

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS
AND POLICE OFFICERS

by

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ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this study is to examine the perception and knowledge of human trafficking in the United States. Specifically, the perception of college students at the University of Texas at Arlington and officers at the Arlington Police Department will be examined by survey.

The scope of human trafficking varies depending on the degree of influence it has to a specific situation at a particular time (Seligson, 2005, p.59). Research addressing the deterrence of human trafficking and the response from various agencies will be reviewed (“UN Face Sheet”, 2006). Human trafficking will be reviewed from

an international perspective to the more specific local level. quantitative empirical approach will be used to measure whether college students' and police officers' perceptions of human trafficking are based on the type of training received, what they have observed in the media (i.e. periodicals, journals, television, internet, books, etc.) and/or their knowledge gain from their surroundings (i.e. peers, community, school, etc). A non-experimental, cross-sectional survey design consisting of a single observation between college students and police officers will be conducted. A non-probability convenience sample (n=100) will be utilized for each group.

The overall outcome of the survey, “Human Trafficking,” indicates a similarity between both college students and police officers. The responses to the survey questions specify that both college students and police officers agree that human trafficking is a problem in the general public. Thus, making it a concern in the future. As trafficking in humans increases, the majority of respondents agree that that this matter is best handled by law enforcement and the federal government. Findings indicate that a prompt for policy reform is a result of human trafficking becoming a world wide crisis that afflicts women and children. Accordingly, results identify that policy reform will then yield the apprehension of traffickers and potentially increase social services for trafficked victims. The results also point out that trafficking of humans occurs in other forms other than illegal migration, which may involve other countries other than the United States. As a whole, college students’ and police officers’ responses were similar to each other.

However, there were a couple of differences in responses between college students and police officers. Differences may suggest that college students are more likely to understand complex issues surrounding human trafficking. Possibly because they are influenced by ever changing themes in and around campus. In contrast, police officers focus on their everyday responsibilities may prevent them from centering their attention on human trafficking. Overall, responses for both college students and police officers were in synchrony with knowledge influencing perception.

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ABBREVIATIONS

TIPR: Trafficking in Persons Report

TVPA: Trafficking Victims Protection Act

VTVPA: Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act

UNSTFAT: United Nations Security Task Force Against Trafficking

UN: United Nations

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to examine the perception and knowledge of human trafficking in the United States. The survey, “Human Trafficking,” will help identify if the perception of trafficking of human beings may be implicated by factors such as policy changes, legislation, victims’ rights, and law enforcement training.

Imagine, falling victim to an atrocious crime and finding yourself alone, scared and confused. Victims of human trafficking experience such emotions everyday. Some are sold by the people they most care about, while others are kidnapped or taken by false pretences. Take Neary, a victim in Cambodia that shares her experiences of human trafficking:

“Neary grew up in rural Cambodia. Her parents died when she was a child, and, in an effort to give her a better life, her sister married her off when she was 17. Three months later she and her husband went to visit a fishing village. Her husband rented a room in what Neary thought was a guest house. But when she woke the next morning, her husband was gone. The owner of the house told her she had been sold by her husband for \$300 and that she was actually in a brothel.

For five years, Neary was raped by five to seven men every day. In addition to brutal physical abuse, Neary was infected with HIV and contracted AIDS. The brothel threw her out when she became sick, and she eventually found her way to a local shelter. She died of HIV/AIDS at the age of 23.” (U.S. Department of State website on Victims)

Victim stories, such as the one above are being told all over the world. As a result, the

United States and countries all over the world are trying to combat criminal acts in human trafficking. Thus, the importance of this issue becoming a political priority worldwide (Laczko & Gozdzia, 2005, p. 6). Secretary of State, Condelezza Rice states: “Efforts to eradicate trafficking are being taken by countries worldwide (TIPR, 2005, remarks).” The U.S. Department of State notes that trafficking in persons is a “modern-day form of slavery,” involving victims who are typically forced, defrauded or coerced into sexual or labor exploitation (U.S. Dept of State Website). The TIPR notes that last year, the United States provided 96 million dollars of anti-trafficking assistance to foreign governments and non-government organizations (2005). It is estimated that between 800,000 and 900,000 people are trafficked across borders around the world each year (Fuller, 2004, p.1). Specifically, the Polaris Project notes an estimated 17,000 foreign nationals are trafficked in the United States every year, and over 100,000 American children are at high risk for commercial sexual exploitation in the U.S.(Polaris Project, p. 3).

However, the total number of victims is not exactly known. Tracking the actual number of people being trafficked over borders and the overall money made is difficult since it is an underground industry (Richard, 2000, p. 3). However, it is estimated that trafficking human beings is about a nine and a half billion dollar business worldwide (“Alien smuggling,” 2003). In 2004, of the estimated men, women, and children trafficked across international borders, approximately 80 percent were women and girls and up to 50 percent were minors (TIPR, 2004). Human trafficking, for the most part,

is illegal all over the world, yet the exact magnitude of the problem is difficult to establish (Rijken, 2003, p.53).

The overall influence perception has on people, as it relates human trafficking, may have a direct impact on policy changes, legislation, victims' rights, and training. The findings on the survey, "Human Trafficking," will offer an insight on the role knowledge may have on the perception of a person. A review of the literature will provide greater detail of the possible implications evolving from human trafficking.

1.1 Scope of the Problem

Human trafficking is no longer just a phenomenon occurring in the international community. One could argue that United States citizens are also falling victims and are being trafficked transnationally and internationally. Representative Chris Smith states: "Contrary to common belief, human trafficking is not a criminal activity exclusive to foreign countries – it happens within our own borders, within our own communities. ("Smith's trafficking victims protection act," 2005)." The trafficking of human beings is very similar to the injustices, abuse and criticisms of illegal immigration. It is of no surprise that the rising levels of migration can easily be interconnected with victims of human trafficking, especially the negative aspects attached to people typically associated with illegality (Derks, 2000, p. 6). Richard notes that traffickers capitalize on rising unemployment, disintegrating social networks, and the low status of women in source countries (2000, p.5). Among the people who seek employment, individuals trying to escape their country because of war or suppression contribute to the mix. According to Koser (2000), there is increasing proportions of asylum seekers being

forced to turn to traffickers in order to negotiate restrictive asylum policies (p. 1.) The numerous amounts of victims and crimes that are attached to human trafficking have made this topic a source for major debate.

According to Aronowitz, (2001), the borders between smuggling and trafficking become distorted when migrants voluntarily use the services of smugglers only to find themselves in coercive situations and thus become the victims themselves (p. 197). A large portion of the victims are women and children and both smugglers and traffickers have absolutely no qualms in abusing and exploiting. Often, traffickers lure women and girls under false pretenses. The dream of being able to provide for their families and love ones by means of obtaining a job, quickly supplies these individuals with the true horror of what lies ahead. In addition, the longing to escape from deplorable conditions and/or a promise for a better life, poor families give up their children and sell them into prostitution or other types of forced or bonded labor (VTVPA, 2000, p. 1466).

Acknowledgment that human trafficking may occur even when consent has been given invariably provides an opportunity for prevention and educational training in this area.

Research on smuggling and trafficking in itself adds to the existing problem. Discrepancies between data collection and varying definitions can frequently misconstrued statistical information that governments and agencies utilized to ultimately aid this crisis. According to Salt (2000):

Often the statistics produced by countries experiencing trafficking is held by numerous services and organizations there, collected in different ways at different times, use diverse terminologies and so are not comparable within the country let alone from one country to another. The absence of statistics transcends the whole field of trafficking/smuggling. (p.37).

Finding a solution to human trafficking can be accomplished if citizens of a country can identify the problem and believe it can be solved (Seligson & Levanon-Selgson, 2005, p.52). The perceived notion that aid should be available to everyone that needs it is the impression the world may have in regards to human trafficking, however if victims do not particularly know that help is provided, then the cycle may continue. Thus, knowledge and perception may play a role in possibly finding a solution to human trafficking. In Chapter 2, the author will provide a historical view of the start of human trafficking and outline problem areas that may impact the overall perception people have on this subject.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human trafficking impacts a variety of areas that range from securing borders to law enforcement and terrorism. The way governmental entities (local, state, and national), victims, the international community and the general public perceive the magnitude of what human trafficking entails, may determine the possible solutions to combat this problem. According to Gregory (1997), perception requires intelligent problem-solving based on knowledge (p.1). Therefore, one could argue that acquiring knowledge of human trafficking will have some bearing on the perceptions of a person. A historical view of the start of human trafficking and an outline of problem areas that may impact the overall perception people have on this subject will be reviewed.

2.1 History of Human Trafficking

The act of trafficking humans over borders is a worldwide problem that can be traced back to slavery. It is difficult to imagine that slavery, having been a problem in the past is now more obvious and presents as a global threat (TVPA, 2004, p. 6). Both Jews and Africans alike were held in oppression throughout history (Cobb, 1958). Bales (2004) notes, although slavery was abolished it can be uncovered in countries like France and the United States (p.3). As researchers have reverberated over and over again, human trafficking is a modern form of slavery (TVPA 2000).

The trafficking of human beings has long been a part of our history, but it was not until 1904 that an effort was officially established in order to recognize the problem of trafficking (Rijken, 2003, p. 54). The **International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Trade** was signed May 18, 1904. The term “White Slave Trade” pertained to the trafficking of white women in both European and American countries for prostitution, but it was of no surprise to observe that this did not apply to other races and ethnicities (Derks, 2000, p. 8). The purpose of this treaty was to ultimately make the solicitation and trafficking of white women and girls illegal (Société des Nations, “White slave trade”; Rijken, 2003, p. 54). Although trafficking has historically been linked to exploitation of women and girls the term in itself has changed dramatically.

In 1949, the term evolved and encompassed recruitment, transport and exploitation. As the years passed, the issue became viewed as a bigger crisis that needed remediation. In an effort to combat the problem, human trafficking had to be defined. Yet, definitions often differed based on the perspective of the issue (Klueber, 2003, p. 3). For purposes of this review, human trafficking (“trafficking in persons”), will be used as it is defined by the United Nations:

“Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. (Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons)

Some would assert that it is important to make a distinction between illegal immigration, trafficking in persons and smuggling. Illegal immigration, smuggling, and trafficking will be used throughout this review interchangeably, although direct distinction will be noted. All three terms regard the illegality of entering a country, all the same, they are different in terms of the specific economic “intentionality and agency issues involved” (Raimo, 2003, p. 4) **Figure 1**.

