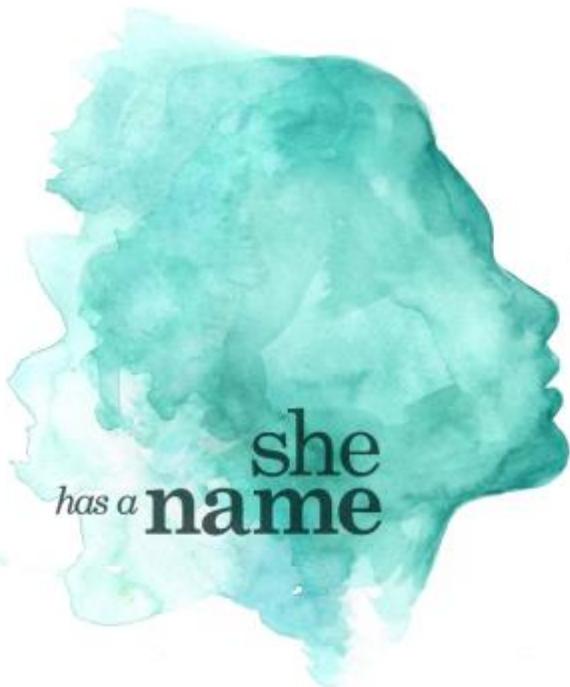


Introduction to

Human Trafficking



Training Outline

What is Human Trafficking?

- II. Human Trafficking Defined
 - a. Sex Trafficking Defined
- III. Who is affected by Trafficking?
- IV. How does it happen?
 - a. Trauma in Prostitution
 - b. Seeing past the behavior
- V. Needs of survivors
 - a. A survivor care journey
- VI. Resources
 - a. Indicators of trafficking
 - b. Questions to ask
- VII. She Has A Name
 - a. What we do
 - b. How to respond

Contact Information
Courtney Schmackers
614-636-0421
shehasaname@veritascolumbus.com

Veritas Community Church
605 N. High St. #120
Columbus, OH 43215
www.veritascolumbus.com | www.shehasaname.org

Report Suspicious Activity

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



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 27 million victims of human trafficking, defined as people living in slavery today. There are also a considerable number of forms human trafficking can take.

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”**

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Sex Trafficking

Federal law defines a victim of sex trafficking as someone trapped in the industry under force, fraud or coercion, or under the age of 18 years. Despite significant strides taken at the federal level, state and local government officials often fail to accurately recognize minor victims of sex trafficking.

{ Commercial sex acts induced by force, fraud, or coercion.
 or
 Commercial sex acts in which the individual induced to perform commercial sex **has not attained 18 years of age.**
 }

Commercial Sex Acts | Any sexual act (including stripping and creation of pornography) performed in exchange for anything of value: this includes shelter, food, drugs, clothing

Source: International Labor Organization 2016

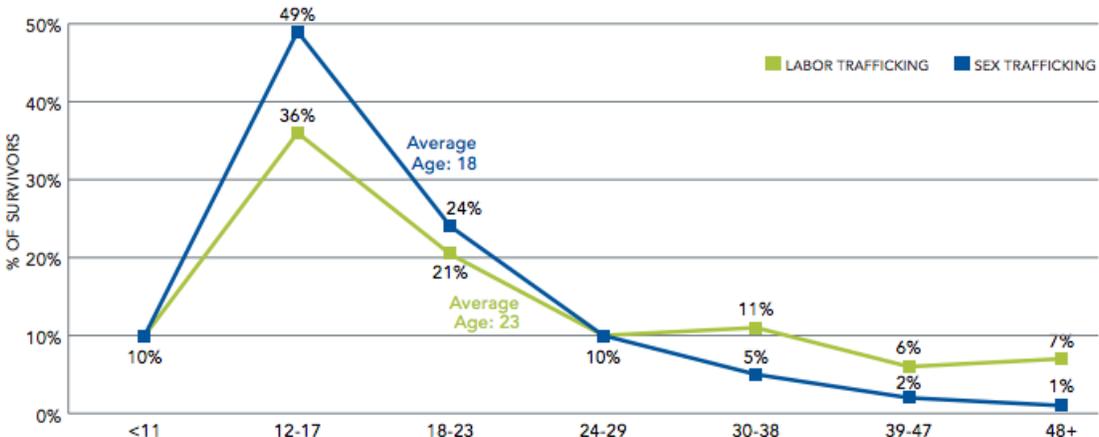


How prevalent is it?

