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SPREADING AWARENESS OF SEX TRAFFICKING IN PENNSYLVANIA AND ONLINE

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates human trafficking, with a particular focus on sex trafficking in Pennsylvania. This research presents how: Trafficking is a profitable and popular industry; Pennsylvania is a source, destination, and pass-through trafficking state; legislation and law enforcement are affecting the industry; the internet provides a platform which allows sex trafficking to flourish; and Backpage.com was a classified advertisement website known for facilitating sex trafficking. This research addresses the following questions: (1) why was Backpage.com so successful in facilitating child sex trafficking; (2) how has the impact of the internet allowed sex trafficking to flourish; and (3) how can the lessons learned from Backpage.com be used to spread awareness, improve legislation, and reduce the occurrence of trafficking in Pennsylvania? This research was completed through text reviews of literature as well as text analysis of online advertisements from Backpage.com. The results show how and why Backpage.com was effective at evading law enforcement and utilizing the law in their favor to continue illegal operations. The conclusion is that legislation efforts, law enforcement, and the local community need to work together to bring awareness to the issue and fight trafficking worldwide and in Pennsylvania.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is a dark, disturbing and difficult problem to recognize. While some may choose to ignore the issue, the reality is that human trafficking is a complex crime in need of attention. Trafficking does not just happen in Liam Neeson movies-- victims are trafficked all over the world. While often considered a Third World problem--research shows that 93% of human trafficking occurs in developing countries and, according to the FBI, now ranks third on the list of most frequent crimes in the United States (Galaway & Rogers., 2018).

There's a wide-variety of types of human trafficking. Human trafficking types include debt bondage, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, forced labor, child labor, child soldiers, child sex trafficking, and sex trafficking. The two most common types of human trafficking are labor and sex. While forced labor is the biggest trafficking sector in the world, this paper focuses on commercial sexual trafficking of minors (U.S. Department of State, 2008). In Pennsylvania, the two most commons forms of human trafficking are sex trafficking and labor trafficking (JSG, 2012).

In developing this project, the research used Pennsylvania's definition of trafficking, which was expanded in 2014 when Pennsylvania enacted its first comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, Act 105 (Rhodes, 2016.). Act 105 states the crime of "trafficking" is committed:

> If a person "recruits, entices, solicits, harbors, transports, provides, obtains or maintains an individual if the person knows or recklessly disregards that the individual will be subject to involuntary servitude," or if the person "knowingly benefits financially or receives anything of value from any act that facilitates any [such] activity"

(Rhodes, 2016, p.1).

To understand this definition, it is important to understand what "involuntary servitude" means. Involuntary servitude entails both labor and sexual servitude. This research focuses only on sexual servitude.

This research addresses the following question:

1)   Why was Backpage.com so successful in facilitating child sex trafficking?; and

2)   How has the impact of the internet allowed sex trafficking to flourish?; and

3)   How can the lessons learned from Backpage.com be used to spread awareness, improve legislation, and reduce the occurrence of trafficking in Pennsylvania?

This research further recommends mitigation strategies for human trafficking in Pennsylvania, with an aim to reduce the involvement of minors. This research is important because sex trafficking is a problem thriving on basic human rights violations. Sadly, this issue will not go away on its own because trafficking is a lucrative industry that largely goes unrecognized and underreported due to its clandestine nature. Treatments such as awareness of its widespread occurrences and locations will help this issue be more identifiable and recognizable. Ultimately, recognizing, educating, and bringing awareness to trafficking is a key step for reducing future occurrences.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review begins with a discussion on human trafficking's growth due to its profitability. Next, it summarizes why Pennsylvania is a hotspot for trafficking and how legislation and law enforcement could be improved to help mitigate and prevent the subordination of women and minors. Finally, it dives into how the internet provides an easy to use platform for criminals as well as an analysis of a website called Backpage.com that took advantage of the internet to facilitate sex trafficking.

This literature review presents how:

I. Trafficking is an profitable and growing industry;

II. Pennsylvania is a hotspot for trafficking due to its major interstate highway system;

III. Legislation and law enforcement are affecting the industry;

IV. The internet is providing traffickers with a platform to recruit potential victims and connect victims with buyers; and

V. Backpage.com was a classified advertisement website known for facilitating sex trafficking.

I.   GROWING INDUSTRY

Human trafficking is estimated to generate profits of $150 billion a year for traffickers, with $99 billion coming from commercial sexual exploitation (HRF, 2017). Trafficking is a lucrative and growing industry, especially in the United States. A press release by the U.S. Department of Justice highlighting January as "National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month" correctly states, "no community is immune from being affected by the exploitation of human beings for commercial sexual activity" (USAORI, 2016, p.1).

 Of those that suffer from sex trafficking, the most widespread trafficked persons are women and children (Gannon, 2018). Approximately 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders every year, of which 80% are female and half are children (DoSomething.org, n.d.). In the United States, approximately 300,000 underage girls are lured into sex trafficking each year (OSU, 2016).

 In a study completed by the University of Nebraska, ages 12 to 14 years were most attractive to buyers such as 'Johns' and 'pimps.' This is because girls at these ages are less likely to get pregnant and more likely to be clean, are more vulnerable, and can be easily mentally controlled (Tidball et al., 2016). In many areas, minors are the most desirable and profitable victims. Part of the reason for this is that minors tend to be easier to control and manipulate (Sepowitz et al., 2017). Certain research shows that minors' emotional immaturity and, in many cases, lack of social support makes them impressionable, easy to manipulate and, eventually, exploit (Sepowitz et al., 2017). A trafficked minor is sold for sex roughly 15 times every single day (Rybak, 2014).

Minors involved with sex trafficking come from a variety of backgrounds including both boys and girls across a wide range of ages. Children trafficked in the United States are comprised

of diverse races, ethnic groups, religions and socio-economic backgrounds (UNODC, 2016). A major reason minors get involved with sex trafficking is running away from home (UNODC, 2016). It is estimated that one out of seven (1/7) endangered runaways reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in 2017 were likely child sex trafficking victims. It was found that 88 percent (88%) of these presumed sex trafficking victims were in the care of social services or foster care when they went missing (Thorn, 2017). There are a myriad of reasons why victims leave home, and statistics show that once children are homeless, it is easy for them to be vulnerable and exploited by kidnappers, pimps, and traffickers involved in prostitution networks (Thorn, 2017).

Trafficking victims have no defining characteristics or profile, nonetheless, it is crucial to understand how to identify a victim in order to prevent trafficking and save victims, especially minors (U.S. Department of Education, 2013). **Appendix A** lists the key indicators, developed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), that help identify trafficking victims. It is important for the public and, especially local, state, and federal law enforcement to recognize signs of trafficking victims.

II.   PENNSYLVANIA HIGHWAY SYSTEM AND TRUCK STOPS

Pennsylvania is a major pass-through, source, and destination state for trafficking. Several factors contribute to this problem and many of these circumstances are specific to particular human trafficking patterns and to the geographic areas in which they occur (UNODC, 2016). Significant contributing factors include the state's vast overlapping and interconnected interstate highway system, thoroughfare to large East Coast cities, and abundance of truck stops (Latimer, 2011).

Major highway system's in Pennsylvania include the Pennsylvania Turnpike and Interstate 81 (I81). The Pennsylvania Turnpike is a toll highway that runs east to west across the state, connects large East Coast cities, and provides a convenient way to transport goods in and through the state. In addition, I81is part of a network of highways called Corridor A, which is known for and associated with the illegal transportation of drugs and commodities of people (Latimer, 2017).

According to Tammy McDonnell, a sex trafficking survivor who was exploited for several years in southeastern Pennsylvania, "Pennsylvania in particular is uniquely situated and prime for exploitation, in part because of our interstate roadways and highway system…we are a pass- through state." She explained: "it can be easy to bring victims into an area and get out undetected" (Meyer, 2019, p.1). Pennsylvania is home to as well as surrounded by a number of large cities and contains a myriad of truck stops along its interstate highway systems. Truck stops are an ideal venue for sex traffickers since there are many potential clients in one area, and the victims can move quickly from truck to truck without interference or undue attention.

