



International Collaboration to Stop Human Trafficking: Using Lessons From the Field to Create a Framework for Data Sharing in Eastern Europe

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International Collaboration to Stop Human Trafficking: Using Lessons from the
Field to Create A Framework for Data Sharing in Eastern Europe

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Abstract

Human trafficking is a problem faced all over the world. Recent estimates by the International Labour Organization estimate that approximately 21 million people are in situations of forced labor alone (ILO, 2012). Although trafficking does not always involve cross-border movement, certain regions of the globe experience this phenomenon more than others. Eastern Europe is known for both sex trafficking and labor trafficking, both of which are often characterized by cross-border movement in the region. According to a publication by the European Commission, between 2010 and 2012, 30,146 victims of trafficking were identified in Europe (Eurostat, 2014). Human trafficking hotlines play an important role in collecting, analyzing, and disseminating local and national statistics and trends. Eastern Europe has over 20 hotlines spread between nine countries. This study analyzes the potential for anti-trafficking hotline to collect and share trafficking data. This research includes findings from a case study on data sharing initiatives led by Polaris, a U.S. based anti-trafficking organization. Furthermore, this research includes data collected from a survey distributed to hotlines in Eastern Europe that assessed technical capacity and interest to participate in a regional data sharing initiative. Findings show that data sharing among hotlines is most successful when a specific purpose for data sharing is established and when specific regional interests propel the initiative. Based on survey respondent data, four out of five existing hotlines in Europe exhibit interest in participating in a regional data sharing initiative. Findings of this study

advocate for the creation of a regional data sharing hub among hotlines in Eastern Europe.

Author's Biography

The author is a Rhode Island native. She is a 2011 graduate of the Honor's College at the University of Vermont where she studied Spanish and International Development. At the University of Vermont, Christina wrote an undergraduate thesis that studied the impact of a youth HIV prevention education program in the Dominican Republic. Christina has worked in the U.S., the Caribbean, and West Africa providing technical support to youth-based HIV prevention and health education programs. She is passionate about helping mission-driven nonprofits and advocating for international human rights. Christina frequently serves as an independent consultant providing operational and technical support to non-profit organizations. Her latest projects include overseeing a systems improvement project at Laspau, a Harvard-affiliated non-profit, and providing operational efficiency consulting services to the National Human Trafficking Hotline in Washington, D.C. Christina was a Fellow at Polaris in 2016 where she learned about current initiatives to fight human trafficking and modern day slavery. Christina currently works as a Program Manager at International Justice Mission overseeing the organization's human rights and anti-trafficking work in Latin America. In her spare time, Christina can be found travelling with her husband or spending time at her home in Fairfax, Virginia with her labradoodle.

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Chapter I.

Introduction

Human trafficking¹ is a problem faced all around the globe and in nearly every country. Children and adults are trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation through varying methods of force, fraud, and coercion. Trafficking is described as a hidden crime, occurring undetected and out of mainstream view in communities across the world. Due to the clandestine nature of the crime, experts face challenges quantifying prevalence and identifying routine patterns of trafficking.

The quantification of human trafficking has long been a topic of discussion among scholars, governments, statisticians and field experts. The past decade alone has seen increased efforts towards improving the measurement of human trafficking. Although these efforts have contributed to improving the knowledge base of human trafficking, there is still some discrepancy in the approach and methodology used by varying actors to quantify the problem. Furthermore, although systematic data collection has been carried out through efforts such as the Global Slavery Index², data is often elusive or based on proxy measures of trafficking. A prevailing trend in the area of human trafficking quantification is support for universal methods of data capture and analysis that rank and assess countries based on established criteria and allow for cross-

¹ The most widely accepted definition of human trafficking is taken from Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol: “Trafficking in persons’ shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring 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 . . . (OHCHR, 2000).

² The Global Slavery Index is an annual study on slavery published by the Walk Free Foundation. The 2016 Global Slavery Index estimates that 45.8 million people are enslaved in the world (Walk Free Foundation, 2016).

country comparison. The United States Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report is an example of such a universal measure. While this methodology allows for a high level understanding of the problem, it fails to provide in-depth assessments at the country-level beyond a few pages worth of analysis and recommendations for each country. Furthermore, the TIP report effectively serves as more than just a measurement tool. To encourage improvements to national anti-trafficking efforts, the TIP ranking system also acts as a tool of soft power, whereby countries that receive the lowest ranking are subject to economic sanctions.

In contrast, this research seeks to explore the possibility for more regionalized data capture and sharing, by which local regional actors establish the means, purpose, and methods for quantification and analysis. Through regionalized data sharing networks, local regional actors can have access to more disaggregated data that can better inform local policy initiatives, improve local law enforcement strategy, and inform targeted, local prevention efforts. This research explores lessons learned from previous data sharing initiatives and specifically focuses on data captured through anti-trafficking hotlines. Lessons learned from previous data sharing initiatives can be applied in the creation of new regional networks in regions where anti-trafficking hotlines exist. Eastern Europe³ is a region that experiences cross-border trafficking, has existing hotlines, and could benefit from a regional data sharing model.

Eastern Europe is a region that faces a significant amount of human trafficking, primarily as the result of deteriorated political and socioeconomic conditions since the

³ This research defines Eastern Europe based on the classification of Eastern Europe provided by the United Nations Statistics Division, which includes the following ten countries: Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine.

collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Fortunately, some efforts are in place within national contexts to help combat trafficking and provide support services to victims and survivors. In particular, many human trafficking hotlines that provide resources to victims and communities operate in Eastern Europe. These hotlines provide a variety of services such as access to general information, counseling services, legal advice, and crisis intervention. Hotline organizations are not unique to Eastern Europe and, according to the Global Modern Slavery Directory, can be found in many parts of the world.

One well-known human trafficking hotline is the National Human Trafficking Hotline. This hotline is operated by Polaris, a U.S.-based non-profit organization located in Washington D.C. Polaris is hailed within the anti-trafficking community for its service to victims and its exemplary work combatting human trafficking through quality data collection and analysis. Polaris has made significant contributions to the quantification of trafficking in the United States. Based on this achievement, and on the organization's history of engagement in global and regional data sharing initiatives, a case study on Polaris is included in the methodology of this research. Many of the lessons learned from this case study are applied to a potential hotline data sharing initiative in Eastern Europe.

Amidst the prevailing trend of implementing universal methods for human trafficking data capture and analysis, there is a growing need for a supplemental method aimed at meeting local needs and designed for the local context. This research evaluates whether regional data sharing of human trafficking hotline data is a viable supplemental method. Specifically, this research assesses the interest and technical capacity for regional data sharing among Eastern European hotlines. Furthermore, it evaluates this proposed regional framework within the context of experiential learning from Polaris,

gleaned from a case study of the organization's prior data sharing initiatives. This study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What data sharing lessons did Polaris learn from its implementations of a global hotline network and a regional North America hotline network?
2. What are the major challenges to implementing standardized data collection procedures for human trafficking hotlines?
3. Are hotlines in Eastern Europe interested and able to commit to a regional data sharing network?
4. Can lessons learned from previous global data sharing initiatives be implemented on a more regional scale in Eastern Europe?

This thesis hypothesizes that while technical differences in data collection systems can be reconciled, major legal and institutional obstacles, such as privacy laws and institutional funding and capacity, may create challenges to implementing a data sharing network in Eastern Europe. It further hypothesizes that hotline organizations from approximately half of the sample will express significant interest and ability to participate in a data sharing model.

This research utilizes both qualitative and quantitative methods to garner insight on learning outcomes of prior data sharing initiatives and on the institutional capacity for standardized data collection and sharing in Eastern Europe. The research methods include conducting a case study of Polaris's experience implementing data sharing initiatives and conducting a quantitative survey with organizations that operate human trafficking hotlines in Eastern Europe. The research methods rely heavily on the collection of

primary data, collection of secondary data on existing human trafficking statistics, and review of existing literature on human trafficking data collection.

The significance of this research is that it provides insight as to the possibility of implementing a regional data sharing network, an important supplement to the prevailing universal quantification trend. This research also provides new data on human trafficking hotline efforts and operations in Eastern Europe. Additionally, it captures learning from previous human trafficking data sharing initiatives.

The product of this research is a model framework for implementation of a regional human trafficking data sharing network in Eastern Europe. Currently, Polaris is engaged in a regional data sharing effort in North America, called the “North America Build.” This thesis proposes a framework for Eastern Europe, building off of the regional framework for North America, and serves as encouragement for researchers to perform similar exercises in other regions and inspire practitioners to value and implement these regional frameworks.

Chapter II.

Background of the Problem

In order to understand the extent of trafficking in Eastern Europe and the possibility for data sharing in this region, it is important to explore the context of trafficking throughout the globe and within the region. It is also important to understand inadequacies in current trafficking data and identify perspectives on data sharing by different scholars. Common trends across the literature show both an acknowledgement that trafficking is a substantial problem and a strong recognition of the disconnect between discourse surrounding the problem and reliable statistics. This literature review focuses on five major themes: trafficking as a global problem, trafficking in Eastern Europe, challenges with current human trafficking statistics, perspectives on data sharing and current data sharing initiatives.

Human Trafficking as a Global Problem

Human trafficking is a problem that occurs all across the globe. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Report on Trafficking in Persons states that human trafficking has been found in 127 countries (UNODC, b). Countries are categorized as locations of origin, transit, or destination for victims. Many countries fall into multiple categories at the same time. The United Nations estimates that the total market value of human trafficking is about 32 billion USD (UNODC, b).

Human trafficking, also known as trafficking in persons, is best defined by the Action-Means-Purpose (AMP) Model shown in Figure 1. The AMP model is a helpful way to identify whether a situation constitutes human trafficking. The model illustrates and articulates the United States’ federal definition of a “victim of severe forms of trafficking in persons,” contained in 22 USC §7102(8). According to Polaris (2012), “at a minimum, one element from each column must be present to establish a potential situation of human trafficking. The presence of force, fraud or coercion indicates that the victim has not consented of his or her own free will.”

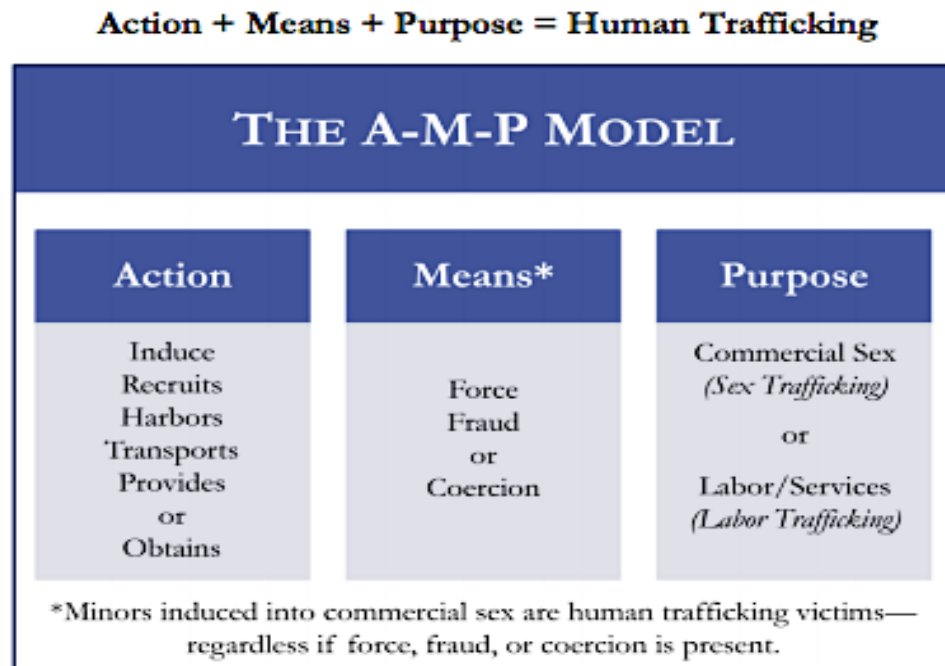


Figure 1. The Action-Means-Purpose Model. This figure illustrates when a situation can be considered trafficking. If there is at least one element from each column, the situation can be considered trafficking for adults. Situations with minors only need to contain one element from the first and third columns to be considered trafficking (Polaris, 2012).

Forced labor and forced sexual exploitation are the most common forms of human trafficking. These forms of trafficking, however, are not the only exploitative forms. As

illustrated in Figure 2 trafficking also exists in the form of recruitment of child soldiers, forced begging, organ removal, forced marriage, and selling children.



Figure 2. Exploitative Forms of Human Trafficking. This figure illustrates the multiple forms of exploitation that are considered human trafficking (UNODC, 2016).

Shelley (2010) argues that globalization has led to an increase in human trafficking as transnational criminals capitalize on immigration flows, prey on increasingly marginalized communities, and utilize an expanded global transportation infrastructure. Globalization, compounded with the end of the Cold War, gave rise to fluidity between borders, regional conflicts, and economic instability, all of which created a breeding ground for crime networks and human trafficking. Shelley also points out that globalization facilitates modern communication networks that traffickers use to recruit and market. Traffickers use the Internet and cell phone communication to exchange information, build networks, lure victims, and find buyers all under a great deal of

anonymity. While the rise of technology-facilitated trafficking is well acknowledged, some researchers argue that the same tools that are used for exploitation can also be used to combat trafficking (Latonero, 2012).

The profitability of human trafficking in the global market is a major push factor for perpetrators to engage in this type of illicit activity over other types of illicit activities. The high profitability of human trafficking is often compared to that of drug trafficking, whereby human beings can be sold multiple times while drugs can only be sold and used once (Shelley, 2010). Perpetrators face fairly low risk in engaging in this activity as demand severely outweighs the risks, and prosecution rates across the globe remain quite low. According to the ILO, human trafficking globally earns illegal profits of approximately 150 billion USD a year for traffickers, with 99 billion USD profit from sex trafficking alone (ILO, 2014).

Human Trafficking in Eastern Europe

Eastern Europe is a region of the world known particularly for its prevalence of human trafficking and, more specifically, sex trafficking. According to the International Labour Organization (2015) Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine are among the most important source countries of human trafficking. Siddharth Kara (2009) estimates that there were 125,000 sex slaves alone in Central and Eastern Europe at the end of 2006, and that the rate of growth in this region is four percent, second in growth only to the Middle East. According to data published by the European Commission, 30,146 victims were identified between 2010 and 2012 across Europe. The

report confirmed earlier studies and perceptions of the region, showing that the majority of identified victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation (Eurostat, 2014).

