



INTERNATIONAL
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
& SOCIAL JUSTICE
CONFERENCE

PRESENTATION SUMMARY SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

On behalf of The University of Toledo's Human Trafficking & Social Justice Institute and the Northwest Ohio Regional Efforts Aimed to Combat Human Trafficking (REACH), we invite you to submit a presentation summary for review to present at the 21st Annual International Human Trafficking & Social Justice Conference (IHTSJC) hosted virtually on September 18-20, 2024.

History & Overview

The IHTSJC began in 2004 for the purpose of bringing people together to learn, connect, and collaborate on research, advocacy, programming, and legislation. The idea was to host an “academic” conference rooted in the feminist belief in the multiple realities of those involved and the understanding that knowledge is best advanced and inclusive when varied voices come together. In 2015, the conference title was changed to the International Human Trafficking & Social Justice Conference. The concept of social justice expanded topics at the conference to include many of the injustices seen in the world today. After running for twenty consecutive years, the IHTSJC has grown to be the oldest and largest academic conference of its kind in the world. To date, we have welcomed thousands of attendees from all 50 states and from 57 countries to learn from researchers, survivors, and social service, healthcare, and criminal justice professionals about human trafficking and social justice topics.

We invite submissions that focus on human trafficking or various social justice issues. Our conference team has created these “Presentation Summary Submission Guidelines” to help presenters submit quality work and deliver excellent presentations that capture audience attention, provide value, and transfer meaningful knowledge.

Mission & Culture

The mission of the IHTSJC is to unite the global community to learn, connect, and collaborate to combat human trafficking and promote social justice. This mission comes alive at the IHTSJ Conference, and your presentation is an important component in supporting that mission!

The conference is rooted in the idea of a diversity of thought and the spirit of tolerance within the boundaries of human rights. Because advocates come in all shapes, sizes, and opinions, and because of the varying perspectives on a multitude of social justice issues, it is safe to assume that you will meet attendees and presenters that you may not agree with. However, in the very spirit of social justice, conference culture dictates that diverse ideas and voices be heard. Significant learning and growth occur when diverse ideas are presented and discussed. It is in the silence that oppression can flourish.

While we have not always agreed with our presenters, we have allowed their voices to be heard in the areas of research, advocacy, activism, practice, programming, and policy. Conference presenters have historically provided us with the latest and most innovative research, practice, and activism in the field of anti-trafficking work. The conference has been the impetus for many research collaborations and has spurred new programming across the globe. We are grateful for the opportunity to provide the platform and coordination necessary to host such an important conference each year.

Language

To assist both our domestic and international presenters and attendees to better understand the vernacular used at the IHTSJC, we provide the following vocabulary list (in alphabetical order):

- **Abolitionist**: An abolitionist is a person who works to support the abolishment of human trafficking. Some abolitionists also favor the abolishment of the commercial sex trade because it is believed to be inherently damaging to women and vulnerable others.
- **Bottom**: A bottom is typically a female appointed by a sex trafficker to be their “right-hand” person (aka assistant) and may be responsible for making sure others under his control respects the rules dictated by him. She may dole out the punishments, assign the consequences, collect the money, book hotel rooms, post ads, and otherwise reports directly to the trafficker.

- **Child Prostitute**: The words “child” and “prostitute” should never be used together to signify a young person’s involvement in the commercial sex trade. This is a derogatory term. Although children may be involved, children cannot freely consent to participation in the commercial sex trade because they are not of legal age to consent.
- **Child Sex Trafficking (CST) or Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)**: Under US law, anyone under the age of 18 that is involved in the commercial sex trade is a victim of the crime of sex trafficking and is not referred to as a “prostitute” but instead is identified as a victim of child sex trafficking (CST) or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).
- **Emancipator/Liberator**: An emancipator or liberator is someone that desires to set an individual, institution, or society free from legal, social, or political oppression.
- **Prostitute**: This term may or may not be offensive to the listener. Some who have been involved in the sex trade embrace the term and use it, while some do not. It may be a term that an outsider (someone who has never been in the sex trade) may tread lightly when using. The receiver may or may not take offense.
- **Prostituted Person/Women**: Typically, a presenter or attendee will use this term to intentionally convey their perspective and acknowledge that some adults are involved in the commercial sex trade for survival reasons and not by choice. When this term is used, it is because the user believes that some women (and men) may use prostitution to survive poverty, as a response to early trauma, or are involved because of a drug addiction. This vernacular is used to counter the idea that these individuals are making a free choice to be involved.
- **Prostitution**: This is a neutral term used to identify commercial sexual transactions.
- **Rescue**: In the field of human trafficking, the word “rescue” originated from the national U.S. human trafficking campaign entitled “Rescue and Restore”. “Rescue” is the job of law enforcement to investigate and enable victims of human trafficking to leave their trafficking situation. “Restore” falls under the purview of providers and agencies that work to support survivors of human trafficking to recover and heal. To some advocates, the word “rescue” is an incomplete picture. It is unempowering to victims as it denies and ignores the often life altering and sustained effort of survivors to survive, and instead focuses

solely on the work of law enforcement to help victims leave their trafficking situation.

