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2014

6th Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking 2014: Conference Program

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**6th Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on
Human Trafficking 2014
Program**



**October 9-11, 2014
Embassy Suites, Lincoln, NE, US
humantrafficking.unl.edu**

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UNL College of Business Administration

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UNO School of Criminology and Criminal Justice

UNL Vice Chancellor's Office for Research and Development

UNL Senior Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs Office

Tom Tidball Photography

UNL College of Business Information Technology Team
(especially David Hartline and James Fairchild)

United Methodist Women of Lincoln, Nebraska

Conference Bags



The conference bags were made by women living in the Northern part of Sri Lanka who work in the Salvage project. These women are a part of a group who once were trafficked to be child soldiers. Since the ethnic war has ended five years ago, they have become a part of the Salvage project and started working making products from recycled material. Today, through Salvage, they are able to make a small livelihood and hope to someday run their own business. All the additional profits from the Salvage project go to run Heavena, a home for trafficked, abused, and homeless women, and to run the only HIV drop-in center for women in Sri Lanka. Salvage is all about poor women helping women worse off than themselves through making designer products with recycled materials.

<http://www.salvagesrilanka.com>

<https://www.facebook.com/SalvageSriLanka>

Thursday, October 9

12:00 – 1:00 P.M. Pre-Conference Panel

University of Nebraska – Lincoln (UNL) East Campus, College of Law Auditorium, 42nd and Fair Streets

“Legal Advocacy and Human Trafficking”

Moderator:

Anna Williams Shavers, Cline Williams Professor of Citizenship Law, University of Nebraska College of Law

Panelists:

Robin Haarr, Professor, Professor, Criminal Justice Director, Institute for Global Justice & Security, Eastern Kentucky University

Amber Schlote an officer with the Omaha, Nebraska Police Department

Stephen Patrick O’Meara, former Assistant United States Attorney.

4:30 – 6:00 P.M. Public Event

UNL City Campus Student Union

Human Trafficking in the 21st Century

Robin Haarr, Professor, School of Justice Studies, Eastern Kentucky University

5:00 – 8:00 P.M. Registration Desk Open

Embassy Suites, Conference Center

6:00 – 8:00 P.M. Welcome Reception

Embassy Suites, Regents C

Hors d’oeuvres; soft drinks

Friday, October 10

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

8:00 – 5:00 P.M. Registration Desk Open

Embassy Suites, Conference Center

8:00 – 8:50 A.M. Conference Opening and Keynote Speaker

Embassy Suites, Regents A

“Myths, Lies, and Propaganda”

Victor Malarek, Senior Investigative Reporter, CTV program W5

9:00 – 10:20 A.M. - Session One

Session 1.1 – Conceptualizing the Problem

Location: Regents A

Session Chair: Ron Hampton

A Qualitative Study of NGOs, Law Enforcement Officials, and Public Officials’ of their Views on Sex Trafficking in the United States

Sriyani Tidball, University of Nebraska

Mingying Zheng, University of Nebraska

Child Trafficking and Exploitation in Kazakhstan

Robin Haarr, Eastern Kentucky University

Session 1.2 – Organizations

Location: Regents B

Session Chair: Al Riskowski

How Efforts to Counter Human Trafficking Have Evolved

Kirsten Foot, University of Washington

Amoshaun Toft, University of Washington

Nina Cesare, University of Washington

Developing an Academic Center in Support of Regional Anti-Trafficking efforts

Johnny McGaha, Ph.D., Florida Gulf Coast University

Session 1.3 – Prevention of Human Trafficking

Location: Regents F

Session Chair: Jennifer Bossard

Awareness Good, Prevention Better

Nola Theiss, Human Trafficking Awareness Partnerships, Inc.

Session 1.4 – Evolving Trends

Location: Chancellor's 1

Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Dynamics and the Emerging Threats in Human Trafficking

Adeleye Lewis Olatunji, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking In persons and Other related matters (NAPTIP)

Human-Trafficking in Ethnographic Perspective: Sequestration, Shadow Economies & Freedom in Peruvian Amazonia

Bartholomew Dean, University of Kansas, Department of Anthropology & Director de Antropología Museo Regional-Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Tarapoto, San Martín, Peru

10:40 – NOON - Session Two

Session 2.1 – Online Demand

Location: Regents A

Session Chair: Ron Hampton

A Content Analysis of backpage.com advertisements in Kentucky

Theresa C. Hayden, University of Louisville

Trafficking and High Profile Events: A Public Health Issue

Shireen Rajaram, University of Nebraska Medical Center

Kutlo Rasetshwane, University of Nebraska Medical Center

Session 2.2 – Estimation

Location: Regents B

Session Chair: Chris Eskridge

Novel Methods for Estimating the Size of the Underground Sex Economy

Kirk Dombrowski, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Bilal Khan, John Jay College, CUNY

Meredith Dank, Urban Institute

Measuring Human Insecurity: A Human Trafficking Forecasting Model for Minors in the United States

Davina P. Durgana, PhD Candidate, Adjunct Instructor at American University

Session 2.3 – Transnational and Networks

Location: Regents F

Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Human Trafficking to Northern America: The Balkan Connection

Natalya Timoshkina, Lakehead University Orillia, Canada
Naser Miftari, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Antonela Arhin, University of Toronto, Canada

Impact of Information Technology on Human Trafficking: An Actor-Network Theory Perspective
Lydia Obara, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
Prof. Ray Kekwaletswe, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Session 2.4 – Responding to Victims

Location: Chancellor's 1

Session Chair: Anna Shavers

Mental Health Needs of Trafficked Individuals within our Borders

Cheryl Ann Lapp PhD, RN, University of Wi- Eau Claire, College of Nursing & Health Sciences

Reconstructing a College Model for Countering Human Trafficking

Ron D. Petite, Bryan College

12:00-1:30 P.M. - Lunch Buffet and Panel Discussion

Embassy Suites, Regents A

Welcome by Dean Donde Plowman of the College of Business Administration, UNL

“Human Trafficking and Law Enforcement”

Moderator:

Al Riskowski, Executive Director, Nebraska Family Alliance

Panelists:

Kevin Hytrek, F.B.I. Supervising Special Agent for Nebraska

Don Kleine, Assistant U.S. Attorney

Detective Amber Schlote, Omaha Police Department, Officer of the Year for Crimes Against Children

Detective Greg Chase, Council Bluffs Police Department

1:40 – 3:00 P.M. - Session Three

Session 3.1 – TVPA Analysis

Location: Regents A

Session Chair: Ron Hampton

The Problem of State Intervention in Post-Abolition Slavery

Anthony Talbott, University of Dayton

David Watkins, University of Dayton

The Social Construction of Human Trafficking: A Comparative Analysis of the Discourse Pre- and Post-Trafficking Victims Protection Act

Jennifer Cheek, Mississippi State University

Session 3.2 – Prevention

Location: Regents B

Session Chair: Jennifer Bossard

The Social and Economic Implications of Human Trafficking in Nigeria: NAPTIP in Focus

Dr Eunice Anuforom, National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP)

Human trafficking, education and migration at NGOs in Cambodia and Thailand

Dr. Robert Spires, Valdosta State University

Xinyi Duan, Liberty Asia Hong Kong

Session 3.3 – Effective Policies

Location: Regents F

Session Chair: Lori Hughes

The Causal Factors of Human Trafficking in South Africa: Effective and Ineffective Policies and Legislations

Atlas Hakelo Maluleke, University of Limpopo, South Africa

Maureen Linda Shabangu, Independent Researcher

A Comparative Study of the Effectiveness of Anti-Trafficking Frameworks in Serving the Needs of Labour Trafficking Victims in Houston (US) and London (UK)

Kate McQueen, University of Sussex

Session 3.4 – Nepal

Location: Chancellor's 1

Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Fighting Human Trafficking through Transit Monitoring: A Data Driven Model Developed by Tiny Hands International

Jonathan Hudlow, Tiny Hands International

Andrew Brienzo, Tiny Hands International / Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver

Human Trafficking in Nepal

Lalit Gurung, The ISIS Children's Foundation

3:20 – 4:40 P.M. - Session Four

Session 4.1 – Panel Discussion

Location: Regents A

“Surviving is Only the Beginning; Sex Trafficking Survivor Leaders Speak”

Moderator:

Sriyani Tidball, University of Nebraska

Panelists:

Alexandra (Sandi) Pierce, Ph.D. President, Othayonih Research

Jeri Sundvall, Williams Diversity and Civic Leadership Coordinator for the City of Portland, Oregon
(Klamath tribe)

Kristy Childs, CEO Veronica’s Voice, Kansas City and Director of Kansas Johnz School

