

The influence of personal factors and social environment on the outcome of community integration of Vietnamese women trafficked back across the border

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Abstract

In 2021, quantitative research employing the control method will be conducted on the influence of individual factors and the social environment on the outcomes of community integration for Vietnamese women trafficked across the border. In five border provinces of Vietnam, a questionnaire was administered to 470 women who had been re-trafficked. The study's findings revealed a correlation between education level, age at the time of trafficking, duration of trafficking, affective experiences, beliefs in social justice, traditional cultural values, and community stigma. Community and family support are not predictive of the outcome for returning women who have been trafficked. They lack access to support services, self-worth orientation, positivity, initiative, and the duties and responsibilities of relevant agencies for victims of human trafficking. The outcomes of these women's community integration are affected by the factors involved in assisting trafficked women. Considering the capacity of each factor to influence the dependent variable reveals that access to support services has the most significant impact on the outcome of community integration for women trafficked back across the border. In contrast, positivity and initiative have the most negligible influence.

Từ khóa: Ảnh hưởng, các nhân tố cá nhân, các nhân tố môi trường xã hội, kết quả hòa nhập cộng đồng, phụ nữ Việt Nam bị buôn bán qua biên giới trở về.

Introduction

Scientists have investigated the issue of trafficked persons' community integration from various perspectives, including research models, instruments to

measure community integration, and identification and analysis studies, including analysis of factors influencing the outcome of trafficked persons' community integration. This demonstrates the diversity of research in this field and provides a comprehensive, multidimensional picture of community integration and factors influencing the integration outcomes of victims.

When investigating the factors that influence the outcomes of social integration for trafficked individuals, the authors pay close attention to these variables. [US Aid \(2007\)](#) emphasizes that the integration of victims of trafficking into the community is a difficult, complex, and lengthy process. This process varies for each victim and is directly related to the problems of trafficking and their characteristics, such as age, physical and mental health, family background, length of time trafficked, and victims' perceptions of trafficking.

The findings of [Stiftelsen Kvinnoforum \(2003\)](#) indicate that psychological issues are a factor that hinders the social integration of trafficked persons. The psychological manifestations of most trafficking victims who participated in the Kinnoforum study were fear of others learning about their trafficking history and fear of becoming a disgrace to their families. This hinders victims' ability to communicate and develop relationships, as well as their ability to return to their native country. To achieve community integration, each victim must overcome these negative emotions ([Stiftelsen Kvinnoforum, 2003](#)).

Even after having a stable existence in the community, [Shigekane \(2007\)](#) reports that trafficked people frequently experience negative emotions and instability. Negative emotions combined with pressure from family members and rejection and alienation from those around them and the family can increase the likelihood of being bullied, re-abused, trafficked, or becoming a prostitute ([Crawford & Kaufman, 2008](#); [des Hommes, 2003](#); [Shigekane, 2007](#)).

Surviving victims of human trafficking in the United States confront several severe problems with their integration into American society, significantly impacting their ability to assimilate into American society and their community outcomes. The problems mentioned here are the victim's psychological trauma and the absence of daily living skills ([Shigekane, 2007](#)).

Using a qualitative research approach that included in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with victims of sex trafficking in Nepal, [Dahal, Joshi, and Swahnberg \(2015\)](#) demonstrated that access to opportunities is essential in preventing exploitation. It is difficult for victims to integrate into the community due to their low standard of living and absence of skills ([Dahal et al., 2015](#)).

Economic factors play a role in sex trafficking. According to [Rajan \(2013\)](#), economic recovery is essential for successful integration because economic deprivation is the root cause of women becoming victims of human trafficking. Most victims of sex trafficking only work as sex workers, so they need vocational and life skills training to obtain stable employment. For victims to be financially independent, take care of their own needs, and acclimate to life after being rescued, they must have a job ([Matusek, 2016](#)).

The outcomes of trafficked persons' community integration are influenced not only by individual factors but also by environmental and social factors. In addition to psychological problems, victims of human trafficking face a variety of other social problems that have a significant impact on their social integration outcomes. Stigma and discrimination in the community are among the factors that influence the outcome of trafficked persons' community integration. [Mahendra et al. \(2001\)](#) stated that the return of trafficking victims is viewed as dishonorable by their families and stigmatized by those around them, particularly in the case of sex trafficking victims. This is a significant barrier to their community integration. When these victims return to their communities, the stigma associated with prostitution isolates them ([Mahendra et al., 2001](#)).

