

#### SEX TRAFFICKING and SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

For Health Care Practitioners



Identification.

Assessment.

Treatment.

Jeff Gibbs, Certified Trainer, Arizona Human Trafficking Council

SEX TRAFFICKING AZ

### Questions for participants Pre-presentation

#### True or False?

- 1. Most human trafficking victims are aware they are being trafficked.
- 2. Most arrested victims cooperate with law enforcement to prosecute their trafficker.
- 3. The vast majority of Arizona victims of human trafficking are US citizens.
- 4. The LGBTQ population is considered vulnerable for sex trafficking.

#### Questions for participants Pre-presentation, cont'd

- 5. What resources are available for you if you identify a victim of sex trafficking?
  - a) Police
  - b) Child abuse hotline
  - c) National human trafficking hotline
  - d) Social worker
  - e) Follow up visit
  - f) All of the above
- 6. A possible indicator of sex trafficking victimization is:
  - a) Dissociation
  - b) Chronic foot problems
  - c) Malnutrition & dehydration
  - d) Somatic complaints
  - e) Hearing loss from head trauma
  - f) All of the above

#### What Is Human Trafficking? (legal definition)

Sex Trafficking The use of force, fraud or coercion to induce a person into a sex act for economic gain, or any inducement in the case of a minor.

Labor Trafficking Recruiting, harboring, transporting, provision or obtaining a person for the purpose of labor or services.

Involuntary servitude, debt or slavery.

#### What Is Human Sex Trafficking? (in reality)



Sex Trafficking

Sexually exploiting a young and vulnerable human being for one's own economic gain.

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2%

Source: Polaris Project

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33%

45%

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Percentage of Arizona juvenile probation officers reporting having at least one victim of human sex trafficking amongst their caseload (average caseload size is 4 juveniles): 57.5%

# The Business of Human Trafficking Why is it growing at an alarming rate?



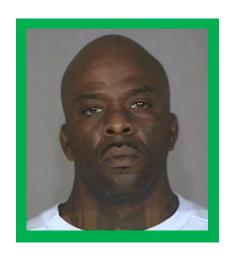
A low-risk / highly-profitable endeavor: Asset (victim) can be "sold" many times. Conviction rates are low.

Demand is high.

Technology has made recruitment and marketing of victims easy.

