10-2015

Conference Program & Schedule: 7th Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking

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7th Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking

Global Knowledge
what we know and what we need to know

October 1st–3rd, 2015 Embassy Suites, Lincoln

Register at http://humantrafficking.unl.edu
SIDDHARTH KARA
VOICES OF SLAVERY

The heart-wrenching experiences of trafficked persons, and the financial vulnerabilities of the human trafficking industries.

Thursday Oct 1 from 7.00 to 8.30 p.m.
UNL City Union AUDITORIUM

Award-winning author of
Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery (2009) and
Bonded Labor: Tackling the System of Slavery in South Asia (2012)

Lecturer in Public Policy and Director of the Program on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University

Visiting Scientist on Forced Labor at the Harvard School of Public Health.

He is currently co-producing a motion picture, Trafficked, based on his first book.

Co-sponsor NUSAMS
(Nebraska University Students Against Modern-day Slavery)

THIS EVENT IS FREE AND OPEN TO EVERYONE

7th Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking

October 1st–3rd, 2015
Embassy Suites, Lincoln

Register at http://humantrafficking.unl.edu
THANKS TO OUR CONFERENCE SUPPORTERS

UNL College of Business Administration
UNL Vice Chancellor’s Office for Research and Development
UNL College of Journalism and Mass Communications
UNL College of Law
UNL College of Arts & Sciences
UNO College of Public Affairs and Community Service
Nebraska Family Alliance
UNO School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Women's Fund of Omaha
UNL Senior Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs Office
The Forsythe Family Program on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs
The Journal of Human Trafficking, published by Routledge
Dr. Kevin Bales (providing free copies of his book)
Tom Tidball Photography
UNL College of Business Information Technology Team
(especially David Hartline and James Fairchild)
United Methodist Women of Lincoln, Nebraska

CONFERENCE BAGS

For the past four years, women who were trafficked from Sri Lanka have made the UNL Conference Bags. This year once again we gave our conference bag order to Salvage Sri Lanka. A woman who has started her own Salvage workshop in her home made these bags. Rajes had been trafficked as a domestic servant at the age of six. Her parents sold her into child labor, as they were too poor to have her live with them. She never went to school. She could not read or write till she was an adult. Today through Salvage she takes sewing orders and also runs a catering service. She is a hard worker and along with her husband provides a safe home for their three school-going children.

The profits from Salvage go to provide a safe refuge called Heav ena, a home for abused, homeless, and trafficked women, a place that was home to Rajes too for a few months. Some profits from Salvage also go to help operate an HIV drop in center for women. Salvage is about helping poor women who help other poor women. Most of these women have been trafficked. All materials used by Salvage are recycled and green. Your conference bag this year has been made from used rice bags.

WWW.SALVAGESRLANKA.COM
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Dr. Kevin Bales
Dr. Bales was a co-founder of Free the Slaves, and is currently the Professor of Contemporary Slavery at the Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation at the University of Hull. Dr. Bales has written extensively on modern slavery. He is the author of 8 books, his best known being Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy (1999; revised 2004, revised 2012, nominated for the Pulitzer Prize), and the most recent being Modern Slavery: The Secret World of 27 Million People, by Kevin Bales, Zoe Trodd, Alex Kent Williamson (2009). Dr. Bales has been the recipient of numerous awards, including the 2000 Premio Viareggio prize for his services to humanity. His work was named in 2006 as one of “100 world-changing discoveries of the last fifty years” by the Association of British Universities, one of the 2008 “50 Visionaries Who Are Changing Your World” by Utne Reader, a 2010 Prime Mover fellowship, and he received an honorary doctorate in 2010 by Loyola University of Chicago for “outstanding service on behalf of human rights and social justice,” and the 2011 Grawemeyer Award for Improving World Order. He is a lead author of the Global Slavery Index. His book on the relationship between slavery and environmental destruction will be published in Sept. 2015, while he is the Richard & Ann Pozen Visiting Professor in Human Rights, at the University of Chicago.

Siddharth Kara
Siddharth Kara is the award-winning author of Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery (2009) and Bonded Labor: Tackling the System of Slavery in South Asia (2012). He is Adjunct Lecturer in Public Policy and Director of the Program on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and also a Visiting Scientist on Forced Labor at the Harvard School of Public Health. His previous life as a successful investment banker has informed his anti-trafficking work, allowing him to not only describe the heart-wrenching experiences of trafficked persons, but also to analyze the financial vulnerabilities of human trafficking industries. Kara advises the UN, several governments, foundations, and NGOs on human trafficking policy and law. He is currently co-producing a motion picture, Trafficked, based on his first book.

Please do not photograph or video-record anyone at the conference without his or her permission.
If you see someone doing so without permission, please notify one of the conference organizers.
CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Thursday, October 1

12:00 – 1:00 P.M. Pre-Conference Panel
University of Nebraska – Lincoln (UNL) East Campus, College of Law Auditorium, 42nd and Fair Streets

“The Role of Law and Lawyers in the Global and Local Fight against Human Trafficking”
Moderator: Anna Williams Shavers, Cline Williams Professor of Citizenship Law, University of Nebraska College of Law
Panelists: Doug Peterson, Nebraska Attorney General
Stephen O’Meara, Nebraska Attorney General Office’s Human Trafficking Coordinator
Glen Parks, Co-founder of Freedom Firm, Served as Legal Director
Govinda Tidball, Executive Director of Human 2020

12:00 – 8:00 P.M. Registration Desk Open
Embassy Suites, Conference Center

1:40 – 3:00 P.M. - Session One

Session 1.1 – Panel: Incorporating the Study of Human Trafficking into Higher Education
Location: Regents D
Moderator: Jennifer Bossard
Jennifer Bossard, Associate Professor of Economics, Doane College
Beth Wiersma, Associate Professor of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Kearney
Ron D. Petitte, Professor of History and Government, Bryan College
Shireen S. Rajaram, University of Nebraska Medical Center

Session 1.2 – Vulnerable and High Risk Populations
Location: Regents E
Session Chair: Meghan Malik

An Asset-Based Approach to Understanding Vulnerability to and Resilience against Acquisition for the Purposes of Human Trafficking Victimization
Kyle Elliot Fees, Arizona State University

Building Multi-disciplinary Approaches to Prevention and Early Intervention in Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
Sandra Morgan, Vanguard University of Southern California

Session 1.3 – Human Trafficking in the United States
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Al Riskowski

The Dark Side of Major Events in Anytown U. S. A.
Theresa C. Hayden, PhD, MSSW, University of Louisville

The Impact of U.S. Sanctions on Human Trafficking
Rebecca L. Lollar, George Mason University

Session 1.4 – Disrupting Networks
Location: Chancellor’s 2 & 3
Session Chair: Glen Parks

Trafficking in Persons along Mexico’s Eastern Migration Routes:
The Role of Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations
Jennifer Bryson Clark, South Texas College
Guadalupe Correa Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville

Disrupting International Human Trafficking: A Network Analysis
Crysta N. Price, Creighton University
Terry D. Clark, Creighton University
Sophie J. Wagner, Creighton University
Thursday, October 1 continued

3:20 – 4:40 P.M. - Session Two

Session 2.1 – Panel: Classes on Human Trafficking in Higher Education
Location: Regents D
Moderator: Jennifer Bossard
Rebecca Buller, Geographer, University of Nebraska at Lincoln
Sriyani Tidball, Assistant Professor of Practice at the College of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Nebraska at Lincoln
Anna Shavers, Professor of Citizenship Law, University of Nebraska Law College

Session 2.2 – Determinants of “Paper Orphans” and Child Sacrifice
Location: Regents E
Session Chair: Meghan Malik
Uganda's Child Sacrifice: A History of and Exploration into the Issue
Peter M Sewakiryanga, Kyampisi Childcare Ministries
Trafficking Paper Orphans: The Demand of Orphanage Tourism
Kate van Doore, Griffith University

Session 2.3 – Survivor Care
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Al Riskowski
Addressing Trafficking Vulnerabilities: The Love146 Approach to Prevention Curriculum and Survivor Care Case Management
Stephanie Goins, Ph. D., Executive Programs Director, Love146
Child Sex Trafficking: Recognition, Intervention, and Referral-A Framework to Guide Healthcare Provider Practice
Cathy L. Miller RN, PhD, Baylor University Louise Herrington School of Nursing
Gloria Duke RN, PhD, University of Texas at Tyler
Sally Northam RN, PhD, University of Texas at Tyler