[des Hommes \(2003\)](#), [Shigekane \(2007\)](#), and [Crawford and Kaufman \(2008\)](#) noted that the stigma and discrimination against return trafficked individuals posed numerous obstacles to their reintegration into their communities. The community's refusal to return victims in all aspects of life increases their likelihood of being re-trafficked.

The findings of [Counts \(2014\)](#) indicate that stigma is a barrier and a challenge in the healing and rebuilding of relationships for women who have been trafficked for sexual purposes. Women who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation are severely stigmatized. The negative perception of returning women trafficked for sexual exploitation by the community isolates them from society, limiting their educational and employment opportunities. However, research indicates that some women

trafficked can surmount stigma due to their strength and personal resources to integrate into the community and lead a new life (Counts, 2014).

In a qualitative study of 10 trafficked and rescued victims between 1 and 5 years, da Silva and Sathiyaseelan (2019) discovered that a sense of separation substantially influenced the victim's recovery. Acceptance is essential to the recovery and reintegration of returning survivors into society. To continue their new lives, victims require community acceptance, encouragement, and companionship (da Silva & Sathiyaseelan, 2019).

In addition, social environment factors such as educational policies, economic policies, and psychosocial care services for trafficked persons (US Aid, 2007) cause them great difficulty. Integration into the community is arduous.

Asis (2015) asserts that laws, policies, and services contribute significantly to reintegrating trafficked persons into their communities. Dahal et al. (2015) found through in-depth interviews and focus groups with victims of sex trafficking in Nepal that the lack of victim support systems makes it challenging for them to integrate into the community (Dahal et al., 2015). Pennington and Balaram (2013) assert that the risk of re-victimization and migration will increase without comprehensive community integration support services.

It can be seen that there are three groups of factors that influence the outcomes of community integration of trafficked persons, including women: (1) Group of individual factors including individual psychosocial characteristics (psychological health; trafficking awareness; negative emotional experiences; essential life skills; psychological trauma; access to support services) support...) and demographic characteristics (age; time of being trafficked; access to support services).

In addition to continuing to consider several influencing factors that the authors have analyzed and synthesized, this study investigates additional factors that may impact the outcomes of the community integration of trafficked women. Based on a summary of the opinions of specialized officers of the anti-trafficking department at all levels, leaders of local trafficked women's clubs, and the opinions of trafficked women themselves, the factors affecting the integration outcomes of trafficked women into the community are identified. This study then examines the impact of the group of individual factors (demographic characteristics and individual psychological factors) and the group of socioenvironmental factors on social integration outcomes.

Returning with funds from women trafficked across the frontier. Model 1 depicts the factors affecting these women's community integration outcomes.

Methods

Study design

A quantitative design with a one-time cross-sectional survey method was used in this study to generalize the research results.

Study participant

The study participants were returned women who were trafficked across the border and met the following 4 criteria: 1) Vietnamese women, 2) 18 years of age or older, and 3) Voluntary participation in the study, 4) Was determined by the research assistant to be physically and mentally capable of participating in the study.