#### Which One Is The Trafficker?

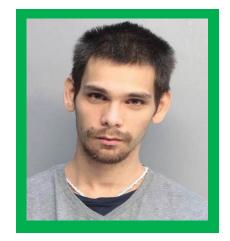














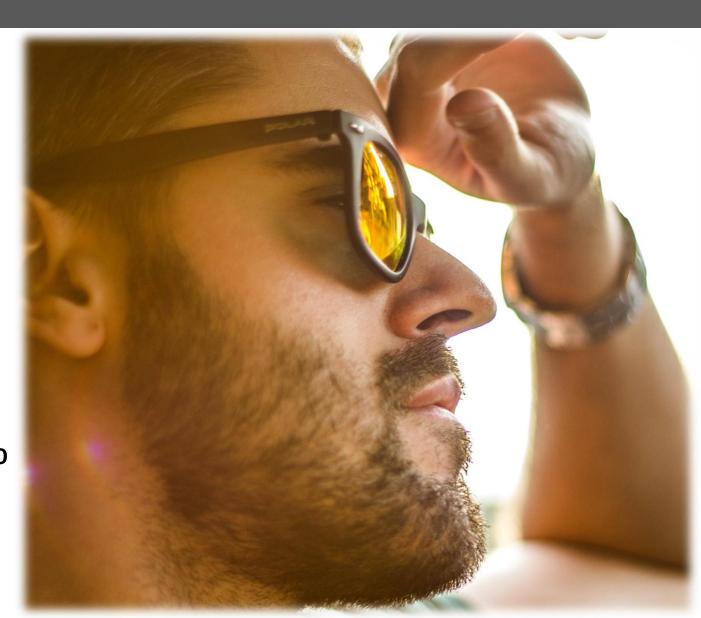


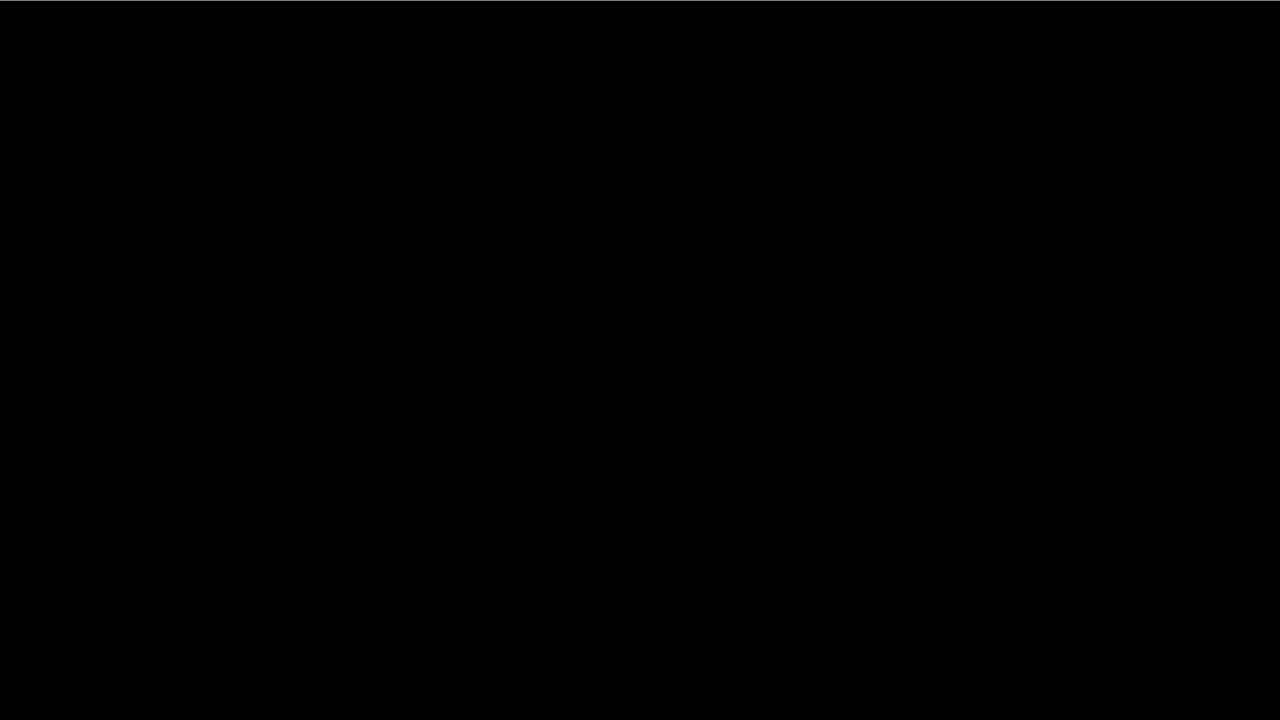
#### Who are the traffickers?

Boyfriend: 48%

Other friend: 33%

Parent / family member: 19%





#### How do traffickers recruit victims?



- ✓ Recruitment by boyfriend, "Romeo"
- ✓ Kidnapping and force, "Gorilla"
- ✓ Gang-related trafficking
- ✓ A parent or family member traffics their child for drugs or money

**TARGETED** 

**TRICKED** 

**TRAUMATIZED** 

### The "Romeo" trafficker



- False romance, love, empathy, flattery
- Gifts, shopping
- Promise of a better life
- Protection, comfort, trust
- Adventure
- Housing and food, security
- Drugs

**TARGETED** 

**TRICKED** 

**TRAUMATIZED** 

### Why do young teens fall victim to traffickers?

- > These are confusing times
- > Less brain maturity than adults
- > Fewer life experiences than adults
- > Less ability to assess situations
- > Less ability to recognize untruths
- Drop in self-esteem
- > The role of media



**TRAUMATIZED** 

**TARGETED** 

TRICKED

# What can we do? Teaching Strategies with Youth

- Take time to determine authenticity.
- Be aware of anyone trying to isolate them.
- Look out for each other, speak up.
- Maintain support structures (family, friends, church).
- Have a long-term game plan.



Source: iEmpathize.org

### Where do traffickers recruit victims?



- Social media (facebook, snapchat)
- Shopping malls, food courts
- Bus stops / stations
- School
- Social network
- Youth homes, foster care homes
- Homeless shelters

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# Trafficker "Disguises" Fraud / Coercion Tactics

- > Pretender (boyfriend, father)
- > Provider (food, shelter, drugs, love)
- > Promiser (modelling, travel, wealth)
- Protector (from street, abusive parents, bullies)
- Punisher (violence, threats, starvation)

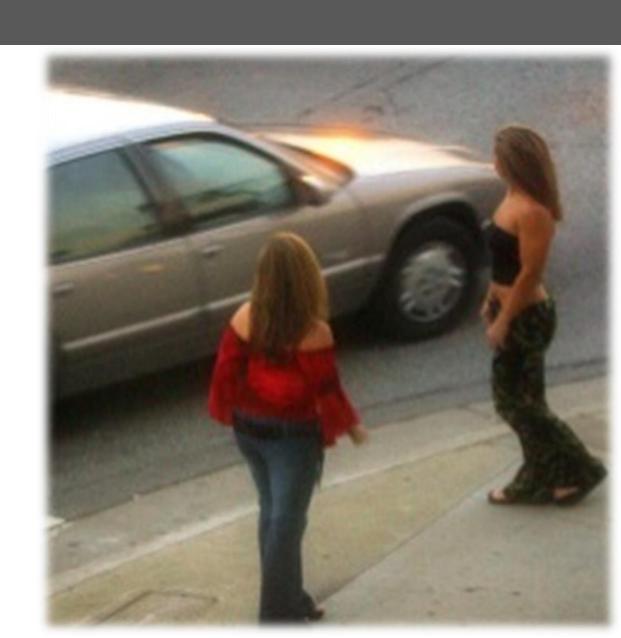


Source: iEmpathize.org

#### How do traffickers market victims?

In today's world, **nearly 100%** of marketing of sex trafficking victims is done on the **internet**.

The saying is:
"It is as easy to order a girl as it is to order a pizza."