Session 2.4 – Public Attitudes and Awareness
Location: Chancellor’s 2 & 3
Session Chair: Glen Parks
Closing Political Knowledge and Policy Gaps through Issue Framing: The Case of Human Trafficking
Tabitha Bonilla, University of Southern California
Cecilia Hyunjung Mo, Vanderbilt University
UNICEF Human Trafficking Awareness Study
Emily Pasnak-Lapchick, U.S. Fund for UNICEF

5:00-6:30 P.M. – Welcome Reception
Embassy Suites, Regents A
Hors d’oeuvres; soft drinks, cash bar

7:00 P.M. Public Event
Location: UNL City Campus Student Union Auditorium on the second floor, 14th and “R” streets

“Voices of Slavery”
Siddharth Kara, Director of the Program on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and Visiting Scientist on Forced Labor at the Harvard School of Public Health
Friday, October 2

7:30 – 10:40 A.M. Coffee, tea, and soft drinks available in the meeting rooms

8:00 – 5:00 P.M. Registration Desk Open
Embassy Suites, Conference Center

■ 9:00 – 10:20 A.M - Session Three

Session 3.1 – Research on Traffickers
Location: Regents A
Session Chair: Meghan Malik

The Selling of Sex during Omaha’s College World Series
Crysta N. Price, Creighton University
Terry D. Clark, Creighton University

The Human Trafficker’s Perspective on Human Trafficking: A Study of Imprisoned Traffickers in Nepal
Jonathan Hudlow, Tiny Hands International
Michael O’Hara, Tiny Hands International

Session 3.2 – Intergenerational Determinants of Human Trafficking
Location: Regents B
Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

Migration to the Middle East as Housemaids is Unsafe for Mothers and Children Left Behind
Sriyani Tidball, University of Nebraska Lincoln

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Adolescents: Public Policy and Social Interventions in Peru
Evelyn Frances Brickfield McCoy, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Session 3.3 – Race, Gender, and Power
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

How Race and Gender Shape Efforts to Counter Human Trafficking in the U.S.
Kirsten Foot, University of Washington

African IDP and the Implications for global national security.
Lewis Adeleye Olatunji, National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic In Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP)

Session 3.4 – Human Trafficking at the State Level
Location: Chancellor’s 2 & 3
Session Chair: Ari Kohen

Human Trafficking: Statute Comparisons and Attitudes in Nebraska
Katie Sheets, Nebraska Wesleyan University

A Qualitative Analysis of Capacity Gaps and Bottlenecks in Support Services for Human Trafficking Survivors in Kentucky
Morgan Bow, Eastern Kentucky University
Robin N. Haarr, Ph.D., Eastern Kentucky University

10:40 – NOON – Keynote Speaker
Embassy Suites, Regents A

“The Prevalence of Human Trafficking World-Wide”
Kevin Bales, Professor of Contemporary Slavery at the Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation at the University of Hull, and the Richard & Ann Pozen Visiting Professor in Human Rights at the University of Chicago
12:00-1:30 P.M. - Lunch Buffet and Networking
Embassy Suites, Regents A
Welcome by Mike Foley, Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska

1:40 – 3:00 P.M. – Keynote Speaker
Embassy Suites, Regents A
“Global Supply Chains and Modern Forms of Slavery”

Siddharth Kara, Director of the Program on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and Visiting Scientist on Forced Labor at the Harvard School of Public Health

■ 3:20 – 4:40 P.M. - Session Four

Session 4.1 – Measurement and Estimation
Location: Regents A
Session Chair: Dwayne Ball
Computing a Global Human Trafficking Misery Index
Vernon Murray, Marist College
Sherry Dingman, Marist College
Julia Porter, University of South Florida
A Method for Estimating Number of Underage Female Domestic Victims of Sex Trafficking
Dr. Ron Hampton, University of Nebraska
Dr. Dwayne Ball, University of Nebraska

Session 4.2 – Using Technology to Reduce Vulnerability
Location: Regents B
Session Chair: Sriyni Tidball
The SeraphimGLOBAL Research Collaborative Approach: Quantitative Models, Data Sharing, and Informed Interventions among Unconventional Actors
Davina Durgana, School of International Training
Monti N. Datta, University of Richmond
Human Trafficking Vulnerability: A Randomized Controlled Trial Using Mass Media in Nepal
Margaret Boittin, York University
Cecilia HyunJung Mo, Vanderbilt University

Session 4.3 – The Role of Power and Consent in Human Trafficking
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Shireen Rajaram
Measuring Exploitation: Consent, Agency, & Empowerment in Women’s Choices
Monica K. Petersen, Human Trafficking Center at University of Denver
Sex Trafficking: Empathy as a Market Disruptor
Aric Mayer, Western Washington University MBA Program
Alyssa Kuchenreuther, Western Washington University
Session 4.4 – The Butterfly Project: Research and Reflections  
Location: Chancellor’s 2 & 3  
Session Chair: Jennifer Bossard

**Butterfly Methodology Change A Reflection Paper -2014**  
Siobhan Miles, Chab Dai  
Heang Sophal, Chab Dai  
Lim Vanneathery, Chab Dai  
Nhanh Channtha, Chab Dai  
Phally Sreang, Chab Dai  
Helen Sworn, Chab Dai

**Survivor Experiences and Perceptions of Stigma in Cambodia: Reintegrating From Residential Programs into the Community**  
Todd Morrison, Independent Researcher  
Helen Sworn, Chab Dai

5:15-7:00 P.M. – Dinner Buffet and Networking  
Embassy Suites, Regents A

7:00 P.M. Special Event for Conference Attendees and Invited Guests  
Location: Regents A  
Refreshments Available

**“Coffee and talk with Kevin Bales on Human Trafficking”**  
Kevin Bales, Professor of Contemporary Slavery at the Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation at the University of Hull, and the Richard & Ann Pozen Visiting Professor in Human Rights at the University of Chicago

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Saturday, October 3

**7:30 – 10:40 A.M. Coffee, tea, and soft drinks available in the meeting rooms**  

**8:00 – 10:00 A.M. Registration Desk Open**  
Embassy Suites, Conference Center

**9:00 – 10:20 A.M - Session Five**

**Session 5.1 – A Critique of Legislation in European Countries**  
Location: Regents A  
Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

**Surviving the Crackdown: State Power, “Foreign Agent” Legislation, and Anti-trafficking Activism in Russia**  
Nadia Shapkina, Kansas State University

**Harmonizing Human Trafficking Policies: Addressing Deficiencies in Europe**  
Mark Jones, East Carolina University  
Molly Walsh, North Carolina State University

**Session 5.2 – Poverty and Other Contributing Factors**  
Location: Regents B  
Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

**The “True” Victim of Human Trafficking: A Society’s Response to Sex Trafficking**  
Roksana Alavi, University of Oklahoma

**Because Lawlessness Will Be Increased, the Love of Many Will Grow Cold**  
Dr. Ron D. Petitte, Bryan College
Session 5.3 – Survivor-Centered Research
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Meghan Malik

Development of a Trauma-informed Forensic Interview Model
Amanda Evans, Ed.D., MSW, Florida Gulf Coast University

The Make Escape Possible Campaign: How Scholarship Launched Change in New Orleans
Laura Murphy, Loyola University New Orleans

Session 5.4 – Raising Awareness with Social Media
Location: Chancellor’s 2 & 3
Session Chair: Anna Shavers

Raising Anti-trafficking Awareness: Is Facebook a Viable Platform for Fundraising and Awareness Efforts?
Laurie Lawrence, Communication Media and Instructional Technology Indiana University of Pennsylvania

10:40 – NOON - Session Six

Session 6.1 – Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement
Location: Regents A
Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Challenges for Investigating Sex Trafficking: The Role of Decriminalized Prostitution
Donna M Hughes, University of Rhode Island
Melanie Shapiro, Independent Scholar & Attorney

Session 6.2 – Evaluating Definitions and Literature
Location: Regents B
Session Chair: Jennifer Bossard

The Palermo Protocol: Identifying the Unlisted Forms of Human Exploitation
Nicole Siller, University of Groningen

Human Trafficking among Native Americans: A Review of the Literature, Organizations, and Other Sources of Information
Jennifer Bossard, Ph.D., Doane College
Delta Wilson, Doane College

Session 6.3 – Borders and Rhetoric
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Meghan Malik

Return of the Repressed: Echoes of Antebellum Abolitionist Rhetoric in Contemporary Abolitionist Campaigns
Susan Hall, Cameron University

Trafficking along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh Borders
Jennifer Bryson Clark, South Texas College

Session 6.4 – Human Trafficking in Africa
Location: Chancellor’s 2 & 3
Session Chair: Anna Shavers

Tradition and Culture Misconceptions and Abuses Fuel Trafficking of Women and Children in Africa
Norah Hashim Msuya, Mzumbe University

12:00-1:30 P.M. - Lunch Buffet
Embassy Suites, Regents A
1.1 Panel - Incorporating the Study of Human Trafficking into Higher Education

As human trafficking has been more prominent in the news and media, students are interested in learning about the problems and solutions of human trafficking. College and University professors are incorporating the topic of human trafficking in their classes. This includes classes within programs of study but also classes in the general education curriculum. Some colleges have even added human trafficking as its own area of study.

