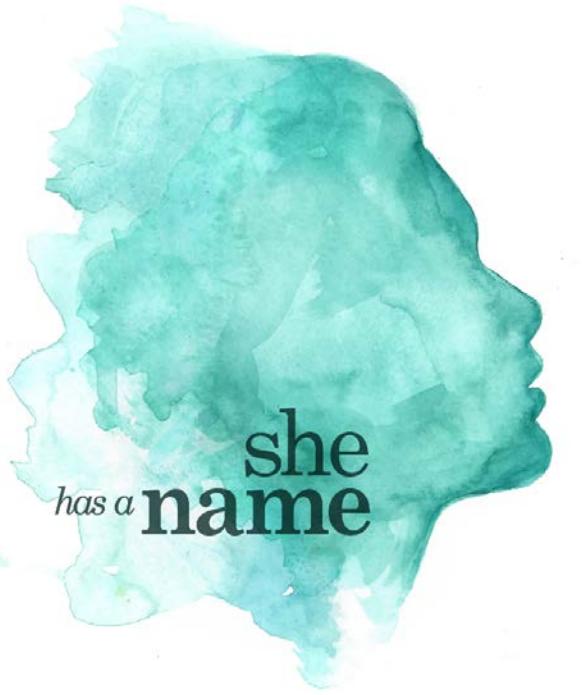


# Human Trafficking

*An Introduction and Care Implications*



Ohio School Boards Association  
Capital Conference  
November 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>, 2017

# Training Outline

## What is Human Trafficking?

1. Human Trafficking Defined
2. How Prevalent is it?
  - a. Globally
  - b. Nationally
  - c. Locally
3. Who is involved?
4. How does it happen?
  - a. Victim or Prostitute?
  - b. Trauma in Prostitution
5. Practical Applications
  - a. Indicators of Trafficking
  - b. Questions to Ask
  - c. Needs of Survivors
  - d. Boundaries
  - e. What to do in the face of need
  - f. Survivor Care Journey

## She Has A Name

1. Our Mission and Vision
2. What we do
  - a. Educate
  - b. Collaborate
  - c. Equip
3. What can I do?

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# What is human trafficking?

Human trafficking is the second largest criminal enterprise in the world - it is also the fastest growing, outpacing both drugs and arms trafficking. There are roughly 40 million victims of human trafficking, defined as people living in slavery today. There are also a considerable number of forms human trafficking can take.

## Human Trafficking Defined

This crime occurs when a trafficker uses force, fraud or coercion to control another person for the purpose of engaging in commercial sex acts or soliciting labor or services against his/her will. In general, human trafficking is a form of slavery where people profit from the control and exploitation of others.

## United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Definition

"Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by **means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability** or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the **exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs**"



Barrows, J. (2013). Healthcare TIP



## The Victims

Victims are frequently lured by false promises of a lucrative job, stability, education, or a loving relationship. In the U.S., victims can be men or women, adults or children, foreign nationals or U.S. citizens. While they share the trait of vulnerability, victims have diverse ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds, varied levels of education, and may be documented or undocumented.

As defined under U.S. law, victims of human trafficking can be divided into three populations:

- Children under age 18 induced into commercial sex.
- Adults aged 18 or over induced into commercial sex through force, fraud, or coercion.
- Children and adults induced to perform labor or services through force, fraud, or coercion.

While human trafficking spans all demographics, there are some circumstances or vulnerabilities that lead to a higher susceptibility to victimization and human trafficking. Runaway and homeless youth, victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, war or conflict, or social discrimination are frequently targeted by traffickers.

Foreign nationals who have paid large recruitment and travel fees to labor recruiters, often become highly indebted to the recruiters and traffickers. Traffickers control and manipulate these individuals by leveraging the non-portability of many work visas, as well as the victims' lack of familiarity with surroundings, laws and rights, language fluency, and cultural understanding.

Foreign victims face many challenges in accessing help. Their traffickers may confiscate their identification and money. They may not speak English. They may not know where they are, because they have been moved frequently. They are often not allowed to communicate with family or friends. And they may have trouble trusting others, due to their traffickers' manipulation and control tactics.

