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# 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference

# Proceedings

*Hosted by:*

The University of Toledo's  
Human Trafficking & Social Justice Institute  
&  
The Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition

*September 22-24, 2021*

**#IHTSJC2021**



# WELCOME TO THE 18<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING & SOCIAL JUSTICE CONFERENCE!

The University of Toledo's Human Trafficking and Social Justice Institute and the Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition are very pleased to present the Proceedings from the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual International Human Trafficking & Social Justice Conference (IHTSJC). With this document, we celebrate continued collaboration and support, good companionship, intellectual discussion, and productive networking. We appreciate your support of our conference and hope to receive your support for many years to come. We come together to learn and to honor the hard work you are doing in communities across the United States and abroad. We want to recognize the contributions you have made and continue to make to the field of human trafficking and/or social justice. We hope you will find this volume of presentation summaries useful in future advocacy, community programming and development, and scholarly pursuits.

## CONFERENCE HISTORY & CULTURE

The conference began in 2004 for the purpose of bringing people together to learn and collaborate on research, advocacy, programming, and legislation. The idea was to host an “academic” conference rooted in the feminist belief in the multiple realities of those involved and the understanding that knowledge is inclusive and best advanced when varied voices come together. After running for eighteen consecutive years, our conference has grown to be the oldest and largest academic conference of its kind in the United States.

The mission of the IHTSJC is to unite the global community in learning, connecting, and collaborating to combat human trafficking and promote social justice. The conference is rooted in the idea of a diversity of thought and the spirit of tolerance within the boundaries of human rights. Because advocates come in all shapes, sizes, and opinions, and because of the *varying* perspectives on a multitude of social justice issues, it is safe to assume that you will encounter attendees and presenters that you may not agree with. However, in the very spirit of social justice, conference culture dictates that diverse ideas and voices be heard. Significant learning and growth occur when diverse ideas are presented and discussed. It is in the silence that oppression can flourish.

While we have not always agreed with our presenters, we have allowed their voices to be heard in the areas of research, advocacy, activism, practice, programming, and policy. Presenters are considered qualified if they have sufficiently researched the issue and have the credentials and expertise to present on a topic. We recognize other ways of knowing, therefore skilled presenters may also be chosen because they have a lived experience that is significant enough to be deemed an expert on a particular topic. Finally, others who have focused on programming, policy, or activism who have considerable experience in a particular area of human trafficking or social justice may be selected to present. Conference presenters have historically provided us with the latest and most innovative research, practice, and activism in the field of anti-trafficking work. The conference has been the impetus for many research collaborations and has spurred new programming across the globe. We are grateful for the opportunity to provide the platform and coordination necessary to host such an important conference each year.



## CONFERENCE LANGUAGE

To assist both our domestic and international presenters and attendees to better understand the vernacular used at the IHTSJC, we provide the following list of terms typically used at the conference:

- Abolitionist: This term is used to refer to someone who works to support the abolishment of human trafficking. Some abolitionists also favor the abolishment of the commercial sex trade because it is believed to be inherently damaging to women and vulnerable others.
- Child Sex Trafficking (CST) or Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC): Under U.S. law, anyone under the age of 18 that is involved in the commercial sex trade is a victim of the crime of sex trafficking and is not referred to as a “prostitute” but instead is identified as a victim of CST or CSEC.
- Emancipator/Liberator: An emancipator or liberator is someone that desires to set an individual, institution, or society free from legal, social, or political oppression.
- Prostitute: This term may or may not be offensive to the listener. Some who have been involved in the sex trade embrace the term and use it, while some do not. It may be a term that an outsider (someone who has never been in the sex trade) may tread lightly when using as the receive may or may not take offense.
- Prostituted Person/Women: Typically, a presenter or attendee will use this term to intentionally convey their perspective and acknowledge that some adults are involved in the commercial sex trade for survival reasons and not by choice. When this term is used, it is because the user believes that some adults may use prostitution to survive poverty, as a response to early trauma, or are involved because of a drug addiction. This vernacular is used to counter the idea that these individuals are making a free choice to be involved.
- Prostitution: This is a neutral term used to identify commercial sexual transactions.
- Sex Work/Sex Worker: Although there are many variations and nuances, typically this language is used to communicate that sex work is a profession and is entered into by choice. Sex work advocates assert that sex work is not inherently dangerous or victimizing, that the denial of the right to formally acknowledge, accept, and protect sex workers and the sex work profession causes it to be unsafe politically, socially, psychologically, legally, and physically. Sex work advocates are involved in promoting sex work as a profession and advocate for societal acknowledgement, inclusion, and protection. Many advocates are also involved in anti-trafficking work and provide harm reduction support and services to others involved in prostitution.
- Survivor/Victim: These terms are often used interchangeably to indicate that someone has either survived/been a victim of trafficking.
- Survivor-Leader: This term refers to those who have survived victimization via the sex or labor trade and identify themselves as such. Advocates that use this term often believe Survivor-Leaders should be front and center in the anti-trafficking movement.
- Survivor Led: This term is often used when one is signifying that a program or group is led by survivors of an experience, typically those who were former victims of the commercial sex or labor trade.
- Thrivers: This term is used to identify someone who has gone beyond surviving an experience and is in a place in their lives where they have grown psychologically, socially, emotionally, and/or physically with improved well-being beyond that of a survivor.
- Whore/Slut: These terms, although commonly used in a derogatory manner, are words that are being reclaimed and embraced in empowering ways for some sex worker rights groups. If you hear these words at the conference, you will need to understand the context in which the words are being presented.



THANK YOU TO OUR AMAZING SPONSORS AND DONORS!



*“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it’s the only things that ever has.”*

- Margaret Mead

The success of a large endeavor cannot be accomplished without the diligent work of extraordinary people and organizations who are able to take a vision and create a reality. The IHSTJC could not have made it seventeen years without the work of the following supporters who have become advocates in the fight against human trafficking. Your collaboration makes the conference possible!

Contact us at [traffickingconference@gmail.com](mailto:traffickingconference@gmail.com) if you are interested in sponsorship opportunities!

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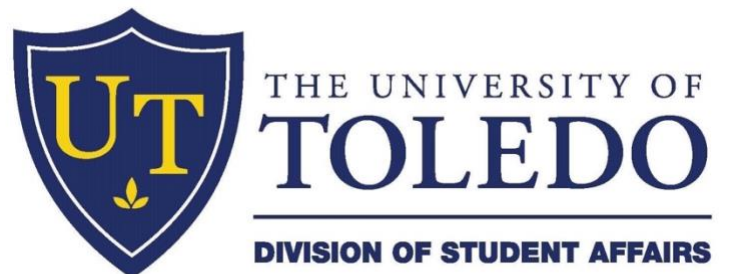
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# The 18<sup>th</sup> Annual IHTSJC Presents:

## PROCEEDINGS OF PRESENTER BIOGRAPHIES AND SESSION SUMMARIES

*Wednesday, September 22, 2021*

*Breakout Session 1: 10:15 – 11:15 am EDT*

**Chuck Campbell**, MDiv, BA, BS &  
**OraLee Macklenar**, LISW-S, LCDC III,  
CEAP

Chuck Campbell is the co-chair of the Education Committee of the Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition. He has served as a parish pastor for over 40 years. Throughout his life, he has been committed to social justice causes, having served on numerous non-profit boards in the greater Toledo, Ohio area.

OraLee Macklenar has more than 20 years' experience in mental health. She is a Certified Clinical Trauma Professional and currently supervises the Mercy Health Toledo Trauma Recovery Center. She works with a team that provides victim advocacy, psychological therapy, and clinical case management to victims of crime and their family members.

### **Human Trafficking 101**

This presentation will provide a basic overview of human trafficking, focusing on both domestic and foreign trafficking as well as labor and sex trafficking. Topics will include the definition of human trafficking, how traffickers recruit, indicators for victim identification, the impact of social media, and how individuals can make a difference in helping to combat and end human trafficking. Using the most current research and resources, the presentation is designed not only to educate but empower the participant.

#### Presentation Objectives:

- Provide responsible facts about human trafficking
- Educate about current laws
- Identify labor and sex trafficking concerns
- Empower participants to make a difference

**Topic:** Conceptual | **Knowledge Level:** Beginner

**Faith Tunde-Yara**, LL.M, UCT

Faith Tunde-Yara is an enthusiastic legal researcher with over 7 years of research in Human Rights and Criminal Law. She is a current PhD candidate at the University of Cape Town, conducting research on the Illegal Organ trade in Africa with a focus on the obtainable variations of organ trafficking in Africa.

### **Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Organ Removal: The Rights of Victim-Donors Amplified**

Human trafficking for the purpose of organ removal (HTPOR) has remained a subject of unconfirmed reports but since the 1980s, a growing body of research by medical anthropologists, journalists, and academics has shown that it is a global phenomenon (OSCE, 2013). However, a large proportion of debate on the crime has focused on addressing the shortage of organs by developing systems to promote altruistic donation of organs, leaving behind a wide gap in the body of research that focuses on the serious human rights abuses faced by victim-donors, and the need to protect and promote these rights. This presentation seeks to highlight and address this gap by answering the question: "What rights do HTPOR victims have and how can they be protected?" A desk-based methodology analyzing a broad selection of journal articles, cases, and newspaper reports, alongside a human-rights based approach is used. This approach acknowledges that trafficking in persons is first a violation of human rights to which everyone is entitled (UN. OHCHR, 2015). Findings focus on the trends and patterns of HTPOR; operations of organ trafficking networks; consequence of HTPOR on victim-donors; the inherent human rights violations suffered by victim-donors; and five case studies highlighting active organ black market where victim-donors are sourced. Findings show that processes involved in HTPOR infringes on one or more rights of victims involved. This presentation concludes with recommendations for the international and regional community to set up needed support mechanisms for victim-donors to exercise their human rights in the face of such cruel and degrading treatment by organ traffickers.



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|   | <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe "Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Organ Removal" (HTPOR)</li> <li>• Discuss the research that was conducted using a desk-based methodology, with in-depth study and analysis</li> <li>• Showcase and draw the attention of the international community to the human rights abuses faced by HTPOR victim-donors, with the aim of reigniting conversations around the promotion and protection of their rights</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p>  |
| <p><b>Theresa Flores, MA, LSW</b></p> <p>Theresa Flores is a licensed Social Worker with a Master’s in Counseling Education. She has published 5 books on trafficking and is a best-selling author. The “Theresa Flores Law” in Michigan eliminates the statute of limitation for minors who have been trafficked and want to prosecute their traffickers.</p>  | <p><b>Journey of Grace Retreats: How to Help Survivors Heal the Wounds of Trafficking while Living in this World</b></p> <p>The Journey of Grace retreats are specifically designed for trafficked survivors. It is the only weekend, therapeutic program offered completely free of charge to women who have endured domestic sex trafficking. The presentation will address best practices in working with the deep seeded issues of trauma associated with trafficking through mind, body, and soul activities. The presentation will discuss evidence based therapeutic needs of survivor’s mental health and recommendations on helping survivors heal. The presenter will explain how to utilize survivor leaders in helping survivors move past their life-long hurts while living in this world. This presentation will provide the learner with data on the complexities of trauma to better understand the mental health needs of survivors. It will also provide examples of sessions and the reasoning behind each class offered. Finally, the presenter will discuss the importance of “play”, choices, accessing the “inner child”, trust exercises, and how to have healthy relationships.</p> <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the complexities of trauma and how it manifests itself</li> <li>• Offer recommendations on how to help survivors of human trafficking heal and move past their trauma</li> <li>• Explain how the retreats address the deep seeded issues of childhood trauma</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |
| <p><b>Bethany Gilot, MS &amp; Marissa Castellanos, MSW</b></p> <p>Bethany Gilot is a National Consultant on anti-human trafficking initiatives from training and program development to state/federal policy. Bethany has a decade of experience working in the anti-trafficking field both domestically and internationally. This experience spans a range of roles including direct service, program administration, and state level policy positions.</p> <p>Marissa Castellanos is the Program Director of the Bakhita Empowerment Initiative, a program that supports and empowers survivors of human trafficking through Catholic Charities of Louisville. Marissa co-authored the Guiding Principles for Agencies Serving Survivors of Human Trafficking and has</p> | <p><b>Moving Towards Best Practice: Guiding Principles for Agencies Serving Survivors of Human Trafficking</b></p> <p>There has been an increased focus in recent years on the provision of specialized community-based and residential services to survivors of human trafficking (HT). This includes multiple state/federal legislative initiatives to address the challenges of service needs, trauma, policy, and funding. As a result, there has been a growth in providers specializing in serving this population; however, there remains limited research towards best practice. The presenters believe in the value of clearly identifying best practices and providing guidance for service provision as a resource for providers, community partners, funders, and others addressing policy and practice related to HT. To address the gap in information on best practice in serving sex and labor trafficking survivors, the Administration for Children and Families Region 4 HT Advisory Group developed a best practices framework to guide and evaluate agencies providing services to this population. Pulling from existing research on best practices in victim services and other key sources (e.g., OVC), authors included 15 key principles with resources and strategies for application along with an assessment tool. This presentation provides the history and purpose of the Guiding Principles. It addresses each of the 15 principles, their practical application in the field, and an overview of the Self-Assessment Tool. Attendees will be able to assess their agency/community/state policies and practices across the focus areas and build a plan for applying the principles in their work. Participation will facilitate building capacity for service providers who are new to the field and enhance service structures for experienced providers.</p> |

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| <p>co-trained on the Guiding Principles in Kentucky, Ohio, and Texas.</p>  | <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the history and purpose of the Guiding Principles for Agencies Serving Survivors of Human Trafficking</li> <li>• Examine the intention and practical application of each Guiding Principle</li> <li>• Show how the self-assessment tool can be used to evaluate capacity to provide services to survivors of human trafficking</li> <li>• Provide existing resources to support organizational change</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>   |
| <p><b>Chris Croft, MA</b></p> <p>Chris Croft is the Prevention Education Program Manager for the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA), providing statewide violence prevention training and technical assistance. Croft’s current work brings together lived experience, years of direct service and community-based consent and prevention education work, and graduate study.</p>  | <p><b>Reframing Human Trafficking Prevention: A Public Health, Social-Ecological, Social Justice Approach</b></p> <p>The CDC offers specific guidance for a public health approach to violence prevention across multiple forms of violence. Still, many human trafficking advocates are often unsure what works as a “best practice” in trafficking prevention, say there are no “best practices,” or struggle to apply the public health approach to violence prevention in meaningful ways. In 2020, the NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault began developing additional resources to support human trafficking prevention work specific to sexual violence that occurs in the context of trafficking within commercial sex or other labor settings, including a Human Trafficking Prevention Toolkit and the Reframing Human Trafficking Prevention intensive training. In this presentation, attendees will receive an overview of the Human Trafficking Prevention Toolkit, learn strategies for incorporating elements of the toolkit into effective prevention strategies, and will learn more about the Reframing Human Trafficking Prevention training model.</p> <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the public health model of violence prevention</li> <li>• Discuss how effective prevention with an anti-oppression lens requires shifts in framework and worldview in addition to skills and awareness</li> <li>• Review an effective model for training prevention educators</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Healthcare, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>   |
| <p><b>Sharon Menezes, PhD, MSW &amp; Vijay Raghavan, PhD, MSW</b></p> <p>Sharon Menezes is Assistant Professor with the Centre for Criminology and Justice (CCJ) in the School of Social Work at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in Mumbai, India. She co-leads Prayas, a field action project of the CCJ, engaging with issues of violence, rehabilitation and social reintegration of criminal justice affected populations.</p> <p>Vijay Raghavan is a Professor with the Centre for Criminology and Justice (CCJ) in the School of Social Work at TISS in Mumbai, India. He also co-leads Prayas, a field action project of the CCJ, engaging with issues of protection of legal rights and social re-entry of prisoners and women rescued from commercial sexual exploitation.</p> | <p><b>Social Distancing of the Distanced: Untold Stories of Women Formerly Exploited for Commercial Sex during the Pandemic</b></p> <p>Prayas is a field action project of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in Mumbai, India that journeys with women formerly exploited for commercial sex towards reconstructing safe and violence-free lives. The Indian government’s imposition of a lockdown to control the COVID-19 spread led Prayas to undertake a needs assessment study to examine immediate and far-reaching impact of the lockdown and strategize future intervention. The lockdown challenged women’s access to basic necessities like food, shelter, water, child support, and medical care. Their distress, largely invisible to the state, civil society, and community, was compounded by their exclusion from relief and welfare measures. They were considered less deserving of support, or they isolated themselves knowing that their departure from family and community would invite social ostracism. Experiences with loneliness, social exclusion, and threats from traffickers apart, a few women deliberated engaging with exploitative agents like pimps and money lenders; this time, with “consent”. Having been stigmatized and socially distanced from family and community for many years account for their non-normative gender pathways and coping strategies, and their predicaments during the pandemic were aggravated. Based on voices of seventeen (17) respondents of the study, and another ten (10) women who reached out to Prayas for support, this presentation discusses how women navigated through the COVID-19 pandemic, and their journeys to reclaim agency over their lives and choices. Juxtaposing women’s experiences of social distancing during the pandemic with that across their life stages, it argues for socially just rehabilitation and inclusive intervention strategies.</p> <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voice the circumstances of women formerly exploited for commercial sex, and make visible their challenges, distress, and agency</li> </ul> |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight the need for state and other social supports to socially distanced and stigmatized individuals, groups, and communities</li> <li>• Lend insight into pathways for intervention to protect women from leading aggravated marginalized lives in crises and prevent re-trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p>   |
| <p><b>Luke Talikowski, LLB, BSW, MIH; Tran Thi Thu Ha, BA, MPH &amp; Karolina Edna Talikowski, BA, PGDip, MCPMs</b></p> <p>Mr. Luke Talikowski has 30 years' experience of child protection work in Australia, Russia, Ukraine, and Vietnam. Since 2007, he has been the Senior International Social Work Consultant for Health Right International (HRI), working with individuals who are abused, marginalized, affected, and infected by HIV/AIDS as well as exploited children and youth.</p> <p>Ms. Tran Thi Thu Ha is the Deputy Director of the Research and Training Centre for Community Development (RTCCD) in Vietnam and has 24 years' experience of maternal and child health work. Since 2003, she has been a consultant for the Global Fund, World Bank, Health Policy Initiatives USAID, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, and has been an invited speaker on national television and radio.</p> <p>Ms. Karolina Talikowski has 16 years' experience in child protection and education as a Senior Counselling Psychologist and Residential Care &amp; Consultant Psychologist. She has a clinical private practice, specializing in complex mental health and trauma, including PTSD, depression, and child abuse. She has conducted children and youth trauma trainings in Vietnam and worked with children in Myanmar.</p> | <p><b>Upskilling Social Welfare Personnel to Support Young Survivors of Trafficking &amp; Exploitation in Vietnam</b></p> <p>Child exploitation and trafficking in Vietnam, particularly children living in the streets and children with disabilities, presents in the form of forced street hawking/begging, labor trafficking, and sex trafficking (US State Department, 2016). Children and youth who have experienced these types of traumatic events are at increased risk of long-term mental health conditions: brain changes, emotional disorders, impaired cognitive functioning, general physical development, and social dysfunction. Yet, psychological and social work services for trafficked children are extremely limited in Vietnam. Approximately 235,000 social welfare personnel, of which 35,000 are professional social workers and 200,000 are welfare staff with no professional background or training, are responsible for addressing this issue (MOLISA, 2020). To address the dearth in trained professionals, Health Right International (HRI) and its local partner, Research and Training Centre for Community Development (RTCCD), successfully implemented a project dedicated to building the local capacity of key stakeholders to support vulnerable children and families to deal with the psychosocial consequences of trafficking. Further, the project involved direct psychological interventions, both individual and group therapies, to enhance child mental health and well-being. Due to COVID-19 precautions, 2021 project adaptations will utilize an online platform for upskilling social welfare personnel, considering IT limitations in some areas of the country and staff movement restrictions. This presentation is intended to provide attendees with information on the lessons learned related to upskilling child protection providers. This includes training results, participants' feedback and shared experiences, and further training/intervention needs.</p> <p><u>Presentations Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the risk factors that make children more susceptible to sex/labor traffickers</li> <li>• Discuss content development for training welfare staff engaged in supporting child protection and the survivors of human trafficking</li> <li>• Explain training evaluation and assessment methods for upskilling providers to support young survivors of trafficking and exploitation</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |
| <p><b>Vipin Vijay Nair, PhD</b></p> <p>Vipin Vijay Nair is currently working as an Assistant Professor at Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences at O.P. Jindal Global University. He has been practicing research in the rehabilitation of victims of commercial sexual exploitation in India for more than three years.</p>   | <p><b>Victim Inclusive Model of Rehabilitation for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in India</b></p> <p>National Crime Records Bureau in its crime report for India in 2018 reflected a continuous increase in the number of cases of human trafficking from 918 (2016) to 1127 (2017) to 1313 (2018) (NCRB, 2019). The research study focuses on scheme initiated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India in 2007 with Rehabilitation &amp; Protective (R&amp;P) Home. Participatory action research was utilized for the study including active participation with the beneficiaries of R&amp;P homes. The sampling was used to answer three research questions: 1) What are the factors that facilitate effective rehabilitation at R&amp;P Homes? 2) What are the factors that deter</p>   |