The purpose of this panel is to learn more about different ways that faculty have incorporated human trafficking into higher education. The faculty on this panel have all taught courses specifically on the topic of human trafficking and have incorporated the topic of human trafficking into other classes.

The format of the panel will be as follows. First, each faculty will share information on the topics listed below. After each panel member has completed their presentation, we will open the remaining time up for questions and discussion. At this time, members of the audience may share their experiences about incorporating the study of human trafficking in their classes.

Teaching Human Trafficking as an Interterm/J-term Class

Jennifer taught a class on human trafficking during the interterm session (J-term). This class was available to students of all majors and class standings. She will describe how she organized that class, some of the assignments, and provide examples of the ways in which students organized to create awareness on human trafficking on campus. She will also discuss the opportunities and challenges of teaching about human trafficking for several hours a day, several days in a row.

Upper-level, Interdisciplinary Classes on Human Trafficking

Jennifer is developing an interdisciplinary class on human trafficking for juniors and seniors. This class is part of the general education curriculum that is required of all students before they graduate. She will describe the goals and objectives of the class in general and how she plans to use the topic of human trafficking to meet those goals and objectives.

Teaching Human Trafficking to First-year Students

Beth has twice taught a human trafficking class as a freshman level course taught as part of the General Studies requirements. As part of the course requirements the students completed a community service project to help women and girls rescued from sex trafficking. Beth will discuss the format of the class, how students gain knowledge of human trafficking before coming to college, challenges of the community service project, and lessons learned teaching a human trafficking course to freshmen.

Upper-level, Criminal Justice Class on Human Trafficking

Beth also currently teaches a Sex Crimes course to upper level students every year. Most of these students are majoring in criminal justice or social work. She will discuss how the topic of sex trafficking is incorporated into a broad course on sex crimes and the methods used to relate the topic to the general culture of sex in society today.

Human Trafficking as a Major and Minor

Ron initiated human trafficking studies at Bryan College. Today, the program has two major options and one minor option. The major options are offered in Politics & Government and in Criminal Justice. Students may elect to follow either a domestic track or an international track. Students may also pursue a minor in human trafficking. This fall term, Bryan College is launching four courses in human trafficking: “Introduction to Human Trafficking,” “Human Trafficking in the United States;” “Human Trafficking around the World;” and, “Seminar on Human Trafficking.”

Human Trafficking in Classes in Graduate Programs for Public Health

Public health refers to the science and art of preventing disease, and promoting health among the population as a whole. Public health incorporates the interdisciplinary approaches of health promotion, epidemiology, health services, environmental health and biostatistics. Prevention is key in public health. Hence, approaching human trafficking from a public health perspective allows us to focus on prevention and address the upstream or the fundamental aspects of the problem and move beyond the more downstream, service provision / prosecution model that dominates the current discourse of human trafficking. Examples will be provided of how to integrate human trafficking into public health pedagogy focusing on 5 key public health topics/areas – health disparities, health behavior theory, health intervention planning, social marketing, and health services.

Dr. Jennifer Bossard
Associate Professor of Economics
Doane College

Dr. Ron D. Petitte,
Professor of History and Government
Director of the Center for Leadership & Justice
Director of the Justice & Mercy Initiative
Bryan College

Dr. Beth Wiersma
Associate Professor of Criminal Justice
University of Nebraska at Kearney

Dr. Shireen Rajaram
Associate Professor
Department of Health Promotion
College of Public Health
University of Nebraska Medical Center

1.2 Vulnerable and High Risk Populations

1.2 Vulnerable and High Risk Populations

Building Multi-disciplinary Approaches to Prevention and Early Intervention in Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Multi-disciplinary professionals from multiple counties in southern California and Nevada convened for a two day Frontline Summit to address the heightened need for early identification and intervention protocol to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of high-risk children. Recorded breakout discussions focused on the root causes of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), challenges to prevention, and strategies to overcome challenges by use of existing resources and multi-disciplinary teams. Findings identified the gap in CSEC risk assessment and identification tools, trauma-informed environment, consistent and fluid information sharing across agencies and regions, school involvement in multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs), male victim identification, and CSEC-specific holding and aftercare homes staffed by professionals trained in trauma-informed care. 100 Participating child serving professionals included juvenile dependency and delinquency judges, minors’ attorneys, child welfare social workers, probation officers, sheriffs, school administrators, behavioral health professionals, and Court Appointed Child Advocates, primarily from San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties, as well as a few representatives from Los Angeles and Alameda counties and Cook County, Nevada. Keywords: commercial sexual exploitation of children, sex trafficking, root causes, prevention, MDTs, school curriculum, mandated reporting, juvenile dependency and delinquency, placement, trauma informed

Sandra Morgan
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1.3 Human Trafficking in the United States
The Dark Side of Major Events in Anytown U. S. A.
Audience participants will take away from this presentation a greater understanding of how sex traffickers are using online social media to promote commercial sex sales of minors throughout the United States. This research exposes the details of marketing and networking methods utilized by sex traffickers at the time of major events in any city to enhance the profits for the trafficker while exploiting underage females for commercial sex. Data mining techniques will be discussed as a method to increase arrests and prosecutions. A previous study conducted by graduate students at the University of Louisville demonstrated that the number of ads for commercial sex exponentially increase during events drawing large crowds. This study builds on those findings with further evidence that identifies the how and where of sex trafficking across the U. S. Data was collected from approximately 5,000 Backpage.com ads in 2015 as Louisville Kentucky was the host city for the NCAA March Madness 2nd round to the Final Four, the Kentucky Derby, and the Iron Man Competition.

Theresa C. Hayden, PhD, MSSW
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1.4 Disrupting Networks
Trafficking in Persons along Mexico’s Eastern Migration Routes: The Role of Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations
This presentation will analyze the new role of Mexican-origin drug trafficking organizations—now known as transnational criminal organizations (TCOs)—in the trafficking of persons from Central America to Mexico’s northern border. The newly evolving relationship between undocumented migration, human trafficking and Mexican-origin TCOs has been understudied by academics, government officials, and the media in general, and are therefore, not well understood by the law enforcement community and policy makers. The aim of this presentation is to understand the role of transnational organized crime in human trafficking along Mexico’s eastern migration routes, from Central America to Mexico’s northeastern border (Tamaulipas-U.S.). In this region, drug traffickers have diversified their revenue streams to include, smuggling of migrants, compelled labor for purposes of criminal activity and forced prostitution. The findings of this research will be relevant for several reasons: 1) it will improve government authorities’ interdiction of traffickers; 2) it will improve the identification of victims of trafficking, and 3) it will improve international and intra-national efforts to combat trafficking of migrants in Mexico.

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1.4 Disrupting Networks
Disrupting International Human Trafficking: A Network Analysis
Scholarly work generally argues that human trafficking constitutes a global system in which source countries with vulnerable populations provide victims who move along paths to reach the demand in destination countries. This pattern in the aggregate constitutes a clear network. We present a model that conceptually analyzes human trafficking as a dynamic global network with structural properties. Our purpose is to identify systemic vulnerabilities based on its structure that can be exploited for disruption. The literature on disrupting illicit networks such as human trafficking has largely focused on the removal of power players or hot spots in the network. We demonstrate that a more effective strategy is one that targets bottleneck paths critical for connecting source countries to their destinations. While we do not estimate the number of trafficking victims, our model estimates the upper boundary of the relative amount of trafficking that can move from each source to its destination along all plausible paths linking them. As a consequence, given reliable data on any portion of the network, we can estimate the number of victims moving at any point in the system.