Study setting

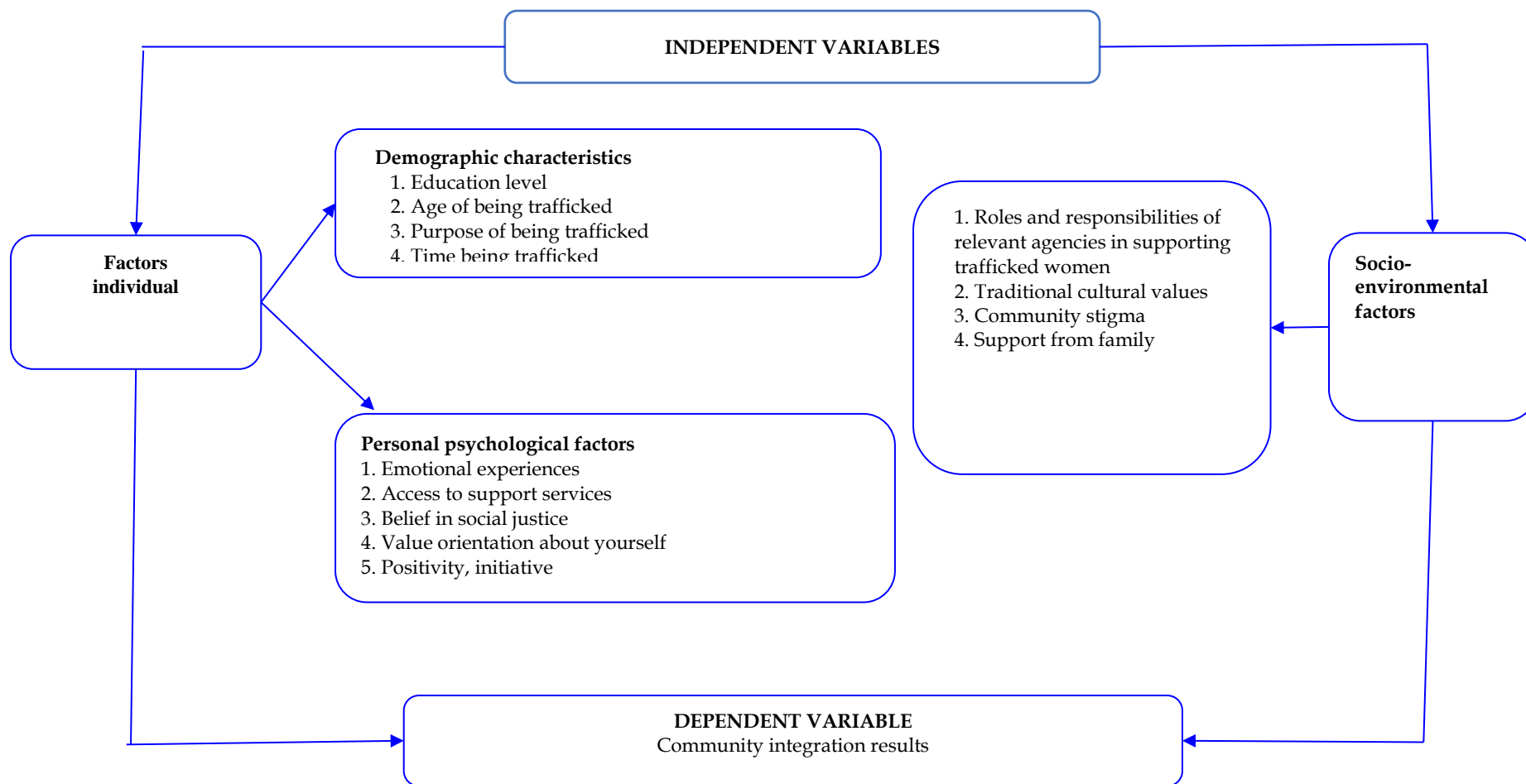
The study was conducted in 5 border provinces in Vietnam. The study sites were selected for the following three reasons: 1) They are hotspots for trafficking women to China; 2) they Are provinces bordering China; 3) The terrain of the selected provinces is challenging, sparsely populated, and favorable for human trafficking abroad.

Sample size and sampling

Four hundred seventy women trafficked back across borders living in 5 provinces in Vietnam by 2021 were eligible to be included in the study. The convenience sampling method was used in the study.

Research models

Factors affecting the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border are shown in Model 1.



Model 1: Research model on factors affecting integration results
community of women trafficked back across the border

In the research model, individual factors (demographic characteristics, group of factors, etc.) and socioenvironmental factors influence the outcome of the community integration of women trafficked back across the border.

Measurements

The dependent variable

In this study, the 10-criteria model of community integration developed by [Surtees \(2017\)](#) was applied to the results of the reintegration of trafficked women into their communities. Based on these ten criteria, the 10-item "Outcomes of community integration of women trafficked back across the border" scale was developed, with each item corresponding to one integration model criterion. [Table 1](#) lists the Surtees communities.

The independent variables

Demographic characteristics include the level of education, age of the victim, reason for being trafficked, and length of time victimized. In the study, these characteristics serve as independent variables and are qualitative variables transformed into dummy variables to satisfy the requirements for linear regression analysis.

The variable "education level" is transformed into three dummy variables: not able to read and write = 1, other levels = 0; primary level = 1, other grades = 0; and junior high school level = 1, other grades = 0. Thus, in the regression model, all three levels of data are compared to the high school level (get value = 0).

