

# **Women in Legislatures and Anti-Trafficking Enforcement: A Global Analysis**

## **Final Report**

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**CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES UNDER CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

**ST. PETERSBURG**

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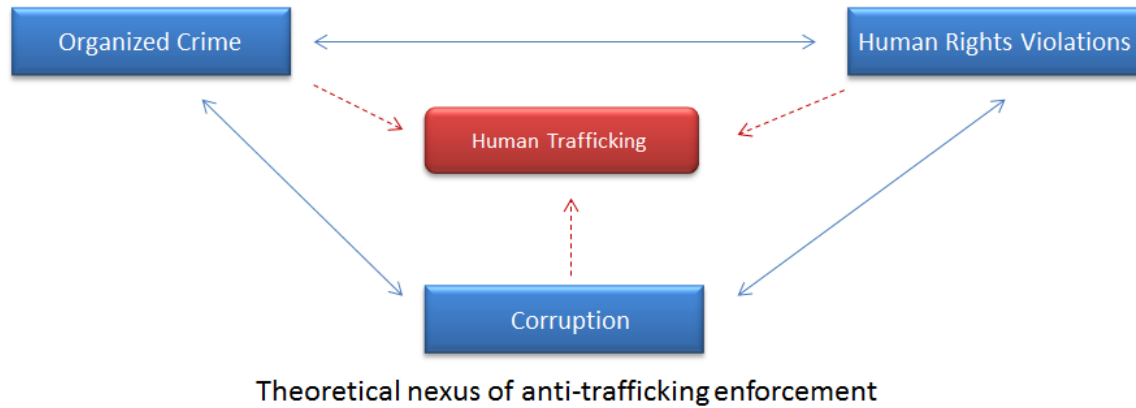
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What has been done over the project:

- Theorizing what concepts of human trafficking overlaps with anti-trafficking enforcement for the purposes of identifying the best measurement of the competing global indicators



*The Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP), US Department of State – the Tier scale*

What has been done over the project:

- Suggesting five competing frameworks explaining the variation in anti-trafficking enforcement across the globe

