

69498 71159

Naomi Albanes_Proposal_JS 114.docx

 Assignment

 Class

 University

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid::1:2929973502

Submission Date

May 24, 2024, 5:28 PM UTC

Download Date

May 24, 2024, 5:29 PM UTC

File Name

AgADPhIAAnEZiVI

File Size

79.5 KB

19 Pages

3,867 Words

22,247 Characters

How much of this submission has been generated by AI?

***4%**

of qualifying text in this submission has been determined to be generated by AI.

* Low scores have a higher likelihood of false positives.

Caution: Percentage may not indicate academic misconduct. Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

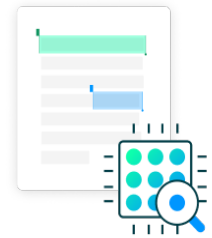
Frequently Asked Questions

What does the percentage mean?

The percentage shown in the AI writing detection indicator and in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was generated by AI.

Our testing has found that there is a higher incidence of false positives when the percentage is less than 20. In order to reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, the AI indicator will display an asterisk for percentages less than 20 to call attention to the fact that the score is less reliable.

However, the final decision on whether any misconduct has occurred rests with the reviewer/instructor. They should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in greater detail according to their school's policies.



How does Turnitin's indicator address false positives?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be AI-generated will be highlighted blue on the submission text.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Sometimes false positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated), can include lists without a lot of structural variation, text that literally repeats itself, or text that has been paraphrased without developing new ideas. If our indicator shows a higher amount of AI writing in such text, we advise you to take that into consideration when looking at the percentage indicated.

In a longer document with a mix of authentic writing and AI generated text, it can be difficult to exactly determine where the AI writing begins and original writing ends, but our model should give you a reliable guide to start conversations with the submitting student.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (it may misidentify both human and AI-generated text) so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

The Relationship Between Adherence to Gender Norms and Vulnerability to Human Trafficking

Naomi Albanes

JS 114

San Jose University

Human Trafficking Victimization: The Relationship Between Adherence to Gender Norms and Vulnerability to Human Trafficking.

Human trafficking is a widespread problem around the world that has a greater impact on females, primarily because of long-standing societal gender norms and stereotypes (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2018). Following traditional gender roles, which often lead to gender disparities and the dehumanization of women, is considered a possible factor that could heighten the risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking (Kozee et al., 2018; Meshkovska et al., 2015). These norms have the potential to normalize and sustain harmful beliefs, attitudes, and actions that can aid in the exploitation and trafficking of people, especially those seen as vulnerable or lacking autonomy (Kozee et al., 2018).

On the other hand, challenging and interrupting these traditional gender stereotypes through education, empowerment, and social change efforts could help decrease the chances of falling victim to trafficking (Gupta et al., 2019; van den Berg et al., 2021). This research study seeks to investigate how adherence to gender norms relates to susceptibility to being victimized by human traffickers, particularly among young individuals who might be at a higher risk because of their age and stage of development. By studying this connection and evaluating the possible success of initiatives in confronting and breaking down damaging gender stereotypes, the research aims to offer important findings to guide preventive measures and interventions and support existing systems for trafficking victims. This will ultimately help address this widespread human rights violation (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2018; van den Berg et al., 2021).

Methodology

Hypothesis: Adherence to gender norms will be positively associated with increased vulnerability to young human trafficking victimization, while efforts to challenge and disrupt these stereotypes will reduce the likelihood of victimization.