The prevalence of human trafficking in the region is often attributed to historical and geopolitical factors. The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union created a downward cascading effect on political and socioeconomic conditions across Central and Eastern Europe. Important social services such as the safety net and state-guaranteed employment systems ended, leading many into lives of poverty. While these regional Communist systems dissipated, corrupt law enforcement and organized crime groups saw a drastic rise in prevalence (Shelley, 2010). Kara (2009) uses statistics to paint a picture of the dire economic situation in Eastern Europe in the early twenty-first century:

Not surprisingly, Moldova also suffered the worst population decrease of any former Soviet Republic—seven hundred and twenty thousand individuals, or 16.5 percent the population—with more than one-half these individuals trafficked internationally . . . In 1990, twenty-three million East Europeans lived on less than \$2 per day; by 2001 that number had grown to ninety-three million, or one out of four people in the region. In 2001, two hundred and fifty million of the four hundred million people in Central and Eastern Europe lived in shrinking economies . . . Shrewd traffickers preyed on this desperation, duping millions into modern-day slavery. (p. 27)

These political and socioeconomic factors created a perfect storm for trafficking to take hold. Economic gain is often deceitfully advertised to lure potential victims. Researchers continue to study trafficking trends in this region today by examining socio-economic factors and studying links between regional migration flows and trafficking.

Georgi Petrunov (2014) explores trafficking trends and causal factors for migration and trafficking in Bulgaria and compares these findings to general trends in

Eastern Europe. His research includes interviews with victims of human trafficking and he has found many patterns in terms of cities of recruitment, methods of recruitment, and destination countries. Petrunov finds that trafficking patterns run parallel with larger immigration trends due to preexisting recruitment networks and because it is more easy to deceive victims. Based on his preliminary findings, Petrunov advocates for expanded collection of empirical data about both the victims and the perpetrators. Petrunov reaffirms the position of others on the causal factors for trafficking stating “dysfunction of the economic systems in the former Communist countries is coupled with a weak rule of law, pervasive corruption, and the growth of organized crime networks” (p. 18).

The following sections examine country-specific socio-economic factors and human trafficking country rankings for the countries defined as pertaining to Eastern Europe for the purpose of this research: Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine. The numbers referenced in the text in this section can be found in Table 1. Due to a limited availability of reliable sources of Eastern European country-level trafficking data, the following country profiles rely heavily on information from the TIP report, creating a possible source bias. This possible source bias potentially indicates a need for more diverse systems of measurement in Eastern Europe.

Table 1

Socio-Economic Indicators for Eastern European Countries

	<u>European Union Country</u>	<u>TIP Tier Rating*</u>	<u>Population (July 2016)**</u>	<u>Net Migration Rate (2016)** per 1,000 population</u>	<u>GDP (PPP) (2015)**</u>	<u>GDP real growth rate (2015)**</u>	<u>GDP - per capita (PPP) (2015)**</u>
Belarus	N	3	9,570,376	0.7 migrant(s)	\$167.7 billion	-3.9%	\$17,700
Bulgaria	Y	2WL	7,144,653	-0.3 migrant(s)	\$133.9 billion	3%	\$19,100
Czech Republic	Y	1	10,644,842	2.3 migrant(s)	\$332.5 billion	4.2%	\$31,600
Hungary	Y	2WL	9,874,784	1.3 migrants	\$258.4 billion	2.9%	\$26,200
Moldova	N	2WL	3,510,485	-9.5 migrant(s)	\$17.79 billion	-1.1%	\$5,000
Poland	Y	1	38,523,261	-0.4 migrant(s)	\$1.005 trillion	3.6%	\$26,500
Romania	Y	2	21,599,736	-0.2 migrant(s)	\$413.8 billion	3.7%	\$20,800
Russia	N	3	142,355,415	1.7 migrant(s)	\$3.718 trillion	-3.7%	\$25,400
Slovakia	Y	1	5,445,802	0.1 migrant(s)	\$161 billion	3.6%	\$29,700
Ukraine	N	2	44,209,733	0 migrant(s)	\$339.5 billion	-9.9%	\$7,500

*Source: United States Department of State (2017). **Source: Central Intelligence Agency (2017).

Country Profiles - Belarus

Belarus is a small country in Eastern Europe. The population as of July 2016 was 9.6 million. Per capita income is the third lowest in Eastern Europe at \$17,700. Belarus and Russia are the only two countries in Eastern Europe that are categorized as Tier 3 in the 2017 U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report. This is the second consecutive year that Belarus has received this a Tier 3 ranking, which constitutes the lowest possible score for human trafficking. The low ranking is primarily caused by the Belarusian government's involvement in state-sponsored forced labor and other questionable practices such as subbotniks.⁴ Belarus is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. The majority of victims from Belarus are trafficked to

⁴ Subbotniks is a practice requiring workers in government and in many private businesses to work on certain Saturdays and to donate their earnings to government projects. It also includes forced agricultural labor for high school and college students, and other coercive behaviors towards workers in the wood-processing industry and towards the un-employed and mentally ill. (U.S. Department of State, 2016)

Russia or are trafficked within Belarus. Belarus is a destination country for Moldovans, Russians, Ukrainians, and Vietnamese (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Belarus saw a decline in the 2016 report in the number of trafficking-related prosecutions and convictions, although law enforcement and government partners continue to receive training on human trafficking. The Belarusian government partners with the media to educate the public about human trafficking. One notable outcome in 2015 was that the government provided marginal financial assistance (equivalent to \$11,425) to one NGO to support assistance efforts to victims of both human trafficking and domestic violence (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Country Profiles - Bulgaria

Bulgaria is located in the southern region of Eastern Europe. The country is a member of the European Union and as of July 2016 had a population of approximately seven million. The per capita income at \$19,100 is slightly higher than that of Belarus. Bulgaria is one of the four Eastern Europe countries with a negative net migration rate in 2016, with a net migration of -0.3 migrants per 1,000 population. In the 2017 TIP Report, Bulgaria was assigned the ranking of Tier 2 Watch List.

Bulgaria is one of the primary source countries of human trafficking in the European Union. Women and children are trafficked for sexual exploitation both within Bulgaria and outside the country in places such as Europe, the Middle East, and even North America. According to the 2016 Trafficking in Persons Report, men, women, and children from Bulgaria are also trafficked for forced labor in Europe in the agriculture, service, and construction industries.

Some key recommendations for Bulgaria to strengthen its human trafficking response are improvement to statistics on law enforcement cases, identified victims, and trafficker information and increased victim protection services.

Country Profiles - Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is also a member state of the European Union. The population of the country as of July 2016 was approximately 10.6 million. At \$31,600, the Czech Republic has the highest per capita GDP of all countries in Eastern Europe and, perhaps as a result of its growing GDP, has a positive net migration of 2.3 migrants per 1,000 population. While the country does have strong socio-economic indicators, it is not exempt from human trafficking.

The Czech Republic is listed as a source, transit, and destination country for sex trafficking of women and children and is also a destination country for forced labor. Forced labor is most commonly witnessed through debt bondage in a variety of industries, including construction, agricultural, service, and manufacturing (U.S. Department of State, 2016). Along with Poland and Slovakia, the Czech Republic received a Tier 1 ranking on the TIP report in 2017, indicating that the country meets the minimum international standards necessary to address and eradicate trafficking. Many anti-trafficking non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Czech Republic receive government funding and actively participate in identifying and providing services to victims.

Country Profiles – Hungary

Hungary is a landlocked country in Eastern Europe that shares its border with seven other countries. Hungary is part of the European Union and has a population of 9.87 million, slightly smaller than the Czech Republic. The country also has a positive net migration rate at 1.3 migrants per 1,000 population and a growing GDP with a 2015 estimate of 2.9 percent GDP real growth. The purchasing power parity GDP per capita is the fourth highest in Eastern Europe at \$26,200. Hungary received a Tier 2 Watch List ranking on the 2017 TIP report primarily as a result of a need for increased funding for victim protection and better handling of cases of child victims. The report also recommends that Hungary make efforts to improve the collection and quality of its law enforcement and victim data.

Hungary is primarily a source and transit country for forced labor and sex trafficking, and vulnerable groups are the most exploited. According to the 2016 TIP report, these vulnerable groups include national citizens facing extreme poverty, Roma, homeless men, and unaccompanied individuals seeking asylum. Many of the women and children exploited in sex trafficking in Hungary and abroad, particularly in the Netherlands, were recruited after leaving state-run institutions. Hungary is part of a common trafficking and migratory route to Western Europe, and as a result, victims are often recruited or exploited while in transit. In recent years, a rise in migrants and refugees arriving from Syria has brought attention to the conditions of vulnerability to trafficking that exist in Hungary.

Country Profiles – Moldova

Moldova has the smallest population in Eastern Europe at 3.5 million and has a significant negative net migration rate of -9.5 migrants per 1,000 population. Moldova is not a member of the European Union and has the lowest purchasing power parity per capita GDP in all of Eastern Europe at \$5,000. Moldova was downgraded to a Tier 2 Watch List rating in 2017 after having received a Tier 2 TIP ranking since 2011. Although Moldova continues to identify and assist more victims, the country struggles with issues of corruption within law enforcement and the judicial sector. One recommendation for Moldova is to “fund and maintain data for the hotline on child abuse and exploitation” (U.S. Department of State, 2016, p. 271).

Moldova is a source country of sex trafficking and forced labor for men, women, and children. Moldovan victims are trafficked within the country as well as in neighboring Ukraine, and in distant locations such as the Middle East, Africa, and East Asia. According to the 2016 TIP report, sex trafficking within Moldova exists in brothels, saunas, and massage parlors and young girls are increasingly targeted for sex trafficking by foreign tourists.

Country Profiles – Poland

Poland, another European Union member state, has the third largest population in Eastern Europe at 38.5 million and the third largest purchasing power parity GDP per capita a \$26,500. Migration rates remain relatively stable in Poland at -0.4 migrants per 1,000 population. In 2017, Poland was ranked as a Tier 1 country, indicating meeting minimum standards for eliminating trafficking. Recommendations for ongoing

improvement include providing specialized services for children and issuing effective sentences for convicted traffickers.

Poland is a source, transit, and destination country for sex trafficking and forced labor, the second of which is on the rise. Increasingly, Vietnamese victims are transiting through Poland after facing labor trafficking in Russia. Romani children in Poland are vulnerable to recruitment for forced begging as well.

Country Profiles – Romania

Romania is also a member state of the European Union. The population of Romania is approximately 21.6 million and the purchasing power parity GDP per capita was estimated at \$20,800 in 2015. Net migration rates remain relatively stable at -0.2 migrants per 1,000 population. The country has consistently received a Tier 2 TIP ranking since 2009 and once again received this ranking in the 2017 report. Major areas for improvement are centered around increasing training for public justice system officials, and providing services to a greater percentage of identified victims. According to the 2016 TIP report, only 37 percent of identified victims received some form of assistance.

Romania is a source, transit, and destination country for forced labor and sex trafficking. Romanians can be found in many parts of Europe as victims of trafficking, and represent a significant portion of the victim population throughout the continent. Romanian children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking in a variety of labor industries and many are forced to steal and beg. Other vulnerable populations in Romania include Roma, foreign workers, and undocumented migrants (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Country Profiles - Russian Federation

Russia is the largest country in Eastern Europe with a population over 142 million and GDP at almost four trillion. Russia is not a member of the European Union and the country sees a positive net migration at 1.7 migrants per 1,000 population. Russia received a Tier 3 ranking in the 2017 TIP Report for the fifth year in a row due to its inability to meet minimum standards for elimination of trafficking. The Russian government provides no funding for victim rehabilitation and a national strategy to combat trafficking does not exist. Russian officials are often involved in corruption schemes that perpetuate trafficking and fail to protect victims.

Russia is also a source, transit and destination country for labor and sex trafficking, however, labor trafficking of men remains the most prominent issue. Russians, Europeans, Central Asians, Southeast Asians, and North Koreans are subject to forced labor in Russia. Although forced labor occurs in a variety of industries, construction, manufacturing, and agriculture appear to be the most common. Forced prostitution of women and children is also a problem in Russia, and the prevalence of online sexual exploitation of children appears to be on the rise (U.S. Department of State, 2017).

Country Profiles – Slovakia

Slovakia is a European Union member country. Alongside Poland and Czech Republic, Slovakia received a Tier 1 TIP ranking in 2017. Slovakia has a population of 5.4 million and its net migration remains stable at 0.1 migrants per 1,000 population. Slovakia has the second highest GDP per capita in Eastern Europe at \$29,700.

Slovakia is categorized as a source, transit, and destination country for both forced labor and sex trafficking. The majority of victims trafficked outside of Slovakia are Slovak women who enter into sex trafficking work in other European countries. The Roma are another population that is vulnerable to trafficking within Slovakia. Slovakia borders Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Austria, and Czech Republic. Due to these multiple porous borders, women from Eastern Europe are often transported through Slovakia and forced into prostitution en route.

Country Profiles - Ukraine

Ukraine has the second largest population in Eastern Europe at approximately 44 million inhabitants. The country is not officially part of the European Union and saw a neutral net migration rate according to 2016 estimates. The GDP real growth rate for Ukraine has suffered a sharp decline over the past two years and the 2015 estimate is recorded at -9.9% with GDP per capita at \$7,500, marking one of the lowest figures in Eastern Europe, second to Moldova. Ukraine received a Tier 2 Watch List ranking on the 2016 TIP report. Ukraine received this “Watch List” ranking for four subsequent years. In the 2017 report, Ukraine was upgraded to a Tier 2 due to increased government efforts in the key areas of investigations, prosecutors, and convictions of cases and criminals.

Similar to other Eastern European countries, Ukraine is characterized as a source, transit and destination country for men, women, and children. Ukrainians, as well as foreign nationals face sex trafficking and forced labor within the country. According to Ukraine’s country profile in the 2016 TIP report, Ukrainians are also trafficked to other Eastern European countries, and distant regions such as North America, the Middle East,

and Central Asia. Vulnerable groups in Ukraine are children in the child welfare system and migrants facing forced displacement due to Russian aggression.