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|  | <p>effective rehabilitation at R&amp;P Homes? and 3) What are the factors that facilitate effective re-integration post their exit from R&amp;P Homes? Eighty-three (83) women who were victims of commercial sexual exploitation residing at 14 R&amp;P homes in 7 states in India were interviewed between the years 2018 to 2021 through conversational interviews. The findings of the research focused on four main factors: 1) lack of psychological assistance, 2) prevalence of maladaptive coping mechanisms, 3) absence of financial independence, and 4) victimization by stakeholders of the anti-trafficking mechanism. The results of the study indicate that victims of commercial sexual exploitation residing at R&amp;P Homes required dedicated financial and psychological assistance for holistic rehabilitation. This presentation concludes with recommendations for a Holistic Victim Inclusive Rehabilitation for victims of commercial sexual exploitation dedicating the role of every stakeholder of the anti-trafficking movement towards effective rehabilitation and reintegration.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the study, including research questions, methodology, and findings</li> <li>• Explain the implications and recommendations of the research</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |
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**Wednesday, September 22, 2021**  
**Breakout Session 2: 11:45 am – 12:45 pm EDT**

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| <p><b>Yvonne Zimmerman, PhD &amp; Hannah Estabrook, MA, LPCC-S</b></p> <p>Yvonne Zimmerman is Associate Academic Dean and Associate Professor of Christian Ethics at the Methodist Theological School in Ohio. She researches the roles of religion in the antitrafficking movement. She is the author of <i>Other Dreams of Freedom: Religion, Sex, and Human Trafficking</i> (Oxford University Press, 2012).</p> <p>Hannah Estabrook is a clinician specializing in direct service provision to human trafficking survivors and the Executive Director of Sanctuary Collective. Previously she served as the CATCH Court Coordinator (Franklin County Municipal Courts) and is co-author of <i>Beyond Desolate: Hope vs. Hate in the Rubble of Sexual Abuse</i>.</p> | <p><b>Anti-Human Trafficking and Black Lives Matter</b></p> <p>The Black Lives Matter movement poses some serious challenges to the anti-trafficking movement. Putting clinical and judicial experiences with human trafficking survivors in conversation with academic theory and reflection, this presentation will explore some of the racialized history of today’s anti-trafficking movement through attention to the influence of the social purity movement, and especially its preoccupation with “white slavery” on today’s anti-trafficking movement (Blakemore, 2019; Clark, 1991; Dozema, 2000, 2010; Irwin, 2000; Pascoe, 1990; Zimmerman 2013). In light of the need to address systemic racism, attention will be given to the ways the movement continues to be impacted by racism (Banks, Duren &amp; Kyckelhahn, 2011; Butler, 2015; Kim, 2020; Ritchie &amp; Jones-Brown, 2017). Participants will be invited to consider their own biases and blind spots when it comes to the movement, with the goal of developing antiracist practices of activism and advocacy.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe some of the overtly racist history of the modern anti-trafficking movement, and modern-day implications</li> <li>• Discuss next steps for service providers and the agencies for whom they work toward equitable postures, policies, and practices</li> <li>• Explain the intersection of anti-human trafficking with other social justice movements including today’s Black Lives Matter movement</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service, Conceptual   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
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| <p><b>Klara Smits, MSc</b></p> <p>Klara Smits is PhD-candidate at the Tilburg University in the Netherlands and the Mekelle University in Ethiopia. Smits researches the effect of digitalization in human trafficking through the case study of trafficking of Eritrean refugees. Smits also works at a</p> | <p><b>Caught in a Black Hole: The Interaction between Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Human Trafficking of Eritrean Refugees</b></p> <p>Digitalization has given rise to trafficking for ransom through use of extortion via mobile phones. This type of trafficking currently affects many refugees, mainly in Libya. The link between digitalization and human trafficking has been described, but not yet explained. Refugees often traverse “black holes” in the digital landscape, depending on “gatekeepers” for information and services. Qualitative research is used to answer the question: How does the concept of gatekeeping explain the effect of digitalization on human trafficking trajectories of Eritrean refugees on the Central Mediterranean</p> |
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| <p>Belgium-based NGO to map human trafficking and inform policy makers.</p>   | <p>Route? Particularly violent modus operandi have emerged with increasing amounts of victims and money involved (Van Reisen &amp; Mawere, 2017). For example, refugees frequently are affected by extortion for ransom, being forced to call their relatives to pay under torture and threats of death (Van Reisen et. al., 2019). This research looks at the experiences of Eritrean refugees through ethnographic interviews and makes sense of the data through the theoretical lens of gatekeeping theory. The research has so far shown that Eritrean refugees are a “gated” community which is affected by lack of informational tools, but also physical alternatives, which perpetuates their vulnerability to trafficking. Lack of understanding into complexities of digitalization leads to policy approaches which do not fit the reality. Digitalization is a driver of new forms of trafficking, threatening to lead to increasingly risk-free environments for traffickers, as the refugees form a fully closed-off, “gated” community. Without adequate understanding of this in policy making, traffickers remain free to exploit this situation.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the study, including the main questions, methodology and findings</li> <li>• Emphasize the importance of participant experiences in this type of research</li> <li>• Illicit thoughts and discussion about the role of digitalization in human trafficking through the case study presented in this research</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p>   |
| <p><b>Alex Rister, PhD(c) &amp; Carolyn Haslam Rickert</b></p> <p>Alex Rister is a prior Francis Bok Human Trafficking Awareness fellow and PhD candidate at the University of Central Florida. Her dissertation focuses on human trafficking awareness. She is President of the Junior League of the Junior League of Greater Orlando and Chair of JLGO’s first-ever Human Trafficking Awareness Committee.</p> <p>Carolyn Haslam Rickert is President Elect of the Junior League of Greater Orlando and previously served on the JLGO committee which designed and implemented JLGO’s first-ever Coast to Coast human trafficking awareness campaign and led the committee during the second year of the annual campaign.</p> | <p><b>Coast-to-Coast Human Trafficking Awareness Campaign</b></p> <p>Increased understanding and awareness of the issue of human trafficking has been identified as an important first step to engagement in anti-trafficking efforts (Busch-Armendariz, Nsonwu &amp; Heffron, 2018). However, Countryman-Roswurm &amp; Brackin (2017) argue that human trafficking awareness efforts are rarely intentional and can sometimes be harmful in re-exploiting survivors. Organizations leading anti-trafficking efforts who intentionally and meaningfully promote human rights approaches may utilize digital activism strategies to increase visibility of the issue, to build community in support of solutions, and to encourage planning and capacity building behind the movement (Jenkins, Ford &amp; Green, 2013; Tufekci, 2017). One women’s civic leadership nonprofit organization, the Junior League of Greater Orlando (JLGO), sought to raise awareness of human trafficking across Florida’s Interstate 4 (I-4) Corridor via a campaign in partnership with the Junior League of Daytona Beach and the Junior League of Tampa. This Coast-to-Coast campaign ran each day in January 2019 for human trafficking awareness month. Each post featured an image of a community leader with a corresponding anti-trafficking quote. JLGO’s Facebook analytics revealed an increase in page views and reach while Instagram analytics similarly increased in reach, actions taken, and impressions. This presentation describes the creation and execution of the Coast-to-Coast campaign and outlines its positive results. Attendees will better understand how to partner with other organizations across geographical boundaries to raise awareness of human trafficking via a social media campaign. Lessons learned will allow for more successful digital activism in the future.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss benefits and drawbacks of digital activism</li> <li>• Describe ways organizations can create and execute human trafficking awareness campaigns</li> <li>• Explain lessons learned and next steps</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
| <p><b>Pat Stephens, MEd &amp; Steve Mentrek, MA</b></p> <p>Pat Stephens is the Director for the Lucas County Board of Developmental</p>   | <p><b>Human Trafficking and the Intellectual Developmental Disability Population</b></p> <p>The presentation will focus on sex and labor trafficking of individuals with Intellectual Developmental Disabilities (IDD) and their vulnerability to traffickers. Risk factors will be discussed, as well as signs of victimization, trauma, and prevention. Attendees will learn</p>   |

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| <p>Disabilities. Pat has experience in mental health field and 24 years with the County Board. She is a member of the Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition and a participant with Partners Against the Trafficking of Humans (PATH) Program at The University of Toledo.</p> <p>Steve Mentrek is a Program Director at Bittersweet Farms. He completed his studies at Slippery Rock University and has his master's in Recreation Therapy and Leisure Administration from the University of Toledo. Steve has over 15 years of experience assisting individuals with developmental disabilities.</p> | <p>how human trafficking affects individuals with IDD physically and behaviorally. The presenters want to assist you in how to develop, establish protocols, and supports within the DD system. They will also discuss how to implement community integration in a safe and planful manner to protect our individuals from labor trafficking. The presentation will also showcase some labor trafficking stories as examples to protect the DD population from employers who have immoral practices. There will be some cases discussed based on real life experiences, factual data gathered from Disability Right Ohio research, a Disability Fact Sheets, and a powerful video called "The Boys of Atalissa", IA. Attendees will take away how their individual vulnerabilities have made them targets in the United States as well as overseas.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform the community that IDD individuals are being targeted for human trafficking</li> <li>• Describe risk factors of human trafficking within the IDD population</li> <li>• Assist with how to develop, establish protocols, and supports within the DD system</li> <li>• Discuss how integration in the community can have risk for IDD individuals to be labor trafficked</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |
| <p><b>Tammy Nelson, MSW, RSW</b></p> <p>Tammy Nelson is a social worker, and PhD student in the faculty of social work. Mrs. Nelson has dedicated her life's work to addressing the sexual exploitation of children and youth from front line child welfare abuse investigations to overseeing safety by locating homes for exploited youth.</p>   | <p><b>Mookii Mikinack: Traditional Road to Healing for Indigenous Women who Experienced Sexual Exploitation</b></p> <p>The sexual exploitation of Indigenous women and girls has historical implications from early settler contact in Canada. Indigenous women have been the targets to break down a nation of people and build the backbone of Canada through patriarchal policies and laws that continue to oppress and marginalize Indigenous people (Stevenson, 2011). They have experienced and continue to experience many forms of abuse, violence, discrimination, and racism because these forms of oppression are deeply rooted in Canada's colonial structures (Razack, 2000). The research question that guided this study is: How do Indigenous ceremonies and teachings contribute to the healing needs of sexually exploited women? 10 Indigenous women took part in a time commitment that included gathering on four days during the research process to explore how traditional Indigenous teaching and ceremonies could help in their healing journeys. Data gathering was comprised of multiple recorded talking circles, participatory research engagement through relationship, and one-on-one interviews. The findings shed light on the importance of how 1) Indigenous epistememes contribute to the healing needs of women who experience sexual exploitation, 2) the complexities involved in healing, 3) the critical role of ceremonies in preventing this form of violence, and 4) the development of support and therapeutic programming based on traditional ceremonies and teachings. This presentation concludes with policy recommendations focusing on decolonization, survivor engagement policies, social work recommendations, decolonizing curriculum, decolonizing social work practice and theory, non-judgmental social work practice, and centering Indigenous methodologies within mainstream research and academia.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the study, include Indigenous approaches to research, methods, methodologies, and findings</li> <li>• Provide implications and recommendation based on the research that supports decolonizing social work practice and research within and for Indigenous populations</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |
| <p><b>Jill McCracken PhD, Daniela Rodriguez, Abigail Walston &amp; Isabella Valencia</b></p> <p>Dr. Jill McCracken is Professor of English and Women's and Gender</p>  | <p><b>The Impact of Sex Work Legislation on Violence &amp; Trafficking</b></p> <p>This session presents the findings from interviews with sex workers about their experiences of violence and trafficking in the sex industry in New Zealand, a country where prostitution is decriminalized. As a community-based participatory research project, sex workers led the research process to gather information and answer the</p>   |

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| <p>Studies at the University of South Florida and the Co-Director of Sex Workers Outreach Program (SWOP) Behind Bars, an organization that supports incarcerated sex workers and victims of trafficking. Her research focuses on sex work and trafficking in the sex industry.</p> <p>Daniela Rodriguez is an undergraduate student in the Health Sciences program with a concentration in biological health science at the University of South Florida. She is one of Dr. McCracken's research assistants and is currently working on the Sex Work, Trafficking, and Policy in New Zealand Research.</p> <p>Abigail Walston is an undergraduate student majoring in Health Sciences and Psychology at the University of South Florida. She is a research assistant working with Dr. McCracken on Sex Work, Trafficking, and Policy in New Zealand Research.</p> <p>Isabella Valencia is a first-generation undergraduate student majoring in Public Health at the University of South Florida. She is a research assistant working alongside Dr. McCracken on Sex Work, Trafficking, and Policy in New Zealand Research.</p> | <p>following research questions: 1) How does decriminalization of prostitution impact violence, exploitation, and trafficking in the sex industry? and 2) What can sex workers do if they encounter violence, exploitation, or trafficking? The study's findings reveal how decriminalization of prostitution impacts exploitation and trafficking in the sex industry. In particular, sex workers identified and discussed violence, safety, and their access to resources if and when they encounter violence or coercion. Also included is a discussion about sex workers' experiences with the police and the community organization, the New Zealand Prostitutes Collective, when they do encounter violence or exploitation. And finally, participants explain how this legislation can help to reduce violence against sex workers. This research draws on interviews with 33 sex workers and 34 individuals who work closely with sex workers (including brothel operators, clients, social service agents, health professionals, and others, many of whom were also sex workers or had been sex workers in the past) (total=67).</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reveal an impression of the level of violence, exploitation, and trafficking that sex workers experience in a country where prostitution is decriminalized</li> <li>• Bring to light strategies that sex workers use to combat or reduce the level of violence that they may be subjected to (including trafficking), and to make known the amount of control sex workers have over the services they provide</li> <li>• Describe how New Zealand's legislative model enhances or impinges on sex worker's health, safety, and well-being</li> <li>• Uncover and identify any structural or legislative changes that may be needed to further reduce violence and trafficking against sex workers</li> <li>• Reveal an impression of the level of violence and trafficking overall that sex workers may be experiencing in a decriminalized environment</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Legal   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Lindsey R. Mossor, Esq</b></p> <p>Lindsey Mossor is the Anti-Human Trafficking attorney for Philadelphia's Nationalities Service Center. Lindsey assists immigrant human trafficking survivors file T-Visas and connect with supportive services. Previously, Lindsey represented child victims of sex trafficking, and was a Peace Corps volunteer with the Nuestros Pequeños Hermanos orphanage in the Dominican Republic.</p>  | <p><b>Traumigration Informed Screening: How Trauma and Immigration Informed Anti-Human Trafficking Screening Improves Outcomes</b></p> <p>Screening victims of human trafficking presents challenges for both law enforcement and social service providers, especially when immigration status is involved. Nevertheless, immigration questions should not be avoided, and instead leaned into, as a way to increase positive outcomes for both law enforcement and survivors. As such, the presenter believes anti-human trafficking screeners should be aware of immigration issues, but the inquiries must be presented in a trauma and immigration informed way. The T Visa provides immigration relief for human trafficking victims. If granted a T Visa, the foreign national obtains legal status for four years, a work permit, and the opportunity to apply for a green card. In order to receive a T Visa, an applicant is usually required to reach out to law enforcement and comply with their investigation. This benefits both human trafficking survivors by finding immigration relief and assists law enforcement with trafficking investigations and prosecutions. The government allotted 5,000 T Visas for 2020. Unfortunately, the T Visa is underutilized, with just 500 granted in 2019 (2020 Trafficking in Persons Report). The reasons surrounding this dismal grant ratio are many; however, if screeners are asking trauma and immigration informed questions, and making appropriate referrals, the approval rate for the T Visa, and the prosecution rate for traffickers, will rise. This presentation will educate screeners on how to screen human trafficking victims in a trauma and immigration informed way, to improve outcomes for both survivors and law enforcement.</p>  |