### How do traffickers market victims?

Google Escort services, Brothels, Massage, Strip Clubs, Prostitution











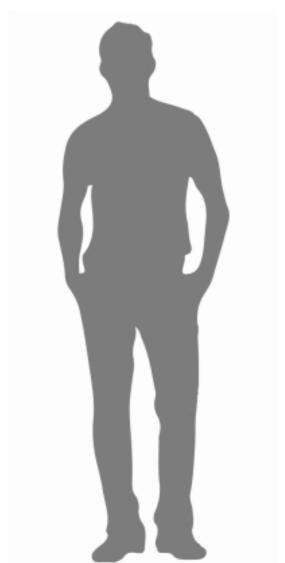








#### How do traffickers market victims?



On average, 500 ads related to sex trafficking are posted on *backpage.com* per day in the Phoenix Metropolitan area with an estimated 20% for girls under 18

On average, **80,000** ads are posted Nationally on US Sex Guide per day

Source: ASU School of Social Work, CEASE

## How do traffickers market victims? A look at Backpage.com

- > \$135 Million annual revenues, \$450 Million Net Worth, 82% Profit Margin.
- > Operates in 80 countries, but 80% of revenues come from sex solicitation ads in US.
- > 80% market share in Arizona, 71% elsewhere.
- ➤ Have been sued multiple times, never lost a case. (1st amendment)
- ➤ Moved headquarters to The Netherlands to avoid prosecution in US.
- > Primary owners are two Arizona businessmen.



Source: ASU School of Social Work (STIR)

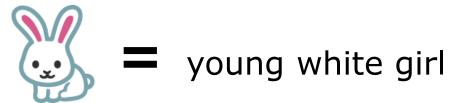
### Backpage.com

#### Recent strategies



#### After recent legislation:

- Closed sexual services category, customers simply moved ads to "personals" category.
- Sterilizing customers ads to avoid prosecution for advertising minors, for example:
  - Photo and contact info only
  - Use of code



Source: NCMEC



### Sex buyer traits



- Most have \$60k+ income.
- Do it for power & privilege.
- Often induced by pornography.
- Most start aged 18-24, becomes habitual.
- Justify, e.g. "It's just like girls getting their nails done."

### Sex buyer traits, cont'd

- Largest concern is being identified.
- 62% claim they would like to stop.
- NCMEC test: 50% proceed when told victim is 15 years old.
- Operate a chat network.



### Trafficker control methods

- Decouple victim & their support structure
- Drug usage
- Debt bondage
- "Romeo" becomes "Gorilla":
- Psychological abuse; guilt, shame, fear
- Physical abuse, threats, violence, weapons
- · Threats against family members, friends

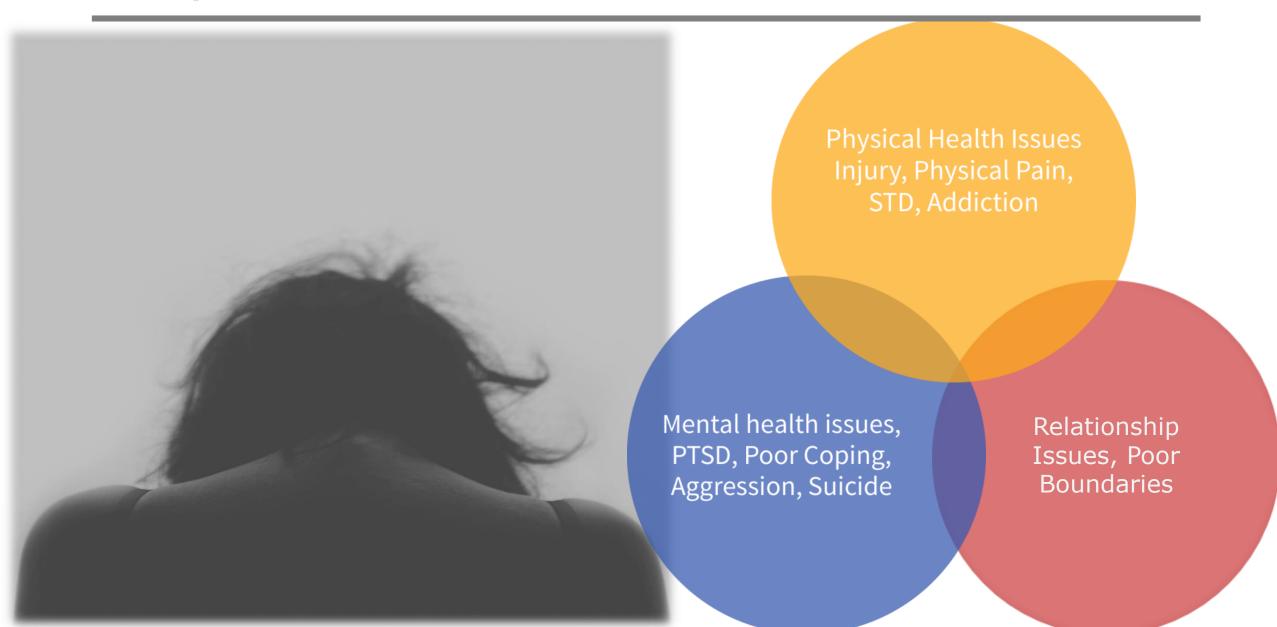


**TARGETED** 

**TRICKED** 

**TRAUMATIZED** 

### Impact on Victim



### Why don't victims get out?

- Constant monitoring
- Fear of reprisal
- Fear of the unknown
- Lack of security, support structure
- Isolation, trauma bond to trafficker
- Lack of a skillset
- Lack of resources
- Lack of knowledge of help resources
- Family home may not be safe