The so called "Miracle Mile" is a particularly infamous area for trafficking, which exists where these two major roads connect. This short stretch located on U.S. Route 11 is littered with sixteen motels, three truck terminals and three truck stops (Latimer, 2011). This makes it easy for traffickers to move across states lines and difficult for law enforcement to stop them, facilitating Pennsylvania as a major pass-through state. The road system facilitates the transit of victims. Truck stops become a ready source of revenue with limited risk. Pennsylvania pass-through case relates to its connectivity with the East Coast cities. In addition to being a pass-through state, Pennsylvania is also a source and destination state, meaning that victims originate from the Commonwealth and victims are brought to the Commonwealth to be exploited (JSG, 2012).

In 2012, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline Notification Act (the "Act") was established in Pennsylvania. The Act requires certain types of PA businesses and establishments to post signs promoting the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline. **Appendix B** lists the types of businesses that must visibly post at least one sign that contains information regarding the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline in plain sight (PLCB, 2012).

III. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Legislation and law enforcement are crucial for the reduction of sex trafficking. While the Commonwealth has implemented progressive legislations and been working towards further legislation and law enforcement improvements, it is a difficult crime to properly police and prosecute. Major issues in Pennsylvania are law enforcement punishes the victim instead of the trafficker responsible for the crime and fails to hold traffickers accountable for creating the

market demand, sex trafficking is a demand driven enterprise and attacking the supply is an

ineffective model, and law enforcement as well as current legislation is habitually punishing and

prosecuting victims.

Pennsylvania's Act 105, discussed earlier, and the state's definition of sexual servitude

establishes the perimeters for understanding sex trafficking as it relates to minors. . "Sexual

servitude" is defined as:

> "[a]ny sex act or performance involving a sex act for which anything of value is
> directly or indirectly given, promised to or received by any individual or which is
> performed or provided by any individual and is induced or obtained from…[a]
> minor… or [an adult who has been] subject [to] any of the following means: (1)
> Causing or threatening to cause serious harm to any individual; (2) physically
> restraining or threatening to physically restrain another individual; (3) kidnapping
> or attempting to kidnap any individual; (4) abusing or threatening to abuse the
> legal process; (5) taking or retaining the individual's personal property or real
> property as a means of coercion (6) engaging in unlawful conduct with respect to
> documents; (7) extortion; (8) fraud; (9) criminal coercion; (10) duress, through the
> use of or threat to use unlawful force against the person or another; (11) Debt
> coercion; (12) facilitating or controlling the individual's access to a controlled
> substance; or (13) Using any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause the
> individual to believe that, if the individual does not perform the labor, services,
> acts or performances, that individual or another individual will suffer serious
> harm or physical restraint"

(Rhodes, n.d, p. 2).

This definition provides that, under Pennsylvania law, almost any sex act involving a

minor falls under the broad definition of "trafficking" (Rhodes, n.d.). The practical result is if

the victim is a minor, then the thirteen specifically enumerated activities could (but do not need

to occur) to determine sexual servitude. Even if a minor is not threatened, coerced, extorted or

does not self-identify as a victim, sexual servitude exists. This is because a minor cannot give

consent to sexual acts.

According to Shea M. Rhodes, Esq. expert testimony, who is the statewide legal expert on Pennsylvania laws related to sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation: "there is no question that a child cannot consent to engage in prostitution and that he or she is being victimized by those that traffic him or her and by those that buy sex from him or her" (Rhodes, 2017, p2). However, if a person is eighteen years or older, at least one of the thirteen means above need to be met to be subject to sexual servitude (Rhodes, n.d.). Even when victims are subject to sexual servitude, victims are often prosecuted, instead of the true criminal, due to incorrect policing practices and old fashion legislation.

A major issue in Pennsylvania has been that law enforcement typically punishes the victim, instead of the trafficker responsible for the crime. As a result, victims have been afraid to come forward and cooperate with police, as many times victims are treated as criminals (JSG, 2012). According to Shea Rhodes' expert testimony: "traffickers deliberately use the criminal justice system as a means of coercion against their victims. Victims are regularly told by their traffickers that law enforcement will not help them and does not want to help. They are told by their traffickers that they are criminals; prostitutes, nothing more than garbage. Then when law enforcement puts handcuffs on these children, charges them with crimes, and the criminal justice system locks them in secure detention centers, that message is reinforced" (Rhodes, 2017, p.3).

Even though Act 105 expanded Pennsylvania's legal definition of human trafficking to make it easier to defend victims of sex trafficking and to prosecute sex buyers and traffickers, there is still a dramatic imbalance in the policing and prosecution of prostitution. In many cases, victims--who are forced unwillingly into the sex trade--are criminally charged for prostitution, while their trafficker or sex buyer do not suffer any criminal consequences for patronizing a prostitute (Rhodes, 2015). For example, on June 26, 2015, 70 women in the Philadelphia County

Prison population were incarcerated for prostitution charges, yet no men were incarcerated for patronizing a prostitute (Rhodes, 2015). In addition, according to the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2015, 6,050 arrests for prostitution were made in the state of Pennsylvania. However, during that same time frame, police made only 1,487 arrests for patronizing a prostitute (Rhodes, 2015).

Pennsylvania's recent legislation changes suggest that the state legislature recognizes that prostitution is not a freely chosen profession (rather, it is commercial sexual exploitation). Nevertheless, police are still targeting and arresting the sellers (mostly young women or girls) for selling sex, while the buyers (usually men referred to as "John" or "Date") are left unpunished (Rhodes, 2015). This is not an effective strategy because the popularity and profitability of the sex trafficking industry is a result of basic economic theory: supply and demand. As in any profitable industry, supply follows demand. Thus, sex trafficking exists because of the demand for commercial sex.

In the context of sex trafficking, the supply is the victims, and the demand is the sex buyers. Unfortunately, as long as there are buyers, there will be demand for commercial sex, and as long as there is a demand for commercial sex, the industry will continue to exist (Villanova, 2018).

The industry's high profits come from a large demand for commercial sex as well as a victim's ability to be reused. The reality is that attacking the supply is an ineffective model because the only thing a trafficker needs to be in business is a buyer and a victim. While drugs can only be sold once, a human can be sold numerous times. Instead of making money from one sale, it is possible to repeatedly profit from the same victim.

Unfortunately, despite the efforts of Act 105 (which gives law enforcement the tools it needs to go after traffickers) there are still unequal policing practices. Law enforcement is failing to hold traffickers accountable for creating the market demand. In reality, out of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania, only ten counties targeted the demand for commercial sexual exploitation and arrested more buyers than sellers (Villanova, 2018).   For example, in Pennsylvania in 2017, there were a total of 1,890 commercial sex arrests brought to court. Of these cases, 1,443 were arrests for selling sex, while a mere 447 were arrests for buying sex. This means that over 75% of cases brought under Act 105 were arrested for selling sex, while less than 25% were arrested for buying sex (Villanova, 2018).

This is a major issue for many reasons; one being that under Pennsylvania law, prostitution charges suffer from draconian recidivism provisions. Under the current recidivism provisions, "a first or second offense is a misdemeanor of the third degree, a third offense is a misdemeanor of the second degree, and a fourth or subsequent offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree, which carries a punishment of up to five years' incarceration" (Villanova, 2018, p1). It is not fair that women are habitually and increasingly incarcerated for prostitution charges, but the criminals responsible for forcibly prostituting these women suffer little to no repercussions. Moreover, recidivism contributes to a cycle of sex trafficking because upon release returning to prostitution is the easiest means to make a living.

These recidivist provisions embodied in Pennsylvania law are old-fashioned, outdated and overly simplistic. When the law was written, policy makers truly believed that women freely chose to enter into prostitution. It was presumed that the incremental punishment would cause women to fear "the life" and be deterred from the criminal act (Rhodes, 2015). However, the reality is that many women who are trafficked are forced into prostitution against their will

and are beaten, raped and abused. Most women do not choose to sell sex, or the choice is purely

survival, made based on fear, desperation, or hopelessness. The choice to be prostituted is often

a choice between few options, such as be prostituted or starve or, even worse, watch their

children starve (Rhodes, 2018). Many prostituted women in "the life" are there due to a variety

of unfortunate circumstances such as running away from abusive homes as children, living on

the streets, or remaining uneducated, jobless, and homeless. Since prostituted persons are not

freely entering the life, recidivist provisions fail as a deterrence technique. Instead of helping

victims, recidivist provisions in Pennsylvania's law add an additional layer of punishment for

(Rhodes, 2015). In part because of Pennsylvania's recidivist provisions, the prostitutes or

victims who "sell sex" are habitually arrested and convicted, while the people who buy sex,

typically men, walk away freely without conviction.