- **Sex Work/Sex Worker:** Although there are many variations and nuances, typically this language is used to communicate that sex work is a profession and is entered into by choice. Sex work advocates assert that sex work is not inherently dangerous or victimizing, that the denial of the right to formally acknowledge, accept, and protect sex workers and the sex work profession causes it to be unsafe politically, socially, psychologically, legally, and physically. Sex work advocates are involved in promoting sex work as a profession and advocate for societal acknowledgement, inclusion, and protection. Many advocates are also involved in anti-trafficking work and provide harm reduction support and services to others involved in street-based prostitution and/or those using prostitution as a means for survival.
- **Survivor/Victim:** These terms are often used interchangeably to indicate that someone has either survived/been a victim of trafficking.
- **Survivor-Leader:** This term refers to those who have survived victimization via the sex or labor trade and identify themselves as such. Advocates that use the term Survivor-Leader often believe Survivor-Leaders should be front and center in the anti-trafficking movement.
- **Survivor Led:** This term is often used when one is signifying that a program or group is led by survivors of an experience, typically those who were former victims of the commercial sex or labor trade.
- **Thrivers:** This term is used to identify someone who has gone beyond surviving an experience and is in a place in their lives where they have grown psychologically, socially, emotionally, and/or physically with improved well-being beyond that of a survivor.
- **Whore/Slut:** These terms, although commonly used in a derogatory manner, are words that are being reclaimed and embraced in empowering ways for some sex worker rights groups. If you hear these words at the conference, you will need to understand the context in which the words are being presented.

Presentation Guidelines

Qualifications

Presenters are considered qualified if they have sufficiently researched the issue and have the credentials and expertise to present on a topic. We recognize other ways of knowing; therefore, skilled presenters may also be chosen because they have a lived experience that is significant enough to deem them an expert on a particular topic. Finally, others who have focused on programming, policy, or activism who have considerable experience in a particular area of human trafficking or social justice may be selected to present.

Length of Presentation & Continuing Education (CE)

Each presentation at the IHTSJC is a breakout session of 60 minutes. All breakout sessions are submitted to various continuing education boards for one hour of credit. Accepted speakers must present for **at least 45 minutes** so attendees can earn the appropriate credit hours. We suggest that presenters leave about 10-15 minutes for questions at the end of the session.

The IHTSJC offers up to 12 continuing education credits for social work, counseling, marriage & family therapy, chemical dependency, DODD, occupational therapy, public health, health education, and law. All CEs are currently pending. Please check the [website](#) or email us at traffickingconference@gmail.com closer to the conference date to see which CEs are available and approved.

Presentation Summary Submission Form

Please follow the instructions below when completing the online Presentation Summary Submission Form.

For additional tips on how to submit a quality RESEARCH presentation, watch this video [HERE](#) from Dr. Lara Gerassi. If you would like to reach out to Dr. Gerassi with any questions, her email is gerassi@wisc.edu.

Name & Credentials

Type as you would like it written in the conference program with your credentials. If you are presenting with a team, include the names and credentials of EACH person who will

be presenting. In the case of a research presentation, DO NOT include the names of researchers who will not be presenting during the actual conference. If you would like, you can mention their involvement in the body of the presentation summary.

ONLY include education and license credentials here. (*For example: Celia Williamson, PhD, LSW or Anna Schramm, MSW, LSW*) DO NOT add your titles here. Titles can be included in your 50-word bio. (*For example: DO NOT put Celia Williamson, Director. Instead, please state this in the bio below.*)

50-Word Bio

Include a 50-word bio for EACH presenter written in third person language. ONLY include information that qualifies you as an expert in the topic you are talking about. DO NOT exceed the word limit.

Title of Presentation

Type exactly as you would like it to appear in the conference program and schedule.

Presentation Subject

Provide 2-4 descriptive words of what your presentation is about.

For example: sex trafficking, labor trafficking, international trafficking, prison reform, mental health, addiction, poverty, homelessness, access to resources, etc.