In order to map the international human trafficking system holistically, we use social network analysis (SNA). SNA is a method for representing and analyzing the structure of relations between actors, which in our case are states. Our model highlights the role played by transit states, which ensure both access to markets and security for traffickers. The paths connecting supply to demand through these transit states define the way in which human traffic moves across the international system. In the aggregate, these paths create a network. We model both estimates the potential flow of trafficking across this network and permits the identification of systemic vulnerabilities for exploitation by law enforcement.

Rebecca L. Lollar
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Is U.S. foreign policy on human trafficking working? The threat of sanctions and naming and shaming are two tools used by the U.S. to incentivize governments to increase anti-trafficking efforts and comply with minimum standards outlined in the Trafficking Victim’s Protection Act (TVPA), which embodies U.S. foreign policy on trafficking. This paper argues that, contrary to the pessimistic tone of much of the literature on sanctions, the threat of sanctions can promote compliance with anti-trafficking standards if the threat is credible and it is used in conjunction with other tools, particularly naming and shaming. Findings from Central American and Caribbean comparative case studies illustrate that TVPA incentives often encourage governments to increase their anti-trafficking efforts because they play upon a variety of state concerns including regional standing, international standing, legitimacy, foreign aid cuts, and loss of tourism revenues. The broader takeaway is that U.S. opinion of human trafficking records is deeply valued by many states. The U.S. can exploit this advantage when promoting human rights abroad.

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2.2 Determinants of “Paper Orphans” and Child Sacrifice

Uganda’s Child Sacrifice: A History of and Exploration into the Issue

The 2013 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report labels Uganda as a Tier 2 country, citing its inherent labor and sex trafficking issues. However, the absence of organ trafficking is noted, more specifically, human sacrificing, a deadly practice unique to sub-Saharan Africa. Surprisingly, this practice is not seen in any traditional religion but is a fairly recent phenomenon. This country, historically operating under a tribal form of communism, has now leapt into the new frontier of capitalism, creating a form of classism unprecedented. In the last few decades, Uganda’s economy has experienced a significant increase, and this economic boom coincides with the presence and increase of child sacrifice. Preformed by local witch doctors, the majority of sacrificing cases are targeting children and done with the promise of financial gain and business prosperity. Because Ugandan child sacrifice trend appears economically influenced, a program targeting community empowerment by way of education and financial stability, such as micro-financing endeavors specific to each village, may help alleviate and eradicate this severe human rights violation.

Peter M Sewakiryanga
Kyampisi Childcare Ministries
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2.2 Determinants of “Paper Orphans” and Child Sacrifice

Trafficking Paper Orphans: The Demand of Orphanage Tourism

In 2014, I presented “From Orphanhood to Trafficked: Exploring Trafficking for the purposes of Institutionalization” which explored the issue of children who had been removed from their biological families under fraudulent circumstances in developing nations and placed in residential care centres (or orphanages) for the purposes of garnering profit. In 2009, Save the Children reported that internationally four out of five children in orphanages were not orphans and noted that some poor families were coerced into giving up their children in exchange for money by unscrupulous institutions and adoption agencies hoping to profit from either the residence or trafficking of children. These children are known as ‘paper orphans’. Reports since this time have determined that residential care centres have turned to orphanage tourism as a way to attract more donors and that almost all centres are funded by overseas donors in some developing nations. This presentation explores the demand for the trafficking of paper orphans. It asserts that the rise in popularity of orphanage tourism, a form of voluntourism where tourists either volunteer in orphanages for short or long term periods, or where tourists visit orphanages for less than a day as part of a tourist experience, but do not volunteer, has led to an increase in the number of children being raised in orphanages. While there is evidence linking orphanage tourism to the placement and maintenance of children in orphanages, there is no previous research linking orphanage tourism as a demand driver of child trafficking. This presentation provides a comprehensive account of the links between orphanage tourism, child trafficking and the creation of paper orphans. Ultimately, the presentation argues that orphanage tourism creates a demand for the trafficking of children into orphanages.

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2.3 Survivor Care

Addressing Trafficking Vulnerabilities: The Love146 Approach to Prevention Curriculum and Survivor Care Case Management

Love146 is an international anti-trafficking organization that addresses child trafficking and exploitation through survivor care, prevention education, professional training and empowering movement. We began in Asia, where we worked with girls who had been trafficked and exploited. Our approach was holistic: we addressed their needs for physical safety as we supported them in their journey towards emotional well-being. Our work expanded into other parts of Asia, Europe, and then into the US. In 2010, we began implementing a prevention education curriculum that enabled us to reach at-risk youth and teach them about trafficking, risks and vulnerabilities, identity and self worth issues, healthy relationships, and how to protect themselves. Based on our learnings from our work with these youth, and also observations of gaps in the existing resources, we saw the need to have our own curriculum and began the process of creating it. At the same time, we began providing aftercare for youth in our own state of Connecticut. In this presentation, we will discuss the Love146 curriculum, Not a #Number, and the Love146 US Survivor Care Program. We will examine how these programs were developed and have grown in the last two years, and some thoughts about future expansion.

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2.4 Public Attitudes and Awareness

Closing Political Knowledge and Policy Gaps through Issue Framing: The Case of Human Trafficking

Among political elites and ordinary citizens there is now near unanimous agreement that human trafficking is an illegal and morally reprehensible practice that should be eradicated. Yet to date, there are misconceptions around what human trafficking is and insufficient government resources are devoted to implementing preventative and protective measures and crafting stricter penalties for traffickers. Through text analyses and survey experiments, we assess the general public opinion landscape around human trafficking, and the weakness and promise of particular issue frames in closing the knowledge, programmatic, and policy gaps that currently exist around human trafficking by: 1) assessing how the mass public understands what human trafficking is, and the dominant frames mass media employ to describe the human trafficking problem that cultivate the public understanding we see; 2) examining public concern for the human trafficking issue; and 3) investigating how knowledge around human trafficking married with message framing influence citizen support for prevention measures, victim protection programs, criminalization regulations in addition to individuals willingness to take action against human trafficking. We find that human trafficking is perceived to be a gendered issue and linked with smuggling, and emphasizing that human trafficking is a local problem and security problem elicit the strongest response in terms of demanding policy action and activism to combat trafficking.

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UNICEF Human Trafficking Awareness Study

The overall objective of this research is to understand how Americans’ awareness and perceptions of human trafficking, particularly as a U.S. versus non-U.S. issue, have changed from 2012 to 2014. In 2012, a baseline attitudinal research study was conducted online to determine Americans’ perceptions around human trafficking: Did Americans know what human trafficking was? What populations did they believe were affected? Did they know it was a prevalent issue in the United States? What actions were they likely to take once they knew it was happening? The 2014 online study results showed a positive trend on aided awareness of human trafficking, familiarity, and concern, with the percentage of people who perceive human trafficking as a “non-U.S. problem” decreasing since 2012. Findings demonstrated that although awareness has increased, human trafficking is still not a top-of-mind issue or concern for a majority of Americans. However, once they are aware of the issue, most adults in the United States believe it is one of the most important causes today. These findings hold larger implications for the anti-trafficking field in general, and specifically those working to combat human trafficking through education, awareness raising, and advocacy initiatives.

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3.1 Research on Traffickers

The Selling of Sex during Omaha’s College World Series

While the media have contributed to a strong connection in the public mind between major sporting events and human trafficking, the academic literature has been ambiguous on both the existence and strength of any such connection. We contribute a study of the 2015 College World Series (CWS) to the debate. Following the lead in much of the academic literature, we analyze the online sale of sex in the escort section of Backpage for Omaha. We find that the number of daily ads in the city increased during the CWS and that the average age of a woman advertised decreased during the CWS from earlier in the month (nationally the age increased during the period of the CWS). Moreover, the CWS had a greater effect on the online sale of sex in Omaha than in other cities hosting major sporting events in the month of June. While most of the women advertised in the escort section of Backpage for Omaha appear to reside in the area, women from other regions of the country provided a significant component. Some of these women traveled from as far away as Seattle WA, Albuquerque NM, and Lafayette LA. On several low days, they constituted a majority; and near the end of the series their numbers were at their highest. Most of these women appear to have come to Omaha along the I-80 corridor (and to a lesser degree I-29), in most cases advertising the sale of sex at several cities along their route to Omaha. Thus, the CWS contributed to the increased availability of online sex not only in Omaha, but along I-80 and I-29 as well.