IV.   THE INTERNET AS A TRAFFICKING PLATFORM

It is difficult to stop people from buying sex, especially when the internet provides an

easy and anonymous platform to do so. In today's digital age, approximately 88% of the United

States population utilizes the internet (Madden et al., 2013). Ultimately, the internet has changed

the way society lives, connects, receives information, and makes decisions because it makes

information easily accessible and communication seamless. New technologies such as social

media, digital platforms and mobile technologies are constantly being invented or improved, and

the sex trafficking industry has taken advantage of the digital environment (Tidball et al., 2016).

Technology has been beneficial to the sex trafficking industry for multiple reasons. The

internet has provided an efficient and easy to use platform to carry a majority of the trafficking

processes. Not only does it provide platforms to find, communicate with and ultimately recruit

potential victims, but also it provides efficient and user-friendly platforms to advertise victims and discreetly connect buyers and sellers (Leary, 2014). Backpage.com for quite sometime also facilitated the associate financial transaction by processing credit cards.

The internet provides an easy means for targeting and recruiting victims by creating an increase in access to minors both quantitatively and qualitatively. Specifically, social media sites have enabled recruitment by allowing traffickers, pimps, and other access to young impressionable children.

Pimps often search social networking sites for young victims, and the reality is that the lives of children are exposed on the internet (Tidball et al., 2016). As a result, a lot of grooming takes place on the internet. Grooming is the process of preparing or training someone for a particular purpose or activity. The basic stages of sex trafficking grooming include targeting a victim, gaining trust and information about the victim, filling a need in the victims life, and isolating the victim. After all of these stages are complete, abuse begins (OSU, 2016).

It is becoming somewhat rare that child sex trafficking occurs without the use of some form of technology (Leary, 2014). According to a 2014 study done by Mary Leary, out of seven 715 cases of child sex trafficking, approximately 78% involved technology (Burrill, 2018). This is not surprising due to the high volume of minors on the internet and the information that can be discovered. A research study conducted by Pew Research Center and the Berkman Center for Internet Society found that 91% of teens post photos of themselves, 71% post their school name, 53% post email address, and 20% their cell phone number (Madden et al., 2013). All of this is information, of course, can be abused by sex traffickers.

While social media sites have account privacy settings that many youth utilize, there is still a lot of information a trafficker can learn from viewing a private page (Leary, 2014). Ultimately, the internet makes children's identities and vulnerabilities more accessible to potentially dangerous people, such as trafficking recruiters.

Recruitment is the first stage in the trafficking process and is crucial for traffickers to be successful. It can occur in various places including neighborhoods, college campuses, grocery stores, local shops, malls and the internet (Williamson & Prior 2014). Furthermore, it can be fulfilled through a number of outlets, such as targeting potential victims via social media platforms or utilizing current victims to recruit other potential victims (PSU, 2011). While there are no defining characteristics of victims since race, color, gender, ethnicity, education level and social class do not matter to traffickers, it has been documented that recruiters often find something in common with the potential victim such as coming from the same hometown, speaking the same language, or having the same ethnic background to help groom the victim (UNODC, 2016). With all of the information that the internet can reveal about a person, it makes it easy for recruiters to find "something in common" with a potential victim. Commonalities like this help recruiters generate trust and continue with the trafficking and grooming process.

Even when victims are not initially recruited online, the internet plays a major role in later stages of the recruitment process. Traffickers may meet and initially recruit a victim in person, then continue the relationship through social networking sites or cell phone use to continue the relationship. It is believed that most of the recruitment occurs via technology. During a speech given by Dr. Celia Williamson at the University of Toledo on September 20, 2018, she discussed how technology is playing a critical role in trafficking by allowing

traffickers to exploit youth without meeting face-to-face. Typical in person cues that usually alert individuals of a dangerous person are concealed by social media. Williamson cited a 2018 report that found that 53% of victims eventually meet their traffickers face-to-face, while 42% of victims who initially met their trafficker online never met their trafficker in person and were still trafficked (University of Toledo, 2018).

Not only does the internet provide platforms to find, communicate with and recruit potential victims, but also it provides efficient and user friendly platforms to advertise victims and discreetly connect buyers and sellers. The use of online advertising has transformed the commercial sex trade and contributed to the explosion of sex trafficking (HSGAC, 2017). A reason trafficking has thrived on the internet is because of the high profitability and relatively low risk associated with advertising trafficking victims' services online in multiple locations. Technology allows traffickers to advertise multiple victims at once and post multiple advertisements in numerous locations. "With the help of online advertising, traffickers can maximize profits, evade law enforcement detection, and maintain control of victims by transporting them quickly within and between states" (Williams, 2017).

According to the NCMEC, reports of online child sex trafficking increased by more than 800% from 2010 to 2015, and the increase was "directly correlated to the increased use of the internet to sell children for sex" (Williams, 2017). This means that in the same way shopping online for everyday items has increased significantly, shopping for children online has increased as well. A major contribution to this explosion of online shopping for minors is that there are more buyers online. This is because online purchases allow anonymity. The ability to shop online takes the social stigma out of the way and allows buyers to safely purchase young girls for sex. There are a number of different websites known for connecting buyers and sellers and

facilitating child sex trafficking. However, there was one website that took over the market. In fact, it reportedly nets more than 80% of all revenue from online commercial sex advertising in the United States, and became known as the "Walmart" of sex trafficking and prostitution (HSGAC, 2017). That website is called Backpage.com.

V.   BACKPAGE.COM

Backpage.com was a classified advertising website, similar to Craigslist, known for its "adult services" section. Backpage.com started in 2004 and was running for fourteen years until seized by U.S. authorities in April 2018 for knowingly facilitating human trafficking (Jackman, 2018). Even though Backpage.com is no longer operational, the lessons learned from Backpage.com are still valuable.

Backpage.com's executives were aware of the abuse in the site's adult services section and intentionally allowed it to continue because profits were skyrocketing. In 2017, after investigation, Backpage.com's CEO was arrested and the adult services section was removed. On April 6, 2018, Backpage.com was seized as part of an enforcement action by the FBI, US Postal Inspection Service, the criminal division of the IRS, the Department of Justice child exploitation and obscenity division, as well as state attorney generals from Arizona, California, and Texas (Jackman, 2018).

During its fourteen years of operation, Backpage.com became "the nation's leading publisher of online prostitution advertising" (Rhodes, 2016, p2). According to the NCMEC, Backpage.com was involved in 73% of all child trafficking reports. It had been described as a "hub" of "human trafficking, especially the trafficking of minors" by the National Association of Attorneys General (HSGAC, 2017).   Because 80 percent of the market for online sex

advertisements occurred on Backpage.com, profits skyrocketed; its revenue increased from $5.3 million in 2008 to over $153 million in 2015. It became the most popular platform for sex advertisements for one reason as it made it easy for criminals to evade law enforcement and used the law to continue operations (Rhodes, 2016).

The United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations investigated Backpage.com for over twenty months and ultimately published a report of their findings. The report concluded that, through the investigation, the Permanent Subcommittee found that Backpage.com knowingly concealed evidence of criminality by systematically editing its "adult" ads and knows that it facilitates prostitution and child sex trafficking (HSGAC, 2017).

Backpage.com was caught systematically editing its advertisements. In 2006, Backpage.com hired moderators responsible for editing and screening potentially illegal advertisements. The text editing was done to conceal the true criminal nature of the ads (HSGAC, 2017). In 2010, a manual and automated process was created to "clean" advertisements by removing incriminating words and phrases. This filter system was implemented by the executives of Backpage.com. It coined the name "Strip Term from Ad Filter." This electronic filter was designed to delete words that indicated prostitution, sex trafficking, and, especially, child sex trafficking (HSGAC, 2017). The terms that Backpage.com automatically deleted from ads before publication included "lolita," "teenage," "rape," "young," "amber alert," "little girl," "teen," "fresh," "innocent," "schoolgirl," "daddy," "full service," "you pay to play," and "no limits." If one of these indicative words was published in an ad, the "Strip Term from Ad Filter" would instantly delete the forbidden word and publish the remainder of the ad. By the end of 2010, the company was editing "seventy to eighty percent of ads" in the adult section either manually or automatically (HSGAC, 2017).