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|  | <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss risk factors and available relief for immigrant trafficking victims</li> <li>• Describe trauma and immigrant informed screening for trafficking victims</li> <li>• Provide recommendations on referrals and services for positive screens</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Legal, Law Enforcement   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
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| <p><b>Frances Carr</b></p> <p>Frances Carr is a survivor of homelessness and domestic minor sex trafficking. She is an advocate in the anti-trafficking movement and believes that connecting with and valuing each person as both an individual and as part of a group is key to recovery!</p> | <p><b>Who Am I? Changing Self-Perspectives</b></p> <p>As a child and teen, Frances developed a hyper-sexualized persona, and after leaving the world of trafficking, struggled to relate outside of the context of sex. This left her feeling isolated, rejected, and vulnerable to re-exploitation. Frances wanted to find her unique identity and realized she could not do this alone - she needed the support of allies. In this session, Frances will offer real-life examples of how she learned how to see herself and operate as a whole person, build positive connections within her community, and leave a hyper-sexualized persona behind - all with the help and encouragement of survivor allies. Frances will share three specific ways that allies can support survivors who are experiencing these particular challenges: modeling healthy relationships, choosing the survivor, and acknowledging the recovery process. These practices encourage survivors like Frances to discover and shape their new identities. She will explain what was modeled in relationships with her allies, as well as what being chosen meant to her and how it helped in developing a healthy identity. She will also dive into how she found the tenacity to move forward in recovery as her allies acknowledged her healing process. Frances will highlight the transformative power of offering a different perspective to survivors like herself. Finally, she will provide creative ideas for challenging harmful and reinforced self-concepts. Attendees will leave the session with practical insights that will be helpful to both survivors and their allies as they relate in empowering, genuine, and new ways.</p> <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe how a hyper-sexualized persona can create barriers to flourishing after leaving the life</li> <li>• Identify common mistakes in relating with survivors that discourage, isolate, and disempower</li> <li>• Discuss ways in which allies and helpers can effectively come alongside survivors as they reshape their identities from victim to thriver</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Experience   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
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**Wednesday, September 22, 2021**  
**Breakout Session 3: 1:45 – 2:45 pm EDT**

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| <p><b>Dominique Roe-Sepowitz, MSW, PhD &amp; Elynne Greene, MA</b></p> <p>Dominique Roe-Sepowitz is an Associate Professor at the Arizona State University School of Social Work and the director of the ASU Office of Sex Trafficking Intervention Research. She is also the Clinical Director of Phoenix Starfish Place, a permanent housing program for sex trafficking women and their children.</p> <p>Elynne Greene is currently manager of Victim Services and Human Trafficking at the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police</p> | <p><b>Exploring Non-Fatal Strangulation in Sex Trafficking: Cases from Las Vegas</b></p> <p>Over the past 20 years, there has been increased attention on the involvement of strangulation within interpersonal violence and sexual violence situations from law enforcement and medical professionals as the prevalence, lethality, and near invisibility of the evidence has emerged. Little research has been done to explore the use of strangulation by sex traffickers. From a nine-year study of 725 police records in Las Vegas, 118 (16.3%) reported experiencing strangulation during their sex trafficking victimization. Non-fatal strangulation was more often reported by adult victims when compared to minor victims. Victims who reported non-fatal strangulation were more likely reported along with experiencing kidnapping, their sex trafficker had a weapon, and were more likely to report having been recruited through romance. The implications of this study are critically important to how society views sex trafficking victims and their forced criminal behavior.</p> <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of non-fatal strangulation in interpersonal violence relationships</li> </ul> |
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| <p>Department and Coordinator of the Southern Nevada Human Trafficking Task Force. She has been working in the field of interpersonal violence since 1974 and has been involved with human trafficking since 2005.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the study, including research questions, methodology, and findings</li> <li>• Discuss how this information can be used by practitioners, law enforcement, and prosecutors</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Law Enforcement   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |
| <p><b>Madelaine Lawrence, PhD, MSN, RN</b></p> <p>Madelaine Lawrence is a researcher, author, educator, hypnotherapist, and education director of a nursing CE website. She is also the author of five books and journal articles. Her recent article describes the impact of a human trafficking CE course. Her latest novel describes how a Nurse Director of an ED helps trafficked victims.</p>                              | <p><b>Evaluation of a CE Course on Teaching Nurses how to Identify and Report Trafficked Victims</b></p> <p>Recent studies (Lederer &amp; Wetzel, 2014) reveal near 88% of trafficked victims are examined in a healthcare facility while in servitude. Several researchers (Becker &amp; Bechtel, 2015; Shandro et al., 2016; Gibbons &amp; Stoklosa, 2016; Mumma et al., 2017) identified the following health issues occurring to trafficked victims: physical injuries, infections particularly urinary tract, head trauma, untreated chronic health conditions, diseases from unsanitary housing and dirty needles, substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, OB/GYN issues, and psychosocial distress. Unfortunately, only a limited number of victims are identified even though health professionals, especially nurses (currently 3.8 million), have the opportunity to assess the victims in a private and safe examination environment. A three-contact hour continuing education course on human trafficking, including recommendations from the Florida Board of Nursing and Sevens &amp; Berishaj (2016), was developed and piloted by twelve nurses. From the initiation of the human trafficking course in July 2018, 1,250 nurses participated in the course. A pre-and post-test using Survey Monkey regarding confidence in assessing patients for signs and symptoms of trafficking was added to the course. Data were collected until 100 participants had completed the surveys. A 3 to 6 months post course Survey Monkey questionnaire about applying the information from the course in the clinical area was carried out and is ongoing. Data analysis demonstrated a pre-course knowledge base deficit with a post course significant increase in knowledge and desire for action (Lawrence, 2010). When trafficked victims come into emergency departments, urgent care clinics, and doctors’ offices, a nurse is there. This talk includes a discussion about collaborating with nurses and nursing organizations to identify and assist trafficked victims.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the knowledge base of nurses before and after a human trafficking continuing education course</li> <li>• Discuss how confident nurses are after taking a human trafficking continuing education course</li> <li>• Describe how nurses assess for trafficked victims in their clinical practice area after taking a continuing education course</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Healthcare   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
| <p><b>Jenny Footle</b></p> <p>Jenny Footle is a survivor leader originally from Oklahoma, who has made Colorado her home. She has been teaching various kinds of dance and fitness since 2008 and has been working with survivors of exploitation and the organizations that support them for over a decade, including 7 years in Denver. Jenny started Beautiful Feet Wellness, an organization that helps survivors find a</p> | <p><b>Finding How to Fit: Positive Impacts of Fitness and Wellness Programming for Survivors of Human Trafficking</b></p> <p>For survivors working to regain a life post trafficking and learn ways to help their mind heal from trauma, bodily healing is just as important. It's not only good mental health practices, but also physically restorative practices that will bring survivors from surviving to thriving. This session will teach participants the positive impacts of fitness and wellness programming for survivors of trafficking. They will learn about approachable activities well suited for survivors to take part in, ways to encourage others to pursue activity to bolster their healing journey, about trauma informed fitness instruction, and helping survivors find their “fit.”</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer compelling and meaningful messaging to survivors and service providers, encouraging them to pursue health and wellness activities</li> </ul>  |

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| <p>healthy lifestyle through fitness and wellness.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss wellness activities that are appropriate, effective, and sustainable for survivors</li> <li>• Identify qualities of an affective instructor and ways to help the instructor be trauma informed in their role</li> <li>• Address vicarious trauma/self-care for providers</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p>  |
| <p><b>Tashina Khabbaz, BS, MEd, Ariel Otruba PhD, &amp; Heather Evans, DSW, LCSW</b></p> <p>Tashina Khabbaz is a doctoral student at Lehigh University in the Department of Educational Leadership. She is the Educational Specialist for an anti-trafficking organization Valley Against Sex Trafficking. Her research interests target racial inequality within sex trafficking and sex trafficking preparation and response within the K-12 sector.</p> <p>Ariel Otruba teaches at Moravian College and holds a PhD in Geography from Rutgers University. Her scholarly interests include gender, mobility, and border violence. Dr. Otruba uses her expertise as a feminist political geographer and conflict resolution specialist to support anti-trafficking advocacy for Valley Against Sex Trafficking (VAST).</p> <p>Dr. Heather Evans is a Licensed Clinical Social Worker with a private group counseling practice in Coopersburg, Pennsylvania. She has extensive training and experience with women's issues, particularly sexual trauma, sex trafficking and aftercare of its victims. Heather is Co-founder and Vice Chair of VAST (Valley Against Sex Trafficking) Coalition in Pennsylvania.</p> | <p><b>Justice for Sex Trafficked Black Girls: Historic Oppression, Vulnerability Factors &amp; Future School Response</b></p> <p>Education is a vital dimension of the human trafficking prevention toolkit. Many of the highest-risk sex-trafficked populations are school-age youth (U.S. Department of State, 2019). Among these youth, Black girls are disproportionately vulnerable to sex trafficking. This is attributable to the complex trauma experienced because of systemic racism and a legacy of colonial body politics. The modern fetishization of Black bodies is a product of European colonial expansion. The hypersexual scripting of the Black body helps explain why sex trafficking impacts Black girls at higher rates than other groups. The notion of sex-trafficked Black girls as a victimless crime stems from these historical narratives where these girls are perceived as sexually promiscuous and incorrigible (Phillips, 2015; Morris, 2015). Data reveals that when sex trafficked Black girls are identified, the criminal justice system treats them more harshly (Phillips, 2015). These same racial and sexual stereotypes have created a culture of punishment within schools, wherein youth of color are more likely to experience exclusionary discipline in comparison to their White counterparts. Presenters connect the disproportionate impact of sex trafficking to reporting barriers and the often harsher, exclusionary discipline and punitive treatment of Black girls experienced in the K-12 setting. This presentation calls attention to the pivotal role educators and educational leaders can play in identifying and preventing the exploitation of Black girls.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the history of racism in the U.S. as it relates to the hyper-sexualization of the Black body</li> <li>• Note how racial disparities heighten the risk of sex trafficking among Black girls</li> <li>• Discuss how trauma and generational trauma impacts sex-trafficked youth</li> <li>• Highlight the role of schools as it relates to mandated reporting and what educators and school leaders can do to help identify and protect sex trafficked Black girls</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Conceptual, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Karie McGuire, DSW, LCSW, CHES &amp; Robert Mundy, LSW</b></p> <p>Karie McGuire has spent most of her career working with individuals suffering from trauma: human trafficking, loss, or interpersonal violence. She has presented at national conferences and published on the subject of complex trauma and human trafficking. Also, she continues to lecture part-time at Rutgers.</p>  | <p><b>Leaning into Discomfort: Providing Effective Care for Children and Teen Victims of Human Trafficking</b></p> <p>Too often, well-meaning care providers participate in a system that re-traumatizes survivors of childhood abuse and interpersonal violence (Elliot, Bjelajac, Fallot, Markoff, &amp; Reed, 2005). Providers often misunderstand the presentation of trauma, misattribute behaviors to apathy or defiance, and focus disproportionate attention on the choices of domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) victims instead of on oppressive social structures and practice standards that recreate their harm. DMST victims' responses to their trauma, like cursing and insulting, can cause significant discomfort for providers, who respond in ways that echo the autonomy-limiting, dignity-denying patterns DMST survivors have learned to avoid. As social workers who observed our DMST survivors' interactions with countless providers, we propose a relationship-based lens for applying trauma informed care. A relationship-based lens examines the provider's relationship</p>  |

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| <p>Robert Mundy has spent seven years working in community mental health serving refugees, victims of trafficking, children recovering from trauma, young people recovering from psychosis, and children in the adoption process.</p>   | <p>with their clients, and their relationship to the social obstacles that trap clients before, during, and after their exploitation. Specifically, we recommend leaning into one’s discomfort to better understand DMST survivor needs, applying specific interpretive and communication skills when a survivor’s cursing and trauma-informed behaviors escalate. Through active listening and consistent expression of regard, providers can more effectively recognize client-centered narratives and model new, healthier relationships which survivors can reference during their recovery. This presentation will assist providers who want to develop and apply skills to understand DMST’s client-centered narratives can help victims overcome their hesitancy to engage and begin to build trust, possibly for the first time.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate attendees about how DMST survivors and victims present for care, given their exposure to compounding traumas</li> <li>• Invite providers to identify their internal biases that can hamper client recovery</li> <li>• Provide specific clinical tools to help providers engage appropriately and effectively with domestic minor sex trafficking survivors and victims</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>   |
| <p><b>Amnesty Cornelius, MHE &amp; Suzanne Murphy, CYCW</b></p> <p>Amnesty Cornelius is the coordinator for the coalition against the sexual exploitation of youth (CASEY), housed by Thrive. CASEY brings together stakeholders, community members, and experiential voices to create action on this issue in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Amnesty hopes to reduce dichotomies within this work.</p> <p>Suzanne Murphy is the co-chair of the coalition against the sexual exploitation of youth (CASEY) and a child and youth care worker. Having been engaged with the coalition's work for over three years, Suzanne is passionate and highly knowledgeable about the nuances of engaging people with lived experience.</p> | <p><b>Nothing About Us Without Us: The Ethical Nuances of Engaging People with Lived Experience in Anti-Sexual Exploitation Work with Youth</b></p> <p>The phrase "Nothing About Us Without Us" has become a rallying cry for the inclusion of marginalized communities in research, programming, and dissemination. While this tenant is fundamental, it poses challenges when engaging with vulnerable populations. In their work with the coalition, the presenters create opportunities for people with lived experience to hold compensated professional roles without the expectation that the individuals disclose lived experience or the details of that experience. While this may sound obvious, it is not a blanket approach. We often see the concept of lived experience used to provide legitimacy and value. Moreover, that value is usually derived from trauma porn or the expectation that having lived experience means sharing that experience with others freely and often. This approach contributes to an emerging dichotomy of "professionals" vs "people with lived experience" as if they are not one-in-the-same. All this begs the question: How do we ethically navigate engaging people with lived experience in the work? In this presentation, the presenters will explore the ethical challenges of engaging people with lived experience, the importance of ensuring those who do engage in the work feel valued beyond their lived experience, and how to provide support and recognition of the work done by experiential voices without requiring disclosure. They will do this by drawing on their work with the Empowering Voices of LiVed Experience (EVOLVE) program for survivor leadership and the coalition. Attendees will reflect on the ethics underlying how they engage people with lived experience.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the importance of engaging people with lived experience as experts in sexual exploitation</li> <li>• Explore the ethical tensions that are inherent in engaging experiential voices without expecting disclosure or identification</li> <li>• Explain how the presenters navigate these tensions within their program and the challenges they continue to face</li> <li>• Offer recommendations for more ethical engagement and provide space for reflection</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Experience, Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Glenn M. Harden, PhD(c)</b></p> <p>Mr. Glenn Harden is a PhD candidate at the University of Kentucky. The</p>   | <p><b>The Efficacy of U.S. Sanctions for Promoting Desired Anti-Trafficking Policies</b></p> <p>The U.S. Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act requires the U.S. government to evaluate other countries' anti-trafficking policies and impose economic</p>   |