I. Research design

- A. Quasi-Experimental: Ex post facto control group
 1. Provides insights into the relationship between adherence to gender norms and vulnerability to human trafficking victimization, as well as the potential effectiveness of efforts to challenge these stereotypes.
- B. Groups (look at IV groups)
 1. The research sample will describe traffickers who adhere to traditional gender norms, which are men.
 2. The comparison sample will describe traffickers who align with non-traditional gender norms and are women.
- C. Random Assignment
 1. The quasi-experimental design of the study prevents the use of random assignment.
- D. Matching
 1. Instead of random assignment, aggregate matching will be used based on a specific selected set of demographic characteristics.
 2. Research and comparison sample characteristics
 - a) The Data reported will come from the County of Santa Clara for 2015, in comparison to San Francisco County for 2015.
 - b) The percentage will account for the difference in population size, as Santa Clara County has a higher population than San Francisco County.
 - c) The characteristics that will be looked upon and reviewed are:
 - (1) Percentage of victims labor trafficked.
 - (2) Percentage of victims sex trafficked.
 - (3) Percentage of women victims
 - (4) Percentage of male victims.
 - (5) Percentage of female traffickers.
 - (6) Percentage of male traffickers.
 - (7) Percentage of trafficker
 - (8) Percentage of victims under the age of 18.
- E. Data Collection Instruments
 1. No, a pretest will not be used because 2015 data has already been closed. The data has already been collected from participants in both counties.

2. Yes, a posttest will collect data that will be used to measure other data.
3. The data collection instrument will be a survey handed out by research assistants to victims at shelters, where they can answer anonymously.

F. Casual (internal) validity

1. Selection bias: If certain demographics are more likely to participate in the study, their experiences may not accurately reflect those of the broader population.
2. Confounding Variables: Socio-economic status or cultural factors could confound the relationship between gender norms adherence and victimization.
3. Social Desirability Bias: Some participants may not answer truthfully about sensitive topics. This may lead to inaccuracies in self-reported data.

G. Generalizability (external validity)

1. The data's generalizability will be limited because the comparison is from two counties in California. Focusing on California means taking a closer look at the cause of the issue in the location. Different backgrounds and geographic locations will contribute to a more diverse understanding.

H. Ethical issues

1. The main ethical issue for the study will be confidentiality. To accomplish this: (1) Will not write down any names of the participants, and (2) Specific security measures will be taken
2. The second ethical issue will be Re-victimization. To accomplish this: (1) Careful interview questions should be used to minimize distress; no specific questions about the abuse should be asked.

II. Variables

I. Independent, dependent and background variable information

1. Independent variable – Gender Norm Adherence (categorical)
 - a) Level 1: Traditional Gender Norm Adherence
 - b) Level 2: Non-Traditional Gender Norm Adherence
2. Background Variable
 - a) Gender (categorical)
 - (1) Male
 - (2) Female
 - b) Age (continuous)
3. Dependent Variable – Victimization (continuous)
 - a) Number of victims who have been sex trafficked or labor trafficked. (continuous)
 - b) Number of victims that have reported physical abuse and trauma during trafficking. (continuous)

c) Psychological impact of trafficking (continuous)

J. Measurement Validity and Reliability of the Dependent Variable

1. The validity of the dependent variable will be determined via construct validity.
 - a) Demonstrating significant correlations between the measurement instrument and related constructs (trauma symptoms, help-seeking behavior) that are theoretically linked to trafficking victimization.
2. The reliability of the dependent variable will be measured using the inter-rater method.
 - a) Each research assistant will be responsible for surveying six sub-samples from each county.
 - b) All researcher assistants will compare their findings to calculate the survey agreement.

III. Samples

- K. The population will be victims of human trafficking in Santa Clara County and San Francisco County in 2015.
1. The sampling frame will consist of victims reporting human trafficking, which is 80% (n=300).
- L. The total sample (N=150) will be from Santa Clara County and San Francisco County, specifically Northern California. Including cases from human trafficking departments in both counties
1. The research sample (n=75) will include cases from San Francisco County in which the victim trafficker adheres to gender norms.
 2. The comparison sample (n=75) will include cases from Santa Clara County in which the victim trafficker does not adhere to gender norms.
- M. Sampling Method: Stratified random sample

IV. Recruitment of Subjects and Obtaining Informed Consent

- A. Santa Clara County and San Francisco County, in 2015, were the target population of the study.
- B. The researchers will collaborate with local law enforcement agencies, victim service organizations, and anti-trafficking organizations to identify and recruit potential participants. They often have established relationships with trafficking survivors and can facilitate access to them.
- C. To the partner organizations, the research team will present a detailed proposal that includes:

1. The purpose of the study

- a. The goal of this study is to examine how gender norm adherence affects vulnerability to human trafficking victimization, and how challenging these stereotypes may reduce the likelihood of victimization.
- b. To provide insights to inform prevention and intervention efforts and support services for trafficking victims.
- c. The research design and methodology:
 1. The quasi-experimental, ex post facto control group design.
 2. Aggregate matching is based on demographic characteristics.
 3. The data collection process, including anonymous surveys administered by trained research assistants.
- d. Methods to ensure the safety and confidentiality of participants:
 1. No participant names or identifying details will be gathered.
 2. Surveys will be conducted in a safe and private location, like an office of a victim support organization or a specific secure area.
 3. Research assistants will undergo training on trauma-informed approaches and will be provided with instructions on reducing the likelihood of causing distress or re-traumatization while collecting data.
 4. Participants will receive details about support services and resources that are accessible to them.
- e. Only information relevant to the study will be collected
- f. Assurances regarding the ethical conduct of the research:
 1. The relevant ethical review committee has reviewed and approved the study.
 2. The ethical review committee has examined and authorized the study.
 3. All research team members will receive training on ethical research methods and adhere to approved procedures when interacting with vulnerable groups.
 4. Detailed documentation will be kept to record the data collection process, any problems encountered, and the resolutions applied.
- g. The partner organizations in Santa Clara County and San Francisco County will receive written guarantees outlining the following:
 1. Any inquiries or issues related to the research will be dealt with promptly and openly.
 2. Data collection will be done without disrupting the organizations' daily operations and services and fully adhering to the set protocols and guidelines.
- h. After the study ends, the partner organizations will receive a detailed report from the research team. The report will contain an in-depth analysis of the data and findings regarding the link between adherence to gender norms and susceptibility to human trafficking, along with the possible outcomes of initiatives aimed at addressing and dismantling these stereotypes.

- i. Should the findings indicate that individuals who adhere to traditional gender norms are more vulnerable to human trafficking victimization, the report will suggest the following:
 1. Designing specific prevention and intervention initiatives to confront detrimental gender stereotypes and advocate for gender equity.
 2. Implementing training and raising awareness initiatives for law enforcement, social service workers, and the public to identify and tackle the influence of gender norms in human trafficking.
 3. Building stronger partnerships between organizations dedicated to combatting gender-based violence and those committed to preventing human trafficking.

2. Response Rate and Attrition

- a. This study will use a quasi-experimental design conducted through surveys.

a) Response Rate

1. If prior attempts are unsuccessful, up to 10 phone calls will be made to subjects to increase the likelihood of participation and improve the response rate.
2. The compensation component will also help incentivize subjects to want to participate in the study, further contributing to a higher response rate.

b) Attrition

1. The compensation will not be distributed until all data is collected, hopefully preventing participants from dropping out prematurely, as they are incentivized to complete the study.
2. The time requirements of this study are not excessive, which might make subjects more inclined to remain in the entire study and reduce attrition rates

V. Procedure

A. Data Collection Process

- a. Surveys will be anonymously given to human trafficking victims in Santa Clara and San Francisco counties to collect data for this research.
- b. The research team will collaborate with local police departments, victim support groups, and anti-trafficking organizations to identify and contact potential participants.
- c. Participants will be asked to complete the survey at specified safe locations, such as partner organization offices or protected community hubs.
- d. Trained research assistants will be available to clarify the study's objectives, secure verbal consent, and offer necessary assistance and resources.
- e. Participants will have sufficient time (around 30-45 minutes) to finish the self-administered questionnaire privately.
- f. One point will be designated for collecting data for the survey to gather participants' thoughts and experiences at a particular moment
- g. The data collection method will include distributing and collecting a paper-based survey in person by the research assistants.

