The Center on Human Trafficking Research & Outreach (CenHTRO) and the U.S. Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons are honored to host the Prevalence Reduction Innovation Forum (PRIF) at the University of Georgia (UGA) campus on May 22-24.

For the past three years, PRIF has supported a global community of researchers eager to expand the existing science of human trafficking prevalence estimation. PRIF asked its participants to address challenges in surveying the hard-to-reach populations of human trafficking victims and survivors. Working in six countries across the world, teams tested multiple estimation methodologies among specific demographics in targeted geographic areas. They built the capacity of local research teams by collaborating on research design, testing, and dissemination. Together, we have learned how to increase our collective anti-human trafficking impact through more accurate data.

Over the next three days, PRIF researchers will review the results of their trials, finalize indicators and definitions employed in the research, and discuss how this knowledge can improve outcomes for victims and survivors of human trafficking. Additionally, the conference debuts an innovative meta-analysis, which uses simulation to compare the accuracy and cost-effectiveness of various methodologies in different geographic contexts and industries. We look forward to the valuable insights that will be shared as the conference unfolds.

We extend a warm welcome to our distinguished guests from national and international organizations, and especially to our research teams from PRIF research sites who have traveled great distances to participate in the conference.
RESEARCH TEAMS

BRAZIL
The Freedom Fund
Yuki Lo
Elizabeth Anderson
Matilde Chora
Débora Aranha

Stanford University
Grant Miller
Kimberly Babiarz
Jessie Brunner
Luis F. De Assis (Federal Labour Prosecution Office, Brazil)

Federal University of Ceará
Carl Kendall (Tulane University)
Ligia Kerr
Marto Leal

Oswaldo Cruz Foundation
Ana Maria de Brito
Carolina Vasconcelos de Almeida Neves
Iracema Alves Jacques
Naide Teodosio Valois Santos

Centro Universitário UniFBV - Wyden
Renata Barrett Fernandes de Almeida

Clínica do Homem, AHF, Recife
François Figueiroa

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Mackenzie Stoeltje
Mengfei Wang

University of Massachusetts Lowell
Sheldon Zhang

International Organization for Migration
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Alina Cedeño
Jazmin Vega Valerin

Independent
Kyle Vincent

MOROCCO
NORC at the University of Chicago
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Clifford Zinnes
Ridhi Sahai
Mayumi Rezwan
Mithila Iyer

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Sheldon Zhang
Katrina Cole

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Ragbi Aziz
PAKISTAN
Johns Hopkins University
Courtland Robinson
Andrea Wirtz
Syeda Mahnoor Rizvi
Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child
Zahid Ahmed Thebo
Asiya Arif
Aga Khan University
Zafar Fatmi
Asaad Nafees
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META-ANALYSIS
WZB Berlin Social Science Center
Georgiy (Gosha) Syunyaev
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Katie McLaughlin (Oregon State University and HPMRG)
Ian Fellows (Fellows Statistics and HPMRG)
Dennis Feehan (University of California, Berkeley)
New York University

Estimating the Prevalence of Forced Labor in the Fishing Industry in Costa Rica

Meredith Dank and Alina Cedeño

The team from New York University employed (1) multi-stage Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) or household enrollment sampling, and (2) multi-wave snowball or Link Tracing Sampling (LTS) to examine the prevalence of forced labor in Costa Rica’s fishing sector. A Network Scale-Up Method (NSUM) component was added to the PPS survey. The project included collaborations with the University of Massachusetts Lowell and a local team from the International Organization for Migration.