The variable "age of trafficked" is converted into two dummy variables: juvenile age = 1 and all other ages = 0, and adulthood = 1 and all other ages = 0. Thus, the data for these two ages are contrasted with the age of the children (get value = 0) in the regression model.

The variable "trafficking purpose" is converted into two dummy variables: prostitution equals 1, all other purposes equal 0, labor exploitation equals 1, and all other purposes equal 0. Thus, the regression model's data for these two purposes are contrasted with being a wife (get value = 0).

The variable "time trafficked" was transformed into two dummy variables: 1 year or less = 1, and all other groups = 0; and the group of 2 to 5 years = 1, and all other groups = 0. Consequently, the data of these two groups in the regression model

are compared to the data of the group over five years (get value = 0).

Individual psychological determinants include emotional experiences, access to support services, belief in social justice, self-worth orientation, optimism, and initiative. The socio-environmental factors include the roles and responsibilities of relevant support agencies for trafficked women, traditional cultural values, community stigma, and family support. Each proposition on the scale has five answer choices, self-assessed by survey respondents on five levels and assigned scores of 1 for each level. Incorrect - 1 point, Few Correct - 2 points, Normal - 3 points, Many Correct - 4 points, Correct - 5 points.

Data collection

Before collecting data, the enumerators received training on research objectives, interview techniques, and the information to be gathered. At each study site, researchers approached trafficked women to determine who was eligible to participate. After the screening, the eligible participants discussed the study's objectives, content, rights and interests, and potential hazards. These women were then given the option to participate in the study or not. The researcher interrogated each woman in the group of trafficked women who volunteered to participate in the study. The quality of information collected after and during each interview is rigorously monitored by supervisors.

Data analysis and statistical method

SPSS version 22.0 was used in the Windows environment to analyze the collected data. Scales with observed variables are constructed and shown in [Table 1](#). Here, Cronbach's alpha was utilized to determine the consistency of these scales.

Cronbach's Alpha reliability of the scales ranges from 0.707 to 0.957 (standard level > 0.6), all correlation coefficients of total variables (Corrected Item Total Correlation) of each measurement variable meet the standard condition > 0.3, and the coefficients of Cronbach's Alpha if the variable type (Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted) are all less than the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of the group. Consequently, the reliability of these instruments is adequate.

Table 1: Cronbach's alpha reliability test results of dependent and independent variables

Model	Observed variables	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	Cronbach's alpha
	Dependent variable			
Community integration results	1. Have a safe, satisfactory place to live at a reasonable cost, arranged by yourself or provided by the organization/agency	0.509	0.831	0.843
	2. No sickness, disease, no sexually transmitted diseases...	0.511	0.831	
	3. Confidence and self-acceptance...	0.586	0.825	
	4. As a citizen, have an ID/ID card	0.525	0.831	
	5. Completely free from being threatened or forced by the trafficker/other members of the family/community to do something by force	0.451	0.836	
	6. Have a stable job to generate income to support yourself and your family members	0.576	0.825	
	7. Have the opportunity to study, vocational training, life skills training...	0.593	0.824	
	8. Not being shunned or discriminated against by peers, spouses/lovers, and the community	0.534	0.829	
	9. The best interests are guaranteed when participating in lawsuits related to being trafficked	0.636	0.819	
	10. Parents, siblings, and children... in the family are safe	0.500	0.832	
	Dependent variable <i>Turning individual psychological factors</i>			
Emotional experiences	1. Insecurity	0.758	0.862	0.885
	2. Powerless	0.706	0.866	
	3. Disappointment	0.701	0.866	
	4. Boredom	0.683	0.868	
	5. Lost	0.671	0.869	
	6. Sadness	0.583	0.878	
	7. Pessimism	0.581	0.878	
	8. Confused	0.571	0.879	
Access to support services	1. Medical facilities for medical examination and treatment when sick	0.674	0.930	0.924
	2. Legal bases for compensation for damage, participation in legal proceedings, and other legal procedures related to human trafficking cases	0.822	0.903	
	3. Psychological centers when having problems that cannot be solved by themselves	0.834	0.901	
	4. Training courses and vocational training are opened in the locality	0.836	0.900	
	5. Preferential loan programs for production and business	0.850	0.897	
Belief in social justice	1. I believe, in general, people will get what they deserve	0.450	0.801	0.810
	2. I believe that in the future, people will be compensated for the injustice they are suffering	0.541	0.786	
	3. I believe that human relations are fundamentally fair	0.584	0.778	
	4. I firmly believe that all human efforts will be rewarded	0.579	0.779	
	5. I believe that in work, people will get what they deserve for their efforts	0.567	0.782	
	6. I believe that most of what happens in life is fair	0.561	0.782	
	7. I believe that injustice in society is the exception rather than the norm	0.541	0.786	
Orientation of self-worth	1. Being able to do what I like, I want	0.441	0.803	0.813
	2. Ability to make money	0.620	0.779	
	3. Socially savvy	0.492	0.797	
	4. Have good physical and mental health	0.621	0.780	
	5. Have many good friends	0.602	0.780	