- h. Research assistants will be recruited from San Jose State University and receive thorough instruction on ethical research principles, trauma-informed methods, and data-gathering techniques.
- i. The research team will include graduates and faculty from San Jose State University departments, such as psychology, sociology, or social work.
- j. Research assistants must pass background screenings and finish compulsory training concerning interactions with vulnerable groups
- k. Research employees may also need to complete extra screening or training based on the guidelines of the collaborating organizations.
- l. Research assistants will be provided with thorough training on the goals of the study, the content of the survey, the methods of data collection, and approaches to reduce any distress or re-traumatization.
- m. Before accessing any data collection location, the research team will adhere to all required security measures, such as passing through metal detectors or allowing bag checks, as mandated by the partner organizations.
- n. After collecting all the data, the survey answers will be safely taken to San Jose State University. They will be categorized and inputted into a database for examination purposes.

B. Data Documentation – Written Survey

1. Independent Variable: Gender Norm Adherence (categorical)

- a) Participants will receive a set of statements representing both conventional and unconventional gender norms.
- b) They will need to express their level of agreement or disagreement with each statement using a Likert scale (e.g., 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly Agree).
- c) Responses will be tallied to generate a total score, where higher scores reflect stronger alignment with traditional gender expectations and lower scores reflect stronger alignment with non-traditional gender expectations.
- d) Depending on their overall score, participants will be placed into one of two levels.
 1. Level 1: Traditional Gender Norm Adherence
 2. Level 2: Non-Traditional Gender Norm Adherence
- e) The independent variable will be measured at the nominal level (categorical).

2. Background Variables

- a. Gender

1. Participants will be asked to self-identify their gender by selecting one of the following options:
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
 - c) Non-binary/Other (with an option to specify)
 2. Gender will be measured at the nominal level (Categorical)
- b. Age
1. Participants will be asked to provide their current age in years.
 2. Age will be measured as a continuous variable.
3. Dependent Variable: Victimization
- a) DC measure1: Number of victims who have been sex trafficked or labor trafficked. (continuous)
 1. Participants will be asked to report the number of times they have been trafficked for sexual exploitation or forced labor.
 2. This measure will be recorded as a continuous variable.
 - b) DC measure2: Number of victims that have reported physical abuse and trauma during trafficking (continuous)
 1. Participants will be required to report how often they encountered physical abuse or trauma during their trafficking experience (s).
 2. This measure will be recorded as a continuous variable.
 - c) DC measure3: Psychological impact of trafficking (continuous)
 1. Participants will undergo a standardized psychological evaluation tool, such as the Trauma Symptom Inventory or the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, to assess the psychological effects of their trafficking experiences.
 2. Scores from the selected tool will be logged as a continuous variable, where higher scores reflect a more significant psychological impact on the participant.

VI. Data Analysis Plan

i. Descriptive Statistics

A. Independent Variable: Gender Norm Adherence

1. Level 1: Traditional Gender Norm Adherence
2. Level 2: Non-Traditional Gender Norm Adherence

a. Analysis: frequency distribution

b. Data Reported: number and percentage

c. Presentation: table

d. Reasons

1. Provides detail regarding the distribution for the independent variable levels.
2. Efficient, clear presentation of the data.
3. Categorical variable.

B. Background Variables

1. Gender (Male, Female, Non-binary/other)

a. Analysis: frequency distribution

b. Data Reported: number and percentage

c. Presentation: table

d. Reasons

- 1) Provide details regarding the gender distribution.
- 2) Categorical variable.
- 3) Efficient, clear presentation of the data.

2. Age (continuous)

a. Analysis

- 1) Measures of central tendency
- 2) Dispersion.

b. Data Reported

c. Presentation: table

d. Reasons:

- 1) It provides details regarding the age distribution.

- 2) It is a continuous variable.
- 3) It is an efficient, clear presentation of the data.