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| <p>focus of his dissertation is on the transnational diffusion of anti-trafficking policy. He is a member of the Kentucky Human Trafficking Task Force.</p>   | <p>sanctions on those countries which are not making significant efforts. Sanctions have been controversial, with some scholars arguing that they are counter-productive (e.g., Chuang 2006). Until now, no scholar has tested whether the threat of sanctions has encouraged desired policy outcomes. This study asks: Has the threat of U.S. sanctions promoted anti-trafficking policies? To overcome selection bias, the researcher first models whether a country eligible for sanctions is, in fact, sanctioned, and then estimates the credibility of the threat of sanctions for other countries in danger of becoming sanctionable. Survival analysis is used to estimate the influence of the threat of sanctions on the time to the introduction of six anti-trafficking policies: criminalization, any revision to the trafficking legal regime, first institutionalization of an intersectoral coordinating body, initiation of a national action plan, formalization of a National Referral Mechanism, and institutionalization of a victim reflection period. The analysis controls for the influence of reputational concerns, the actual imposition of sanctions, and many other factors. Findings indicate that the threat of sanctions has promoted criminalization, intersectoral coordinating bodies, and national action plans, but not other legal change or victim protection policies. In general, countries which have lower sanctions credibility are more likely to introduce the desired policy, suggesting that uncertainty is encouraging policy change. The presentation concludes with recommendations for further research, policy advocacy, and for the conduct of U.S. diplomacy.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the study (existing literature, research question, method, and findings)</li> <li>• Discuss implications for policy advocacy and U.S. diplomacy</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p>   |
| <p><b>Anna Forringer-Beal, MPhil</b></p> <p>Anna Forringer-Beal is a second year PhD candidate at the University of Cambridge Centre for Multidisciplinary Gender Studies. Her work focuses on how the Modern Slavery Act of 2015 came into law. This project takes her back to the white slavery campaigns of the early twentieth century and through to contemporary anti-trafficking policy.</p> | <p><b>The UK Modern Slavery Act: A Historic Dive into White Slavery and National Borders</b></p> <p>Enacted in 2015, the Modern Slavery Act (MSA) is the United Kingdom’s response to ending modern slavery on a global scale. But how did it come to be? And what does the history of anti-trafficking law in the UK tell us about how the MSA is implemented today? Going back to the movement against white slavery in late nineteenth century London, this presentation will examine how anti-trafficking policies have shifted over time to produce tactics, such as border monitoring, employed in the MSA (Lammasniemi, 2017). First called white slavery, a phrase used by early campaigns to refer to young women forced into prostitution (Faulkner 2018; Knepper 2010), trafficking individuals has been a crime that both defies and defines international borders. This project uses discourse analysis and archival research to study how these early conceptions of human trafficking influence the MSA today. By examining the archives of the National Vigilance Association (NVA), a social reform group dedicated to ending white slavery, the presenter has found that race and gender were used to personify victims and perpetrators alongside personal accounts (Attwood 2015; Kempadoo 2015; Laite 2017). This encouraged the NVA to call for increased immigration monitoring networks and stricter border control. Now a bedrock of UK anti-trafficking policy, these approaches to curb trafficking often recycle – knowingly or not – white slavery discourse. Although this work focuses on the UK, fears over white slavery spread to the U.S. These discussions are relevant to all those working against human trafficking globally because it challenges today’s assumptions about survivors and perpetrators using a historic lens.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the history of white slavery panics in the UK and U.S. to the audience</li> <li>• Demonstrate how early formations of victims or perpetrators are racialized and gendered</li> <li>• Discuss how these conceptions might influence policy today, like the UK Modern Slavery Act of 2015</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |

**Wednesday, September 22, 2021**  
**Breakout Session 4: 3:15 – 4:15 pm EDT**

**Rochelle L. Dalla, PhD, CFLE**

Dr. Rochelle L. Dalla is a Professor in the Department of Child, Youth and Family Studies at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Her research addresses familial relationships and developmental trajectories of sex trafficking survivors in India and the USA. She is the Editor-in-Chief of Journal of Human Trafficking.

**"It's Destiny. What Can I Do?": A Life-Course Perspective of Sex Trafficking Among the Bedia of India**

In India, numerous castes practice customary prostitution (Dolson, 2014; Jha & Sharma, 2016) that is either based in traditional religious practices (e.g., Devadasi) or the more recently developed tribal based prostitution that developed out of economic need (e.g., among the Bacchara, Perna, Nat, and Bedia for instance). Research is limited on sex work among these unique populations--but common elements tend to be early age of entry (roughly around age 14 or 15), female participation only, inter-generational familial involvement, and social sanctioning. These elements characterize how the commercial sex industry (CSI) has manifested among the Bedia. Data collection involved in-depth, open-ended, personal interviews with 31 Bedia females either currently involved or recently exited from the CSI. Participants were then divided into three groups based on age as follows: those less than 25 years of age (n = 12); those aged between 25 and 40 years (n = 11); and those aged 41 years or older (n = 7). Data from each was analyzed separately. Common themes among all surrounded: making sense of life within the CSI, intimate partnerships and social support, and children. Despite common themes, the manifestation of each varied considerably based on age and experience within the CSI. This investigation highlights the inherent value of small-scale, micro-studies for revealing the complexity of human trafficking across cultures and geographies. Implications for continued research will also be discussed. Other members of the research team included Kaitlin Roselius, MS; Victoria Johnson, PhD(c); Jessie Peter, PhD; Trupti Jhaveri Panshal, PhD; Ramani Ranjan, MSW; Mrinalini Mishra, PhD(c) and Sager Sahu, MS.

Presentation Objectives:

- Provide an overview of the study, including research questions, methods, and results
- Describe the implications of the research for practice and continued scholarship
- Discuss implications of studying sex trafficking in culturally unique, difficult-to-access populations

**Topic:** Research, International | **Knowledge Level:** Intermediate

**Bandak Lul, MA; Dominique Roe-Sepowitz, MSW, PhD & Claudia Letsie, BA**

Bandak Lul is a project manager at Arizona State University Office of Sex Trafficking Intervention Research (ASU STIR) and a support faculty at ASU New College in the Social Justice and Human Rights department. He has worked on several research projects exploring characteristics and patterns of human trafficking in the U.S.

Dominique Roe-Sepowitz is an Associate Professor at the Arizona State University School of Social Work and the director of the ASU Office of Sex Trafficking Intervention Research. She is also the Clinical Director of Phoenix Starfish Place, a permanent housing program for sex trafficking women and their children.

**Child Labor Trafficking in the United States**

Child labor trafficking in the U.S has proven to be difficult to research and very little is known about the scope, severity, or common characteristics of child labor trafficking situations. The goals of this study are to: gain insight into the factors that contribute to children becoming victims of child labor trafficking in the United States; explore the outcomes of arrest cases of labor traffickers of children and trends of victims' involvement in cases; and add to the literature regarding the vulnerabilities of migrant and domestic workers exploited by child labor traffickers. This study explores 34 cross-section child labor trafficking criminal cases in the U.S. between 2011 and 2018. The majority of the cases (73.5%, n = 25) were child labor trafficking only while 26.5 percent (n = 9) were both child sex trafficking and labor trafficking. Fifty-eight percent of the victims were children from foreign countries. Techniques for recruitment and retention used by the traffickers included psychological, physical, and sexual violence along with offering shelter to the victims. Recommendations include the need to increase research and awareness about child labor trafficking in the U.S. and to improve child victim benefits and compensation in the United States.

Presentation Objectives:

- Provide an overview of the study, including research questions, methods, and findings
- Provide recommendations to increase research and awareness about child trafficking in the U.S.

**Topic:** Research | **Knowledge Level:** Beginner

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| <p>Claudia Letsie is currently working as a labor inspector in the Ministry of Labor and Employment of Lesotho. She is working towards the eradication of child labor and trafficking and the re-adaptation of the survivors. Letsie seeks to put place mechanisms to eliminate child labor, trafficking, and forced marriage of children in Lesotho.</p>   |   |
| <p><b>Rachel Thomas, MEd &amp; Angie Conn</b></p> <p>Rachel Thomas is a graduate of UCLA with a Master’s in Education and a personal survivor of human trafficking. She has extensive experience teaching, training, curriculum writing, public speaking, and mentoring. She is the founder of Sowers Education Group and the lead author of Ending The Game and The Cool Aunt.</p> <p>Angie Conn is the Founder of SheWhoDares, LLC. She knows it’s an honor to be present in sacred space with other survivors. Her vision is to continue creating sacred spaces so that survivors can fully thrive. She is currently in the process of becoming certified as a Yoga Therapist specializing in healing trauma modalities.</p> | <p><b>Ending The Game: Understanding the Problem and Process of Psychological Coercion in CSEC and Exploring One Promising Solution</b></p> <p>Over the last decade, thousands of domestic sex trafficking victims have been identified and offered services. Though there is little evidence-based research on the mental health treatment of victims of human trafficking, one disturbing trend cannot be ignored: victims oftentimes exhibit strong attachments to their trafficker and/or the lifestyle of commercial sexual exploitation. Whether resolute to return, wavering in ambivalence, or desperately trying to suppress a desire to return, many victims experience some level of attachment to traffickers and/or “the game”. It is a troubling and perplexing reality that many victims feel powerless to combat. One resource, a survivor-written coercion-resiliency curriculum, is being utilized in over 100 victim-serving facilities in 38 states with extremely promising results in minimizing victims’ bond to traffickers and the lifestyle of commercial sexual exploitation. Ending The Game (ETG) educates and empowers sex trafficking victims by providing a structure and framework to uncover harmful psychological coercion (a.k.a. “The Game”) that victims may have been subjected to during their exploitation. It was recently praised in the Journal of Women &amp; Criminal Justice (March 2021) for showing “...positive trends in improvement of regulatory capacity, relational capacity, sense of self, and future orientation.” This workshop will explain key foundational knowledge about psychological coercion in human trafficking and familiarize participants with the ETG Curriculum.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide foundational knowledge concerning coercion in trafficking and its role in recidivism</li> <li>• Explain why victims exhibit strong attachments to their traffickers and/or “the game”</li> <li>• Describe Ending the Game, a first-of-its-kind “coercion resiliency” curriculum that reduces feelings of attachment to traffickers and/or “the game”</li> <li>• Describe The Cool Aunt sex trafficking prevention talk series for youth</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Emily Edwards, MEd &amp; Jennifer Middleton, PhD, LCSW</b></p> <p>Emily Edwards is a Research Associate at the University of Louisville’s School of Public Health and Information Sciences and a recent graduate of the Counseling Psychology program. Emily’s work centers around the prevention of child trafficking and youth violence.</p> <p>Dr. Jennifer Middleton is an Associate Professor at the University of Louisville and directs the UofL Human Trafficking Research Initiative. She examines the</p>   | <p><b>Family-Controlled Trafficking in the United States: Victim Characteristics, System Response, and Case Outcomes</b></p> <p>Though limited research has explored trafficker relationships involving family members as perpetrators, it is well documented that some victims of child trafficking are exploited by a family member or by a non-relative facilitated by a family member. This study utilized administrative data from the United States’ Kentucky child welfare system to examine how victim characteristics, case factors, system responses, and case outcomes are related to whether a child is trafficked by a family member perpetrator versus non-relative (only) perpetrator. Analyses were based on 698 alleged victims of child trafficking reported between 2013 and 2017. Findings suggest that victims of family-controlled trafficking were more likely to have a higher number of perpetrators, live in rural communities, and be younger. Further, instances of family-controlled trafficking were found to be more likely reported by anonymous, non-relative community members, and relative reporting parties compared to reporting parties of professionals, law enforcement, courts, and juvenile justice, as reflected in previous</p>  |

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| <p>impact of trauma-informed organizational change interventions within systems of care that serve sex trafficked populations. During her forensic social work career, Dr. Middleton worked with sexually exploited and trafficked children.</p>  | <p>literature. Important findings revealed that having a family member involved as the perpetrator of trafficking predicted that the case would not be substantiated and/or founded, compared to cases not involving a family member. Implications for future research regarding the dynamics of family-controlled trafficking cases will be discussed. Findings suggest opportunities for enhanced practices, training, and capacity in rural communities. To make a significant impact on the reduction of family-controlled trafficking, this presentation sheds light on the need for enforced penalties for family members as traffickers.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define family-controlled trafficking</li> <li>• Describe the issue of family-controlled trafficking in Kentucky</li> <li>• Describe the risk factors associated with family-controlled trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>   |
| <p><b>Artika R. Tyner, EdD, MPP, JD &amp; Tisidra Jones, JD</b></p> <p>Dr. Artika Tyner is a passionate educator, author, sought-after speaker, and advocate for justice. Tyner serves as the founding director of the Center for Race, Leadership, and Social Justice and is a law professor. She is committed to training students to serve as social engineers who create new inroads to justice and freedom.</p> <p>Tisidra Jones acquired her JD from the University of St. Thomas School of Law and is licensed to practice law in New York and Minnesota. She has focused her career on advancing equal economic opportunity and access. Tisidra has received multiple awards for her efforts to create inclusive systems.</p> | <p><b>Inspiring and Equipping the Next Generation of Lawyer-Leaders with a Lens Towards Social Justice</b></p> <p>America is at a crossroad of demographic shifts and stark racial economic disparities. A 2020 Census Bureau report stated that by 2045, Whites will no longer make up the majority of the U.S. population. As the U.S. becomes more racially and ethnically diverse, it continues to grapple with racial economic disparities. Systems need to change to yield better outcomes for a growing percentage of the U.S. population. There is a leadership role for lawyers to play in advancing the creation of systems that yield equal access to economic opportunity. Research was conducted through evaluating historical laws, policies, Census data, Federal Reserve research and labor statistics. This research was used to answer the following questions: (1) What role has law and policy played in creating systems that continue to yield racial economic disparities between Blacks and Whites? and (2) What leadership roles may lawyers play in changing and building systems that advance social justice. Findings focus on three main areas: (1) income and wealth disparities; (2) the effects of incarceration on economic opportunity and generational economic mobility; and (3) relationship between socioeconomic status and healthcare access. Results indicate that law and policy have contributed to persistent generational racial economic disparities. Since lawyers are involved in creating laws, upholding laws, and helping people navigate our systems, lawyers have a critical leadership role to play in changing systems. This presentation concludes with recommendations on alternative lawyering approaches to advancing social justice and strategies for equipping the next generation of lawyer-leaders.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the scholarly and legal research conducted</li> <li>• Describe recommendations for solutions to persistent racial economic disparities and the role that the legal profession may play</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Legal   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
| <p><b>Shamin Brown, BSW, RSW</b></p> <p>Shamin Brown, owner of Shamin Brown Consulting and author of "I'm An Addict In Bits And Pieces", has worked with youth and adult survivors of prostitution and survivor-serving organizations for 15+ years. She provides coaching, consultation, education, and programming in the area of sexual exploitation and recovery from sex trafficking.</p>  | <p><b>Survivors United 2020: A Virtual Survivor-Led Response to Early COVID-19 Restrictions</b></p> <p>Due to COVID-19, programs for survivors of prostitution were shut down, increasing the risks of violence, poverty, and isolation that they already face (Noble et al., 2020; Tracia's Trust Strategy to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking, Manitoba Government, 2019). Getting Out: A National Framework for Escaping Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation in Canada, asserts that, "Communities can provide natural supports and fulfill a fundamental psychosocial need (Noble et al., 2020, p.69)" for survivors. Recognizing this need, Survivors United envisioned a peer-led, peer-operated, and ally-supported network of survivors in which peers could support each other as a community. Survivors United was designed to reduce isolation and facilitate peer support in response to COVID-19-related disruptions to health and social services. This</p>   |

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|   | <p>initiative was facilitated by several Lived Experience Leaders of the Manitoba Tracia’s Trust Advisory Council of Knowledge Keepers through social media and a series of theme-based videoconferencing peer support groups. Program goals were peer support, capacity building, role modeling, mentorship, and bridging organizations to survivors to facilitate warm hand-offs and smooth transitions, and fostering availability and accessibility to survivor communities and supports. Based on member feedback, Survivors United succeeded in achieving many of its goals. Survivors United believes that, through the use and expansion of existing resources via strategic partnerships, this platform could provide an online hub of resources, professionals, and programming. This presentation will outline the program, its results, and supporting research as well as recommendations for its adaptation.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share an innovative peer-led response to COVID-19 lockdowns and disruptions to services</li> <li>• Provide an overview of online peer support programming for survivors</li> <li>• Demonstrate ways to increase the availability and accessibility of social services to marginalized groups through online services</li> <li>• Discuss the importance of ally organizations in supporting peer-led initiatives</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming, Experience   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p>   |
| <p><b>Bridget Diamond-Welch, PhD; Carmen O’Leary, BS &amp; Anna E. Kosloski, PhD</b></p> <p>Bridget Diamond-Welch is the Associate Director of the Center for Rural Health Improvement and an Associate Professor of Family Medicine at the University of South Dakota Sanford School of Medicine. Her research specialization is on sexualized violence and human trafficking, specifically in terms of system response.</p> <p>Carmen O’Leary is the Director of Native Women’s Society, a tribal coalition of sexual assault and domestic violence programs in the Great Plains region. Her work has been based on safety for native women and their children in various capacities.</p> <p>Anna E. Kosloski is an Associate Professor in the School of Public Affairs at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. Her research specialization is centered on sexual violence and the intersection of race, gender, and social class.</p> | <p><b>The Intersection of Historical Trauma &amp; Murdered and Missing Indigenous People</b></p> <p>Native peoples across the United States are experiencing tremendous violence. Recent statistics indicate that over 80% of Native peoples will experience violence in their lifetime (Rosay, 2016). Homicide is the third leading cause of death among Native women and girls which is a rate ten times greater than the national average (Joseph, 2021; Lucchesi &amp; Echo-Hawk, 2018). Across North America, there are an unknown number of Murdered and Missing Indigenous People. While little formal attention has been given to this epidemic, grassroots efforts are centering the voices of Native people to understand this current social problem. This qualitative research study used data from 15 Native participants in focus groups and interviews to understand the victimization experienced in Native communities within the Great Plains. Thus, helping to answer the research question, what are the underlying causes of Murdered and Missing Indigenous People? Using grounded theory, this study identified the impact of historical trauma from colonial practices such as forcible removal from lands, sexual violence, and boarding schools on contemporary victimization among Native communities. Additionally, this presentation discusses the need for future research to be Indigenous-led and center on the voices of Native people. This research was conducted with two other non-presenting research partners, Abi Montgomery and Anna Doering. It is in gratitude that this research team acknowledges this project would not have occurred without the trust and support of the many Native people who shared their experiences, knowledge, and time with this team.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the term "missing" as it pertains to Murdered and Missing Indigenous People</li> <li>• Explain the relationship between historical trauma and Murdered and Missing Indigenous People</li> <li>• Discuss the connections between other forms of violence, historical trauma, and Murdered and Missing Indigenous People</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
| <p><b>Bella Robinson &amp; Melanie Goodman Dante, MA</b></p> <p>Thirty-five years in the sex industry offered Bella Robinson the ability to understand changing perspectives</p>  | <p><b>Understanding the Experiences of Sex Workers Within Continuum of Health Care in the United States</b></p> <p>This presentation strives to expand healthcare providers’ understanding of what sex work is and how to provide effective, comprehensive, compassionate care. Sex workers are a group of patients incredibly varied in their backgrounds, experiences, and needs.</p>   |