Session 4.2 – Visas and TVPA

Location: Regents B

Session Chair: Shireen Rajaram

Legalized Human Trafficking? An Analysis of H-2A Shepherders and the Federal Definition of Human Trafficking

Kelli Susanne Nagel, Marquette University

Immigration Relief for Victims of Human Trafficking: Trafficking Visas Currently and Proposed Amendments for the Future

Jacquelyn Swanner, University of Nebraska College of Law

Session 4.3 – Transgender

Location: Regents F

Session Chair: Lori Hughes

“More than Gender”: A Discussion of Two Exploratory Studies on the Vulnerabilities and Resiliencies of Transgender Sex Workers in Phnom Penh and Bangkok

Jarrett Davis, Love146

Glenn Miles, Love146

Trans-forming Anti-Trafficking Efforts and Discourses

Nicole D. McFadyen, York University, Canada

5:15-7:00 P.M. – Dinner Buffet and Networking

Embassy Suites, Regents A

Saturday, October 11

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

8:00 – 10:00 A.M. Registration Desk Open

Embassy Suites, Conference Center

9:00 – 10:20 A.M. - Session Five

Session 5.1 – Legal Aspects

Location: Regents A

Session Chair: Anna Shavers

Caste, Culture, and Human Trafficking in India: The Disjuncture between Laws and Practice
Jenny Bryson Clark, South Texas College CANCELLED

Regulating Human Trafficking
Anna Shavers, UNL College of Law

Session 5.2 – Emerging Scholars: Undergraduate Research on Human Trafficking

Location: Regents B

Session Chair: Jennifer Bossard

Child Trafficking - Successful Governance in Ghana and Senegal
Steven Brandt, United States Air Force Academy

Analysis of Human Trafficking Cases in Rhode Island, 2009-2013
Donna M Hughes, University of Rhode Island
Rachel Dunham, University of Rhode Island
Faith Skodmin, University of Rhode Island
Jessica Wainfor, University of Rhode Island
Lucy Tillman, University of Rhode Island

The Influence of the Western World on Child Trafficking In Sri Lanka
Jaclyn Blake, University Of Nebraska Lincoln
Elise Polly, University of Nebraska Lincoln

Session 5.3 – Educating the Public

Location: Regents F

Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

Creating and Evaluating “Land of Smiles” a Musical Production about Human Trafficking in Thailand:
Results from the Focus Groups CANCELLED

Prawit Thainiyom, University of Southern California

Erin Kamler, University of Southern California

Bras for a Cause: A Service Learning Project in a Freshman Level Human Trafficking Class

Beth A. Wiersma, University of Nebraska at Kearney

Session 5.4 – Pimps

Location: Chancellor’s 1

Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Girls Pimping Girls: Stakeholders Tell Us Who They Are

Julie Rosa, Montreal Police Department

Mapping Out Trajectories in The Sex Trade And Contacts With Law Enforcement

Veronique Chadillon-Farinacci, Montreal Police Department

10:40 – NOON - Session Six

Session 6.1 – Understanding Victims

Location: Regents A

Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

Competing Conceptions of ‘Successful Reintegration’

Luke Bearup, Deakin University School of Humanities and Social Sciences

Why Throwaways, Runaways and Victims on the Street Can't Run CANCELLED

Patrick Atkinson, The Institute for Trafficked, Exploited and Missing Persons

Session 6.2 – Vulnerable Children

Location: Regents B

Session Chair: Anna Shavers

From Orphanhood to Trafficked: Exploring Trafficking for the Purpose of Institutionalization

Kate van Doore, Griffith Law School, Griffith University, Australia

“Hidden In Plain Sight”: A Discussion of Two Exploratory Studies on the Vulnerabilities of Street-Working Boys in Sihanoukville, Cambodia and Metro-Manila, Philippines

Jarrett Davis, Love146

Glenn Miles, Love146

Session 6.3 – Finances after Reintegration

Location: Regents F

Session Chair: Jennifer Bossard

“I Will Help as Much as I Can, but I Can’t Give Them Everything”: The Process of Managing Family Financial Pressures among Women Who Were Trafficked into Sex Work in the Philippines

Laura Cordisco Tsai, George Mason University

Family Financial Roles Assumed by Trafficked Women upon Reintegration: Findings from a Financial Diaries Study in the Philippines

Laura Cordisco Tsai, George Mason University

Session 6.4 – Religion

Location: Chancellor’s 1

Session Chair: Dwayne Ball

Can Religious Leaders Help Fight Human Trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean?

Vernon Murray, Marist College

Sherry Dingman, Marist College

Fighting Human Trafficking in the Intersection of Religion, Culture, and Tradition: Middle East, A Case Study

Roksana Alavi, University of Oklahoma

12:00-1:30 P.M. - Lunch Buffet

Embassy Suites, Regents A

Abstracts

1.1 CONCEPTUALIZING THE PROBLEM

Child Trafficking and Exploitation: UNICEF Kazakhstan

This presentation will focus on the vulnerabilities of children/youth in Kazakhstan to human trafficking and exploitation, including the push and pull factors that influence their decisions to leave home and their pathways into exploitation and human trafficking. This talk will also focus on the challenges child trafficking victims face in terms of accessing the child protection system, victim support services, and justice in Kazakhstan. To learn to learn more about this research and children's vulnerabilities to exploitation and trafficking in Kazakhstan the full report: <http://unicef.kz/en/news/item/552/>.

Robin Haarr
Eastern Kentucky University
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1.1 CONCEPTUALIZING THE PROBLEM

A Qualitative Study of NGOs, Law Enforcement Officials, and Public Officials' of their Views on Sex Trafficking in the United States

This report is an analysis of the data collected by interviewing 40 different individuals across the USA, who were familiar with human sex trafficking. They were carefully chosen from NGOs, law enforcement officials, and public officials from five different states which included: Nebraska, Kansas, California, Washington DC and Massachusetts. In some of the states, individuals from multiple locations and areas of expertise in the subject matter were interviewed. Of the 40 individuals interviewed, 38 were done face-to-face and two were completed over the telephone. Microsoft Research and the Microsoft Digital Crimes Unit and the University of Nebraska Lincoln (UNL) funded the project. The two key questions explored in this project are (a) how do men buy girls for sex and (b) what words are used by men for the sex transaction. After IRB approval of the project and the questions, all interviews were completed within six months and then transcribed. The data was then analyzed using a qualitative data analysis software program which helped to organize, evaluate, code, annotate and interpret the data to produce a final report. Based on the data analysis and the use of actual quotes, the interviewees talked about six themes. 1. Familiarity with and research in human trafficking 2. Law enforcement in human trafficking and anti-trafficking practices 3. Demand side of human trafficking 4. The criminal treatment of victims 5. Lack of safe places for girls to stay 6. Prevention, intervention, and assessment of human trafficking programs The qualitative data analysis software program, MAXQDA was used, which helped to organize, evaluate, code, annotate and interpret the data to produce a final report that I would like to present.

Sriyani Tidball, University of Nebraska
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Mingying Zheng, University of Nebraska

1.2 ORGANIZATIONS

How Efforts to Counter Human Trafficking Have Evolved

This paper presents findings from a four-phase content analysis of a panel of websites produced by over 150 anti-trafficking actors based around the world and operating in every region of the world. The panel included nine types of actors such as national and international governmental bodies, law enforcement agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and community organizations, etc. A census of all the anti-trafficking actions reported by the organizations/agencies in this panel was conducted initially in 2008 and repeated annually through 2011 in order to track the development of anti-trafficking efforts. Based on a pilot study that preceded this longitudinal panel, 40 distinct counter-trafficking actions were categorized into eight clusters of activity with each activity cluster constituted by 4-7 actions. The activity clusters were 1) research; 2) policy advocacy; 3) awareness-raising; 4) prevention; 5) intervention; 6) law enforcement; 7) restoration; and 8) equipping. Findings compare how the prevalence (i.e. extensity) and robustness (i.e. intensity) of each activity cluster has changed over time globally and regionally, in correlation with each type of actor and the geographical bases and operational areas of the actors in this panel.