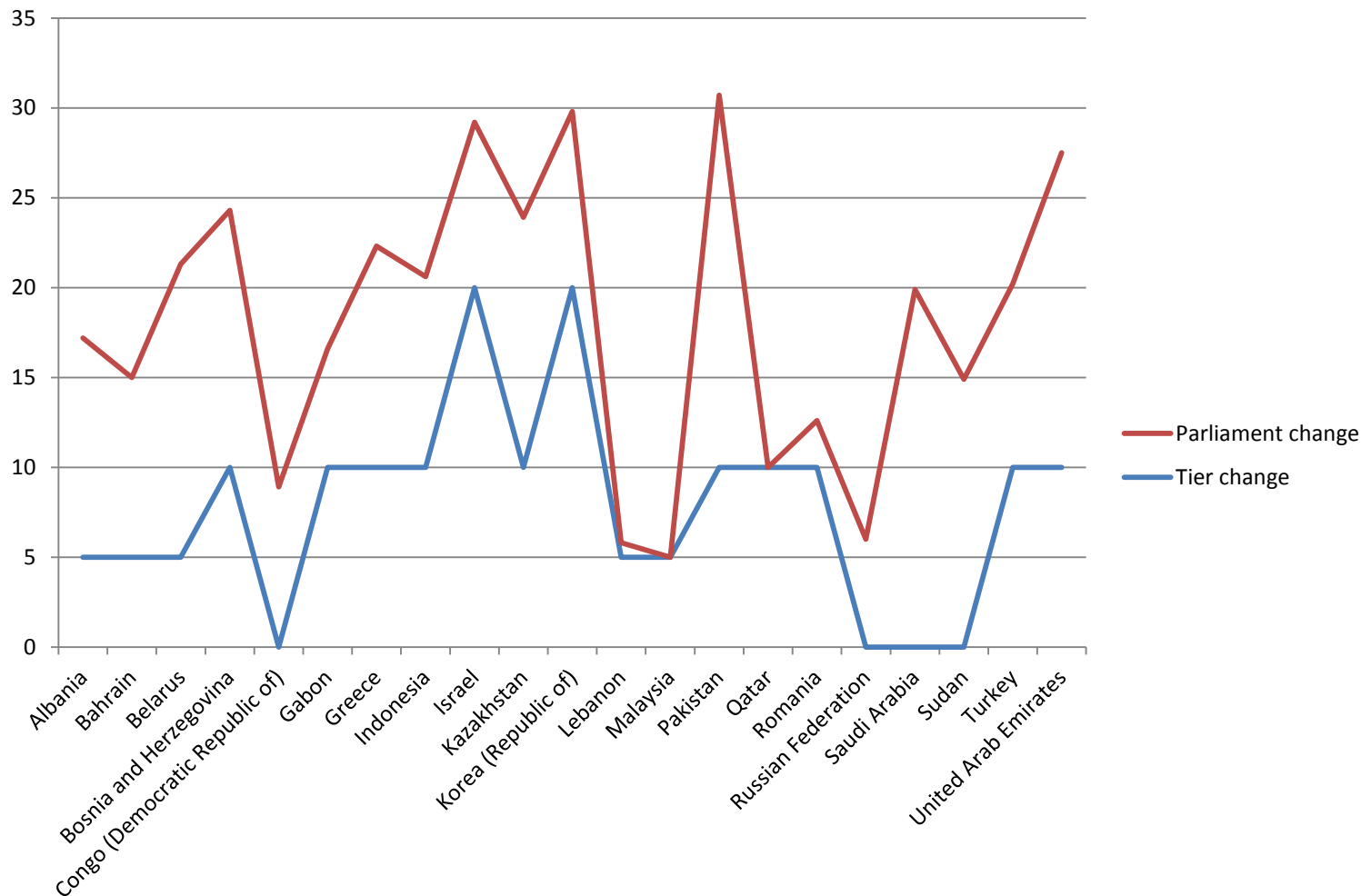


Following the results we focus on the role of women in legislatures on global enforcement

