

Modern Slavery:

A Rational Approach to Reducing Human Trafficking in the United States

Sarah Lowman

University of North Georgia

POLS 4330

April 11, 2017

### Abstract

This paper will demonstrate how human-trafficking policy in the United States is a problem, even after various efforts throughout the government. By using public policy's rational model, this paper will provide alternatives to the current system in place on how to reduce the problem of modern day slavery. I will evaluate each alternative's degree of effectiveness, efficiency, administrative ease, and freedom. After evaluating all alternatives, this paper provides a policy for reducing human trafficking, which focuses on prosecuting the demand for human trafficking, as well as the providers. The implementation of this alternative would provide additional surveillance online, in working environments, and in medical facilities. Additional education on human trafficking would be required for doctors, law-enforcement agencies, and labor departments.

## Modern Day Slavery:

### A Rational Approach to Reducing Human Trafficking in the United States

#### A. Introduction

The infestation of human trafficking is attracting more awareness around the world every day. This estimated \$32-billion industry devalues and harms the lives of about 30 million people globally. The only more profitable industries than human trafficking in the world are drugs and guns, which it may surpass in the coming years. Many relate human trafficking only to sex slavery, and do not realize all the other forms of this crime (Cullen-DuPont, Neuwirth, & Bien-Aime, 2009, pp. 1-5). The United States Department of State defined human trafficking in the 2015 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP) as,

“Trafficking in persons,” “human trafficking,” and “modern slavery” have been used as umbrella terms for the act of recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for compelled labor or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud, or coercion (United States Department of State, 2015).

This report also gives a more detailed account of the crimes considered human trafficking.

Human trafficking can include, but does not require, movement. People may be considered trafficking victims regardless of whether they were born into a state of servitude, were exploited in their hometown, were transported to the exploitative situation, previously consented to work for a trafficker, or participated in a crime as a direct result of being subjected to trafficking. At the heart of this phenomenon is the traffickers’ goal of exploiting and enslaving their victims and the myriad coercive and deceptive practices they use to do so (United States Department of State, 2015).

Although the United States is considered one of the most active countries in regards to protecting against human trafficking, there is still a national problem. Many American citizens do not realize that there is still a form of slavery in the country that did not end with the thirteenth amendment. Sex slavery, forced labor, and the removal of organs for profit are the most common types of human-trafficking cases in the United States. The majority of human trafficking in the United States of America is sex slavery involving women and children, but there are still instances of men being victims in every type of trafficking. Trafficking is most common in highly populated cities with lower-income neighborhoods or with a high immigrant population. This is because a child living in a poor environment with few economic opportunities is more likely to respond to a trafficker, in hopes of changing his/her economic situation and having basic needs met. A trafficker can easily manipulate a vulnerable person into becoming a victim of this crime (Cullen-DuPont et al., 2009, pp. 1-5).

According to Ron Smith, American Public Human Services Association's director of legislative affairs, in his book *Selling Lives*, it is estimated by the United States Department of Justice that there are around 17,000 people transported into the United States who are forced into some form of slavery. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund named the United States as one of the top destination for human trafficking of children. But victims of human trafficking don't just come from other countries. It is estimated by the United Nations Children's Fund that there are around 244,000 to 325,000 children in the United States who are at risk for sexual slavery. Because of the lack of data, there is no way of determining the exact number of people involved with human trafficking in the nation (R. Smith, 2014, p. 7).

In the United States, human trafficking is a federal crime. Penalties for criminals who are charged with forced labor, slavery, or peonage can be imprisoned for up to 20 years along with

finer. If kidnapping, sexual assault, or death is involved with the slavery, then the trafficker can face life in prison. For sex trafficking of children, the criminal can face varying penalties based on the age of the minor. If the child is under 14 years old, or there is force or coercion used in exploiting any aged minor, the trafficker can face life in prison. If the child is between the age of 14 and 18, and the minor was not forced or coerced, then the trafficker can face up to 40 years of prison along with fines (R. Smith, 2014, p. 6).