Estimating the Prevalence of Forced Labor Among Tanzanian Migrant Domestic Workers

Meredith Dank and Furaha Dimitrios Caloupis

The team from New York University evaluated two sampling strategies: (1) multistage PPS (later revised to a stratified simple random sampling (STSRS) design), and (2) LTS to estimate the prevalence of domestic servitude among women who worked abroad and returned to Tanzania. NSUM was included in the PPS/STSRS design. The study focused on returned domestic workers in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. Collaborators included the University of Massachusetts Lowell, the University of Alaska Anchorage, and a local team from the Community Health and Social Welfare Africa.
The Freedom Fund
Estimating the Prevalence of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Brazil
Carl Kendall, Ana Maria de Brito, Yuki Lo, and Ligia Kerr

Directed by the Freedom Fund and implemented by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation and the Federal University of Ceará in Brazil, this study estimated the size of the population of female children and adolescents less than 18 years of age involved in the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in the Recife Metropolitan Area (RMA) in Brazil. The study used 1) the Successive Sampling Population Size Estimation (SS-PSE) method via Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) among young women sex workers between 18 to 21 years of age, who began exchanging sex for money, favors, or goods or were otherwise commercially sexually exploited at least once before their 18th birthday, and 2) NSUM with a random sample of RMA residents contacted by phone.

NORC at the University of Chicago
Estimating the Prevalence of Forced Labor Among Domestic Workers in Morocco
Kareem Kysia, Sheldon Zhang, Ridhi Sahai, and Kyle Vincent

NORC at the University of Chicago explored the prevalence of domestic servitude in the Anfa and Maarif regions of Casablanca, Morocco, using two strategies: (1) Mark-Recapture experimentation (MR) and (2) LTS. In addition, NORC fielded a randomized controlled trial embedded in the LTS component to understand if there are differences in prevalence estimates when using cell phone-based versus in-person interviewing techniques. NORC implemented the study in collaboration with local data collection partner, Claire Vision Consulting, local research coordinator, Mr. Ragbi Aziz, and the University of Massachusetts Lowell.
University of Massachusetts Lowell
Estimating the Prevalence of Forced Labor Among Domestic Workers in Tunisia
Sheldon Zhang, Jason Rydberg, and Hassen Bououni

The team from the University of Massachusetts Lowell utilized two estimation methods to estimate the prevalence of domestic servitude in Tunis, Tunisia: (1) Time-Location Sampling (TLS), and (2) MR sampling. An NSUM component was added to the TLS study. Collaborators included New York University and a local team from ELKA Consulting.

Johns Hopkins University
Estimating the Prevalence of Forced Labor in the Brick Kiln Industry in Pakistan
Courtland Robinson, Andrea Wirtz, Syeda Mahnoor Rizvi, Zafar Fatmi, Asaad Nafees, Waqas Hameed, Sohail Lakhani, and S. Sajid Abbas Shah

The team from Johns Hopkins University estimated the prevalence of forced labor in the brick kiln industry in Sindh province of Pakistan. In collaboration with Aga Khan University, the study utilized two sampling methodologies: (1) multi-stage, cluster random sampling with PPS, and (2) RDS. An NSUM component was included in the RDS survey. Additionally, community mapping was conducted in 22 districts in Sindh where brick kiln work was known to occur. The presentation also describes the impacts of the August/September 2022 floods on the brick kiln industry, on our study, and on the working and living conditions of brick-kiln workers in Pakistan, with a particular focus on impacts on forced labor.
**Stanford University**

*From ‘Gold Standard’ Surveys to Administrative Data: Prevalence Measurement for Practical Applications and Policy*

Grant Miller, Kimberly Babiarz, and Luis F. De Assis

The Stanford Human Trafficking Data Lab will present work measuring trafficking indicators among the universe of detected cases of trafficking in Brazil over the past 20 years. We will highlight the unique utility of long-term indicator tracking as well as the limitations of using detected cases to measure prevalence over time. This work has policy implications for improved trafficking indicator measurement in regular, ongoing administrative data collection efforts in Brazil and beyond.