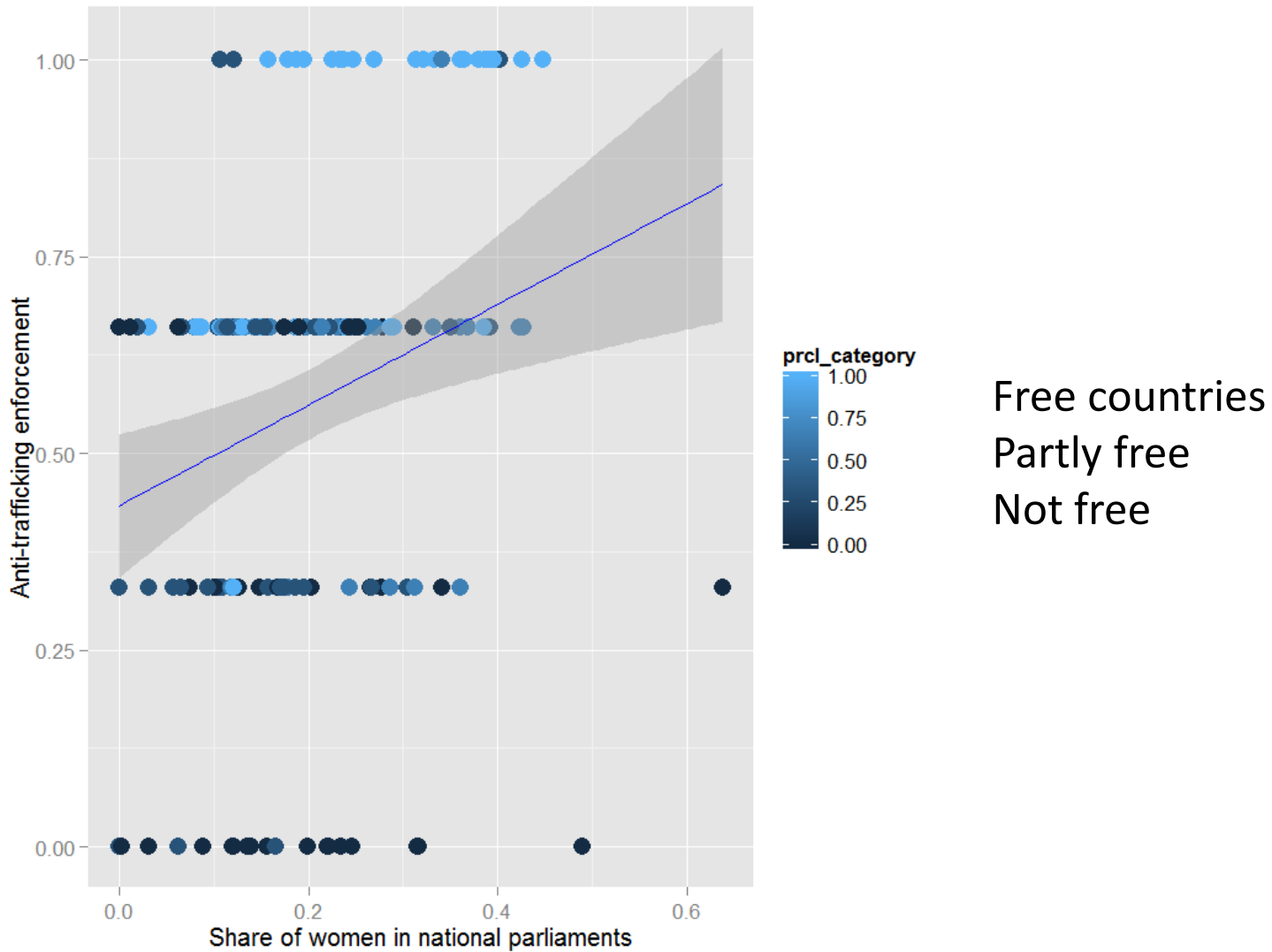
The focus shifted:

- We evaluate whether increases in women in leading political decision-making positions improves their countries' anti-trafficking enforcement
- We use the focus on anti-trafficking enforcement to explore the larger nexus of women's interests, women's descriptive representation, and good governance

# Most noticeable changes in percentage of women in parliaments and anti-trafficking enforcement in 2001-2013 (N=21)



# Exploring the data



# SUBSTANTIVE REPRESENTATION VS. FAIR SYSTEM THEORY

Substantive representation of women in parliaments amplifies governmental efforts to fight against human trafficking:



The core issue in research on substantive representation concerns the extent to which the number of women elected affects women's interests (Wängnerud 2009: 59)

Women's active position on the problem of human trafficking makes us believe that this problem reflects women's interests.

Alternatively, strong anti-trafficking enforcement might be seen as a part of a fair system where equal and transparent system of government allows establishing strong democratic principles, rule of law and other indicators of good government:



Due to their historical experience, established democracies also prove to be more gender advanced (Reynolds 1999). This, in turn, leads to increasing the entry and permanence of women in key political positions (Sung 2003).

## HYPOTHESES

- H1: As percentage of women in national parliaments increases, the likelihood of strong anti-trafficking enforcement of the country increases.
- H2: There is a positive relationship between liberal democracies and the likelihood of strong anti-trafficking enforcement of the country.
- H3: When liberal democracies are held constant, the positive relationship between the percentage of women in national parliaments and the likelihood of strong anti-trafficking enforcement remains significant.