Challenges with Human Trafficking Statistics

The trafficking field is best characterized as one of numerical certainty and statistical doubt. Trafficking numbers provide the false precision of quantification, while lacking any of the supports of statistical rigor. (Feingold, 2010, p. 2)

Scholars recognize that estimating the number of trafficking victims annually, by region, and by demographic is exceedingly difficult. Even the United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) admits that many official government numbers may be wrong (U.S. Accountability Office, 2006). The problem stretches across the board within the trafficking field, from large international organizations to smaller NGOs who either over-estimate or under-estimate the problem based upon organizational interest, funding considerations, and desires to sensationalize the issue.

Feingold (2010) argues that global estimates of trafficking do not serve any real policy purpose. Instead, he sees them as serving a socio-political purpose, and advocates that data for policy purposes should be based on regional numbers. However, since laws and policy are in fact greatly informed by data, be it local, national, regional, or global, the importance of correct measurements is paramount. “Assessing the Extent of Human Trafficking: Inherent Difficulties and Gradual Progress” is an important journal article by Diane Scullion that looks at key current research and statistical evidence available on the global scale on human trafficking. While critiquing and illustrating shortcomings in current measures of human trafficking, Scullion (2015) decidedly takes an optimistic

approach by showing signs of progress in the area of data collection. Scullion (2015) finds that “despite the problems with data collection, there are attempts being made to improve the process, reliability, and comparability of the data, however more needs to be done” (p. 10).

Some of Scullion’s major critiques include the lack of consistency with both legal and data definitions, the use of varying lenses when approaching human trafficking data collection, and lack of clear methodology in research studies. These criticisms are valid and contribute to the overarching problem of inability to compare data across data collection systems. In regards to data definitions, Scullion (2015) finds “there are legally defined differences between trafficking, forced labour, modern slavery and smuggling, yet data collected on one may often include another” (p. 3). Although the Palermo Protocol⁵ created a basic framework for defining human trafficking, national legal systems are responsible for defining trafficking for their country. This creates a problem of inconsistent use of the most crucial definition in the whole human trafficking field. Scullion’s critique of the varying research lenses is applicable to the United States and many international organizations that collect data related to their specific operating lens. For example, the International Labour Organization (ILO) collects data seeing a strong relationship between human trafficking and labour rights, a topic widely contested by scholars in the field. The International Organization on Migration (IOM) contrastingly collects data through the lens of migration patterns (Scullion, 2015).

There are a few noteworthy current international efforts to collect data and

⁵ “The Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (also known as the Palermo Protocol) is the internationally accepted definition of human trafficking. This Protocol was . . . ratified on 9 February 2006. It provides a definition of trafficking which has since become a widely accepted standard and used in other international instruments” (ECPAT, 2015).

statistics aimed at increasing the international communities' knowledge of this issue: 1. U.S. Department of State Trafficking Reports (TIP Reports) 2. Eurostat Report 3. UNODC Global Report, all of which are referenced in this paper. Another important effort is the UNESCO Trafficking Statistics Project, which helps clarify trafficking statistics. This project attempts to trace statistics back to their original source and looks at empirical and methodological bases for statistics. ILO statistics and statistics from the U.S. Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report are the most widely cited human trafficking statistics.

In *The Seductions of Quantification: Measuring Human Rights, Gender Violence and Sex Trafficking*, Sally Engle Merry (2016) provides thought-provoking skepticism on the inherent acceptance of pre-defined human trafficking indicators. She argues that while statistics and indicators are perceived to be inherently objective, complex power dynamics and influence are used in the creation and dissemination of data. Merry (2016) calls this the "myth of objectivity" and explains that "since indicators are produced by individuals, networks, and institutions with their own interests and agendas, the producers' perspective shape the outcome" (p. 20). To counterbalance, universal indicator categories, Merry (2016) argues that qualitative data must accompany quantitative data to avoid "oversimplification, homogenization, and the neglect of the surrounding social structure" (p. 1). Merry explains that some indicators can incorporate local knowledge, qualitative data and more contextual information, however, these types of indicators are not as glamorous nor widely accepted because they are more complex (12).

Merry also highlights two additional problems with the generation of human trafficking statistics using what she terms “data inertia” and “expertise inertia.” Data inertia refers to the limitations of what an indicator can measure and how that indicator is continually used to address new problems without revisiting the universal applicability of the indicator. This is coupled with what Sally Engle Merry calls “expertise inertia,” whereby statisticians use data collection models from previous studies and over time become known as the global experts. These experts are from countries that have the resources and capacity to fund research projects and over time they define the standard and generally accepted underlying frameworks, indicators, and methods for data collection and analysis. Merry explains that this system excludes those with less experience and less power, thereby creating a power dynamic in the way measurements are carried out.

Perspectives on Data Sharing and Current Initiatives

The previous section highlighted some of the critiques of human trafficking data collection and hints that challenges may exist for data sharing as well. Outside of the technical challenges of data sharing, views on data sharing vary widely across governments and organizations. Data sharing initiatives are vehemently supported by some and viewed reluctantly by others. Feingold (2010) finds that “governments in much of the world are frequently reluctant to share data among their own ministries, much less with outsiders . . . governments are particularly unwilling to share data that they feel may reflect negatively on them and be used against them” (p. 27). A report by Daniel Castro and Alan McQuin (2015), argues that strict data protectionism is against the best interest

of states and recommends that international organizations should advocate for the free flow of data across borders. Further, the report argues that data security is based less on where data is stored, and more on the methods of data storage employed. It is important to note that while this thesis advocates the flow of human trafficking data across borders within a regional context, it also places utmost importance on the protection of individual privacy and the need for strict de-identification of data.

Several initiatives have occurred in the last few years regarding technology and trafficking, and improvements to trafficking data collection. Latonero (2012) observes “this past year has seen a notable increase in attention to technology and trafficking from the U.S. government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), businesses, academia, and individual citizens” (p. 9). For example, The Center on Communication Leadership & Policy Technology & Trafficking Initiative was launched in June 2010 to better understand the role of technology and trafficking. Their research finds that tools such as “data mining, mapping, computational linguistics, and advanced analytics could be used by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, law enforcement, academia, and the private sector to further anti-trafficking goals of prevention, protections, and prosecution” (Latonero, 2012, p. 5).

One major technology and trafficking initiative was the 2011 Google Foundation grants program, totaling \$11.5 million intended for use developing and utilizing technology to combat human trafficking. This effort awarded funding for projects with Polaris, Slavery Footprint, and International Justice Mission (Brown, 2011). In later chapters, this thesis examines the outcomes of a later 2013 Google grant that was awarded to Polaris Project to implement a global hotline network.

The ILO has also taken on the priority of improving data to allow for more unified data collection and better indicators of prevalence. The ILO's main initiative is called the "ILO Data Initiative on Modern Slavery." A working group was established in 2013 and has the responsibility to "engage ILO constituents and other experts in discussing and developing international guidelines to harmonize concepts, elaborate statistical definitions, standard lists of criteria and survey tools of forced labour" (ILO, 2015, p. 1). One of the key targets of the ILO data initiative is to establish what is called the "Global Slavery Observatory," a partnership of organizations that collect similar data that engage in sharing knowledge about forced labour (ILO, 2015).

These recent initiatives create a promising outlook for the future of data sharing. Although scholars have carefully analyzed the shortcomings of statistics in the field of human trafficking, multiple actors such as private companies, governments, international organizations, and human trafficking organizations are rallying behind new initiatives. With time, these initiatives may likely contribute to more accurate measurement of human trafficking, and ultimately to the creation of better-informed, data-driven policies.

Throughout the literature scholars acknowledge trafficking as a widespread issue and agree that there is much room for improvement regarding the accuracy and methodology of human trafficking statistics. The anti-trafficking field is moving in the direction of greater collaboration and recent initiatives aimed at strengthening trafficking data are hopeful. This thesis research in particular addresses the need for improved data accuracy and data sharing that was highlighted in the literature, by emphasizing the importance of regional data sharing. It builds on both recommendations gathered from

the literature and insights gained from prior initiatives in order to advocate for the growth of regional data sharing models.

Chapter III.

Research Methods

This research used a mixed methods approach and sought to discover what the best practices are for regional data sharing among organizations that operate anti-trafficking hotlines. The broad goal of this research was to document and understand lessons learned from previous data sharing initiatives within the anti-trafficking field. In addition, the research sought to understand the current capacity and interest of hotline organizations in a specific geographic region to engage in a regional data sharing initiative.

In order to incorporate this regional focus, Eastern Europe was selected as the region of choice due to the high prevalence of trafficking and the transnational nature of trafficking in this area of the globe, as was highlighted in the literature. While many definitions of Eastern Europe exist, this research uses a definition established by the United Nations Statistics Division, which includes the following ten countries: Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine. Countries in Eastern Europe share similar geographic borders and trafficking patterns, however, this region has a variety of socio-political, cultural, and linguistic differences that question the logic of considering this one coherent region. For the purpose of this research, the author decided to select this region, despite country differences in an effort to place primacy on its shared identity as a region heavily impacted by human trafficking and migration.

This research necessitated a methodology that allowed for theoretical, practical, and operational data capture and analysis out of which concrete recommendations could be formulated to inform the development of a model of data sharing for Eastern Europe. A mixed-methods approach was employed to gather both quantitative and qualitative data. This research utilized primary data collected via surveys and a case study that included semi-structured interviews. Secondary data was also collected in the form of region-specific trafficking and socio-economic indicators in order to provide appropriate local context. Data collection was divided into three distinct phases: reviewing topical regional secondary data, conducting an organizational case study on Polaris, and administering a capacity and interest assessment survey.

The first phase was a comprehensive review of the literature on human trafficking data collection, global data sharing, and trafficking patterns in Eastern Europe. In addition, specific secondary data was extracted during this phase. Based on a heavy reliance on U.S. government data during this phase, the secondary data on Eastern Europe is subject to a possible U.S. bias. Secondary data was collected from the 2016 and 2017 U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report and from country profiles from the CIA World Factbook for each of the ten countries in Eastern Europe. Specifically, the trafficking in persons tier rating was collected from the 2016 and 2017 Trafficking in Persons Reports. This indicator has a scale that includes Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3. Essentially, ratings are assigned based on whether a country's government meets minimum standards outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) and based on efforts to improve and reach compliance in the event a country does not meet minimum standards. Tier 1 represents meeting minimum

standards, Tier 2 denotes a significant effort to meet standards, although the country does not currently, and Tier 3 represents a lack of compliance and a lack of effort to reach compliance.

In addition, one political indicator and five socio-economic indicators were extracted from the CIA World Factbook country profile page for all ten countries in Eastern Europe. The political indicator was whether or not the country was a member of the European Union. This data is particularly important to consider when looking at the impact of data sharing and privacy laws on an operational data sharing network as rules are different for European Union member countries. The socio-economic indicators that were selected to be part of this study were total country population, net migration rate, gross domestic product (GDP), real growth rate GDP, and per capita GDP. These indicators were chosen for inclusion in this study because the literature points out that socio-economic factors are a push factor for both migration and trafficking within the region.

The second phase of this research was an organizational case study of Polaris, focused on the organization's current and prior involvement in data sharing initiatives. Polaris is one of the premier anti-trafficking organizations in the United States. The organization is funded in part by the U.S. government and by private donors. The organization is known for holding one of the largest sets of human trafficking data in the United States. The data is collected through its anti-trafficking hotline, the National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH). The NHTH serves as the central anti-trafficking hotline for the United States and is operated in part by funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Anti-trafficking hotlines play a key role in providing

services, referrals, and information to potential victims of trafficking, to service providers, to family members and friends of potential victims, and to proactive citizens. Polaris operates a 24-hour hotline that provides four major functions for callers: reporting of trafficking tips (suspicious venues, profile and locations of potential victims and potential traffickers, etc.), access to service referrals (legal, medical, shelter, transportation/relocation, counseling), requests for crisis assistance (rescue – immediate coordination with law enforcement), and requests for general information about trafficking. Polaris was selected for this organizational case study based on two reasons. First, the organization contains a large set of human trafficking data and is experienced in executing a rigorous hotline data collection and analysis methodology. Second, and arguably most important for this research, Polaris received a Global Impact Award from the Google Foundation in 2013, which was a grant to implement a global human trafficking hotline network. While Polaris was unable to fulfill the mission of the grant and did not implement a global human trafficking hotline network, the organization received many key insights and learning opportunities about the legal, socio-political, and logistical challenges of both international data sharing and international hotlines operations.

The Polaris case study included collection of primary qualitative data through semi-structured interviews. It also included collection of secondary data in the form of online news articles and quarterly reports that referenced either the global human trafficking hotline network and/or the Google grant. The semi-structured interviews were conducted in person with current and former members of Polaris that were either involved in the implementation of the global human trafficking hotline network or were

involved in the organization's more recent data sharing initiatives at the time the interview was conducted. Interview themes and questions focused on asking about the objectives of the Google Grant, learning about the scope of the global human trafficking hotline network project, and acquiring valuable lessons learned from the project related to data sharing, hotline management, and technology. The ultimate goal of these interviews was to extrapolate lessons learned in order to apply them to a regional model in Eastern Europe.

Each interview was conducted for approximately 45-minutes and the semi-structured nature of the interviews allowed for a participatory environment for both the interviewer and interviewee. Three interviews were conducted in total with the purpose of gaining experiential qualitative data and recommendations from first hand practitioners involved in at least one global data sharing initiative at Polaris. The total number of Polaris staff members involved in implementing current or former data sharing initiatives has not exceeded seven staff members, thus a total of three interviews formed a generally representative sample. Interviews were completed with Corey Oser, former Director of Global Hotlines, Sara Crowe, current Associate Director of Data Systems, and Kate Berry, former Program Specialist for Global Hotlines.

The third stage of the research was intended to gain insights on the logistical challenges and potential opportunities related to implementing a data sharing framework in Eastern Europe. This stage consisted of designing and administering a quantitative survey on the interest and technical capacity for data sharing to organizations that operate human trafficking hotlines in Eastern Europe. Survey participants were identified using a specific criteria and were invited by email to complete the online survey. Follow-up

survey reminders were conducted via phone and email. Although survey participants were technically organizations that operate human trafficking hotlines in Eastern Europe, actual survey respondents were employees of those organizations who possessed organizational knowledge. The inclusion criteria for an organization being invited to participate were threefold. First, the organization needed to be listed on the online Global Modern Slavery Directory (GMSD). The GMSD is a directory maintained by Polaris in coordination with Liberty Asia that has information about over 2,000 organizations worldwide that work in some capacity on human trafficking. Second, the organization needed to be located within one of the ten countries designated by the research parameters as “Eastern Europe.” Lastly, the organization needed to be currently operating some form of an anti-trafficking hotline at the time of survey completion.