### B. Current United States Laws Against Human Trafficking

Although human trafficking is still extremely rampant in the United States, there are already many active laws in place to protect against this crime. The highest legal protection against human trafficking finally came into place, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000. This became the legal foundation in the United States for working against this crime. This definition of the TVPA was constructed by the Polaris Project, an organization fighting against human trafficking:

the cornerstone of Federal human trafficking legislation, and established several methods of prosecuting traffickers, preventing human trafficking, and protecting victims and survivors of trafficking. The act establishes human trafficking and related offenses as federal crimes, and attaches severe penalties to them. It also mandates restitution be paid to victims of human trafficking. It further works to prevent trafficking by establishing the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, which is required to publish a Trafficking In Persons (TIP) report each year. The TIP report describes and ranks the efforts of countries to combat human trafficking. The act also established the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking, which assists in the implementation of the TVPA. The TVPA protects victims and survivors of human trafficking by

establishing the T visa, which allows victims of human trafficking, and their families to become temporary U.S. residents and eligible to become permanent residents after three years (2016).

This act was amended in 2003, 2005, 2008, and 2013. The amendments tried to strengthen the legal protection against human trafficking, as well as raise awareness of the crime and its different aspects (Polaris Project, 2016).

One of the most well-known devices used in protecting children in the nation today is the Amber Alert system which was introduced in the Protect Act of 2003. This system alerts the public through various media that a child is either missing, abducted, or possibly exploited. Along with that system, the act established a harsher penalty for those who engage in tourism through sexual activity with children in the United States and globally. Another important aspect of this Protect Act of 2003 was the addition of grants to help victims of sexual assault with housing (Polaris Project, 2016).

The latest governmental strategies implemented by the U.S. Department of State, were in 2013 under the Nation Defense Authorization Act. This act has many improvements from the past in protecting against human trafficking. In section 1701-1708 of this act there are provisions that are used to prevent human trafficking by government contractors. Because of these sections, a government agency can terminate any interaction with an organization or individual if there is connection to human trafficking. The Nation Defense Act also gave resources for reporting or investigating any situation with governmental contractors that are suspected of being in contact with human trafficking (Polaris Project, 2016).

Even though the statistics are just estimated, the numbers show that the current legislation is not as successful as it should be. Many, including the government, do not realize how

devastating human trafficking is. It is nearly impossible for this crime to stop, but if it is not reduced the country will suffer in many ways. The freedom that the United States has been proud of for so long will no longer be applicable. Americans will not feel safe in their own country, because of fear that their child or even they could become a victim to human trafficking. The rights that women have worked so long to achieve will disappear, because the majority will be seen as property and not as a human being with rights (H. Smith, 2014, p. 23).

### C. Problems with Current Legislation

There are many problems with the current legislation in the United States regarding human trafficking. The United States is considered a proactive and innovative country when human trafficking is being discussed, but many do not know of the enormous amount of trafficking still active in this country. This is partly because of the lack of efficiency in departments in the government, especially the Department of State. The department prides itself on its innovative actions, which encouraged and assisted the implementation of policy on human trafficking around the world. Unfortunately, there are cracks within this department's own legislation that lets crime through. The State Department constructs an annual report on human trafficking which shows the actions the country has introduced, along with the rating of other countries' efforts to end the crime. But there is no way to properly show the devastation of trafficking within the United States numerically, because of lacking research. As a result, there is no way to properly evaluate the United States or the effectiveness of its legislation, which affects the credibility of the State Department and the country (Destefano, 2007, p. 12).

Legislation on human trafficking, in the United States, focuses on sex slavery. This is because of the abundance of this form of trafficking in the nation. Like any legislation there is often disagreements over the aspects of this crime. Many in congress and law enforcement do not

believe voluntary prostitution is considered a form of human trafficking. According to Janie A. Chung in her article “Rescuing Trafficking from Ideological Capture: Prostitution Reform and Anti Trafficking Law and Policy”, the neo-abolitionists believe that prostitution of any kind degrades all women and allows gender discrimination to continue throughout the country. Neo-abolitionists include a combination of evangelical Christians, feminists, and neoconservatives. Per Chung,

These feminists recognize no distinction between “forced” and “voluntary” prostitution. In their view, choice and consent are not possible because prostitution is an institution of male dominance and results from the absence of meaningful choices. Women who (believe they) choose prostitution suffer from a “false consciousness,” the inability to recognize their own oppression; whether or not these “prostituted women” seemingly consent, prostitution involves a violation of a human being (Chung, 2010, pp. 1664-1665).