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3.2 Intergenerational Determinants of Human Trafficking

Migration to the Middle East as Housemaids is Unsafe for Mothers and Children left behind

One-in-ten Sri Lankans, mostly female, are employed abroad as housemaids working for Arab families. Sri Lanka is known as the country of housemaids. Little research has been done about the impact of their migration on the health and well-being of the children they ‘leave behind’. However recent studies on child abuse have shown that most of Sri Lankan children who are abused are from migrant mothers. The government of Sri Lanka encourages women to migrate as housemaids as they bring a significant amount of money to the national coffers. Remittances from ILM’s remain as the single highest contributor to the Sri Lankan economy, followed by the garment industry and the tea industry, all three industries running on the sweat and tears of marginalized women. This study looked at migrant women, mostly mothers, who have returned, and those planning to go to the ME as domestic workers. The purpose was to find ways to make the lives of those leaving a safer, and make a safety plan for the children they leave behind. The study includes a literature review, a survey of 200 women (100 returnees and 100 pre-departure) and 13 focus groups of women from both categories. The study looked for ways to make migration safer for women and reconsider migration if the children do not have responsible caregivers during their absence. Findings provided evidence that in the “receive” countries, the women had no support from the Sri Lankan Mission, the agents or the sub-agents, so when the employers ill treated them, they had nowhere to go except run away, suffer and stay and in the worst case scenario get killed or kill themselves. It is also interesting to note that in many cases when women returned, the situation at home was worse.

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3.1 Research on Traffickers

The Human Trafficker’s Perspective on Human Trafficking: A Study of Imprisoned Traffickers in Nepal

Nepal is a major source country for human trafficking, yet little is known about how traffickers are organized, their methods, or the locations of recruitment. There is also very little country-specific research to guide the work of organizations fighting this problem. Tiny Hands International partnered with researchers from Tribhuvan University in Kathmandu to conduct a study of incarcerated traffickers in and around Kathmandu using 151 short surveys and 54 in-depth surveys. We analyzed the profile of imprisoned traffickers, their operational methods, and performed a simple cost-benefit analysis based from the perspective of the trafficker. The results contradicted some common held beliefs about the average age and source districts of trafficking victims, reinforced our understanding of how traffickers are organized in Nepal, and has informed our source country investigations. Additionally it has given rise to future research and intervention opportunities. Researching convicted traffickers can be a beneficial addition to the actionable intelligence organizations use to fight human trafficking.

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3.2 Intergenerational Determinants of Human Trafficking

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Adolescents: Public Policy and Social Interventions in Peru

In Peru, children and adolescents constitute a highly vulnerable population facing risks of poverty, malnutrition, and inequality. Given its vulnerability, recently the Peruvian state has oriented initiatives and public policy towards this population in order to prevent the intergenerational transmission of various social problems. The state has invested more in social services such as education and health, however, other social problems, such as sexual violence, human trafficking, prostitution of minors, and child labor have been overlooked in policy adjustments, despite the high psychological, emotional, and physical risks they present to developing children and adolescents. These phenomena still do not benefit from adequate social interventions for eradication nor sufficient empirical research to comprehend the variety of involved actors both criminal and non-criminal, modalities, and scenarios in which these situations develop. This paper studies commercial sexual exploitation of adolescents in Peru with a focus on the last of three stages - encounter, permanence, and abandonment. Upon understanding the strategies and support systems, whether internal (family, friends, religious support) or external (state or non-profit intervention programs), that successfully helped adolescents abandon commercial sexual exploitation, we can more adequately develop, design, and implement public policy and social initiatives to eradicate this activity. This paper assumes a double methodology. First, it systematizes the efforts (both state and non-state) on the national, regional, and local level in order to understand current efforts and existing policy gaps. Second, it takes as a case study the city of Cusco, recognized for high rates of sex tourism, human trafficking, and prostitution of minors. By conducting in-depth interviews with females who have abandoned commercial sexual exploitation, state authorities involved in initiatives to combat sexual exploitation, and leaders of NGOs, we identify the most influential factors in this abandonment process and make recommendations for future policy and social interventions.

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3.3 Race, Gender, and Power

How Race and Gender Shape Efforts to Counter Human Trafficking in the U.S.

In collaborations, people work together in ways that integrate the individual, group, organizational, and sector level in which their work is situated. So the embodied identities of individuals are consequential to interorganizational interactions, within and across sectors and professions such as law enforcement and victim services. Many studies have examined patterns of gender and race in teams, organizations, community organizing, and professional networks. Nearly all conclude that race and gender are among the differences that make a difference in how people think, feel, interact, work, and organize themselves and others. Based on a review of extant research about how identity patterns affect communication between people in work contexts, I argue that race and gender patterns in organization can be expected to influence anti-trafficking collaborations. Drawing on data from participant observation in over 50 multisector meetings and conferences on human trafficking between 2009-2013 in five US states, and from in-depth interviews with nearly 50 individuals who work against human trafficking in business, law enforcement, victim service provision, prosecution, healthcare, faith communities, and/or civic and advocacy groups in 10 U.S. cities, I analyze the ways race and gender differences play out in anti-trafficking collaborations in the U.S. I first describe patterns in the race and gender demographics of anti-trafficking actors and sectors, and among trafficking victims. Next I analyze how such demographic differences—in combination with attitudes and emotions about gender and race—affect anti-trafficking efforts, particularly efforts that involve multisector collaboration. Finally, I identify some gaps and redundancies in such efforts that can result from collaborating primarily with people who share gender or racial identities, and identify some ways to diversify collaborations without tokenizing individuals.

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3.4 Human Trafficking at the State Level

Human Trafficking: Statute Comparisons and Attitudes in Nebraska

Human trafficking has become an issue for global concern. Here in the United States, the Federal government and all fifty states are taking steps to combat the pervasive problem. This study looks at the anti-human trafficking statutes of all fifty states and compares them with each other to see how each state stacks up against the other. Nebraska was the focus of the study as the unicameral has recently been enacting changes to the state’s laws against human trafficking. Nebraska was expected to at least be with the majority of states with their human trafficking provisions. The study then looked at the attitudes of Nebraska’s law enforcement and the general public towards the issue of human trafficking. Both were expected to believe that human trafficking is not a problem in Nebraska. The statute comparison was accomplished using state law databases, especially the one compiled by the Polaris Project. The language was then entered into excel datasheets for six major categories which are sex trafficking, labor trafficking, tools used by the prosecution, tools used by law enforcement, juvenile provisions, and victim centered provisions. The part of the study designed to look at attitudes was accomplished by an online survey that was distributed by Facebook and e-mail to the public and law enforcement personnel. A total of 150 responses to the survey was collected. The results for both parts of the study were as expected. Nebraska’s anti-human trafficking statute was with the majority of states and the public and law enforcement did not view human trafficking as a problem for Nebraska.

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3.4 Human Trafficking at the State Level

A Qualitative Analysis of Capacity Gaps and Bottlenecks in Support Services for Human Trafficking Survivors in Kentucky

This research is designed to identify capacity gaps and bottlenecks that exist and need to be addressed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky to improve the system of social services for survivors of human trafficking. Relying upon qualitative research methods, including in-depth interviews with individuals from different organizations/agencies (e.g., social service providers, federal and local law enforcement agencies, human trafficking task forces, and prosecutors) in Kentucky that work on human trafficking and with victims/survivors, this research will provide a comprehensive picture of the social services available to survivors of human trafficking, including the need for additional services, and offers an analysis of the capacity gaps and bottlenecks that exist, making it difficult for survivors of human trafficking to get the necessary protection, rehabilitation, recovery and repatriation services needed.

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4.1 Measurement and Estimation

Computing a Global Human Trafficking Misery Index

In an upcoming article (Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice, Summer 2015), Murray, Dingman, Porter and Otte present a framework for studying human trafficking. They argue that participants (victims) enter and remain in trafficking distribution channels three ways (voluntarily, semi-voluntarily and involuntarily). A voluntary participant agrees to be trafficked, typically because of economic desperation. A semi-voluntary participant is pressured by a significant other, while abductees fall into the third category. Based theoretically on Frazier and Sheth’s (1985) Attitude-Behavior Consistency Model, the resulting 3 x 3 matrix includes nine situations involving “Willing Assimilators” to those who were “Trapped and Robbed.” The former joined and remained in the channel voluntarily, while the latter were forced into it and remain for under those conditions. Building on that framework, we propose a Human Trafficking Misery Index (TMI). Borrowing from economic terminology (i.e. “Misery Index”) TMI is proposed as an alternative to the U.S. State Department’s TIP Score, Cho’s 3P’s Index, etc. The TMI reduces Murray et. al.’s nine-cell framework into five categories, and scores them from 1 to 5 based on level of egregiousness. Category 1 (all voluntary participation) is scored with a one. Category 2 (mixed voluntary and semi-voluntary participation) is weighted with a 2, and so on up to Category 5. Categorizing roughly 200 UNODC Human Trafficking cases into each of the five groups, we compute TMI scores for several nations, including the United States. We plan to extend this study by computing TMI scores for each nation in the UNODC database. Ultimately, a global TMI mean can be computed. Countries can then use the TMI to track and monitor trafficking-related quality of life. TMI scores can also help international social marketing interventionists make more effective resource allocation decisions.