According to reports pulled from the GMSD in September 2016, in total there are 120 Non-US organizations that operate human trafficking hotlines listed in the directory. As shown in Table 2, out of 120 hotlines worldwide listed in the GMSD, 20 are located in what is considered Eastern Europe within this research, representing approximately 17% of the global total. Seventeen of the 20 identified organizations were invited to participate in the survey. Three organizations were excluded from the survey based on meeting at least one of two exclusion factors. Help Services for Nigerians in Russia and Ternopil City Women's Club 'Revival of the Nation' in Ukraine were excluded due to a lack of sufficient contact information. National Agency against Trafficking in Persons (ANITP) in Romania was excluded because this hotline is operated by the Romanian government whose approval process for participation in the survey extended beyond the data collection period. The anticipated survey response rate was set at 40%, translating to

an anticipated seven organizations completing the survey. Ultimately, five organizations completed the survey within the established three-week data collection timeframe.

Table 2

Anti-Trafficking Hotlines in Eastern Europe.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Website</u>
Belarus	• Gender Perspectives - La Strada Belarus	www.genderperspectives.by
	• Business Women's Club	http://www.bpwrest.by
Bulgaria	• A21 Campaign - Bulgaria	www.a21.bg
Czech Republic	• La Strada Czech Republic	http://www.strada.cz/en/
	• Arcidiecenzi charita Praha	http://praha.charita.cz/en/
Moldova	• La Strada Moldova	www.lastrada.md
	• Beginning of Life	www.bol.md
	• NGO Interaction	www.ngointeraction.org
Poland	• La Strada Poland	http://www.strada.org.pl/
Romania	• Reaching Out	http://reachingout.ro/
	• National Agency against Trafficking in Persons	http://anitp.mai.gov.ro
	• Open Door Foundation	www.usadeschisa.ro
Russian Federation	• Mayak Foundation	www.mayak.org.uk
	• Help Services for Nigerians in Russia	
Slovakia	• Slovenské Krízové Centrum - DOTYK (Slovak Crisis Center - DOTYK)	http://www.doty.sk/
	• Caritas - Slovakia	www.obchodsludmi.sk
Ukraine	• Public Movement "Faith, Hope, Love"	http://vnl.com.ua/
	• Ternopil City Women's Club 'Revival of the Nation'	www.migration-info.org.ua
	• International Women's Rights Centre "La Strada Ukraine"	http://www.la-strada.org.ua/
	• Chernihiv Public Committee of Human Rights Protection	www.migration.org.ua , www.protection.org.ua

The survey design process utilized input from previous capacity assessment survey tools such as USAID’s “Organizational Capacity Assessment for Community-Based Organizations” and UNDP’s “Capacity Assessment Methodology.” The survey (see Appendix I and Appendix II) contained 51 questions and was broken into six major sections: organization contact information, organization information, hotline operations, hotline data collection and storage, interest in data sharing, and hotline data quality. The survey included questions about data collection methods, use of key definitions, perceptions of data sharing, willingness to collaborate in data sharing, technology skill level, organizational structure, organization funding and size, and size of hotline operations. All research instruments went through a translation process to be accessible in both Russian and English to encourage participation from organizations that do not operate in English.

Data collected during these three phases was analyzed to extrapolate lessons learned for future data sharing initiatives. It was also analyzed to gauge interest and capacity for an operational data sharing network in Eastern Europe. Key themes were identified from the semi-structured interviews and from secondary data. Several key themes were extracted from interview transcripts with current and former Polaris employees. Themes were identified and grouped into four major categories: objectives, challenges, successes, and lessons learned from previous data sharing initiatives. Themes were marked strong or moderate if they met a certain criteria. Themes were marked “strong” if they were repeated at least three times by the interviewee, and were referenced by more than one interviewee. Themes were marked “moderate” if they were

repeated at least two times by the interviewee, and were referenced by more than one interviewee.

Survey data was extracted from the online data collection tool. The data was analyzed by question and then by major categories with the goal of identifying trends across responses. Certain key questions in the survey were marked as strong indicators of either interest or capacity to engage in data sharing. Those indicators are specifically discussed in the findings. Lastly, one key section of the survey had a separate method for analysis. The final section of the hotline survey asked organizations to rate ten statements related to their data quality and data management. Respondents could strongly agree, agree, take a neutral stance, disagree, or strongly disagree. Each response was connected to a numerical score. Responses to seven of the ten statements were cumulatively scored. Three questions were removed from the scoring – questions two, four and five because they were not directly related to data quality or data management. Organizations with lower scores indicate having a higher confidence their data quality and data management

Research Limitations

This research faced several limitations due to the scope of the inquiry and the timeline for data collection. In order to create and assess the possibility of data sharing in a particular region, the legal framework of privacy and data sharing laws must be researched and incorporated into the data sharing model to ensure compliance for all parties. The researcher is not a lawyer and did not have the capacity nor technical expertise to perform a comprehensive legal analysis of data sharing and privacy laws in the region. Therefore, any findings and proposed data sharing models as a result of this

research will have the limitation of not being vetted for legal compliance. Additional legal research is needed to supplement this study.

In addition, a short data collection window may have limited the number of organizations that were able to participate and respond to the survey within the given timeframe creating a question of representativeness. Organizations were given three weeks to complete the survey. The short data collection window was a result of this research being time bound and due to a lengthy Institutional Review Board process. As such, a nonresponse bias must be considered for the survey sample. Overall, the survey had a nonresponse bias of 71%. This could be attributed to both the short data collection window and to general sensitivities around the highly confidential nature many hotline organizations.

One final limitation in this research is that hotlines surveys were only made available in English and Russian. Technical and resource limitations did not permit the survey to be translated into more than two languages. Considering that Eastern Europeans utilize a wide variety of languages, some organizations may have unintentionally been excluded based on an inability to speak Russian or English, although rare in the region.

This research was conducted in compliance with all human subjects' policies published by the Harvard University Committee on the Use of Human Subjects (CUHS) and obtained exemption from the university's Institutional Review Board.

Chapter IV.

Findings

Findings from this research are divided into two sections: findings from the Polaris case study and findings from the hotline technical capacity and interest survey. Ultimately, key themes, lessons learned, and recommendations are extrapolated from the Polaris case study and applied towards the creation of a data sharing framework for hotlines in Eastern Europe. Overall, findings demonstrate the importance of data sharing, but highlight that the preeminent work of hotlines is providing services to vulnerable populations. The creation of regional data sharing networks is illustrated to be a practical solution and replacement to the presiding notion of global networks. Challenges from previous data sharing initiatives are highlighted in this section and contextualized for an Eastern European model. Furthermore, this section highlights key survey findings related to the interest and readiness of existing hotline to participate in such a model.

Polaris Case Study

This section provides a comprehensive summary of Polaris's involvement in hotline data collection and data sharing activities. This case study is broken into four major sections. The first section analyzes the scope of Polaris's own data collected through its National Human Trafficking Hotline. The remaining three sections concentrate on different past or current organizational initiatives related to data sharing. Findings from the case study poise Polaris as a leader in analysis of anti-trafficking

hotline data and a significant holder of knowledge regarding best practices for hotline data sharing.

National Human Trafficking Hotline Data

First and foremost, a review of Polaris’s publically available summary hotline data finds Polaris to be a knowledgeable expert on hotline operations, data collection, and data analysis. Polaris is known for having one of the largest dataset of human trafficking statistics in the United States, much of which is made publically available on the hotline’s website. Indeed, the vast majority of the data collected at Polaris is through its hotline, called the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

Digging into the statistics, as shown in Figure 3, the National Human Trafficking Hotline has received 145,764 signals since it began operations in 2007. Signals refer to calls, webforms, and emails, indicating that the hotline has various methods of providing support. Of these signals, 32,358 were categorized as “high,” indicated that the signal contained strong indicators of human trafficking.



Figure 3. National Human Trafficking Hotline Statistics. This figure shows the total number of hotline signals received by the NHTH since 2007 Source: (NHTH, 2016)

The NHTH is able to disaggregate data by a variety of categories, including gender, age, citizenship of potential traffickers and potential victims, type of trafficking, venue of trafficking, location of caller, and type of caller. Furthermore, the accessibility

of this data indicates that Polaris values sharing summary statistics and key disaggregated data with both their government partners and the general public. By sharing key data with government partners, law enforcement and policy makers are able to pick up on trafficking trends and create targeted strategies to monitor the problem, identify potential trafficking rings, and work towards protecting more potential victims. Polaris has been able to capture best practices on data collection and hotline operations, and create effective technology tools to support those activities. In more recent years, Polaris has created organizational initiatives related to sharing these best practices, particularly when they relate to international data and technology sharing.

Organizational Initiative: Freedom Force

After several years of experience implementing a national hotline and refining systems and processes related to data collection and analysis, in 2013 Polaris became interested in packaging and exporting its knowledge to other areas of the globe. In particular, Polaris became interested in spreading knowledge of hotline best practices to other hotlines across the world. Polaris also became interested in packaging and sharing its actual hotline data collection and analysis tool, which is built on the Salesforce database platform. This tool was adapted for a more global context and was given the name “Freedom Force.”

According to a Polaris blog titled “From DC to Cape Town: Sharing our data collection technology with hotlines around the world,” Polaris created Freedom Force with the goal “to ensure other organizations have access to refined data collection systems without having to repeat the process of designing a database from scratch”

(Anthony, B., & Crowe, S, 2016). Polaris has led adoptions of Freedom Force for hotlines in several countries, including Greece, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, and South Africa. Polaris-led hotline technology adoption trainings are holistically designed to not only share the technology tool, but to also extend lessons learned from their own hotline operations. Training topics are broad and include “using Freedom Force, data collection best practices, database administration, hotline operations, protocol development, and some core hotline skills including safety planning, crisis response, and emotional support.”

In sharing their experience facilitating global hotline technology adoptions, the Polaris Freedom Force staff noted that they have learned about similarities shared by hotlines in the anti-trafficking field, regardless of their geographic placement. Similarities include struggles related to “funding, staffing, and gaining stakeholder support for . . . hotlines” (Polaris, 2017a). These challenges were also illustrated in key informant interview conducted with current and former Polaris staff.

Organizational Initiative: Global Hotline Network

In 2013, Polaris received a Global Impact Award from Google to work alongside two other big players in the anti-trafficking and technology sphere, Liberty Asia and La Strada International, to establish a global anti-trafficking alliance. Essentially, the project involved establishing a global hotline network, “that shares data and best practices between regional anti-trafficking organizations to protect more victims” (Google.org, 2013). The project had a technology heavy component, with big technology firms such as Google Ideas and Palantir Technologies contributing to the project. The intended impact of this network, as published by Google, was the following:

The power of aggregated global data will help millions of victims escape trafficking situations and identify larger trends that can inform strategic intervention, such as which response efforts are most effective and if the reduction of slavery in one country coincides with an increase elsewhere. (Google.org, 2013)

The project was massive in scope and involved forming relationships with human trafficking hotlines around the world and rolling out a system that would allow for data sharing and aggregate global analysis of trends. Ultimately, the project served as a pivotal learning opportunity as to the feasibility of such a global network. Key informant interviews with former Polaris staff members who served significant roles during the implementation of this project revealed key themes from implementing a global hotline network project. Interviews conducted with Corey Oser, former Polaris Director of Global Hotlines, and Kate Berry, former Program Specialist for Global Hotlines revealed the following key themes shown in Table 3:

Table 3

Key Interview Themes: Global Hotline Network

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Themes</u>	<u>Emphasis</u>
Objectives	Develop a global network to share data for the purpose of understanding trafficking trends Develop better hotline capacity Develop support networks	Strong
Challenges	Variety within data collection methods Differing perspectives on data sharing outside U.S. Funding limitations Threat of reallocating key resources from core programming Legal limitations Language barriers with technical and legal jargon Political divisions within anti-trafficking field	Strong Strong Strong
Successes	Sharing Freedom Force technology Improving hotline capacity Unwavering focus on ultimate goal of helping survivors	Strong
Lessons Learned		

	Data cannot be shared, unless there is data to begin with	Strong
	Developing capacity comes first	Strong
	Collecting and cleaning data has a cost	Strong
	Varying capacities and interest among hotlines	
<hr/>		
Key		
	<hr/>	
Strong	Was repeated at least three times by interviewee, and was referenced by more than one interviewee	
Moderate	Was repeated at least two times by interviewee, and was referenced by more than one interviewee	
<hr/>		
<i>Note:</i> Listed in order of sequence in interviews.		

Kate Berry is a former Polaris employee that was instrumental in implementing this Google Grant. Kate shared that the project did not reach its intended goal of establishing a network of hotlines that could engage in data sharing of aggregated caller data which would ideally allow for greater analysis of trafficking victimization trends. Such an outcome would allow for organizations to provide data-driven recommendations to local and national stakeholders using key hotline data collected, such as prominent industries, venues, locations, and recruitment strategies commonly used. In fact, by the end of the project there was not a single hotline sharing data as a result of the project. Although data sharing was ultimately not an outcome of the project, Polaris was able to build hotline capacity and take away some invaluable lessons about data sharing networks while gaining insight on the current state of many hotlines around the world.

The original objectives of the project were listed as building hotline capacity, developing support networks, and developing a global network to share data to help understand trafficking trends. Ultimately, Polaris learned that hotlines required sufficient capacity before they could begin collecting data, and let alone comparing it. Over time the project shifted to focus heavily on capacity building. The main areas of capacity building were related to incorporating trauma-informed practices into operations, building relevant protocols for reporting and attention to victims, increasing the number

of calls hotlines could receive, and building out key areas and best practices for data capture.

The project faced a variety of challenges that were highlighted in interviews with Kate Berry and Corey Oser. First, Polaris found that hotlines varied in their data collection methods, which made comparison and combined analysis difficult, if not impossible. Kate Berry commented on this challenge:

One of the challenges we faced, among many challenges, was that there was variety within the data collection methods of our partners. Not only did we have the problem of comparing apples to oranges in terms of what data is collected, but also the differences of how data is collected and whether data sharing is possible. (Berry, 2017)

In addition to varying data collection methods, it was also evident to the project team that the data manipulation required to share data would reallocated resources from core hotline functions. Throughout the project, the tension between the primary purpose of a hotlines work and the need to develop data management capacity became apparent. Kate Berry (2017) noted that one of the successes of the project was that Polaris did “not lose sight of the fact that our overall purpose is to help survivors . . . and we realized that by hotlines not being ready immediately to share data, pushing them to do so would be taking . . . away from . . . their mission.” Legal obstacles and political divisions within the anti-trafficking field were also determined to be obstacles to data sharing. The project faced particularly stringent data restriction when working in Eastern Europe due to strict national and European Union (EU) laws and due to the fact that there is a mix of EU and non-EU member-states in the region.