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. Most adults in prostitution are recruited into the sex industry as young adolescents. Across the US and in Ohio, the average age of recruitment into prostitution is 15.

Polaris Project 2016 National Report

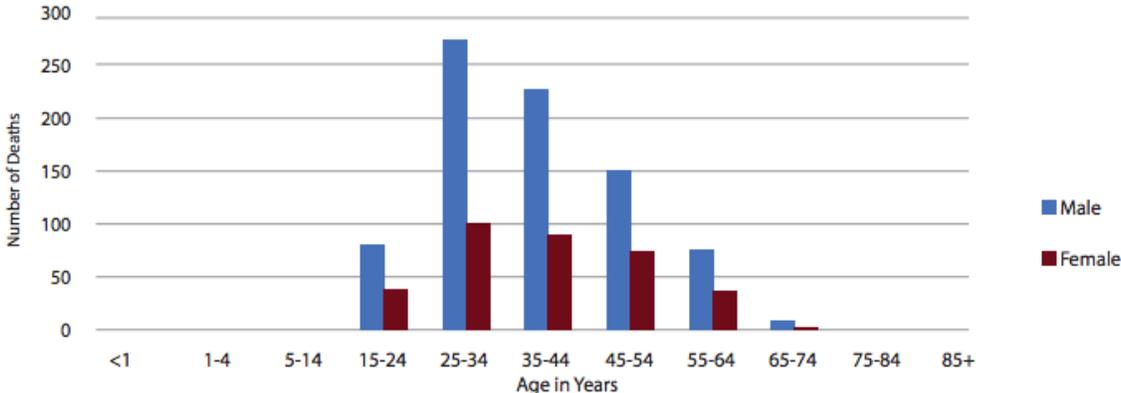
Age at Time Sex or Labor Trafficking Began*



*Percentages are based on the 1,164 sex trafficking survivors and 238 labor trafficking survivors whose exact age information was disclosed. This information is only recorded when volunteered during communication with Polaris-operated hotlines. It is not representative of all trafficking victims, nor of all victims of trafficking identified on the hotlines.

Ohio Department of Health 2015 Ohio Drug Overdose Report

Figure 3: Fentanyl-Related Unintentional Overdose Deaths, by Age and Sex, Ohio, 2015



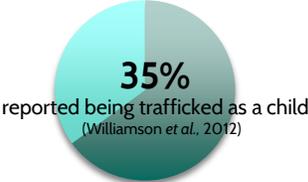
Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Analysis Conducted by ODH Injury Prevention Program.



Domestic Minors in Sex Trafficking

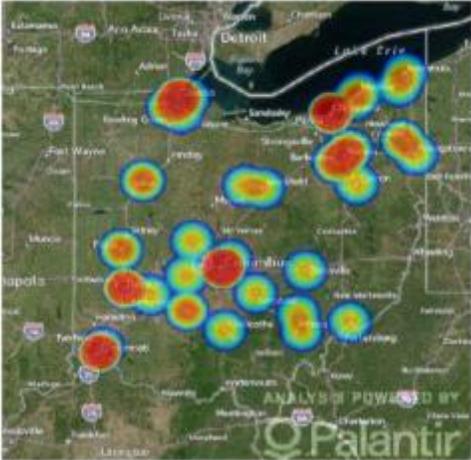
Traffickers are strategic in how they recruit potential victims. In the US, young victims of domestic violence are often targeted because they do not have a support system and often have a very poor sense of self. They are desperate for the kind of attention they are getting from their trafficker, and are willing to make incredible allowances in order to hold onto the belief that “he loves me.” 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.

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.

Human Trafficking and Overdose in Ohio



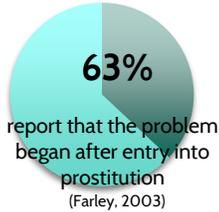
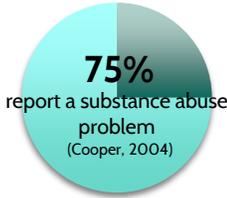
¹ Sources: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; Analysis by ODH Injury Prevention Program; U.S. Census Bureau (population estimates).
² Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (primary underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes S60-S84).
³ Rates suppressed if < 10 total deaths for 2010-2011.