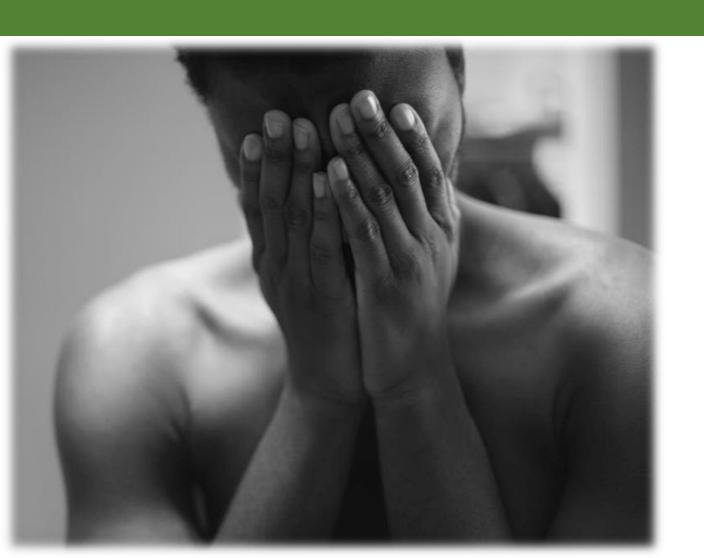
### Who are the victims?

#### All:

- ✓ Socio-economic categories
- ✓ Nationalities
- ✓ Urban, suburban, rural
- ✓ Both genders
- ✓ LGBTQ community

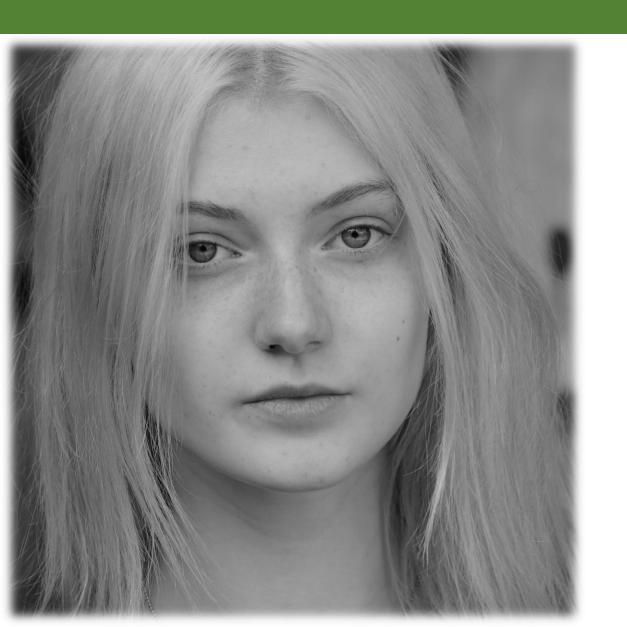


# Who are the victims? Most vulnerable populations



- > Homeless
- Runaway
- > Throwaway
- > Foster Children
- > LGBTQ Community

### Risk factors increasing vulnerability



> Family instability

Sexual

- Domestic violence or abuse: Emotional Physical
- Neglect or abandonment
- Missing or absent parent
- > Family members in sex trade
- Parental substance abuse
- > Foster care, child welfare
- Runaway / homeless (US: 50,000)

### Risk factors increasing vulnerability, cont'd

- Depression
- Sense of not-belonging
- > Adolescent substance abuse
- Difficulty in school
- Cognitive impairment
- > Poverty, economic need
- > Unsafe use of social media
- Older boyfriend





#### Mindset of a victim

Many victimization similarities exist between Domestic Violence, Intimate Partner Violence, and Sex Trafficking.

- Often fear for their safety.
- Often hide their situations.
- Hesitant to disclose their victimization in medical or clinical settings.
- Do not view themselves as victims.
- May form a trauma bond with their exploiter.
- Are most often protective of their perpetrator.

### Cooperation with law enforcement

Arrested victims who cooperated with law enforcement:



Adults: 28%

Minors: 16%

Cases resulting in the trafficker convicted: approx. 10%

Source: LVPD STIR study

### Front-line health care settings

Where a victim may present for services

Emergency room

Urgent care clinics

Primary care clinics

Mobile clinics

Dental clinics



Women's health clinics

Title X clinics

School nurse's office

Obstetrics/ gynecology

## A Statistical Overview Victim Presentation in a Health Care Setting

Percentage of sex trafficking survivors interviewed who report having been in and out of a health care setting while they were being trafficked:

## A Statistical Overview Victim Presentation in a Health Care Setting

Percentage of sex trafficking survivors interviewed who report having been in and out of a health care setting while they were being trafficked:

88%

# National human trafficking hotline Calls received from Arizona by caller type

Community member **Victim** Family member Government official Law enforcement Trucker Legal professional Friend of victim Medical professional