Throughout implementation of the grant Polaris learned that collecting and cleaning data has a cost. While Polaris, La Strada, and Liberty Asia received funding through the grant, hotlines that were recipients of capacity building and network building efforts were not funded. For future data sharing network initiatives, Kate Berry recommended finding a funder that would permit sub-grants in recognition of the costs associated with collecting and cleaning data.

Another key learning was that the audience and purpose of data sharing should be clearly identified. Corey Oser highlighted that many organizations did not see the value in sharing data as they wished to address the issue of trafficking from a position of state sovereignty. Cultural differences and historical associations with data created weariness throughout the project from actors that were suspicious of law enforcement, or concerned about privacy issues, or apprehensive about espionage. Lastly, as Kate Berry quotes “we were putting the cart before the horse a bit,” an important take away message from the project was the need to build capacity before data sharing can be possible (Berry, 2017).

Based on information extrapolated from the Polaris case study, Table 4 was created to list hierarchical needs related to hotline operations. Findings from interviews show that a hotline’s primary needs must be met before focusing on secondary needs. The same logic applies when looking at tertiary needs; both primary and secondary must be met prior to addressing tertiary needs. This hierarchy is crucial to assessing capacity and understanding that a sequence of needs must be met, before organizations can engage in data sharing networks. It is important to point out that the tertiary need to better understand trends can provide key insight into how to better serve and protect vulnerable

populations. Ultimately, this learning should feed back into the hotline organization to provide more targeted information to vulnerable populations.

Table 4

<u>Hierarchy of Hotline Needs</u>	
<u>Hierarchy</u>	<u>Description of Need</u>
<i>Primary</i>	Related to direct support to clients and/or functioning of existing core programming and operations
<i>Secondary</i>	Related to collection of data – establishing the who, how, what, and when of data collection
<i>Tertiary</i>	Related to data analysis and sharing for the purpose of better understanding trends.

Organizational Initiative: Regional Networks and Data Sharing

Lessons learned from Polaris’s implementation of a Global Hotline Network, led the organization to shift its focus in recent years from global hotline initiatives to more targeted regional programs. Polaris is currently involved in a regional data sharing network called the “North America Build,” which requires a high level of coordination with an organization based in Mexico City. Polaris has also been influential in using its experience to help the International Organization for Migration (IOM) build a Counter-Trafficking Data Platform. Strategies for the successful implementation of both of these projects are documented through this research as points of consideration for future data sharing initiatives. These strategies should be taken into consideration for a potential regional data sharing initiative in Eastern Europe.

North America Build. Polaris participates in a regional initiative between the United States, Canada, and Mexico to develop national anti-trafficking hotlines and to collaborate on reducing trafficking in North America. This initiative was established

based on the need to provide cross-border support to victims and to improve cross-border collaboration. A big piece of this project revolves around an initiative with Consejo Ciudadano, a Mexican civil society organization that Polaris has worked with to support and build capacity as they establish Mexico's first national human trafficking hotline. The relationship between Polaris and Consejo Ciudadano includes capacity building support, coordination on cross-border cases and sharing of key data.

Sara Crowe, Associate Director of Data Systems at Polaris, shared that one lesson learned from previous attempts at creating data sharing networks is that the organizer(s) of the network should also be contributing their data to build trust and foster buy-in (Crowe, 2017). This lesson has been implemented in the North America Build where Polaris and Consejo Ciudadano signed a data sharing agreement. Sara pointed out, however, that data sharing is not straightforward due to restrictions from Mexican data laws:

Mexican data laws are actually much more strict than U.S. data laws in terms of what can be shared, so right now we are not able to share any directly identifying information about an individual, but we can share information about business. (Crowe, 2017)

As a result of these data laws, Polaris and Consejo Ciudadano have engaged in only time-bound transfers of data that involve sending encrypted messages of .csv files, which are uploaded directly into an analytics platform. These files contain data related to geographic locations of high prevalence, trafficking patterns, prevalent industries, venues of exploitation, potential trafficker profiles, and profiles of victims found in the U.S. of Mexican origin. This data allows each organization to make sure they have adequate referral networks for the types of cases they are receiving. The data also allows the

organizations to better serve clients by being more knowledgeable about risk factors and geographic hotspots. In addition, it allows the organizations to share information with relevant local and national law enforcement and service providers. Besides data sharing legal restrictions, laws related to the definition of human trafficking vary between the U.S. and Mexico and have created technical challenges for being able to combine data into one dataset. The primary difference is that Mexico has less strict labor trafficking laws and considers violations of labor law to be trafficking. These challenges are important to note and to take into consideration for any regional data sharing network.

Ultimately, the U.S.-Mexico piece of the North America build has been considered a success. Sara Crowe attributes this success to the project's clearly defined goals and particularly to its establishment of a clear rationale for data sharing – to better service victims of cross-border trafficking. In addition, Polaris and Consejo have worked collaboratively to refine data collection systems and discuss data that is of interest and can be compared between the two organizations. These findings are hopeful and indicate transferability to a region such as Eastern Europe that experiences substantial cross-border trafficking along popular migratory routes,

IOM Counter-Trafficking Data Platform. While not directly connected to regional data sharing, the IOM Counter-Trafficking Data Platform was also built incorporating lessons learned from previous anti-trafficking data sharing initiatives. The platform is due to launch by the end of 2017 and is intended to essentially be an open data platform that allows organizations from all over the world to contribute data to one central place. The platform will initially contain approximately 47,000 records that have undergone several processes to ensure clarity and de-identification.

Sara Crowe explained that a few key strategies for project success were similar to those implemented in the North America Build project. First, the audience and nature of the data sharing was defined at a very early stage in the project. The intended audience is researchers and policy makers who seek to understand broad trends, as opposed to law enforcement personnel who need access to identifiable information. By establishing that only deidentified information would be included, the project was able to narrow its audience and avoid many of the challenges associated with sharing confidential information. Second, Sara acknowledged that both IOM and Polaris, the leaders of the initiative, are also key data contributors to this project:

I've been in a lot of conversations where an organization that doesn't have their own survivor data wants to start a platform and it's really hard to build up trust and get people to participate if the organizer isn't also contributing something sensitive so Polaris and IOM having that data and saying we are going to do this together has made a big difference (Crowe, 2017).

This case study illustrates that Polaris holds a depth of knowledge related to data sharing best practices. The organization has shifted its focus significantly since it first received the Google Impact Award in 2013. Polaris found that global networks are challenging to implement due to a wide variety of factors such as prohibitive legal restrictions, differing cultural perspectives on data sharing, and a higher demand for basic hotline capacity building. Current and former members of Polaris involved in data sharing initiatives highlighted several key recommendations to increase the likelihood of success for future data sharing initiatives. The most prominent recommendations include ensuring hotlines have the requisite capacity and data collection mechanisms before engaging in sharing and explicitly stating the audience and purpose for data collected.

Eastern Europe Hotlines Survey

Five organizations that operate hotlines in Eastern Europe participated in the survey distributed to assess their interest and technical capacity for data sharing. This study defines Eastern Europe to include Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine. Based on that definition, survey responses represent half of the region. As shown in Figure 4, responses were received from hotlines in Bulgaria, Moldova⁶, Poland, Romania, and Ukraine. Hungary does not have a hotline that is listed in the Global Modern Slavery Directory. Hotline organizations in Belarus, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Russia did not participate.

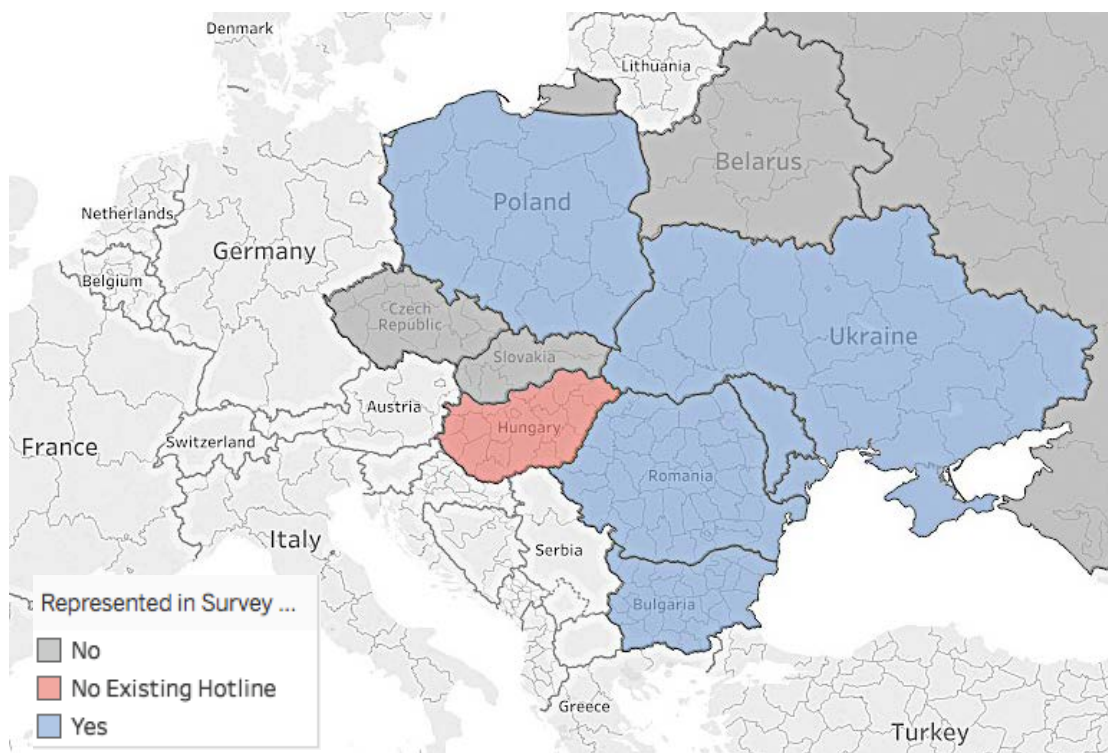


Figure 4. Map of Survey Respondents by Country.

⁶ NGO Interaction, the respondent from Moldova self-identifies as being from Transnistria, a self-proclaimed state not recognized by the international community.

The English version of the survey received four responses and the Russian version of the survey received one response from a hotline in Moldova. The list of organizations that submitted responses is shown in Table 5. Of note, among the respondents' countries, many share at least one border. Romania shares borders with Bulgaria, Ukraine, and Moldova. Ukraine shares borders with Poland, Romania, and Moldova. Poland and Bulgaria only share borders with one other survey respondent's country.

Table 5

List of Survey Respondents

<u>Formal Name of Hotline Organization</u>	<u>Country</u>
A21 Campaign	Bulgaria
NGO Interaction	Moldova
La Strada Foundation against Trafficking in Persons and Slavery	Poland
Reaching Out	Romania
International Women's Rights Centre	Ukraine

This section highlights key survey results broken into five major sections: organization information, hotline operations, data collection and storage, interest in data sharing, and hotline data quality assessment. High-level findings show that four out of five hotlines currently collect at least one type of hotline data. Furthermore, four out of five hotlines exhibit interest in participating in a regional data sharing initiatives. Out of those hotlines interested in participating a regional initiative, 75% would prefer to share data on a quarterly basis, indicating an interest in frequent potential engagement. Survey results on basic organizational information such as year founded, size of staff, and annual revenue reveals a wide variety in the size and tenure of existing hotlines. However, results on organization operational language, types of services provided by the hotline, types of victim populations served, and types of trafficking cases show greater similarities.

Hotline Organization Information

All hotlines organizations that participated in the survey identified as being non-profit organizations that provide services to victims of human trafficking. Key findings from the organization information section of the survey can be found in Table 6.

Table 6

Survey Results: Hotline Organization Tenure and Size

<u>Hotline Organization</u>	<u>Organization Founded</u>	<u>Hotline Operations Launched</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Operating Budget</u>	<u>Number of Full-Time Employees</u>	<u>Number of Part-Time Employees</u>	<u>Total Number of Employees</u>
A21 Campaign Bulgaria International Women`s Rights Centre Ukraine	2008	2008	Not provided	58	0	58
La Strada Poland NGO	1999	1999	Not provided	75	0	75
Interaction Moldova	1995	1995	\$386,767	1	12	13
Reaching Out Romania	2002	2006	\$180,000	10	10	20
	1998	2000	Not provided	40	12	52

Organizations vary greatly in terms of their tenure and size, as indicated by responses to three questions - the year the organization was founded, the number of full-time employees, and the number of part-time employees. Only 40% of respondents provided information on size of organization as demonstrated by annual operating budget. Results show that these hotlines have numerous years of experience operating hotlines. The sample had an average of 16 years of experience running hotline operations and had a combined 77 years total experience. This amount of experience suggests that organizations are no longer in the initial primary phase of hotline operations and may have more capacity for secondary and tertiary operational needs, as shown in Table 4.

The two largest organizations in terms of total number of employees were International Women’s Rights Centre Ukraine and A21 Campaign Bulgaria, with 75 and 58 employees respectively. Of note, all of the employees at these two organizations were employed as full-time staff. Figure 5 illustrates that the larger organizations in terms of total number of employees also have a smaller percentage of part-time staff as compared to full-time staff.