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.

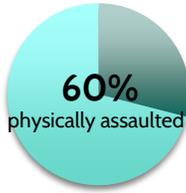
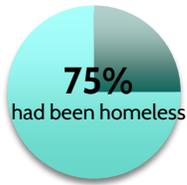
Why does it happen?

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

Trauma in Prostitution

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



Farley, 2003

“When a child has experienced chronic threats, the brain exists in a persisting state of fear,” Dr. Bruce Perry says. This “makes the stress response oversensitive, over-reactive, and dysfunctional due to over-utilization of brain stem-driven reactions. Such reactions become entrenched over time, and the ‘lower’ parts of the brain house maladaptive, influential, and terrifying pre-conscious memories that function as a template for the child’s feelings, thoughts, and actions.”



Survivors of sex trafficking form complicated bonds with their traffickers, known as trauma bonds. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services defines trauma bonding as, “a form of coercive control in which the perpetrator instills in the victim fear as well as gratitude for being allowed to live” (Reid, 219). One trauma expert, Dr. Patrick Carnes, explains that “the victims have a certain dysfunctional attachment that occurs in the presence of danger, shame, or exploitation. There is often seduction, deception, or betrayal” (Shared Hope International, 43). Psychologically, the survivor is convinced the trafficker cares about them. This special bond is confirmed by random acts of kindness and even love that the perpetrator might show. The acts of cruelty and abuse are absorbed within this overarching understanding that the trafficker truly loves them and sometimes does things that he or she may not wish to.

Understanding Trauma

The biggest question you may be asking yourself is this: **Why wouldn't they leave?** Choi et al showed that these “additional symptoms in response to a repeated and prolonged interpersonal traumatic stressor have been characterized as a variant of PTSD termed complex PTSD, also known as disorders of extreme stress not otherwise specified (DESNOS)” (p.934) The services available are inadequate to meet the demanding needs of these individuals, especially because they often do not self-identify as victims. A sense of potential or real rejection may seep into their self-concept as well. If the rest of the world sees them as a prostitute, as a drain on society, as worthless, then perhaps they really are. With no messages to the contrary, these subliminal messages can take hold and create a new framework for how they see themselves.

Seeing past the Behavior



Initially, providers may identify the traits on the left as maladaptive and negative behaviors. They are commonly encountered when working with survivors. With a slight change in perspective, we can begin to appreciate how those traits that we identify as negative were very functional in helping the individual survive life on the streets. The skills which allow them to sustain life in the midst of so much chaos are also the skills which may alienate them from those in other parts of society. As they try to transition out of prostitution and drug use, they often need to develop new coping skills for conflict, pain, and boredom. Boredom is considered one of the primary triggers for drug relapse because a person addicted to drugs has always had an immediate source of stimulus in their drugs. They must now find new ways to occupy their time and thoughts.



Needs of Survivors

The chart below outlines the needs experienced by survivors of human trafficking. 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.

