

---

# The Intervention of Technology in Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation

**Dr. Megha Chauhan**

Assistant Professor

Symbiosis Law School, NOIDA-Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune

## **Abstract**

**Background:** This piece of research tries to explore the convergence of Technology, Human Trafficking, and Sexual Exploitation. Trafficking of humans can be defined as the illegal physical movement of a human being for commercialization. It isn't a crime of the new generation; rather, this problem has existed in the system for quite a long time, though it alters the facets multiple times. It has multiple dimensions ranging from the simple human trafficking of a human being to drug-induced human trafficking, sexual exploitation, organ trafficking, etc. Technology-facilitated sexual exploitation is a term used to describe a variety of behaviors in which digital tools are used to facilitate both virtual and in-person sexual harm, which in turn can have multiple physical and psychological impacts on the victim.

**Objectives:** The primary objective of this study is to identify the role played by technology in human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

**Methods:** The positivism approach has been opted for, and qualitative data analysis is done. Primary and secondary are used to get to the conclusion of the research topic. For the secondary data source, themes are made for finding the mark as themes make the data more accessible.

**Results:** It can be said that traffickers often tend to target poor individuals by offering false occasions for improvement of their present situation. The sexual exploitation of children is increasing rapidly due to the frequent availability of social media. It is summarized from the analysis that vulnerabilities are created due to the prevalence of poverty, lack of experience with surroundings, unemployment among individuals, broken families, and cultural practices. It is also evident that identification of human trafficking is rare as the victims are in very poor condition to report or complain or take steps against the crime.

**Conclusions:** The study demonstrates how crucial the role technology plays in the growth of traffickers' industries. It can be said that the user-friendly programs available now enable even the uneducated to use them easily. The advancement of technology makes it easier for traffickers to follow the victims' movements. It is helpful in quickly disseminating inaccurate information about

the victim, endangering both their life and the lives of others. This leads to the conclusion that victims who have been sexually exploited on social media platforms frequently turn to suicide as a remedy.

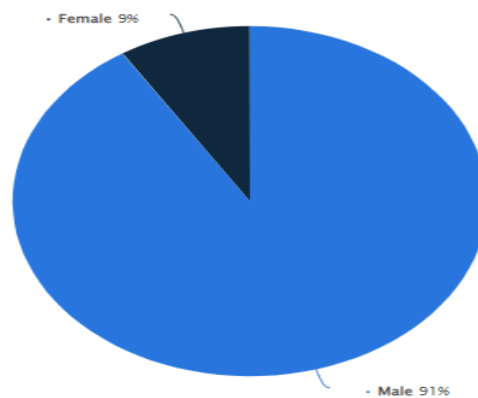
**Keywords:** Technology, Human Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Psychological Impacts, Victimization.

## 1. Introduction

Human trafficking is a criminal industry that takes away the rights as well as the freedom of the victims. The global policy concern of the twenty-first century is human trafficking. Given that these activities also entail the transportation of people, human smuggling and migration are frequently mistaken for human trafficking, although there are significant distinctions between the three. Parreñas, Hwang & Lee (2012). "*Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*" otherwise known as the Palermo Protocol defines "trafficking in persons" as "*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 or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.*" The United Nations. In a nutshell, the transportation of a person is the first sign of trafficking, followed using coercion, fraud, force, and eventually, exploitation. This term disregards a person's permission. Simply put, international prostitution regulations and international regulation of human trafficking have historically been closely intertwined. The legal breach under human smuggling relates to the unauthorized crossing of nations' international prostitution regulations. Parreñas, Hwang & Lee (2012).

Furthermore, it may be said that there is a close connection between the two phenomena of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, making it difficult to evaluate or analyse them separately. Prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, primarily the pornographic industry, are thought to be responsible for between 70 and 90 percent of today's trafficking of women and children in Europe and Asia (Hajdinjak 2002, p. 51; Omelaniuk 2002; "Trafficking in Persons Report" 2004, p. 23). The prevalent paradigm of prostitution regulation in Western countries distinguishes the three legal frameworks of prohibition, legalisation, and decriminalisation. Unlike its modified counterpart, abolition, which allows the sale and purchase of sex while prohibiting all other prostitution-related acts (such as the exploitation of minors), a prohibition-based regime forbids all kinds of prostitution. Prostitution is lawful in a legalization-based society, but it is also heavily

regulated by legislation and subject to licence, registration, and health inspections. Criminal penalties are routinely meted out to prostitutes who break the law. Prostitution and other forms of sex work are officially recognised as comparable to other businesses and are subject to general regulation by civil employment legislation under a decriminalization-based system. (West 2003, p. 533). Prostitution laws are rapidly evolving in Western countries, but it's not apparent in which direction. Prostitution laws in Western countries have never been completely universal; instead, they usually combine elements of numerous important legal systems. For instance, prostitution (or at least some kinds) has historically been tolerated in numerous nations with stringent prohibitionist or abolitionist laws. Due to this, the legal status of prostitutes is currently at best ambiguous, which encourages corruption and unjustified harassment. The legal status of prostitution is being defined more precisely than in the past as a general trend (Lehti&Aromaa, 2006).