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4.2 Using Technology to Reduce Vulnerability

The SeraphimGLOBAL Research Collaborative Approach: Quantitative Models, Data Sharing, and Informed Interventions among Unconventional Actors

The anti-trafficking field has often operated as disparate organizations either in direct or indirect competition and with distrust of one another. However, with the introduction of private sector engagement and funding, there have been revolutionary opportunities and incentives to collaborate on better data sharing, more explicit methodologies emphasizing transparency, and cross-sectoral engagement. The SeraphimGLOBAL Research Collaborative has brought together academics, practitioners, policymakers, and private sector funders to elevate the level of discourse in the anti-trafficking field and most importantly, to support academics, practitioners, policymakers, and private sector funders to elevate the level of discourse in the anti-trafficking field and most importantly, to support the growing number of undergraduates and graduate students. This session will highlight two prominent outcomes of this newly formed research initiative to include an innovative child protection and identification smartphone application and efforts to ameliorate an estimate of slavery prevalence in the United States.

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4.1 Measurement and Estimation

A Method for Estimating Number of Underage Female Domestic Victims of Sex Trafficking

A method using surveys of recent high school graduates to estimate the number of underage sex trafficking victims in a state was executed, and the results are discussed. After considering a variety of methods, such as attempting direct victim contacts, using police records, surveys, pimps and strip club owners, etc., a survey method using recent female high school graduates in the state was decided upon and conducted. A random sample of slightly over 4,000 women between the ages of 18 and 22 living in the state was selected from a comprehensive data supplier. A mail questionnaire (which could be sent back postage-paid or answered on-line) consisting of 5 questions was sent to the sample, followed a week later by a reminder postcard. Subject anonymity was assured, and IRB approval was secured. Women receiving the questionnaire who had not gone to high school in the state (regardless of graduation or not) were asked to discard the questionnaire. Two hundred sixty questionnaires were returned or completed on-line. The questionnaire asked the women to identify the town in the state they had lived in for the longest period of time in the 6 years prior to their senior year of high school (or what would have been their senior year if they had graduated), and the high school name, the year of graduation for their class (whether they graduated or not), the number of fellow female students in that same class who were close enough friends that they would have shared serious life events that they would not have shared with their parents, and the number of those close friends who had, in fact, been victims of trafficking by a very careful definition of such a victim under state law. From these data, which were cleaned of duplicates from high school graduating classes, an estimate could be made. Weaknesses and strengths of this method are discussed.

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4.2 Using Technology to Reduce Vulnerability

Human Trafficking Vulnerability: A Randomized Controlled Trial Using Mass Media in Nepal

What are the effects of mass media anti-trafficking campaigns on norms and behaviors related to human trafficking vulnerability? Namely, can mass media campaigns be employed to induce shifts in attitudes, beliefs and behaviors that will reduce the incidence of modern forms of slavery and assist victims of human trafficking? Through a randomized controlled trial study of 5,000 individuals across 10 districts in Nepal, we assess whether the impact of message campaigns depends upon message format (graphic novel, radio show, brochure), message type (fear appeal vs. empowerment), and whether the information campaign is accompanied by group deliberation. Additionally, we examine different actors susceptible to human trafficking (e.g., male vs. female; adult vs. youth; parents making decisions regarding their children vs. adults making decisions for themselves). Conducting a rigorous study that provides comprehensive information on the effects of mass media campaigns around human trafficking has been non-existent due to major challenges with respect to capacity, time, and resources. This study addresses this gap in knowledge. More specifically, it addresses the following questions: What effect does an anti-trafficking narrative have when delivered as a graphic novel, or through a dramatization aired on the radio, focused on the experiences of particular survivors? Does the impact differ when the message focuses instead on providing statistics and facts on human trafficking, presented through mediums such as brochures or postcards? How do individuals respond to messages focused on the dangers of human trafficking, in contrast to messages that seek instead to empower potential trafficking victims and enhance their sense of self-sufficiency? How do such messages affect different actors susceptible to human trafficking (e.g., male vs. female; adult vs. youth; parents making decisions regarding their children vs. adults making decisions for themselves)? How do messages affect norms and behaviors around victims and victim support (e.g., whether victims should receive health, legal, and financial support; whether victims are and should be stigmatized in their communities)? Does it matter if the information being shared is processed individually or as a group?

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4.3 The Role of Power and Consent in Human Trafficking

Measuring Exploitation: Consent, Agency, & Empowerment in Women’s Choices

The idea of ‘consent’ has been particularly controversial in understandings of human trafficking. In policy, overemphasis on consent has operated as a double-edged sword. If giving any form of consent disqualifies an occurrence of trafficking, a good deal of human exploitation goes without any legal ramifications. However, when consent becomes an unnecessary feature for an occurrence of trafficking, it winds up working specifically against adult women and their decision-making capabilities. This presentation is based off a chapter of my master’s thesis, which utilized a GAD (gender and development) analysis to critique the work of Siddharth Kara. It finds that ‘consent’ is a flawed indicator of human exploitation, prone to vague meanings of power loaded onto individual choices. A GAD framing of consent, agency, and empowerment is instead provided to clarify instances of human trafficking more accurately. Drawing extensively from feminist frameworks of gendered power, the presentation will define four types of power: power over, power with, power to, and power within. Gendered relations of power operate multi-dimensionally, as well as simultaneously, at the individual, community, state, and global level. Drawing from the work of Naila Kabeer (1999), her framework of gendered power, the presentation will define four types of power: power over, power with, power to, and power within. Gendered relations of power operate multi-dimensionally, as well as simultaneously, at the individual, community, state, and global level. Drawing from the work of Naila Kabeer (1999), her model for ‘empowerment measurement’ is provided as an alternative to ‘consent’ indicators, and to better understand the conditions and consequences of women’s constrained, forced, and/or voluntary choices. Kara’s model triangulates three concepts: resources, agency, and achievements to qualify empowerment as “a process of change.” Empowerment is understood as something that can occur at the individual level, while still failing to enable transformative change at the structural level. Hence, decision-making capacities and power inequalities in trafficking of women are given considerably more context to comprehend women’s individual agency, rather than complete victimization. This conference presentation will demonstrate the usefulness of Kabeer’s empowerment model to any narrative of trafficking, rather than focusing solely on Mr. Kara’s work.

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4.4 The Butterfly Project: Research and Reflection

Butterfly Methodology Change A Reflection Paper –2014

While there have been some cross-sectional and retrospective studies focusing on the reintegration of survivors of sexual exploitation and trafficking, there has been a paucity of longitudinal research focusing on this issue. The Butterfly Project, which commenced in 2010, is the first longitudinal re-integration research in the world following a cohort of sexually exploited/trafficked children and adults over a ten-year period. It is an ambitious ongoing project being undertaken in a complex and challenging context with a vulnerable and marginalized cohort. The core intentions of the Butterfly Project involve: • Listening to the views of a cohort of victim/survivors about their lives. • Ethically disseminating this cohort’s voice in order to inform our partners and the wider anti-trafficking community about the issues facing survivors over long-term reintegration. On behalf of the Butterfly team, Helen Sworn, will discuss some of the team’s journey over the past five years. She will present some of the lessons learned in terms of methodological challenges and limitations of conducting longitudinal research with this cohort and environment. She will also discuss some of the team’s successes in working with this cohort and explain the rationale for altering the methodological approach and reporting outputs. Siobhan Miles Researcher/Advisor Chab Dai – Butterfly Project April 2015 Cambodia

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4.4 The Butterfly Project: Research and Reflection

Survivor Experiences and Perceptions of Stigma in Cambodia: Reintegrating From Residential Programs into the Community