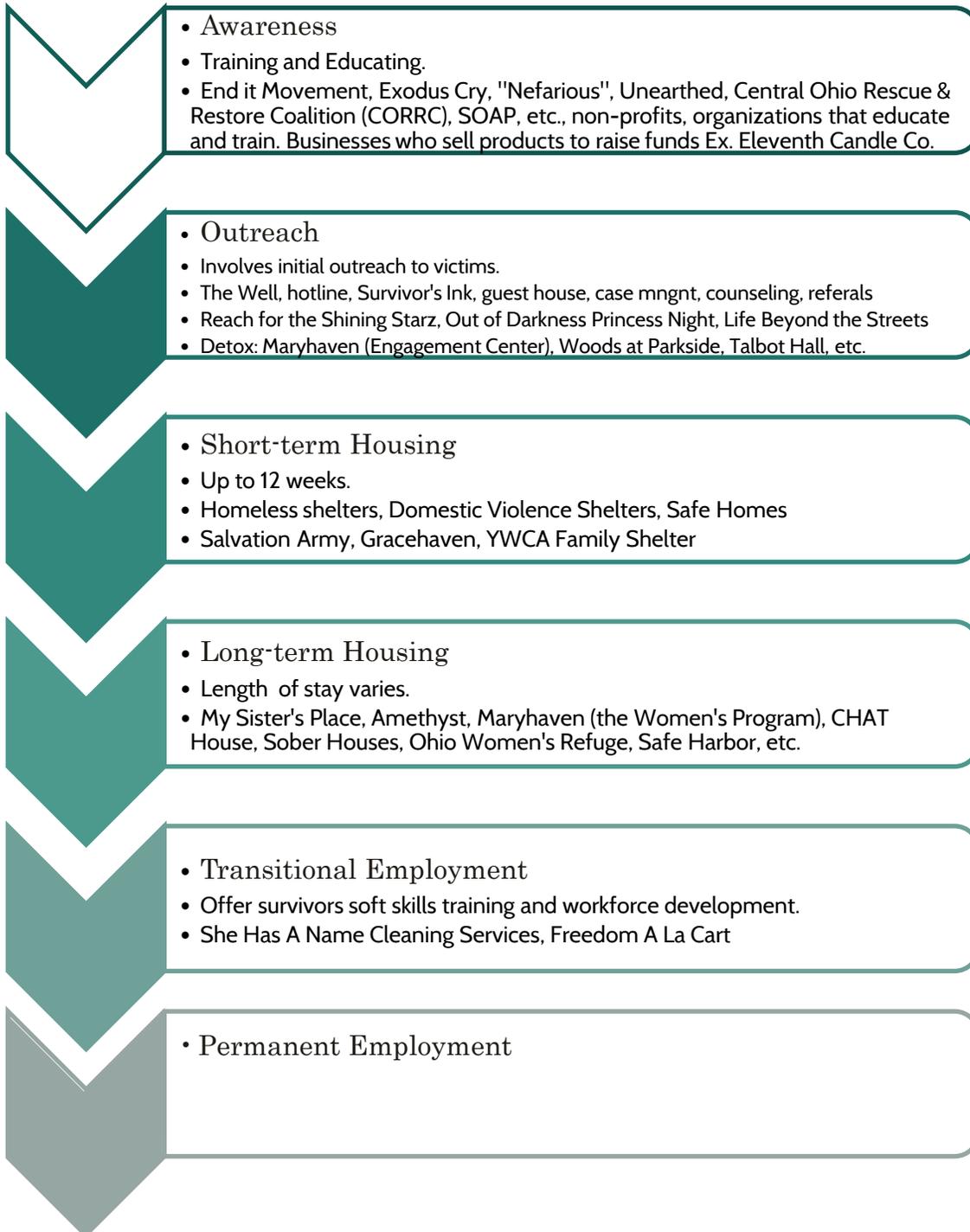
For many, their view of love includes abuse or needing to earn

love For some, love is an exchange system



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.



Indicators of Sex Trafficking

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

From Sex trafficking and the Explorataion 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. 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?

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. 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. 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.

Pursue longevity but recognize immediate needs. Being aware of available resources will help ease that process and help them get long term access to support.



Our Mission

She Has A Name is a strong community of abolitionists that exists to fight human trafficking through education, collaboration, and survivor care.

What We Do

Equip survivors | Strategies for Success

Survivors of human trafficking often face intense employment barriers. By offering job readiness classes, our hope is that more and more survivors would be restored into society, welcomed in the workplace and thriving in their community.

Educate Communities | Anti-Human Trafficking Training

Community is essential for the complete healing of any single individual. We seek to engage the broader community in responding to human trafficking. We hold quarterly classes that offer a framework to understand human trafficking and serve survivors. Training focuses on the needs of survivors, working with survivors, and getting connected.

Partner with Existing Efforts | The Survivor Care Alliance

We love Columbus and desire to see united efforts in our city. We have chosen to partner with organizations by providing connections between existing resources, training and coordinating volunteers, and developing job skills curriculum for survivors.