## The Traffickers

Traffickers lure and ensnare people into forced labor and sex trafficking by manipulating and exploiting their vulnerabilities. Human traffickers recruit, transport, harbor, obtain, and exploit victims – often using force, threats, lies, or other psychological coercion. Traffickers promise a high-paying job, a loving relationship, or new and exciting opportunities. In other cases, they may kidnap victims or use physical violence to control them.

Often the traffickers and their victims share the same national, ethnic, or cultural background, allowing the trafficker to better understand and exploit the vulnerabilities of their victims.

Traffickers can be lone individuals or extensive criminal networks. Pimps, gangs, family members, labor brokers, employers of domestic servants, small business owners, and large factory owners have all been found guilty of human trafficking. Their common thread is a willingness to exploit other human beings for profit.

# How prevalent is it?

Any numbers presented about trafficking are estimates. It is extremely difficult to be accurate when evaluating numbers because many victims do not identify as such or are unable to report their case for fear of the consequences.

## Globally

The International Labor Organization estimates that around 24.9 million people are victims of labor trafficking worldwide. One in four victims of modern slavery were children.



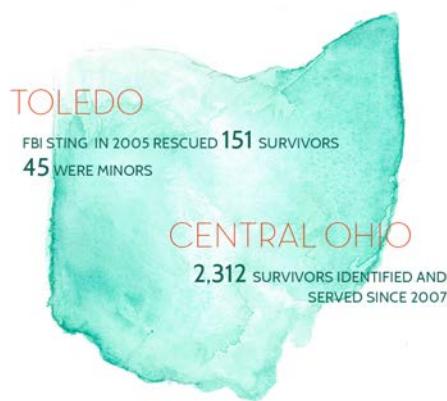
[http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS\\_181961/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_181961/lang--en/index.htm)

## Nationally

It is estimated that there are roughly 470,000 domestic victims, or 1.5 individuals per 1000. In the last ten years, 36,270 cases have been reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

## Locally

In Ohio, the average of entry is 15 years old according to the Ohio Network of Children's Advocacy Centers quarterly report April 30<sup>th</sup> 2015. In central Ohio, more than 2,000 victims have been identified and served since 2007. Visit [humantrafficking.ohio.gov](http://humantrafficking.ohio.gov) for the latest news and statistics.



# Who is involved?

There is no single “type” of individual who is involved in trafficking. Those working with survivors often cite vulnerability and a history of abuse as common threads among otherwise unrelated individuals. Men, women, and children are involved. It can occur among family members or strangers, foreign nationals or U.S. Citizens.

## Domestic Minors in Sex Trafficking

According to Reid and Jones (2011), “the prostituting of minors may be the most ignored and undetected crime against children in the United States--with few, if any, state agencies identifying and investigating minor prostitution or even recording its existence” (p. 208). Our cultural perception of adolescents engaged in prostitution is slowly shifting from viewing them as “bad kids” to seeing them as abused and vulnerable children.

This is the most common form of human trafficking in the US: 100,000 minors missing and at risk according to Ernie Allen, Director of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, during Congressional Testimony July 2010.

In a survey of 300 women in prostitution in Ohio:



Shared Hope International (2009) conducted extensive research of current rehabilitation services available to minor victims of sex trafficking. They argue that traffickers intentionally “create vulnerabilities and remove the credibility the minor holds in the eyes of their families, the public, and law enforcement” (p. 37). **This makes it difficult for them to approach the correct authorities to report the crimes in the first place**, and can lead to frequent runaways even after they have been admitted to appropriate programs.

## Risk Factors

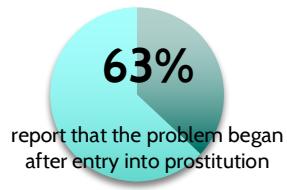
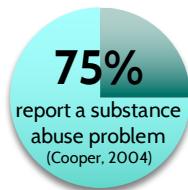
Chaotic Home Life	Low Self-Esteem	Lack of Community	Other Risks
No Parent Present	Runaway	Walk Alone	Consumerism
Domestic Violence	History of Abuse	Sexual Orientation	Desire Romantic Relationships



## How does it happen?

### Substance Abuse

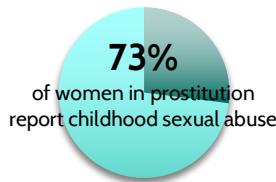
Frequently arrested for drug possession  
Used by traffickers to “criminalize” victims



Regardless of whether the individuals involved were addicted to drugs prior to their introduction to prostitution, they are caught in a self-perpetuating cycle from which they cannot free themselves without a targeted intervention.