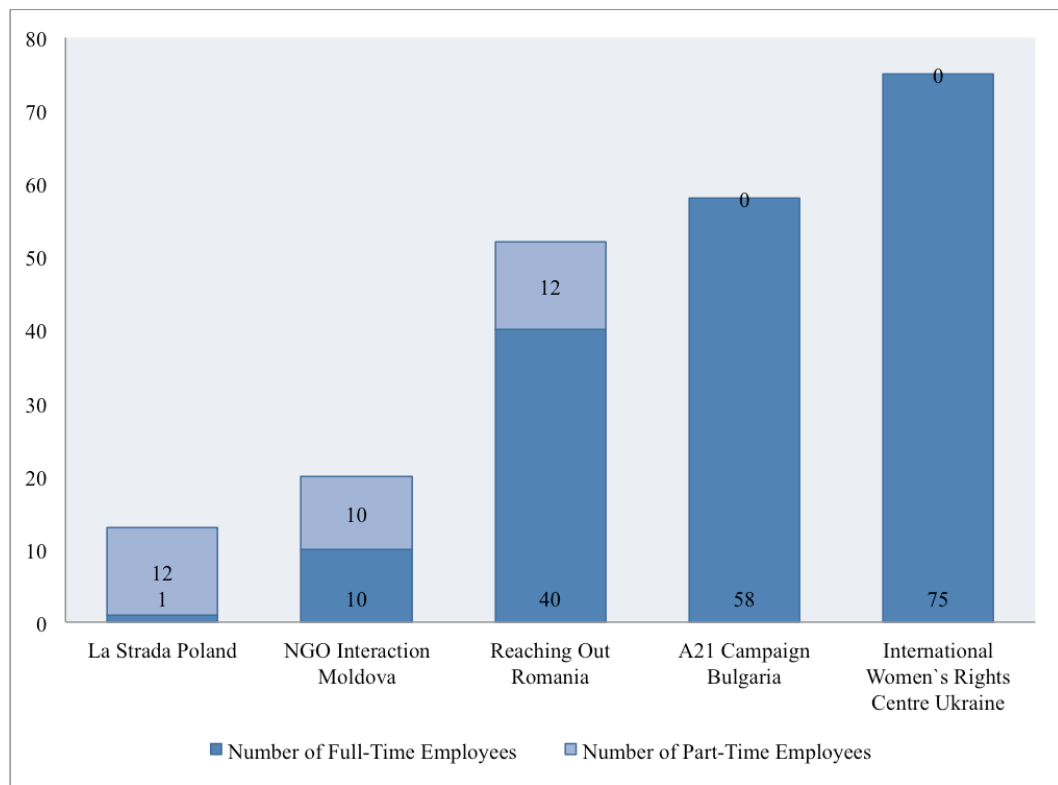


Figure 5. Survey Results: Organization Staffing. This graph shows the breakdown of full-time versus part-time staff members at hotline organizations.

One survey question inquired about sources of funding in an attempt to understand if organizations are dependent upon one or two sources of funding or if their revenue is more diversified and thus potentially more sustainable. Results from this question, as shown in Figure 6 indicate that most hotline organizations have varied sources of funding. All hotline organizations reported receiving individual donations and

75% also reported receiving government grants and/or grants from a private foundation. Further, 60% of respondents receive funding through corporate donations. Only one hotline organization reported receiving funding through revenue generating activities.

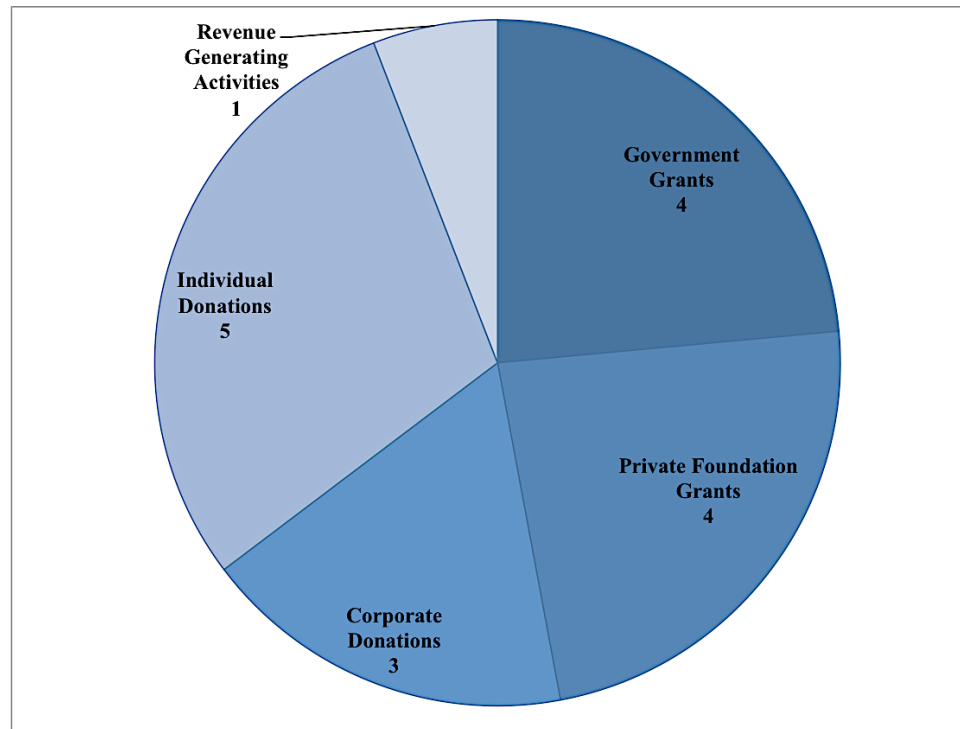


Figure 6. Survey Results: Sources of Revenue. This chart shows the number of organizations that receive each source of revenue.

The final key component of the hotline organization information section collected data on the language of business operations for each hotline. The goal of collecting data on language was to assess whether there were common languages of communication between the hotline organizations. As illustrated in Figure 7., all hotline organizations share at least one language of business operations in common, with English being the most highly utilized language across organizations. Russian was the second most common language. There are also three languages, Polish, Romanian, and Ukrainian that

are each spoken by two hotlines. Only NGO Interaction from Moldova selected German as a one of their languages of business operations. On average, organizations had three languages of business operations.

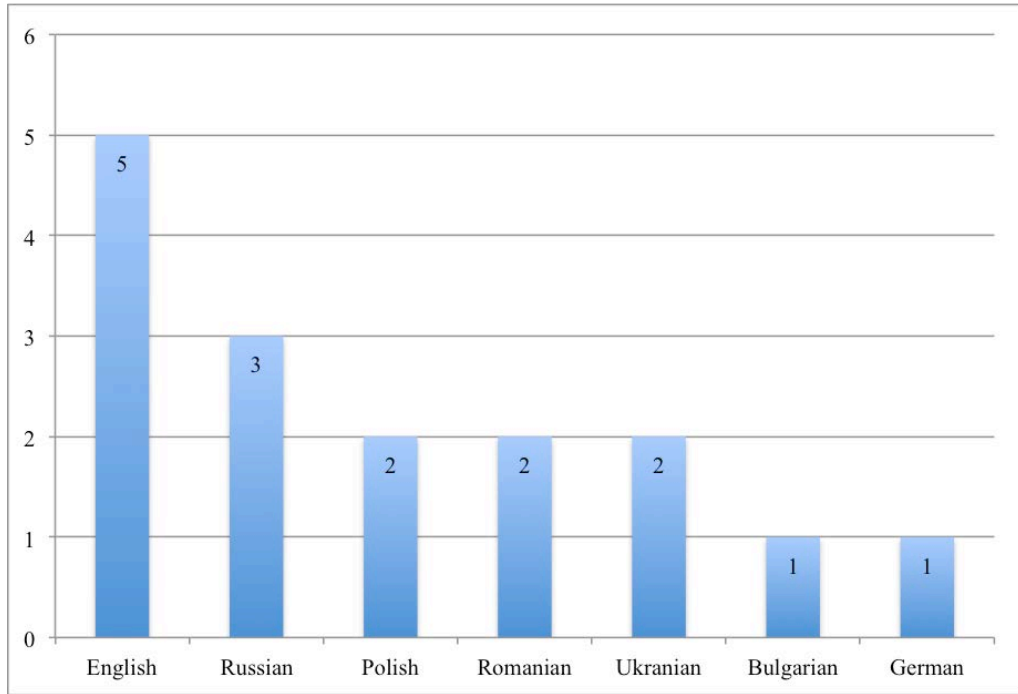


Figure 7. Survey Results: Language(s) of Operations. This figure shows the number of organizations that reported conducting business operations in each language shown.

Hotline Operations

Survey respondents combined reported receiving an estimated total of 2,280 hotline signals⁷ per month and share many similarities related to their operations and services provided by their hotlines. Although La Strada Poland has the lowest total number of employees as shown in Figure 5, its hotline reported receiving the highest

⁷ Signals are the methods in which inquiries are received by a hotline. They can include phone calls, text messages, emails, and webforms.

number of signals per month out of the sample, at 800 signals per month. Table 7 lists each hotline organization in order of approximate number of signals received per month.

Table 7

Survey Results: Monthly Estimates of Hotline Signals Received.

<u>Hotline Organization</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Hotline Signals* Received per Month</u>
La Strada Poland	800
A21 Campaign Bulgaria	600
Reaching Out Romania	450
International Women’s Rights Centre Ukraine	400
NGO Interaction Moldova	30
Total:	2280

Eighty percent of the hotlines receive at least 400 calls per month. NGO Moldova has a significant lower number of signals received per month in comparison with the other hotlines, at an estimated 30 signals. Overall, the combined total 2,280 signals per month indicates a high volume of data that could potentially be captured, shared, and ultimately analyzed to reveal trends through a regional data sharing model.

Similarities exist across survey participants’ responses to questions about core hotline operations. All hotlines reported operating seven days per week and 80% operate for at least 14 hours per day, as shown in Figure 8. Two hotline organizations operate 24-hour hotlines utilizing a combination of landline phones and mobile phones. Hotline organizations were asked to select the types of hotline signals their hotlines receive, given the choices of phone calls, text messages, emails, and other. All hotlines receive phone calls and emails, and four out of five hotlines also receive text messages.

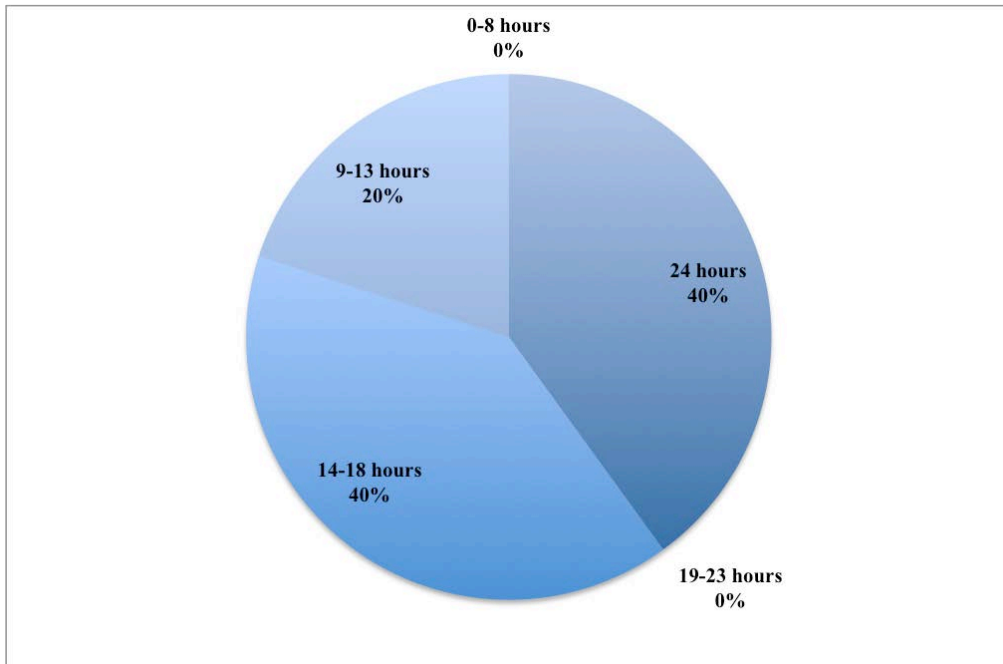


Figure 8. Survey Results: Hotline Hours of Operation. Percentages of hotlines by hotline hours of operation.

Similarities also exist regarding the types of victim populations services, trafficking casework supported, and the types of services provided by each hotline. As shown in Figure 9, all hotlines reported supporting both sex trafficking and labor trafficking cases, including forced labor and debt bondage. Eighty percent of hotlines also support cases related to the sale of children, and forty percent indicated also supporting cases related to forced marriage. No hotlines were found to provide services related to organ trafficking.

Survey respondents were asked to select the types of services provided by their hotlines. They were given the option to multi-select eight types of standard hotline services plus one option for other. Figure 10 shows the eight types of services and the number of hotlines providing each type of service. Advice and counseling were the most common services reported to be provided by 100% of hotlines in the sample. The next most common services were crisis assistance (indicating facilitating rescue or providing

support directly to a potential victim) and general information, provided by 80% of the hotlines. These findings are significant because they show hotlines are providing similar services and have the potential to collect similar data.

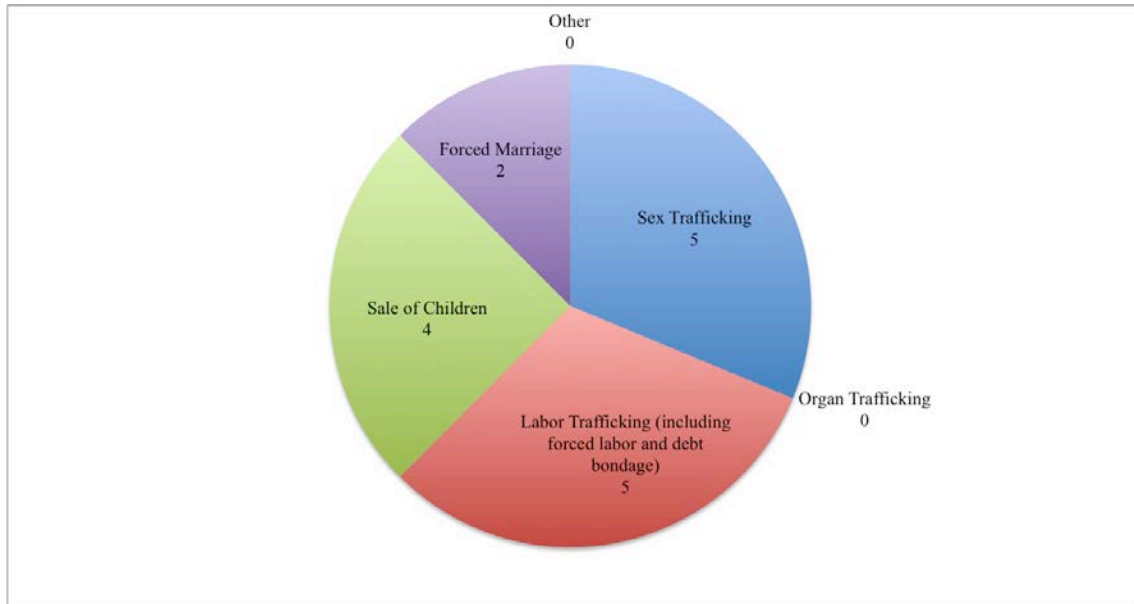


Figure 9. Survey Results: Types of Trafficking Cases Supported. Number of hotlines providing support to each type of trafficking casework.