	6. Have time for family, especially for children	0.404	0.811	
	7. Empathize, share with others	0.601	0.784	
	8. Have a stable job	0.504	0.798	
Positive, proactive	1. In life, I believe in my efforts more than luck	0.354	0.689	
	2. I am a person who is not afraid of difficulties, proactive in work	0.436	0.670	
	3. I can handle unplanned changes	0.336	0.705	
	4. Failure often makes me try harder	0.491	0.653	0.707
	5. I try to find a way to solve the problems that happen to me	0.513	0.652	
	6. I make a specific plan before doing the work	0.428	0.671	
	7. I actively do household chores	0.424	0.676	
	<i>Transforming environmental and social factors</i>			
Roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies in supporting trafficked women	1. The People's Committee receives the victim, and the police agency/border guard/coastal police rescue the victim to support the victim's essential needs	0.638	0.892	
	2. The Department of Labor - Invalids and Social Affairs will support the victims' travel expenses if they return to their residences.	0.624	0.894	
	3. Social protection establishments and victim support facilities provide essential needs, psychological support, and medical support to victims	0.754	0.879	
	4. State legal aid centers and organizations participating in legal aid provide legal aid to victims	0.674	0.888	0.900
	5. Department of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs provides initial hardship allowance for victims	0.684	0.887	
	6. The Department of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs coordinates with the Department of Health to provide medical support to victims	0.773	0.877	
	7. The Department of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs cooperates with the Department of Education and Training to support cultural and vocational training for victims	0.790	0.875	
Traditional cultural values	1. Once a victim of human trafficking	0.797	0.838	
	2. Women's main job is giving birth	0.730	0.864	
	3. As a woman	0.715	0.869	0.887
	4. Having been tricked into selling abroad	0.774	0.847	
Community stigma	1. Being ostracized, shunned	0.864	0.948	
	2. Being ridiculed, scorned	0.895	0.945	
	3. Refused to talk,	0.847	0.950	0.957
	4. No one listens	0.853	0.949	
	5. Afraid to contact, less interested	0.860	0.949	
Support from family	6. Being called a "spot," "whore", "moth",...	0.862	0.948	
	1. Consolation, encouragement, encouragement	0.577	0.839	
	2. Subsistence allowance	0.653	0.822	
	3. Pick up a care home	0.757	0.788	0.847
	4. Provide clothes, rice, vegetables, meat, fish, food...	0.737	0.793	
	5. Give advice when needed	0.597	0.831	

(Source: The survey data of the study)

In addition to using Cronbach's Alpha reliability analysis to test the scale's stability, this study employs linear regression analysis to determine the impact of demographic characteristics, individual psychosocial factors, and socio-environmental factors on the outcome of community integration for women trafficked back across the border.

Ethical considerations

The research is based on the principle of informed consent; each trafficked woman who returns to participate in the interview is fully informed about the research objectives, content, study participants, data storage, processing, and use purposes; they are then asked whether they consent to their data being collected and processed. Returned transnationally trafficked women invited to participate in interviews have the right to refuse participation, withdraw from the study, or answer one or more specific questions at any point during the interview. Women trafficked across the border are not questioned about their first and last names, as the data collected from the study is purely confidential. The use of a unique identification number ensures this. Written information on questionnaires, informed consent forms, inventories of study participants, and contact addresses (along with identification codes) are stored separately and securely, and there is a plan to destroy documents following the study's conclusion.