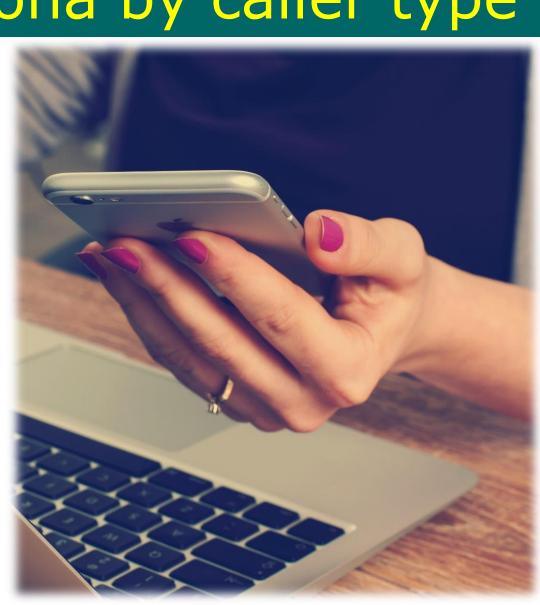
25.1% 22.8% 4.2% 3.9% 2.8% 2.3% 1.7% 1.4%



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## Practitioner comfort in identifying & treating a victim of Sex Trafficking

Recent study of ED residents, attendings, nurses and social workers:

- ➤ Feel some degree of confidence in their ability to identify a trafficked patient: 4.8%
- ➤ Feel some degree of confidence in their ability to treat a trafficked patient: 7.7%



Source: Chisolm - Straker 2012

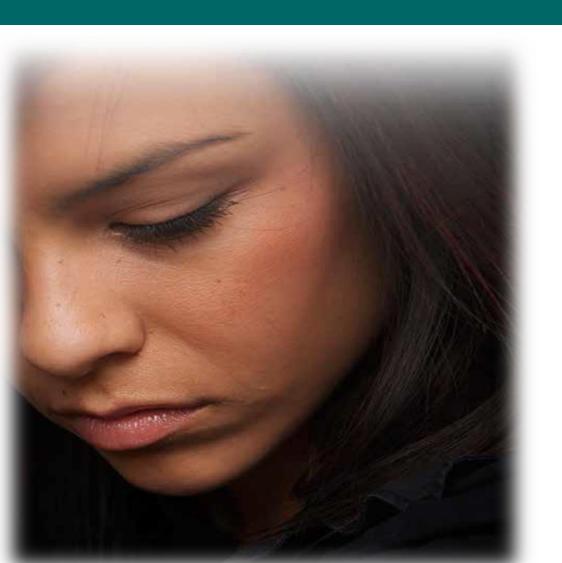
## Identification Barriers to identifying victims



- Fear
- Perception of being in trouble
- Self-preservation
- Distrust of authority figures, adults
- Anger
- Shame / guilt

Source: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

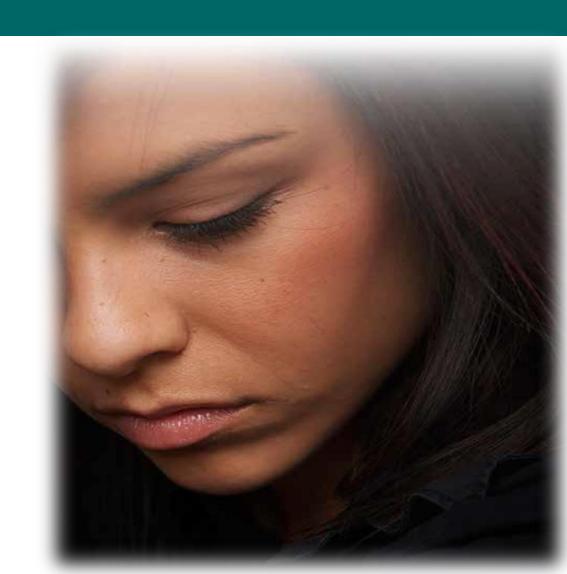
## Possible **indicators** of sex trafficking: Behavioral



- Avoids eye contact.
- Running away.
- Sudden changes in behavior, friends
- Mood swings.
- Withdrawn, isolated, aloof, disconnected, anti-social.
- Academic decline.
- Avoiding school, truancy.
- Substance abuse.
- Distrust police or adults.
- Has new expensive accessories.

## Possible **indicators** of sex trafficking: Behavioral, cont'd

- Older companion, often dominating.
- Scripted, coached, unlikely reasons for injuries or situations.
- Multiple sexual partners.
- · Resists gynecological exam.
- Reported age older than apparent age.
- Lack of identification.
- False or no provided address, or homeless.
- Use of street lingo such as "the life".
- Has hotel keys, 2<sup>nd</sup> cell phone, or lots of cash.



## Possible indicators of sex trafficking: Emotional & Mental Health



- Feelings of guilt, shame, unworthiness.
- Suicidal thoughts or attempts.
- · Dissociation.
- Extreme anger.
- · Depression or confusion.
- Self-harm or mutilation.
- Eating disorders.
- Flashbacks, nightmares, sleep disorders.
- History of abuse.

## Possible **indicators** of sex trafficking: Physical Health

- · Bruises or contusions.
- Fractures.
- Injuries to head and mouth.
- Hearing loss from head trauma.
- Traumatic brain injury.
- Bald patches from hair pulled.
- Cigarette burns.
- Bladder damage, injury or infection.
- Prolonged, easily-treatable infections.
- Drug-related asthma, Hepatitis C, skin infections.
- Chronic abdominal pain.
- Chronic foot problems.
- Fatigue.