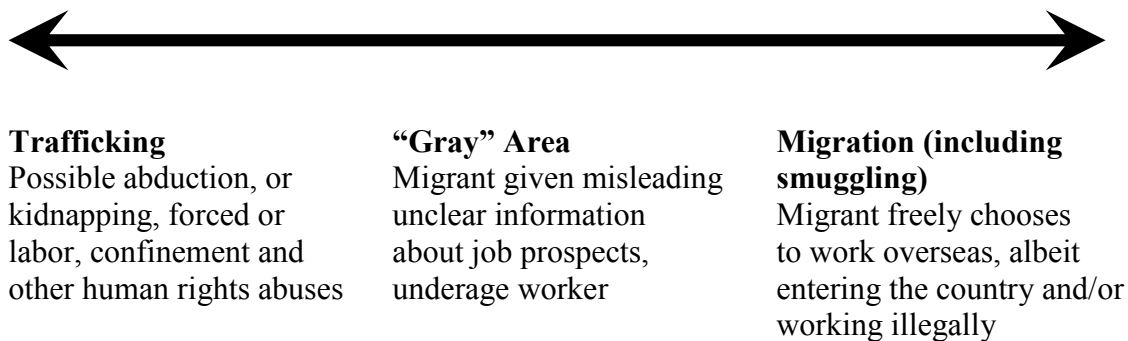


Figure 1 Three Terms

Source: United Nations Interrogational Crime and Justice Research Institute & Australian Institute of Criminology (1999, p. 9)

Smuggling and trafficking differ in that the former typically entails making a profit, while the latter makes the profit by exploiting the victims (Rijken, 2003, p. 72). **Figure 2(Appendix A)** outlines the differences between smuggling and trafficking of persons. Anderson (2003), on the other hand, contends that if the primary concern is to locate, explain and combat the use of forced labor, slavery, and servitude, then there is no moral or analytical reason to distinguish between forced labor involving illegal immigrants, smuggled persons or victims of trafficking (p. 7). Thus, the debate of human trafficking becomes more complex and controversial as it relates to aid and victimization. Conversely, each definition of human trafficking is defined and

integrated to the needs of the proprietor utilizing the words. So, with respect to countries of origin, transit and destination definitions are more diffused (Aronowitz, 2001, p.166). Although illegal immigration, human smuggling and trafficking are greatly debated, it is but an element of a larger problem (Raimo, 2003, p. 2) that will be discussed in greater detail. As globalization continues, securing borders while maintaining countries stability often become a challenge.

2.2 Security and Borders

Border control and stricter security are a main concern in both the international and national sectors. Several questions often arise in regards to border security: who is going to serve as the security forces? Where is the monetary backing going to come from? And when is this going to be executed? In particular, European states have focused on military, and to a lesser extent, police forces. Hills (2002) denotes the following:

Security sectors are composed of many visible and invisible forces and special units but most are notoriously evasive, if not inaccessible. Not surprisingly, it is only recently that analysts and policy-makers in the liberal democracies promoting security sector reform (SSR) have looked beyond the military and police to other forces with a coercive function (p. 6).

The United States faces a similar dilemma. Yet, the implications involved typically are between the US-Mexican borders, making security an extremely complex issue. Since the inception of the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) skepticism of its success lingered due in part because of the border essentially remain open until otherwise closed. According to Bislev, Salskov-Iversen, and Hansen (2001),

globalization and the reduction of the state, the task of managing security has shifted partially to individuals and to local organizations and agencies, operating in partnership with state authorities (p. 5-6). Such private use of security could potentially make it difficult to track the success of their business in the first place. Due to the tragic attacks on the World Trade Centers September 12, 2006, United States government created the Department of Homeland Security. The DHS has been made responsible for:

- 1) Managing the nation's borders and ports-of-entry
- 2) Preventing the passage of individuals or goods from entering the United States unlawfully
- 3) Working overseas to strengthen U.S. defenses against illegal smuggling and immigration

Source: Department of Homeland Security Website on Borders

However, stricter border control only increases the risks of individuals that are trafficked, since both smugglers and traffickers may choose increasingly hazardous routes and methods to escape detection (Masika, p. 71).

In the United States, funds to pay for the increase in security have compromised other programs in order to allocate the necessary monies. Yet, other countries have no true commodities to compensate for raising security. Most have to rely on large global entities such as the United Nations or the International Organization of Migration (IOM) for aid. Overtime, the availability of monetary funding towards combating human trafficking will take one step closer to finding solutions on this matter.

Acknowledging where the influx of people are coming from allows for restoration of security. The major points of entry into the United States are located in southern and central Texas, Southern California, Tucson, Arizona, and areas of New

Mexico (Finckenauer & Schrock,p. 3). Specifically, entry points for trafficked women into the United States are along the U.S.-Canadian and Mexican borders and international airports (Raymond & Hughes, 2001, p.10).

Guarding the borders of a country often require a level of understanding as to what they are looking for specifically. In the case of this review, a trafficker and/or smuggler are what border patrol agent would have to identify. İçduygu and Toktas (2002) note ten categories a trafficker may belong to based on their roles they perform, which include the following: arranger/investor, recruiter, transporter, corrupt public officials/protectors, informers, guides/crew members, enforcers, support staff & specialists, debt collectors, and money movers (p. 35-6); refer to **figure 4** in appendix A.

Despite an increased interest in border security and awareness some countries face problematic issues in their driving force of tackling such issues, often leading to failure. For instance, in India, a major issue revolves around building urgency and loyalty to programs that are started. In order to discourage and combat trafficking, a Joint Cross Border Committee was formed at a local level. Now, it is not active; it could not even conduct regular meetings. Up until now, only two meetings have been held (UNSTFAT, 2003, p. 6).

Securing the borders has become a critical matter for some countries. In the United States, September 11th and the subsequent federal government spending emphasized the importance of border security (Mabrey, 2002, p. 1) and paying specific attention as to who resides in the United States only became more of a focal point.

However, human trafficking became a crisis when borders were breached and numerous victims arose.

2.3 Victims

Human trafficking has increased drastically over the years while, women and children continue to fall victims to such an atrocity (IOM, 2006, pp. 1-3) **figure 5**. A researcher writes: “Is it not the lack of appropriate work environment and conditions in formal and informal sectors, such as the garments industry and the sex trade that facilitates perpetual exploitation of the most vulnerable groups (Masika, p. 73)?” The answer to such a question often relies on the effectiveness of societies to combat the trafficking of human beings.

The U.S. government estimates that approximately 50,000 women and children are trafficked into the United States annually (“Trafficking in Persons”, Electronic Brochure). Children, who typically cannot protect themselves, are often the victims of this growing phenomenon (Seabrook, pg vii). Based on Kangaspunta (2003) study on mapping the human trade, the United States was one of the top three countries cited as a major destination for sexual exploitation, forced labor, and a combination of both (p. 97). **Figure 6** (appendix A) outlines these findings. Some examples of international trafficking in girls and women include, but are not limited to the following: sex tourism, mail order brides, prostitution in brothels, pornography, and militarized sexual services (Bertone, 2000, p. 5). John Malcolm, deputy assistant attorney general (2003) made a statement about a particular occurrence outlining such victimization:

A recent human trafficking case, *United States v. Kil Soo Lee*, involved sweatshops in American Samoa. FBI agents worked with the Labor Department and INS investigators to uncover a trafficking scheme where 200 Vietnamese and Chinese nationals, mostly young women, were smuggled into American Samoa from Vietnam to work as sewing machine operators in a garment factory. The traffickers held these women for up to 2 years, using extreme food deprivation, beatings and physical restraint to force them to work (“Alien Smuggling”, p. 10).

Events, as such, continue to reverberate around the world, leaving many victims behind. One would agree that cases involving human trafficking would give precedence and pave the way for more prosecutions. Hence, acknowledgment (knowledge) that human trafficking is an issue of criminality and victimization yielding a positive perception towards a solution.

One way people fall victims to trafficking is by the large amounts of money being charged by smugglers and/or traffickers. Fiona (2000) notes: “Overseas experience suggests that the charging of large fees for people smuggling services may result in a virtual “debt bondage” between the migrant and the organizers (p. 9).” In other words, the excessive amounts of money being charged, results in large quantities of funds being given to the trafficker/smuggler. Chairman of the subcommittee on international operations and human rights, Christopher H. Smith noted: “Part of the problem is that current laws and law enforcement strategies, in the United States as in other nations, often punish the victims more severely than they punish the perpetrators (“Trafficking of Women,” 1999, p. 1). The reality of the victim being victimized definitely holds up in situations as the former. Thus, knowing that money is an issue that impacts human trafficking and

that victims are reprimanded, one would concur that the perception that follows would be finding a solution.

In the United States, people perceive a soldier as a protector and often put them on pedestal stools. However, military service people can take part in human trafficking as well. For instance, Raymond et al (2001) asserts:

U.S. military bases, especially in the South replicate the sexual rest and recreation (R&R) areas that proliferate near military bases abroad. U.S. servicemen have also been involved in recruiting Asian women, into the sex industry. Servicemen, at times, may marry a prostituted from around the military base abroad, and in order to compensate for their entrance into the United States they can profit from them once again (p. 9).

The participation of military servicemen in human trafficking suggests the overall complications and severity involved in this problem.

Although a definitive protocol for victims of trafficking does not necessarily exist, an effort to identify general criteria to aid victims has been adopted by some associations and agencies. For example, the state of Florida has identified a checklist (**Fig 3**) that aids in providing services to victims (“Florida Responds”, 2003, p.113-4). Additionally, Congress passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (VTVPA) in order to provide the following:

- Individuals who have been victimized in the most severe fashion with the ability to remain in the United States (temporarily and in some cases longer) and receive federal and state assistance;
- Protections for certain crime victims including victims of crimes against women; and
- Law enforcement agencies with a comprehensive law that will enable them to pursue the prosecution and conviction of traffickers.

The Department of Justice has also met the needs of trafficking victims by having established programs such as witness assistance. Some services may also be provided by the grantees of the Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) (VTVPA, 2005, p. 242).

Solutions to aid victims come in forms of laws and policies. For instance, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act was passed for the purpose of combating trafficking in persons, which include any sign of slavery, women and children. Ultimately, the TVPA ensures that traffickers are punished and reprimanded in a just and effective manner (TVPA 2000). Vock & Nijboer (2000) note that the seriousness of trafficking in humans is a social problem, and the efforts of police investigations determines whether actions will be taken to discipline traffickers (p.379). As more and more people fall victims to human trafficking, social economic stance only further influences the continued rise trafficking of humans.

2.4 Social Economic Influences

The socioeconomic stance of a country can invariably cause instability and conflict especially in underdeveloped societies (Schloenhardt, 2001, p. 334). The combination of health and social factors may actually promote the trafficking of migrants (Gushulak & MacPherson, 2000, p.70). Illegal migration flows and state policies generally interact with each other. Overlapping borders and conflicting bureaucracies tend to increase the costs of entry to migrants (Raimo, 2003, p. 3). Thus, results in smuggler/trafficker consultations.