#### D. Methods

The method that I will use to determine and construct the alternatives to this policy will be the rationalism model. This model’s steps for decision making is defined in Carl V. Patton, David S. Sawicki, and Jennifer J. Clark’s book, *Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning* (Figure 1.1), as: “1. Define the problem, 2. Determine evaluation criteria, 3. Identify alternative policies, 4. Evaluate alternative policies. 5. Select the preferred policy, and 6. Implement the preferred policy” (2013, p. 4). I will use these six steps as a model for my policy analysis on human trafficking in the United States.

I will also use the rational model to determine evaluation criteria of each policy alternative. Thomas Dye defined a rational policy in *Understanding Public Policy* as “one that



achieves ‘maximum social gain’; that is, governments should choose policies resulting in gains to society that exceed costs by the greatest amounts, and governments should refrain from policies if costs exceed gains” (2017, p. 12). It is important to understand that the terms “cost” and “benefit” in this definition, and in this paper, are not solely based on monetary amounts, but could also include social, individual, and political cost and benefits.

#### E. Evaluation Criteria

I chose four factors to evaluate each alternative. The first evaluation method will be the policy’s efficiency which is the ability of the policy to generate more benefits for the people with the least amount of cost. The second evaluation method will be the policy’s effectiveness which is the ability of that policy to achieve the goals which the policy was constructed around. The third evaluation method will be the administrative ease of each policy, or how likely it is that the policy can be implemented correctly by the department. The last method will be the evaluation of liberty or freedom that the policy allows for the individual, or whether it violates someone’s rights.

#### F. Alternatives

##### 1. PROSECUTING THE DEMAND FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS WELL AS SUPPLY

a. Introduction. The first alternative I discuss will be a policy that focuses not solely on the production, which would include the traffickers, but on the demand for the product or victims. Current legislation and prosecution tactics seem to focus mainly on the trafficker, who should be prosecuted to the highest extent. But the trafficker is not the only criminal in this crime. The reason that human trafficking has become so successful is because there is a high demand for the product which is the trafficked victim. Because of the expansion of technology, human trafficking has become an easy product to buy, especially sex slavery. Many websites that sell

services like Craigslist or other local services like this make the buying of sexual activities often by trafficked victims easily accessed. Local police departments are realizing the need for Internet surveillance and are posting fake ads to lure the buyer of sexual activities exploiting victims of trafficking. Once the criminal arrives at the destination he was lured to by promising sexual activities online, he is then arrested (Palmiotto, 2015, p. 62).

This policy would focus on eliminating programs that allow easy access to sexual exploitation. The sections on Craigslist or similar websites that allow others to pursue others solely around sexual actions or “hookups” should be eliminated because this gives easy access to those victims of human trafficking. Dating websites should be constantly monitored along with porn websites. The porn industry should be required by federal law to produce visas, identification, pay stubs, Social Security cards and working permits for every employee. This will reduce the use of exploiting sexual-slavery victims in the porn industry. All “strip clubs” or places similar to them should be required to do the same. Because the traffickers are rational, if there are constant hoops the he must jump through in order to exploit his victim, it will create a higher risk resulting in a lowered number of traffickers.

The want for free or cheap labor is another demand which can be solved with human-trafficking victims. Many companies promise fake visas or other material, but instead exploit the victims for free. My solution to this problem would be for every company to undergo several inspections a year by government workers which would ensure that each employee has the proper identification and is not being forced to work under harmful circumstances. The company should also provide a paystub for each employee to verify that the employee is being paid the legal amount.