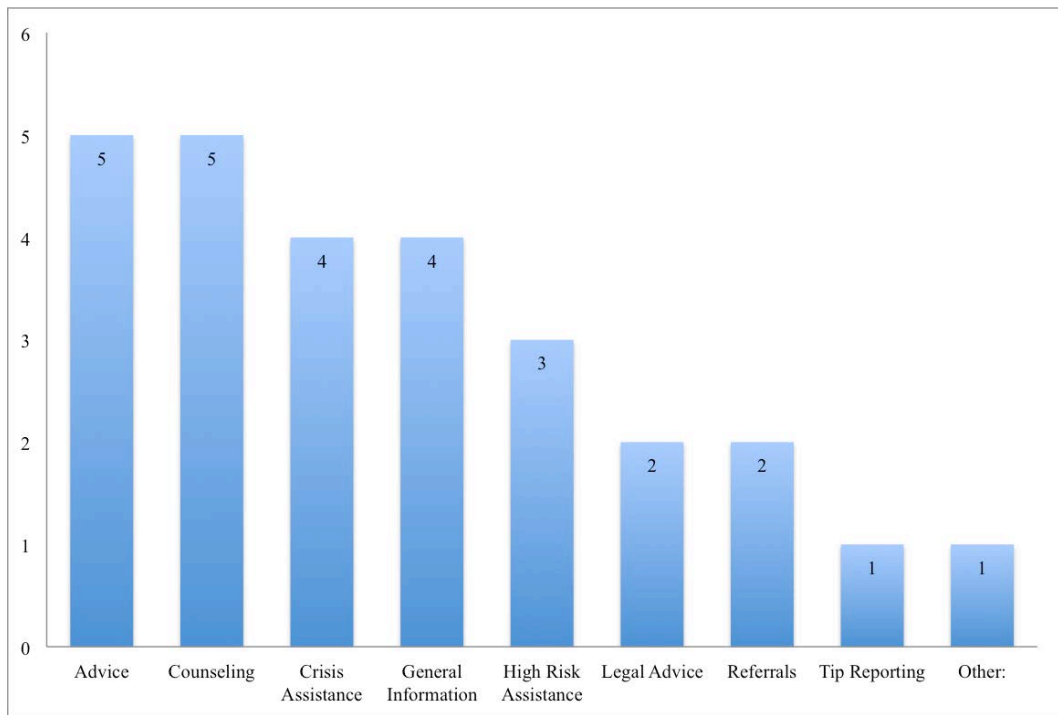


Figure 10. Survey Results: Services Provided by Hotlines. Number of hotlines providing each service.

Hotline Data Collection and Storage

Survey respondents were asked several questions about the types of hotline data they collect along with the languages and tools used to store data. As previously highlighted, four out of five hotlines reported collecting data. Reaching Out Romania reported not collecting data, and therefore skipped the questions in this section of the survey.

All hotlines reported collecting summary statistics as shown in Table 8. Summary specifics are aggregate level statistics that include data such as the number of signals received and average call duration. While these statistics are interesting, they are not useful for in-depth analysis. Three out of four hotlines reported also collecting call specific data, meaning they collect data at the signal level, such as service provided to caller, type of trafficking referenced in the signal, and language of caller. Only two hotlines reported collecting victim specific data, such as the victim gender and victim nationality. Among the two hotlines that collect victim data, both indicated that they collect the name, age, nationality, gender, location, and industry of trafficking. Similarly, only two hotlines collect potential trafficker (PT) data. Both organizations reported collecting the following PT data: number of PTs, PT age, PT nationality, PT gender and PT relation to victim.

Table 8

Survey Results: Types of Data Collected from Hotlines

<u>Types of data collected on hotline:</u>	<u>A21 Campaign Bulgaria</u>	<u>International Women's Rights Centre</u>	<u>La Strada Poland</u>	<u>NGO Interaction Moldova</u>	<u>Reaching Out Romania</u>	<u>Total</u>
Summary statistics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	3
Call specific data	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	3
Victim data	No	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	3
Potential trafficker data	Yes	No	No	Yes	N/A	2

Overall, these results indicate that three out of four organizations that collect hotline data all collect more than one type of data, with most collecting at least three types of data. This finding indicates that organizations do in fact collect data and would have data to share. Further research, however, is needed on the quality and comparability of this data. This finding indicates that four out of five hotline organizations in the sample fall into at least the secondary category of hotline needs as shown in Table 4. As a result, these organizations meet the minimum threshold for being able to participate in data sharing.

Interest in Data Sharing

The fifth section of the hotline survey asked respondents five questions to assess their organizations' interest in participating in a regional data sharing network. The results from three key questions are shown in Table 9. One notable finding is that four out of five respondents reported being currently involved in a data sharing⁸ initiative. Further, four out of five organizations indicated that they would be interested in participating in a regional human trafficking data sharing network. The fifth respondent, La Strada Poland, indicated that they were "Not Sure." These findings are significant

⁸ For the purpose of the question, data sharing was defined as "the act of sharing de-identified data with other individuals or organizations, including government and non-profit organizations."

because they show that none of the respondents expressed disinterested in a regional network. Seventy-five percent of the hotline organizations that reported interest in data sharing selected a preference of sharing data on a quarterly basis as opposed to monthly or annually.

Table 9

Survey Results: Hotline Organizations' Interest in Data Sharing.

	<u>A21 Campaign Bulgaria</u>	<u>International Women's Rights Centre</u>	<u>La Strada Poland</u>	<u>NGO Interaction Moldova</u>	<u>Reaching Out Romania</u>
Is your organization currently involved in any data sharing initiatives?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Would your organization be interested in participating in a regional human trafficking data sharing network?	Yes	Yes	Not Sure	Yes	Yes
How frequently would your organization be interested in sharing data?	Annually	Quarterly	No response	Quarterly	Quarterly

Respondents who indicated an interest in participating in a regional network were also asked to select the countries they would be interested in having participate in the regional initiative. One-hundred percent of these respondents selected all countries listed: Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine. This finding indicates that hotlines are interested in the regional concept and are interested in sharing with more than just direct neighboring countries. While the motive for this selection was not inquired, this interest may correspond to recognition of both regular and irregular migration in the region.

Hotline Data Quality Assessment

The final section of the hotline survey asked organizations to self-assess their data quality and data management using a rating scale . All responses were cumulatively scored with lower scores indicating a higher confidence in their data quality and data management. Figure 11. shows the cumulative score received by each organization.

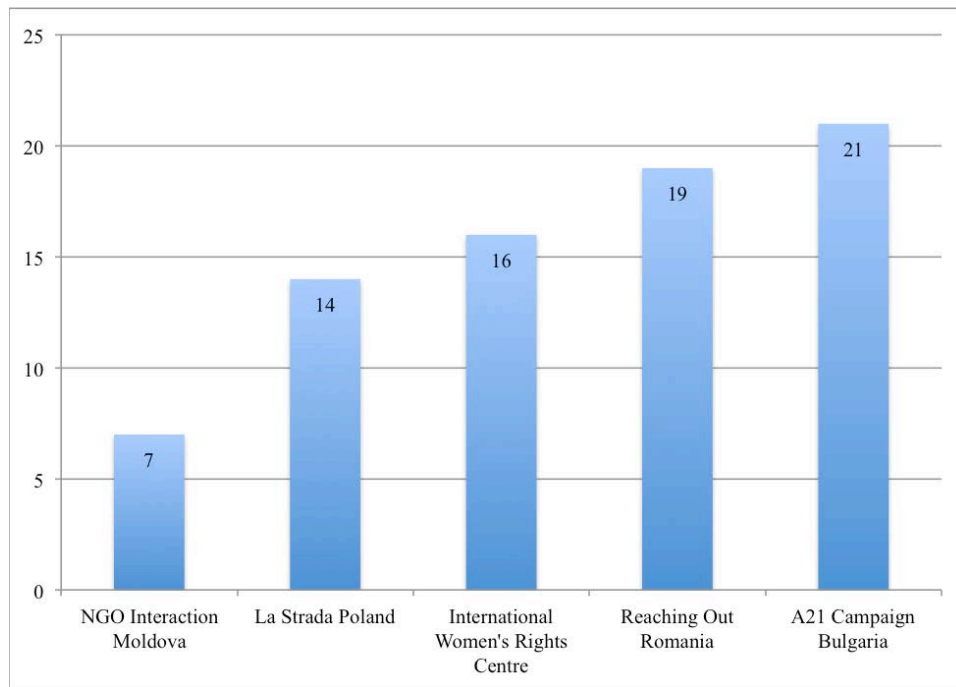


Figure 11. Survey Results: Data Quality Self-Assessment Scores. Ranked from lowest score to highest score. Lower scores represent higher confidence in organizational data quality and management.

NGO Interaction Moldova scored one of the lowest scores, indicating a high confidence in their data quality and data management despite being one of the smaller organizations with the lowest number of monthly signals received. A21 Bulgaria scored one of the highest scores, indicating a lower confidence in data quality and data management. A21 Bulgaria was the only organization not currently participating in other data sharing initiatives, which may be a result of their need to improve data quality and data management.

This survey sought to assess whether hotlines in Eastern Europe are interested and able to commit to a regional data sharing network. While results show that hotlines cannot be viewed as analogous due to varying organizational characteristics, the predominant majority of respondents exhibited an interest in this regional model. Assessing an organization's capacity to participate in this type of data sharing requires a comprehensive analysis of data from nearly all sections of the survey. Indicators of capacity include whether an organization is currently participating in a data sharing initiative, the types of data they collect, and their data quality and management self-assessment score. Overall survey results lead to the conclusion that four out of five hotlines have the capacity to at a minimum collect data. At least three out of four hotlines are currently capable of sharing at least one of the types of data they collect through their hotline.

Organizations in the sample were found to have a combined 77 years of experience in the anti-trafficking field. These organizations are not novice and exhibit interest in contributing their acquired data to a regional data sharing network. In addition, hotlines at these organizations receive a high number of signals, estimating to about 27,000 signals per year for the combined sample. By receiving such a high number of signals, hotlines have access to crucial data and could contribute substantial amount of data to a regional network allowing for further analysis on a regional scale.

Chapter V.

Conclusion

This study has taken a comprehensive, mixed-methods approach in analyzing the possibility for a regional data sharing network of anti-trafficking hotlines in Eastern Europe. It has found that previous attempts at implementing more global hotline data sharing networks encountered enormous challenges. These challenges can include prohibitive legal restrictions, varying cultural perceptions around data, and underdeveloped technical capacity. Learning from these prior attempts at global sharing, Polaris has emerged with a new strategy that places primacy on regional networks that are able to establish clear boundaries as to the purpose and the audience of their data sharing.

Regional implementation has many advantages over global implementation. Sharing on a regional level allows participants to focus on data that helps understand regional trafficking and migration patterns in order to inform national and regional policy and prevention efforts. Regional models allow for more direct self-governance whereby participants themselves can create standards and protocols for data sharing, ensuring compliance with relevant local and regional laws. Survey results show that common languages in the region can facilitate communication within the network. Furthermore, this method of data collection and sharing is based on shared interest and desire to create regionally appropriate solutions to combat trafficking. Regional sharing among practitioners is meant to foster collaboration and increase understanding. It is unlike

global measures that often serve as tools of soft power, comparing unrelated nations and regions of the globe in attempts to prompt governments to act.

Based on survey results, hotlines in Eastern Europe are in fact interested and engaged in this concept of starting a more geographic-centric hotline data sharing model for their region. While ideally the network would include more than just the five organizations that participated in the survey, the IOM Counter-Trafficking Data Platform has illustrated that just two actors are required to engage in meaningful data sharing. Survey findings show that the combined estimated total number of signals received each month by five hotline organizations in Eastern Europe amounts to 2,280. Alone, hotlines may not have substantial volumes of data to draw strong conclusions of regional trends, but the combined data can lead to powerful conclusions.

The creation of local, regional networks of hotline organizations has practical, contextual and theoretical justification. Sally Merry Engle advocates for the practical use of data to understand the prevalence and unique factors that contribute to different types of trafficking. Regional networks are able to establish the research questions that matter within their local social and economic contexts and refine their own data collection systems to collect meaningful data. By creating regional data sharing network, local experts are able to aggregate data to reveal high-level patterns while still retaining influence in their ability to complement this data with more localized qualitative data.

Key findings from the Polaris case study create a poignant reminder that the first priority of all anti-trafficking hotlines is to serve the needs of victims. Before beginning or improving existing data collection, organizations must have sufficient resources to be able to adequately support both core hotline operations that support victims and data

management initiatives. Ultimately, improved data collection and analyses can lead to better understanding of trafficking trends. This improved understanding is necessary to ultimately support current victims and reduce prevalence of the phenomenon. Regional data sharing networks must understand and value the importance of serving victims. In doing so, they must ensure adequate funding and capacity building opportunities for participants in the network so hotlines can scale without sacrificing the quality of their core operations.

Some recommendations for the practical implementation of a regional network emerged during the course of key informant interviews. In particular, Kate Berry suggested the importance of governance by an apolitical network that allows for participation by organizations that may have differing approaches towards the issue of human trafficking. She recommended utilizing a model of governance similar to that of Child Helplines International, a bottom-up participatory network managed by a General Assembly of the hotlines themselves. Further research is necessary to determine an effective governance model for an Eastern European network.

This research serves to capture lessons learned from previous global data sharing initiatives among hotlines within the anti-trafficking field. It advocates for the creation of regional data sharing models and utilizes survey response data to show an interest and capacity for this model in Eastern Europe. In order to implement such a model in Eastern Europe, lawyers specialized in data sharing and privacy laws for both EU and non-EU countries will need to design a functional framework. This framework must allow for comprehensive sharing of de-identified data, while ensuring the network's compliance with all relevant regulations. Furthermore, technical data specialist will need to work with

network participants to begin identifying shareable data points and recommending areas to improve capacity for further data sharing. Lastly, sustainable funding and a locally relevant governance model must be created before launching the network.