Human trafficking is a billion dollar industry that seems to be increasing. In Europe alone the human trafficking industry is worth several billion Euros per year (Smartt, 2003, p. 167). The vast profits of this business allow traffickers to hire high-level expertise just as the drug trafficking organizations have done in recent decades (Shelley, 2003, p. 2). While smugglers' and traffickers' pockets continue to bust from their seams, countries like the United States face the dilemma such as health spending. According to the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the foreign-born population accounted for over 50 percent of the new tuberculosis cases reported in 2003 (Pear, 2004). An increase in health issues among illegal migrants creates a domino effect that results in the United States flipping the bill and compromising the health benefits of tax payers.

Salt (2000) notes two overlapping theoretical approaches on trafficking. One is from the economic perspective, emphasizing trafficking as a business; the other is essentially a legalistic view in regards to human trafficking (p. 35). The TVPA would agree in the former considering that research supports that trafficking in persons substantially affects interstate and foreign commerce (TVPA 2000); while law enforcement would follow the legalistic approach of trafficking. Regardless of which approach is used, when evaluating the socioeconomic influences that support the trafficking of human beings, variation in outcomes depend on the sources making the evaluations. One would argue that perception of variation in trafficking of persons depends on the familiarity a person has on the issue. As such, organized crime has been labeled as a contributing sector that outlines the starting point for human trafficking.

2.5 Organized Crime

Human trafficking is a growing and serious form of organized crime (Shelley, 2003, p. 1). Traffickers may be individual entrepreneurs, small “mom and pop” operations, or sophisticated, organized rings (Finckenauer & Schrock, p. 2). President George W. Bush noted: “...trafficking in persons is often linked to organized crime, and the profits from enterprises help fuel other illegal activities (“Deadly Consequences,” 2003). According to Schloenhardt, organized crime is an element of trafficking and the organizations involved tend to operate as intermediaries in the illegal movement of people (2001). China, for example, has professional smugglers (“snakeheads”) that have taken over the smuggling of illegal immigrants into the United States. This organization alone generates millions of dollars each year (Bolz, 1995, p. 148). Aronowitz (2001) contends that unlike lawful enterprises which operate within legal parameters, transnational criminal organizations circumvent legal requirements through corruption, deceit, threats, force and other evasive tactics (p. 172). Per the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime, it is defined as the following:

A transnational organized criminal group means a structured group of three or more persons existing for a period of time and having the aim of committing a serious transnational crime through concerted action by using intimidation, violence, corruption or other means in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit (United Nations).

The act of trafficking and/or smuggling entices people in search of better opportunities, while others have no choice. Migrants, who often have a choice, “lack access to the necessary contacts, knowledge and financial or logistic means, thus feeling compelled to appeal to specialized networks in order to accomplish the final steps to

their country of destination (Van Impe, 2000, p.114).” Due to the high levels of trafficking, the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) have joined forces by means of the Global Programme (Aronowitz, 2001, p. 178). The Global Programme highlights the involvement of organized criminal groups in human trafficking and promotes the development of effective ways of cracking down on perpetrators (United Nations website).

Organized crime groups are difficult to trace due in part to the victims fears of being discovered and because of the lack of “knowledge as to the range and patterns of global traffic flows (Mameli, 2002, p.68).” Raimo (2003) notes that all illegal and underground movement of people across national borders cannot be hidden from a governmental entities and law enforcement because some rings will eventually be exposed (p.2). As a result, the role of law enforcement in human trafficking has become a debated issue especially when defining their active position in aiding victims, while maintaining their everyday responsibilities. Therefore, the perceived responsibility of law enforcement may differ depending on the immediate needs of the community the police department serves.

2.6 Law Enforcement

Evidence suggests that state and local law enforcement officials appear to have only scratched the surface of the problem (Richard, 2000, p. 3). Upon the occurrence of a criminal act law enforcement officers are highly likely to be the first to respond especially if many victims were to be discovered. The fact that they may be first to

discover and identify victims, and they might also provide any initial assistance to the victims (“Florida Responds,” 2003, p. 112). However, in some countries, governments struggle to exercise full law enforcement authority over their national territory, particularly where corruption is prevalent (VTVPA, 2004, p. 14). For instance, Stoecker & Shelley (2005) revealed that existing Russian law does not enable law-enforcement agencies to combat human trafficking (2005, p. 57). Barriers as that in Russia becomes a burden to international entities trying to find a solution to the trafficking of human beings. In addition, European law enforcement, agencies, customs and the judiciary face the obstacle of not agreeing upon the functions to combat trafficking that in itself creates havoc (Smartt, 2003, p. 173). As a solution, a special project has been proposed that law enforcement partner with relevant non-governmental organizations in developing working relationships with sex workers and sex worker unions in various states in Europe (Mameli, 2002, p. 75).

A disparity exists among US law enforcements as it pertains to human trafficking. According to Klueber’s (2003) study on the response of law enforcement, the majority of departments surveyed (98%) did not have a written policy specifically addressing human trafficking (p. 46). However, the necessary steps are being taken by law enforcement agencies, governmental entities, and others in order to ensure this problem is address. Through law enforcement training, including federal prosecutors working in the field, the U.S. Government is helping to ensure that trafficking victims are quickly identified and protected (“Assessment of US”, 2004, p. 43). Accordingly,

policies and legislation are being put in place in order to insure that appropriate measures are taken into account towards solutions impacting this phenomenon.

2.7 Policies and Legislation

Legislative reform, which often means responding to the call for higher penalties and more stringent laws, are being undertaken to combat human trafficking. Not to mention, training of law enforcement officials, and “establishing and strengthening interagency, regional and international cooperation for the fight against international organized crime, are among other approaches (Derks, 2000, p. 13).” The VTVPA (2005) contends that anti-trafficking strategies and programs developed with input from stakeholders (civil society and non-governmental organizations) are the most effective and likely to succeed as they bring a comprehensive view to the problem (p. 20). The VTVPA (2005) specifically indicates that the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-193) provide tools to combat trafficking in persons worldwide (p. 239). The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services also provide a foundation for which laws, regulations and any of the like can be answered freely (“Laws, Regulations”). Different protocols, policies, and legislation exist that vary from country to country. The UN, for example, has composed two protocols that deal with trafficking and migrant smuggling. But according to Gallagher, an analysis of both protocols revealed a number of serious

weaknesses (2001). This suggests that although legislation is in place to prevent and protect people from this issue, policies in place cease to be flawless.

A major drawback in legislation includes the lack of specific legislation on trafficking in persons resulting in the absence of official criminal justice statistics (Kangaspunta, 2003, p.85). Not having accurate data, in turn, makes it difficult to make improvements. Salt (2000) notes:

The enormous interest and concern for trafficking and human smuggling in governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, in the media and popular opinion, is running ahead of theoretical understanding and factual evidence. This has implications for policy measures designed to combat trafficking and human smuggling, which may not work and also have unintended side effects (p. 31).

Moreover, Kung (2000) writes: “the economic and cultural divide between the U.S. and China has resulted in misguided American policies that have exasperated the Chinese migrant smuggling problem (p. 1273).” The China-U.S. situation poses a complex obstacles considering that Chinese can get asylum in the United States. Despite improving efforts to provide necessary solutions to the trafficking of human being, having a definite solution continues to be arduous. The division of TVPA found the following:

Existing legislation and law enforcement in the United States and other countries are inadequate to deter trafficking and bring traffickers to justice, failing to reflect the gravity of the offenses involved. No comprehensive law exists in the United States that penalizes the range of offenses involved in the trafficking scheme. Instead, even the most brutal instances of trafficking in the sex industry are often punished under laws that also apply to lesser offenses, so that traffickers typically escape deserved punishment (TVPA 2000).

The number of human trafficking cases being prosecuted has increased (Laczko & Gozdzia, 2005, p.56). Thus, passing legislation and applying specific policies to

other issues that run frequently among trafficking human beings may improve. Several organizations have been founded for purposes of reporting and combating trafficking. One such organization is the Organization of American States, which advocate the promotion of good governance, strengthen human rights, foster peace and security, expand trade, and address the complex problems caused by poverty, drugs and corruption (OAS website, 2006). The OAS helps fund research on trafficking of humans, hence pushing forth the mission of promoting good governance and strengthening human rights. Research as such increases awareness and encourages change in the area of human trafficking. However, the reverse of legislation and active advocacy towards reform on the subject matter is the potential possibility that efforts in regards to human trafficking, in it-self, may stifle advances in finding a solution to the problem. Specifically, the United Nations peacekeeping efforts acknowledge that perception in relation to human trafficking hinders advances to combating the crisis (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2006, p.1). However, the DPKO (Department of Peacekeeping Efforts) recognize this obstacle and are taking the necessary steps to modify their current stance.

Human trafficking has lead legislators and policy advocates to move forth towards reform, however, in the United States, this issue has transformed into a terrorist concern. So pressure by the general public has lead Congress to revamp their agenda and insure the security of U.S. borders.

2.8 Terrorism

Prior to September 11, 2001, human trafficking and a link to terrorism was almost non-existent. Possible correlations may have briefly been noted, but extensive

research was not conducted. Soon after the World Trade Center Towers were attacked, the United States government immediately took notice of the possible implications that our borders faced.

Human trafficking in some regions of the world has been linked with the funding of terrorism in the intermingled world of the illicit economy (Shelley, pg 1). Former U. S. Attorney, Peter Nuñez statement at a Judiciary Committee meeting in 2003 states:

Soon after 9/11, Attorney General Ashcroft quite appropriately suggested that he wanted the state and local law enforcement communities to assist the federal government in locating suspected terrorists, all of whom, almost by definition, are here as immigrants or non-immigrant guests. Somehow, then, we expect state and local law enforcement to be able to distinguish between illegal aliens who might be terrorists and illegal aliens who are only criminals because they broke some other American law (2003, p. 26).

The apprehensive state the nation was in after 9/11 prompted extreme measures. Shelley (2003) contends that trafficking and terrorism are linked in some parts of the world. She also states to the U.S. committee that even though terrorists may utilize the transportation networks of smugglers and traffickers to move operatives, a direct link between trafficking and terrorism does not appear to be as strong (“Statement to Committee,” p. 10-11). Nevertheless, terrorism continues to be part of the human trafficking intricacy. Consequently, the role of the media emphasizing the perceptions of people on human trafficking may affirm the speculations of the severity of this issue.