The other main form of human trafficking is the selling of human organs which are exploited from human-trafficking victims. These organs are sold through black markets and are often very hard to identify without the proper connections. The underground activity of this crime makes it difficult for law enforcement to investigate or bust this illegal activity. The only way to properly monitor this type of activity starts with medical facilities. Once a patient receives a diagnosis of a condition that requires the transplant of an organ, the patient should be monitored. This surveillance would make sure that an organ is not transplanted through the use of exploiting a victim of human trafficking. If a patient should be seen by the doctor and with the permission of the doctor taken off the surveillance list due to the healing or legal transplant, then the surveillance can stop. This can help reduce the form of human trafficking that produced illegally exploited organs.

b. Evaluation of efficiency. This policy would be very efficient and the costs would be possible. This makes for a very rational policy alternative. There would need to be more employees hired in the labor services and other areas that regulate the labor industry. Sufficient education would need to be required over human trafficking, also. Additionally, there would need to be more employees added to investigation agencies to monitor online websites focused around eliminating human trafficking. The current doctors and other medical officials in charge of monitoring the transplant list would need to be further educated on signs of human trafficking and how to properly monitor the patients. The new addition of jobs would be costly to the government, but would help the citizens of the country by adding more chances for income. Victims of human trafficking could be hired, which would help in every circumstance. The benefits of this policy would be higher than the cost of the policy.

c. Evaluation of effectiveness. This policy could be very effective in almost every circumstance of human trafficking. The goal of this policy was to reduce the most amount of human trafficking, and, with proper training and additions, it could do just that. If this policy could reduce each area of trafficking, it would be a remarkable effect on this crime.

d. Evaluation of administrative ease. This policy could be implemented fairly easy, but would require administrative change. The administration would probably find it difficult at first to find the money to properly implement this policy, but it could be done. It would not require the creation of a new department, just additions to the departments. Educational programs could be easily created by a human-trafficking council, which would be produced electronically.

e. Evaluation of freedom. The problems of this policy are in terms of the rights of a person as a U.S. citizen. Eliminating many of the online programs that allow people to look for sexual exploitation or actions would reduce their given freedom, which may be unconstitutional. Even though it would be for the good of the country, many people would think that their sexual activities are violated and restrained by the government.

## 2. PRODUCE RELIABLE RESEARCH IN REGARDS TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

a. Introduction. The second policy alternative is the production of new research created by the federal government. According to Maureen McGough of the National Institute of Justice, the number of human trafficking victims in the United States varies from 14,000 to 50,000 (2013). Because of this large variation, how can the productivity of the legislation on trafficking in persons in the United States be measured, much less be effective? There is also no way to know whether the criminal-justice system is responding adequately or correctly, because of the unreliable information given on human trafficking. McGough in her article, "Ending Modern

Day Slavery: Using Research to Inform U.S. Anti-Human Trafficking Efforts,” described the importance of research in regards to Human Trafficking:

Research can play an invaluable role in understanding the criminal justice system's ability to respond to trafficking and in identifying obstacles that hinder current efforts. The need for robust research is all the more pressing given restricted budgets and declining resources. At a time when governments increasingly are looking to use evidence-based practices, policymakers and practitioners are looking to the research community to produce the data needed to analyze the impact of anti-trafficking efforts (2013).

One solution to this problem could be the proper forms of research enacted on a state level. For the federal government to try to gather all information on human trafficking from the entire country, the information will probably not be as accurate as a more centralized focus report from each state. The state would require a report from each city in the state and combine statistical evidence of human trafficking which will be submitted to the federal government. Then, each state's report will be combined giving a better understanding of the effects of human trafficking in the United States. Right now, the information is not required, or efficient by the states.

b. Evaluation of efficiency. This could potentially be a very cheap policy, but would require education and more detailed action from state law enforcement. The benefits that this policy would produce would be beneficial mostly to researchers and the government, rather than the citizens or victims. This would not produce an immediate benefit to reducing human trafficking, but could provide potential for the reduction. This policy, although cheap, would not be the most effective to the reduction of human trafficking.

c. Evaluation of effectiveness. This policy would be constructed with the goal of providing accurate statistics about the amount of human trafficking in the United States. If implemented, it would largely help gather accurate information. This policy would be fairly efficient.

d. Evaluation of administrative ease. The administrative ability to implement this policy would be fairly easy. Any difficulties would be placed on the state level. The only problematic issue would be the addition of a human-trafficking council that would combine the information to construct a report. This could be extremely possible. The added requirements of law-enforcement agencies would be easily executed electronically.

e. Evaluation of freedom. The freedom of each citizen would not be harmed through this policy in the slightest. It would require only information that has already been processed or investigated in a state. This would be completely constitutional.