## Possible indicators of sex trafficking: Physical Health, cont'd



- "Branding" tattoos.
- Bite marks.
- Unexplained scars.
- Knife or gunshot wounds.
- · Dehydration.
- Malnutrition, poor diet, significant weight loss.
- Tension headaches or back or stomach pains.
- Dental problems.
- Temporal mandibular joint problems, jaw dysplasia.
- Somatic complaints.

### "Branding"











Prepared By Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family



### Possible **indicators** of sex trafficking: Sexual Health

- Evidence of sexual trauma.
- Vaginal wall tears.
- Traumatic fistulas.
- Sexually transmitted infections.
- Pelvic inflammatory disease.
- HIV infection.



# Possible **indicators** of sex trafficking: Sexual Health, cont'd



- Pregnancy, with little or no prenatal care.
- Abortion complications.
- Impacted sponges, tampons, condoms, baby wipes.
- Vaginal discharge and infection from insertion of foreign objects to block menstruation.

#### Lost Opportunities?



#### **DISCUSSION POINT:**

When you think about the risk factors for trafficking and reflect on your patients, do you think any of your patients might have been trafficked?

#### What should clinicians do?



- Develop a clinic protocol.
- Speak with victim alone.
- Consider involving a social worker.
- Develop trust with victim.
- Monitor patient for stress, anxiety.
- ✓ Ask questions without insinuating guilt.
- ✓ Your notes <u>CAN</u> be used in court cases.

# Trust between the victim and the healthcare professional is essential.

### SAMPLE MESSAGES TO USE WITH A VICTIM TO GAIN TRUST:

- "You can trust me."
- "I am here to help you."
- "My first priority is your safety."
- "We will give you the care you need."
- "We can help you find a safe place to stay."
- "No one has the right to hurt you or make you do things against your will."



#### The role of Trauma

**Building rapport and trust with victims** 



Instead of:

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOU?"

"WHY ARE YOU DOING THIS?"

ask

"WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO YOU?"

(Reduces "blame and shame")

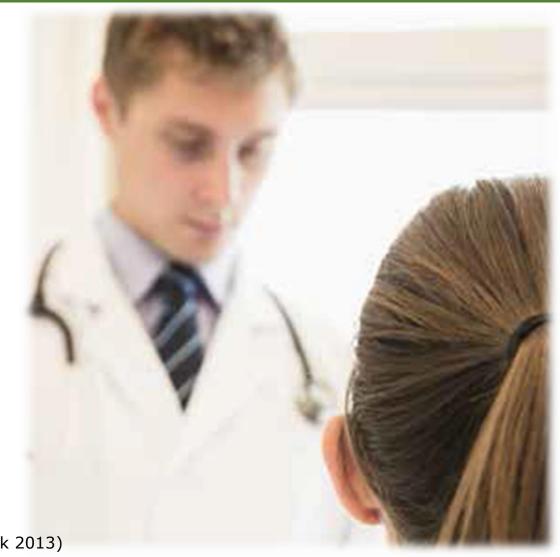
#### The role of Trauma, cont'd

**Building rapport and trust with victims** 

Sex trafficking victims have endured a **high level of trauma** and require services and interventions that do not inflict further trauma.

#### Avoid:

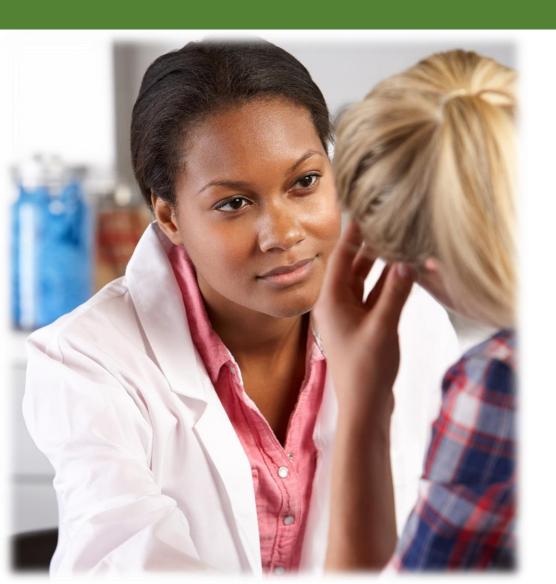
- > Physical restraint
- > Isolation
- > Harsh verbal interrogation



Source: National Institute of Mental Health (The National Child Traumatic Stress Network 2013)

#### Empathic approach with victims

Ask caring questions to open dialogue, build rapport



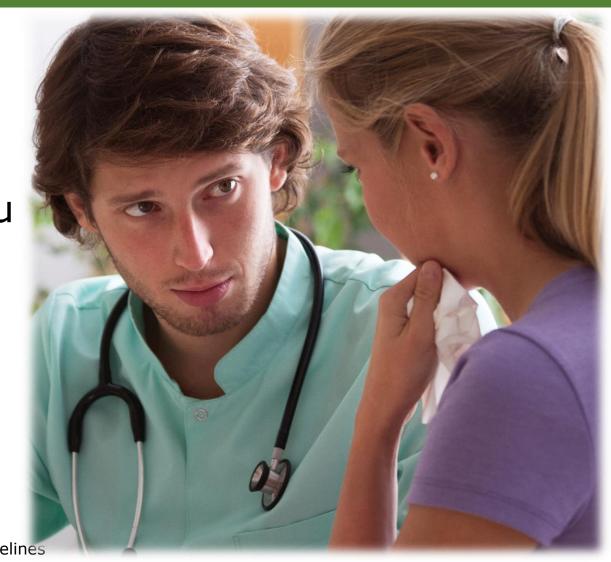
- ☐ Are you OK?
- ☐ Are you safe from harm?
- ☐ Are you hungry?