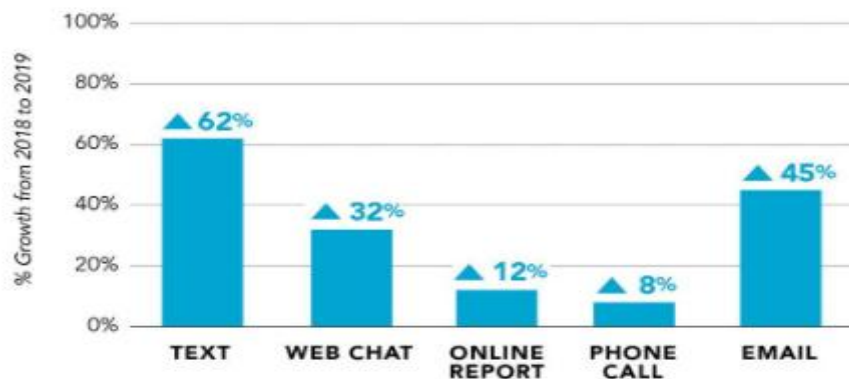
**Figure 1.1: Human trafficking cases in Australia (Statista, 2021)**

As it is a common notion that females are more prone to sexual exploitation as compared to men, the above graph depicts that in Australia majority of the men are at risk of trafficking than women. Around 91% of the men are sexually exploited and 9% of the total women populated are exploited sexually (Statista, 2021). As the platforms of social media are easy to operate, it makes it easier for the traffickers to recruit the victims in this field and exploit them sexually. Technology provides the benefit of tracking the movements of the victims so that they might be unable to escape or go to the police for complaining. Social media platforms, text, and messages are the common mediums used these days to recruit victims.

The advancement in the field of technology is greatly influencing the traffickers to get hold of the victims. The traffickers are then exploiting the victims sexually and obstructing their freedom to move about. The victims are unable to escape, as the technology makes the traffickers track the victims.

## 2. Objectives

The platforms of social media are forcing people to enter the world of labor as well as exploitation. The traffickers find the platforms suitable for expanding the scale of their business by recruiting victims into the field of trafficking. The graph below depicts that in the year 2019 about 62% of the traffickers use text messages for their business purpose and to exploit victims sexually (Polaris, 2022). The traffickers use the platform to exploit people by spreading vague information through social media.



**Figure 1.2: Online platforms leading to human trafficking (Source: Polaris, 2022)**

The research aims at showing the important role that technology plays for the traffickers to sexually exploit the victims. It shows the various platforms that are helping the traffickers to get hold of the victims without facing any constraints. The broad objectives of the study are as follows:

- To identify the role that technology plays in human trafficking.
- To identify the effect of the evolution of technology on the victims of trafficking
- To evaluate the platforms of social media and the way it influences the traffickers.
- To recommend ways in which the victims can save themselves from traffickers.

### 2.1 Research questions:

1. What is the role of technology in human trafficking?
2. What effect does technology possess on the victims of trafficking?
3. How do the platforms of social media help the traffickers in their business?

The primary objective of this research is the role of technology/social media in the context of human trafficking. The study would portray the ways in which people are exploited sexually using technology. This research shows the effect that the victims face because of trafficking as well as sexual exploitation. The use of technology benefited the traffickers to expand their business without spending too much on the process of recruiting the victims or threatening them.

The research helps in the identification of the role that technology plays in the exploitation of victims sexually as well as in human trafficking. Technology helps the traffickers track the movements of the victims. Traffickers use social media to recruit victims and held meetings via mobile phones. The research identifies the effect that technology brings upon the victims as well as the traffickers. The exploitation and restriction of their freedom make the victims be affected by psychological problems like stress as well as depression.

### **3. Review of Literature & Conceptual Framework**

A profound literature review has been conducted to formulate an outline of the information on human trafficking and sexual exploitation. This part shed light on the varied themes like the requirement of human trafficking victims, human rights, rights of women, gaps, and an overall summary of the study. Types of human trafficking are reviewed here along with the basic rights of humans and women.

Human trafficking is of different type of trafficking that is done by forcing individuals for doing criminal activities. The victims are forced to carry out various illegal and criminal activities which in turn provide income. These activities include forced begging, the cultivation of drugs, and theft (Cockbain et al., 2019). Trafficking of women is common for exploiting them sexually which affects every region of the world. Victims are provided with documents that are false and they are transported to their destined country for exploitation of sex, forced services, and inhuman behaviour. Trafficking is noticed for removing body organs in areas with high demand and potential donors. The traffickers usually take advantage of the desperation of critical patients. This increases the risk of health conditions and even life risk with no medical check after transplanting. According to Salami et al., (2018), diabetes is increasing rapidly in many countries which is also increasing the factor of the requirement for organs. These factors are crucial and significant opportunities for traffickers. Smuggling of people is also related to human trafficking closely, in their way to their destination. It is reviewed that smugglers often force the victims to work in critical inhuman situations to provide a payment service in crossing borders.