Over time, Backpage.com reprogrammed its electronic filters to reject an ad in its entirety if it contained certain egregious words suggestive of sex trafficking. But the company implemented this change by coaching its customers on how to post "clean" ads for illegal transactions. When a user attempted to post an ad with a forbidden word, the user would receive an error message identifying the problematic word choice to "help" the user (HSGAC, 2017). For example, in 2012, a user advertising sex with a "teen" would get the error message: "Sorry, 'teen' is a banned term." Through simply redrafting the ad, the user would be permitted to post a sanitized version (HSGAC, 2017).

Backpage.com employed a similarly helpful error message in its "age verification" process for adult ads. In October 2011, Backpage.com owners directed their technology consultant to create an error message when a user supplied an age under eighteen (HSGAC, 2017). This means that an error would pop up on the page saying, "Oops! Sorry, the ad poster must be over eighteen years of age." With a quick adjustment to the poster's putative age, the ad would post (HSGAC, 2017).

In addition to filtering advertisements and providing "posting instruction," Backpage.com made it easy for criminals to evade law enforcement by encouraging and helping traffickers post advertisements anonymously by not requiring a phone number, stripping photograph metadata and encouraging anonymous forms of payment.

Normally, to post advertisements on Backpage.com, it was required to provide a phone number "in order to prevent scams." However, a phone number was not required on the Adult Services section of Backpage.com, even though it was required on other section. For example, it required a phone number for ads for pets, boats and motorcycles. Since no phone number was required, traffickers placed the phone number in the text of the ad itself. By doing this, pimps

were able to evade law enforcement searches for phone numbers by writing a phone number like this: "two-zero-1, three-four-5, six-seven-8-9" instead of like this: 201-345-6789 (Rhodes, 2016).

Since no phone number was required, pimps only needed to provide an email address, text, and photographs or other images for the ad. Backpage.com stripped metadata associated with photographs before publishing the photographs on its website, preventing law enforcement from effectively searching for reposting's of the same photograph (Rhodes, 2016). In addition, Backpage.com permitted the use of anonymous forms of payment. In fact, Backpage.com provided a ten percent discount to anyone who paid using Bitcoin, incentivizing anonymity (Rhodes, 2016).

For these reasons, there were multiple lawsuits against Backpage.com for knowingly facilitating child sex trafficking; however, Backpage.com was able to get away with it and continue operations in large part because of Section 230 of the 1996 Communications Decency Act. Section 230 says: "no provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider." In other words, online service providers cannot be held liable for content provided by third parties (EFF, 2018). Under Section 230, Backpage.com was not held responsible for the solicitation and illegal activity that occurred under its umbrella.

For years, most courts have broadly construed Section 230 to provide near complete criminal and civil immunity for Internet Service Providers when they publish content website users have created (EFF, 2018). For this reason, Backpage.com was able to keep its website up and running, despite multiple complaints and lawsuits for child sex trafficking. Finally, Backpage.com was deemed ineligible for section 230's grant of immunity because it helps pimps and traffickers develop the advertisements posted on their site (HSGAC, 2017).

Ultimately, taking down Backpage.com was a significant victory for the fight against trafficking, but it left one major question: Where will sex advertisements go next? It is obvious that the sex industry is not going away that easily, but hopefully, with the implementation of new laws such as FOSTA-SESTA, Act 105, Safe Harbor, the issue in Pennsylvania will diminish.

FOSTA-SESTA is an anti-sex-trafficking bill that passed both houses of Congress with overwhelming support and officially became a law on April 11, 2018 (Schecter & Romero, 2018). FOSTA is an acronym for the Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act, and SESTA is an acronym for Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act. This law holds websites accountable if they knowingly facilitate criminal activity, such as sex trafficking that happens on their platforms, like Backpage.com. It is a major turning point for human trafficking on the internet as it holds platforms accountable in an unprecedented way (Schecter & Romero, 2018).

Act 105 is Pennsylvania's first comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation that was enacted in September 2014. Its purpose is to prosecute and prevent human trafficking as well as protect survivors. It prosecutes traffickers by defining human trafficking which gives law enforcement the tools needed to go after traffickers; it prevents trafficking by working to develop, expand or strengthen programs for victims of human trafficking such health services, housing placement, public awareness as well as education, training, and employment placement; it protects survivors through diversionary programs, case management, civil legal remedies, and vacating prior convictions (Rhodes, n.d.). Under Act 105, survivors of sex trafficking now have the option to sue the people or organizations that participated in or profited from their victimization. The overall goal of Act 105 is to make it easier to defend victims of sex trafficking and to prosecute sex buyers in the state of Pennsylvania (Rhodes, n.d.).

Pennsylvania's Safe Harbor Legislation, Act 103, took effect on December 23, 2018. Its goals are to protect and not prosecute child victims, empower state agencies to support child victims, enhance law enforcement efforts to assist victims, and establish a fund for victim services and awareness (CSE, 2018). The law protects child victims from being arrested, charged or adjudicated delinquent for both crimes of prostitution and obstruction of the highway. It empowers state agencies to support child victims by developing a statewide protocol and coordinating the provision of specialized services for exploited children. In addition, it enhances law enforcement efforts by requiring officer trainings to identify, approach, help access services, and minimize trauma in the detention of a sexually exploited child (CSE, 2018). Finally, by levying increased fines imposed on convicted traffickers and sex buyers, Act 130 establishes a fund exclusively for sex trafficking victims that will be used to enhance victim services, increase public awareness and cover the cost of tattoo removal or redesign (CSE, 2018).

Chapter 3

APPROACH AND METHODS

This research analyzed advertisements on Backpage.com for trafficking, a classified advertising website known for facilitating human trafficking. This research supplemented qualitative methods with quantitative and data visualization. For example, text analysis of online advertisements from Backpage.com was conducted. The major objective of this study was to observe and analyze sex advertisements on Backpage.com, a website known for facilitating child sex trafficking. This was done by conducting a text analysis of the advertisements to gain an understanding of the data and context of the advertisements.

The data for this research was collected from a database created in 2015 by a Penn State research team, "Penn State's PaCIC Human Trafficking Research Team." The research team was under the direction of Dr. Peter Forster and comprised of four undergraduate student researchers and three faculty members. In 2015, the team scraped Text from the Adult Services advertisements section of Backpage.com from December 2015 to January 2016. In addition, the team hosted a university event with one hundred faculty, support agencies, law enforcement, and other attendees, and included keynote speakers Senator Greenleaf and Professor Shea M. Rhodes.

In 2017, Dr. Forster gathered a new team of students, myself included, to continue the Human Trafficking research that began in 2015. The data comprised 2,221 rows of Excel and consisted of personal Backpage.com advertisements in Pennsylvania from December 2015 to January 2016.

A student member of the 2017 research team cleaned up the Text Advertisement Data and stored the text data in Excel in a legible format. Once the advertisements were transferred

into Excel in 2017, coding was used to filter out less relevant information and dramatically

reduce the amount of data. Then, key concepts and categories were identified. The data was

organized by the following columns headers:

An explanation of the columns headers is below:

- Id: Associated advertisement ID number

- Title: Title of advertisement

- Hub: Location of advertisement in numeric value

- Publish Date: Date the advertisement was published

- Body: Content of advertisement

- URL: Link to online advertisement on Backpage.com

- Poster Age: Alleged age of advertisement owner/poster

- Date Collected: The data was scraped from Backpage.com on December 10, 2015 as
  well as January 20- January 25, 2016

- Notes: Analyst notes are not part of the advertisements scraped from Backpage.com.

- Region: Location of advertisement in word form

- Category: Type of service offered in advertisement

The research team began analysis by systematically sifting through the advertisements to

gain an overall understanding of the dataset. Then, the research team developed a rubric that

defined human trafficking and commercial sex acts, profiled the individual(s) in question with

common characteristics, and outlined what qualified as suspicious activity or potentially illegal

content. The team looked closely at the advertisements for suspicious content. The team

analyzed at the date, time, number of advertisements and repeat advertisements. The team also

noted the most popular location(s) for advertisements and discussed the comparison of similar or identical advertisements in multiple location.