Source: Physicians Against the Trafficking of Humans

### Empathic approach with victims

Ask caring questions to open dialogue, build rapport, cont'd

- ☐ Where do you sleep and eat?
- ☐ Can you come and go as you please?
- ☐ Can you sleep and eat when you want?
- ☐ Have you or your family ever been hurt or threatened?
- ☐ Are you in debt to anyone?
- ☐ Tell me about that tattoo.



Source: The American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children practice guidelines

#### Empathic approach with victims

Ask caring questions to open dialogue, build rapport, cont'd



- ☐ Do you have a boyfriend? How old, and how did you meet?
- □ Have you ever run away? Where did you stay?
- ☐ Have you had to do things you did not want to do in order to stay somewhere?
- ☐ Has anyone taken pictures of you and put them on the internet?
- ☐ How would you know when it's time for a change?

#### What should clinicians do?

Techniques for treatment, continued trust-building

Recommend a follow-up visit.

Connect patient with local resources.

Use a shoe card for written info.



Source: Physicians Against the Trafficking of Humans

#### **Expectations**

For treating a sex trafficking victim

It typically requires 3-7 attempts for a trafficked person to leave "the life".





Expect relapse.

Follow-up visits may be sporadic.

Design a safety plan with the patient in case they return to "the life".

#### Victims' hierarchy of needs

Steps toward recovery

- 1. Food
  - 2. Sleep
    - 3. Security
      - 4. Human interaction, belonging
        - 5. Lifestyle change
          - 6. Therapy (drug?, trauma, etc.)
            - 7. Self-esteem
              - 8. Job training
                - 9. Education

Source: ASU School of Social Work

### SEX TRAFFICKING and SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

For Health Care Practitioners



Identification.

Assessment.

Treatment.

Maurice Lee, MD, MPH, FAAFP Director, St. Vincent de Paul Virginia G. Piper Medical and Dental Clinic

#### "Marisol"

• 18<sup>th</sup> birthday

Online boyfriend

• First love



### Harm Reduction Definition

Modify conditions and behavior in order to reduce many of the most serious risks posed to public health and safety.

#### **Examples**:

- Weight loss → cutting out soda
- Smoking → NRT
- EtOH → designated driver
- Sex  $\rightarrow$  A, B, C
- IV drug use → needle exchanges
- Sex workers → ???



# Harm Reduction Appearance



- Wear shoes you can run in
- Avoid scarves, necklaces and bags than can hold or choke you
- Wear clothing that can be left on during sex in case you have to run away

Source: Rekart, Michael. Sex-work harm reduction. The Lancet. December

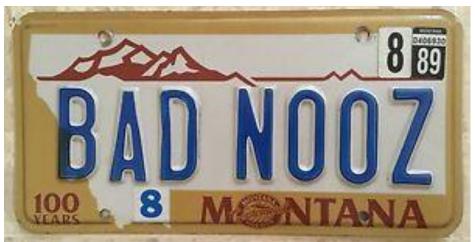
# Harm Reduction Negotiations

- ✓ Stick to a price list and time limit
- ✓ Pick you own parking spot or hotel
- ✓ Have a supply of condoms and lubricant
- ✓ Get money up front
- ✓ Use the same stroll



### Harm Reduction The Car





- Approach from the drivers side
- Arrange service and location while outside car
- Circle the car looking for other passengers
- Take down the license plate (or pretend to)
- Do not fasten your seat belt
- Wave goodbye to someone and shout the time of your return (or pretend to)

Source: Rekart, Michael. Sex-work harm reduction. The Lancet. December

### Harm Reduction Oral sex

- Learn to put a condom on with your mouth
- ➤ At ejaculation, keep pressure on the condom with your lips to prevent leakage
- Gargle with mouthwash or liquor afterwards, but do not brush your teeth

**FOR ORAL?** 

Source: Rekart, Michael. Sex-work harm reduction. The Lancet. December

# Harm Reduction Vaginal sex

- Use birth control
- Keep genital area well lubricated with water soluble lubricant
- Do not douche or use vaginal drying substances
- Position yourself on top, facing customer
- Keep band on base of penis to keep it hard and avoid spillage
- After ejaculation, remove penis from vagina immediately

Source: Rekart, Michael. Sex-work harm reduction. The Lancet. December



### Harm Reduction Anal sex

- Try to negotiate out of it
- Charge too much for the customer to afford
- Use extra lubricant
- Use female condoms



Source: Rekart, Michael. Sex-work harm reduction. The Lancet. December

### Harm Reduction Self defense



Do not carry weapons

Use your voice and speed (scream, hit car horn)

Attack body areas that are easily injured (throat, eyes, testicles)