The victims include women, children, and men however women are the majority group in human trafficking. It is noticeable that victims are mostly having vulnerable situations like low financial status with diverse economic and educational backgrounds (Okech et al., 2018). The risk factors that indicate the situation are female adolescents, abuse and negligence from parents or families, mental or physical abuse, depression, using drugs at an early age, and lack of social relations. These factors are common in victims of human trafficking. It is reviewed that indigenous females are mostly less educated and have a low status in the economy (Tiller et al., 2020). Young girls mostly

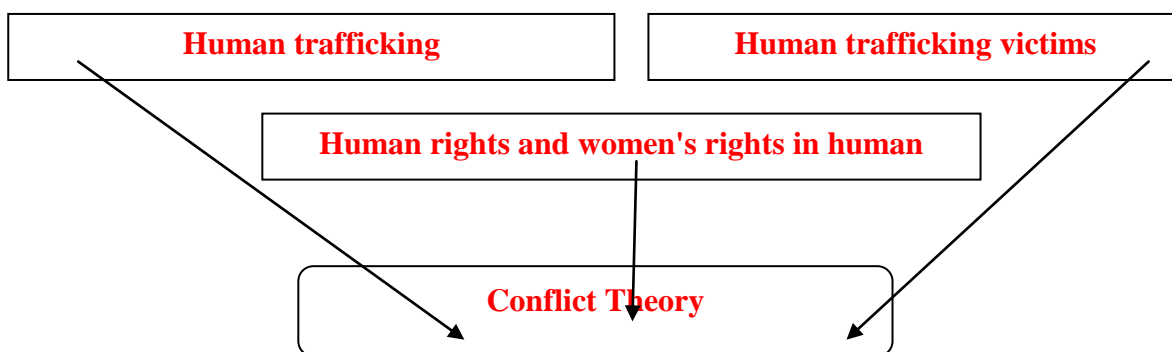
below eighteen are mostly targeted for sexual exploitation with sex trafficking. Most men are trafficked from their natives in terms of providing better work opportunities and higher salaries.

Human rights are directed towards strategies of anti-trafficking which seek identity and eliminate any uneven distribution among the public (Sweileh 2018). The factors that are associated with human rights are the empowerment of an individual irrespective of any discrimination. The human rights that are violated through human trafficking are the right to security, freedom to move, liberty, and life, and the right to avoid any torture, cruel behaviour, inhuman behaviour, and punishment. Trafficking is always more noticeable in women and girls in comparison to men in society hence the violation of women's rights star noticed. According to Series (2019) Forced labour, forced marriages, slavery, sexual exploitation of children, and the marriage of children are prohibited by human rights. It is reviewed that many human rights are violated in the case of human trafficking. Children and women are trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced labor, prostitution, and domestic services violating women's rights.

### 3.1 Theoretical framework

The common risk factors prevailing are race, social status, gender, economic status, and age. It is identified that young girls, indigenous women or girls, women or girls with disabilities, and migrated female workers. The theory that is linked with the reviewed literature is Conflict theory. According to Meshelemiah et al., (2019), this theory explains the factors that are involved with human trafficking. The theory has coined the fact of being a victim. The prevalence of fear among victims and trauma associated with trafficking are considered the primary tool that is used to keep a grip on the victims of human trafficking. These primary tools trauma and fear are used efficiently for sexual exploitation.

### Conceptual Framework



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**

(Source: Developed by Researcher)

After going through the literature, it can be said that the victims are coerced into engaging in a variety of illegal and criminal actions that generate income. Removing organs from locations where there is a strong demand and potential donors is considered organ trafficking. Young girls, indigenous women or girls, women or girls with impairments, and migrant female laborers are all identified. In a nutshell, women and children are trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Additionally, it may be inferred that the bulk of literary works fails to describe the effects on the victims and their corresponding effects. The evaluated study doesn't address the difficulties victims experience. The plan of action that must be implemented to avoid the sexual exploitation of women and girls is a vacuum in the literature. The statistics of human trafficking and sexual exploitation were not covered in the literature.

#### **4. Methods**

This part of the article reflects on the method that is used for the collection of data and other details pertaining to the methodology adopted. Positivism philosophy has been used that helps in the collection of data to identify the technological role in the trafficking of humans. An inductive approach is used in the research as this approach helped in the generalization of the facts about technology that helps the traffickers to get necessary information about the victims. This approach is based on the application of reasoning that reasons out the usefulness of the advancement of technology that made it easier for the traffickers to use the applications for their business purpose. As referred by Sabharwal (2022), it is significant in analyzing the collected information that helps in framing an effective conclusion for the research topic. Positivism philosophy is useful for studying the problems related to the social world. As opined by Ali et al. (2022), this philosophy is based on the idea that the information gathered via senses is valid as well as reliable. It supports the research with data and studies the behaviour of humans. It evaluates the effect that traffickers possess on the victims.

A descriptive research design had been used to carry out this research as the descriptive design aims at obtaining relevant information in a systematic manner. As stated by Mwaniki et al. (2022), it helps in describing a problem as well as a phenomenon. This research plays a significant role in describing the role of technology in the process of exploitation of victims sexually. It helps in explaining the research problem and analyzes the objectives of the research. It helps in getting a deeper understanding and knowledge about the problem of the research. This design helps in describing the impact of technology on the victims as well as the traffickers.