### Victim or Prostitute?

Studies in Amsterdam showed 60% of women involved in prostitution experienced physical assault and 40% reported sexual assault each year (Farley, 2007)  
In the US, 70% reported physical violence and 96.4% had symptoms of PTSD (ILO, 2016)



Wiechelt 2011

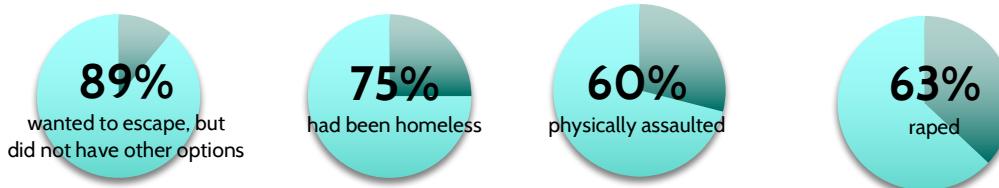
Data collected by CATCH court (Changing Actions To Change Habits) confirms that 90 percent of women engaged in prostitution are also considered human trafficking victims—meaning that some type of force, fraud or coercion is part of the individual's lifestyle. As more light is shown on this problem, society will place more emphasis on protecting vulnerable women and girls. "Traditionally, this has not been an area that has been enforced."

Taken from Christianity Today on CATCH Court (2012)



## Trauma in Prostitution

Prostitution is multi-traumatic. In many cases, abuse and neglect starting in childhood continue through adolescence.



Farley, 2003

## Why does it happen?

Sex traffickers may lure their victims with the false promise of a high-paying job. Others promise a romantic relationship, where they first establish an initial period of false love and feigned affection. During this period they offer gifts, compliments, sexual and physical intimacy, while making elaborate promises of a better life, fast money, and future luxuries. However, the trafficker eventually employs a variety of control tactics, including physical and emotional abuse, sexual assault, confiscation of identification and money, isolation from friends and family, and even renaming victims.

Drug addiction, trauma, neurobiological changes, maladaptive coping skills, missed opportunities, and criminal charges contribute to trapping many of these men and women in prostitution. It is this subtle entrapment which warrants society's intervention on their behalf. More information can be found at [The National Human Trafficking Resource Center: Street Prostitution & Trafficking](#).

Individuals who buy commercial sex acts create the demand for sex trafficking. In viewing pornography, viewers are supporting filmed prostitution. 89% of people in prostitution want immediate escape (Melissa Farley, *Prostitution and Trafficking, An Update on PTSD*, 2003, 2013). Moreover, whatever genre of pornography viewers' watch simultaneously generates a demand for that target population. For example, if a man is watching "All-American college girls," more "All-American college girls" are being trafficked to be filmed for more productions.

Additionally, popular media, including books, movies, television shows and music sometimes glamorize and romanticize the commercial sex industry without properly acknowledging the presence of sex trafficking. This glamorization then fuels the demand for paying someone else to have sex with them.

Many sex buyers may be unaware, ill-informed or in direct denial of the abusive realities of sex trafficking situations as they exist within the broader sex trade. Pornography users often seek to act out what they have viewed, causing porn to be viewed as the primary "gateway drug" in purchasing sex. Traffickers show pornography to sex trafficking victims to train them and desensitize them to the sex acts they will be forced to perform. (Morality in Media, 2014). When sex trafficking is present, victims are often subjected to violence, threats, controlling behaviors, false promises, lies, and manipulation perpetrated by the traffickers/pimps.

Furthermore, it is common that victims of trafficking will not discuss their situation with customers or ask for help because they are trained by their traffickers to lie and keep up the act. As a result, "johns" may not fully realize the truth behind the facade, or the pain behind the smile. In places and communities where there is a demand to buy sex, traffickers directly respond to the demand



by seeking to offer a "product" to be sold for profit. To sex traffickers, the "product" they sell are the men, women, and children they control.