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| <p>that, in 2009, influenced her stepping out into activism and advocacy. By 2014, she was collaborating with the Center for the Study of Slavery and Justice (CSSJ) and the Brown University Human Trafficking and Research Cluster.</p> <p>Melanie Goodman Dante is known for critical writing, commentary, and communication workshops. She is also popular for esoteric creative nonfiction and poetry. Active since 2003 for discussion on sex for survival work and trafficking, she has been writing on the topic since the early 1990s, supporting programs essential to empowerment, health, and human rights.</p> | <p>Studies and collected oral narratives have proven sex workers in the United States have a difficult time accessing healthcare and caring for their health. This disparity is largely the result of their criminalized status and stigma. “Sex Work” is an umbrella term that describes trading economic markers of value for sexual or erotic labor through performance or physical engagement. Some forms of sex work are legal, other forms are criminal. Legal forms include pornography, stripping, BDSM, phone sex, and camming. Illegal services in the United States include escorting, working in a brothel, massage, and other similar exchanges of sexualized services for money that may leave individuals vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases, hepatitis, and HIV/AIDS. As a previously incarcerated felon defined as a child bride and youth sex trafficking victim, Bella Robinson knows all too well the barriers sex workers face. In the 1980s in foster care, she experienced classism and stigma as a result of poverty. As an adult, she was at the mercy of prison doctors and emergency response triage teams. The stigma sex workers face accessing non-judgmental, compassionate care weighs heavily on her heart and hits very close to home. Her Continuing Medical Education (CME) modules teach service providers best practices for helping “people involved in the sex industry” access non-judgmental and compassionate health care services.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show CME video module material while speaking about the content</li> <li>• Expand outreach for sex workers</li> <li>• Create national access to non-judgmental and compassionate medical services</li> <li>• Allow for sex work-friendly services to be implemented</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Experience, Healthcare   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
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| <p><b>Reshelle Marino, PhD, LPC-S &amp; Laura Fazio-Griffith, PhD, LPC-S, LMFT</b></p> <p>Reshelle Marino is an Associate Professor of Counseling. She was appointed three years ago by the Governor of Louisiana to serve as a member of the Advisory Board for the Prevention of Human Trafficking and continues to collaborate on state reports for the prevention of human trafficking of minors.</p> <p>Laura Fazio-Griffith is an Associate Professor of Counseling. She is a Registered Play Therapist Supervisor and is the past-president of the Louisiana Play Therapy Association. She regularly presents on the use of play therapy in counseling.</p> | <p><b>Utilizing Play Therapy with Human Trafficking Survivors</b></p> <p>This presentation will discuss the research that supports the use of expressive arts and play therapy interventions for individuals who have experienced a traumatic event (Rappaport, 2015), such as human trafficking. Traumatic events will be defined, as well as specific triggers for some of these events (Kalmanowitz, 2012). Expressive arts and play therapy interventions will be facilitated with participants to enhance their work with this population (Harte; Hamilton; &amp; Meston, 2013). Clinicians, graduate students in counseling, and other related mental health professionals should be well equipped with interventions to work effectively with this population. The mental health field will benefit from additional effective interventions with a targeted population if clinicians and students can develop effective interventions for working with clients who have experienced trafficking (Perryman; Blisard; &amp; Moss, 2019).</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe play therapy and expressive art interventions for individuals who have experienced a traumatic event, such as human trafficking</li> <li>• Provide examples of expressive art and play therapy interventions that are effective with individuals who have experienced trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Art, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
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**Thursday, September 23, 2021**  
**Breakout Session 1: 10:15 – 11:15 am EDT**

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| <p><b>Nili Gesser, JD, LL.M</b></p> <p>Nili Gesser is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Criminal Justice at Temple University. She received her LLB (JD) from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and LL.M from Bar-Ilan University. She is a former prosecutor</p> | <p><b>“If I Reach Out for Help, That Means You Can Too”: Help-Seeking Among Women Exiting Street Prostitution</b></p> <p>Scholars generally agree that exiting street prostitution is a complex process (Dalla, 2006; Baker, Dalla &amp; Williamson, 2010). Unfortunately, women are rarely successful on their first exit attempt. However, studies of prostitution exiting have not adequately addressed women’s difficulties in asking for help in this arduous process, which may explain part of its challenge. This research project explored the concept of asking for</p> |
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| <p>and a victim advocate. Her research interests center on prostitution, therapeutic jurisprudence, and victimology.</p>  | <p>help among a sample of 29 substance-using adult women exiting street prostitution in five programs in the greater Philadelphia area. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were analyzed to solicit women’s own understanding of their need for help in the process of exiting. Results indicate that most women found it difficult to ask for help in their exiting process, even though they knew they needed this help. Previous negative experiences with both kins and professionals, shame, and fear of stigma, as well as pride may hinder women from asking for help and serve as barriers to exit. A possible solution lies in taking example from peers with similar lived experience (Deer &amp; Baumgartner, 2019; Hotaling et al., 2004; O’Hagan, 2009). Peers are able to relate to women’s past experiences in prostitution, serve as role models and show women the benefits of asking for help. In conclusion, by closely examining women’s narratives, this presentation sheds light on the neglected issue of asking for help; the study recommends incorporating peer support as role models in programs assisting women who exit street prostitution, similar to how it has been done in the fields of substance abuse treatment (Bassuk et al., 2016; Eddie et al., 2019) and mental health (Gidugu et al., 2015; O’hagan, 2009; Walker &amp; Bryant, 2013) fields.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the study of the influence of support on women's exiting journeys out of street prostitution, including main research questions, methodology, and key findings</li> <li>• Describe the implications and recommendations related to adopting peer support strategies in programs that assist women exiting street prostitution</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |
| <p><b>Heather M. Sloane, PhD, LISW &amp; Lori Lux</b></p> <p>Heather Sloane is an associate professor in the social work program at the University of Toledo. She is a member of the interprofessional faculty and works with other scholars at the University of Toledo on Social Determinants of Health pedagogy.</p> <p>Lori Lux is an MSW student at the University of Toledo and was an intern with the Fearless Writers program during the 2020/2021 academic semester. She is a gifted writer and fierce advocate.</p> | <p><b>Building A Creative Community: Lessons Learned from Efforts to Expand a Youth Social Justice Writing Internship in a Pandemic</b></p> <p>This is a first-hand account of efforts made to expand a social justice writing mentoring internship during the COVID-19 changes to universities and public schools starting March of 2020. Fearless Writers was created 5 years ago as a way to introduce interprofessional college students to the lived experience of people from different neighborhoods with the hope of countering the impact of neighborhood segregation common within the United States while also fostering high school student voice and advocacy. Fearless Writers serves as a creative writing community and a space for youth research on topics like neighborhood segregation, gun violence, and the historic contribution of the Black community to the Toledo area. Over the past year, the group created small written pieces as evidence of thoughts and feelings shared by members during a time of health and racial crisis. The presenters will reflect on the experience of continuing Fearless Writers in a virtual format for academic year 2020/2021 with the risk of not knowing what would happen to the project that was constantly shifting while the local and state government were scrambling to plan for community safety. The audience will have an opportunity to consider the importance of youth voices to an understanding of social injustice and learn about creative solutions to raising awareness about important issues to youth in our communities.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the importance of creative expression to developing political agency</li> <li>• Discuss the importance of youth perspective on healing after an international health crisis</li> <li>• Describe the impact a writing community can have on social separation and act as an intervention to raise awareness about implicit bias</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Art, Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
| <p><b>Melissa Kaiser, LBSW &amp; Anne LaFrinier-Ritchie</b></p> <p>Melissa Kaiser is a Human Trafficking</p>  | <p><b>Building Stronger Teams in Bordering Communities and on Reservations</b></p> <p>This presentation will be conducted by Anne and Melissa, who are Human Trafficking Navigators that have worked together in bordering communities for the last three</p>   |

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| <p>Navigator and was the first Navigator hired in North Dakota. She has since gained experience in protocol development, training, public speaking, and team facilitation. Melissa has experience in the foster care system, psychiatrics, and addiction which provides insight into dynamics and vulnerabilities contributing to victim experiences.</p> <p>Anne LaFrinier-Ritchie has been working in anti-trafficking as a Regional Navigator in Minnesota and North Dakota since 2016. She is a graduate of NHTTAC's Human Trafficking Leadership Academy. She has partnered with tribal communities for the past decade in various roles. Anne is a member of local and national tribal boards.</p> | <p>years. Through their experience, cases of human trafficking and providing person-centered and trauma-informed responses to victims are more successful when there is a healthy, functioning team response. The presentation will cover ideas for creating and maintaining successful multi-disciplinary teams and includes components in each section of the training specific to communities bordering state lines and/or communities that border a reservation where trafficking cases may overlap. Anne and Melissa will discuss what they have learned through team development and provide ideas for ongoing rapport building within the team, how to increase trust, how to navigate dynamics of local teams, the importance of proper education, and concepts for managing conflict. Attendees will learn new ideas for team engagement with an understanding of the importance of including trauma-informed and socio-ecological concepts when creating and maintaining their local teams. The goal of this presentation is for teams to understand potential barriers to victims receiving efficient services and responses to their trafficking experience, with an emphasis on the additional barriers and dynamics when involving bordering communities and reservations. Attendees will gain perspective on the importance of prioritizing relationship-building within their team and communities to ensure success in these cases and, more importantly, victim recovery.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of local multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs) and their importance in human trafficking responses</li> <li>• Discuss personal experience in creating MDTs, including the successes and conflicts/barriers that arise and how to navigate them</li> <li>• Explain the importance of proper education and incorporating trauma-informed and socio-ecological concepts within team development and maintenance</li> <li>• Provide ideas for implementation strategies to utilize while engaging local MDTs in bordering communities and on reservations</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service, Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Faraz Ahmad, LL.M</b></p> <p>Faraz Ahmad completed his LL.M from Sikkim University. He is currently working as a training coordinator for Setu Abhiyan, an NGO in Kutch, India. He has prepared a paper titled, "Decriminalizing Sex Work in India: A Socio-Legal Analysis" and has been pursuing the subject for three years.</p>   | <p><b>Decriminalizing Sex Work in India: A Socio-Legal Analysis</b></p> <p>Sex workers are denied or forcefully deprived of their very basic rights which are required to live as a human being (i.e., education, health, privacy, and most importantly dignity or self-respect). The very simple understanding of the universal definition of "human rights" is that every human being, irrespective of his/her sex, caste, creed, religion, or any form of identification, has certain basic rights which is a priori (George, Vindhya &amp; Ray, 2010). But when it comes to sex workers, the principles of human rights are ignored, and their profession is labeled as immoral. In the Constituent Assembly Shri Brijeshwar, Prasad argued in favor of legalizing prostitution considering it to be an "old institution" which according to him cannot be abolished. If it is done, it will create a black market and will go underground (Glanville, 1990). The presentation will focus on the following points: 1) Who is a sex worker- legal status in India in the past &amp; present. 2) Society, Morality, and Prostitution: There is something "right" about prostitution, which the law violates by criminalizing it (Shrage, 1994). The role of society in making sex workers untouchables/miserable and promoting discrimination (socially, economically, and legally). 3) Legality of Prostitution in India, and the role of intermediaries in trafficking, corruption, and violence. 4) Health issues in the Red-Light areas in India. 5) And finally certain basic suggestions and recommendations for the same.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and describe the socio-legal status of sex workers in India</li> <li>• Describe the consequences legal loopholes in Indian legislation relating to prostitution</li> <li>• Propose the proper action plan and policies containing minimum standards of living to all including sex workers</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> International, Legal   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p>   |

**Einat Peled**, PhD, MSW; **Guy Shilo**, PhD, MSW; **Yeela Lahav Raz**, PhD; **Nur Shimei**, PhD & **Ayelet Prior**, MSW

Einat Peled is an Associate Professor at the Bob Shapell School of Social Work at Tel Aviv University. Her research aims to unpack the impact of social gendered constructions for both social workers and their clients, in the areas of sex trade, violence against women, and mothering and fathering.

Dr. Guy Shilo is a Senior Lecturer at the Bob Shapell School of Social Work at Tel-Aviv University. His research focuses on societal stressors and their impact on mental and physical health, as well as policy practice, among sexual and gender minorities, including LGBTs, people in prostitution, and sex-workers.

Dr. Yeela Lahav-Raz is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Sociology & Anthropology at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. She is an anthropologist, specializing in gender and sexuality, sex-work studies, digital anthropology, and the intersections of gender and sexual politics, technological developments, and social deviance.

Nur Shimei is a postdoctoral fellow at the school of social work at Tel Aviv University. She specializes in participatory critical research methods and currently is a part of a research team that studies the immediate and long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on sex worker aid organizations in Israel.

Ayelet Prior is a doctoral student at the Bob Shapell School of Social Work at Tel Aviv University. Her research explores various aspects of the sex industry and the phenomenon of paying for sex. She focuses on social constructions of gendered identities, sexuality, and deviancy.

**Helping People in the Sex Trade during COVID-19: The Perspectives of Israeli Aid Organizations and People in the Sex Trade**

The worldwide collateral effects of COVID-19 are unequally and disproportionately affecting vulnerable and marginalized populations, among them people in the sex trade. Aid organizations are forced to quickly adapt to this new pandemic reality. Thus, the crisis creates new challenges and exacerbates existing hardships for both the people in the sex trade and aid organizations. Accordingly, the main research question was: "What are the experiences and challenges faced by Israeli people in the sex trade and the aid organizations aiming to help them during the COVID-19 pandemic?" Findings are based on a thematic analysis of naturalistic qualitative interviews conducted during May to December 2020, with representatives of 23 Israeli aid organizations and 20 people with sex trade experience. The interviews with aid organizations' workers revealed an increase in referrals and material and emotional needs among their clients. Focusing on provision of materiel needs while neglecting psychotherapeutic, medical, or advocacy interventions has inevitably influenced aid-work in three central areas: therapeutic relationships, self-perception and self-worth of aid workers, and in revealing organizational strengths. Interviewees in the sex trade described how and to what extent working in sex helped them to cope with COVID-19 related needs, and the obstacles and facilitating factors met when trying to secure aid. Both groups related to the role of online and distance therapeutic interventions during the crisis. The implications focus on policy and direct service recommendations directed at the alleviation of obstacles to providing people in the sex trade with the required assistance in times of crisis.

Presentation Objectives:

- Provide an overview of the study, including main questions, methodology, and findings
- Describe research implications for policy and practice

**Topic:** Research, International | **Knowledge Level:** Intermediate

**Melinda Gill**, MBBS, FRACGP, MPH

Melinda Gill is the founding director of Renewsiya Foundation. She is a family physician with a background in international health programming and

**Supported, Technology-Based Employment for Survivor Recovery and Integration**

Human trafficking survivors often face considerable difficulty securing safe, sustainable employment upon exiting human trafficking and returning to the community. Without safe employment that pays a living wage, people who have been trafficked remain highly vulnerable to ongoing exploitation (Tran et al, 2017). Regenesys BPO is a social

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| <p>research. Her work includes programs to improve health outcomes among vulnerable populations, including survivors of trafficking, and the recovery and reintegration of survivors through technology-based, supported employment.</p>   | <p>enterprise operating in the Philippines for over seven years that provides supported, technology-based employment to survivors of human trafficking, sexual abuse, and intimate violence, together with other vulnerable young people. The company aims not only to provide a living wage through enhanced technical skills and stable employment, but also a context in which survivors can progress toward achieving full and sustained reintegration. Research pertaining to vocational training and supported employment is lacking within the literature on trafficking specific services. Therefore, Regenesys BPO has needed to significantly adapt existing resources and innovate new approaches to ensure survivors can be successful in a competitive work environment. Strategies which are embedded within the workplace include an open, supportive, and nurturing workplace culture, trauma-informed performance management, formalized educational programs addressing physical, mental, social, and financial wellbeing, and workplace counseling (Gill &amp; Tsai, 2018). The enterprise’s accumulated experience and emerging research demonstrate sustained improvement in mental health outcomes, increase personal empowerment, and strengthening of personal identity, self-esteem, and core capabilities (Poveda et al, 2019). Attendees will gain a deep appreciation for the significant role of higher skilled and supported workplace environments in survivor recovery and the specific dynamics and strategies within the workplace that support this outcome.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the importance of sustained, decent employment for survivors</li> <li>• Describe the role of the workplace in survivor recovery and reintegration</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>   |
| <p><b>Tony Talbott, PhD(c), MA &amp; Bailey Johnson, BA</b></p> <p>Tony Talbott is an anti-human trafficking speaker, researcher, advocate, and educator. He directs Abolition Ohio and is Director of Advocacy at the University of Dayton Human Rights Center. He chairs a committee of the Ohio Human Trafficking Commission and is on other national, state, and local boards and committees.</p> <p>Bailey Johnson is a graduate student at the University of Dayton in the Master of Public Administration program. She has a Bachelor of Arts in Human Rights Studies and serves as a graduate assistant at the University of Dayton Human Rights Center working primarily with Abolition Ohio.</p> | <p><b>Understanding and Responding to Illicit Massage and Human Trafficking in Ohio</b></p> <p>This session presents an overview of human trafficking and illicit massage businesses (IMBs) in Ohio and provides detailed policy recommendations aimed at reducing commercial sexual and labor exploitation within this sector. The study consists of original research that builds upon recent research on IMBs conducted by Polaris (2018), Heyrick (2020), and others. Ohio is unique in the U.S. in that massage therapy is licensed and regulated by the state medical board, but non-therapeutic or “relaxation” massage legally exists with nearly zero oversight or regulation. This loophole in the law has contributed to the spread of IMBs that often exploit primarily foreign workers for commercial sex or forced labor. This study examines the many intersectional causes and effects of this exploitation (e.g., race, culture, class, migration) and offers an overview of currently proposed state legislation (SB 55, HB 81), content analysis and coding of municipal ordinances from 28 different Ohio cities, an examination of Ohio-based IMB advertising and reviews from commercial sex web sites, quantitative analysis of four decades of Ohio media reports accessed from Lexis-Nexis, and formal interviews conducted with seven experts with IMB-related experience in Ohio (including: law enforcement, researchers, advocates, and massage therapists). Findings include an overview of IMBs in Ohio, an evaluation of existing municipal codes relating to IMBs, a set of policy recommendations, and an advocacy strategy and for community activists to create positive change.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the study, including main questions, methodology, and findings</li> <li>• Describe the implications and recommendations based on the research</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Legal   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Petra Linden, MPH &amp; Elise Nagowski, MBA</b></p> <p>After leading community health projects in South Asia, Petra Linden has</p>   | <p><b>Upstream Approaches for Labor Trafficking Prevention</b></p> <p>Within the last few years, the healthcare field has begun to address human trafficking by identifying and responding to patients who may have experienced trafficking. Innovative work has identified red flags that healthcare providers can look for and</p>   |