2.9 Current Perception and Media

What is the perception of human trafficking in the United States general population? The misperceptions of illegal immigrants compared to the general

population tends create fear; particularly when criminal activity is brought up to the forefront and someone has to be blamed (total disregard of the fact that people who are trafficked or smuggled into a country may have done nothing wrong) (Richter-White, 2003, p. 17). Yet, Klueber illustrates a brief synopsis of what a U.S. citizen may think about in regards to human trafficking:

In the United States, when most people think of human trafficking, they often refer to the common illegal practice of migrant smuggling. They picture illegal immigrants from countries such as Mexico or China arriving in the United States by way of freight trailer or cargo boat in pursuit of job opportunities and freedom (Klueber, 2003, p. 3).

Even within highly recognized researchers, variations in point-of-views take place. The traditional perspective of many American scholars is focused on the sexual dimensions of human trafficking, while Western European scholars are concerned with massive illegal immigration (Stoecker & Shelley, 2005, p. 5).

The role of media plays a tremendous part in American society. The majority of household in the United States own at least one television. Hawkins et al. (2005) attention and television study concluded that attention style was not consistent for individuals but varied for different types of programming and between-program breaks (p. 163). This suggests that whatever interests' people, particular attention will be paid as long as their focus is upon satisfying their needs and wants. In other words, it is possible for college students not to have a clear idea of what human trafficking entails. Even during the White Slave Trade, media played a role in peoples perceptions. Their campaigns were strengthened by sensationalist media, which readily took up the topic of women and girls trafficked into prostitution. In the end, the overwhelming amount of

media covering this topic made the public aware of trafficking women, which pushed for the “development of several international initiatives to counter trafficking (Derks, 2000, p. 8-9).”

The media’s active participation in reporting a story can either overly sensationalize an account or merely provide an insight. For example, an Australian newspaper noted a close reading of media accounts of “trafficking,” frequently revealing the issues of migrant prostitution and trafficking combined. However, little regard for the differences between practices was not acknowledge in this case(Fiona, 2000, p. 11). Usually, the public does not take notice of human trafficking until the media casts it on television or print it in the newspaper. Similarly, Haynes and Raymond (2002) mention that documented incidents of sex trafficking in the United States have been published in isolation and usually in newspaper articles following an enforcement crackdown and prosecution (p. 200). The perception of each individual person ultimately varies all depending on the effect of the immediate event to the particular person.

A specific outline detailing a solution to human trafficking is non existent due to a complex set of factors (Van Impe, 2000, p. 113). Human trafficking, by its very nature, is a crime that needs the collaborative efforts of the international, national and local communities. Endeavors to fight this crisis may seem grueling, however media entities are trying to positively influence the perceptions of their role and yield education in the public. In addition, the existence of strife between the deliveries of what the media reports on human trafficking and the “true” nature of the subject have

forced efforts to change the way this is addressed. For instance, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) has set an operational model that incorporates the way the media reports activities of human trafficking by being more responsible and contentious of what is reported to the general public (“Developing Media”, 2006, website). Van Impe (2000) suggests: A strategy of combining and balancing punitive measures with the protection of basic human rights, stricter border control and the removal of the root causes of irregular movements (p. 115). Nevertheless, combating the trafficking of human beings continues. In Chapter 3, the study will address the existing gap in the literature as it pertains to the influence of knowledge on perception.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

The problem of human trafficking has become recognized worldwide. However, the understanding of the general population has to be evaluated in order to identify victims and provide educational training to those that come into contact with this dilemma. Research on local law enforcement perceptions of trafficking and related means of addressing trafficking (Klueber, pg 28) has been collected. Yet, research comparing the perceptions and knowledge of law enforcement and college students as it relates to human trafficking has not been conducted.

3.1 Design/Analysis

A quantitative empirical approach will be used to measure whether college students' and police officers' perceptions of human trafficking are based on the type of training received, what they have observed in the media (i.e. periodicals, journals, television, internet, books, etc.) and/or their knowledge gain from their surroundings (i.e. peers, community, school, etc). A non-experimental, cross-sectional survey design consisting of a single observation between college students and police officers will be conducted. A non-probability convenience sample (n=100) will be utilized for each group for a total population of n=200. A survey instrument is the best method of data collection for this study because it can be self-administered and participants are allowed to respond to questions without feeling pressured. Participants will have as long as

needed to respond to the survey questions by recording what they perceive to be human trafficking (on average approximately fifteen minutes for most people).

3.2 Survey Instrument

A five-point Likert-scale will be used to answer questions. Each question will utilize a response set (i.e. agree strongly, agree, neutral, disagree, and disagree strongly). The survey will ask questions on knowledge, perception, training and general demographic information; identifiable information will not be included. Basic information will be collected on each student and police officer (i.e. gender and educational level). The use of close-ended statements was applied throughout the majority of the survey.

3.3 Data Collection Method

The principal researcher will analyze existing data (in reference to reviewing the literature) pertaining to human trafficking, such as journal articles, media reports, governments documents, etc. The data will be collected from resources located in the UTA library, Dallas Public Library, interlibrary loan, online databases, archived news reports and internet. The principal researcher submitted the necessary paperwork to the Institutional Review Board (IRB) for survey instrument approval. An approval letter was written to principal researcher and major professor granting the distribution of surveys.

The purpose of the study is to survey the perceptions of college students and police officers on human trafficking by providing a survey instrument where students

and police officers respond to questions on human trafficking. Participants will be given all the time necessary in order to respond to the the survey questions; typically an average of fifteen minutes. Once the college student/police officer perceptions data is collected, all surveys will be coded and analyzed on Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS); a statistical program. After a data set is compiled from the responses on each survey, responses from college students will be compared to the responses of police officers.

Due to the proximity of the Arlington Police Department, the University of Texas at Arlington was selected. In addition, narrowing the survey to a specific city allowed for the surveys to be collected in a prompt and efficient manner. The principal researcher will plan to distribute surveys to college students after classroom instruction with the consent of the instructor. The classes selected for the survey include Criminal Justice undergraduate and graduate classes. Each Criminal Justice class was selected on availability and ease for distribution of surveys. Several instructors were contacted prior to selection and of those that responded to the principal researcher's request to distribute surveys, he/she was chosen. The principal researcher then contact the instructor from the randomly selected class to schedule an appropriate date for the survey to be distributed. The professors for the selected classes will not be present, while the students are surveyed. Please note that only n=100 surveys were passed out among five classes.

Additionally, the principal researcher will plan to give surveys out to the Arlington police officers. The Arlington Police Department was selected due to their

unique classification which makes it necessary for each police officer to have a four-year college degree. Surveys were given to the Police Chief's assistant who then gave the surveys to each of the district offices' assistants' (non-police -civilian, will not be surveyed). Then, at the end of a briefing meeting an announcement will be made to all the police officers present. In the announcement, the directions and purpose will be read to everyone and anyone who would like to fill a survey out can do so by picking one up at the back of the meeting room. After filling the survey out, they will then place it in a large brown envelope. Only after all officers that have voluntarily filled the survey out are done, the envelopes will be sealed and will then be pick up from the main district office.

If surveys are not fully completed, any information filled was still collected. It is important to note that the focus is not the students and police officers current background, rather to analyze the perception and knowledge they have in regards to human trafficking. The data from each survey was inputted into SPSS 14.0 Windows, a statistical program, for analysis. It is important to stress that any field on each survey that was completed will be analyzed.

The survey instrument was consisted of eight perception questions'; seven knowledge questions'; two training questions'; and six demographic questions'. The survey was created with the acknowledgment of current research on: victims, social economic influences, crime, role law enforcement, policy/legislation, security/borders, and perceptions that may have been gain through media outlets. Complete and total anonymity was maintained. Each survey was assigned a number in order to keep track

of the total number of surveys filled. The total number of surveys handed out was n=200; 100 for each group (students and police). However, of the 200 surveys handed out, only 92 (**Table 1**) were completely filled or partial filled. The sample size for this study was calculated using *Cohen's Size Categories* (Keppel et al, p. 450, 1998).

Cohen's Size Categories allows for the researcher to realistically estimate the sample size for which the study is being conducted.

Table 1: Total Number of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Police	38	41.3%
Student	54	58.7%
Total	92	100%

All responses were coded into SPSS version 14.0 in the order they were numbered. All questions not answered or with two responses filled were labeled as missing and were assigned the code **-1**. Correlations and chi square tests were run for analysis and tables were created in order to reflect results. The χ^2 Test is used to compare differences between frequencies (Keppel et al, p. 435, 1998). This test compares statistical significance which allows the degree of confidence you can have in accepting or rejecting a hypothesis (Connor-Lenton, 2003). A cross-tabulation between students/police (department assignment) and each categorical question (perception, knowledge, training, and demographics) were run. A chi-square, Phi-coefficient, and correlation was selected when the cross-tabs was submitted. In addition, a cross-tabulation between perception and knowledge questions was run. In Chapter 4, findings of the study on the "Human Trafficking" survey will be displayed in tables.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS

The results from the “Human Trafficking” survey provided an overview of perceptions, knowledge and training between police officers and students. The assessments made throughout this analysis provides answers on the role an individual’s perceptions play in obtaining more training, educating the public, implementing policy and legislation. An attempt to provide and address the perceptions of people as they relate to human trafficking indicates the need to continue further research on the topic.

4.1 Perception of Human Trafficking

Respondents answered eight questions on perception and human trafficking. Each question was intended to identify the perceptions of the general public, future concerns, role of law enforcement, crises worldwide, apprehension of human traffickers, policy/legislation towards victims, availability of social services, and government jurisdiction. The frequency in **Table 2** outlines the number of respondents who *agreed*, *disagreed*, remained *neutral* or question was missing (-1). The majority of the respondents were in agreement with all eight questions. Sixty-two percent perceive that human trafficking is currently a problem in the general public. Eighty-one and a half percent perceive human trafficking will be a concern in the future. About half of the respondents (53.3%) agree that human trafficking is best handled by law enforcement, while 85.9% feel it is a worldwide crisis. Respondents perceive there should be more

laws in the U.S. to prompt apprehension of human traffickers (82.6%). Eighty-one and a half percent agree more policies and legislation in the U.S. should be enacted in order to assist the needs of the victims of human trafficking. The majority of respondents (72.8%) agree that social services should be readily available to every person that is affected by human trafficking, while 73.9% agree that the federal government should have primary jurisdiction of human trafficking in the United States.