Results

General characteristics of the study sample

Of 500 Vietnamese women trafficked back and forth, 480 agreed to participate, but 10 refused to continue after answering a few questions. The rest 470 people participated and completed the survey (the participation rate was 94%). Most women are trafficked across borders for marriage (74.5%, $n = 350$), and the rest are trafficked for prostitution (13.2%, $n = 62$) and labor exploitation. (12.3%, $n = 58$). The duration of trafficking for nearly half of the women surveyed ranged from 2 to 5 years (49.6%, $n = 233$), had a lower secondary education (43%, $n = 202$), and had been trafficked. In

young adults aged 17 to 25 (47.7%, n = 221). Over one-third of women trafficked across borders were between 10 and 16 years old (33.8%, n = 159).

Table 2: General characteristics of the study caregivers

	Factor	Value
N (%)		470 (100.0)
Academic level	Can't read or write	66 (14.0)
	Elementary	82 (17.4)
	Middle school	202 (43.0)
Trafficking age	High school	120 (25.5)
	Children (10)	159 (33.8)
	Young people (17)	221 (47.0)
Purpose of being trafficked	Mature (26)	90 (19.1)
	Prostitution	62 (13.2)
	Married	350 (74.5)
Trafficking time	Labor exploitation	58 (12.3)
	From 1 year or less	101 (21.5)
	From 2 to 5 years	233 (49.6)
	Over 5 years	136 (28.9)

(Source: The survey data of the study)

Main findings

Prediction of demographic characteristics for community inclusion outcomes of returning cross-border trafficked women

The regression analysis results shown in Table 3 show that the model of demographic variables has statistical significance in predicting the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border ($p = 0.000$). The set of variables in the model explained 3.4% for the dependent variable. Among the demographic characteristics, only "trafficking for labor exploitation" has a statistically significant positive effect on the outcome of community integration ($\beta = 2.806$ and $p = 0.005$). Thus, women trafficked for labor exploitation had higher social integration results than women trafficked for marriage.

Table 3: Predictive model of demographic characteristics for social inclusion outcomes of returning cross-border trafficked women

Demographic characteristics	Unnormalized coefficient		Normalization coefficient	T	p	VIF
	B	Độ sai chuẩn	Beta			
Constants	4.176	0.058		71.4440	0.000	
Academic level	Can't read or write = 1	0.120	0.079	1.531	0.1261	1.418
	Elementary school = 1	-0.029	0.073	-0.391	-0.3910	0.6961
	Middle School = 1	0.055	0.058	0.937	0.9370	0.3491
Trafficking age	Youth = 1	-0.063	0.053	-1.187	-1.1870	0.2361
	Mature = 1	0.068	0.068	1.007	1.0070	0.3151
Purpose of being trafficked	Prostitution = 1	-0.120	0.072	-1.680	-1.6800	0.0941
	Labor exploitation = 1	0.205	0.073	2.806	2.8060	0.0051
Trafficking time	From 1 year or less	0.098	0.058	1.685	1.6850	0.0931
	From 2 to 5 years	0.020	0.065	0.315	0.3150	0.7531

Adj.R² = 0.034 F = 2.808 p = 0.003 DW = 1.462

Note: VIF is Variance and uniform magnification factor < 2, so there is no multicollinearity in the regression model. The value DW = 1.462 is in the range of 1.5 to 2.5, so the results do not violate the assumption of first-order series autocorrelation

(Source: The survey data of the study)

In the model, education level, trafficked age, and duration trafficked were the demographic characteristics that had no effect (all p > 0.05) on the social integration outcomes of women trafficked across the border.

Prediction of individual psychological factors for the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border

The regression analysis results show that the model of individual psychological factors is statistically significant in predicting the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border (p = 0.000). The set of factors in the model explains 19.6% of the dependent variable.

Among the individual psychological factors studied, emotional experiences and beliefs in social justice are two factors that do not significantly impact the outcome of women's community integration – trafficked back across the border (with all p > 0.05).

Accessibility to support services ($\beta = 0.246$, $p = 0.000$), self-worth orientation ($\beta = 0.311$, $p = 0.000$), positivity, and initiative ($\beta = 0.117$, $p = 0.019$) are three factors that are statistically significant in the forecast. The coefficients of β of these three personal psychological factors are all positive, which means that these three factors all affect the results of community integration in a positive direction. Self-worth orientation has a more substantial impact on the community integration outcomes of returning women trafficked women than their ability to access support services, and their ability to access support services predictability is higher than positivity and initiative.