This research incorporates the primary as well as the secondary form of data. For the primary information, interviews is been taken with three specialists. As opined by Kochanek et al. (2022),

this form of collection of data helps in getting a close idea about the attitudes as well as the behaviour of the people regarding the research topic. Secondary data is collected by making themes relevant to the research topic. As opined by Corujo et al. (2018), this form of collection enables saving money as well as time. This mixed form of collecting data helps in finding the role as well as the impact of technology on the traffickers as well as the victims

The content analysis technique was used to analyze the qualitative data in this research. It plays a significant role in the interpretation of the information that is gathered. The analysis method plays an important role in the research as it enables an evaluation of the facts involved in the topic. This method of analysis identifies as well as analyzes the themes that are made in this research (Khalpey et al. 2022). It leads to an effective process of thinking about the responses that are given by the specialist as well as the secondary form of data that is collected by making themes. It analyzes the role of technology in the process of trafficking and exploitation of the victims sexually using social media.

## **5. Results**

This part highlights several findings based on sexual exploitation and human trafficking directly from the specialist through interviews and from another secondary resource. An outline is drawn from the interviews that are conducted with three different individuals and their responses are recorded accordingly. The interview implies outlines different aspects of sexual exploitation and human trafficking. The topics that are raised in the interview are the roles of technologies, the impact of social media, the responsibilities that can be taken up for the prevention, factors that are promoting, causes and impact of sexual exploitation and human trafficking. In the case of secondary findings and analysis, several themes are developed by focusing on previous literature on the technological impact on sexual exploitation. Primary and Secondary data are collected based on the topics and analysis of the collected data is done. Analysis of the findings is done to make conclusions about the topic.

Human traffickers are using media platforms to recruit their victims, impersonate the targeted individuals, and spread lies on those platforms. Based on the interview, it is found that social media plays an important role in sexual exploitation. NGOs, governments, non-government groups, and government-supported groups can introduce preventive policies against sexual exploitation and human trafficking. The findings of the interview suggested that vulnerabilities are created due to the prevalence of poverty, lack of experience with surroundings, unemployment among individuals, broken families, and cultural practices. The abuses at a young age and negligence from family and friends are the influencing factors promoting sexual exploitation and human trafficking.



The findings suggest that platforms of social media are much more available to people which is increasing the risk of vulnerability. The sexual exploitation of children is increasing rapidly due to the frequent availability of social media (Franchino-Olsen, 2021). In this pandemic situation, people are more involved in online platforms, which are promoting human trafficking at different ages. The various cultural practices prevalent in society are not accepted by them hence these are promoting sexual exploitation (Albright et al., 2019). Sexual exploitation is not restricted to any age, from a child to an old lady every individual is vulnerable. Analyzing the impacts of human trafficking is a threat to the economy and security of the nation. Analysis of the responses suggests in the introduction of a 24/7 helpline support should be implicated for the public to report risks or notice any trafficking situation. Involvement of the governments, non-government groups, and government-supported groups in administrating policies to prevent human trafficking is required. The abuses at a young age and negligence from family and friends are the influencing factors promoting sexual exploitation and human trafficking (Latham-Sprinkle et al., 2019). Continuous monitoring of any suspicious event to determine associated risk factors is required. The digital world has a tremendous impact on our daily life and upbringing.

The traffickers use technologies for their benefit like in choosing the victims. The activity of an individual is regularly available on different technology, which is increasing the vulnerability of that individual and also helps the traffickers to recruit their victims. Technologies are useful and risky for traffickers. They use this modern technology alertly to hide their identity and keep a track of their victims (Chen et al., 2020). Traffickers are using technologies to operate their plans even from long distances. The technologies are having a bad impact on society which in turn promotes human trafficking in children. The bad and good impacts of technologies and their respective impacts on society are analyzed (Broadhurst 2019). Modern days are based on the use of a variety of technologies that are decreasing the privacy of an individual. Using technologies and social media platform, the existence of personal life has decreased over time.

### 5.1 Factors influencing human trafficking and sexual exploitation

The abuses at a young age and negligence from family and friends are the influencing factors promoting sexual exploitation and human trafficking. The prevalence of any war situation, violence, conflict, or natural disaster which are imposing the idea of less survivability among individuals promoting fear are factors influencing human trafficking (Sharapov et al., 2019). The fear of survivability or lacks earning possibilities, and separation of children from their families often trigger the risk of sexual exploitation. Taking advantage of drug dependency on people and using them in human trafficking. Any abusive experience in childhood is an important factor. Experiencing any trauma in life is reflected as a factor in the possibility of involvement in sexual

exploitation (Zeanah et al., 2018). Factors like broken family or negligence from the family members create a mental vulnerability and are impulsive to the individual to act upon.

The causes of sexual exploitation and human trafficking are the demand for labour at a cheap rate. Industry-providing services are always in high demand for agricultural and domestic labour at cheap rates. The laborers are levered with high salary, safe workplace, and good staying area. Later it was discovered that they are a result of human trafficking. The result of girls and women trafficking contributes to 98% of trafficking (Wen et al., 2020). The causes of sexual exploitation are unawareness, trusting the wrong individuals, and leveraging to better opportunities. Identification of human trafficking is rare as the victims are in very poor condition to report or complain or take steps against the crime (Odinye 2018). The impacts that are noticed on society are the vulnerable situation. The victims show impacts to trauma or depression, suicidal thoughts, anxiety, physical breakdown, psychological trauma, and severe pain. Society often rejects these individuals from the public. The impact of sexual exploitation and human trafficking even causes major psychological trauma which may be referred to as mental death.