## DATA AND METHODS

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graph TD; A[DATA AND METHODS] --> B[Global anti-trafficking enforcement...]; A --> C[Ordinal regression analysis];
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Global anti-trafficking enforcement  
female participation in government  
and liberal democracies in 162  
countries

Ordinal regression analysis

DV:

Countries level of compliance with  
international anti-trafficking enforcement

IVs:

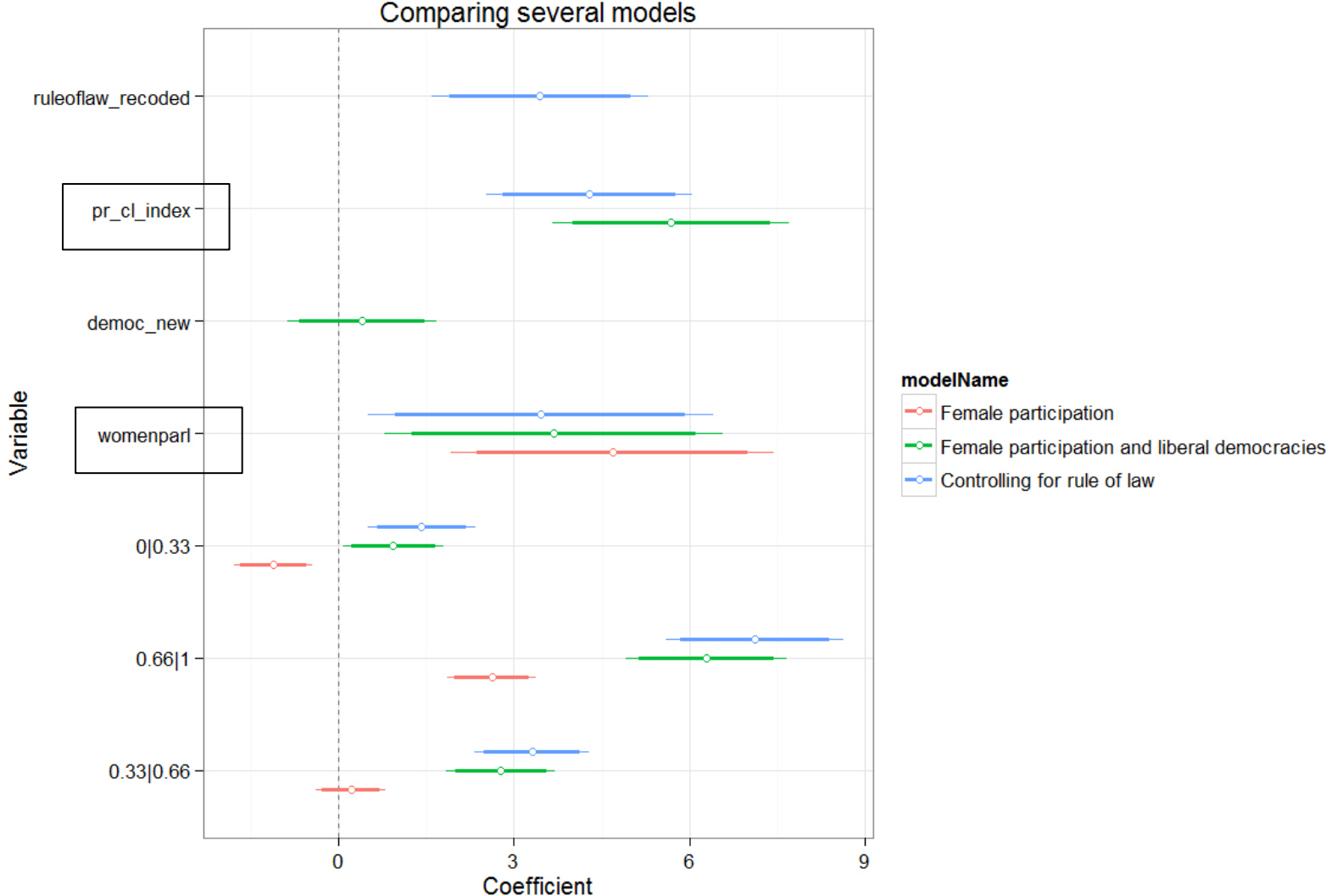
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
- Political rights and civil liberties index
- Institutional democracy indicator

Control:

- Rule of law
- HDI



# Ordinal regression analysis of predictors of governmental efforts to combat human trafficking

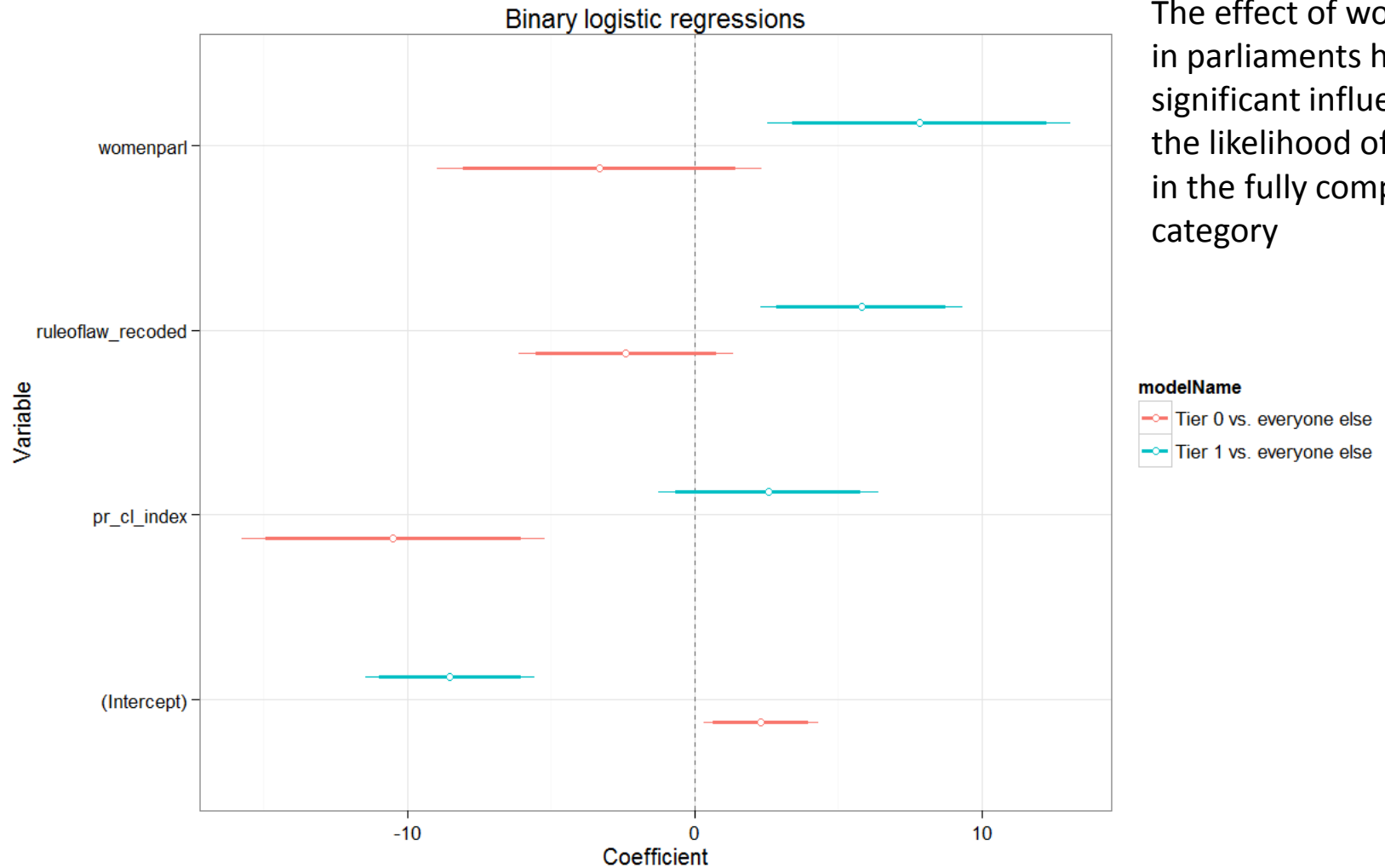


# RESULTS

## Ordinal regression analysis of predictors of governmental efforts to combat human trafficking

	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio
	Model 1.1		Model 1.2		Model 1.3		Model 1.4		Model 1.5	
Women in national parliaments	<b>4,503</b> <b>(1,34)***</b>	90,286			<b>3,759</b> <b>(1,46)**</b>	365,864	<b>3,340</b> <b>(1,47)*</b>	28,213	<b>3,396</b> <b>(1,43)*</b>	29,835
Political rights and civil liberties			<b>6,205</b> <b>(0,77)***</b>	495,012	<b>5,712</b> <b>(1,03)***</b>	1234,644	<b>4,353</b> <b>(0,88)***</b>	77,695	<b>5,185</b> <b>(0,83)***</b>	178,568
Institutional democracy					0,408 ns (0,64)	,673				
Rule of law							<b>3,385</b> <b>(0,95)***</b>	29,531		
Human Development Index									<b>2,860</b> <b>(1,09)**</b>	17,463
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup> (Nagelkerke)	7,1		46,4		49,4		<b>53,6</b>		50,3	
<i>Model Chi-Squared</i>	$\chi^2$ (1)=10,862**		$\chi^2$ (1)=88,552***		$\chi^2$ (3)=71,307***		$\chi^2$ (3)=108,279***		$\chi^2$ (3)=98,133***	
<i>Test of parallel lines</i>	$\chi^2$ (2)=9,089*		$\chi^2$ (2)=10,399**		$\chi^2$ (6)=10,597 ns		$\chi^2$ (6)=17,974**		$\chi^2$ (6)=29,377**	
<i>N</i>	162		160		154		160		159	