Kate Berry mentioned that during the Global Hotline Network project a groundbreaking idea emerged. The idea was that if global hotlines participated in a network together, a global short code could be implemented. With this short code, victims could potentially enter a specific three digit combination on any mobile phone from anywhere in the world. With this short code they would be immediately routed to the nearest anti-trafficking hotline. While this revolutionary idea was not feasible at the global scale, as it involves the coordination of global telecommunications networks, a regional short code may not be such a far-fetched idea. As such, a regional hotline network for the purpose of data sharing in Eastern Europe can be seen as one important first step towards implementing many more innovative solutions to end human trafficking.

Appendix I.

Survey on Interests and Technical Capacity for Human Trafficking Data Sharing

English Version

Survey on Interest and Technical Capacity for Human Trafficking Data Sharing

Your organization is being asked to take part in a research study being done by Christina Odilov, a student researcher at Harvard University Extension School. This project is solely for research purposes and the purpose of the research is to assess and document the current technical capacity and interest of hotline organizations in Eastern Europe to engage in potential future data-sharing initiatives. Your organization was selected to participate in this research because it operates a hotline organization in the designated geographic area and is listed on the online Global Modern Slavery Directory.

If your organization participates in this research a possible risk or discomfort is that it will be asked questions such as the number of staff at your organization, total annual revenue, and types of data collected on your organization's hotline. If there is any information your organization does not wish to share with the research team, please skip pertinent survey questions. Some of the information your organization shares in the survey will become part of the final study. If your organization wishes to remain anonymous, please notify the research team of that request.

The research team does not anticipate any direct benefits to your organization from taking part in this research. Your organization will, however, have access to the final results of the study and may be invited to participate in future data sharing initiatives.

If your organization chooses to be in the study, a representative from your organization will complete this survey on behalf of the organization. The representative from your organization who is completing the survey can skip questions that your organization does not want answered and may stop the survey at any time. The survey is anticipated to take one hour to complete.

Being in this study is voluntary. Please exit the webpage at any time if your organization does not want to participate.

Questions? Please contact the researcher, Christina Odilov, by email at cmn139@g.harvard.edu or by telephone at +1 508-269-8728.

If your organization wants to participate in this study, please scroll down to start the survey.

Organization Contact Information

Name of Organization (in English)

Name of Organization (in Native Language)

Organization Street Address

No

What year was your organization founded?

What is your organization's functional currency?

What was your organization's estimated annual operating budget for fiscal year 2016?



How many full-time employees does your organization have?

How many part-time employees does your organization have?

In what language(s) are your business operations conducted?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Czech | <input type="checkbox"/> French |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> Polish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Romanian | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slovak | <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian |

Other:

Please select your organization's sources of funding:

- Government Grants
- Private Foundation Grants
- Corporate Donations
- Individual Donations
- Revenue Generating Activities

Other:

Hotline Operations

Does your organization currently operate a hotline pertaining to human trafficking?

- Yes
- No

In what year did your organization launch its hotline?

What was the approximate annual operating budget for your organization's hotline program for fiscal year 2016? 

Which days of the week does your hotline operate? 

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday

How many hours per day does your hotline operate?

- 24 hours
- 19-23 hours
- 14-18 hours
- 9-13 hours
- 0-8 Hours

If necessary, please add any clarification here regarding the operating schedule for your hotline.

Please select the types of signals your hotline receives.

- Phone Calls
- Text Messages

Emails

Other:

Please select the main services provided by your hotline. [?](#)

Advice

Counseling

Crisis Assistance

General Information

High Risk Assistance

Legal Advice

Referrals

Tip Reporting

Other:

Please select the types of trafficking cases your hotline services. [?](#)

Sex Trafficking

Labor Trafficking (including forced labor and debt bondage)

Organ Trafficking

Forced Marriage

Sale of Children

Other:

What populations does your organization's hotline service? [?](#)

Minors (under the age of 18)

Adults

LGBTQ

Males

Females

Foreign Nations

Citizens

Other:

What language capabilities do you have to respond to hotline signals?

English

Bulgarian

Czech

French

German

Polish

Romanian

Russian

- Slovak Ukrainian
- Other:

Approximately how many signals does your hotline receive per month? [?](#)

Hotline Data Collection and Storage

Does your organization collect data from hotline signals?

- Yes
- No

If you responded "NO" to this question, please skip the remaining questions in this section.

Please select the types of hotline data your organization collects.

- Summary statistics, such as number of signals received and average call duration
- Call specific data, such as service provided to caller, type of trafficking referenced and caller language
- Victim data, such as victim gender and victim nationality
- Potential trafficker data, such as potential trafficker age and potential trafficker nationality

In what language(s) do you store hotline data?

- English Bulgarian
- Czech French
- German Polish
- Romanian Russian
- Slovak Ukrainian
- Other:

How do you store your collected hotline data?

- Handwritten
- Microsoft Excel
- Microsoft Access
- Other Database
- Other:

Please provide additional specifics on your methods of hotline data collection and storage.

Interest in Data Sharing

Is your organization currently involved in any data sharing initiatives? [?](#)

- Yes
- No

Would your organization be interested in participating in a regional human trafficking data sharing network?

- Yes
- No
- Not Sure

Please select the countries in Eastern Europe with whom you would be interested in participating a data sharing initiative.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belarus | <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Czech Republic | <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moldova | <input type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Romania | <input type="checkbox"/> Russia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | <input type="checkbox"/> Ukraine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="text"/> |

What type of data would you be willing to share

- Summary statistics, such as number of signals received and average call duration
- Call specific data, such as service provided to caller, type of trafficking referenced and caller language
- Victim data, such as victim gender and victim nationality (de-identified)
- Potential trafficker data, such as potential trafficker age and potential trafficker nationality (de-identified)

How frequently would your organization be interested in sharing data?

Hotline Data Quality

Please evaluate the statements below using the following scale:

- 1 - Strongly Agree
- 2 - Agree
- 3 - Neutral
- 4 - Disagree
- 5 - Strongly Disagree

	Scale				
	1	2	3	4	5
Hotline data is complete and of high quality at my organization.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hotline data is easily accessible at my organization.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Management at my organization views hotline data collection as an organizational priority.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My organization's data collection and storage is dependent on connection to the Internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My organization has consistent access to high-speed Internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are sufficient skilled data management personnel at my organization.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are data collection policies at my organization.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Data definition standards exist at my organization.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My organization routinely analyzes our hotline data to identify trafficking patterns and trends.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are staff at my organization that are knowledgeable about data cleaning and data de-identification methods.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Survey Submission

I certify that all information contained in this survey is accurate and acknowledge that it will be shared with the study's research team.

Appendix II.

Survey on Interests and Technical Capacity for Human Trafficking Data Sharing

Russian Version

Опрос на тему "Заинтересованность в обмене и технические возможности для обмена данными о торговле людьми"

Вы были приглашены для принять участия в исследовании, проводимом Кристиной Одилов из Гарвардского университета.

Если вы решите участвовать в исследовании, вам необходимо заполнить данный опрос. Этот опрос поможет нам узнать больше о заинтересованности вашей организации и ее возможностях для участия в региональной сети обмена данными по деятельности горячих линий в Восточной Европе. Опрос должен один час.

Вы можете пропустить вопросы, на которые вы не хотели бы отвечать или остановить опрос в любое время.

Участие в этом исследовании является добровольным. Вы можете выйти из веб-страницы в любое время, если не хотите участвовать.

Вопросы? Пожалуйста, свяжитесь с исследователем Кристиной Одилов по электронной почте: cmn139@g.harvard.edu или по телефону +1 508-269-8728.

Если вы хотите принять участие в этом исследовании, прокрутите вниз, чтобы начать опрос.

Контактная информация организации

Название организации (на английском)

Название организации (на родном языке)

Адрес организации

Город Страна

Почтовый индекс Номер телефона организации

Номер телефона горячей линии

Электронная почта организации

Веб-сайт организации

Информация организации

Пожалуйста выберите тип вашей организации

- Государственное учреждение
- Некоммерческая организация
- Частная компания
- Организация социального обеспечения
- Другое:

Предоставьте краткое описание вашей организации.

0 / 500 words

Предоставляет ли ваша организация услуги жертвам торговли людьми?

- Да
- Нет

В каком году была основана ваша организация?

Какова функциональная валюта вашей организации?

Каков предполагаемый годовой операционный бюджет вашей организации на 2016 год? [?]

Сколько у вас сотрудников, работающих полный рабочий день?

Сколько сотрудников работает неполный рабочий день в вашей организации?

На каком языке (языках) проводятся ваши деловые операции? [?]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Английский | <input type="checkbox"/> Болгарский |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Чешский | <input type="checkbox"/> Французский |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Немецкий | <input type="checkbox"/> Польский |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Румынский | <input type="checkbox"/> Русский |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Словацкий | <input type="checkbox"/> украинский |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Другие: | <input type="text"/> |

Выберите источники финансирования вашей организации: [?]

- Правительственные гранты
- Гранты от частных фондов
- Корпоративные пожертвования
- Индивидуальные пожертвования
- Деятельности, приносящие доход
- Другое:

Деятельность горячей линии

Действует ли в вашей организации горячая линия, связанная с торговлей людьми, в настоящее время?

- Да
- Нет

В каком году ваша организация запустила свою горячую линию?

Каков приблизительный годовой операционный бюджет для вашей горячей линии за 2016 финансовый год? [?]

В какие дни недели работает ваша горячая линия? [?]

- Понедельник
- Вторник
- Среда
- Четверг
- Пятница
- Суббота
- Воскресенье

Сколько часов в день работает ваша горячая линия?

- 24 часа
- 19-23 часов
- 14-18 часов
- 9-13 часов
- 0-8 часов

Если необходимо, добавьте здесь какие-либо разъяснения относительно графика работы вашей горячей линии.

Пожалуйста укажите какими способами связываются с вашей горячей линией?

- Телефонные звонки
- Текстовые сообщения

Сообщения электронной почты

Другое:

Пожалуйста, выберите основные услуги, предоставляемые вашей горячей линией. [?]

Советы

Консультация

Помощь в кризисных ситуациях

Общая информация

Помощь высокого риска

Юридическая консультация

Направления (контакты)

Сообщение о преступлении

Другое:

Пожалуйста, выберите виды случаев торговли людьми, с которыми сталкивается ваша горячая линия. [?]

Торговля людьми с целью сексуальной эксплуатации

Трудовая торговля (включая принудительный труд и труд за долги)

Торговля органами

Принудительный брак

Торговля детьми

Другое:

Какое население обслуживает ваша горячая линия? [?]

Несовершеннолетние (в возрасте до 18 лет)

Взрослые

Люди нетрадиционной ориентации

Мужчины

Женщины

Иностранцы граждане

Граждане

Другое:

На каких языках может отвечать ваша горячая линия?

Английский

Болгарский


Чешский

Французский

Немецкий

Польский

- Румынский Русский
 Словацкий Украинский
 Другое:

Примерно сколько сигналов ваша горячая линия получает в месяц? 

Сбор и хранение горячей линии

Собирает ли ваша организация данные из сигналов горячей линии?

- Да
 Нет

Если вы ответили «НЕТ» на этот вопрос, пропустите оставшиеся вопросы в этом разделе.

Какого вида данные собираются с горячих линий?

- Сводная статистика, например, количество принятых сигналов и средняя продолжительность вызова
 Данные о звонке, такие как услуга, предоставленная абоненту, вид торговли людьми и на каком языке говорил абонент
 Данные о жертве, такие как пол и национальность потерпевшего
 Данные о потенциальном торговце, такие как возраст и национальность потенциального торговца людьми

На каких языках хранятся данные горячей линии?

- Английский Болгарский
 Чешский Французский
 Немецкий Польский
 Румынский Русский
 Словацкий Украинский
 Другое:


Как хранятся данные горячей линии?

- Рукописно
 Microsoft Excel
 Microsoft Access
 Другая база данных

Другое:

Пожалуйста представьте дополнительную информацию о методах сбора и хранения данных по горячей линии.

Заинтересованность в обмене данными

Принимает ли ваша организация участие в каких-либо инициативах по обмену данными в настоящее время? 

- Да
 Нет

Будет ли ваша организация заинтересована в участии в региональной сети обмена данными о торговле людьми?

- Да
 Нет
 не уверен

Пожалуйста, выберите страны Восточной Европы, с которыми вам было бы интересно участвовать в инициативе обмена данными.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Беларусь | <input type="checkbox"/> Болгария |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Чехия | <input type="checkbox"/> Венгрия |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Молдова | <input type="checkbox"/> Польша |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Румыния | <input type="checkbox"/> Россия |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Словакия | <input type="checkbox"/> Украина |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Другое: <input type="text"/> | |

Какими видами данных вы бы хотели поделиться?

- Сводная статистика, например, количество принятых сигналов и средняя продолжительность вызова
- Данные о звонке, такие как услуга, предоставленная абоненту, вид торговли людьми и на каком языке говорил абонент
- Данные о жертве, такие как пол и национальность потерпевшего (де-идентифицировано, переименованного)

Данные о потенциальном торговце, такие как возраст и национальность потенциального торговца людьми (де- идентифицировано, переименованного)

Как часто ваша организация будет заинтересована в обмене данными?

Качество данных по горячей линии

Пожалуйста, оцените заявления ниже, используя следующую шкалу:

- 1 - Полностью согласен
- 2 - Согласен
- 3 - Нейтрально
- 4 - Не согласен
- 5 - Совершенно не согласен

	Scale				
	1	2	3	4	5
Данные горячей линии в моей организации достоверны (полны) и высокого качества.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Данные горячей линии легко доступны в моей организации.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Менеджмент в моей организации рассматривает сбор данных горячей линии как приоритет организации.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Сбор и хранение данных моей организации зависит от подключения к интернету.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Моя организация имеет постоянный доступ к высокоскоростному интернету.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
В моей организации достаточно квалифицированного персонала по управлению данными.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
В моей организации есть правила сбора данных.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
В моей организации существуют стандарты определения данных.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Моя организация регулярно анализирует наши данные горячей линии, чтобы выявить тренды и тенденции по торговле людьми.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
В моей организации есть сотрудники, которые хорошо осведомлены об очистке данных и методах деидентификации	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

данных.

Завершение опроса

Я подтверждаю, что вся информация, содержащаяся в этом опросе, является точной, и согласен на то, что она будет передана исследовательской группе.

[clear](#)

Благодарим за Ваше участие.

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