Table 2: Respondents' Perception of Human Trafficking

	Agree	Disagree	Neutral (n=)	Missing	Total
Human trafficking is currently a problem to the general public.	62% (57)	22.8% (21)	15.2% (14)	N/A	100% (92)
Human trafficking will be a concern in the future.	81.5% (75)	9.8% (9)	8.7% (8)	N/A	100% (92)
Human trafficking is best handled by law enforcement.	53.3% (49)	22.8% (21)	23.9% (22)	N/A	100% (92)
Human trafficking is a worldwide crisis	85.9% (79)	2.2% (2)	12% (11)	N/A	100% (92)
There should be more laws in the U.S. that prompt the apprehension of human traffickers.	82.6% (76)	5.4% (5)	12% (11)	N/A	100% (92)
More policies and legislation in the U.S. should be enacted in order to assist the needs of the victims of human trafficking.	81.5% (75)	7.6% (7)	10.9% (10)	N/A	100% (92)
Social services (i.e. counseling) should be readily available to every person that is affected by human trafficking.	72.8% (67)	19.6% (18)	7.6% (7)	N/A	100% (92)
The federal government should have primary jurisdiction of human trafficking in the U.S.	73.9% (68)	10.9% (10)	14.1% (13)	1.1% (1)	98.9% (91)

Of all the questions on perception that were responded to, the majority of respondents agree that both law enforcement (53.3%) and the federal government(73.9%) are needed to handle human trafficking. This need is emphasized by the overwhelming agreement response (85.9%) that this is a worldwide crisis.

4.2 Knowledge on Human Trafficking

Respondents answered seven questions on knowledge and human trafficking. Each question was intended to identify their knowledge on the topic of human trafficking. **Table 3** is a frequency that outlines the number of respondents who *agreed*, *disagreed*, remained *neutral* or question was missing. Of the eight questions asked, five had a majority of the respondents in agreement with the statements, while two were neutral and in disagreement. Respondents were in disagreement (48.9%) that human trafficking mostly occurs between Mexico and the United States., while 45.7% agree that it primarily involves individuals from other countries other than Latin America. More than half (58.7%) agree that human trafficking increases the crime index in the United States. The majority of the respondents (63%) agree that women and children encompass the majority of the subjects that are trafficked to the United States. In regards to the question that most mail-order brides are trafficked, 48.3% of the respondents were neutral. Both college students and police officers are in majority (90.2%) agreement that human trafficking can take place in forms other than illegal migration and 40.2% agree that human smuggling and human trafficking are synonymous.

Table 3: Respondents' Knowledge on Human Trafficking

	Agree	Disagree	Neutral (n=)	Missing	Total
Human trafficking mostly occurs between Mexico and the U.S.	33.7% (31)	48.9% (45)	16.3% (15)	1.1% (1)	98.9% (91)
Human trafficking primarily involves individuals from other countries other than Latin America.	45.7% (42)	28.3% (26)	26.1% (24)	N/A	100% (92)
Human trafficking increases the crime index in the U.S.	58.7% (54)	16.3% (15)	25% (23)	N/A	100% (92)
Women and children encompass the majority of subjects that are trafficked to the U.S.	63% (58)	14.1% (13)	22.8% (21)	N/A	100% (92)
Most mail order brides are trafficked.	38% (35)	20.7% (19)	41.3% (38)	N/A	100% (92)
Human trafficking can take place in forms other than illegal migration.	90.2% (83)	0% (0)	9.8% (9)	N/A	100% (92)
Human smuggling and Human trafficking are synonymous.	40.2% (37)	26.1% (24)	30.4% (28)	3.3% (3)	96.7% (89)

The majority of respondents may be unaware that mail order brides are trafficked due to the high number of neutral response. However, responses on borders and illegal migration offer an insight that the respondents acknowledge that other entities may be involved in human trafficking.

4.3 Training, Exposure and Human Trafficking

Respondents answered two questions in regards to training and exposure to human trafficking. Each question was intended to identify the exposure and training an individual received on human trafficking. **Table 4** is a frequency that outlines the number of respondents who *agreed*, *disagreed*, remained *neutral* or question was missing. The majority of the respondents were in disagreement to both questions. On the question dealing with human trafficking in their professional endeavors, 72.8% were in disagreement with the statement. Similarly, 79.3% disagree that they had received training in human trafficking.

Table 4: Human Trafficking Training of Respondents

	Agree	Disagree	Neutral (n=)	Missing	Total
In my professional endeavors I have dealt with human trafficking.	14.1% (13)	72.8% (67)	9.8% (9)	3.3% (3)	96.7% (89)
I have received training in human trafficking.	7.6% (7)	79.3% (73)	9.8% (9)	3.3% (3)	96.7% (89)

Based on the vast disagreement response to both questions, the percentages put forward the idea that the respondents are neither exposed or have been trained when it comes to human trafficking.

4.4 Demographics

Demographic information was included as part of the “Human Trafficking” survey in order to provide perspective based on categorical selection (**Table 5**). The following demographic information was asked: gender, police assignment, student classification, age, level of education, and the city each respondent was from. Of the total (n=92) respondents, 51.1% were male and 47.8% were female. The majority of the police officers that were surveyed, 30.4% were assigned to patrol unit, while 3.3% were in the investigations unit and about one percent (1.1%) was in police administration. Some police officers did not respond to the question (6.5%). Both police officers and college students responded to the question on classification. Classification pertains to their current education stance, if in school selections between freshman and senior were filled. Whereas “Graduate” was selected if a person had graduated from college. About one percent (1.1%) responded as freshman and sophomore. The remaining respondents were classified as follows: 5.4% were junior, 32.6% were seniors, 41.3 % had graduated, and 18.5% were missing. The majority of

the respondents were between the ages of 18-25 (47.8%), while smallest age group was 2.2%. The educational level categories ranged from high school/GED to Master’s and Higher. The majority responded as having a four-year degree. The geographical location was grouped by the response that was written in the blank. Respondent answered the question: *What city are you from?* Based on the response provided, each city in Texas was group by region. All others that were outside of the state of Texas were assigned “**Out of State**”. The majority of the respondents were from the North Texas area (66.3%), which is not a surprise considering that the population surveyed resided in Arlington, Texas.

Table 5: Demographic Information of Respondents

	Percentage (%) (n=)
Male	51.1% (47)
Female	47.8% (44)
What is your assignment in the police department?	
Patrol	30.4%(28)
Investigations	3.3%(3)
Administrative	1.1%(1)
Missing	6.5%(6)
What is your classification?	
Freshman	1.1% (1)
Sophomore	1.1% (1)
Junior	5.4% (5)
Senior	32.6% (30)
Graduate	41.3% (38)
Missing	18.5% (17)
What is your age?	
18-25	47.8% (44)
26-30	19.6% (18)
31-35	8.7% (8)
36-40	9.8% (9)
41-50	5.4% (5)
51-over	2.2% (2)
Missing	6.5% (6)
What is your highest level of education achieved?	
High School/GED	N/A
Some College	37% (34)
4-year Degree	47.8% (44)
Master's or Higher	9.8% (9)
Missing	5.4% (5)

Table 5 - *continued*

	Percentage (%) (n=)
What city are you from?	
East Texas	3.3% (3)
Central Texas & the Hill Country	2.2% (2)
Coastal Region	3.3% (3)
The High Plains	2.2% (2)
North Texas	66.3% (61)
West Texas	2.2% (2)
Out of State	4.3% (4)
Missing	15.2% (14)

4.5 Relationship Between Students and Police

The relationship between police officers and students as it pertains to each question asked on perception, knowledge and training is reflected in the following tables. A chi square test demonstrated a relationship between student/police and human trafficking occurrence between Mexico and the United States. The significance is reflected by the Phi-coefficient of 0.005, which indicates a weak positive association of 34.1% (**Table 6**). Student respondents (34) acknowledged and disagreed that human trafficking mostly occurs between Mexico and the U.S., whereas the majority of police officers agreed on this statement (61.3%). These numbers suggest that students are more likely to understand the complex issues surrounding human trafficking possibly because they are in class and may have heard something mention, while police officers are more focused on their everyday responsibilities yielding less focus on the topic.

Table 6: Student/Police Knowledge About Borders

		What is your assignment in the police department?		
		Student	Police	Total
Human trafficking mostly occurs between Mexico and the U.S.	Neutral	53.3%(8)	46.7%(6)	100%(14)
	Agreement	38.7%(12)	61.3%(18)	100%(30)
	Disagreement	75.6%(34)	24.4%(7)	100%(41)
Total		59.3%(54)	40.7%(31)	100%(85)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.597	.005
Phi	.341	.005

A chi square test demonstrated a relationship between student/police and human trafficking being a worldwide crisis. The significance is reflected by the Phi coefficient of .015, which indicates a weak positive association of 30.3% (**Table 7**). Student respondents (51) acknowledged and agreed that human trafficking is a worldwide crisis, whereas the majority of police officers (24) were neutral on this statement. This suggests that students’ perception on worldwide issues, such as human trafficking, may be an area covered in one of their classes. Police officers roles may be centered on everyday occurrences such as traffic accidents, domestic disturbance calls, and emergencies.

Table 7: Student/Police Perception and Worldwide Crisis

		What is your assignment in the police department?		
		Student	Police	Total
Human trafficking is a worldwide crisis	Neutral	27.3% (3)	72.7% (6)	100% (9)
	Agreement	64.6%(51)	35.4%(24)	100%(75)
	Disagreement	0% (0)	100.0%(2)	100% (2)
Total		58.7%(54)	41.3%(32)	100%(86)

Table 7 - *continued*

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.442	.015
Phi	.303	.015

The relationship between student/police perception to policies and legislation being passed to assist the needs of victims of human trafficking yielded a majority agreement for both groups. The relationship between both groups was statistically significant (0.28) and it shows a weak positive association among both groups. Students and police officers agreement suggests that the importance of policy change and implementation may be due to the direct impact human trafficking can potentially have on their everyday roles. For college students, they are surrounded by a multitude of influencing factors that may invariably drive their perception towards policy change. For instance, on campus organizations, grant or scholarship, and possible connection with current reform within the university. On the other hand, police officers majority agreement may lean towards more policies and legislation due in part to the likelihood of their jobs shifting in a positive or negative way. New policies and laws could make officers accountable for victimization of human trafficking or may very well open the doors to opportunities of guiding victims to support programs. This may play a positive role for police officers since they are the first to encounter victims.

Table 8: Student/Police Perception for Policies and Legislation

		What is your assignment in the police department?		
		Student	Police	Total
More policies and legislation in the U.S. should be enacted in order to assist the needs of the victims of human trafficking.	Neutral	30.0% (3)	70.0% (5)	100% (8)
	Agreement	66.7%(50)	33.3% (23)	100%(73)
	Disagreement	14.3% (1)	85.7% (4)	100% (5)
Total		58.7%(54)	41.3%(32)	100%(86)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.125	.028
Phi	.347	.004

A statistically significant relationship (.024) between student/police perception and the availability of social services is 28.5%. As shown on **Table 9**, the majority of both groups (student/police) were in agreement with social services should be readily available to every person that is affected by human trafficking. Similar to **Table 8**, policy/legislation change could potentially serve as the driving force for social services being openly available for use of victims of human trafficking.