The Butterfly Longitudinal Research Project is a ten-year cohort panel study beginning in 2010. The project follows a select group of male and female survivors of sexual exploitation and trafficking to gain understanding of their perspectives and experiences living in Cambodia. This thematic assessment focuses on survivor experiences of stigma and discrimination in the community. It utilizes five consecutive years of data (2010 to 2014) involving 109 study participants. Study participants are divided into four assessment groups based on gender and whether or not they lived onsite at an NGO shelter program for at least 4 months. They include: 1) females that were in shelter programs and have not yet (re-) integrated (N=32), 2) females that were in shelter programs and have already (re-) integrated (N=34), 3) females that did not stay in shelter programs and have already (re-) integrated (N=28), and 4) males that were in shelter programs and have already (re-) integrated (N=15). Our assessment suggests (re-) integrated survivors face a complex set of negative perceptions and bias related to gender, income and employment, marriage and family, trauma and mental health, physical health, religious devotion, and place in the community. Summary data and detailed responses suggest discrimination following (re-) integration is a serious concern revealed by almost half of the female survivors living in community. Throughout the four years included in this assessment, these participants describe a range of people involved in discriminating against them because of their past experiences, from husbands, long-term partners, and family members to peers and people in the wider society, such as teachers and neighbors. Our assessment continues and we plan to further evaluate participant strategies for navigating stigmas and coping with discrimination from family members and the community. We will also examine how these complex issues change and progress in the lives of survivors.

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5.1 A Critique of Legislation in European Countries

Surviving the Crackdown: State Power, “Foreign Agent” Legislation, and Anti-trafficking Activism in Russia

The paper discusses the impact of Russian “foreign agent” legislation on anti-trafficking NGOs. Recently, western-funded NGOs in Russia were recognized by the new law as acting in political interests of foreign states. Some of these NGOs have traditionally been working in anti-trafficking field. The paper discusses the current challenges for anti-trafficking NGOs in Russia, as well as social, legal, and political context for anti-trafficking activism in contemporary Russia. The paper relies on qualitative data (media analysis, legal analysis, interviews).

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5.1 A Critique of Legislation in European Countries

Harmonizing Human Trafficking Policies: Addressing Deficiencies in Europe

The purpose of this paper is to address the issues in the public perception of human trafficking, including the majority of academic research and to analyze the way in which public perception and regimes have dictated public policy relating to human trafficking in the United Kingdom and France. We focus on the various regimes that influence human trafficking policy in the UK and France, how they are disconnected and how they can be harmonized. We examine regimes and institutions that could be more effectively utilized or changed to more comprehensively combat human trafficking. We conclude by offering suggestions on how to more effectively study human trafficking and how nations, especially the UK and France, can develop a more holistic approach to preventing, detecting, persecuting perpetrators and protecting victims of human trafficking.

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5.2 Poverty and Other Contributing Factors

The “True” Victim of Human Trafficking: A Society’s Response to Sex Trafficking

In the last two decades, there has been a surge in the numbers of people being trafficked for purposes of sex and labor. Research point to fall of communism, poverty, race, and gender discrimination as the top reasons why human trafficking has become so prevalent. In this article I will show that poverty, coupled with our stereotypes of poor and minorities that shape most classist and racist attitudes, fuels apathy towards the victims, and continues the exploding number of sex slaves. In his book, Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery, Siddharth Kara expresses his shock at the level of worldwide discrimination against women, which in turns has left women vulnerable to exploitation by traffickers (both sex and labor traffickers). Women disproportionately have limited access to education, health care, and economic opportunities. Keeping up with the media’s stereotypical portrayal of the people of color in the United States, one realizes that it is not only class but also stereotypes regarding the victims’ race that continues the victimization of sex workers, who are almost entirely women and girls.

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5.2 Poverty and Other Contributing Factors

Because Lawlessness Will Be Increased, the Love of Many Will Grow Cold

Abstract Because Lawlessness Will Be Increased, The Love of Many Will Grow Cold Dr. Ron D. Petitte There are four areas of research that link directly to the spectre of human trafficking. The first is economics; and, the question that is raised: “Is human trafficking, today, the result of unjust economic structures?” A corollary to this question is: To what extent is poverty the underlying cause of human trafficking? It should be noted that this is the latest research area for Gary Haugen, founder of the International Justice Mission (IJM), which operates world-wide to rescue victims of human trafficking. This, too, is the initial focus of the paper I propose. The second area of research is immigration; and, I will raise an immigration conundrum that needs to be addressed. The third area of research addresses the plight of orphans and their vulnerability to human traffickers, e.g., orphans in Ukraine may be among the most vulnerable children in the world today. Couple this with the turmoil that is roiling the country, driven in large part by Russia’s threat to Eastern Ukraine, and the plight of these children begs for a solution that goes beyond diplomacy and multinational agreements. Save the children takes on new meaning in this light. Finally, the fourth area of research involves the homeless in our society and their vulnerability to being trafficked. With an increase in lawlessness, as evidenced by an increase in the victims of human trafficking, let alone events in Ukraine and the Near East, with the chaos created by the Islamic State and Boko Haran, the love of many will grow cold, out of fear and hopelessness. A justice and mercy initiative, directed to bring awareness of and assistance to the victims of human trafficking is a response worth considering.

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Raising Anti-trafficking Awareness: Is Facebook a Viable Platform for Fundraising and Awareness Efforts?

The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of utilizing social media (specifically Facebook) for raising funds and awareness of anti-human trafficking organizations. A focus on social capital theory’s impact on social media uses, specifically members of Facebook, and if there is a perceived increase when sharing issues of social responsibility and if this theory can apply to public service campaigns regarding human trafficking. A survey is employed to students at a mid-sized university to determine their understanding and participation in social awareness campaigns, such as the ALS challenge, as viable sources to increase public consciousness on issues of human trafficking. In addition they survey solicits information regarding low cost participation in social awareness campaigns while also considering if a perceived increase in social capital is a motivation propagating participation.

The results determine that participants that identified themselves as being members of social media platforms, displayed a strong desire to participate in a low cost social awareness campaign that also provided a benefit such as an increase in social capital, recognition for their participation. The perceived increase in social capital is the primary incentive in user participation while satisfaction in contribution to awareness efforts serving as a secondary post-participation gratification. These results generate a foundation for the development of an actual social media fund raising campaign that is expected to be deployed in late 2015.

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6.1 Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement

**Challenges for Investigating Sex Trafficking: The Role of Decriminalized Prostitution**

This presentation is a case study of challenges to investigating sex trafficking created by decriminalized prostitution. For 29 years (from 1980 to 2009) in Rhode Island, engaging in prostitution was not prohibited or regulated. Commercial sex acts were private and beyond the interest of the state. Lack of laws or regulations of prostitution created a permissive legal, economic, and cultural environment for the growth of prostitution businesses. Local police were impeded from investigating alleged sex trafficking because police had no legal cause to investigate private activities. In interviews, law enforcement officials repeatedly stated that they did not have the laws they needed to conduct investigations. Police tried using health, fire, and building codes to find a legal path to investigate the brothels, but attorneys defending the brothels were aggressive in countering police efforts. Because local and state police were hindered from investigating prostitution, they could not partner with federal law enforcement agencies in national initiatives to investigate sex trafficking of minors. Also, federal laws, such as Transportation for Illegal Sexual Activity and Related Crimes, could not be used because prostitution was not an illegal activity. Federal investigations of international smuggling, transportation, and sex trafficking initiated in other states linked brothels in Rhode Island to international sex trafficking networks. Decriminalized prostitution and lack of investigations into sex trafficking made Rhode Island a destination for sex traffickers. After decriminalized prostitution had ended, traffickers who were arrested said they brought victims to Rhode Island because prostitution was legal. The Rhode Island experience with decriminalized prostitution and its hindrance of investigation of sex trafficking serves as a cautionary note for current advocacy for decriminalized prostitution.