In addition, research team observed for obscure language, writing style and content trends. The team focused reading through the advertisement's "body" to find differentiating details such as distress in writing, same ad in multiple locations and the use of interesting vocabulary and key code words. **Table 1** shows an example of the type of language and content found in the "body" of the advertisement used to complete the text analysis of advertisements from Backpage.com.

Table 1 Example of the type of Language and Content found in the "Body" of an Adult Services Advertisement on Backpage.com

Body	Hey, my name is Leslie. I'm your typical down to earth, fun, exotic treat. __ Your time with me is NEVER rushed. I'm here to satisfy your EVERY need. __ **Tight & fresh __ Clean & discreet** _ NO BLACK MEN PROTECTION **ALWAYS NO LAW ENFORCEMENT** give me a text or call, 570,692:2952 Poster's age: 20 _ Location: Williamsport _ Post ID: 27594128 williamsport

Since the Backpage.com advertisement dataset had already been manually and automatically cleaned by Backpage.com, then cleaned again to be stored in Excel, this dataset has multiple existing issues. For this reason, this research used the text data in 2,221 rows of advertisements to show how effective Backpage.com was at "stripping" and "cleaning" its advertisements.

Given that it is known that the advertisements were used to traffic minors, frequency analysis was used to demonstrate the effectiveness of the scrubbing algorithms implemented by trafficking enablers. Frequency analysis is a quantitative method that shows the number of times

an event occurred and measures percentiles. It was used to find the frequency of the key code

words identified in the investigation of Backpage.com, used in the excel Backpage.com data set

that made it to publication. The key code words identified in the Backpage.com investigation

that are automatically or manually deleted from ads before publication included "lolita,"

"teenage," "rape," "young," "amber alert," "little girl," "teen," "fresh," "innocent," "schoolgirl,"

"daddy," "full service," "you pay to play," and "no limits."

The frequency analysis was completed manually. The analysis started by using the

'Find' command to search the text of the 2,221 advertisements in Excel and find the number of

results for each word. Then, the number of occurrences for each word was divided by the

number of total advertisements (2,221). Finally, the calculated number was subtracted from one

and then multiplied by 100 to get the percentage of Backpage.com Scraping Effectiveness.

In addition to a frequency analysis of the key code words commonly stripped from adult

services advertisements, a data visualization tool was used to show a frequency of the amount of

advertisements that took place in different regions of Pennsylvania as well as the types of

services offered by the poster. These methods were completed in hopes to improve

understanding of how to recognize the language used in sex advertisements, and efforts to

understand trafficking operations so they can be reduced.

Chapter 4

DATA ANALYSIS

Even though Backpage.com is no longer in operation, there is still value in the lessons that can be learned from the data generated during this analysis of Backpage.com advertisements. There is a chance popular trafficking destinations will remain the same, and the language and vocabulary found in Backpage.com advertisements will be used in other online social media scandals. The value of this analysis is the education of popular trafficking cities and code word phrases that law enforcement can utilize going forward.

Tableau Desktop, a data visualization software, was used to help visualize some of the data and recognize patterns. To use Tableau, the Backpage.com data stored in excel was cleaned further so it could connect with Tableau. Then, Tableau connected to the excel data file and the information in the file to create visualizations of the data. Since much of the data was text data, there was not a lot Tableau could create; however, it was able to create visualizations for the amount of advertisements that took place in different regions of Pennsylvania as well as the types of services offered by the poster. **Figure 1** represents the number of Backpage.com advertisements per region.
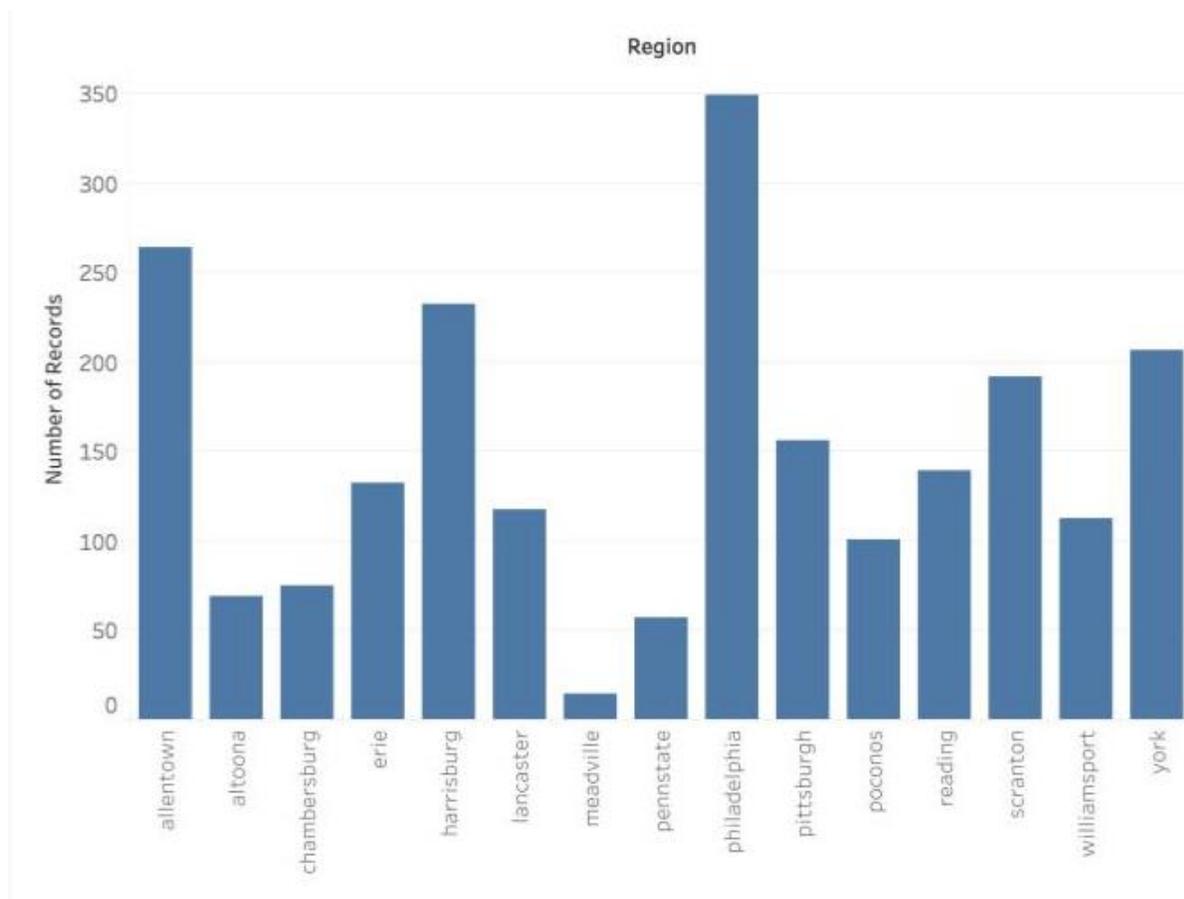
Figure 1 Backpage.com Number of Advertisements per Region in Pennsylvania (Human Trafficking Research Team, 2017)

Figure 1 shows that sex advertisements occurred all over Pennsylvania from December 2015 to January 2016, and the top three areas for sex advertisements to occur in was Philadelphia, Allentown and Harrisburg.