Table 9: Student/Police Perception on Availability of Social Services

		What is your assignment in the police department?		
		Student	Police	Total
Social services (i.e. counseling) should be readily available to every person that is affected by human trafficking.	Neutral	42.9%(3)	57.1%(4)	100%(7)
	Agreement	67.2%(45)	32.8%(22)	100%(67)
	Disagreement	33.3%(6)	66.7%(12)	100%(18)
Total		58.7%(54)	41.3%(38)	100%(92)

Table 9 - continued

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.482	.024
Phi	.285	.024

The Phi-coefficient (27.7%) shows little or no association between student and police response on women and children encompassing the majority of subjects that are trafficked to the United States (**Table 10**). However, a statistically significant relationship is still held at a 0.030 chi-square result. A majority agreement is upheld between both groups. It has been proven that women and children are the most likely to fall victims of human trafficking because they are more vulnerable. In addition, the families in other countries, excluding the United States, have been known to sell their daughters and younger children due to the need of monetary funds or even food.

Table 10: Student/Police Knowledge on Women and Children Trafficked

		What is your assignment in the police department?		
		Student	Police	Total
Women and children encompass the majority of subjects that are trafficked to the U.S.	Neutral	38.1% (8)	61.9%(13)	100% (21)
	Agreement	69.0%(40)	31.0%(18)	100% (58)
	Disagreement	46.2% (6)	53.8% (7)	100% (13)
Total		58.7%(54)	41.3%(38)	100% (92)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.043	.030
Phi	.277	.030

As shown in **Table 11**, there is a weak positive association of 30.6% in regards having dealt with human trafficking. There is a statistically significant relationship of

(.006) between student/police and dealing with human trafficking. The majority of police officers and students have not encountered a situation where they had to face a human trafficking scenario. This suggests that although both students and police officers may have an opinion about the topic, the likelihood of coming across or experiencing human trafficking on a daily basis is not probable.

Table 11: Student/Police Exposure to Human Trafficking

		What is your assignment in the police department?		
		Student	Police	Total
In my professional endeavors I have dealt with human trafficking.	Neutral	22.2% (2)	77.8% (7)	100% (9)
	Agreement	38.5% (5)	61.5% (7)	100% (12)
	Disagreement	65.7%(44)	34.3%(18)	100% (62)
Total		57.3%(51)	42.7%(32)	100% (83)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.199	.006
Phi	.306	.016

The chi square indicates a statistical significance between student/police and training in human trafficking. Conversely, the phi coefficient (26.2%) shows little association to training (**Table 12**). The exposure to human trafficking goes hand-in-hand with the response to training. It is logical that training will be due, especially if there has been exposure to human trafficking. One could note that unless a person is vigilant, has direct experience and/or knows what to look for to successfully identify human trafficking; attempting to train individuals will probably be low in priority.

Table 12: Student/Police and Training in Human Trafficking

		What is your assignment in the police department?		Total
		Student	Police	
I have received training in human trafficking.	Neutral	22.2% (2)	77.8% (6)	100% (8)
	Agreement	42.9% (3)	57.1% (4)	100% (7)
	Disagreement	63.0%(46)	37.0%(22)	100% (68)
Total		57.3%(51)	42.7%(32)	100% (83)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.097	.047
Phi	.262	.047

Successfully identifying relationships between students and police officers on knowledge/perception was accomplished with the chi-square test and the phi-coefficient. The responses from both groups yield an insight on probable reasons for which human trafficking continues to rise. Such findings suggest that human trafficking is a worldwide crisis that affects countries other than those in Latin America. The need for social services availability and policy/legislation implementation is greatly needed. Women and children fall victims to human trafficking everyday, all over the world. Thus, results produced a correlation between knowledge and perception among both students and police officers.

4.6 Relationship between Perception and Knowledge

Typically, what a person has acquired throughout his her lifetime determines how a person perceives an idea, observation, thought, and even an experience. **Table 13** identifies human trafficking in other countries is best handled by law enforcement. The majority of the respondents agreed with this statement. A chi-square and phi-

coefficient indicate a statistically significant relationship between law enforcement and the involvement of other countries other than those in Latin America.

Table 13: Human Trafficking in other Countries and Law Enforcement

		Human trafficking primarily involves individuals from other countries other than Latin America.			Total
		Neutral	Agreement	Disagreement	
Human trafficking is best handled by law enforcement.	Neutral	45.5% (10)	45.5%(10)	9.1% (2)	100% (22)
	Agreement	20.4% (10)	51.0% (25)	28.6%(14)	100% (49)
	Disagreement	19.0% (4)	33.3%(7)	47.6%(10)	100% (21)
Total		26.1% (24)	45.7%(42)	28.3%(26)	100% (92)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.823	.029
Phi	.343	.029

A positive association was identified by the phi coefficient (51.3%), while the chi-square yielded the relationship between statements as statistically significant (.000). (See **Table 14**) Findings suggest that human trafficking is a worldwide crisis whose majority encompasses women and children. The greater parts of the respondents were in agreement with both statements.

Table 14: Women and Children encompass the Majority trafficked Worldwide

		Women and children encompass the majority of subjects that are trafficked to the U.S.			Total
		Neutral	Agreement	Disagreement	
Human trafficking is a worldwide crisis	Neutral	63.6% (7)	36.4%(4)	0% (0)	100%(11)
	Agreement	17.7%(14)	68.4%(54)	13.9%1(1)	100%(79)
	Disagreement	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (2)	100% (2)
Total		22.8%(21)	63.0%(58)	14.1%(13)	100%(92)

Table 14 - *continued*

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.234	.000
Phi	.513	.000

The chi-square and phi coefficient (30.5%) identify a statistically significant (.014) relationship between illegal migration in human trafficking and a worldwide crises (**Table 15**). Overwhelming responses were in agreement with both statements acknowledging that human trafficking can take place in forms other than illegal migration prompting a worldwide crisis.

Table 15: Illegal Migration and a Worldwide Crisis

		Human trafficking can take place in forms other than illegal migration.		Total
		Neutral	Agreement	
Human trafficking is a worldwide crisis	Neutral	27.3% (3)	72.7% (8)	100% (11)
	Agreement	6.3% (5)	93.7%(74)	100% (79)
	Disagreement	50.0% (1)	50.0% (1)	100% (2)
Total		9.8% (9)	90.2%(83)	100% (92)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.546	.014
Phi	.305	.014

A positive association between laws and human trafficking involving other countries was supported by the phi coefficient (33.7%). The chi-square indicates a statistically significant relationship between statements (**Table 16**). Respondents were in vast agreement; however, there was a large portion of individuals that disagreed. Such findings are probably due to responses between students and police. Results

suggest that human trafficking involves individuals from other countries, so more laws are needed for the apprehension of traffickers especially in the United States.

Table 16: Human Trafficking Involves Individuals from other Countries, so more Laws are needed for the Apprehension of Traffickers

		Human trafficking primarily involves individuals from other countries other than Latin America.			Total
		Neutral	Agreement	Disagreement	
There should be more laws in the U.S. that prompt the apprehension of human traffickers.	Neutral	45.5% (5)	45.5% (5)	9.1% (1)	100% (11)
	Agreement	23.7%(18)	48.7%(37)	27.6%(21)	100% (76)
	Disagreement	20.0% (1)	0% (0)	80.0% (4)	100% (5)
Total		26.1%(24)	45.7%(42)	28.3%(26)	100% (92)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.434	.034
Phi	.337	.034

The literature supports the notion that women and children encompass the majority of trafficked humans. Being so, the chi-square and Phi-coefficient reveal a statistical significance between the enactment of more policies/legislation and women and children (**Table 17**). More than half of the responses to each question were in agreement. Both relationships between policy enactment and the majority trafficked being women/children suggest that the perception/knowledge go hand-in-hand.

Table 17: Women and children encompass the majority Trafficked, so more Policies and Legislation should be enacted in the U.S.

		Women and children encompass the majority of subjects that are trafficked to the U.S.			Total
		Neutral	Agreement	Disagreement	
More policies and legislation in the U.S. should be enacted in order to assist the needs of the victims of human trafficking.	Neutral	60.0% (6)	30.0% (3)	10.0% (1)	100% (10)
	Agreement	14.7%(11)	72.0% (54)	13.3%(10)	100% (75)
	Disagreement	57.1% (4)	14.3% (1)	28.6% (2)	100% (7)
Total		22.8%(21)	63.0%(58)	14.1%(13)	100%(92)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.366	.001
Phi	.447	.001

The sharp escalation of illegal migration in the United States may create a perception that this is solely the form trafficking of humans. Consequently, other forms exist and due to this, policy reform has been revisited. The findings in **Table 18** suggest the former, especially as it relates specifically to policy/legislation implementation for victims who may have been trafficked by the use of illegal migration or other forms. A chi-square and Phi-coefficient identify a statistically significance in the relationship between both statements on policy/legislation for victims and the correlation with illegal migration.

Table 18: Polices/Legislation and Illegal Migration

		Human trafficking can take place in forms other than illegal migration.		
		Neutral	Agreement	Total
More policies and legislation in the U.S. should be enacted in order to assist the needs of the victims of human trafficking.	Neutral	30.0%(3)	70.0% (7)	100% (10)
	Agreement	5.3% (4)	94.7%(71)	100% (75)
	Disagreement	28.6%(2)	71.4% (5)	100% (7)
Total		9.8% (9)	90.2%(83)	100% (92)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.114	.010
Phi	.315	.010

Despite the large drive to secure the border between the United States and Mexico, human trafficking occurs in other border countries as well. The need for social services to be readily available can potentially give way to a possible decrease in trafficking of humans. **Table 19** outlines the perception that human trafficking mostly occurs between Mexico/U.S. border and the social services should be readily available to victims. Chi-square and Phi-coefficients indicate a statistically significant positive association between statements.