Bảng 4: Regression model predictive of individual psychological factors for the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border

Personal psychological factors	Unnormalized coefficient		Normalization coefficient	t	p	VIF
	B	Standard error	Beta			
Constant	2.065	0.233		8.849	0.000	
1. Emotional experiences	0.020	0.033	0.027	0.629	0.529	1.069
2. Access to support services	0.101	0.017	0.246	5.899	0.000	1.018
3. Belief in social justice	0.046	0.043	0.049	1.068	0.286	1.240
4. Value orientation about yourself	0.275	0.041	0.311	6.725	0.000	1.245
5. Positivity, initiative	0.124	0.053	0.117	2.356	0.019	1.427

Adj.R² = 0.196 F = 23.864 p = 0.000 DW = 1.644

Note: VIF is Variance and uniform magnification factor < 2, so there is no multicollinearity in the regression model. The value DW = 1.644 is 1.5 to 2.5, so the results do not violate the assumption of first-order series autocorrelation.

(Source: The survey data of the study)

Thus, the more appreciative of self-worth or ability to access support services and the more positive and proactive, the higher the social integration outcomes of women trafficked across borders.

Predictions of socio-environmental factors for the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border

The model of socio-environmental factors has statistical significance for predicting the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border with $p = 0.000$ and coefficient of determination Adj.R² = 0.032, i.e., the model's influence amplitude is 3.2% for the dependent variable.

Table 5: Regression predictive model of socio-environmental factors for the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border

Socio-environmental factors	Unnormalized coefficient		Normalization coefficient	t	p	VIF
	B	Standard deviation	Beta			
Constant	3.872	0.194		19.987	0.000	
1. Roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies in supporting trafficked women	0.098	0.034	0.132	2.880	0.004	1.024
2. Traditional cultural values	-0.047	0.026	-0.117	-1.801	0.072	2.056
3. Community stigma	-0.025	0.026	-0.063	-0.951	0.342	2.113
4. Support from family	0.037	0.045	0.048	0.835	0.404	1.573

Adj.R² = 0.032 F = 4.913 p = 0.000 DW = 1.495

Ghi chú: VIF is the variance and uniform magnification factor < 2, so there is no multicollinearity in the regression model. The value DW = 1.495 is in the range of 1.5 to 2.5, so the results do not violate the assumption of first-order series autocorrelation.

(Source: The survey data of the study)

Only "roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies in supporting trafficked women" is statistically significant in the model's forecast of the four socio-environmental factors. This factor influences the dependent variable positively ($\beta=0.132$ and $p = 0.004$). If all other variables are held constant, the more active the agencies are in assisting the return of trafficked women, the better the outcomes of their community integration. The other model variables did not have a statistically significant effect on the dependent variable.

Prediction of a composite of factors for the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border

In this section, we construct a linear regression model in which the independent variables are statistically significant, demonstrating the impact on the dependent variable. Table 6 displays the results of the combined regression of individual and socio-environmental factors on the outcomes of reintegration into the community of women trafficked back across the border.

Table 6: Synthetic regression model of predictors for the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back across the border

Synthesize factors	Unnormalized coefficient		Normalization coefficient	t	p	VIF
	B	Standard deviation	Beta			
Constant	1.439	0.242		5.9410.000		
1. Purpose of trading: exploiting labor	0.272	0.062	0.177	4.3730.0001.035		
2. Access to support services	0.126	0.017	0.308	7.2690.0001.131		
3. Value orientation about yourself	0.268	0.039	0.303	6.8720.0001.226		
4. Positivity, initiative	0.146	0.047	0.137	3.1290.0021.207		
5. Roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies in supporting trafficked women	0.164	0.032	0.221	5.1160.0001.176		

Adj.R² = 0.256 F = 33.204 p = 0.000 DW = 1.580

Ghi chú: VIF là Hệ số phóng đại phương sai và đều < 2 nên không có hiện tượng đa cộng tuyến trong mô hình hồi quy. Giá trị DW = 1.580, nằm trong khoảng 1.5 đến 2.5 nên kết quả không vi phạm giả định tự tương quan chuỗi bậc nhất.