It can be said that traffickers always tend to target poor individuals by offering false occasions for improvement of their present situation. The sexual exploitation of children is increasing rapidly due to the frequent availability of social media. It is summarized from the analysis that vulnerabilities are created due to the prevalence of poverty, lack of experience with surroundings, unemployment among individuals, broken families, and cultural practices. It is also evident that identification of human trafficking is rare as the victims are in very poor condition to report or complain or take steps against the crime.

## 5.2 Role of Society, Media in human trafficking and sexual exploitation

Society plays an important role in the prevention of sexual exploitation and human trafficking. The impacts are also faced by society only. The victims of sexual exploitation and human trafficking are rarely rescued from their situation. The important part that society can play is by supporting children with proper education (McGlynn et al., 2021). The factors that are leveraged for individuals are required to be omitted by the society itself. An individual should receive their respect, employment, and culture-working place based on their qualification and humanity. Eliminating any discrimination in society is impactful for sexual exploitation and human trafficking (Sprang et al., 2018). Society can make women-specific policies to prevent them from any prevalence of risk. Ensuring women and children security and safety is a step toward betterment of the society. Providing self-defence training to the public will decrease the rate of human trafficking in society and it is also helpful to protect oneself from any sexual exploitation or risk of it.

The media plays a significant role in influencing the public for providing support to trafficking victims and working together to prevent sexual exploitation and human trafficking. The investigations done by journalists are required to be spread to the public to increase awareness among them (Maddocks et al., 2018). The publicity by media is impactful in society and it is accessible from any part of the world. The eagerness of living and the confidence in fighting that is shown by any victims are required to be demonstrated to the whole world. Media can be incorporated with the police in investigating such cases and sharing that information with the public is required to be done (Dragiewicz et al., 2018). The significance of media in such cases is crucial. Women's trafficking is a more noticeable society in comparison to men's trafficking. Women trafficking are as profitable as they are used as domestic labor and sex trafficking also.

The misuse of technology by traffickers globally possesses a negative impact on the lives of the victims. As opined by Laird et al. (2020), traffickers track every movement of the victims through the application of GPS. In Australia, the population of children as well as adults is facing the problem of sexual exploitation (Broadhurst, 2019). The pieces of information stored on internet devices can act as an effective tool for the traffickers to track the movement of the people. Technology on the other way can act as an effective tool that helps in organizing awareness programs among people throughout the world. As stated by Powell et al. (2018), the channels in social media can reach out to the illiterate masses thereby awarding them about the effects of human trafficking.

### 5.3 Factors influencing human trafficking and sexual exploitation

The factors that influence the trafficking of humans and sexual exploitation include political instability. Due to massive unrest as well as war, people might get separated from the members of the family. As stated by Napier et al. (2020), children might get homeless because of natural disasters. Poor people can easily be influenced by the traffickers by the false promise that the traffickers make (Lyneham et al. 2019). The poor people come into their tracks with the hope of making their conditions better.

Racism is a factor that is interlinked with the poor conditions of the people. As opined by Cale et al. (2021), the poor people and the people of the backward classes face the effect of racism in Australia. Racism affects people who are deprived of the benefit of education.

### 5.4 Causes and impact of human trafficking and sexual exploitation

The causes that are accounted for are industry-providing services are always in high demand for agricultural and domestic labor at cheap rates. The causes of sexual exploitation and human trafficking are poverty, lack of experience with surroundings, unemployment among individuals,

broken families, and cultural practices (Powell et al., 2018). These increase the weak mental situation of individuals and increase their possibility of becoming victims. The causes of sexual exploitation are unawareness, trusting the wrong individuals, and leveraging to better opportunities. The impacts of trafficking are more in girls and women used for providing services and for sex trafficking (Wijkman et al., 2019). Human trafficking is more in women and children in comparison to men. The impact of sexual exploitation and human trafficking even causes mental death. The victims show impacts of trauma or depression, suicidal thoughts, anxiety, physical breakdown, psychological trauma, and severe pain.

It can be summarized that society plays an important role in the prevention of sexual exploitation and human trafficking. Society can help in providing proper education to children. Policies based on security are required to be introduced, and self-defense training is required to be provided to women and children in school. The news or information that is released by media persons is required to be honest, objective, and accurate. It is summarized that providing protection to the victims by restriction in taking photos, videos, or public structures is required to be done by the media. Focusing on the challenges that the survivors had to encounter is required to be shared with the public.

## **6. Discussion**

The research shows the important role that is played by technology in expanding the business of the traffickers. It can be concluded that the user-friendly applications that are offered nowadays make even the illiterate use them without much difficulty. The evolution in the field of technology enhances traffickers to track the movements made by the victims. It is useful in spreading wrong information about the victim within a span of time that puts the life of the victims in trouble as well as in danger. It can be concluded that due to the exploitation of victims sexually on the platform of social media, the case of suicide is a common solution that the victims implement.

Technology needs to be developed in identifying the news that is false. It can be recommended that quantitative data analysis might help in getting efficiency in the result. Technology needs to aware people of the importance of human rights and protects the freedom of the people. It is recommended that victims need to be made aware of the ways in which they can protect themselves from being sexually exploited. Strict punishment needs to be framed against the traffickers as well as the people who sexually exploit people by spreading false information on social media.