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**WZB Berlin Social Science Center**

*Biases in the Measurement of Hidden Populations: A Meta-analysis of PRIF Studies*

Georgiy (Gosha) Syunyaev and Macartan Humphreys

WZB will present preliminary results from the meta-analysis of biases of various methods used to measure the prevalence of human trafficking based on the data from PRIF studies. First, we provide formal descriptions of the individual designs of the studies included in PRIF. We present a Bayesian model that pools individual study estimates of the prevalence and size of a target population to estimate the relative bias of various combinations of sampling and estimation strategies. We also introduce an [R] package, hiddenmeta, that implements the meta-analysis framework we developed so it can be extended to include other studies. The package provides tools for the diagnosis of various sampling and estimation strategies for future studies of the prevalence and size of hard-to-reach populations.
First Floor

Magnolia Ballroom
Breakfast + Lunch

Pecan Tree Galleria
Breaks Day One

Masters Hall
Day One Sessions

Second Floor

Room R
Day Two + Three
Sessions

Kellogg Concourse
Breaks Day Two + Three
SCHEDULE

Monday, May 22, 2023

7 a.m.  BREAKFAST AND REGISTRATION  Magnolia Ballroom

8:30 a.m. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS  Masters Hall

David Okech  
Director, CenHTRO  
Professor of Social Work, UGA

Martin Kagel  
Associate Provost for Global Engagement, UGA

S. Jack Hu  
Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost, UGA

Lydia Aletraris  
Associate Director, CenHTRO  
Associate Research Scientist, UGA

Natasha Greenberg and Susan Snyder  
U.S. Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office)

8:50 a.m. SESSION ONE  Masters Hall

University of Georgia  Introduction from CenHTRO Director David Okech

New York University  Forced labor in the fishing industry in Costa Rica

The Freedom Fund  Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Brazil

NORC at the University of Chicago  Forced labor among domestic workers in Morocco

10:40 a.m. BREAK  Pecan Tree Galleria

11 a.m. SESSION TWO  Masters Hall

New York University  Forced labor among Tanzanian migrant domestic workers

University of Massachusetts Lowell  Forced labor among domestic workers in Tunisia

Johns Hopkins University  Forced labor in the brick kiln industry in Pakistan

12:30 p.m. LUNCH  Magnolia Ballroom
Tuesday, May 23, 2023

7 a.m.  **BREAKFAST**  
Magnolia Ballroom

8:30 a.m.  **SESSION FIVE**  
Room R, 2nd Floor
WZB Berlin Social Science Center
*Biases in the Measurement of Hidden Populations: A Meta-Analysis of PRIF Studies*

10 a.m.  **BREAK**  
Kellogg Concourse

10:15 a.m.  **SESSION SIX**  
Room R
Reflection  *Implications for Measurement and Estimation*
Facilitators: Katie McLaughlin and Ian Fellows

11:30 a.m.  **SESSION SEVEN**  
Room R
Reflection  *Ethics of Conducting Research with Vulnerable Populations*
Facilitator: Courtland Robinson and Lisa G. Johnston
Wednesday, May 24, 2023

7 a.m.  BREAKFAST  Magnolia Ballroom

8:15 a.m.  SESSION TEN  Room R
Reflection: *Implications for Policy and Programming Implementation*
Facilitators: Casey Branchini Risko (contractor on behalf of the TIP Office), Grant Miller, and Kimberly Babiarz

Stanford University: *From ‘Gold Standard’ Surveys to Administrative Data: Prevalence Measurement for Practical Applications and Policy*

9:45 a.m.  BREAK  Kellogg Concourse

10 a.m.  SESSION ELEVEN  Room R
Final discussions and next steps
Facilitator: David Okech

11:30 a.m.  FINAL REMARKS + GRAB-AND-GO BOXED LUNCH  Kellogg Concourse
Facilitator: Lydia Aletraris
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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David Okech – CenHTRO Director
Lydia Aletraris – CenHTRO Associate Director
Elke Yath – CenHTRO Associate Director of Business & Human Resources
André Gallant – Director of Communications

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The Center on Human Trafficking Research & Outreach (CenHTRO) is an international, interdisciplinary effort to combat human trafficking around the world through research, programming, and policy development. Established in the University of Georgia School of Social Work, CenHTRO aims to enhance the science of human trafficking prevalence measurement worldwide; implement effective anti-trafficking policies and programs that protect victims, prevent trafficking, and strengthen prosecution; and equip the next generation of human trafficking researchers with expertise that will enhance social justice for trafficking survivors and victims.

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