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Nina Cesare
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1.2 ORGANIZATIONS

Developing an Academic Center in Support of Regional Anti-Trafficking efforts

The Florida Gulf Coast University Center on Human Trafficking proposes to develop a regional program that will centralize and improve upon existing methods of combatting human trafficking. The proposed Center will focus on the rescue and restoration of victims of trafficking throughout the Southwest Florida region. This proposal will be achieved by adhering to four principal objectives; 1. Identification and provision of services to foreign born victims of trafficking, 2. Increase of targeted trainings to regional agencies, 3. Coalition Building: Improvement and expansion of the local task force and 4. Further developing and increasing the public awareness in the SW Florida Region The Center will serve as a catalyst between Law Enforcement and NGO's. These efforts will be focused on bringing together the expertise and energy of the many local organizations as well as local and federal law enforcement agencies that are currently involved in the fight against Human Trafficking. The resources at the university will be used to track trends in trafficking both regionally, nationally and globally by including the professional expertise of its professors along with the efforts of the staff and students. It is our hope that through the center, regional outreach, human service provision, law enforcement and prosecution efforts become more effective. Identifying and locating victims of human trafficking is an intricate task for law enforcement, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the community, requiring a multifaceted approach to this crime. Trafficking is often a hidden crime with victims "hidden in plain sight".

Johnny McGaha, Ph.D
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1.3 PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Awareness Good, Prevention Better

Human trafficking awareness is the first step in building coalitions, recognizing the signs of trafficking in possible victims, organizing advocacy and bringing the issue of human trafficking to the attention of the public and the priority list of legislators, law enforcement and human service providers. But awareness is not enough. Prevention programs that focus on the targeted potential victims, especially young girls in our own country are essential in averting more targeted victims from becoming actual victims. Current models of prevention programs will be discussed, including one which uses an art activity over a span of weeks allowing the participants and leaders to develop relationships which may lead to additional questions and discussion. Exhibiting and reproducing the artwork creates a sense of achievement and empowerment among participants who share their knowledge among peers. Creating prevention programs that use the resources of more than one organization to reach targeted audiences also works to create community coalitions and builds public awareness by drawing media attention. This presentation will focus on:

- Distinguishing between awareness and prevention programs, their goals and outcomes;
- Trends in prevention programs in North America;
- Engaging organizations who serve the targeted groups;
- Targeting groups who could benefit from a program;
- Matching the activities and objectives of a program to an audience;
- Achieving lasting impact to the participants and the community;
- Measuring outcome when the outcome is prevention.

Nola Theiss

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1.4 EVOLVING TRENDS

Dynamics and the Emerging Threats in Human Trafficking

In a world constantly redesigned by a system of changing strategies and nomenclature, the business of human trafficking is not left in isolation but also emerging with the tides. From the era of slave trade of the medieval ages, through the abolishment of same and the eventual re-emergence of a more complex system now known as "Trafficking In Persons"; which was largely known for the purpose of Sex- Slavery,forced labour and prostitution or commercial sex exploitation and more nascent; begging,organ and tissue harvesting, child pornography and soldering, forced marriage, etc. It is also not until recent that individuals and institutions interested in the subject of human trafficking began to analyse and appreciate trafficking for the purpose of terrorism. Studying and analysing the intents behind human trafficking has therefore become very germane, so as for the law enforcements NGOs and the anti - human trafficking groups to be a step ahead of the syndicate groups, who perpetrates the dastardly acts of TIP. The purpose of this paper is to draw the attentions of the interest groups to identifying the inherent emergence and dynamics of the subject of TIP and identify a way of addressing the issues. Analysis of dynamics and emerging threats (and trends) associated with human trafficking will engender the policy makers, the states and the academics to re-evaluate TIP and be better positioned to combat the crime in all its ramifications.

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1.4 EVOLVING TRENDS

Human-Trafficking in Ethnographic Perspective: Sequestration, Shadow Economies & Freedom in Peruvian Amazonia

Realist comprehensions of the complex dynamics and causes of human-trafficking must go beyond the individual level and examine this phenomenon as part of broader social institutions, historical processes and the mutiaxial nature of direct, structural and symbolic violence. Recognizing Peru as a significant source, transit point, and destination for human-trafficking, my paper elucidates how contemporary patterns of slavery in war-ravaged Peruvian Amazonia are intimately associated with booming shadow economies linked with global-commodity chains circulating coca/cocaine, gold and precious timber. Amazonian peoples have historically been susceptible to debt bondage and the vagaries of slavery. In the brutal networks of exchange accompanying the rubber bonanza (1880-1920), humans were commoditized. Those abducted in slave-raiding parties became servants in rubber encampments or sex workers for the rubber barons' station managers and their loyal peons. Not surprisingly, a century later forced labor and sequestration in Amazonia thrives. Estimates indicate that thousands are mired in barbaric conditions of coerced labor, primarily within Peru's 'extractive industries,' domestic servitude and sex work. Moreover, numerous accounts from Amazonia indicate that rebel groups, such as Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) or the MRTA, and drug traffickers have actively recruited men, women and children as forced combatants, workers in the coca fields and as drug mules. Victims of human-trafficking are disproportionately young women and girls from poor areas of Amazonia, recruited and coerced into sex work in bars, nightclubs and brothels, often under the ruse of bogus offers of legal employment or pledges of educational opportunities and future social mobility. Through close ethnographic review of a series of multiple 'gendered' cases, my paper illustrates how in areas where state presence is minimal and all too often complicit, human-traffickers operate with virtual or total impunity. In so doing, I assess the nature of sequestration, freedom and state responses to human-trafficking in Peruvian Amazonia.

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2.1 ONLINE DEMAND

A Content Analysis of backpage.com advertisements in Kentucky

Backpage.com and Craigslist are replacing the street corner as a crime source for buying and selling of sex. “To reduce commercial sexual exploitation and enforce existing trafficking laws, communities must first recognize the extent of the problem within their local area (Janson, Mann, Marro, & Matvey, 2013, 99). In a population density study conducted in 15 major U. S. cities, it was found that males over 18 years of age who buy sex online ranged from 0.6% in San Francisco to 21.4% in Houston (Roe-Sepowitz, Hickel, Gallagher, Smith, & Hedberg, 2013). Researchers in the Greater Cincinnati area found a high demand for online sex trafficking relative to the interstate highway system in the region (The Imagine Foundation, 2014). A survey of Kentucky professionals with at-risk youth found that 33% of traffickers used Craigslist or social media for recruiting (Cole & Anderson, 2013). This current study asks the question: “To what extent does online consumer sex trafficking exist in the Louisville and Lexington Kentucky area?” From June 2013 through May 31, 2014, graduate students at the University of Louisville conducted a daily review of the backpage.com advertisements for components of sex trafficking. In particular the links for Louisville and Lexington Kentucky were examined. The Kentucky Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Task Force supported the study. A qualitative content analysis was conducted of verbiage. Photos were examined. The advertisements were also scanned for upcoming major events such as: The Street Hot Rod Nationals, The Governor’s Local Issues Conference, The Kentucky State Fair, The Livestock Expo, the Farm Machinery Show, and the Kentucky Derby. Major takeaways include an understanding to raise awareness that online sex trafficking exists in mid-size cities and related highway corridors, assistance of community leaders is needed, training of law enforcement is imperative, and resources for victims are essential.

Theresa C. Hayden, University of Louisville
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2.1 ONLINE DEMAND

Trafficking and High Profile Events: A Public Health Issue

Background. There has been increased attention to sex trafficking in recent times. Latest media reports highlight the increase in sex trafficking in the wake of the 2014 Super Bowl event. Despite recent high profile arrests and attention surrounding this issue, there is controversy relating to empirical evidence demonstrating an increase in sex trafficking surrounding such high profile events. In Nebraska, a state typically not seen as a hub for sex-trafficking, has experienced similar reports of a surge in trafficking surrounding sporting events such as the College World Series (CWS), a NCAA’s mens Division 1 baseball championship, held in Omaha every summer. The Omaha sex trafficking task force reportedly made 31 arrests and busted open two major human trafficking rings during the 2013 College World Series. Much of trafficking is conducted online and a news report states that ads get placed online advertising, “home run specials” and other baseball metaphors, targeting attendees of the CWS. Methods. This study will use principles of public health informatics, and track specific online sites such as Backpage and Craigslist before, during, and after the College Worlds series event. We hypothesize that there will be a surge in online solicitation in the wake of the CWS 2014. Results and Conclusions. Documentation of a spike in online solicitation of sex trafficking surrounding the CWS will provide researchers, service providers, trafficking advocates and policy makers with much needed evidence to take preventive measures to reduce trafficking during these events at the local, regional and national level.