### 3. BETTER EDUCATE POLICE, PROSECUTERS, AND JUDGES ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

a. Introduction. The third policy alternative would focus on educating police, prosecutors, and judges on human-trafficking laws. Although there is a large number of estimated human-trafficking cases, the number convicted shows inactivity in law enforcement. According to William McDonald, in his article “Explaining the Under Performance of the Anti-Human Trafficking Campaign: Experience from the United States and Europe,” there is an estimate of 14,500 to 17,500 human-trafficking victims, each year, in the United States. McDonald says,

In the 9 years since the enactment of the TVPA (FYs 2001 to 2009), federal attorneys filed 238 human trafficking cases; charged 644 defendants with human trafficking violations; and obtained 466 convictions. While these numbers may seem small, the 644 charged defendants represents an increase of 679% over the 95 defendants charged (with similar

crimes) in the previous nine fiscal years. In FY 2011 the Department of Justice (DOJ) prosecuted a total of 125 human trafficking cases (including cases involving sex trafficking of minors). A total of 118 defendants were charged in forced labor and adult sex trafficking cases. This is the highest number ever charged in a single year. During the same period, DOJ secured 70 convictions in forced labor and adult sex trafficking cases (*McDonald*, 2014, p. 127).

Many of the trafficking laws are extremely difficult to enforce. Because of this, many of the human-trafficking cases are dismissed and instead charged as another crime that has a law the judge or another stakeholder is comfortable with and knowledgeable about. The problem with this is that the offense the criminal ends up being charged is a much lower offense than the crime committed, which was human trafficking. Each form of human trafficking produces different difficulties when courts try to prosecute. Often, the victim of sexual slavery is, unfortunately, viewed by the police as a criminal also. The victim is viewed as an illegal alien and prostitute, instead of being helped because of their inability to help themselves. Most of the trials take months if not years to officially prosecute the criminal. Because of these negative circumstances, the witness or victim whose testimony is extremely important to prosecute the trafficker disappears and abandons the case, letting the trafficker return to society free. This is another reason why judges and prosecutors dread human trafficking case (*McDonald*, 2014, p. 127).

If the important agencies involved with the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking are educated more effectively on state and federal laws, then many of the problems could be solved. The judges and prosecutors need to be as comfortable with these laws as they are with all other laws. It is also important for law enforcement to be educated on how to properly associate and communicate with a victim of human trafficking (*McDonald*, 2014, p.

127). According to Shared Hope International's National State Law Survey: Law Enforcement Officer Human Trafficking Training, only 19 states require training on human trafficking, and only 19 other states have training on human trafficking available (Shared Hope International, 2016). This education should be required by the federal and state government and funded by the state. Technology should be used to lower the cost of the education. The federal government would gather important information, statistics, and information from victims of human trafficking that would help educate these important agencies. Once the information is gathered, an online class should be created, which would be required by each state. There would be separate programs for police officers, prosecutors, and judges. Each would be required by law to complete this program associated with their department.

b. Evaluation of efficiency. Because the policy requires education for the many departments in charge of investigating and prosecuting human traffickers, the efficiency of this program would be high. A program could be made and dispersed electronically which would be cheap and easily provided. The benefit to each area of human trafficking would be much higher than the cost.

c. Evaluation of effectiveness This policy has the potential of being extremely effective, but would require the proper actions by law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges. If these actors do not believe that the education of human trafficking is important, then it is highly unlikely that anything will change in these systems. It is unlikely that this policy would be effective.

d. Evaluation of administrative ease. The policy would implement requirements for different actors to educate themselves, and although it may be fought against, it could be easily done. The administration would only have to produce the education, and leave the rest up to the actors. This policy provides administrative ease.



e. Evaluation of freedom. The education of important departments of law would not reduce citizens' freedoms in any way. In fact, it would help the law provide victims of human trafficking with their appropriate rights.