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| <p>become the Director of International Health &amp; Human Trafficking with CommonSpirit Health. Petra has developed an online training module on human trafficking for physicians in India and coordinates efforts to address forced labor in the healthcare supply chain.</p> <p>Elise Nagowski is the contract manager for the Surgical Team for CommonSpirit Health where she has worked for 15 years, the last 6 in Supply Chain. Her master’s degree is in business, emphasis in crisis management from Grand Canyon University and an undergraduate degree from Wayland Baptist University.</p>   | <p>training has been developed on trauma-informed care. For the survivors who receive these services, the care can be life changing. In public health, the border of health work extends beyond treatment to also include prevention, like promoting healthy eating and physical activity to prevent diabetes. The same can be done in the area of human trafficking, looking upstream for ways to prevent trafficking from happening, protecting people from the abuse and trauma. One way that healthcare can prevent trafficking is through addressing forced labor in the production of medical supplies, especially in Asia. Labor trafficking is involved in the production of many goods that are used every day by consumers and businesses. Some progress has been made in the apparel and electronics industry regarding forced labor, and healthcare also has a role to play. In response to this need, CommonSpirit Health is developing a program to identify high risk products and work with suppliers to create safeguards for workers to prevent labor trafficking. Other healthcare systems are invited to join this work so that no harm will be done– to either the patients or those who make the products needed for patient care.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of labor trafficking in supply chains generally</li> <li>• Describe how the supply chain of healthcare products are also part of this system</li> <li>• Explain how the healthcare field can address this issue, thereby reducing labor trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Healthcare, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p>   |
| <p><b>George Tsagaris, PhD; Lara Christensen, PhD &amp; Jesse Bach, PhD</b></p> <p>Dr. George Tsagaris is an Associate Professor in the School of Social Work at Cleveland State University. He is an adjunct faculty member with Australia’s Sexual Violence and Research Prevention Unit (SVRPU), University of the Sunshine Coast, member of the Academic Council at Athens Institute of Education and Researchers, and member of the National Association of Social Workers.</p> <p>Dr. Lara Christensen’s research is focused on prevention and responses to sexual violence and abuse. She is Co-Leader of the first University-led Sexual Violence Research and Prevention Unit (SVRPU) in Australia with a PhD in Psychology. She is a Senior Lecturer (Associate Professor) in Criminology and Justice at USC Australia.</p> <p>Dr. Jesse Bach is a researcher specializing in the topics of exploitation, oppression, and human trafficking. His research interests include the systems and institutional agents associated with domestic sex trafficking, forced labor, domestic child soldering, and the role that education hold in rectifying the situation.</p> | <p><b>Why Study the Characteristics of Child Sexual Exploitation Offenders?</b></p> <p>Given the international nature of offenses about child sexual exploitation material (CSEM), the current presentation highlights the importance of conducting a comparative analysis of this offending group across the Australian and U.S. federal court jurisdictions. The researchers note that compared with the literature on victims of child exploitation, limited research has explored the characteristics of CSEM offenders. Further, little research has explored the messages delivered by the judiciary during sentencing regarding CSEM offenses. Exploring this data source offers substantive information about the offender, victim, and broader community and offers insight into the harmfulness of the crime. The objectives of this presentation are to: (1) identify any differences in the demographic characteristics of the cases (e.g., age, race, occupation, ethnicity), (2) explore the differences in the messaging of judicial sentencing remarks, and (3) obtain a deeper understanding on the characteristics of CSEM offenders and explore the censure sentencing judiciary impart. This presentation is an extension of the earlier studies conducted by the presenters in their respective jurisdictions and will discuss the current literature, which draws from the two prior studies to present hypothesized results and implications. This presentation should further contribute to an international perspective about both the characteristics of this offending group and the judicial censure delivered. In turn, the information within this presentation can be used to develop a more global holistic approach for preventing and treating CSEM offenses. This research is a valuable resource across multiple disciplines such as psychology, social work, criminology, law enforcement, and the legal professions.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify differences in the demographic characteristics of the cases</li> <li>• Explore differences in the messaging of judicial sentencing remarks</li> <li>• Provide a deeper understanding on the characteristics of CSEM offenders</li> <li>• Explore the censure sentencing judiciary impart</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Legal, Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |

**Thursday, September 23, 2021**  
**Breakout Session 2: 11:45 am – 12:45 pm EDT**

**Mamta Ojha, PhD, MSW & Megan Petra, PhD, MSW**

Mamta Ojha is an Assistant Professor in the Social Work Program at the University of Toledo. Her research and scholarship addresses work-family issues, homelessness, re-entry, and intimate partner violence and work. She is engaged in Wood County Project Homeless Connect, a community initiative to address homelessness in the area.

Megan Petra is an Associate Professor in the Social Work Program at the University of Toledo. Her research and scholarship focuses on ameliorating the effects of addictions, mental health problems, and violence on families, and on evidence-based practices.

**A Case Study of Community Organizing Efforts: Project Homeless Connect (PHC)**

Homelessness is a complex issue, affected by individual, familial, social, and structural factors (Mago et. al., 2013). To be effective, interventions should be customized to address individuals' needs (Woodward & Johnston, 2008). Such customization requires coordination among social services agencies. This presentation will describe a successful community organizing effort in a rural/suburban county to provide services to the homeless population. Starting in 2013, agencies and community groups in the county utilized an Asset Based Community Development framework to collaborate in developing Project Homeless Connect (PHC). For this annual event, area service providers collaborate to serve individuals/families in need and to raise awareness of homelessness among community members. PHC has helped the community and service providers to foster stronger relationships, work interdependently, and have a positive impact on each other. Nearly 50 community agencies participate in PHC to serve 300 homeless and at-risk clients/year. The average age of participants was a little above 40 years, 75% of them were White/Non-Hispanic, approximately 70% were females, 42% were single, 18% had previously been evicted, 29% did not have reliable transportation, 18% reported having criminal records, and the average number of services that participants wished to be connected to was 5. Evaluation of PHC indicates that clients are helped during the event and throughout the year via referrals to community services. The event also has impacted community organizations, with 62% of providers reporting that their understanding of homelessness has changed as a result of their participation in PHC.

Presentation Objectives:

- Describe common challenges experienced by homeless individuals in a rural/suburban geographical area
- Identify strategies to connect homeless population to various resources utilizing PHC model
- Utilize theoretical framework to engage community and various stakeholders in the community organizing initiative

**Topic:** Research | **Knowledge Level:** Intermediate

**Celia Williamson, PhD**

Dr. Celia Williamson founded the first anti-trafficking direct service program in Ohio in 1993. Today she serves as the Director of the Human Trafficking and Social Justice Institute, founder of the International Human Trafficking and Social Justice Conference, and produces a podcast called the Emancipation Nation Podcast.

**Effective Case Management with Human Trafficking Survivors**

Even though the case management credo is to walk along survivors toward healing and restoration, many advocates are not familiar with how to effectively work with survivors from the beginning of the professional relationship to the end. Even when the general practice of case management is understood, effective and successful case management with human trafficking survivors is not well understood. This session will provide case managers and those that desire to work directly with survivors with key information to increase your level of knowledge, decrease your doubts, and increase your potential to be more successful in your work with survivors.

Presentation Objectives:

- Discuss the components of case management practice with human trafficking survivors
- Describe the barriers and fears of many case managers working with human trafficking survivors and how to counter those
- Explain the components leading to more successful outcomes with survivors

**Topic:** Direct Service | **Knowledge Level:** Intermediate

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| <p><b>Madeline Lohman, MALD &amp; SA Bobbi Jo Pazdernik</b></p> <p>Madeline Lohman is a Senior Researcher with The Advocates for Human Rights. She conducts research, community education, and legislative advocacy on immigrant rights and human trafficking in Minnesota. In 2019, she developed protocol guidelines for the MN Department of Health to improve the statewide response to victims of labor trafficking.</p> <p>Special Agent Bobbi Jo Pazdernik has been working for the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) since 2006. SA Pazdernik is currently assigned to the Metro Predatory Crimes Unit to serve as a leader of the MN Human Trafficking Investigators Task Force (MNHITF), a statewide task force.</p> | <p><b>How to Create a Labor Trafficking Protocol for Law Enforcement: A Work in Progress</b></p> <p>A persistent challenge in addressing labor trafficking is the lack of training and awareness among law enforcement of how to identify and effectively respond to potential labor trafficking cases. Minnesota is building on its strong track record in addressing sex trafficking by improving its response to labor trafficking and working with law enforcement as a key component of that response. The Minnesota Human Trafficking Investigators Taskforce (MNHITF) is in the middle of a multi-year project to develop a protocol for state and local law enforcement on responding to and investigating labor trafficking. In collaboration with a working group of law enforcement, prosecutors, civil enforcement agencies, victim advocates, survivor leaders, service providers, and researchers, the MNHITF is drafting a protocol including materials for patrol officers, investigators, and administration. The presentation will explore the process of developing the protocol and the content of the protocol itself. Presenters will share the challenges and successes of the working group and how they were addressed. The presentation will also provide a look forward at the implementation stage where the working group will analyze how the protocol was used in a pilot case. Participants will use the framework of the Minnesota process to evaluate how they could conduct a similar process in their own community.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss how Minnesota is working to develop a labor trafficking protocol for law enforcement</li> <li>• Identify the key stakeholders, issues, and lessons learned during the process</li> <li>• Provide space for attendees to evaluate how a similar process could work in their own communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Law Enforcement, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |
| <p><b>Dena Nazer, MD</b></p> <p>Dr. Dena Nazer is an Associate Professor at Wayne State University. She is the Medical Director of the Kids-TALK Children’s Advocacy Center. Dr. Nazer was appointed as a member of the Human Trafficking Health Advisory Board and served a 3-year term. Dr. Nazer is passionate about educating professionals locally and internationally.</p>   | <p><b>Human Trafficking in Children: Myths vs. Reality!</b></p> <p>Human trafficking has been increasingly recognized worldwide as a major public health problem. It is a crime based on exploitation of the most vulnerable and marginalized individuals of any community and is a violation of human rights. Children are especially at risk of victimization and may experience considerable physical and mental health consequences. Adding these problems to pre-existing vulnerabilities and adversities makes human trafficking a complex health issue that needs to be addressed by a multidisciplinary team including health care providers. Professionals working with children have the responsibility to screen and report suspected child trafficking and offer services as appropriate. This presentation will focus on what makes children, in particular, vulnerable for being trafficked and how to prevent trafficking in children. It will help the attendees recognize child victims of human trafficking and address their needs in a trauma sensitive approach. It will also focus on what the medical evaluation entails and why it is important in high-risk children to address the health consequences of being trafficked. It will be case based, and attendees will learn from different examples and cases throughout the session.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define human trafficking, specifically in children</li> <li>• Describe child victims of human trafficking</li> <li>• Explain the health consequences of human trafficking</li> <li>• Identify tools for medical providers to use for victim identification and assessment</li> <li>• Explain the health care needs of child victims</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Healthcare, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |



**Jolanda Sallmann, PhD, MSW; Brittany Maas, MSW; Shelby Mitchell & Tamara Remington**

Jolanda Sallmann is an Associate Professor of Social Work and Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. Her dissertation work explored the lived experience of women in the commercial sex trade. She also teaches an undergraduate, general education (Global Studies) course on Human Trafficking.

Mrs. Brittany Maas earned both her BSW and MSW degrees from the University of Wisconsin Green-Bay. Her background includes working with youth and adolescents at-risk of homelessness and human trafficking. Most recently, she worked in the social work department at the University of Wisconsin Green-Bay as a graduate teaching assistant.

Shelby Mitchell has worked in the anti-sexual violence movement for 15 years. Throughout that time, Shelby has advocated on a variety of issues including domestic violence, sexual assault, internet crimes against children, stalking, and harassment to name a few. Currently, Shelby is an Anti-Trafficking Victim Advocate in Northeast Wisconsin.

Tamara Remington’s 24-year law enforcement career included being a member of the San Jose and Sheboygan Police Departments, investigating numerous human trafficking cases, and testifying as an expert on trafficking. Tamara is also a member of the federal trafficking task force of SE Wisconsin and state advisory committee where she assisted in developing Wisconsin resources and training.

**Increasing Human Trafficking Awareness Through a General Education Course: Collaborating with Community Partners**

While raising awareness is an important step to ending human trafficking, little is known about the extent of public awareness of the phenomenon. A Google search reveals no data, only the push of anti-trafficking campaigns to increase awareness. General education courses, a degree requirement for most colleges and universities, offer a unique opportunity to raise awareness about human trafficking among undergraduate students. Additionally, anecdotally, undergraduate student interest in the topic has greatly increased in the past two decades, creating a perfect condition for offering such courses on college and university campuses. A global studies, general education course on human trafficking was developed to meet these needs. While meeting the university’s requisite student learning outcomes for such courses, it additionally promotes student understanding the type and scope of human trafficking globally, the biopsychosocial impacts on persons who have been trafficked, and ways students can address this complex human rights and social (in)justice issue. An unintended consequence is increased student interest in working in the anti-trafficking field. This presentation will describe the process of developing the course (e.g., research, informational interviews with service providers and students), review the course format and content, explore opportunities for educators and community providers to collaborate on public awareness efforts, and share students’ reactions to the course and materials. Presenters include the instructor, a Graduate Teaching Assistant from the class, and two community provider guest speakers. Each will provide her perspective of the collaborative experience of co-creating these awareness opportunities and the value of such content.

Presentation Objectives:

- Provide an overview of course development
- Describe course content and learning modules
- Discuss collaborations with community partners
- Share student reactions to the course and content

**Topic:** Programming, Conceptual | **Knowledge Level:** Beginner

**Nate Knapper, JD**

Nate Knapper is the CEO of The Joseph Project, a nonprofit organization that connects human trafficking survivors with pro bono legal counsel. He is a federal law enforcement officer and a former Assistant Attorney General at

**Legal First Responders: Closing the Justice Gap for Human Trafficking Survivors**

Human trafficking survivors face a diverse range of legal obstacles that arise from the circumstances of their exploitation, including criminal record impediments, family law obstacles, and immigration challenges. Yet, they often lack the knowledge and the financial means to secure skilled legal representation. Known as the “Justice Gap,” this inability to secure legal assistance often impedes survivors from moving toward a brighter future. In this presentation, Nate Knapper discusses the urgent need to close

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| <p>the Michigan Attorney General’s Office, where he served on the Michigan Human Trafficking Commission.</p>  | <p>the Justice Gap through the establishment of a national network of “Legal First Responders” -- an army of attorneys committed to servicing the legal needs of human trafficking survivors on a pro bono basis.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Familiarize attendees with the most prevalent legal needs of human trafficking survivors</li> <li>• Describe the severity of the Justice Gap among the survivor population</li> <li>• Propose a solution that will close the Justice Gap among survivors wherever they are encountered</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Legal   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |
| <p><b>Joseph Ikechukwu Uduji, PhD</b></p> <p>Dr. Joseph Ikechukwu Uduji is an Associate Professor at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka and holds a PhD in Marketing, a PhD in Public Administration, an MSc in Marketing, an MSc in Public Relations, an MBA, and an MPA. Also, he is a Visiting Professor to the Catholic University of Cameroon, Bamenda.</p>   | <p><b>Preventing the Surge of Children in Street Situations: The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Nigeria’s Oil Producing Communities</b></p> <p>The purpose of this presentation is to critically examine multinational oil companies’ (MOCs) corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives in Nigeria. Its special focus is to investigate the impact of its global memorandum of understanding (GMOU) on the surge of children in street situations in the oil-producing communities. A total of 2,400 respondent households were sampled across the communities of the Niger Delta. The results from the use of a combined propensity score matching (PSM) and logit model indicate that GMOU interventions generate significant gains in the household struggle against the surge of children in street situations, and if enhanced, will lift many children out of the street. It implies that if the host communities do not feel that the GMOU interventions will create sustainable child welfare and social service systems, they will keep neglecting household members taking to the streets, which breeds violence and creates a hostile environment for multinational enterprises (MNEs). This research adds to the literature on child abuse and neglect from a CSR perspective and rationale for social projects demands by host communities in developing countries. It concludes that businesses have an obligation to help in solving problems of public and global concerns.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show the mapped out spread of street children along sex and age across the cities of host communities</li> <li>• Examine the level of interventions of the multinational oil companies (MOC’s) CSR in providing welfare in the cities of host communities</li> <li>• Analyze the impact of MOC’s CSR on reducing the surge of streets children in the host communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |
| <p><b>Lara Vanderhoof, DSW, LMSW, MSW</b></p> <p>Dr. Lara Vanderhoof is an Associate Professor of Social Work at Tabor College. She has nearly 30 years of experience in mental health, child welfare, sexual abuse, and restorative justice. Lara’s research areas are human trafficking and youthful offenders. She facilitates a grassroots anti-trafficking organization focused on addressing human trafficking.</p> | <p><b>Youthful Offenders Gain Pro-Social Skills through Restorative Justice Intervention</b></p> <p>Juvenile delinquency continues to be a concern for parents, schools, communities, and the various systems (criminal justice, behavioral health, child welfare, and education to name a few) that collaborate to support, rehabilitate, and develop healthy, productive young adults. One method that many consider, although others question its effectiveness, is a restorative justice approach to juvenile criminal matters. Restorative justice intervention can directly contribute to the youth’s ownership of behavior and harm to others and the community. As youth discover new skills through restorative justice intervention, they learn how to more appropriately respond to various stressful, pressured, or unhealthy situations and avoid re-offending behavior in the future. There is room at the table for alternative approaches to be considered as youth and their families should not be “boxed into a one size fits all approach”. One goal of this research was to understand how youth internalize positive change in behavior. The various stakeholders: youth, parents, community members, and the legal system, will gain alternative avenues that support youth long-term in developing pro-social skills. This can also be helpful to justice practitioners working in organizations that try to help offenders following an offense.</p>  |