(Source: The survey data of the study)

Regression results show that the combined model of individual and socio-environmental factors is statistically significant in predicting the outcome of community integration of women trafficked back and forth across the border. (p = 0.000). The set of variables in the model explains 25.6% of the dependent variable. All factors in the composite regression model include the following factors: being trafficked for labor exploitation ($\beta = 0.177$ and p = 0.000), accessibility to support services ($\beta = 0.308$ and p = 0.000), self-value orientation ($\beta = 0.303$ and p = 0.000), positivity, initiative ($\beta = 0.137$ and p = 0.002) and the roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies related in supporting trafficked women ($\beta = 0.221$ and p = 0.000) have statistically significant regression coefficients in predicting the outcome of community integration of women trafficked across borders.

The regression coefficients β of 5 significant factors all have positive values; that is, provided the variables in the model are the same, these five independent factors positively affect the reconciliation result. Community re-entry of women trafficked across borders. The most influential factor is the ability to access support services; the weakest are positivity and initiative.

Discussion

Main findings

In terms of anticipating the outcome of integration, the models of demographic characteristics, individual psychological factors, socio-environmental factors, and factors synthesis are all statistically significant. Community of women trafficked in both directions (p both = 0.000) with predicted percentages of 3.4%, 19.6%, 3.2%, and 25.2%, respectively.

"Trafficking across borders for labor exploitation," "accessibility to support services," "self-value orientation," "activity, the initiative," and "role roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies in supporting trafficked women" are five factors that positively influence the outcome of reintegration into the community of women trafficked back across the border. This indicates that women trafficked for labor exploitation have more significant social integration outcomes than women trafficked for marriage, the higher their self-worth. The more proficient they are in accessing support services, or the more active, proactive, or relevant agencies are in supporting the return of trafficked women across borders, the higher the likelihood that their community integration outcomes will be favorable.

Accessibility to support services is the most influential factor. The role and responsibility of relevant agencies in assisting trafficked women also statistically significantly affect community integration outcomes for women trafficked back across the border. Similar to the findings of [US Aid \(2007\)](#), [Asis \(2015\)](#), [Pennington and Balaram \(2013\)](#), and [Dahal et al. \(2015\)](#), this finding indicates that legal factors, policies, and support services contribute significantly to community integration of trafficked individuals.

Education level, age at which the victim was trafficked, duration of trafficking, emotional experiences, beliefs in social justice, traditional cultural values, community stigma, and family support were all considered. The eight factors that do not affect the outcome of the community integration of women trafficked back across the border are related to the family. This result contradicts the findings of [US Aid \(2007\)](#), which indicate that the length of time a person has been trafficked is directly related to the outcome of their community integration. Similarly, it differs from the findings of

Stiftelsen Kvinnoforum (2003), des Hommes (2003), Crawford and Kaufman (2008), and Shigekane (2007) in demonstrating that affective experiences influence the social integration outcomes of trafficked individuals.

In addition, the results of this study differ from those of Mahendra et al. (2001), des Hommes (2003), Shigekane (2007), Crawford and Kaufman (2008), Counts (2014), Dahal et al. (2015), da Silva and Sathiyaseelan (2019) when it is stated that victims of human trafficking find it challenging to integrate into the community due to stigma and discrimination from their families and communities.

Limitations of the study

This is the first study to investigate the impact of a combination of factors (demographic characteristics, individual psychological factors, and socio-environmental factors) on the outcomes of women with disabilities community integration. By 2021, cross-border trade in five border provinces of Vietnam. Even though specific results have been obtained, this study has some limitations: 1) Difficult cross-sectional study design establishes a cause-and-effect relationship; 2) Convenience sampling techniques may contribute to biases and may affect research results; 3) As this is a study conducted in five provinces, the results cannot be generalized to all women trafficked back to Vietnam.

Conclusions

The linear regression analysis revealed that education level, age at the time of trafficking, duration of trafficking, belief in social justice, traditional cultural values, community stigma, and family support do not influence the outcome of returning trafficked women into the community. In the meantime, these women's community integration outcomes are influenced by five factors: transnational labor exploitation, access to support services, orientation, self-respect, optimism, initiative, and the duties and responsibilities of relevant agencies in aiding trafficked women. Access to support services will likely impact the community integration outcomes of women significantly trafficked back across the border. At the same time, positivity and initiative will likely have negligible impact.

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Declaration of conflicting interests

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