Table 19: Perception of where human trafficking occurs and the need for social services

		Human trafficking mostly occurs between Mexico and the U.S.			
		Neutral	Agreement	Disagreement	Total
Social services (i.e. counseling) should be readily available to every person that is affected by human trafficking.	Neutral	42.9% (3)	42.9% (3)	14.3% (1)	100% (7)
	Agreement	16.7%(11)	25.8%(17)	57.6% (38)	100% (66)
	Disagreement	5.6% (1)	61.1%(11)	33.3% (6)	100% (18)
Total		16.5%(15)	34.1%(31)	49.5% (45)	100% (91)

Table 19 - *continued*

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.197	.010
Phi	.381	.010

The need for social services to be readily available can be logically correlated with the victims of human trafficking. Research has shown that the lack of assistance may increase the number of trafficked humans, which include a majority of women and children. Similarly, **Table 20** identifies a positive association between social services and women/children. A chi-square significance of .003 notes the relationship. The perception that social services needs to be readily available to victims and the reality that women/children encompass the majority trafficked suggest that the responses support the idea that one effects the other.

Table 20: Women/Children and Social Services

		Women and children encompass the majority of subjects that are trafficked to the U.S.			Total
		Neutral	Agreement	Disagreement	
Social services (i.e. counseling) should be readily available to every person that is affected by human trafficking.	Neutral	28.6% (2)	57.1% (4)	14.3% (1)	100% (7)
	Agreement	13.4% (9)	73.1% (49)	13.4% (9)	100%(67)
	Disagreement	55.6%(10)	27.8% (5)	16.7% (3)	100%(18)
Total		22.8%(21)	63.0% (58)	14.1%(13)	100%(92)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.915	.003
Phi	.416	.003

The idea that mail-order brides can possibly be trafficked may seem difficult to understand, however, literature notes that women can be deceived. As a result, the need for social services to be available is increased. **Table 21** notes a statistical significance between the relationship of mail-order brides and the need for social services. The majority of responses were in agreement, yet a large number of responses were also neutral. The neutral responses suggest lack of knowledge in the area of mail-order brides being trafficked.

Table 21: Social Services and Mail Order Brides

		Most mail order brides are trafficked.			Total
		Neutral	Agreement	Disagreement	
Social services (i.e. counseling) should be readily available to every person that is affected by human trafficking.	Neutral	85.7% (6)	0% (0)	14.3% (1)	100% (7)
	Agreement	31.3%(21)	47.8%(32)	20.9%(14)	100%(67)
	Disagreement	61.1%(11)	16.7% (3)	22.2% (4)	100%(18)
Total		41.3%(38)	38% (35)	20.7%(19)	100%(92)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.311	.010
Phi	.380	.010

Although there are many people that are smuggled across borders with their personal or voluntary consent, such an act can transform into trafficking of humans. Upon identification of a victim, it would be of great benefit for social services to be available. **Table 22** indicates the perception of illegal migration and the need for social services to aid victims together. The chi-square and Phi-coefficient indicate a positive association between social services and illegal migration. The majority of responses

were in agreement to both statements. Knowledge of one statement produces an individual's perception.

Table 22: Social Services and Illegal Migration

		Human trafficking can take place in forms other than illegal migration.		Total
		Neutral	Agreement	
Social services (i.e. counseling) should be readily available to every person that is affected by human trafficking.	Neutral	42.9%(3)	57.1% (4)	100% (7)
	Agreement	6.0% (4)	94.0%(63)	100%(67)
	Disagreement	11.1% (2)	88.9%(16)	100%(18)
Total		9.8% (90)	90.2%(83)	100%(92)

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.816	.007
Phi	.327	.007

Findings are a comparison between college students at the University of Texas at Arlington and police officers from the Arlington Police Department. In addition, only statistically significant findings were outlined on the tables above. Please note that the only question in the “Human Trafficking” survey that was not found to have a direct relationship with any other perception, knowledge or training question was: Human Trafficking increases the crime index in the United States. However, a correlation test was run and a positive correlation between police assignment and the crime index was observed (**Table 23**).

Table 23: Police Assignment and Crime Index

		What is your assignment in the police department?
Human trafficking increases the crime index in the U.S.	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.282** .006

The objective of this research project proposes a comparative analysis between perception and knowledge in human trafficking. Identifying relationships between knowledge and perception survey questions was accomplished with the chi-square test and the Phi-coefficient. The findings suggest a continuous association between knowledge and perception - one causes the other. Such findings indicate that human trafficking is a worldwide crisis that affects countries other than in Latin America. The need for social services availability for mail order brides, illegal migrants, women and children is critical. Policy and legislation implementation is greatly needed especially as women/children fall victims to trafficking of humans everyday, all over the world. Thus, results produce a correlation between knowledge and perception among questions.

In Chapter 5, the results from the “Human Trafficking” survey will be explained and tied in with the supporting literature.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Human trafficking is a very complex and challenging issue. The multitude of factors that surround this crisis invariably creates criticisms, as well as advocacy, in the areas of victimization reform, policy change, training, law enforcement roles and border security. Perception plays a vital role in the way human trafficking is dealt with overall. An individual's knowledge on a particular topic or subject matter may be positively associated with the outcome on an issue.

The scope of human trafficking varies depending on the degree of influence it has to a specific situation at a particular time. Research addressing the deterrence of human trafficking and the response from various agencies was reviewed in the literature. The results from the "Human Trafficking" survey identified several key points. All questions on perception resulted in the majority agreement for each. Findings indicate that human trafficking is a problem in the general public making it a concern in the future. As trafficking in humans increases, the need for containment and handling is best suited by law enforcement and the federal government. The identification that this matter is a world-wide crisis plaguing women and children prompts for policy reform. As such, laws and policy change will contribute to the apprehension of human traffickers and push for social services to be readily available to victims.

The overall outcome of the questions on knowledge of human trafficking was positively associated with the majority agreement on the perception questions. Findings indicate that trafficking occurs in other forms other than illegal migration prompting the incidence rate to increase as it involves other countries other than the United States. Of those trafficked, the majority of women and children encompass the bulk of the victims trafficked over borders.

There is no question that that border security is an important factor in aggressively combating human trafficking. Survey findings suggest that college students acknowledged that human trafficking does not only occur between Mexico and the United States. However, police officers' response results in the opposite. These numbers suggest that students are more likely to understand the complex issues surrounding human trafficking possibly because they are surrounded by ever-changing topics in and around campus. On the other hand, police officers are more focused on their everyday responsibilities yielding less focus on the topic.

Students and police officers' agreement suggests that the importance of policy change and implementation may be due to the direct impact human trafficking can potentially have on their everyday roles. For college students, they are surrounded by a multitude of influencing factors that may invariably drive their perception towards policy change. For instance, on-campus organizations, grant or scholarship, and possible connection with current reform within the university. Policy/law reform could make police officers accountable for victimization issues especially if support programs become more readily available.

Responses from the survey point out policy and legislation change could potentially serve as the driving force for social services being openly available for use of victims of human trafficking. It has been noted in human trafficking research that women and children are the most likely to fall victims of human trafficking because they are most vulnerable. Such a dilemma is faced by families in underdeveloped countries who have been known to sell their daughters and younger children due to the need of monetary funds or even food.

Training and exposure to human trafficking is a debatable issue especially as it pertains to the dissemination of police officers responsibilities. Findings note the majority of police officers and students have not encountered a situation where they had to face a human trafficking scenario. This suggests that although both students and police officers may have an opinion about the topic, the likelihood of coming across or experiencing human trafficking on a daily basis is highly improbable. One could note that unless a person is vigilant, has direct experience and/or knows what to look for to successfully identify human trafficking; attempting to train individuals will probably be low in priority. Thus, unless awareness on the subject is shared to the general public, training will not be of major concern.

The distinction in definitions between smuggling and human trafficking may implicate the perceptions of individuals since it can be confusing to distinguish each (Anderson, 2003, p. 7). For instance, an individual that is smuggled across a border, gives consent and is fully aware of the risks associated with the illegal trespass may still become a victim of human trafficking. Consider that such an act can transform into

trafficking of humans upon exploitation of an individual. Upon identification of a victim, it would be of great benefit for social services to be available. Similarly, the idea that mail-order brides can possibly be trafficked may seem difficult to understand, however literature notes that women can be deceived. So, the need for social services to be available is increased. Survey results support these statements.

Human trafficking is a continuous challenge for law makers, victim programs, and other governmental/private agencies, especially since research is looked upon for guidance to possible solutions (Choi-Fitzpatrick, 2006, p.68). Researchers in human trafficking continue to be challenged by the unknown magnitude of the problem and identifying victims (Choi-Fitzpatrick, 2006, pp. 69, 71). Often more than not, victims in itself halt the progress being made to combat the problem of trafficking in humans. A victims fear, language barrier, emotional and psychological stance can all significantly contribute to the difficulty of pin-pointing a human trafficking case. Despite the help being offered by agencies and programs, if victims do not seek assistance, apprehending the trafficker will only be more difficult. Policy makers and government entities consistently confront obstacles that hinder the advancement in finding a solution to trafficking of humans. However, policy makers alone may not take the issue serious enough that finding solutions to the issue becomes a challenge (UN peacekeeping, 2004, p.1). Additionally, law enforcement entities face several challenges in their quest to eradicate human trafficking. Specifically, the identification of human trafficking, lack of communication between jurisdictions and investigative challenges are all major obstacles (Suveiu et al, 2005, p. 1). The lack of communication between law

enforcement officials leads to investigations coming to a halt or delays the process, thus making the victim(s) more vulnerable and susceptible to danger.

Human trafficking, by its very nature, is a crime that needs the collaborative efforts of the international, national and local communities. The attempt to confront the arduous task inflicted by trafficking of humans can slowly yield success rates with the help of educating the public, providing training to governmental entities (i.e. local/state/national), implementing policy change, and readily offering social services to victims. A combination of these factors could have bearing on the perceptions of the general public. Human trafficking will continue to be a challenge, just as long as there are individuals and/or groups demanding cheap labor, exploiting victims, and trafficking drugs – just to name a few. However, the United States has made strides towards solutions to overcome such a calamity as human trafficking. Although the United States has an active role in supplying different strategies to combat trafficking of humans, the number of victims may continue to rise. Progress in policy reform, victim aids, law enforcement training, educating the public and an increase interest in research on trafficking in humans will all make difference years from now. Nevertheless, it is recommended that more research be conducted in the area of perception and knowledge as it applies to human trafficking. The overall impact education, training, and research has on combating this problem, a positive association will be made towards aid.

APPENDIX A

SURVEY INSTRUMENT/DEFINITIONS

Human Trafficking Survey

For the purpose of this survey, Human Trafficking is defined as:

“All acts involved in the recruitment, abduction, transport, harboring or sale of persons within national or across international border through coercion, force, kidnapping, deception or fraud, for the purpose of placing persons in situations of forced labor or services, such as forced prostitution, domestic servitude, debt bondage or other slavery-like practices.”