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2.2 ESTIMATION

Novel Methods for Estimating the Size of the Underground Sex Economy

The study employed a multi-method approach using quantitative data to estimate the size of the underground sex economies in San Diego, Seattle, Dallas, Denver, Washington, DC, Kansas City, Atlanta, and Miami. Existing datasets were used to estimate the size of the overall cash economy, the size of the illegal gun economy, and the size of the illegal drug economy in each city. These estimates were then used in conjunction with interview data from 142 convicted offenders to estimate the size of the underground sex economy. The method demonstrates how changes in a series of “proxy” variables, which we assumed to be proportional to underlying activity, can be used to provide information on overall scale of each underground economy. To provide more accurate estimates, we argue that all three major elements of the underground economy must be included in the estimation procedure. Estimates of the size of the underground commercial sex economy in 2007 ranged from \$39.9 to \$290 million in the cities included in the study. In five of the seven cities, results showed that the size of the sex commercial sex economy decreased from 2003 to 2007. These findings suggest that the cases of pimping and sex trafficking investigated and prosecuted in the United States represent only a small fraction of the overall underground sex economy.

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2.2 ESTIMATION

Measuring Human Insecurity: A Human Trafficking Forecasting Model for Minors in the United States

This dissertation seeks to establish the first risk assessment and forecasting model for minor populations’ vulnerability to human trafficking in the United States. It identifies the dominant risks facing vulnerable minor populations in the U.S. and calibrates my models specifically for foreign national and U.S. citizen populations. This project features in-sample forecasting, and Frequentist and Bayesian statistical analysis to the first analysis of 60,000+ cases of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center. This dissertation uncovers the measurable components of human insecurity through vulnerability of minors to human trafficking in the USA and creates a forecasting model to predict minors at risk at a given point in time. This will revolutionize funding appropriations based on merit and demonstrated access to vulnerable groups.

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2.3 TRANSNATIONAL AND NETWORKS

Human Trafficking to Northern America: The Balkan Connection

This paper draws on the results of a large multi-method study, which examined human trafficking from the former Eastern Bloc to Northern America (Canada and the United States). The study was conducted in 2011-2013, and funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). The analysis is grounded in the findings from 9 countries of the Balkan region included in the study: Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. The following data sources were used: (a) national and international reports, media and academic articles, and various documents (in English and official languages of the region) pertaining to human trafficking in/from the region; (b) email and telephone inquiry of 37 counter-human trafficking organizations (31 in the Balkans, 6 in Canada); and (c) in-depth qualitative telephone and face-to-face interviews with 20 organizational representatives (16 in the Balkans, 4 in Canada) and 9 key informants (police officers, government officials, academics, journalists) in the Balkans. The results of the study suggest that the Balkan region plays a rather insignificant role in human trafficking to Northern America, as only a few direct, indirect, and potential cases have been found. However, each of the aforementioned Balkan countries has been identified as a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. It also should be remembered that only a fraction of human trafficking cases ever come to light, mainly due to the hidden nature of this crime and because victims are afraid to come forward. Further, cases are becoming increasingly complex and may not be classified as 'human trafficking,' but rather as smuggling or other forms of illegal/irregular migration. Several case examples will be presented to illustrate the complexity of human trafficking situations and the limitations of existing classification systems.

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2.3 TRANSNATIONAL AND NETWORKS

Impact of Information Technology on Human Trafficking: An Actor-Network Theory Perspective

Abstract This paper investigated the impact of Human Trafficking and the advancing technologies from an Actor Network Theory (ANT) Perspective. Concepts of ANT are employed to illustrate how technology is facilitating Human Trafficking. The increasing awareness of technology's major role in Human Trafficking is prone to constant and rapid evolution. The role of the various actors within this complex initiative is discussed in an attempt to link the actors and their roles. ANT analysis provided a broader framework to clarify the complexities of the phenomenon under investigation within the context of the emergent technologies. In this analysis ANT was used to identify potential stakeholders, actors, their relationships, how and why they have or have not been translated into a network. The concept of problematization, illustrated how actors enrol or convince people to move from their homes to the point where they become victims of Human Trafficking. Empirical qualitative data from victims and survivors of human trafficking was examined through the ANT lens. The study contributes to the area of Human Trafficking through characterizing and identifying the influential factors in technology that are contributing to the accelerating rate of Human Trafficking. The outcomes identifies important technological aspects that contributors to the phenomenon of human trafficking. Key focus areas of the study was to highlight on the improvement of evidence based information in sharing networks. How novel, effective and strategic measures can be established and suggesting reliable policies that can combat Human Trafficking. **Key words:** Information Technology, Human trafficking, Actor Network Theory.

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2.4 RESPONDING TO VICTIMS

Mental Health Needs of Trafficked Individuals within our Borders

This presentation is intended for an audience engaged in health care or the "helping professions" (nursing, social work, mental health counseling). The session will provide an overview of what is known about the mental aftermath of trafficking, and will explore mental health perspectives in the context of the needs of people who are surviving the experience of being trafficked for sex. Health care providers are among the first to encounter victims of trafficking, especially in the Emergency Department, yet many are still unaware of the patterns that could alert them, and many report being at a loss regarding how to engage appropriate intervention services. Discussion will focus on helping staff develop a coordinated plan of action for the mental and emotional consequences of trafficking once the physical concerns have been addressed. The presenter will describe aspects of trauma-informed care, and techniques that are beginning to show success in promoting resilience among survivors.

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2.4 RESPONDING TO VICTIMS

Reconstructing a College Model for Countering Human Trafficking

Abstract Reconstructing A College Model for Countering Human Trafficking Ron D. Petite Assessment is a hallmark of 21st Century academia. Accordingly, the 2013 college model for countering human trafficking was reviewed and assessed by the author, leading to a restructuring of the model, in order to present developments that have occurred since the October 2013 Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking, at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, as well as attempting to engineer a more practical and effective model: Expanding the model is relevant in light of two 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?" The corollary to this question is: To what extent is poverty the underlying cause of human trafficking? It should be noted that poverty is the latest research area for Gary Haugen (The Locust Effect, written with Victor Boutros), founder of the International Justice Mission (IJM) which non-governmental organization operates world-wide to rescue victims of human trafficking. The second area of research involves 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. The "take aways" for conference participants and DigitalCommons readers are: The Bryan model, which will be freely offered to all interested parties [consider this an exercise in doing more with less] and the incorporation of economic arguments, as well as the plight of orphans.

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3.1 TVPA ANALYSIS

The Problem of State Intervention in Post-Abolition Slavery

Slavery is now illegal by all states and under international law. Contrary to the hopes of abolitionists, this state of affairs has transformed rather than eradicated slavery as an institution. Furthermore, responses by states to post-abolition forms of slavery have often been less than ideal. This paper begins by comparing two state responses to slavery in the early 20th century: the federal peonage trials in Montgomery, Alabama from 1903-1905, and the federal response to an alleged epidemic of “white slavery” from 1909-1910, culminating in the passage of the White Slave-Traffic Act. Taken together, these responses engender pessimism about the state as an effective tool against slavery: in the former case, the slavery in question was very real and demanded effective state intervention; in the latter case, the imagined epidemic of slavery was a moral panic with little basis in reality, but lead to a law that granted federal law enforcement sweeping new powers but did little to ameliorate actually existing slavery. These earlier responses will be compared with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. While there is considerable disagreement regarding its effectiveness, all sides agree that modern day slavery has not been eliminated or reduced. The state’s weakness as a tool against emergent forms of slavery is surprising from the perspective of deliberative democratic theory: that slavery is a great moral evil is, by this time, in little dispute. We will argue, however, that this consensus is part of the problem. Because the cause of anti-slavery is, at the level of discourse, morally unimpeachable, it is a temptingly powerful tool for legislators and social reformers alike to use in the service of other, perhaps more controversial goals.

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3.1 TVPA ANALYSIS

The Social Construction of Human Trafficking: A Comparative Analysis of the Discourse Pre- and Post-Trafficking Victims Protection Act

While previous research has examined the social construction of other types of victimization by the media, little research to date has considered the social construction of human trafficking as a social problem, which is an important and often understudied type of victimization. This research examines how human trafficking is socially constructed as a social problem by analyzing a random sample of U.S. newspapers. The sample is limited to all U.S. newspapers between January 01, 1900 – Oct 27, 2000 for the pre-Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) period and October 28, 2000 – Dec 31, 2013 for the post-TVPA period. Findings indicate that prior to the TVPA that the discourse focused of trafficking for labor. However, during the post-TVPA period the discourse on human trafficking centered on sex trafficking. Both pre- and post-TVPA discourses focus on women and children, often excluding males. The results also indicate that the post-TVPA period data may produce a fear response. Finally, this study discusses implications of these findings.