Furthermore, Tableau was able to visualize the type of services the poster was offering. **Figure 2** represents the number of Backpage.com advertisements per region, broken down by type of service.
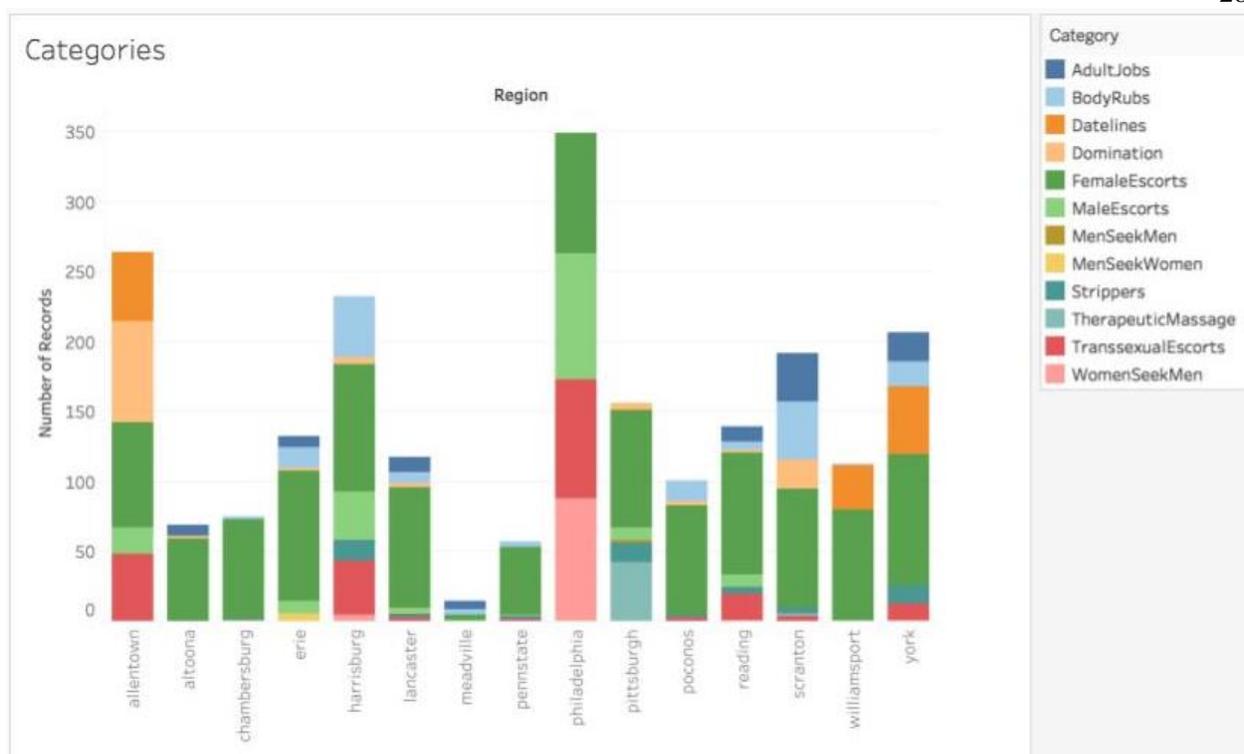
Figure 2 Backpage.com Advertisement Service Offerings per Region in Pennsylvania (Human Trafficking Research Team, 2017)

Figure 2 shows that there are a variety of different services offered in the Adult Services section of Backpage.com including Adult Jobs, Body Rubs, Datelines, Domination, Female Escorts, Male Escorts, Men Seeking Men, Men Seeking Women, Strippers, Therapeutic Massage, Transsexual Escorts and Women Seeking Men. According to the data, the most advertised service offered in Pennsylvania from December 2015 to January 2016 was Female Escorts.

Figures 1 and 2 show type of advertisements and the locations in which they occurred. **Table 2** shows the content advertisement's "body" to find differentiating details such as distress in writing, same ad in multiple locations, and the use of interesting vocabulary and key code words. **Table 2** shows an example of the type of the differentiating details as well as the

language and content found in the "body" of the advertisement used to complete the text analysis

of advertisements from Backpage.com.

Table 2 Concerning Language and Content Found in the "Body" of an Adult Services Advertisements

Concerning Differentiating Details Indicating Trafficking	Body
Distress in writing, interesting vocabulary, symbol usage, key code words, "visiting" the area	My name is Starr _ Not from this area but visiting for 2 more nights ____ I offer independent service __ its all about you baby __ you will love it ____ -No rushed time its all about you _ -Discreet & FUNN -DRAMA FREE & REAL PiCKS ____ -__Ask about my body massages _____ -if you call/text me you agree that you are NOT law enforcement _____ -text/call me now (570)225-9891 ____ -This is strickly a donation with our time being spent with each other ___ Poster's age: 22 _ Location: Scranton, Wilkes-barre _ Post ID: 28281157 scranton
Phone number in the text of the advertisement, offering multiple locations	My name is Anneka ___ What you see is what you get ___ __ Just look at the rest _ not much of selection _ __ I'm **young** & cute _ definatley the BEST. __ ___ I'm local too, regulars welcomed __ Video Proof, I don't send pics _ __ Relaxed & Un-Rushed sessions __ _ Safe & Drug Free Zone ___ INCALL IN LANCASTER ____ OUTCALL AVAILABLE READ _____ PICS ON AD BEFORE CALLING ! __ **FOUR-1-2 // 7-FOUR-8 // 1383** 12 noon to 3am Poster's age: 19 _ Location: Center City, Harrisburg, Lancaster, LANCASTER, RTE 30 E, OUTLETS, Philadelphia, Reading, York _ Post ID: 26785473 york
Recruitment advertisement	Are you looking for A fresh start. You know **your pretty and deserve better in life.** Just need a little help getting there. I can invest in the right girl. I'm looking for someone that's looking to go all the way **Escort, Dancer, Model, Host** and much more. Lets brand the name and market around it. I'm ready to go all the way. **I can provide housing, clothes, car, I'm so serious I'm ready to get your body done.** I'm 1000% real and ready. Please be serious no baggage no boyfriend no BS. **Send 2 pics and your contact number**.(hablo espanol Poster's age: 18 _ **Location: Allentown, Altoona, Chambersburg, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Lets Start ASAP, Meadville, Penn State, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Poconos, Reading, Scranton, Williamsport, York** _ Post ID: 28402834 erie

Table 2 shows advertisements that have concerning differentiating details. Most of the advertisements scraped from Backpage.com share similar writing styles. Many of the advertisements use interesting vocabulary, incorrect spelling and grammar, and a lot of symbol usage. Some advertisements advertise for multiple locations, which is an indicator of trafficking.

Table 3 shows the results from the frequency analysis was used to find the number of key code words (that were automatically or manually deleted from ads before publication) that made it to publication in 2,221 rows of Excel and consists of personal Backpage.com advertisements in Pennsylvania from December 2015 to January 2016.

Table 3 Backpage.com Excel Data 'Incriminating Word Search' and Frequency Analysis Calculation Results

Key Code Word or Phrase	Number of Occurrences	Backpage.com Scraping Effectiveness
"lolita" or "lollita"	0	100%
"teenage"	0	100%
"rape"	0	100%
"young"	182	91.81%
"amber alert"	0	100%
"little girl"	0	100%
"teen"	3	99.86%
"fresh"	62	97.21%
"innocent"	0	100%
"schoolgirl"	0	100%
"daddy"	59	97.34%
"full service" or "full serv"	2	99.93%

"you pay to play"	0	100%
"no limits"	3	99.86%

Table 3 results show that Backpage.com was at least 91.81% effective in scraping all

indicative words, and 100% percent effective for the majority of indicative words. This makes

sense since Backpage.com manually and automatically scraped words from the Adult Services

section ads as well as supplied posting rules and error messages to help eliminate illegal content.

Overall, the data found in this section can be used moving forward for law enforcement

to identify sex trafficking. For example, **Figure 1** illustrates the top three areas for sex

advertisements to occur in was Philadelphia, Allentown and Harrisburg. Even though

Backpage.com no longer exists, law enforcement can use this information to increase the amount

of police in these affected areas. It can be assumed that illegal sex transactions still occur in or

around Philadelphia, Allentown and Harrisburg. The data also shows that police should be

looking for "Female Escorts," as **Figure 2** shows was the most frequently advertised service.

Furthermore, **Table 3** shows how effective Backpage.com was at removing incriminating words

(i.e. word indicative of trafficking of minors) prior to publication. **Table 3** demonstrates why

Backpage.com was so successful in facilitating child sex trafficking. Backpage.com shows how

the internet has allowed sex trafficking to flourish.   Law enforcement should use the data in this

section to bring awareness to certain online advertisement phrases as well as popular trafficking

designations around Pennsylvania. The information found in this section should be used to

educate and inform law enforcement of trafficking patterns in order to and reduce the occurrence

of trafficking in Pennsylvania.

Chapter 5

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Sex trafficking is a problem in Pennsylvania, nationally and globally because it a profitable and popular crime that thrives on the subordination of minors. This research addresses this problem by creating awareness of Pennsylvania's inter-connected highway infrastructure, encouraging continued legislation aimed at curbing and prevent human trafficking, positive law enforcement change and educating the public on websites similar to Backpage.com and other dangers of the internet.