Presentation Summary Outline:

Select ONE of the following options that best suits your talk and use the outline to structure your presentation summary. *See pages 10-12 for examples of each type of presentation summary.*

- **Research:** Choose this option if your presentation describes a research study that you conducted.
 - I. Introduction
 - II. The main research question(s)
 - III. A brief summary of the literature review and methodology
 - IV. The major results and their implications
 - V. Conclusion (*i.e., recommendations, implications, and/or a call to action; it is imperative to discuss implications and relate research to practice*)

- **Program/Concept:** Choose this option if your presentation describes a particular program or concept.
 - I. Introduction
 - II. Your central point (*i.e., an argument, a statement addressing the concept you are going to explain, or a short description of the program*)
 - III. A summary of the supporting arguments or the main aspects of the concept or program
 - IV. Conclusion, recommendations, and/or a call to action

- **Narrative:** Choose this option if your presentation describes an experience of your own.
 - I. Introduction
 - II. The initial events (*i.e., how it started*)
 - III. The important incidents that occurred next
 - IV. The final events (*i.e., how it ended*)
 - V. Conclusion, recommendations, and/or a call to action (*be sure to emphasize the value of your presentation for the professional for continuing education requirements*)

250-Word Presentation Summary

Provide a 250-word summary of your presentation written in **paragraph form** and in **third person**. Use the presentation summary outline above that best suits your talk. DO NOT exceed the word limit. Refer to pages 10-12 for examples of each type of presentation summary.

Presentation Objectives:

List 2-4 objectives (main points) of your presentation written in complete sentences as a bulleted list. Objectives should be stated as what YOU, the presenter, will be doing during the presentation.

- **Research Objectives Example:**
 - Provide an overview of the study, including main questions, methodology, and findings
 - Describe the implications and/or recommendations based on the research

- **Program/Concept Objectives Example:**
 - Discuss risk factors of human trafficking for youth
 - Describe ways to engage in human trafficking prevention
 - Explain how to assess and evaluate prevention activities

- **Narrative Objectives Example:**

- Describe the survivor's life experience
- Discuss critical life transitions and decisions
- Explain what was learned as a result of this experience

Reference List:

If your presentation is “Research” or “Program/Concept”, you are **required** to submit a full reference list of the sources used to inform your presentation. The reference list should include the names, year, title of article/chapter/website, title of journal/book/website, and a link to the reference (if applicable).

For example: Brooklyn E. Paul, Ashley L. Fromenthal, Ashley A. Messina, Sarah K. West & Manyu Li, (2023). Research on Human Trafficking Survivors and Mental Health Issues from 2012-2022, *Journal of Human Trafficking*, DOI: [10.1080/23322705.2023.2266309](https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2023.2266309)

Knowledge Level:

Each presentation at the IHTSJC is categorized by knowledge level as our attendees are diverse in knowledge and experience. Rate your session as Beginner, Intermediate, or Advanced. You must select one of the following options:

- **Beginner Knowledge Level:** The presentation is appropriate for the general public and individuals with limited or no knowledge of the topic being discussed.
- **Intermediate Knowledge Level:** The presentation is appropriate for individuals who have a basic understanding of the topic and want to expand their knowledge.
- **Advanced Knowledge Level:** The presentation is appropriate for individuals who have extensive knowledge of the topic but are looking to improve their practice, skills, policy, or research.

If your presentation is at the Intermediate or Advanced Knowledge Level, DO NOT spend a significant amount of time, if any, going over information that is for beginners, as your audience is already familiar with the topic (i.e., defining human trafficking terms or sharing basic statistics). Use this valuable time to present those concepts and information that will build on their current knowledge level.

Topic Area:

Select 1-2 of the following topic areas that MOST accurately describe your presentation:

- Art
- Conceptual
- Direct Service
- Experience
- Health Care
- International
- Law Enforcement
- Legal
- Programming
- Research

If more than two topics are selected, the conference team reserves the right to select the two most appropriate topics for that presentation.

Attendee Engagement:

Provide a short description of how you plan to make your presentation engaging. With a virtual conference, it is important for presenters to be able to connect with attendees.

Trigger Warning:

Check the box on the submission form if your presentation will contain any information (written, spoken, or visual) that may be triggering or (re)traumatizing to attendees. This indicates to the conference team to add a trigger warning statement to your presentation on conference materials. The conference team reserves the right to add a trigger warning to any presentation, even if the box is not checked on the presentation submission form.

Examples of Types of Presentation Summaries

Although the following examples are fictitious, these presentation summaries follow the guidelines of what the Review Committee considers to be a good summary.

Research Presentation Summary Example

Choose this option if your presentation describes a research study that you conducted.

Where Pimping is a Legitimate Profession: Sex Trafficking in Huitlacotelo

Huitlacotelo, a small town in eastern Mexico, is widely known as one of the “sex-trafficking capitals” of Mexico. Here, young boys aspire to be pimps, and some families have been trafficking women for generations. In fact, Huitlacotelo ranks as one of the top “source” cities in Mexico for the number of women and girls trafficked to the United States.