Join Us

Learn | Attend our upcoming training May 3, 10, & 17th

Share | Subscribe to our newsletter

Give | Securely online at shehasaname.org/donate



References

- Called to Rescue (2015). *Defending the Defenseless*. Retrieved from www.calledtorescue.com
- Carver, J.M. *Love and Stockholm Syndrome: The Mystery of Loving an Abuser*. (2014). Retrieved from: <http://counselingresource.com>
- Choi, H., Klein, C., Shin, M. S., & Lee, H. J. (2009). Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and disorders of extreme stress (DESNOS) symptoms following prostitution and childhood abuse. *Violence Against Women*, 15(8), 933-951.
- Cooper, B. S., Kennedy, M. A., & Yuille, J. C. (2004). Traumatic stress in prostitutes: A within-subject comparison of PTSD symptom levels across sexual and non-sexual traumatic experiences. *Journal of Trauma Practice*, 3(1), 51-70.
- Couturier, David. "A Franciscan Theology of Stuff: Consumerism, Human Trafficking and Franciscan Action." *Franciscan Network*. N.p., 2013. Web. *Action*
- Deshpande, N. A., & Nour, N. M. (2013). Sex trafficking of women and girls. *Reviews in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 6, 1, 22-7.
- Fact Sheet: Human Trafficking (English). (2012, August 2). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/endtrafficking/resource/fact-sheet-human-trafficking>
- Farley, M. (2007). Renting an Organ for Ten Minutes: What Tricks Tell Us about Prostitution, Pornography, and Trafficking. In D. E. Guinn and J. DiCaro (Eds.) *Pornography: Driving the Demand in International Sex Trafficking* (p. 145).
- Farley, M. (2003). Prostitution and the invisibility of harm. *Women & Therapy*, 26(3-4), 247-280.
- Hargreaves, Steve. "I Was a Modern-day Slave in America." *CNN*. N.p., 25 Nov. 2013. Web. .
- Hope Ranch Ministries (2015). *Web Resources*. Retrieved from www.hoperanchministries.com
- International Labor Organization. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm>
- International Labor Organization (2012). 21 million people are now victims of forced labour, ILO says. Retrieved February 17, 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_181961/lang--en/index.htm
- Keehn, A. (2010) Kevin Bales on Life by Me. Retrieved February 22, 2016, from <http://www.freetheslaves.net/kevin-bales-on-life-by-me/>
- "Labor Trafficking." *National Human Trafficking Resource Center*. Polaris Project, n.d. Web. 31 Oct. 2016.
- McClain, N. M., & Garrity, S. E. (2011). Sex Trafficking and the Exploitation of Adolescents. *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, 40(2), 243-252.
- Ohio Department of Health. (2015). *2015 Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings*. Retrieved from <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf>
- Perry, B.D. (2009) *Examining child maltreatment through a neurodevelopmental lens: clinical application of the Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics*. *Journal of Loss and Trauma* 14: 240-255
- Real Escape from the Sex Trade (REST). (2014). *Mentor Volunteer Training* [Powerpoint Slides and Presentation]. Presented in Spring of 2014. Additional info at www.iwantrest.com.
- Reid, J.A. & Jones, S. (2011). *Exploited Vulnerability: Legal and Psychological Perspective on Child Sex Trafficking Victims*. *Victims and Offenders*, 6: 207-231
- Roe-Sepowitz, D. E. (2012). Juvenile Entry Into Prostitution: The Role of Emotional Abuse. *Violence Against Women*, 18(5), 562-579 18p. doi:10.1177/1077801212453140
- Sahadi, Jeanne. "Slave Labor in America Today." *CNN*. CNNMoney (New York), 21 Oct. 2014. Web.
- Shared Hope International (2009). *The national report on domestic minor sex trafficking: America's prostituted children*. Vancouver, WA: Shared Hope International
- Taylor, O. D. (2011). The sexual victimization of women: Substance abuse, HIV, prostitution, and intimate partner violence as underlying correlates. *Journal Of Human Behavior In The Social Environment*, 21(7), 834-848. doi:10.1080/10911359.2011.615682
- Thompson, Lisa. Interview with Citizen Link by Robert Peters. May 2008. Web. January 23 2016.
- United States Department of State (2004). *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004/34021.htm>
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>
- Walker-Rodriguez, A., & Hill, R. (2011). Human sex trafficking. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, 80(3), 1-9.
- Wiechelt, S. A., & Shdaimah, C. S. (2011). Trauma and substance abuse among women in prostitution: Implications for a specialized diversion program. *Journal of Forensic Social Work*, 1(2), 159-184