Left unchecked, human trafficking will continue to flourish in environments where traffickers can reap substantial monetary gains with relatively low risk of getting caught.

## Indicators of Sex Trafficking

- Older boyfriend
- Criminal behavior
- History of family violence
- STDs, pregnancy, and abortions
- Substance use
- Access to things that can't afford
- Child sexual abuse/rape
- Not attending school, frequent absences, or academic failures
- Living with employer
- Poor living conditions- homeless
- Can't speak to individual alone
- Answers scripted and rehearsed
- Employer holding ID
- Signs of physical abuse
- Submissive or fearful
- Unpaid or paid very little
- Under 18 and in prostitution

*From Sex trafficking and the Exploration of Adolescents by McClain and Garrity*

## Practical Applications

Education is a key factor in reducing public ignorance on this issue and the ability of predators to meet their demands. As awareness grows, so will our ability to safe guard against vulnerabilities and take proactive measures. But as with awareness, education is not the key, the silver bullet, or the code for the combination lock of eradicating slavery. It is impossible by might or education alone to conquer human sinfulness and the desire to exploit. Prevention is a tool to help combat slavery.

### Questions to Ask

- Can you leave your job if you want to?
- Can you come and go as you please?
- Have you been hurt or threatened if you tried to leave?
- Has your family been threatened?
- Do you live with your employer?
- Where do you sleep and eat?
- Are you in debt to your employer?
- Do you have your passport/identification? Who has it?



# Effects of Trauma

## Needs of Survivors

Human trafficking survivors are among the **most cruelly abused people encountered by professionals** (Reid and Jones 2011)

Complex trauma syndromes

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Complex PTSD (CPTSD) or disorders of extreme stress not otherwise specified (DESNOS)

Define the far edges of the spectrum of trauma disorders, and the frontiers of our current knowledge.  
-Wiechelt and Shdaimah, 2011

Instead of rehabilitation and trauma counseling, victims are often indicted for drug possession or solicitation and incarcerated. (Shared Hope, 2009)

**Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Questionnaire** | a list of 10 stressful or traumatic events experienced before age 18. They are strongly related to the development and prevalence of a wide range of health problems throughout a person's lifespan, including those associated with substance misuse. ACE scores can impact prevention and treatment efforts.

## Needs of Survivors

The chart below outlines the needs experienced by survivors of human trafficking. There are obvious physical and medical needs as well as psychological and social needs. The question of how to begin addressing these needs is complex and difficult to answer. Current best practices are still in development, but **many experts agree that care should be “whole person” centered, seeking to address the real physical needs, while also emphasizing appropriate processing of the survivor’s traumatic experiences.**

Medical	Psychological	Physical	Social
Treatment of STIs and physical trauma	Specialized rehabilitative services	Secure housing	Life Skills
Substance abuse rehabilitation	Trauma-focused counseling	Will attempt to run away	Conflict Management
Underlying mental illness	Often resist help and deny abuse	May traffic other residents	Educational services
Consistency in Care	Emotional Regulation	Relaxation Skills	Job Skills Training



Survivors will have a lot of trouble learning to trust. Some will have mental disorders, especially if they have a history of traumatic brain injury. All will have relational, emotional, mental, physical, and spiritual (REMPs) needs:

**Relational** | problems forming, maintaining, and sabotaging relationships

**Emotional** | struggling with self-identity, working through shame and self-blame.

Most women will have a hard time identifying themselves as victims.

**Mental** | mental health disorders, traumatic brain injuries

**Physical** | food, clothing, hygiene products

Survivors will often not have anything to their name

**Spiritual** | Many survivors who leave and choose a new life have a faith tradition

They may have a hard time understanding unconditional love.

For many, their view of love includes abuse or needing to earn love

For some, love is an exchange system

## Healthy Boundaries

**When to say no & explain why** | If a survivor starts sharing something with you that you acknowledge as something that would be best discussed with a counselor or program director, tell them so. It's best to say "Today we're going for a walk, but tomorrow you have your counseling. Why don't you share then?"