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3.2 PREVENTION

The Social and Economic Implications of Human Trafficking in Nigeria: NAPTIP in Focus

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ABSTRACT Human trafficking is globally recognized as a modern day slavery with multifarious negative socio-economic, legal and health implications. Besides drugs trafficking and gun running, human trafficking has become a lucrative business globally and yields an estimated US\$32 million annually. Traffickers trade on human lives, subject them to gory and traumatic experiences in order to make profits. Human trafficking is therefore the worst form of human rights violations and a gender based violence against female who constitute the majority of the victims in the country. Regrettably, Nigeria occupies the ignoble position of a source, transit and destination country for trafficking. In the recent time, the scourge has assumed complex dimensions, become more elusive, shrouded in secrecy and with the attendant consequences and implications on the live of the country. Data from the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other related matters, (NAPTIP) show that seventy eight percent of victims of human trafficking in Nigeria fall within the age range, 8 - 27 years. Children within this age bracket are naturally of school going age. Victims of trafficking miss educational opportunities needed for today's globalized world. This paper discussed the dynamics of human trafficking in Nigeria, some emerging trends in trafficking, the socio-economic implications, government's strategies in curbing the menace and possible adoption as good practice.

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3.2 PREVENTION

Human Trafficking, Education and Migration at NGOs in Cambodia and Thailand

This presentation is based on in-progress collaborative research between researcher Dr. Bob Spires and Hong Kong-based NGO Liberty Asia. The research involves interviews and observations conducted at multiple NGOs in Cambodia and Thailand working to address human trafficking and incorporating educational components into their programs. The study uses comparative lenses to examine issues of education and migration in both the Cambodian and Thai context for human trafficking survivors and at-risk populations. The study is interdisciplinary, drawing on the work on human trafficking in several social science fields. The framework for the research is based on Frank Laczko and Elzbieta Gozdzia's Data and Research on Human Trafficking: a Global Survey (2005), sponsored by the International Organization for Migration, in which the report called for more close examination of the work of NGOs and the role of grassroots actors in the fight against human trafficking. The study will build upon the work of Dr. Spires at NGOs in Thailand, and the work of Liberty Asia across Southeast Asia. The research focuses particularly on access to formal schooling for marginalized children and the role NGOs play in providing education, supplementing formal education and transitioning children to formal educational programs. Data collection in the field will take place in May and June, 2014. The work is ongoing and preliminary findings will be presented at the 2014 UNL-ICHT conference.

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3.3 EFFECTIVE POLICIES

The Causal Factors of Human Trafficking in South Africa: Effective and Ineffective Policies and Legislations

This paper investigates the factors contributed to the occurrence of human trafficking in South Africa. The purpose of the paper is to present the extent to which the political transition from apartheid era to democratic dispensation and new democratic policies have added more fuel to high prevalence of human trafficking in South Africa. This paper suggests that the advent of democracy in South Africa heralded an increase in the incidence of human trafficking. Although most of the researchers and government indicators asserted that the contributing factors of human trafficking in South Africa are unclear, Senior SAPS officials indicate that, when apartheid ended, border controls were weakened, thus creating new potential areas of operation for human traffickers in the country. Given these factors, a report by the World Economic Forum quoted South Africa as having human trafficking problem second only to Columbia and Russia. The paper used secondary data, collected from various scholarly documents on the topic of human trafficking in Africa, Asia and Europe. A little has been reviewed from the United States based articles and journals. Policies and legislations premeditated to challenge human trafficking problem in South Africa have also been reviewed. Unpublished documents on human trafficking were also reviewed. The paper draws conclusions from the findings obtained precisely from secondary data and makes recommendations on how South African government can improve its policies and legislations designed to precisely remedy the growing trend of human trafficking.

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3.3 EFFECTIVE POLICIES

A Comparative Study of the Effectiveness of Anti-Trafficking Frameworks in Serving the Needs of Labour Trafficking Victims in Houston (US) and London (UK)

This research study will compare access to services and justice for victims of trafficking (VOTs) in the cities of Houston, Texas and London, England. The aim of the study is to identify good practice, in identifying victims of trafficking and ensuring that they have access to the available services, through an evaluation of the diffuse international, national, state (in the US) and city-level legislation which addresses trafficking and its on-the-ground implementation in both fieldwork sites. The point of departure of this work is an analysis of the existing legislative frameworks, primarily in terms of how far-reaching and victim-centered the existing legislation is. The study will then consider how this legislation is being implemented, in particular the level of efficiency of the current methods of identification of VOTs; what real avenues there are for victims to access remedial services and justice; whether, in practice, VOTs are using these avenues. Preliminary primary data collection to date has highlighted the importance of issues such as the disproportionate focus on sex trafficking at policy and implementation level, various inherent and structural difficulties in identification of VOTs and the many obstacles preventing them from accessing the services that they are eligible for. However, much progress has been made in the last decade in terms of addressing trafficking in both London and Houston and there are multiple examples of good practice in both sites that do not necessarily overlap, thus highlighting the need to share this information amongst the anti-trafficking community.

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3.4 NEPAL

Fighting Human Trafficking through Transit Monitoring: A Data Driven Model Developed by Tiny Hands International

Strategies for fighting human trafficking typically fall into one of two overarching categories: pre-trafficking intervention and post-trafficking intervention. Unfortunately there are serious limitations to both of these approaches, including the difficulty of measuring the effectiveness of awareness programs on the pre-trafficking end and the inability to undo physical and psychological damage to victims on the post-trafficking end. While both of these approaches remain necessary for a comprehensive assault on trafficking, there is also great potential in a third approach involving the interception of victims in transit which is being used by Tiny Hands International. For the past eight years Tiny Hands has been fighting human trafficking in Nepal, adapting the locally developed method of border monitoring along the open border with India. Monitoring stations are established through volunteer, church-based subcommittees which keeps program costs low, and expansion to non-border transit hubs has also proven to be effective. More than five thousand individuals have been intercepted by Tiny Hands at border and transit stations since the program's inception and, more recently, extensive data have been collected on more than a thousand likely victims. The collection and analysis of data is a key component of our strategy as it helps us to identify common methods used to recruit and transport victims, places of origin and transit routes with high concentrations of trafficking, and individual traffickers or networks involved in multiple cases. One of the most important features of this information is that it comes from recent cases, a critical element of an effective response to the rapidly changing methods of traffickers. We believe that this approach is effective, cost efficient, and scalable. We're now in the process of piloting transit monitoring programs in India, Bangladesh and Thailand, and hope to expand our strategy to many other countries.

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3.4 NEPAL

Human Trafficking in Nepal

Human trafficking is a serious human rights violation and the fastest growing modern day slavery in the world. Initially, my presentation introduces a brief explanation on the changing dynamics and the types of human trafficking prevalent in Nepal. Well ahead, it presents internal and cross-border trafficking of girls and women of Nepal as of today. Although the number of children and women trafficked for various inhumane reasons are hard to quantify in numbers, more effort has been made to show the significant statistics available up till now. Within the South Asia region, Nepal and Bangladesh have been identified as origin of regional web of trafficking. India and Pakistan basically stand as either "Transit" or "Destination" countries of human trafficking in the context of Nepal. Estimate indicates that more than two million women of Indian, Nepalese, and Bangladeshi origin are engaged in the commercial sex trade in India. Nepal, despite being a signatory to international conventions and bound by national law to regulate human trafficking, this plague of inhuman trade still continues. The major setback of Nepal's national law is in the lack of implementation and enforcement mechanism and its actions. Finally, the presentation shares on-the-ground approaches of The ISIS Children's Foundation (a Nepali NGO and the counterpart of the international non-governmental organization called The ISIS Foundation) in the mission of combating child trafficking from Humla- one of the remotest districts in Nepal. It also shares how ISIS has been responding to child trafficking through rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration programme in Nepal. In the same way, in order to mitigate the push factor of child trafficking from this area, a brief evidence-based holistic-community development programme is also presented. The programme is operated with an exclusive objective of improving the living standard of the people of Humla so that the displacement of children is controlled and systematized correspondently.

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4.2 VISAS AND TVPA

Legalized Human Trafficking? An Analysis of H-2A Shepherders and the Federal Definition of Human Trafficking

A foreign national does not have to be an undocumented immigrant to become a victim of human trafficking. Each year thousands of foreign nationals are brought to the United States legally through Federal Guest Worker Programs. Of all these foreign workers, H-2A shepherders working in America's ranching industry are some of the most vulnerable. H-2A shepherders of the American West suffer some of the most archaic and dangerous work conditions existing in the United States. Due to extreme labor conditions, outdated federal regulations, and a lack of governmental oversight, shepherders too often become victimized by the very system that is mandated to protect them. This project seeks to analyze the federal H-2A Guest Worker Program in light of the definition of human trafficking set out in The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act.