## **References**

- [1]. Albright, K., Greenbaum, J., Edwards, S. A., & Tsai, C. (2020). Systematic review of facilitators of, barriers to, and recommendations for healthcare services for child survivors of

- human trafficking globally. *Child abuse & neglect*, 100, 104289. [https://cdn.icmec.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Systematic-review-of-facilitators-of-barriers-to-and-recomme\\_2020\\_Child-Ab.pdf](https://cdn.icmec.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Systematic-review-of-facilitators-of-barriers-to-and-recomme_2020_Child-Ab.pdf)
- [2]. Ali, T., Buergelt, P. T., Maypilama, E. L., Paton, D., Smith, J. A., & Jehan, N. (2022). Synergy of systems theory and symbolic interactionism: a passageway for non-Indigenous researchers that facilitates better understanding Indigenous worldviews and knowledges. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 25(2), 197-212. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13645579.2021.1876300>
- [3]. Broadhurst, R. (2019). Child sex abuse images and exploitation materials. In *The human factor of cybercrime* (pp. 310-336). Routledge. [https://openresearchrepository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/210492/1/01\\_Broadhurst\\_Child\\_Sex\\_Abuse\\_Images\\_and\\_2020.pdf](https://openresearchrepository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/210492/1/01_Broadhurst_Child_Sex_Abuse_Images_and_2020.pdf)
- [4]. Broadhurst, R. (2019). Child sex abuse images and exploitation materials. In *The human factor of cybercrime* (pp. 310-336). Routledge. [https://openresearchrepository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/210492/1/01\\_Broadhurst\\_Child\\_Sex\\_Abuse\\_Images\\_and\\_2020.pdf](https://openresearchrepository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/210492/1/01_Broadhurst_Child_Sex_Abuse_Images_and_2020.pdf)
- [5]. Cale, J., Holt, T., Leclerc, B., Singh, S., & Drew, J. (2021). Crime commission processes in child sexual abuse material production and distribution: A systematic review. *Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice*, (617), 1-22. <https://researchrepository.griffith.edu.au/bitstream/handle/10072/402044/Cale461420Published.pdf?sequen>
- [6]. Chen, C., Dell, N., & Roesner, F. (2019). Computer security and privacy in the interactions between victim service providers and human trafficking survivors. In *28th USENIX Security Symposium (USENIX Security 19)* (pp. 89-104). [https://www.usenix.org/system/files/sec19fall\\_chen\\_prepub.pdf](https://www.usenix.org/system/files/sec19fall_chen_prepub.pdf)
- [7]. Chen, I., & Tortosa, C. (2020). The use of digital evidence in human trafficking investigations. *Anti-trafficking review*, (14), 122-124. <https://www.antitraffickingreview.gaatw.org/index.php/atrjournal/article/download/449/365>
- [8]. Cockbain, E., & Bowers, K. (2019). Human trafficking for sex, labour and domestic servitude: how do key trafficking types compare and what are their predictors?. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 72(1), 9-34. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10611-019-09836-7>
- [9]. Corujo, M. P., Sklepari, M., Ang, D. L., Millichip, M., Reason, A., Goodchild, S. C., ... & Rodger, A. (2018). Infrared absorbance spectroscopy of aqueous proteins: Comparison of

- transmission and ATR data collection and analysis for secondary structure fitting. *Chirality*, 30(8), 957-965. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/chir.23002>
- [10]. Dragiewicz, M., Burgess, J., Matamoros-Fernández, A., Salter, M., Suzor, N. P., Woodlock, D., & Harris, B. (2018). Technology facilitated coercive control: Domestic violence and the competing roles of digital media platforms. *Feminist Media Studies*, 18(4), 609-625. [https://eprints.qut.edu.au/116016/2/\\_\\_qut.edu.au\\_Documents\\_StaffHome\\_staffgroupW%24\\_wu75\\_Documents\\_ePrints\\_116016.pdf](https://eprints.qut.edu.au/116016/2/__qut.edu.au_Documents_StaffHome_staffgroupW%24_wu75_Documents_ePrints_116016.pdf)
- [11]. Franchino-Olsen, H. (2021). Vulnerabilities relevant for commercial sexual exploitation of children/domestic minor sex trafficking: A systematic review of risk factors. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 22(1), 99-111. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1524838018821956>
- [12]. Harris, B., & Woodlock, D. (2022). 'You Can't Actually Escape It': Policing the Use of Technology in Domestic Violence in Rural Australia. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 11(1), 135-148. [https://eprints.qut.edu.au/228704/1/2190\\_Article\\_Text\\_8658\\_1\\_10\\_20220215.pdf](https://eprints.qut.edu.au/228704/1/2190_Article_Text_8658_1_10_20220215.pdf)
- [13]. Khalpey, Z., Fitzgerald, L., Howard, C., Istiko, S. N., Dean, J., & Mutch, A. (2022). Peer navigators' role in supporting people living with human immunodeficiency virus in Australia: Qualitative exploration of general practitioners' perspectives. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, 30(4), 1353-1362. [https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:31b18c6/UQ31b18c6\\_OA.pdf](https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:31b18c6/UQ31b18c6_OA.pdf)
- [14]. Kochanek, P. M., Adelson, P. D., Rosario, B. L., Hutchison, J., Ferguson, N. M., Ferrazzano, P., ... & ADAPT Investigators. (2022). Comparison of intracranial pressure measurements before and after hypertonic saline or mannitol treatment in children with severe traumatic brain injury. *JAMA network open*, 5(3), e220891-e220891. [https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/articlepdf/2789913/kochanek\\_2022\\_oi\\_20049\\_1646337607.62796.pdf](https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/articlepdf/2789913/kochanek_2022_oi_20049_1646337607.62796.pdf)
- [15]. Laird, J. J., Klettke, B., Hall, K., Clancy, E., & Hallford, D. (2020). Demographic and psychosocial factors associated with child sexual exploitation: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA network open*, 3(9), e2017682-e2017682. [https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/articlepdf/2770752/laird\\_2020\\_oi\\_200640\\_1599758394.71191.pdf](https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/articlepdf/2770752/laird_2020_oi_200640_1599758394.71191.pdf)
- [16]. Latham-Sprinkle, J., David, F., Bryant, K., & Larsen, J. (2019). Migrants and their vulnerability to human trafficking, modern slavery and forced labour. <https://biblio.ugent.be/publication/8636089/file/8636091>