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|  | <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review how youth gained pro-social skills as a result of the intervention</li> <li>• Examine the case studies and data gathering instruments</li> <li>• Discuss the structure for conflict mediation with youthful offenders and their victim(s)</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service, Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
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**Thursday, September 23, 2021**  
**Breakout Session 3: 1:45 – 2:45 pm EDT**

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| <p><b>Chris Croft, MA &amp; Madison Van Epps, MPH</b></p> <p>Chris Croft is the Prevention Education Program Manager for the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA), providing statewide violence prevention training and technical assistance. Croft’s current work brings together lived experience, years of direct service and community-based consent and prevention education work, and graduate study.</p> <p>Madison Van Epps is currently working with NCCASA as a training consultant in human trafficking prevention and education. Previously with NCCASA, Van Epps developed the Human Trafficking Prevention Curriculum Matrix. Recently, she earned her Master of Public Health from the University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill with a concentration in Maternal, Child, and Family Health.</p> | <p><b>Effectual Measurement for Courageous Social Change: Findings from a Human Trafficking Prevention Curriculum Matrix</b></p> <p>In 2015, the North Carolina General Legislature passed Session Law 2015-279, mandating the inclusion of “sex trafficking prevention and awareness” in reproductive health education in North Carolina schools. With a state mandate in place, North Carolina school districts were responsible for selecting a human trafficking prevention curriculum for their district. Current human trafficking prevention curriculums are variable, as curriculum is developed and created by organizations with differing lenses and levels of experience with violence prevention. Curriculums also vary in their foundation in and adherence to best practices for violence prevention education. With a multitude of available curriculums that have differing lenses or elements, school districts planning to implement human trafficking prevention education are left to identify which prevention curriculum would be best to use in their schools. In 2020, in partnership with the NC Sexual Violence Prevention Advisory Council of the NC Department of Health and Human Services, NCCASA developed a “Human Trafficking Prevention Curriculum Matrix” to assist NC education agencies in determining an appropriate curriculum. This presentation will explain the process used to create the matrix, present the findings of the survey process, and provide recommendations for the future of human trafficking prevention curriculum development.</p> <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the need behind the matrix and the gap that it fills</li> <li>• Provide an overview of the process of creating the matrix</li> <li>• Review the findings and final product of the matrix</li> <li>• Describe lessons learned in the process of creating the matrix and recommendations based upon those lessons</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming, Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |
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| <p><b>Jeff Matherson Cadichon, PhD</b></p> <p>Jeff Matherson Cadichon is a doctor in clinical psychology and psychopathology. He is the clinical director of Nadege Inc., a non-profit organization that is implementing an empowerment center and mental health program focused on providing holistic care to women who have been trafficked and/or have experienced sexual exploitation.</p> | <p><b>Implementation of an Empowerment Center and Mental Health Program for Women Survivors of Sexual Violence in Haiti: Challenges and Prospects</b></p> <p>In Haiti, one out of four women aged 18 to 24 years experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse as a child, about 4% of females aged 18 to 24 years received money, food, gifts, or other favors in exchange for sex prior to age 18 year, and more than one in 10 Haitian women have faced sexual violence at some point in their lives (CDC, 2015; DWB, 2017). Today, the number of girls and women who report experiencing sexual violence continues to be alarmingly high. Longer-term, safe, and secure shelter solutions remain one of the greatest and most urgent needs for a lot of survivors. The presenter will explore the importance of the mental health program of Nadege Inc., a non-profit organization that is implementing an empowerment center, focused on providing holistic care to women who have been trafficked and/or have experienced sexual exploitation in Haiti. He will investigate the five-phase system (acceptance, empowerment, creating safety, understanding, and community application) that is designed to help the residents move toward independent living and self-sufficiency. The healing services provided are focusing on psychological, physical, vocational, social, and</p> |
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|   | <p>spiritual well-being. The presentation not only describes the program and its positive results, but it also discusses risk factors of sexual violence for women survivors in the Haitian context, such as lack of social services for follow-up and protective care, inaccessible medical and psychological care for all rape survivors, political unrest, bad living conditions, insecurity, and the rise in kidnappings.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe process and strategies for providing holistic care to Nadege Inc. safe house survivors of sexual violence</li> <li>• Discuss risk factors of sexual violence for women survivors in the Haitian context</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>   |
| <p><b>Deepy Sur, MSW, PhD, RSW; Jasmine Ferreira, MSW, RSW, PhD(c); Faisal Islam, PhD &amp; Smit Mistry, MPH</b></p> <p>Deepy Sur, CEO of the Ontario Association of Social Workers, is a collaborative, strategic, and visionary leader with diverse social work expertise. Deepy holds a BSW from Ryerson University, an MSW from York University, and a PhD in Social Work Administration from Walden University, where her research focused on interprofessional teamwork and empathy.</p> <p>Jasmine Ferreira is a passionate social worker, leader, and researcher. Jasmine holds a BA from the University of Ottawa, an MSW from Wilfrid Laurier University, and is a PhD Candidate at York University where her research is focused on the intersection of nature and mental well-being in social work practice.</p> <p>Faisal Islam is the Manager Evaluation and Quality Improvement at Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. He is an evaluation expert with a PhD in Program Evaluation in Education from McGill University.</p> <p>Smit Mistry is a Research Analyst at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) Department of Education. Smit has an MPH from the University of Toronto's Dalla Lana School of Public Health and has a breadth of experience in academic research settings, clinical/healthcare, and non-profit organizations.</p> | <p><b>Increasing Knowledge, Skills &amp; Confidence: Supporting Social Workers in Ontario Respond to Human Trafficking Through Online Education</b></p> <p>Social workers (RSWs) are on the frontlines of responding to vulnerable and marginalized individuals, including those who are experiencing human trafficking and gender-based violence (Mahapatra, Faulkner, &amp; Schatz 2016). It is therefore increasingly important that RSWs are adequately trained to 1) recognize risk factors associated with human trafficking, 2) provide immediate and appropriate support after identification, and 3) aid and advance long-term recovery (Dell et al., 2019; Donnelly et al., 2019; Hodge, 2014). The Ontario Association of Social Workers (OASW) online education programming aims to address knowledge and practice gaps by providing social workers with targeted knowledge on identifying and supporting persons who have experienced human trafficking. This evaluation study seeks to identify what differences, if any, these online training opportunities made to the knowledge, confidence, skills, and practice of social workers in the context of human trafficking. Using Donald Kirkpatrick's evaluation framework of continuing education for adults, the evaluation is comprised of: (1) a post-webinar survey to assess change in knowledge, satisfaction, and intention to change practice; and (2) a 3-month follow-up survey to assess how change in knowledge is retained and used in practice. Early findings from participants are overwhelmingly positive. Participants report increased knowledge (91%) of different types of human trafficking, supporting the process of exiting human trafficking (81%), and increased confidence identifying signs of human trafficking (91%). Additional analysis from follow-up surveys will be shared. Future directions for social work education and how to eliminate practice gaps for social workers in supporting human trafficking survivors will be discussed.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight the increasingly critical front line role social workers play in supporting persons experiencing or exiting human trafficking</li> <li>• Review the importance of social workers being equipped to identifying signs of human trafficking, facilitate safe and appropriate exit from human trafficking, and support long-term recovery of survivors</li> <li>• Share findings from a recent program evaluation study on virtual education offerings aiming to increase skills, knowledge, and confidence of social workers working with individuals who are experiencing or have experienced human trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |

**Jenny Almquist, John Pulley, Amanda Casey & Cat Jacoby, BS**

Jenny Almquist is the Executive Director of Fierce Freedom. She has worked since 2008 to build Fierce Freedom so that awareness and education about the horrors of human trafficking can continue to spread. Her main goal is to educate and move people to action, to work toward the abolishment of this horrific crime.

John Pulley is a Demand Reduction Expert with Fierce Freedom. A former buyer of sex, John’s eyes were opened to the realities of sex trafficking in America after attending his first conference on human trafficking in 2018. John speaks about the demand side of trafficking at regional and national conferences while leading donor relations and fundraising efforts at Fierce Freedom.

Amanda Casey is a Survivor Advocate with Fierce Freedom. Amanda’s insight into the world of trafficking and exploitation comes both from her professional experiences and her unique personal experiences as a survivor. These factors give her a fresh and powerful perspective on the reality of trafficking as she comes alongside trafficking victims throughout their journey of healing.

Cat Jacoby coordinates Fierce Freedom programming which includes speaking about human trafficking to thousands each year including law enforcement, medical professionals, the academic community, schools, civic groups and more! She also oversees press & media relations, managing social media, creating video content, and handling podcast production.

**Lost at Sea: Navigating the Gaps of Rural America**

According to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (2015), 75% of counties are classified as rural, with one quarter of Americans living in communities with populations lower than 2,500. Yet so much attention and funding for anti-trafficking work is focused on large, urban areas. Since 2012, Fierce Freedom has worked to navigate through a sea of rural communities in Western Wisconsin. Participants will hear a recent example from this past Fall 2020 when our team was asked to respond to the call from another rural, in-state agency who had an alleged victim of human trafficking that required direct services from our Survivor Advocate. The series of exasperating and somewhat chaotic events that unfolded that day will be shared with participants - and the Fierce Freedom team will identify the ways they collaborated well along with the steps they missed. Through this experience and others like it, attendees will learn practical strategies centered around navigating interagency relationships, finding a balance of leading from the head and the heart, and figuring out how to best offer direct services in an area of limited resources.

Presentation Objectives:

- Explain what front-end questions to ask when working interagency before getting involved
- Discuss how to maneuver the missteps many rural direct service agencies make and how to avoid them

**Topic:** Conceptual, Experience | **Knowledge Level:** Intermediate

**Bethany Gilot, MS & Sarah Ladd, JD**

Bethany Gilot is a National Consultant on anti-human trafficking initiatives from training and program development to state/federal policy. Bethany has a decade of experience working in the anti-trafficking field both domestically and internationally. This experience includes state level

**Part 1- Child Welfare Policy and Practice: Discussing Their Important Role in Addressing Sex Trafficking**

Child welfare is a key part of a comprehensive systems-level response to human trafficking. In recent years, child welfare agencies across the U.S. have initiated or strengthened strategies to address sex trafficking of children and youth in their states. Much of this work has been in response to requirements within federal legislation, such as Family First Prevention Services Act, Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, Preventing Sex Trafficking and Trafficking Victims Protection Act. While federal mandates create commonalities in required actions across states, child welfare response models for

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| <p>policy positions, including addressing human trafficking through child welfare.</p> <p>Sarah Ladd is the Human Trafficking Child Protection Coordinator at the Minnesota Department of Human Services. She works to improve the child welfare response to trafficking. Sarah is an attorney with fifteen years' experience working with crime victims and is on the steering committee of the National Child Welfare Anti-Trafficking Collaborative.</p>  | <p>addressing sex trafficking of children and youth vary greatly. State-level responses have included policy and practices related to training, screening, child protective investigations, case management, multidisciplinary approaches, specialized services, and more. Having worked on developing responses within their respective states, the presenters have seen the importance of ensuring child welfare professionals, service providers, and other stakeholders understand child welfare's role in serving youth who have experienced trafficking and responses that have been developed for identifying and serving these youth. This understanding can enrich collaborative responses at both the state, community, and case levels. This presentation will address child welfare's role in responding to CSEC through the lens of federal requirements and the broader lens of safe harbor principles. Presenters will discuss common questions about child welfare's response, including information on child welfare's roles, responsibilities, and jurisdiction. To highlight variance in child welfare responses at the state level, presenters will also provide a comparative analysis of two differing response models in Florida and Minnesota.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a better understanding of the relevant intersecting federal laws directing child welfare's role in serving CSE children and how these federal requirements are being implemented at the state and local level</li> <li>• Discuss common questions about the role of child welfare in responding to CSEC</li> <li>• Highlight/compare the distinct response models for CSEC, including policy and practice in Florida and Minnesota</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service, Legal   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>   |
| <p><b>Charles Hounmenou, PhD</b></p> <p>Charles Hounmenou is an Assistant Professor, University of Illinois Chicago (UIC). His research areas include human trafficking and human rights. His most recent research focused private investigators' work about human trafficking. In March 2020, Hounmenou received the UIC's Rising Star Award in Social Sciences Research. In 2018, he received the International Human Trafficking and Social Justice Conference's Influential Scholar Award for his work on trafficking.</p> | <p><b>Private Investigators' Knowledge of Human Trafficking and Ability to Identify Trafficking Victims</b></p> <p>Human trafficking investigations require collaboration not only within law enforcement, but also with other organizations such as social service providers and private organizations. Potential stakeholder organizations that have never been mentioned regarding collaboration with law enforcement agencies about trafficking investigations are private investigations agencies. There is no empirical literature about the knowledge of private investigators (PIs) in regard to the problem of human trafficking, and their ability to conduct investigations of trafficking cases and rescue trafficking victims. An exploratory, cross-sectional survey research design was used. Purposive sampling was used to select the participants. A total of 81 participants completed the survey. The findings show that most of the PIs in this study had substantial experience in specialties that are important for investigations of human trafficking. Most of the PIs were former law enforcement officers. The findings show that the majority of the PIs not only had a good level of knowledge of the problem of human trafficking, but also that they had the ability to identify trafficking victims. In addition, the findings highlight PIs' professional skillset and experience to investigate human trafficking cases, which can be crucial contributions to efforts of recovering human trafficking victims and prosecuting perpetrators. Implications for practice, policy, and research will be discussed.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe what private investigators (PIs) are</li> <li>• Describe PIs' knowledge of human trafficking</li> <li>• Explore skills that make PIs potential stakeholders in investigations of human trafficking crimes and the rescue of victims</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Law Enforcement   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |

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| <p><b>Lara B. Gerassi, MSW, LCSW, PhD; Caro Cruys, MSW, LGSW; Nicole Hendry &amp; Maria del Carmen Rosales</b></p> <p>Lara B. Gerassi is an assistant professor at the Sandra Rosenbaum School of Social Work at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her research uses an anti-oppressive, intersectional approach to enhance the wellbeing of people who are involved in the sex trade, at risk of sex trafficking, and/or have been sex trafficked.</p> <p>Caro Cruys is a PhD student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the Social Welfare program. Their research interests center on the qualitative experiences of queer and transgender youth and young adults, with particular interest in supporting their sexual and relational well-being and improving their experiences in state systems of care.</p> <p>Nicole Hendry is a senior undergraduate at the University of Wisconsin-Madison studying Psychology and Gender &amp; Women’s Studies. Her research interests include promoting the wellbeing of marginalized individuals, particularly along the lines of gender and intersectional feminism. Nicole anticipates continuing research in a PhD program related to this field.</p> <p>Maria del Carmen Rosales is an undergraduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison studying Health Promotion and Health Equity, with an interest in public health. Rosales is interested in research using community-engaged approaches to translate research-based findings to actionable solutions. She is looking forward to exploring career paths through research opportunities.</p> | <p><b>Social Service Providers’ Use of Assessment Questions and Perceived Sex Trafficking Indicators: Findings from a Survey of Social Service Providers</b></p> <p>Social service providers who are likely to encounter youth who engage in sex trading should be prepared to observe sex trafficking red flags and ask risk assessment questions. The goal of this research study was to understand whether and how social service providers observe sex trafficking indicators and screen for sex trafficking. A cross-sectional, web-based survey was disseminated to social service providers from organizations that are known to encounter youth at risk of sex trafficking: child welfare, youth justice, and non-profit social services (e.g., runaway youth, sexual violence). Participants (n=267) were asked to indicate whether they provided direct services to minors (n=245), adults (n=148), and families/foster families of minors (n=163). Participants were asked to determine the extent to which they asked clients sex trafficking risk assessment questions on a Likert scale, and how often they identified 45 sex trafficking indicators across 5 domains (e.g., behavioral health, physical health, client presentation, system involvement, social support/abuse). Assessment question means ranged from 1.4-2.5 (1=no clients, 5=all clients) across all questions and provider groups. The most commonly identified indicators across provider groups included behavioral health indicators (e.g., depressive symptoms, shame and guilt), history of child protective services, and weak ties/lack of social support. Least commonly identified indicators showed more variation between groups but generally included signs of torture, false IDs, and hotel involvement. Providers who work in systems that encounter youth who trade sex may not be consistently assessing for sex trafficking, even though they are consistently identifying sex trafficking indicators. Implications will be discussed.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide overview of a study of social service providers in a region of a Midwestern State</li> <li>• Describe this sample’s perceptions of sex trafficking risk assessment questions and indicators</li> <li>• Discuss implications and recommendations from the research study</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
| <p><b>Glenn Miles, PhD, MSc, FRCPH, FHEA, RN</b></p> <p>Glenn Miles has 25 years’ experience working with children in difficult circumstances in Asia. He has pioneered 3 Non-Profits in Cambodia, and over the past ten years, he has focused on research on sexual</p>  | <p><b>The Missing Gender: Sexual Exploitation of Boys and Men</b></p> <p>The sexual exploitation of young men has been largely neglected. The main research question of this study is “What is the evidence that young men are exploited?” A series of research projects have been conducted in Cambodia, Thailand, and the Philippines by up” International using ethically considered mixed method surveys. Interviews are conducted by local social workers who are trained in doing research with male sex workers and street boys. All of the research papers indicate a high level of sexual and physical violence, stigma, and discrimination against young men providing evidence</p>  |