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4.2 VISAS AND TVPA

Immigration Relief for Victims of Human Trafficking: Trafficking Visas Currently and Proposed Amendments for the Future

The immediate need for victims of human trafficking is protection; this includes the right to stay in the United States legally and start rebuilding their lives. Congress addressed this specific need of human trafficking victims in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 by creating the Trafficking Visa (T-visa). The T-visa, while a step in the right direction in 2000, has proven to be unsuccessful in protecting victims of human trafficking. Many victims are unable to meet the stringent requirements necessary for a T-visa, and some victims are actually harmed by attempting to meet the requirements. Additionally, although victims of human trafficking have the option of seeking asylum by proving a well-founded fear of persecution based on a particular social group, this option has also given less than satisfactory results due to the difficulty of proving human trafficking cases and the inherently discretionary nature of asylum. Thus, in order to meet the stated goal of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, "protect[ing] their victims," the T-visa requirements must be amended. First, required participation in prosecution of traffickers should be eliminated. This is the first step towards choosing a victim-centered, rather than prosecution-centered, form of legislation. Second, T-visa eligibility should be expanded to include all victims of human trafficking. The final suggested amendment is to enhance training for law enforcement officers and others who come into direct contact with victims of human trafficking. Without significant changes to the TVPA, Congress's goal of protecting victims, specifically through granting T-visas, is nothing more than an aloof aspiration with no means of achievement.

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4.3 TRANSGENDER

“More than Gender”: A Discussion of Two Exploratory Studies on the Vulnerabilities and Resiliencies of Transgender Sex Workers in Phnom Penh and Bangkok

Over the past 10 years, discussions on human trafficking and sexual exploitation have come along way. These discussions have given birth to a new understanding of vulnerability and resiliency among various cultural and social economic groups. However, research on sexual exploitation in Southeast Asia has predominantly focused on the plight of women and girls and work with such groups remains a central concern among NGOs and Anti-trafficking organizations. While these concerns remain central, MSM and transgender groups have largely been ignored. Among the studies that to exist, largely focus on sexual health and little research has been committed to looking at these groups holistically as persons. This session provides a discussion on two exploratory studies (conducted in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and Bangkok, Thailand) focusing on transgender persons in the sex industry. The study provides a holistic baseline of data on transgender persons providing sexual services in these two cities, including analysis of their surrounding social and cultural contexts, looking at stigma, violence and potential alternatives to sex work. These studies attempt to uncover some of the present needs, vulnerabilities, and resiliencies of these young persons in order to provide a basis for understanding, program development, and future research.

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4.3 TRANSGENDER

Trans-forming Anti-Trafficking Efforts and Discourses

As efforts to combat human trafficking around the world continue to grow, so do critiques of those actions. NGOs and governments are increasingly faced with the results of academic engagements that demonstrates the often deleterious effects of anti-trafficking campaigns, rescue missions, and legislation. Many of these critiques focus on the use of anti-trafficking discourses to control the movement of women's bodies and sexuality, as a means of political neocolonialism, and as a means to promote xenophobic border controls. Critical analysis of the prominent 'victim narrative' that anti-trafficking efforts almost universally propagate has also been shown to support patriarchal and heteronormative agendas that reproduce the gender inequality that they are intended to fight against. So how do we move forward? How can we engage with these critiques and rethink both anti-trafficking efforts and our conceptualization of what human trafficking looks like? Prompted by my involvement in the ongoing development of the city of Toronto's counter human trafficking policy, as well as my engagement and friendship with members of various marginalized populations that have direct experience with the negative impacts of anti-trafficking efforts in their current incarnation, I argue that trans theory and the experiences of local and migrant trans sex workers and survivors of trafficking provide a way to problematize, re-think, and improve anti-trafficking efforts globally. Through an engagement with trans theory and sex work research, I argue that the experiences of trans sex workers and trans survivors of human trafficking reveal critical tensions and underlying assumptions that are embedded in the majority of anti-trafficking efforts, and that through critical theoretical and applied engagement with these tensions and assumptions efforts to counter human trafficking can be re-envisioned, strengthened, and, hopefully, move forward in a way that creates more good than harm.

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5.1 LEGAL ASPECTS

Caste, Culture, and Human Trafficking in India: The Disjuncture between Laws and Practice

This paper investigates the fact that, despite the robust legislation to combat trafficking in persons, deeply entrenched customs and culture not only contribute to trafficking but also create a disjuncture between legislation and practice in India. The first part of this paper demonstrates how traditional practices by families and communities in India perpetuate and institutionalize the act of trafficking. Connections are drawn between the gender-biased social practices of male child preference and the resulting eschewed male/female sex ratios, to bride trafficking. Discrimination based on class and ethnicity among the scheduled castes and tribes in both the bonded labor system and the Devedasi system are also examined. The second part of this presentation demonstrates the disjuncture between official legislation and caste based village council rulings, known as panchayats, that still operate on their own codes of conduct based on “outdated” traditions and customs.

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5.1 LEGAL ASPECTS

Regulating Human Trafficking

With the enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 2000, the U.S. Congress decided that administrative agencies and departments have a role in addressing human trafficking. The presumption of the assignment of tasks to various agencies and departments was that these agencies would implement practices and policies that would help decrease human trafficking. They were tasked with developing policies consistent with the recognized 3P’s – prosecution, prevention, and protection. This required the creation of effective and credible methods for each agency as well as coordination mechanisms across agencies. In this paper I examine the adoption of regulations and major policy objectives since 2000 by (1) the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense to combat human trafficking and (2) the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services to meet the needs of victims of trafficking. This examination includes a survey of and assessment of the quality and effectiveness of individual agency and department actions as well as the coordination of activities of these federal departments and agencies to assure regulatory quality ensures capacity to respond to a changing, fast-paced environment of trafficking humans and cooperate with partners such as State courts and other entities. The goal of this research is to recommend an administrative model that most adequately addresses human trafficking issues and efficiently utilizes federal department or agency expertise.

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5.2 EMERGING SCHOLARS: UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Child Trafficking - Successful Governance in Ghana and Senegal

The goal of this paper is to determine the efficacy of anti-trafficking governance in Senegal and Ghana and what social, political, legal and economic factors work for or against those policies such as: - social policies for and against the growth of the NGO community - enforcement of anti-trafficking laws - economic policies for impoverished urban and rural communities - government rehabilitation policies for minors - federal, state and local corruption - border security/immigration - religious and political freedom This research comprises a comprehensive literature analysis as to the current state of trafficking of minors in Ghana and Senegal. First hand research will be conducted in Ghana and Senegal after the presentation of this research with NGO representatives of anti-trafficking organizations, Senegalese and Ghanaian government and law enforcement officials, and U.S. government officials. Ultimately though, this presentation will explain the present state of the trafficking of minors and Ghana and Senegal. It will present its viewers with preliminary analyses of the efficacy of government policies and the effect of NGOs on the trafficking of minors. Finally, it will compare and contrast Senegalese and Ghanaian anti-trafficking efforts making policy recommendations to both countries.

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5.2 EMERGING SCHOLARS: UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Analysis of Human Trafficking Cases in Rhode Island, 2009-2013

Present an analysis of seven state and federal cases of human trafficking, including forced labor and sex trafficking, in Rhode Island from 2009 until 2013. In 2009, Rhode Island passed a comprehensive human trafficking law. Since then there have been six cases of sex trafficking and one case of forced labor. Sources for information for this analysis of human trafficking cases included: police reports, witness statements, court documents and print and TV media reports. This presentation will briefly summarize the cases and discuss the similarities and differences among the cases and discuss of some key findings from these cases, which include: 1) Victims were brought to Rhode Island because of an actual or perceived environment of tolerance of prostitution 2) Mothers of victims were involved in finding their daughters and making police reports that initiated investigations 3) Victims were identified and reported to police by educated professionals and aware citizens 4) Victims of sex trafficking were often runaway or missing teens 5) Traffickers used online prostitution sites to advertise victims of sex trafficking 6) Sex traffickers often had a previous criminal record 7) Judges showed different attitudes about the credibility of a domestic worker victim of forced labor resulting in different trial outcomes.