- [17]. Lyneham, S., Dowling, C., & Bricknell, S. (2019). Estimating the dark figure of human trafficking and slavery victimisation in Australia. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/crime-and-justice-research-2019.pdf#page=201>
- [18]. Maddocks, S. (2018). From non-consensual pornography to image-based sexual abuse: Charting the course of a problem with many names. *Australian Feminist Studies*, 33(97), 345-361. [https://pustaka.awaskbgo.id/storage/2022/04/17.2018\\_Shopie-Maddock\\_From-Non-consensual-Pornography-to-Image-based-Sexual-Abuse-Charting-the-Course-of-a-Problem-with-Many-Names.pdf](https://pustaka.awaskbgo.id/storage/2022/04/17.2018_Shopie-Maddock_From-Non-consensual-Pornography-to-Image-based-Sexual-Abuse-Charting-the-Course-of-a-Problem-with-Many-Names.pdf)
- [19]. McGlynn, C., Johnson, K., Rackley, E., Henry, N., Gavey, N., Flynn, A., & Powell, A. (2021). 'It's torture for the soul': The harms of image-based sexual abuse. *Social & Legal Studies*, 30(4), 541-562. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0964663920947791>
- [20]. Meshelemiah, J. C., & Lynch, R. E. (2019). The cause and consequence of human trafficking: Human rights violations. <https://openlibrary-repo.ecampusontario.ca/jspui/bitstream/123456789/939/3/The-Cause-and-Consequence-of-Human-Trafficking-Human-Rights-Violations-1566476876.pdf>
- [21]. Mwaniki, Z., Nyang'au, S., & Ngugi, P. (2022). RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURIAL TEAM AND GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES IN KENYA. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Project Management*, 7(1), 1-13. <https://www.iprjb.org/journals/index.php/IJEPM/article/download/1490/1590>
- [22]. Napier, S., Brown, R., & Smith, R. G. (2020). Australians who view live streaming of child sexual abuse: An analysis of financial transactions. *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* [electronic resource], (589), 1-16. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Rick-Brown-6/publication/339956786\\_Australians\\_who\\_view\\_live\\_streaming\\_of\\_child\\_sexual\\_abuse\\_An\\_analysis\\_of\\_financial\\_transactions/links/5e6ff04992851c1a689a51ba/Australians-who-view-live-streaming-of-child-sexual-abuse-An-analysis-of-financial-transactions.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Rick-Brown-6/publication/339956786_Australians_who_view_live_streaming_of_child_sexual_abuse_An_analysis_of_financial_transactions/links/5e6ff04992851c1a689a51ba/Australians-who-view-live-streaming-of-child-sexual-abuse-An-analysis-of-financial-transactions.pdf)
- [23]. Odinye, I. E. (2018). "Girl-Child" Trafficking and Sex Slavery in African Fiction: An Analysis of Akachi Adimorah-Ezeigbo's *Trafficked*. *Mgbakoigba: Journal of African Studies*, 7(2), 39-53. <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/mjas/article/download/173175/162585>
- [24]. Okech, D., Choi, Y. J., Elkins, J., & Burns, A. C. (2018). Seventeen years of human trafficking research in social work: A review of the literature. *Journal of evidence-informed social work*, 15(2), 103-122. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/David-Okech/publication/268135244\\_Human\\_Trafficking\\_Literature\\_in\\_the\\_Past\\_Decade\\_A\\_Review](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/David-Okech/publication/268135244_Human_Trafficking_Literature_in_the_Past_Decade_A_Review)

ew\_of\_the\_Literature/links/5a4cf496aca2729b7c8b0d8d/Human-Trafficking-Literature-in-the-Past-Decade-A-Review-of-the-Literature.pdf