# Difference between levels of anti-trafficking enforcement using binary logistic regressions



The effect of women in parliaments has significant influence on the likelihood of being in the fully comply category

Country will likely demonstrate no efforts to combat trafficking when the level of freedoms is low

# RESULTS

Results of four binary logistic regressions for different levels of anti-trafficking enforcement

	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio
	Model 2.1		Model 2.2		Model 2.3		Model 2.4	
	DV: Tier 0 = no efforts		DV: Tier 0.33 = watch listed		DV: Tier 0.66 = consistent efforts		DV: Tier 1 = fully comply	
	Tier 0 vs. everyone else		Tier 0.33 vs. lower Tier 0		Tier 0.66 vs. lower Tier 0 and Tier 0.33		Tier 1 vs. everyone else	
Women in national parliaments	-3,265 ns	,038	2,837 ns	17,068	,751 ns	2,119	<b>7,936**</b>	2797,440
Political rights and civil liberties	<b>-10,484***</b>	,000	<b>9,659**</b>	15656,606	<b>3,593***</b>	36,325	2,667 ns	14,391
Rule of law	-2,388 ns	,092	,226 ns	1,254	1,858 ns	6,410	<b>5,675**</b>	291,427
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup> (Nagelkerke)	54,1		47,3		30,6		58,5	
Model Chi-Squared	53,935***		23,285***		34,264***		68,724***	
Hosmer and Lemeshow test	1,801 ns		5,481 ns		4,349 ns		11,409 ns	
<i>N</i>	160		55		133		160	

# CONCLUSIONS

- I. An increase in the percentage of females in national parliaments leads to the likelihood of strong anti-trafficking enforcement in the country