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5.2 EMERGING SCHOLARS: UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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The Influence of the Western World on Child Trafficking In Sri Lanka

The purpose of this research is to discuss the different types of child trafficking that are prevalent in Sri Lanka and how Western ideas have influenced the popularity of child trafficking. A literature review will be conducted. The methodology of this research will be to collect existing research and data, analyzing it by qualitative analysis. Child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation. It is a violation of their rights, their well-being and denies them the opportunity to reach their full potential. Within Sri Lanka, women and children are subjected to sex trafficking in brothels, while other children are forced to work in the agriculture, fireworks, and fish-drying industries. Sri Lanka also survived a 25-year civil war where child soldiers were involved. Evidence shows that adult males use young boys for sex in Sri Lanka. Sex-tourism is active in the country. Men are more likely to express their pedophilic nature while in a different country and are typically from the West, Australasia and other Asian countries (Ireland, 1993). There have been reports of children who are being subjected to bonded and forced labor in dry-zone farming areas on plantations, and in the fireworks and fish-drying industries. Some children are also domestic workers in Colombo and are subjected to physical, sexual, and mental abuse, nonpayment of wages, and restrictions of their movement. These children work over 40 hours a week, a violation of labor laws. Western tourism and outsourcing has caused child trafficking to increase over time. In order to prevent child trafficking western tourism will need to decrease and outsourcing will need to be redirected or laws need to be enforced correctly.

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5.3 EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

Creating and Evaluating “Land of Smiles” a Musical Production about Human Trafficking in Thailand: Results from the Focus Groups

Thailand is a major source, transit and destination country for human trafficking. To address the problem, international and local organizations are designing interventions to increase awareness and prevention of human trafficking. Given the cultural appeal of community theaters in at-risk communities, anti-trafficking organizations are collaborating with local artists to use theater performances to educate the public. However, there is a lack of evidence-based research to demonstrate the effectiveness of such intervention. This calls for more scientifically rigorous evaluation of the intended and potentially unintended impacts, both short-term and long-term, of anti-trafficking theatre productions. We developed a creative theatre production and an evaluation project that could be adapted by anti-trafficking organizations to assess the impact of their theater productions on the audience’s knowledge, attitudes and behavior on human trafficking. The project consisted of a development of Land of Smiles an original two-act, fifteen-song musical about the trafficking of women in Thailand. This musical production was created based on extensive field research with over 50 interviews from the local stakeholders such as non-governmental organization employees, female migrant laborers, trafficking survivors, sex workers, and government officials in the anti-trafficking community in Thailand. The production reflected the experiences of human trafficking survivors, as well as utilizes storytelling techniques that empower actors and engage audience to have a dialogue and transform their perception about the issue. The musical was performed in Chiangmai, Thailand from December 12-15, 2013 and 10 focus groups with over 100 audience members were conducted to evaluate the audience’s enjoyment, satisfaction, aesthetic quality, and changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to human trafficking. Moreover, the focus groups assessed ethical dilemmas and challenges faced by employees in the anti-trafficking organizations, and discussed the appropriateness of using a musical theater as an

advocacy tool to accurately represent the voices of trafficked survivors.

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5.3 EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

Bras for a Cause: A Service Learning Project in a Freshman Level Human Trafficking Class

Women and Children for Sale: The Global Problem of Human Trafficking is a General Studies Portal course for college freshman at a Midwestern university. The students in the course were surveyed the first day of class about why they chose the course, what they hoped to get out of the course, what they believed to be true about human trafficking, and how they learned about human trafficking. During the semester the students planned and carried out a service learning project “Bras for a Cause”. This project involved educating others about human trafficking and collecting bras. The bras are sent overseas to help those rescued from human trafficking start a business earning a living wage. At the completion of the project the students were surveyed about their attitudes and beliefs about the project and what they did to educate others about human trafficking.

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5.4 PIMPS

Girls Pimping Girls: Stakeholders Tell Us Who They Are

Although male pimping is more prevalent, the number of women involved in related functions in pimping is substantial. A United Nations report indicates an increase in the number of women facilitators in human sex trafficking (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2009). Indeed, the number of women involved as pimps / recruiters is disproportionate compared to all other criminal activities. Little is known about the phenomenon of female pimping. Traditionally, studies address the role of women in the sex trade as prostitutes, subordinate gang members and Madams in brothels. Although most pimps recruit themselves, girls can reach other networks and places that would otherwise be inaccessible for pimps. Literature indicates that female minors use Youth Centers (rehabilitation placement services) as a vehicle to recruit young girls into sex work. For some of them, it is a conscious act- like a job while others are under pressure of a third party. This paper aims to explore the role of girls in the recruitment of other girls into sex trade. More specifically, we want to understand the recruiters' profiles, their trajectories, their motivations and their methods. Over the course of three months, eighteen key stakeholders from the Greater Montreal area have been interviewed. Our sample consists of police officers as well as community and social workers in Youth Centers. The results provide insights for a broader discussion about the entry of girls in the sex trade. What we learned is that the majority of recruiters have a history in sexual exploitation. These youth frequently maintain strong ties with gang members. Often, they recruit other girls for various reasons, including easy money and meeting the demands of their own pimp. A phenomenon of contamination is observed in Youth Centers: in some cases, institutionalization encourages premature entry into prostitution. Also, runaways are likely targets for recruitment into the sex trade industry.

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5.4 PIMPS

Mapping Out Trajectories in the Sex Trade and Contacts with Law Enforcement

According to a report by the United Nations, 79% of the worldwide human trafficking cases are related to sex exploitation. In parallel, the RCMP observed that the majority of domestic human trafficking victims in Canada are not smuggled from other countries, but rather citizens. This shows the importance of the domestic aspect of human trafficking. Most pimps recruit victims by using various strategies. Seduction, deception and coercion are a few examples. In addition, pimps facilitate the entry of juveniles into prostitution. Those who entered by themselves might be in contact with pimps at one time or another. Therefore, pimps can be active market players in the entry of sex exploitation victims but also in the trajectory of experienced sex workers. Sexual exploitation is a major challenge for police organizations who must adapt to its particularities. Studies show that pimped prostitutes journey farther to offer sexual services than others which makes detection for law enforcement arduous. To mobility we add the relationship between pimps and prostitutes as challenging for law enforcement intervention. Some pimps maintain a romantic relationship with their prostitutes, while for others, the relationship is rather professional. In all cases, victims are exposed to additional risks of victimization if they threaten their pimp's profitability. The paper aims to explore the trajectory of domestic trafficked victims of sexual exploitation through contacts with law enforcement before the investigation. To meet our objectives, we collected data from police investigations between 2007 and 2013. We analyzed spatial variables and contacts with the justice system. The paper shows the preliminary results.

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6.1 UNDERSTANDING VICTIMS

Competing Conceptions of 'Successful Reintegration'

The paper draws upon a sociological examination of the 'field' of remedial assistance, based upon primary research conducted within the Kingdom of Cambodia. Such assistance, construed in Bourdieusian terms, consists in the supported acquisition of various forms of capital (e.g. educational, symbolic, etc.) aimed at fortifying the habitus. Employing grounded theory methodology, 53 qualitative interviews were conducted between August 2010 and May 2012. These were undertaken with brokers of assistance (n=21) as comprised of NGO social workers, counselors and teachers (16), governmental authorities (3), and social enterprise managers (2). The recipients of assistance interviewed (n=32) included 'successfully reintegrated' survivors of rape (13) and sex-trafficking (12), and family members of direct recipients (7). The 'reintegrated' interviewed were randomly drawn from a convenience sample of 200 'successfully reintegrated' Khmer young women. This list was compiled by four (non-identified) NGOs identified as undertaking 'best practice work in reintegration' by the National Committee on Anti-Trafficking. Throughout the interviews, reintegration efforts emerged as fraught by competing and contradictory understandings. Success appeared alternatively conceived according to competing traditional-collectivist or modern-individualistic conceptions. Whereas the former constructed the recipients as requiring reformist moral transformation and reincorporation to traditional role, the latter appeared variously informed by individualistic, market-capitalist, and rights-based discourses. I argue that both approaches are inappropriate and face an ultimate impasse. Traditional/collectivist definitions of success fail to critique the original conditions that led to trafficking or assault. Modern individualistic definitions were also deficient and poorly guided by abstract rights concepts pertaining to the 'the best interests of the child'. The promotion of a reflexive awareness of these competing forces, amongst practitioners and recipients alike, is presented as a step towards ensuring that remedial assistance supports young women to chart and pursue their own paths to 'reintegrative success'.

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6.1 UNDERSTANDING VICTIMS

Why Throwaways, Runaways and Victims on the Street Can't Run

This presentation will cover the power of the Stockholm Syndrome in regards to Human Trafficking. There is a common misconception that victims of trafficking have the mental power and ability to leave their abuser, when the reality is, that these victims engage in a type of traumatic mental bonding as a survival technique. The audience will be able to identify key characteristics of a victim using this survival method as well as explore an in depth view of Stockholm Syndrome through various case analysis. The audience will leave with a new understanding of what victims of human trafficking experience and what they must do to survive both physically and mentally in an environment where they have no choice, but to side with their abuser.