This research investigated sex trafficking through qualitative research, including related literature reviews, as well as analysis of online Backpage.com advertisements. Both the literature review and Backpage.com advertisement dataset showed Backpage.com systematically edited advertisements of incriminating words. As a result, it was hard for law enforcement to recognize the criminal activities occurring online and respond effectively, making Backpage.com a hub for sex trafficking among minors. Due to the illicit activities of trafficking minors that transpired via Backpage.com, the issue of human trafficking received a lot of attention from the press and media. This was good because it helped the general public as well as federal and local government recognize sex trafficking as a major issue and push legislation change.

The recently implemented legislation, namely Act 105, FOSTA-SESTA and the Safe Harbor Act, are necessary for the fight against human trafficking. These legislation changes show that Pennsylvania is concerned with this issue and wants change. A significant way to ignite change is through public awareness and understanding. Public awareness is spread

through organizations committed to helping survivors and controlling and minimizing sex trafficking.

 Appendix C lists organizations and groups in Pennsylvania working against commercial sexual exploitation. These organizations are dedicated to the fight against human trafficking by spreading awareness, helping victims and preventing and ultimately ending trafficking. It is important to educate and empower regular citizens to be aware trafficking exists and is a major issue. The public needs to be informed and involved. Public awareness of trafficking can help stop a crime before it happens and save lives.

 In conclusion, trafficking is an issue that sadly continues to prosper and grow. It is important to educate not only law enforcement but the general public of this issue. To treat this problem, it is recommended that legislation continue to foster positive change, law enforcement requires trainings to identify victims and recognize trafficking online as well as target demand instead of supply and the community is educated on safe social media practices as well as trafficking awareness. This research addresses why Backpage.com was so successful in facilitating child sex trafficking and how can the lessons learned from Backpage.com be used to spread awareness, improve legislation, and reduce the occurrence of trafficking in Pennsylvania.

Appendix A

INDICATORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Blue Campaign has developed the following list of key indicators for identifying human trafficking victims:

- Lacks control of identification or travel documents;

- Lacks freedom of movement;

- Seems to be restricted from socializing, attending religious services, or contacting family;

- Seems to have been deprived of basic life necessities, such as food, water, sleep, or medical care;

- Shows signs of having been abused or physically assaulted. Such signs range from the more obvious, such as broken bones, to the more subtle, such as branding and tattooing;

- Seems submissive or fearful in the presence of others;

- Seems not to control his or her schedule;

- Seems to lack concrete short- or long-term plans; and

- Seems to lack knowledge about the place where he or she lives.

Appendix B

**BUSINESSES WITHIN THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE
CENTER HOTLINE NOTIFICATION ACT**

The following list includes the types of businesses in Pennsylvania that must visibly post

at least one sign that contains information regarding the National Human Trafficking Resource

Center Hotline in plain sight (PLCB, 2012):

- The holder of an Restaurant Liquor (R) or Eating Place Malt Beverage (E) license that

  has been found to be a drug or public nuisance;

- A hotel or motel that has been found to be a drug or public nuisance;

- An adult entertainment enterprise featuring nude or partially nude dancing or providing

  live adult entertainment;

- An airport, train station or bus station;

- A welcome center or rest area operated by the Department of Transportation or the

  Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission;

- A full-service truck stop; and

- A personal service establishment, under certain circumstances.

Appendix C

ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS WORKING AGAINST COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Table 4 contains a list of organizations and groups in Pennsylvania gathered by the Villanova Institute to Address Commercial Sexual Exploitation. The list was gathered and generated over a few years by working in collaboration with the Pennsylvania Alliance Against Trafficking in Humans (PAATH). The following list of organizations and groups in **Table 4** provide services to work with trafficking survivors. **Table 4** contains the Organization name as well as its associated web address.

Table 4 Organizations and Groups Working Against Trafficking in Pennsylvania (Villanova, 2018)

Organization	Web Address
Abuse Network, The	http://www.abusenetwork.org
A Child's Place (Mercy Health Place)	http://achildsplaceatmercy.org/hom
A Safe Place, Inc.	htp://www/jlc.org/resources/county-resource-guide/forest/safe-place-inc-forest-andwarren-counties
A Way Out	http://www.myawayout.org
A Woman's Place	http://awomansplace.org/who/contact.html
Abuse & Rape Crisis Center	http://arcceducation.wix.com/arcc#!service/c1pna
ACCESS York, YWCA York	http://ywcayork.org
Adams County Children's Advocacy Center	https://www.kidsagaincac.org/index.html

Organization	Web Address
Alice Paul House	http://www.alicepaulhouse.org
Beaver County Anti Human Trafficking Coalition	http://bcantihumantraffickingcoalition.weebly.com
Berks Women in Crisis	berkswomenincrisis.org
Blackburn Center	http://www.blackburncenter.org
Bradley H. Foulk Children's Advocacy Center of Erie County, Inc.,	The http://www.cacerie.org
Bucks Coalition Against Trafficking	http://bcatpa.org
Bucks County Children's Advocacy Center	http://buckscac.com
Butler County Alliance for Children - Child Advocacy Center	http://www.butlercountycac.org
Cambria County Child Advocacy Center	http://cambriacac.org
C.A.P.S.E.A., Inc.	http://capsea.org
Care Center of Indiana County, The	http://carecenterofindianaco.org
Centre County Women's Resource Center	http://ccwrc.org
Chester County Anti-Trafficking Coalition (CCAT)	https://sites.google.com/site/ccatsite/
Chester County Child	http://www.chesco.org/1610/child-abuse

Organization	Web Address
Advocacy Center	
Children's Advocacy Center of Lawrence County	http://www.upmcjameson.com/cac
Child Advocacy Center of Lehigh County	http://lehigh.pa.networkofcare.org/mh/services/agency.aspx?pid=ChildAdvocacyCenterofLehighCounty_794_2_0
Children's Advocacy Center of Northeastern PA	http://cacnepa.org
Children's Advocacy Center of Mckean County	http://www.mckeancountypa.org/departments/children_s_advocacy_center/index.php
Children's Alliance Center of Berks Co.	http://opphouse.org/looking-for-help/child-sexual-abuse-information-forensic-interviews. aspx
Children's Center of Susquehanna & Wyoming Counties	http://www.fsawv.org/childac.php
Children's Home of Easton, The	http://thechildrenshome.org
Children's House of Pittsburgh of UPMC	http://www.chp.edu/our-services/child-advocacy-center
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	http://www.chop.edu/
The Children's House of Philadelphia	http://www.phillychildrenshouse.com/
Compassionate Humans Against Trafficking	http://fightwithchat717.wix.com/chat#!more-about-us/c1sxh
Congreso	http://www.congreso.net/
Covenant House	http://www.covenanthousepa.org

Organization	Web Address
Crisis Victims' Center of Chester County	http://www.cvcofcc.org
Crisis Vitcims' Center of Eerie County	http://www.cvcerie.org
Crisis Vitcims' Center of Fayette County	http://www.crimevictimscenter.com
Crisis Victims Council of Lehigh County	https://cvclv.org/
Crisis Shelter of Lawrence County	http://crisisshelter.org
Dawn's Place	http://ahomefordawn.org
Delaware County Children's Advocacy Center	http://www.delcochildrenadvocacycenter.org
Delaware County Women Against Rape	http://www.delcowar.org
Department of Human Services	http://www.dhs.pa.gov
Department of Transportation	http://www.penndot.gov/Pages/default.aspx
Domestic Violence Services of Cumberland & Perry Counties	http://www.dvscp.org
Domestic Violence Center of Chester County	http://www.dvccc.com
Faith Alliance Against Slavery & Trafficking	faastinternational.org
Friends of Farm Workers	http://www.friendsfw.org