Response driven sampling was used to answer two research questions: 1) What are the factors that lead women in Huitlacotelo to be trafficked? and 2) What kind of preventative work might be effective? Thirty-three women who had been trafficked from Huitlacotelo to the United States between the years 2015 to 2018 were interviewed. Although these women had since escaped their traffickers, they were still living in the United States.

Findings focus on four main areas: 1) familial/generational involvement, 2) cultural norms regarding women, 3) poverty/employment options, and 4) the collusion of law enforcement. Results indicate that all four of these areas converge in a powerful vise that lures women in and makes it extremely difficult for them to escape. Nevertheless, the interviewees also indicated that recent cultural movements as well as political changes affecting law enforcement could serve as entry points for weakening the stronghold that trafficking has held on this small town.

This presentation concludes with recommendations for further research as well as a short list of specific actions American citizens can take to help reduce the number of women trafficked from Huitlacotelo.

For additional tips on how to submit a quality RESEARCH presentation, watch this video [HERE](#) from Dr. Lara Gerassi. If you would like to reach out to Dr. Gerassi with any questions, her email is gerassi@wisc.edu.

Program/Concept Presentation Summary Example

Choose this option if your presentation describes a particular concept or program. For example, you are explaining the relationship between labor trafficking and a transparent supply chain, the consequences surrounding mass incarceration, or a program that combines case management with trauma treatment in working with LGBTQ+ youth.

I See You: Reducing Racial Bias Among Healthcare Providers

Numerous studies indicate that racial bias toward sex trafficking survivors and sex workers exhibited by healthcare providers continues to be a significant problem. Patients have described feeling judged, stigmatized, ignored, and neglected, and are often reluctant to seek out further medical care.

That being said, the presenters believe that most healthcare professionals are sincerely trying to provide caring and respectful health care attention. But there seems to be a disconnect between the behavior and language that many healthcare workers consider appropriate and good, and the message that is actually being communicated. Presenters will argue that unrecognized racial bias is the culprit behind this disconnect.

The “I See You” training was created to address and overcome this issue. It is a bias-busting program designed specifically for healthcare providers who work with sex trafficking survivors and sex workers on a regular basis. This program is based on research on shame, stigma, cross-cultural communication, and racism, and flips the script on the usual role playing, teamwork activities, and discussions about differences that are generally found in this kind of training.

This presentation not only describes the program and its positive results, but it also provides a hands-on mini-lesson so that audience members can get a real taste of how it works. Attendees will walk away with a deep understanding of the damage that racial bias can cause, how to recognize this bias, and what can be done to overcome it.

Narrative Presentation Summary

Choose this option if your presentation describes an experience of your own, e.g., your story of being sex trafficked.

Labor Trafficked for the Summer Olympics of 2016

In 2016, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil hosted the Summer Olympics. People thought that the Olympics would bring more job opportunities to the city. But they did not know what was coming. Many construction workers were forced to live under horrible conditions and work without pay; some even died. Miguel Santos considers himself lucky to have gotten out alive.

At first, he was happy to have been hired, and hopeful that he would be able to earn a lot of money. After working for six weeks, he was told that his papers were not correct, and that he would have to wait another two weeks to be paid. Miguel had to live in a crowded, filthy room on the job site, and then the company demanded he pay room and board. The day the foreman hit him across the back with a cable was his last day. He did not want something worse to happen.

Later, he heard about an organization called “Direitos Para Todos” (Rights for All). They taught him about his rights and helped him get some of the money the company owed him. Now, he is part of their team, teaching other workers how to protect themselves.

Miguel will share his story to shed light on the abuse and trafficking that happens at the Olympics. He also wants people to know about organizations like Direitos Para Todos and how supporting this kind of organization can make a difference in someone’s life.

Resources

How to write a good presentation summary: Do's and Don'ts

- **DO:**
 - Follow the outline for the presentation type that best suits your talk (Research, Program/Concept, or Narrative).
 - Write the summary in paragraph form using third-person language.
 - Use the first few lines of your summary to introduce your topic in a compelling way.
 - Be sure to include the main points as called for in the outline. Then, if you are still under the 250-word limit, you can go back and add important details.
 - In your conclusion, clarify and reinforce what information you want your audience to “take away” from your talk and if applicable, what action you want them to take based on what they’ve learned.
 - Provide credible references from credible sources in your Reference List.

- **DON'T:**
 - Lose sight of the big picture. Be sure that your overall topic is clear and not lost in the details of your work.
 - Make sweeping generalizations as if they are fact without referencing the source.
 - Go over the 250-word maximum.

Presentation Coaching:

Nancy Hardcastle is a public speaking coach who specializes in supporting human trafficking survivors, practitioners, researchers, and advocates. If you need help with any aspect of your presentation submission, you can reach Nancy at nancyhardcastle@gmail.com or via her website, standupbegreat.com. She offers individual coaching, as well as lots of free tips and advice via her website and blog.