1. Human trafficking is currently a problem to the general public.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
2. Human trafficking will be a concern in the future.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
3. Human trafficking is best handled by law enforcement.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
4. Human trafficking mostly occurs between Mexico and the U.S.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
5. Human trafficking is a worldwide crisis.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
6. Human trafficking primarily involves individuals from other countries other than Latin America.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
7. There should be more laws in the U.S. that prompt the apprehension of human traffickers.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
8. More policies and legislation in the U.S. should be enacted in order to assist the needs of the victims of human trafficking.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
9. Social services (i.e. counseling) should be readily available to every person that is affected by human trafficking.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
10. Human Trafficking increases the crime index in the U.S.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly

10. Women and children encompass the majority of subjects that are trafficked to the U.S.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
11. Most mail order brides are trafficked.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
12. Human trafficking can take place in forms other than illegal migration.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
13. The federal government should have primary jurisdiction of human trafficking in the U.S.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
14. Human smuggling and Human Trafficking are synonymous.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
15. In my professional endeavors I have dealt with human trafficking.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
16. I have received training in human trafficking.
Agree Strongly Agree Neutral Disagree Disagree Strongly
17. Gender:
Male Female
18. What is your assignment in the police department?

19. What is your classification?
Freshman Sophomore Junior Senior Graduate
19. What is your age?
18-25 26-30 31-35 36-40 41-50 51-over
20. What is your highest level of education achieved?
High School/GED Some College 4-year Degree Master's or higher
21. What city are you from?

Thank you for your time and effort in completing this important survey.

DEFINITIONS

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act defines “severe form of trafficking in persons” as:

(a) **sex trafficking** in which a **commercial sex act** is induced by force, fraud, or **coercion**, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or (b) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to **involuntary servitude**, peonage, **debt bondage**, or slavery.

¹**Sex trafficking:** The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.

Debt bondage: The status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

Coercion: (a) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; (b) any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or, (c) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

²**Illegal immigration:** Concerns voluntary transactions that are supposed to benefit both the immigrant, his employer (a factory, a farm, or a shop), and the third party (a temporary employment agency, a smuggler, or a corrupted policeman).

²**Smuggling** involves the procurement of illegal entry of a person into a State of which that person is not a national, with the objective

¹ *Trafficking of Persons Report, June 2005; pg 24*

² United Nations

APPENDIX B

FIGURES

Figure 2: Differences between Smuggling and Trafficking

<i>Smuggling</i>	<i>Trafficking</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent to the illegal transport • Coercion not used • Victimless offense • Both men and women • Crossing the border is a prerequisite • Takes place with a defined period of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced recruitment and/or transport • Coercion used • Victims • Often women • Crossing the border does not always occur, but victims are often trafficked from one country to another • Often does not take place in a defined period of time

Source: Trafficking in Persons: Prosecution from a European Perspective. Conny Rijken 2003

(Figure 3) Service Provider Protocol Checklist

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Identify and Screen for Trafficking</i> <i>2. Provide or Refer Victims to Needed Services</i> <i>3. Understand Special Issues Facing Trafficked Children</i> <i>4. Determine Service Needs for Trafficked Persons</i> <i>5. Conduct Training and Be Informed about Human Trafficking</i> <i>6. Network with Other Service Providers and Law Enforcement</i> <i>7. Provide Interpretation Services</i> <i>8. Understand Cultural Contexts and Client Realities</i> <i>9. Assess and Provide for Client Safety and Understand the Importance of Confidentiality</i> <i>10. Provide Safety for Staff</i>
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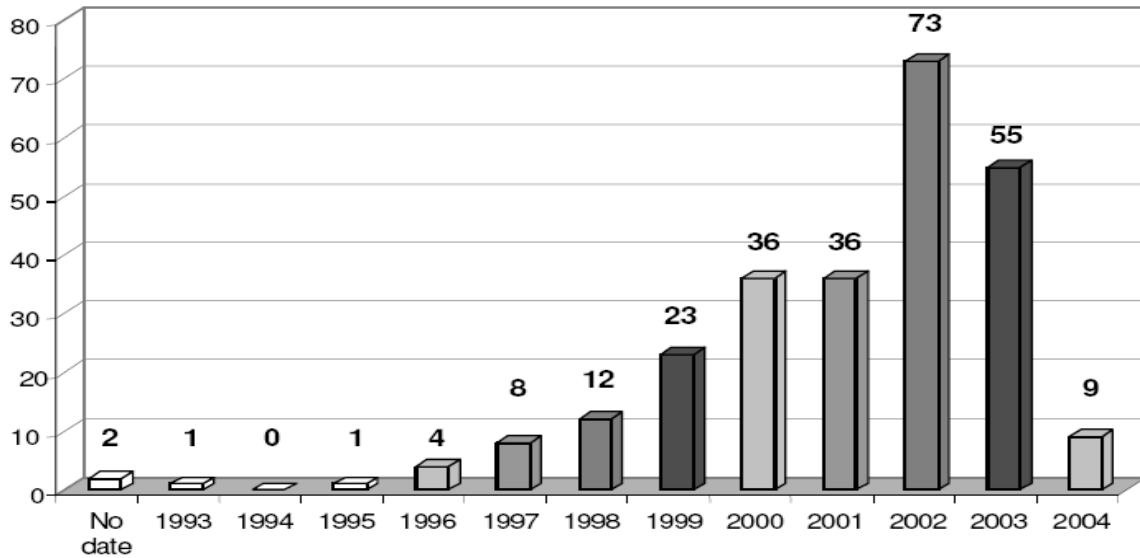
Source: “Florida Responds”

(Figure 4) 10 Types of Categories a Trafficker May Belong To:

- **Investors**, those who put forward funding for the operation, and oversee the entire operation. These people are unlikely to be known by the everyday employees of the operation, as they are sheltered by an organizational pyramid structure that protects their anonymity;
- **Recruiters**, who seek out potential migrants and secure their financial commitment. These people may be members of the culture and the community from which migrants are drawn;
- **Transporters**, who assist the migrants in leaving their country of origin, either by sea, land or air;
- **Corrupt public officials or protectors**, who may assist in obtaining travel documents, or accept bribes to enable migrants to enter/exit illegally;
- **Informers**, who gather information on matters such as border surveillance, immigration and transit procedures, asylum systems, law enforcement activities;
- **Guides and crew members**, who are responsible for moving illegal migrants from one transit point to the other or helping the migrants to enter the destination country;
- **Enforcers**, who are primarily responsible for policing staff and migrants, and for maintaining orders;
- **Supporting personnel and specialists**, which may include local people in transit points who might provide accommodation and other assistance;
- **Debt-collectors**, who are in the destination country, to collect fees;
- **Money-movers**, who launder the proceeds of crime, disguising their origin through a series of transactions or investing them in legitimate businesses.

Source: Laczko & Gozdzik (2005) *Data and Research a Human Trafficking: Global Survey*

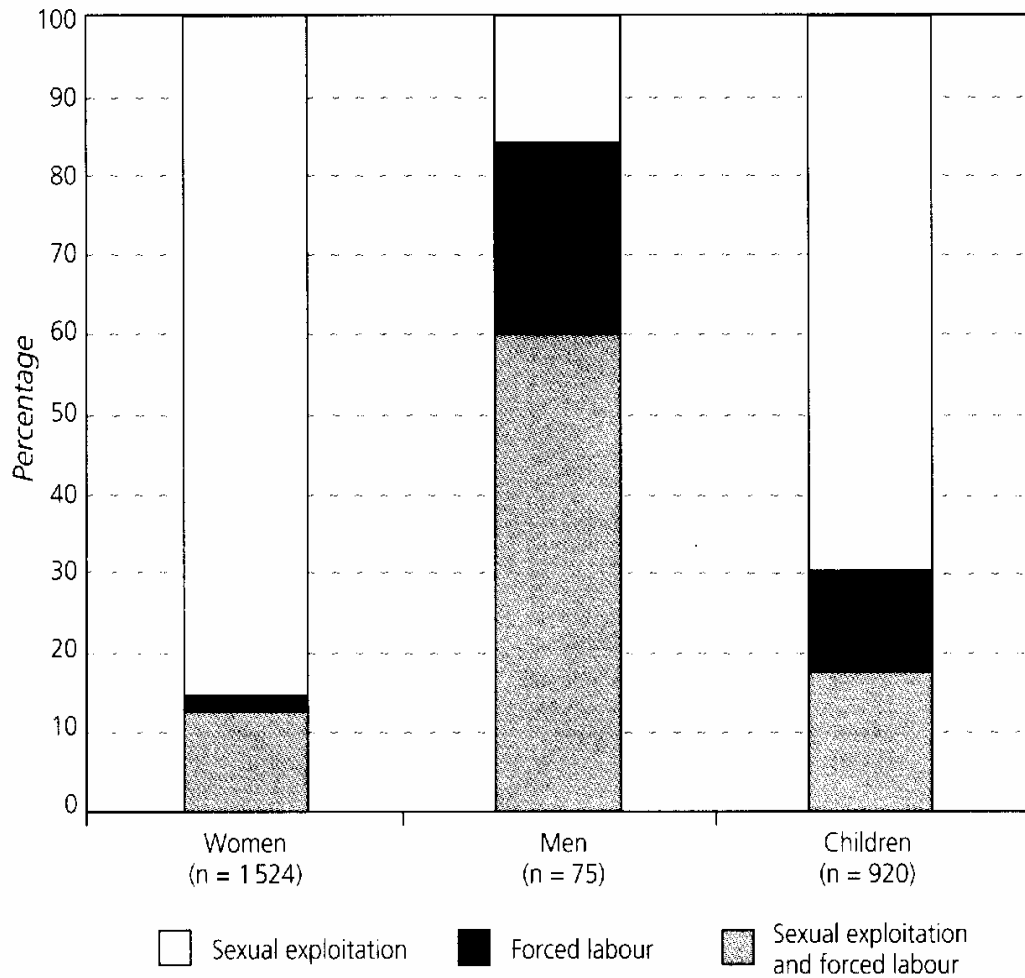
INCREASE IN RESEARCH ON TRAFFICKING



Note: N=260 titles

Source: "Human trafficking bibliography", IOM, Geneva.

FIGURE 5



n = number of cases referring to women, men or children as victims of sexual exploitation or forced labour

(Figure 6) Type of exploitation of women, men and children: percentage of cases including information on the type of exploitation

Source: Kangaspunta, 2003, p. 97

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BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT

Maria Balderas obtained two Bachelor's Degrees in Biology and Criminology and Criminal Justice from the University of Texas at Arlington in 2003. In November 2003, she began working in oncology research. Her research consisted of data collection and analysis. In August 2006, she achieved a Master's Degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Her areas of interest are in Human Trafficking and the crimes that evolve from the issue.