#### 4. CHANGE CURRENT STATE LEGISLATION ON PROSTITUTION

a. Introduction. It is no secret that sex trafficking dominates human trafficking in the United States. The main form of sex trafficking is prostitution. The problem with this form of human trafficking is that often the victims are considered criminals by law enforcement. Many victims of sex slavery are convicted of prostitution, instead of receiving desperately needed help. The victim is almost always psychologically damaged by his/her trafficker or "pimp" who threatens with physical harm or even death if the victim does not keep silent. Some victims do not even speak English, which creates a large disadvantage for them, and enables more control for the trafficker. Almost all of the victims of sexual slavery doubt the reliability of law enforcement, and believe that they cannot help them. These variables allow sex slavery to continue running rampant throughout the country (Saunders, 2015, p. 2).

State legislation on prostitution also plays a big factor in the criminalization of sex-trafficked victims. Nancy Kubasek and Kaela Herrera in *Combating Domestic Sex Trafficking: Time for a New Approach* said,

In the United States, prostitution is criminalized in every state except for eleven counties in Nevada. As this approach is almost universal in the United States, it is clear that our predominant label for individuals offering commercial sex is "criminals," and that this label becomes problematic when it does not consider forms of force, coercion, or manipulation that commonly lead to one's engaging in prostitution. This criminalization approach continues to dominate the United States, despite reported evidence from the

years 2007 to 2012, indicating that approximately 42% of documented cases of sex trafficking were by way of “pimp-controlled prostitution” (2015, p. 183).

To solve this problem, state legislation would be amended in regards to prostitution. Each prostitution case would focus more on providing help and resources to the prostitute or victim, instead of immediately criminalizing him/her. Each case would also require an investigation of the prostitute which includes her place of living, her identification and important documents, and other aspects that could allow law enforcement to reveal sex slavery. Each prostitute should be considered a victim before a criminal. The victim would also be given resources for immediate protection, housing, and food. If the prostitute refuses to cooperate, then he/she should be placed in jail for a 30-day period and forced to pay a fine. This policy could largely reduce sex trafficking in the United States.

b. Evaluation of efficiency. In regards to sex-trafficking victims, the policy has the potential to help the victims tremendously. The cost would revolve around the resources offered to victims of human trafficking, which would be high. There are several other forms of human trafficking, so this policy would not be as beneficial in the entirety of human trafficking as it would need to be.

c. Evaluation of effectiveness. This policy could be effective towards only the victims of sex slavery. Although this is a problem, there are many other victims of human trafficking. This policy would reduce the criminalization of prostitutes involved in sex slavery, but that is it.

d. Evaluation of administrative ease. This policy could be implemented fairly easily with only amendments made to the current policy.

e. Evaluation of freedom. The reduction of a citizen’s freedom or rights would be the biggest problem of this policy. Although many believe that this is morally right, it could still be seen as

unconstitutional. Because the policy requires prosecuting any prostitute who does not provide evidence of human trafficking, it would be unconstitutional.

## 5. DO NOTHING

a. Introduction. This alternative would keep the current policy the same. The United States is in an enormous amount of debt, and potentially funding millions or billions of dollars to state programs hoping to aid anti-trafficking efforts would only increase the debt. Compared to other countries, the United States is very innovative in regards to policy on human trafficking.

b. Evaluation of efficiency. The country's current legislation on human trafficking is not efficient. It does not produce more benefits than it costs. Because of this, the policy is not rational. Many of the policies allow insufficient education and requirements of human trafficking.

c. Evaluation of effectiveness. The current policies on human trafficking are not effective. There is not enough evidence to determine how successful current legislation on human trafficking is. The estimated numbers of this crime show that the policy is not making a large enough impact. Also, the current policy allows for the government to overlook this crime, but look as if it is productive.

d. Evaluation of administrative ease. The current policy is not easily administered. The current policies are not given significance throughout the government, which allows for ineffective prosecution of the crime. Many of the prosecutors or judges in the government could not prosecute a trafficker, because they are not educated on human trafficking. Many states do not require law enforcement to undergo any form of training on human trafficking. Because of this, this policy does not seem to even be administered correctly.