- [25]. Polaris.org, (2022), Human trafficking, Retrieved from: <https://polarisproject.org/2019-us-national-human-trafficking-hotline-statistics/>, Retrieved on : 30th June, 2022
- [26]. Powell, A., Henry, N., & Flynn, A. (2018). Image-based sexual abuse. In *Routledge handbook of critical criminology* (pp. 305-315). Routledge. [https://researchmgt.monash.edu/ws/portalfiles/portal/319918063/ImageBasedSexualAbuseReport\\_170220\\_WEB\\_2.pdf](https://researchmgt.monash.edu/ws/portalfiles/portal/319918063/ImageBasedSexualAbuseReport_170220_WEB_2.pdf)
- [27]. Powell, A., Henry, N., & Flynn, A. (2018). Image-based sexual abuse. In *Routledge handbook of critical criminology* (pp. 305-315). Routledge. [https://researchmgt.monash.edu/ws/portalfiles/portal/319918063/ImageBasedSexualAbuseReport\\_170220\\_WEB\\_2.pdf](https://researchmgt.monash.edu/ws/portalfiles/portal/319918063/ImageBasedSexualAbuseReport_170220_WEB_2.pdf)
- [28]. Sabharwal, R., & Miah, S. J. (2022). An Intelligent Literature Review: an Inductive Approach to define Machine Learning Applications in the clinical domain. <https://www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-1090813/latest.pdf>
- [29]. Salami, T., Gordon, M., Coverdale, J., & Nguyen, P. T. (2018). What therapies are favored in the treatment of the psychological sequelae of trauma in human trafficking victims?. *Journal of Psychiatric Practice*, 24(2), 87-96. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Phuong-Nguyen-289/publication/323613992\\_What\\_Therapies\\_are\\_Favored\\_in\\_the\\_Treatment\\_of\\_the\\_Psychological\\_Sequelae\\_of\\_Trauma\\_in\\_Human\\_Trafficking\\_Victims/links/5b606154a6fdccf0b2038100/What-Therapies-are-Favored-in-the-Treatment-of-the-Psychological-Sequelae-of-Trauma-in-Human-Trafficking-Victims.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Phuong-Nguyen-289/publication/323613992_What_Therapies_are_Favored_in_the_Treatment_of_the_Psychological_Sequelae_of_Trauma_in_Human_Trafficking_Victims/links/5b606154a6fdccf0b2038100/What-Therapies-are-Favored-in-the-Treatment-of-the-Psychological-Sequelae-of-Trauma-in-Human-Trafficking-Victims.pdf)
- [30]. Series, L. (2019). Disability and human rights. *Routledge handbook of disability studies*. [https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/39422/9781138365308\\_oachapter6.pdf?sequence=1](https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/39422/9781138365308_oachapter6.pdf?sequence=1)
- [31]. Sharapov, K., Hoff, S., & Gerasimov, B. (2019). Knowledge is Power, Ignorance is Bliss: Public perceptions and responses to human trafficking. *Anti-trafficking review*, (13), 1-11. <https://www.antitraffickingreview.org/index.php/atrjournal/article/download/403/333>
- [32]. Sprang, G., & Cole, J. (2018). Familial sex trafficking of minors: Trafficking conditions, clinical presentation, and system involvement. *Journal of family violence*, 33(3), 185-195. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ginny-Sprang/publication/323158066\\_Familial\\_Sex\\_Trafficking\\_of\\_Minors\\_Trafficking\\_Conditions\\_Clinical\\_Presentation\\_and\\_System\\_Involvement/links/5bc5de0e92851cae21a82f1a/Familial-Sex-Trafficking-of-Minors-Trafficking-Conditions-Clinical-Presentation-and-System-Involvement.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ginny-Sprang/publication/323158066_Familial_Sex_Trafficking_of_Minors_Trafficking_Conditions_Clinical_Presentation_and_System_Involvement/links/5bc5de0e92851cae21a82f1a/Familial-Sex-Trafficking-of-Minors-Trafficking-Conditions-Clinical-Presentation-and-System-Involvement.pdf)



- [33]. Statista.com (2021), Share of sex trafficking victims in Australia and New Zealand from 2003 to 2021, by gender , Retrieved from: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1293072/australia-new-zealand-gender-distribution-sex-trafficking-victims/> , Retrieved on : 30th June, 2022
- [34]. Sweileh, W. M. (2018). Research trends on human trafficking: A bibliometric analysis using Scopus database. *Globalization and health*, 14(1), 1-12. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s12992-018-0427-9>
- [35]. Tiller, J., & Reynolds, S. (2020). Human trafficking in the emergency department: improving our response to a vulnerable population. *Western journal of emergency medicine*, 21(3), 549. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7234705/>
- [36]. Wen, J., Klarin, A., Goh, E., & Aston, J. (2020). A systematic review of the sex trafficking-related literature: Lessons for tourism and hospitality research. *Journal of hospitality and tourism management*, 45, 370-376. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jun-Wen-7/publication/344409916\\_A\\_systematic\\_review\\_of\\_the\\_sex\\_trafficking-related\\_literature\\_Lessons\\_for\\_tourism\\_and\\_hospitality\\_research/links/5f72809992851c14bc9cf066/A-systematic-review-of-the-sex-trafficking-related-literature-Lessons-for-tourism-and-hospitality-research.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jun-Wen-7/publication/344409916_A_systematic_review_of_the_sex_trafficking-related_literature_Lessons_for_tourism_and_hospitality_research/links/5f72809992851c14bc9cf066/A-systematic-review-of-the-sex-trafficking-related-literature-Lessons-for-tourism-and-hospitality-research.pdf)
- [37]. Wijkman, M., & Kleemans, E. (2019). Female offenders of human trafficking and sexual exploitation. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 72(1), 53-72. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10611-019-09840-x>
- [38]. Zeanah, C. H., & Humphreys, K. L. (2018). Child abuse and neglect. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 57(9), 637-644. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/article/PMC6615750/>