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6.2 Evaluating Definitions and Literature

**The Palermo Protocol: Identifying the Unlisted Forms of Human Exploitation**

The term ‘exploitation’ appears in an abundance of international conventions condemning the exaction of various types of treatment. In spite of its repeated use, ‘exploitation’ remains undefined under international law. The international definition of ‘trafficking in persons’ is no exception. As codified in the Palermo Protocol, the concept of trafficking is compartmentalized into three elements. While the first two have their own finite list of qualifying ‘acts’ and ‘means’, the final element is constructed differently. Trafficking requires its perpetration be ‘for the purpose of exploitation’. Without defining ‘exploitation’, the Palermo Protocol states that ‘[e]xploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.’ This construction appears to encompass a wide range of criminal conduct without articulating how to legally qualify an unlisted practice as ‘exploitation’. Although classified as a transnational organized crime, many advocate for the prosecution of human traffickers before the International Criminal Court as well as for the Court’s adoption of the Palermo Protocol’s legal framework. The need for further legal clarity on this concept will undoubtedly surface in any criminal justice institution whose statute uses the Palermo Protocol’s framework and a defendant is charged with this crime for an alleged exploitative purpose not itemized within the definition. How can a particular practice qualify as exploitation? With specific reference to international law, this paper will first endeavour to articulate the spirit of ‘exploitation’ using international legal instruments and judgments that address the exploitative practices already enumerated in the Palermo Protocol. After creating this theoretical framework, the remainder of this paper will attempt to identify the unlisted forms of exploitation which should qualify under the international law of trafficking.

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**Human Trafficking among Native Americans: A Review of the Literature, Organizations, and Other Sources of Information**

While research on human trafficking in general has been growing, there remains a dearth of information on human trafficking among Native Americans. Reasons for this include: lack of funding, lack of transparent information, lack of permission, and difficulty collecting data. The purpose of this project is to gain a better understanding of the current available information about human trafficking among Native Americans. This project consists of three phases: 1) identify current literature and resources in journal articles, organizations, and other sources, 2) summarize the literature and resources, and 3) identify gaps that can be filled by future research, while noting the challenges and opportunities in filling those gaps. First, we identify organizations and individuals who are contributing to the body of knowledge on human trafficking among Native Americans. Information sources include journal articles, news articles, and conference presentations and panels on this topic. We record specific characteristics about each piece of information, including: dates, authors, locations, funding sources, publishers, data sources, etc. We summarize this information in a table and describe our findings in a paper. This information will be helpful in guiding future research on human trafficking among Native Americans.

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6.3 Borders and Rhetoric

Return of the Repressed: Echoes of Antebellum Abolitionist Rhetoric in Contemporary Abolitionist Campaigns

Scholars of antebellum American abolitionist literature have frequently commented on the use of sentimental rhetorical strategies, which encouraged a white audience to sympathize or empathize with black slaves by highlighting the pain experienced by the slaves. Sentimentalism tends to position the slaves as lacking agency and as existing in an abject and helpless state. While it is true that slaves in antebellum America and many trafficked persons in various places in our own time do endure gross abuses and severe restrictions on their freedom, the attempt to elicit sympathy or encourage empathy on the basis of responding to the pain of the slave or of the trafficked person has many limitations as a strategy to end the abuses of slavery and of trafficking. My paper will examine the problems of sentimental rhetorical strategies in two contemporary sex trafficking novels: Sold by Patricia McCormick and The Blue Notebook by James Levine. I will argue that class, national, and racial hierarchies are reinforced because a structural power dynamic that rests on a distance between privileged readers and oppressed trafficked persons is essential to the success of eliciting the reader’s sympathy. That is, the reader does not perceive the trafficked person as an equal rather as a dependent person. Drawing on the work of Saidiya Hartman and Amber Jamilla Musser, I will also question the ethics and efficacy of empathy as an abolitionist tactic. As they have pointed out, empathy may result in a narcissistic investment whereby the reader imagines himself or herself in the position of the exploited; thus, the reader’s emotions become directed toward himself or herself in fantasy rather than toward the one who suffers in reality. Lastly, I will establish the link between fictional representations and real-world experiences of trafficking to argue for human-rights based approaches to ending trafficking.

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6.3 Borders and Rhetoric

Trafficking along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh Borders

Open borders pose numerous challenges for combating illicit activities such as trafficking in persons. This paper will examine the relationship between open border policies and trafficking in persons along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders. The Indo-Nepal border is unique as the 1950 India Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship allows for people of both countries to cross freely at any point without the need for passports, visas, or resident permits. The Indo-Bangladesh border while boasting restrictive border policies is porous due to limited enforcement and corrupt border officials. Observations of the incidence of trafficking along both borders will yield useful insights into the question of whether open border policies or restrictive border policies create specific types of circumstances that are conducive to an increase in trafficking.

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6.4 Human Trafficking in Africa

Tradition and Culture Misconceptions and Abuses Fuel Trafficking of Women and Children in Africa

Many states in Africa have adopted legislative, administrative and institutional measures to combat trafficking in human beings. These measures include the formulation and implementation of national action plans and regional actions plans by African states to provide for comprehensive and coordinated interventions. Many African countries have also enacted an anti-trafficking legislation at the country level. However, African women and children have been trafficked annually worldwide for forced commercial sexual exploitation and domestic servitudes. Women and children are also trafficked within their countries from rural to urban. Misconception and abuse of African tradition and culture have been one of the enabling and feeding factors involved in human trafficking. Culture practices such as forcing young girls into ritual servitude, Trokosi (slaves to the Gods), Wahunay (fifth wife), Ukuthwala (Kidnapping girls for marriage), payments of dowry, male dominancy, female genital cutting, witchcraft and child marriage perpetrate this crime of human trafficking. Some women and young girls in Africa are pulled and pushed by these kinds of cultures to leave their homes and family, many from rural to urban cities and found themselves victims of trafficking. This crime have been taking place without been seen as it is. Most of the times incidence have been reported and charges are laid on other offences like statutory rape and kidnapping against the perpetrators, without knowingly that they constitute offence of trafficking. Though most African tradition and culture practices are positive, when are distorted and abused they perpetuate serious problems like trafficking.

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</table>
COFFEE & TALK WITH
KEVIN BALES ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

7:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 1, 2015
Special Event for Attendees and Invited Guests
Location: Regents A • Refreshments Available

Dr. Bales was a co-founder of Free the Slaves, and is currently the Professor of Contemporary Slavery at the Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation at the University of Hull. He is the author of 8 books. His best known is Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy (nominated for the Pulitzer Prize). His most recent is Modern Slavery: The Secret World of 27 Million People, by Kevin Bales, Zoe Trodd, Alex Kent Williamson (2009). Dr. Bales has been the recipient the 2000 Premio Viareggio prize for his services to humanity. His work was named in 2006 as one of “100 world-changing discoveries of the last fifty years” by the Association of British Universities, one of the 2008 ”50 Visionaries Who Are Changing Your World” by Utne Reader, a 2010 Prime Mover fellowship, and he received an honorary doctorate in 2010 by Loyola University of Chicago for “outstanding service on behalf of human rights and social justice,” and the 2011 Grawemeyer Award for Improving World Order. He is a lead author of the Global Slavery Index. His book on the relationship between slavery and environmental destruction will be published in Sept. 2015, while he is the Richard & Ann Pozen Visiting Professor in Human Rights, at the University of Chicago.

7th Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking

October 1st–3rd, 2015
Embassy Suites, Lincoln

Register at http://humantrafficking.unl.edu
THE ROLE OF LAW & LAWYERS IN THE GLOBAL & LOCAL FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Noon – 1:15 p.m. on Thursday, October 1, 2015
UNL Law College Auditorium located on East Campus at 42nd & Fair Streets

SPEAKERS

Nebraska Attorney General, Doug Peterson has stated that “the tragedy of human trafficking is global in scope but is not foreign to Nebraska.” He was successful in leading an effort to have introduced and enacted The Human Trafficking Victims Civil Remedy Act (LB294). The bill was introduced by Senator Jim Scheer from Norfolk and co-sponsored by Senator Patty Pansing Brooks from Lincoln.

Stephen O’Meara is the Nebraska Attorney General Office’s Human Trafficking Coordinator. He previously served as an Assistant United States Attorney in Iowa and has been actively engaged in the anti-human trafficking movement in both Nebraska and Iowa.

Glen Parks worked with The Amos Fund in India combatting human rights abuses. He assisted in victim rescue and perpetrator prosecution while working in India and co-founded Freedom Firm and served as its Legal Director.

Govinda Tidball is the Executive Director of Human 2020, a civil society and business community initiative to support the global pledge by world’s religious leaders in 2014 to work to end human trafficking by the year 2020.

Anna Williams Shavers is the Cline Williams Professor of Citizenship Law and the University of Nebraska College of Law. She also serves as a member of the UNL Human Trafficking Conference Planning Team.

THIS EVENT IS FREE AND OPEN TO EVERYONE

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