” according to the Brazilian Penal Code (Articles 297, 299, 317, 318, 319 and 332), involves not only the types of crimes specified in the preface, but also complex matters of ethical and moral responsibilities among public officials and law enforcement. However, for the sake of this survey, we may follow the definition prescribed by Transparency International: “corruption is the misuse of public office for private gain.”
3. “Public official” is defined as a person who provides a public service,¹ as defined in Article 327 of the Brazilian Penal Code.

¹ The provision of a public service comprises temporarily services, as well as services without remuneration. It includes also officials in state companies since the activities are typical of the

Please complete the form below. Personal details will not be disclosed at any time. All data and personal information will be used for statistical purposes only.

Your name:

Professional position:

Number of years in this position:

Federal State where you work:

public administration. This definition is in accordance with the definition of the 2000 Convention on Organized Crime, Article 9.

Questionnaire

I – Questions about the trafficking in human beings (THB)

1. How many cases of THB for the purpose of sexual exploitation have you worked with in the last 5 years?

- ☐ none
- ☐ 1 – 3
- ☐ 4 – 6
- ☐ 7 – 9
- ☐ 10 or more

If your answer is more than 10, please specify how many, approximately:

2. Do you think the phenomenon is increasing?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

3. Do you consider domestic trafficking and international trafficking to be a:

- ☐ distinct phenomena
- ☐ interrelated phenomena

4. If interrelated, which of the following best describes the interrelationship?

- ☐ weak
- ☐ medium
- ☐ strong

5. The trafficking of human beings is:

- ☐ not a serious crime
- ☐ serious but no more so than any other crime
- ☐ a very serious crime but adequately controlled by law enforcement
- ☐ a very serious crime requiring much stronger law enforcement

II – Questions about corruption

6. Do you think that corruption is an increasing phenomenon in Brazil?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

7. Do you think women are less susceptible to corruption than men?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

8. How do you view corruption in Brazil?

- ☐ not a problem
- ☐ an isolated phenomenon
- ☐ more common in the private sector
- ☐ corruption is more frequent in the public sector
- ☐ equally frequent in both the public and private sector

III – Questions about THB and Corruption

9. How do you personally perceive corruption and THB in your state?

- ☐ separate phenomena
- ☐ interrelated phenomena

10. If interrelated, would you describe their relationship as:

- ☐ weak
- ☐ medium
- ☐ strong

11. Where in the **domestic trafficking** chain do you think corruption occurs most frequently?

- ☐ recruitment of victims
- ☐ preparation of documents (birth certificates, identity card)
- ☐ logistics (victims' transportation)
- ☐ continued control and exploitation of trafficked persons
- ☐ I do not know

12. Regarding **domestic trafficking**, where in the criminal justice chain does corruption occur most frequently?

- ☐ enactment of legislation
- ☐ crime prevention measures
- ☐ preliminary investigations and investigations into related crimes
- ☐ prosecution, trial and verdict, enforcement of sanctions
- ☐ I do not know

13. Where in the **international trafficking** chain do you think corruption occurs most frequently?

- ☐ recruitment of victims
- ☐ preparation of necessary documents (birth certificates, identity card, passport, visa)
- ☐ logistics – sea ports, airports, border control, customs, immigration
- ☐ I do not know

14. Regarding **international trafficking** where in the criminal justice chain does corruption occur most frequently?

- ☐ enactment of legislation
- ☐ crime prevention measures
- ☐ preliminary investigations and investigations into related crimes
- ☐ prosecution, trial and verdict, enforcement of sanctions
- ☐ I do not know

15. To your knowledge, in the last 5 years, what percentage of all trafficking cases have involved a public official?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50 %
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

If possible, please identify what public sectors they worked in.

16. Considering your answer to the previous question, what percentage of those cases were subsequently formally investigated?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50%
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

17. Considering your answer to the previous question, what percentage of those cases resulted in a trial?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50%
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

18. Considering your answer to the previous question, what percentage of those cases led to a conviction?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50%
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

19. Have you ever been threatened as a result of your role in the investigation/ prosecution of THB and/ or related crimes?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

20. Have you ever been the target of a vendetta as a result of your role in the investigation/ prosecution of cases involving THB or related crimes?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

21. Has anyone under investigation or associated with the subject of THB or related crimes ever offered you or suggested a bribe in exchange for the obstruction of an official proceeding?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

IV – Questions about sexual exploitation

22. Are you aware of any cases in which public officials were involved in the sexual exploitation of a child or adolescent?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

23. If yes, in what percentage of cases were they involved?

- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50%
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

If possible, please specify in which public sector they worked.

24. Considering your answer to the previous question, in what percentage of cases were they formally investigated?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50%
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

25. Considering your answer to the previous question, what percentage was prosecuted?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25% of them
- ☐ up to 50% of them
- ☐ up to 75% of them
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

26. Considering your answer to the previous question, what percentage was convicted?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50%
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

V – Questions related to the efficiency of the Criminal Justice System

27. What is the average duration of an investigation of THB?

- ☐ up to 2 years
- ☐ 2-4 years
- ☐ 4-6 years
- ☐ 6 or more years
- ☐ I do not know

28. In your opinion, what percentage of cases involving THB result in formal investigations?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50%
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

29. In your opinion, what percentage of THB investigated cases generally lead to an indictment?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50%
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

30. In your opinion, what percentage of THB cases result in a conviction?

- ☐ none
- ☐ up to 25%
- ☐ up to 50%
- ☐ up to 75%
- ☐ nearly all
- ☐ I do not know

Is there any other information related to the questionnaire as a whole that you think might be of relevance?