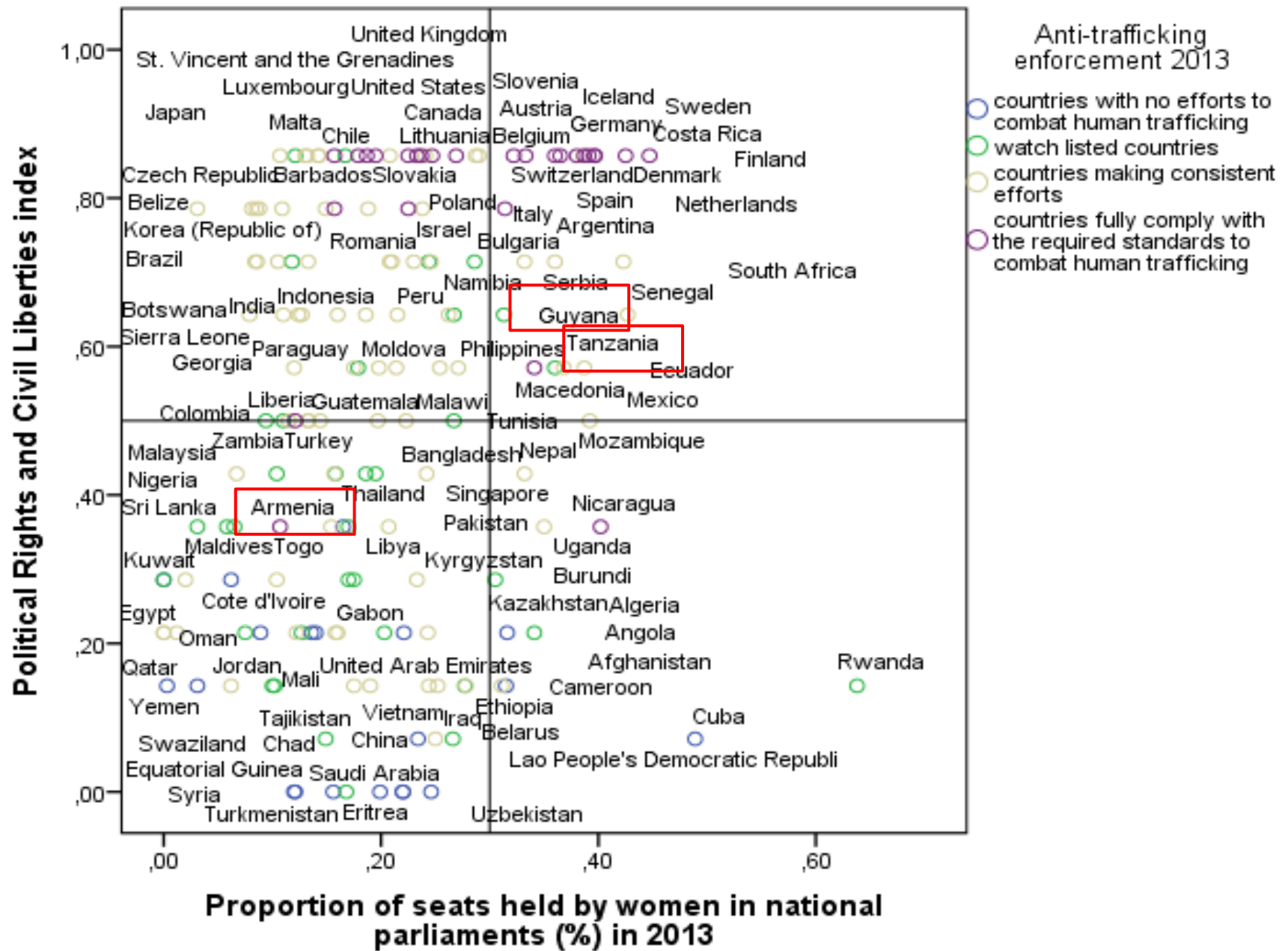
*The greater inclusion of women in positions of political power influences anti-trafficking enforcement across the globe*

- I. The amount of freedoms in the country have an impact on establishing anti-trafficking policies (PRCL index has a positive significant influence; the effect of institutional democracies indicator was not significant).
- II. The significant effect of females in parliaments is not spurious and remained significant even when liberal democracies are held constant.



*This shows link between the representation of more specific female interests and broader good governance outcomes*

- I. Our findings may be considered as a future implication of women's influence on governmental policies
- II. With this study we fill the gap of cross-national comparative studies on governmental efforts to combat human trafficking



Thanks for your attention!  
We are happy to hear your feedback!