E. Evaluation of freedom. Human-trafficking policy in the country does allow constitutional freedom of each citizen, except the victim, to be continued. The victim of trafficking is not allowed the basic constitutional human rights, because the policy awards freedom to the traffickers and buyers of trafficking. The government gives freedom to the criminals, which therefore allows the crime to continue.

#### G. Selecting an Alternative

The best alternative would be a policy that is rational, which allows the most benefit at the lowest cost. After I evaluated each policy based on the criteria I selected it seems as if the most rational policy would be the policy that focuses on the prosecution of demand as well as suppliers. This policy reduced each area of human trafficking, while many of the others focused on a certain area. Although it may produce a high cost, the benefits are higher. The policy could be administered relatively easily, with the addition of new jobs which could be given to victims of human trafficking. Technology would also allow this policy to be implemented effectively, by producing programs for educating levels of government on human trafficking, which would be distributed throughout the country.

#### H. Conclusion

After evaluation of each policy alternative, I selected the policy that focuses on the prosecution of the demand for human trafficking as well as the suppliers. This policy should rapidly reduce every form of human trafficking within the United States. Consequences of this policy may be the raising of taxes for the federal government to add new jobs to the government departments. Because the benefits of this policy would largely outweigh the cost, the policy is considered rational. This policy is the best alternative because it would positively impact the largest number of people, and it is rational.

## Work Cited

- Chuang, Janie A. (2010). Rescuing Trafficking from Ideological Capture: Prostitution Reform and Anti-Trafficking Law and Policy. *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, 158(6), 1655- 1728.
- Cullen-DuPont, Katherine.; Neuwirth, Jessica.; and Bien-Aimé, Taina. (2009). *Human Trafficking*. New York: Facts on File.
- DeStefano, Anthony. (2007). *The War on Human Trafficking: U.S. Policy Assessed*. New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.
- Dye, Thomas R. *Understanding Public Policy*. (2017). 15th ed. Upper Saddle River, N. J.: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Kubasek, Nancy.; and Herrera, Kaela. (2015). Combating Domestic Sex Trafficking: Time for a New Approach. *Texas Journal of Women & The Law*, 24(2), 167-193.
- McDonald, William. (2014). Explaining the Under-Performance of the Anti-Human-Trafficking Campaign: Experience from the United States and Europe. *Crime, Law & Social Change*, 61(2), 125-138.
- McGough, Maureen. (2013, February). Ending Modern-Day Slavery: Using Research to Inform U.S. Anti-Human Trafficking Efforts. Retrieved April 10, 2017, from <https://www.nij.gov/journals/271/pages/anti-human-trafficking.aspx>
- Palmiotto, Michael. (2015). *Combating Human Trafficking: A Multidisciplinary Approach*. Boca Raton, Fla.: CRC Press.
- Patton, Carl V.; Sawicki, David S.; and Clark, Jennifer J. (2013). *Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning*. 3d ed. Upper Saddle River, N. J.: Pearson Education, Inc.

Polaris Project. (2016, October 17). *Current Federal Laws*. Retrieved March 25, 2017, from <https://polarisproject.org/current-federal-laws>

Saunders, Cara. (ed.). (2015). *Sex Trafficking of Minors: Overview, Federal Response and Justice Systems Issues*. New York: Nova.

Shared Hope Organization. (2016, August). Protected Innocence Challenge National State Law Surveys. Retrieved April 10, 2017, from <http://sharedhope.org/what-we-do/bring-justice/reportcards/state-survey-charts/>

Smith, Holly Austin. (2014). *Walking Prey: How America's Youth are Vulnerable to Sex Slavery*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Smith, Ron. (2014). Selling Lives Seeking a Unified Solution to Human Trafficking. *Policy & Practice (19426828)*, 72(6), 5-39.

United States Department of State. (2015). What is Trafficking in Persons? Retrieved April 05, 2017, from <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2015/243359.htm>