Organization	Web Address
Geisinger Child Advocacy Center	https://www.geisinger.org/about-geisinger/news-and-media/newsreleases/2016/10/14/19/19/geisinger-kanet-weis-childrens-hospital-child-advocacycenter-dedicated
HAVEN of Tioga County, Inc.	http://havenoftiogacounty.org
Helping all Victims In Need (HAVIN)	http://havinpa.org
Huntingdon House	http://www.huntingdonhouse.org/
Joseph J. Peters Institute, The (JJPI)	http://www.jjp.org
KidsPeace	https://www.facebook.com/LancasterAntiTraffickingNetwork/
Lancaster County CASE Task Force	https://co.lancaster.pa.us/705/C-A-S-E
Lancaster County Children's Alliance	http://lancastergeneralhealth.org/LGH/Our-Services/childrens-Advocacy-Center.aspx
Lancaster Initiative Against Human Trafficking (LIGHT)	facebook.com/LIGHT-Lancaster-Initiative-aGainst-Human-Trafficking-186767311856/
Lawrence County Crisis Shelter	http://crisisshelter.org/
Lehigh Valley Community Foundation	http://www.lehighvalleyfoundation.org/
Lighthouse Counseling Services, LLC	http://lighthousecounselingpa.com
Lutheran Advocacy Ministry in Pennsylvania	http://www.lutheranadvocacypa.org/
Luzerne County Child Advocacy Center	http://www.luzernecountycac.org
Mid-Atlantic Dream	http://midatlanticdreamcenter.org

Organization	Web Address
Center	
Mission Kids	http://missionkidscac.org
Montgomery County Anti-Trafficking Coalition (MCAT)	http://mcatpa.org
Mount Nittany Children's Advocacy Center of Centre County	https://www.mountnittany.org/childadvocacycenter
Nationalities Service Center, Anti Human Trafficking Project	http://nscphila.org/our-work/special-initiatives/anti-human-trafficking
Network of Victim Assistance (NOVA)	http://novabucks.org
Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY)	http://www.nimby.me
Northeast Regional Child Advocacy Center	https://www.nrcac.org/
North Penn Legal Services	http://www.northpennlegal.org
North Star Initiative	http://northstarinitiative.org
Oasis of Hope	http://oasisofhopeusa.org
Over The Rainbow Children's Advocacy Center	http://overtherainbowcac.org
Partners for Justice	http://lchscast.weebly.com
Pathways - PA	http://www.pathwayspa.org/
Peace Promise	http://www.peacepromise.org
Pennsylvania Alliance	http://www.educateandadvocate-paath.com/ Pennsylvania Coalition

Organization	Web Address
Against Trafficking in Humans -15 (PAATH-15)	Against Domestic Violence (PCADV) http://pcadv.org
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR)	http://www.pcar.org/
Pennsylvania Public Transportation Association	http://www.ppta.net/pages/traffickingtraining/index.html
Philadelphia Anti-Trafficking Coalition	http://patcoalition.org
Philadelphia Children's Alliance	http://www.philadelphiachildrensalliance.org
Philadelphia Commission for Women	https://beta.phila.gov/departments/commission-for-women/
PinnacleHealth Children's Resource Center	http://www.pinnaclehealth.org/locations-and-providers/practices/6685
Pittsburgh Action Against Rape	http://paar.net
PPC Violence Free Network	http://www.fscas.org/index.htm
Project to End Human Trafficking	http://endhumantrafficking.org
Salvation Army New Day Drop-In Center	phttp://a.salvationarmy.org/greater-philadelphia/NewDay
She's Somebody's Daughter	http://www.shessomebodysdaughter.org
Schuylkill Community Action	http://www.schuylkillcommunityaction.com
Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal	http://www.splas.org/index-2.html

Organization	Web Address
Services, Inc.	
Sullivan County Victim Services	http://www.sulcovs.org
Survivor's Inc.	http://enddvsa.org
Transitions of PA	http://transitionsofpa.org
Truth for Women - Truth Home	http://truthforwomencenter.org
Turning Point of Lehigh Valley	http://turningpointlv.org
Valley Against Sex Trafficking (VAST)	thevast.org
Valley Youth House	https://www.valleyyouthhouse.org/locations/bucks-county-shelter/
Victims Intervention Program of Wayne County	http://www.vipempowers.org
Victim Outreach Intervention Center of Butler County	http://www.voiceforvictims.com
Victim Resource Center of Carbon County	http://www.vrcnepa.org/index.php
Victim Resource Center of Luzerne County	http://www.vrcnepa.org/index.php
Victim Resource Center of Wyoming County	http://www.vrncepa.org/index.php
Well of Bucks County	http://worthwhilewear.org
Western PA Anti-Trafficking Coalition	http://facebook.com/WPAHTC

Organization	Web Address
Western PA CARES for Kids	http://www.carescac.org
Women Against Abuse	http://www.womenagainstabuse.org
Women's Center of Beaver County	http://womenscenterbc.org
Women's Center of Montgomery County	http://www.wcmontco.com
Women in Need	winservices.org
Women Organized Against Rape	http://woar.org
Women's Resource Center, Inc.	http://wrcnepa.org
Women's Resource Center of Monroe County	http://www.wrmonroe.org
Women's Services of Crawford County	http://www.womensservicesinc.org
York County Children's Advocacy Center	hhtp://yorkac.org/default.aspx
Your Safe Haven	http://www.yoursafehaven.org
YWCA Bradford/McKean County Victims' Resource Center	http://ywcabradford.org
YWCA Carlisle	http://www.ywcacarlisle.org
YWCA Greater Harrisburg	http://ywcahbg.org/programs/violence-intervention-and-prevention-services
YWCA Northcentral PA, Wise Options	http://ywcawilliamsport.org

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    trafficking/

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ACADEMIC VITA

Daniella F. Callaghan

EDUCATION
The Pennsylvania State University   **University Park, PA**
Schreyer Honors College   *May 2019*
College of Information Sciences and Technology
Bachelor of Science in Security and Risk Analysis
Minor: Information Sciences and Technology
Certificate: Smeal Business Cert (UCT)

EXPERIENCE
Ernst & Young   **Los Angeles, CA**
Financial Services Risk Advisory Intern   *Jun 2018 – Aug 2018*
- Provided services to assess clients' internal controls and enhanced their performance
- Identified business and technology risks as well as documented and tested related processes and controls
- Assisted with engagements relating to financial documentation as well as third party assurance over client control environments through Service Organization Control reporting
- Established relationships and demonstrated ability to continuously learn

College of Information Sciences and Technology   **University Park, PA**
LA: Tech Support/Grader   *Jan 2017 – May 2018*
- Communicated effectively with supervising instructor, any additional teaching staff, and enrolled students
- Prepared for specific teaching-and-learning-related assignments

4pm Web Design   **Dublin, Ireland**
Intern   *Jun 2017 – Aug 2017*
- Developed promotional materials
- Configured and integrated new systems
- Stored and secured client information
- Uploaded property information into Acquaint CRM for clients

Luzerne County   **Wilkes-Barre, PA**
Emergency Management Intern   *May 2016 – Aug 2016*
- Planned and developed programs, agendas, budgets, and services to prepare and protect the community
- Conducted post-event evaluations to determine how future emergency reaction could be improved
- Acquired, distributed, and stored supplies

INVOLVEMENT
IST Student Government
Vice President   *May 2018 – Present*
- Promotes student unity and enrichment through involvement in the College of IST
- Plans, coordinates, and leads Student Government Recognized Club meetings

Vice President of Administration   *May 2017 – May 2018*
- Communicated with IST staff to coordinate and assist IST related events
- Took attendance at meetings, recorded meeting's minutes, and maintained an archive of all legislation and amendments

Vice President of Communications   *Sep 2016 – May 2017*
- Promoted IST inside and outside the college through social media platforms

Alpha Phi Sorority
Active Member   *Sep 2015 - Present*
- Assists college women in making informed choices to reach their highest potential
- Focuses on sisterhood, service, scholarship, leadership, loyalty, and character development

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HONORS
- Haile Merit Scholarship   *Sep 2018 – Present*
- Golden Key International Honour Society   *Mar 2017 – Present*
- The Evan Pugh Scholar Junior Award   *Mar 2017 – Present*
- PNC Technologies Scholarship   *Sep 2016 – May 2017*
- Phi Eta Sigma National Honor Society   *Sep 2015 - Present*
- Dean's List   *Sep 2015 – Present*
- President's Freshman Award   *Sep 2015 – May 2016*

ADDITIONAL SKILLS
- Tableau
- Analyst Notebook and Analysis of Competing Hypotheses
- Java and SQL
- Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)