Run away against traffic, towards light and people

Work with friends

Tell workmates about bad customers

Source: Rekart, Michael. Sex-work harm reduction. The Lancet. December

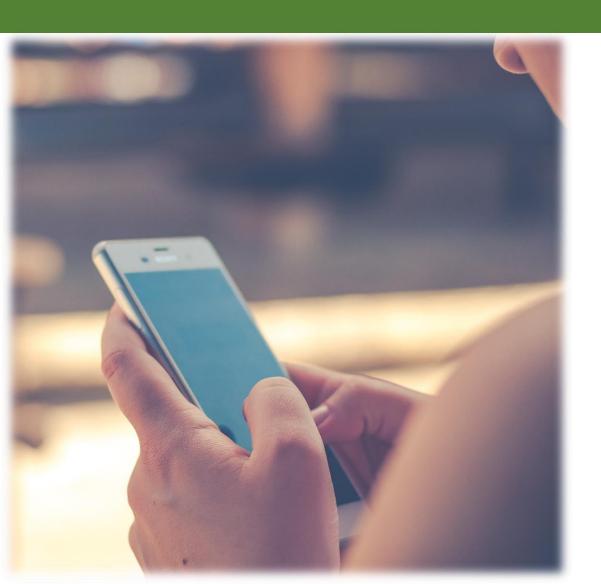
#### "Annie"

• 40yo white female

Lost husband to health problems



### Resources for helping victims National



If the victim is in immediate danger, call 911.

National Human Trafficking Hotline: 888-3737-888.

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC):

1-800-THE-LOST, www.missingkids.org.

- Database of over 1M photos
- Responded to over 10,000 HT reports in 2017

### Resources for helping victims Arizona

Arizona child abuse hotline: 888-SOS-CHILD or 888-767-2445.

Tumbleweed (UMOM) Youth Services: 602-841-5799. Emergency shelter, transitional housing, therapy for minors.

Sojourner Center: 602-244-0089. Emergency shelter and transitional housing for adults. Therapy services.

Multiple add'l resources available at SexTraffickingHelp.com



### Resources for helping victims Local (Metro Phoenix)



Phoenix vice non-emergency hotline: 602-454-2771.

Phoenix Dream Center: 602-346-8701, phxdreamcenter.org, safe housing, rescues.

Fresh Start Women's Center: 602-252-8494. Job training, legal services, child care, therapy services.

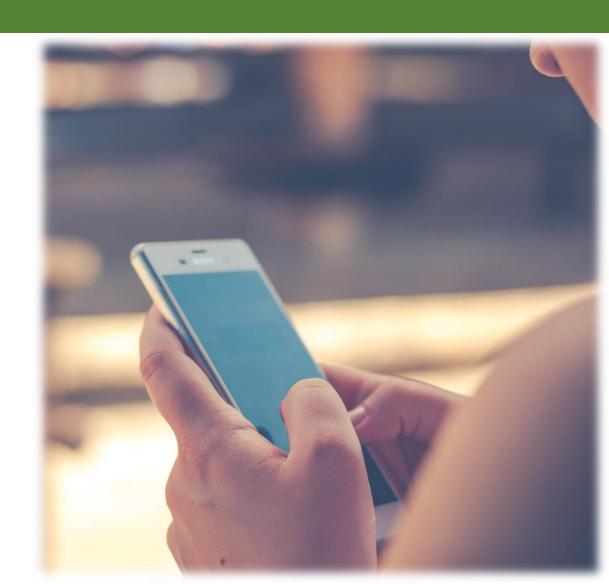
Community Bridges: 602-273-9999. Drug rehabilitation services.

Phoenix Children's Hospital: 602-933-9339. Medical services for at-risk youth.

### Resources for helping victims Local (Tucson)

Emerge center against domestic abuse: 520-795-4226, <a href="www.emergecenter.org">www.emergecenter.org</a>, emergency shelter, advocacy, child services

Southern Arizona anti-trafficking united response network (SAATURN): 520-327-1171, <a href="www.saaturn.org">www.saaturn.org</a>, victim-centered advocacy, prosecution



#### Resources for Health Care Professionals

#### Sources for further study

- PATH (doc-path.org)
   Physicians Against the Trafficking of Humans Videos, 1 CME credit
- HEAL (healtrafficking.org)
   Health, Education, Advocacy, Linkage
   Protocol Toolkit
- APSAC

American Professional Society on Abuse of Children Practice Guidelines for Physicians (kyaap.org/wp-content/uploads/APSAC\_Guidelines.pdf)

- AMA Journal of Ethics
   Code: Opinions Related to Human Trafficking, Jan 2017
- My contact: Jeff.Gibbs@TheCultureBridge.net



- 1. Most human trafficking victims are aware they are being trafficked.
- 2. Most arrested victims cooperate with law enforcement to prosecute their trafficker.
- 3. The vast majority of Arizona victims of human trafficking are US citizens.
- 4. The LGBTQ population is considered vulnerable for sex trafficking.

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- 3. The vast majority of Arizona victims of human trafficking are US citizens. True
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- 5. What resources are available for you if you identify a victim of sex trafficking?
  - a) Police
  - b) Child abuse hotline
  - c) National human trafficking hotline
  - d) Social worker
  - e) Follow up visit
  - f) All of the above
- 6. A possible indicator of sex trafficking victimization is:
  - a) Dissociation
  - b) Chronic foot problems
  - c) Malnutrition & dehydration
  - d) Somatic complaints
  - e) Hearing loss from head trauma
  - f) All of the above

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