C. Dependent Variables

- 1) DC measure₁: Number of victims who have been sex trafficked or labor trafficked (continuous)
 - a. Analysis: measures of central tendency and dispersion
 - b. Data Reported
 1. Measures of central tendency: mean, median, mode.
 2. Measures of dispersion: range, standard deviation.
 - c. Presentation: table
 - d. Reasons:
 1. It is a Continuous measure
 2. It is an efficient, clear presentation of the data
 3. It provides details regarding the distribution of trafficking victimization
- 2) DC measure₂: Number of victims that have reported physical abuse and trauma during trafficking (continuous).
 - a. Analysis: measures of central tendency and dispersion.
 - b. Data Reported
 1. Measures of central tendency: mean, median, mode.
 2. Measures of dispersion: range, standard deviation.
 - c. Presentation: table
 - d. Reasons:
 1. It is a continuous measure.
 2. It is an efficient, clear presentation of the data.
 3. It provides details regarding the distribution of physical abuse and trauma experiences.
- 3) DC measure₃: Psychological impact of trafficking (continuous)
 - a. Analysis: measures of central tendency and dispersion.
 - b. Data Reported:

1. Measures of central tendency: mean, median, mode.
 2. Measures of dispersion: range, standard deviation.
- c. Presentation: table
- d. Reasons:
1. It is a continuous measure.
 2. It is an efficient, clear presentation of the data.
 3. It provides details regarding the distribution of psychological impact scores.

ii. Bivariate and Multivariate Analyses

A. Variables: Gender Norm Adherence (categorical) and Victimization Measures (continuous)

1. Gender Norm Adherence and DC measure₁: Number of victims who have been sex trafficked or labor trafficked
 - a. Analysis: independent samples t-test or analysis of variance (ANOVA)
 - b. Data Reported:
 1. Mean values of DC measure₁ for Traditional and Non-Traditional Gender Norm Adherence groups
 2. t-value or F-value and associated probability value
 - c. Reasons
 1. To determine whether gender norm adherence has a statistically significant effect on the number of trafficking victimizations.
 2. There are two levels for gender norm adherence, and the dependent measure is continuous.
2. Gender Norm Adherence and DC measure₂: Number of victims that have reported physical abuse and trauma during trafficking.
 - a. Analysis: independent samples t-test or analysis of variance (ANOVA).
 - b. Data Reported:
 1. Mean values of DC measure₂ for Traditional and Non-Traditional Gender Norm Adherence groups.
 2. t-value or F-value and associated probability value.
 - c. Reasons:

1. To determine whether gender norm adherence has a statistically significant effect on the number of reported physical abuse and trauma experiences.
2. Two levels for gender norm adherence. The dependent measure is continuous.
3. Gender Norm Adherence and DC measure₃: Psychological impact of trafficking.
 - a. Analysis: independent samples t-test or analysis of variance (ANOVA)
 - b. Data Reported:
 1. Mean values of DC measure₃ for Traditional and Non-Traditional Gender Norm Adherence groups.
 2. t-value or F-value and associated probability value.
 - c. Reasons:
 1. To determine whether gender norm adherence has a statistically significant effect on the psychological impact scores.
 2. There are two levels for gender norm adherence, and the dependent measure is continuous.

B. Variables: Age (continuous) and Victimization Measures (continuous)

1. Age and DC measure₁: Number of victims who have been sex trafficked or labor trafficked
 - a. Analysis: Correlation and simple linear regression
 - b. Data Reported:
 1. Correlation coefficient (r).
 2. Regression coefficient (β), t-value, and associated probability value
 - c. Reasons:
 1. To determine whether age is significantly associated with the number of trafficking victimizations.
 2. Both variables are continuous measures.
2. Age and DC measure₂: Number of victims that have reported physical abuse and trauma during trafficking.
 - a. Analysis: correlation and simple linear regression.
 - b. Data Reported:

1. Correlation coefficient (r)
2. Regression coefficient (β), t -value, and associated probability value.

c. Reasons:

1. To determine whether age is significantly associated with the number of reported physical abuse and trauma experiences.
2. Both variables are continuous measures.