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6.2 VULNURABLE CHILDREN

From Orphanhood to Trafficked: Exploring Trafficking for the Purpose of Institutionalization

This presentation examines the nexus between child displacement and child trafficking through concentrating on the construction of falsified orphans, or ‘paper orphans’, for the purpose of profit through institutionalisation. It challenges the dichotomy of displacement and trafficking, and examines whether the defining elements are sufficient to encompass the situation of ‘paper orphans’. Comparative analysis of legal instruments both domestically and internationally is crucial to understanding how a child may be considered trafficked at a domestic level, but merely displaced at an international level. Using a case study analysis of twenty children from a children's home in Nepal, it explores the identity shift from 'orphans' to 'displaced/trafficked children' and the consequences for their care outcomes. It further explores the rationale for their initial displacement and suggests that the business model of institutionalisation for profit creates a supply/demand nexus for child traffickers. One driver for this business model is 'voluntourism' – where tourists pay to ‘volunteer’ in orphanages. The exploration of the argument that voluntourism creates a demand for paper orphans culminates in a conclusion regarding the defining nature of child displacement and trafficking.

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6.2 VULNURABLE CHILDREN

“Hidden In Plain Sight”: A Discussion of Two Exploratory Studies on the Vulnerabilities of Street-Working Boys in Sihanoukville, Cambodia and Metro-Manila, Philippines

The sexual exploitation of men and boys is often little understood and commonly goes ignored. Internationally, it is said that 1 in 6 boys are sexually abused before reaching adulthood and in some nations the exploitation and abuse of boys far outweighs that of girls. Social and cultural norms often assume men and boys to be inherently strong and/or invulnerable to sexual exploitation; however, research in this area continues to show these assumptions to be false. Because of this lack of awareness, the efforts of the organizations and individuals who work to provide for the needs of male victims are often under-supported. Love146 has made addressing the exploitation of boys (and other overlooked people groups) a key objective in its work, and believed that holistic, person-centered research is the place to start. This session will be a discussion of two exploratory studies focusing on the vulnerabilities of street-living / street-working boys in two key cities: Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia and Metro-Manila, Philippines. In each of these studies, structured interviews were conducted with a sampling of at least 50 young males presently living and/or working on the street in each respective city. Vulnerabilities of these young boys towards trafficking and sexual exploitation were addressed, particularly focusing on a number of areas including: demographics, social and family relationships, financial security, sexual history and health, experiences of violence, personal faith and future plans. This information was collected to determine present and potential needs and vulnerabilities and provide initial data as a basis for understanding, program development, and future research.

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6.3 FINANCES AFTER REINTEGRATION

“I Will Help as Much as I Can, but I Can’t Give Them Everything”: The Process of Managing Family Financial Pressures among Women Who Were Trafficked into Sex Work in the Philippines

Previous qualitative research with people who have been trafficked in Southeast Asia has revealed that many trafficked people face considerable financial pressures upon community reintegration. While research has documented that trafficked people encounter financial strain in their families upon reintegration, to the author’s knowledge, no studies have explored the process of how formerly trafficked people manage these family financial pressures. This study, a grounded theory study, explores the process of managing family financial pressures post-reintegration for twenty-two Filipina women who were formerly trafficked into sex work. Findings confirm that formerly trafficked women adopt a range of strategies to address multiple financial pressures in their concurrent roles as daughters, partners, and mothers, including providing, controlling, resigning, and boundary setting behaviors. As daughters, trafficked women use three strategies – providing for their parents while setting boundaries and at times becoming resigned to their inability to meet their parents’ needs and expectations. As partners, trafficked women primarily attempt to control their partners’ expenditures, but often become resigned to their inability to change their partners’ habits. In their roles as mothers, trafficked women overwhelmingly focus on providing for their children and sacrificing themselves for their children. Findings reflect the balance women draw between sacrifice for the family and pursuit of their own goals. Implications for social work practice with women who have been trafficked in the Philippines will be discussed.

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6.3 FINANCES AFTER REINTEGRATION

Family Financial Roles Assumed by Trafficked Women upon Reintegration: Findings from a Financial Diaries Study in the Philippines

People who have been trafficked often face substantial economic challenges upon community reintegration. Very little research literature, however, exists documenting in-depth the financial lives of trafficked people upon reintegration. This paper presents findings from a 6-month financial diaries study with the households of 30 women in Cebu City, Philippines who were formerly trafficked into sex work. The financial diaries, a methodology originating in the field of behavioral economics, seeks to generate an in-depth understanding of the way people living in poverty manage their day-to-day finances. Data from over 350 interviews with women who had been trafficked and their household members are utilized in this analysis to explore the roles that the roles formerly trafficked women play in promoting the economic wellbeing of their families following community reintegration, as well as the challenges women face in fulfilling these roles. Findings revealed that formerly trafficked women balanced multiple roles in their families – including household financial manager, income earner, and allocator of financial resources between households. However, women’s limited access to employment was a key structural barrier that impeded their ability to achieve economic stability for themselves, their children, parents and other family members. Without access to formal employment, survival strategies remaining for the women included returning to sex work or financial dependence upon either a partner or parent(s). Further, the employment status of trafficked women affected numerous cross-cutting factors – including their household residence (whether independent living or residence with parents and/or partner), the extent to which they were able to control household finances, the extent to which they were able to redistribute income to their parents and the extent to which they were able to leave abusive relationships. Findings reinforce the critical importance of sustainable employment interventions for the safety and wellbeing of women who have been trafficked and their families.

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6.4 RELIGION

Can Religious Leaders Help Fight Human Trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean?

Murray, Dingman, Kochanowski, Porter and Otte (2011) found that the most religious nations were inconsistent in their efforts to fight human trafficking, while the least religious ones were consistently strong opponents. That finding was counterintuitive, given that religion is typically associated with kindness, etc. Accordingly, a follow-up study was conducted to determine the extent to which the above results hold true by specific religion, and whether or not religious leaders' potential to influence human trafficking behavior varies geographically. Thus, this present discussion focuses on Christians, Muslims, Indigenous beliefs, Hindus and Buddhists in Latin America and the Caribbean (n = 24 nations). Secondary data from such sources as the Central Intelligence Agency (for religion population percentages by nation), the Gallup study (for religiosity by nation), and the U.S. TIP Report (for human trafficking scores by nation) were correlated and analyzed. The results of the correlation analysis indicate that Christians are associated with being relatively highly religious, but with a weak human trafficking connection. Thus, while they would be relatively highly inclined to heed anti-trafficking messages from, for instance, a Catholic priest, trafficking is not a relatively big problem among them. However, because Christians represent a large percent of the population, anti-human trafficking social marketers might want to target them with awareness campaigns nonetheless. Indigenous religion followers are the next largest religious group in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, they are associated with low religiosity and low human trafficking. So, they would be a lower priority target for an anti-trafficking alliance than would be the Christian leaders. Hindus and Buddhists occupy roughly the same position in the high religiosity and high human trafficking quadrant. So, they might be a higher priority than the Indigenous leaders, and perhaps a more effective segment than the Christians. There are of course exceptions to any rules, here. Finally, Muslims have a stronger connection with trafficking than do the Christians, but a weaker connection than do the Hindus and Buddhists. And, while many Muslims the world over are very devout, the correlation data here suggests that in Latin America and the Caribbean, they tend to be less

devout than the Hindus, Buddhists and Christians. Thus, an anti-human trafficking appeal from an Islamic leader to Muslims would be expected to be more successful than its Indigenous analog, but less successful than its Christian, Hindu and Buddhist analogs. Overall, the results of the study suggest that 1) the size of the religious group, 2) the group's level of religiosity, and 3) the group's connection with human trafficking offer guidelines that can help anti-trafficking social marketers identify religious leader strategic alliance opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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6.4 RELIGION

Fighting Human Trafficking in the Intersection of Religion, Culture, and Tradition: Middle East, A Case Study

Most of us believe that we are entitled to, using John Rawls words, live based on our own comprehensive conception of the good. This conception includes choosing our own way of life, including our religion, culture, and traditions, but in many cases this intersection significantly hinders the ability to effectively fight human trafficking. I will discuss the challenges of fighting human trafficking in the Middle East, particularly the regions that have implemented the Sharia law. The Sharia law considers girls as young as nine years old as criminally responsible. Hence girls over age of nine who are arrested are treated as criminals, and their victimization in the sex industry must be argued. Further, in Iran, domestic workers are exempt from the child labor laws. So, children who work in the domestic realm are not considered victims. In this paper, I will give a profile of human trafficking victims in the Middle East and consider ways that this vulnerable population can be protected.

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