**Disclosing personal information** | Survivors often have a practiced story that you might think is very revealing, and thus feel obligated to share your own life openly too. But these stories are something that actually lets survivors keep their distance and avoid re-experiencing traumatic events.

**Giving and buying things for survivors** | Manipulation was a means of survival in their previous life. They know you are there to help them, and they may take advantage of your good intentions. See the first point—saying no is at times healthy, especially when it is combined with an explanation.



## What to Do In the Face of Need

### Myth | "Something is better than nothing"

It is an easy myth to believe because it often is true, or seems true. People who have worked in educator capacities can relate to being given more responsibility than they probably felt comfortable with. When there truly is no one else to do it, we are tempted to step in and offer whatever level of skill we can to the situation. When working with survivors, the urgency is especially compelling. Even though it may come down to an educator filling a role that should be held by a trained provider, **it is very important to maintain appropriate boundaries.** In the case of counseling or therapy, something is not better than nothing. The survivors we serve need specialized care, trauma informed care. Offer care and support, but do not try to fill a role for which you are not trained.

Redirect to available resources | If you are going to maintain boundaries, you need to know that the survivor has access to the appropriate resources. It is important for you to know what they are and how they can get connected. Ask a representative from the organization that you're working with for therapist referrals and other resources. If they don't know, contact us. Often a survivor might pose a need to an educator that is actually met by the organization (new clothes, hygiene products, etc) in order to exercise a certain level of control. Never buy gifts for the survivors you work with. Always check with a staff person about a complaint or unmet need shared with you by the women. Don't promise "not to tell".

Pursue longevity but recognize immediate needs. There will be real, tangible, critical needs, especially if you are doing street outreach. You will not fix all the problems in a day or a night. Bringing them back to your house is not a solution. Being aware of available resources will help ease that process and help them get long term access to support.



# Survivor Care Journey

Intentionally developed programming is needed at each point of contact with a survivor. With time, their physical and medical needs will become less acute, but their chronic need for trauma informed care is still present. Ongoing support for sobriety and trauma focused therapy are key components of successful programs.





# What We Do

Our vision is to see survivors restored into society, welcomed in the workplace and thriving in their community.

## Educate



We can't care about an issue we don't know exists. As a **community resource** we hold quarterly classes that offer a framework to understand human trafficking and serve survivors. Training focuses on defining human trafficking, the needs of survivors and getting connected.

## Collaborate



As a **resource to practitioners**, we connect existing efforts with best practices, evidence-based research, and community capital to provide exceptional care to survivors. We're focused on assessing and delivering projects to streamline efforts, enabling organization to focus on what they do best: care for survivors.

## Equip



We act as a **resource to survivors** by standing in the gap between restorative care and transitional employment by teaching job skills that contribute to transformational work. Our hope is that more survivors would be restored into society, welcomed in the workplace and thriving in their community.

## How You Can Join Us

**Learn** | Our next training is in February. Sign up at [shehasaname.org/learn](http://shehasaname.org/learn)

**Share** | Follow us on Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter

**Give** | Monthly gifts create sustainability. Check out [shehasaname.org/donate](http://shehasaname.org/donate)



# Additional Resources & Further Readings

## Reporting Trafficking

If you see something out of place, please report it. The National Hotline also has a text-in number, shown in 2013 to double the rate of victims reaching out.

With this information, they can track the potential victim even if they move state to state. They can also link you with resources, like connecting you to the local number.

**1-888-373-7888**

## Online Resources

- Protocol for Serving Child Victims of Human Trafficking in Ohio  
<http://humantrafficking.ohio.gov/links/HT-Child-Protocol.pdf>
- National Human Trafficking Hotline 2017 in Review  
Advancements made last year by the human trafficking research & resource center-  
<http://humantraffickinghotline.org/states>
- Resources on Trafficking  
<http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/>  
iTunes U Human Trafficking Course:  
<https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/human-trafficking/id632020766>

## Books

- *The Black Lens* Christopher Stollar
- *Girls Like Us* Rachel Lloyd
- *The Slave Across the Street* Theresa Flores & Peggy Sue Wells

## Movies & Documentaries

- The True Cost (2015)
- Food Chains (2014)
- Sex & Money (2011)
- Not My Life (2011)



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