3. Age and DC measures: Psychological impact of trafficking.

a. Analysis: correlation and simple linear regression.

b. Data Reported:

1. Correlation coefficient (r)
2. Regression coefficient (β), t -value, and associated probability value.

c. Reasons:

1. To determine whether age is significantly associated with the psychological impact scores.
2. Both variables are continuous measures.

iii. Test of Hypothesis

A). Variables: Gender Norm Adherence (categorical) and Victimization Measures (continuous)

1. Gender Norm Adherence and Victimization Measures

a) Analysis: independent samples t -test or analysis of variance (ANOVA)

b) Data Reported:

1. Mean values of victimization measures (DC measure₁, DC measure₂, DC measure₃) for Traditional and Non-Traditional Gender Norm Adherence groups.
2. t -value or F -value and associated probability value.

c) Reasons:

1. To determine whether there is a statistically significant difference in the mean levels of victimization, physical abuse/trauma, and psychological impact. Between the Traditional and Non-Traditional Gender Norm Adherence groups
2. Two levels for gender norm adherence. The dependent measures are continuous.

B). Accept the hypothesis:

It would support the hypothesis that adherence to gender norms may be associated with a higher risk of victimization, physical abuse/trauma, and psychological impact. If the analysis indicates a significant difference in averages across the dependent variables, and the Traditional group has higher levels of victimization, physical abuse/trauma, and psychological impact, then it would support the hypothesis that adherence to gender norms may be associated with a higher risk of human trafficking victimization.

C). Reject the hypothesis:

As opposed to this, if no significant differences are found between the two groups or if the Non-Traditional Gender Norm Adherence group exhibits higher levels of victimization, the hypothesis cannot be supported. Trafficking victims may not necessarily benefit from efforts to challenge gender stereotypes.

Appendix

Data Collection Instrument

VII. Data Collection Instrument

[Survey Number 0001 - 2000]

[Name of Trafficking Facility & County]

ID Number: _____ Survey conducted by: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Please review the survey with the participant, reading the questions and answers as they appear. If they do not understand a question, you may repeat it, but do not elaborate.

Read to Participant: This survey includes questions about your background and your experiences with human trafficking and gender norms. There may be some questions that are difficult to answer. If you wish to discontinue the study, please let me know. I will ask you a question and read the possible answers; you must select one. If you need something repeated, please let me know. If you have any questions, it would be best to save them until the end. All information you share with me will remain confidential, anonymous, and used only for statistical purposes, so please keep your answers truthful. Honesty is crucial to uncovering valuable information. Do you have any inquiries about the process ahead? If not, we can proceed.

Instructions: Only check one box for each question (mark with a tick or an x inside the box)

PART ONE

➤ How old are you?

- 10 - 18
- 19 - 27
- 28 - 36
- 37 - 45
- 46 - 54
- 54 - 80

➤ What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Non-Binary
- Other

➤ Have you ever been a victim of human trafficking?

- Yes
- No (If no, end survey)

➤ If yes, what type of trafficking did you encounter?

- Labor trafficking

- Sex trafficking
- Other
- What was the gender of your trafficker?
- Male
- Female
- Unsure
- Did you ever encounter any physical abuse or trauma?
- Physical abuse
- Trauma
- Both
- None
- Has this affected you psychologically?
- Yes
- No
- Has this facility helped you?
- Yes
- No
- Unsure

PART TWO

The following questions relate to your views on traditional gender norms:

1. A man should be the primary breadwinner in the family
 - A). Strongly Disagree
 - B). Disagree
 - C). Neutral
 - D). Agree
 - E). Strongly Agree
2. Women should be responsible for household chores, being homemakers, and caring for children.
 - A). Strongly Disagree
 - B). Disagree
 - C). Neutral
 - D). Agree
 - E). Strongly Agree
3. Men should be tough and hide their emotions.
 - A). Strongly Disagree
 - B). Disagree

- C). Neutral
- D). Agree
- E). Strongly Agree

4. Do you have any other comments or feedback?