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| <p>exploitation particularly of young men in SE Asia. He is published in Dignity, International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, and Journal of Modern Slavery.</p> | <p>that they do sex work for survival similar to their female peers. Cultural misunderstandings continue to abound that imply young men are not at risk of sexual exploitation and that if they do sex work, it is relatively safe due to their inherent resilience; that they choose to do it rather than be forced into it as is perceived of their female counterparts. Social workers and Non-Profits working in this sector need to consider how they can support young men in prevention and aftercare. Funders and researchers need to include and not deliberately or otherwise exclude young men/boys in their programs and research. Funding needs to be available to determine prevalence and proportionate resources provided.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the cultural misunderstandings of why young men are not adequately considered in programs and research addressing sexual exploitation</li> <li>• Provide evidence of how young men are exploited in SE Asia and so should be considered in research and programs addressing sexual exploitation</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
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| <p><b>Jeanne L. Allert, MEd, MACM</b></p> <p>Jeanne Allert has a 14-year history providing long-term restorative care for sex trafficking victims nationally. She created the Institute for Shelter Care which conducts industry research and offers a training/mentorship program for start-up and existing trafficking shelters. Her doctoral dissertation is on familial trafficking in the U.S.</p> | <p><b>When Parents are Pimps</b></p> <p>This session will lay the foundation for understanding familial sex trafficking or when a child is commercially sexually exploited by an immediate family member. The session will explore how familial trafficking relates to but is distinct from incest and briefly how laws help or hurt our identification of this type of trafficking. The presenter will summarize the limited body of knowledge we have on the profile of victim and perpetrator(s) and explore the relational dynamics between the child and familial trafficker, pre-, peri, and post-trafficking. The session organizes around the justice processes of case identification, investigation, prosecution, and victim services, understanding how this type of trafficking presents unique challenges in each of those areas. This presentation is based on the work of Sprang &amp; Cole (2018); Reid, Huard, &amp; Haskell (2015); and a research study conducted by the presenter to be published in Criminal Justice Review in 2021.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define familial trafficking and help attendees understand how it relates to but is different from incest</li> <li>• Give attendees a general understanding of the prevalence of familial trafficking</li> <li>• Give attendees a basic knowledge of the profile of the victim and perpetrators of familial trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Conceptual   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
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**Thursday, September 23, 2021**  
**Breakout Session 4: 3:15 – 4:15 pm EDT**

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| <p><b>Navdeep Kang, PsyD, HSP</b></p> <p>Dr. Navdeep Kang is a psychologist and Chief Clinical Officer for BrightView, where he leads the development, implementation, and research of best-practices in addiction treatment. President and Mrs. Obama selected him for the Obama Foundation’s inaugural fellowship class for his leadership in treating addiction collaboratively across the healthcare system.</p> | <p><b>After the Rescue: Addressing Substance Use and Mental Health for Those Who have Experienced Trauma</b></p> <p>Dr. Navdeep Kang is a psychologist and thought leader for clinical best practices in mental health and addiction medicine. His experience leading teams within hospital systems and in specialty healthcare provide a well-rounded perspective on assessing acuity, managing care transitions, and ensuring long-term success for patients. Mental health and addiction are intricately interwoven with experiences of human trafficking, with substance use or mental illness frequently presenting as symptoms of trauma. People with past trauma, especially survivors of human trafficking, often face a multitude of psychological, social, and biological issues. Treatment modalities for survivors of human trafficking should include, at the very least, a full assessment of mental health and substance use treatment needs. It is also important to understand that psychological, relational, and social wounds are often chronic and rarely solved</p> |
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|   | <p>with a short-term program alone. Ongoing support and treatment are frequently the best way to ensure long-term success for patients after trauma. The objectives of this presentation are to: 1) empower audience members to identify symptoms such as PTSD, depression, anxiety, panic disorder, and substance use disorder that are common diagnoses of trauma survivors, 2) assist the audience in managing the care transition to evidence-based providers with long-term plans for patients, 3) highlight appropriate language when working with this population to reduce stigma, and 4) introduce some concepts from addiction medicine to help survivors understand their legal rights, create support systems, connect with local resources, and rebuild relationships post trauma.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss trauma and mental health issues as they relate to human trafficking and post rescue</li> <li>• Describe Substance Use Disorders and why they are so connected</li> <li>• Explain trauma signs and best practice treatments for MH and SUD issues</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>   |
| <p><b>Charis Stanek, MA</b></p> <p>Charis Stanek is Sociologist-volunteer at Haiti Now where she contributes to survey design, interview guides, and protocols for addressing potential cases of abuse. She recently graduated with her MA in Social Sciences from the University of Chicago. She has a BA in psychology and sociology from Oberlin College.</p>          | <p><b>Child Slavery in Haiti: The Restavék System and its Impact on the Health &amp; Well-Being of Haitian Children</b></p> <p>The restavék system is a form of forced child labor practices and child trafficking (Kennedy, 2015). Children in domestic servitude are also often deprived of food, have poorer education, worse sleep quality, do not have time to play or do their homework, and are forced to perform excessive labor (Cooper et al., 2012). In the worst-case scenarios, they are victims of physical and sexual violence (Cooper et al., 2012). As a result, restavék children are likely to experience worse mental health outcomes than children not in domestic servitude (Kennedy, 2014). The presenter will explain the need for more detailed research surrounding causes and outcomes of restavék populations. Haiti Now is a non-profit organization that focuses on supporting the needs of restavék children and understanding the underlying roots of the rise in restavék children. This presentation not only describes the programming that Haiti Now has accomplished, but also Haiti Now’s current research project investigating the following areas: domestic abuse, access to education, mental health, access to healthcare, and socioeconomic factors impacting the growth or decline of children in the Restavék’s system. The presenter will explain how this research will contribute to the development of a residential school to support restavék children. Attendees will walk away with an understanding of the damage that results from the restavék system, some of the ways in which Haiti Now and other organizations have already intervened, and next steps for addressing this problem.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the impact of the restavék system on youth educational and health outcomes</li> <li>• Explain the root causes of the restavék system and challenges to intervening</li> <li>• Describe how the development of residential schools could improve youth outcomes in Haiti</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> International, Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Cheryl Csiky</b></p> <p>Cheryl Csiky is Executive Director of IN OUR BACKYARD. As a child sex-trafficking survivor at ten years old, her experience compels others to see this atrocity and disrupt traffickers’ tactics and profits. Since 2011, she has worked from recovery to restoration. Her expertise leads volunteer and community prevention programs,</p> | <p><b>Convenience Stores Against Trafficking in the Community</b></p> <p>IN OUR BACKYARD (IOB), a national anti-trafficking nonprofit that links arms across America in the fight against human trafficking, was established in 2009. IOB operates seven programs focused on education, mobilization, and partnership. Bringing awareness to four million people daily was accomplished through one of IOB’s seven programs, Convenience Stores Against Trafficking, which equips communities to respond to and prevent human trafficking in 49 states. IOB developed the Convenience Stores Against Trafficking program in 2015 to drive over 500,000 IOB Freedom Stickers now placed across all 50 states. Freedom Stickers contain the National Human Trafficking Resource hotline to reach survivors safely inside a public restroom.</p>  |

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| <p>including over 20,000 convenience stores.</p>  | <p>Together, IOB links arms with convenience stores, government agencies, law enforcement, partner nonprofits, and the local community to stop this atrocity through its cost-free programs. Communities across America are invited to link arms with IOB to prevent and respond to human trafficking through industry-specific strategies such as Convenience Stores Against Trafficking to reach over half the U.S. population daily.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss why convenience stores care</li> <li>• Provide documented recoveries through convenience stores</li> <li>• Explain how to implement a community outreach through Freedom Stickers</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p>  |
| <p><b>David J. Corliss, PhD</b></p> <p>David Corliss is the founder and Director of Peace-Work, a volunteer cooperative of statisticians and data scientists applying statistical methods to issue-driven advocacy. Human trafficking research is a major initiative at Peace-Work. Dr. Corliss is also a Research Scholar member of Global Association of Human Trafficking Scholars (GAHTS).</p>  | <p><b>Analysis of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Trafficking</b></p> <p>Anecdotal reports from the front lines of the COVID-19 tell of a spike in human trafficking due to the pandemic. This analytic research explores the intersection between human trafficking and COVID-19. The main research questions are how to measure the impact of COVID-19 on human trafficking, which changes from the pandemic are changes are temporary (e.g., a spike in homelessness) and which are long-term (e.g., more online recruiting), and how to adjust policies and programs to respond to these changes. Much of the literature published so far, such as a special issue of the Journal of Modern Slavery, offers views from experienced experts (UNDOC) and anecdotal reports from field workers (G. Byrne, et. al., 2020), but little hard data. In this study, a data-driven approach compares year-over-year changes in human trafficking in the United States with the pre-COVID baseline to assess the impacts. Changes in key drivers due to the pandemic are analyzed to assess their impact on trafficking. The study finds that drivers of human trafficking most affected by the pandemic include increases in poverty, disproportional impact on marginalized communities, affluence and financial support for trafficking, and commoditization of labor and debt bondage. Housing instability has decreased during the pandemic, temporarily reducing this driver. In conclusion, COVID-19 has worsened human trafficking through financial disruption resulting in more victims, a temporary rise in online sexual exploitation, and likely permanent increases in online recruiting, selling, criminal funding, and management. Focus is needed on locations with the greatest increases and developing resources for the growing online marketplace for trafficking.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a statistical analysis to show attendees what groups of people are most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States</li> <li>• Show which risk factors have been aggravated by the pandemic</li> <li>• Discuss which consequences of the pandemic should be short-term and long-term</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
| <p><b>Benjamin Thomas Greer, JD &amp; Brittany Barrios Hadaway, JD</b></p> <p>Mr. Benjamin Thomas Greer serves as an expert in human trafficking, instructing/developing courses for law enforcement and emergency management personnel. He is currently enrolled at Naval Postgraduate School's Center for Homeland Defense/Security Master's Program and serves as a Research Associate for the University of Cambridge's Centre for Applied Research in Human Trafficking.</p> | <p><b>Human Trafficking and Natural Disasters: How Emergency Management Agency Should Prepare</b></p> <p>There is a "growing body of research" documenting human exploitation being uncovered during disaster events, or displaced persons being exploited during the post-disaster recovery efforts. Our State and Federal emergency management agencies are trained and prepared to respond to earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, fires, and pandemics. But they are not suitably trained to identify and respond to the criminal element that seeks to prey on the displaced and vulnerable victims of the disaster. This presentation will review illustrative case studies indicating trafficking activity related to Hurricane's Katrina (2005) and Harvey (2017), The Haitian earthquake (2010), and the global pandemic caused by COVID-19. The presenters will highlight how disasters can create or exacerbate victim vulnerabilities; how traffickers are quick to exploit these weaknesses; how emergency management agencies can better prepare to identify and respond to this threat through education out-reach and recovery contract review; and</p>   |

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| <p>Ms. Brittany Barrios Hadaway serves as a CalOES research practitioner in the field of human exploitation and trafficking. Her primary task is to assist in the creation of a multi-day awareness courses.</p>  | <p>identify developing/emerging best practices by specialized task forces in pre-exploitation disaster environment intervention. Participants will gain a deeper appreciation for the interplay between disaster events and exploitation as well as emerging best practices for pre-exploitation disaster environment intervention.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Articulate how traffickers exploit vulnerabilities during/post natural disasters</li> <li>• Identify how emergency management agencies can prepare, respond, and protect vulnerable people from exploitation</li> <li>• Identify basic awareness and identification of potential HT victims in a disaster</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Conceptual, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p>   |
| <p><b>Bethany Gilot, MS; Sarah Ladd, JD &amp; Heather Baker</b></p> <p>Bethany Gilot is a National Consultant on anti-human trafficking initiatives from training and program development to state/federal policy. Bethany has a decade of experience working in the anti-trafficking field both domestically and internationally. This experience includes state level policy positions, including addressing human trafficking through child welfare.</p> <p>Sarah Ladd is the Human Trafficking Child Protection Coordinator at the Minnesota Department of Human Services. She works to improve the child welfare response to trafficking. Sarah is an attorney with fifteen years' experience working with crime victims and is on the steering committee of the National Child Welfare Anti-Trafficking Collaborative.</p> <p>Heather Baker leads Public Consulting Group's child welfare and youth services practice, helping state and local agencies invest in programs, people, and technologies that improve the lives of children and families. She has spent the last three years focused on the implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act.</p> | <p><b>Part 2- Child Welfare Policy and Practice: Discussing Specialized Residential Facilities for CSE Children</b></p> <p>Child welfare (CW) agencies are working to create a continuum of care to address the needs of commercially sexually exploited youth (CSE) and youth at risk of CSE. A key aspect of this has been the development of residential services that specialize in serving CSE or at-risk youth, including shelter, foster, congregate, and residential treatment care facilities. The Families First Prevention Services Act has furthered efforts to define what high quality service standards are for residential settings and has created an opportunity for states to invest in programming that supports CSE youth and prevents initial or subsequent victimization. In interviews of two providers that serve CSE youth combined with a review of research on CSE programming responses that included 128 additional providers were used to answer the following question: What does it mean to provide quality supportive services in congregate care settings to children and youth who have experienced or are at risk of sex trafficking? The findings of this analysis focus on 4 main areas: 1) the impacts of sex trafficking on survivors, 2) challenges in defining a target population, 3) considerations for defining program standards for congregate care settings serving young people who are survivors or are at risk of sex trafficking, and 4) coordination by state actors. In addition to reviewing the research findings, this presentation also includes a comprehensive discussion on how this information is being utilized in the development and implementation of child welfare policy and practice related to standards of care in specialized residential facilities.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create understanding of the impact of Families First Prevention Services Act on specialized residential facilities for CSE youth</li> <li>• Provide an overview of a study on standards of care and aspects pertaining to specialization in serving CSE youth in specialized residential settings, including methodology and findings</li> <li>• Discuss the implications of this study on the development and implementation of child welfare policy related to standards of care</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Legal   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |
| <p><b>Armand King</b></p> <p>Armand King is the co-founder of the non-profit "Paving Great Futures" and author of Raised in Pimp City. He guides others out of criminal activity and domestic human sex trafficking. Armand is the Chair of the San Diego Gang Intervention and Prevention</p>  | <p><b>Raised in Pimp City</b></p> <p>Learn from the only former Pimp willing to speak out, has transformed his life, and is now dedicated to helping sex trafficking survivor advocates and others from going down his same path. Across the United States, awareness for sex trafficking is spreading like wildfire. With this new awareness, a new criminal element has been identified and laws are becoming stricter on the "Trafficker". With this new awareness comes many questions that have remained unanswered. With unanswered questions, many experts have come up with their own answers and hypotheses to fill the void. The problem with this is the answers and conclusions that these "experts" have come to are incomplete</p>  |

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| <p>Commission Human Sex Trafficking Subcommittee.</p> | <p>and oftentimes misleading and/or over-sensationalized. This presentation brings a voice to the table that has gone unheard during this time of awareness. A voice that needs to be at the table if we, as a whole, are going to fully combat domestic sex trafficking. This presentation on domestic sex trafficking will finally enable the listeners to dispel the myths on this issue that have been put out and have gone undisputed. Listeners will be able to go into the mind of a trafficker, gain knowledge to better combat the issue, and be able to move from awareness to action.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe how the “Trafficker/ Pimp” enters the life of being a trafficker and why they do what they do</li> <li>• Discuss the start of the epidemic and the true current state of domestic sex trafficking</li> <li>• Help attendees identify the myths and their own subconscious bias when it comes to domestic sex trafficking, survivor advocacy, and the trafficker</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Experience, Conceptual   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> <p><i>*Trigger Warning: The content of this presentation may be triggering for some.</i></p> |
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| <p><b>Debbie Lassiter, DDiv</b></p> <p>Dr. Debbie Lassiter is a certified Heartmath Coach and Trainer with over 40 years of experience working with the severely traumatized. She is the Executive Director and Co-Founder of the Convergence Resource Center. Dr Lassiter is a sought-after trainer in the area of building personal resilience and managing stress.</p> | <p><b>What Do You Do When the Thrill Is Gone?</b></p> <p>Service providers or caregivers to people with the lived experience of human trafficking need tools to effectively manage their own trauma. Often, the service providers have lived experience, and many times, they are allies that do not have the experience. In either case, the toll that is taken on service providers as well as the individuals themselves can leave them depleted, which often leads to burn-out or vicarious trauma. You love what you do, but you need to take care of yourself to re-energize for the next level. This session will help you identify where you are and give you tools to re-enforce and rebuild your personal resilience. You cannot feed anyone from an empty plate. It is important for you to learn how to digest what you hear, manage the effect it has on you, and develop a plan to recover. Self-care is not a luxury, it is an absolute necessity. The American Psychological Association published “Self-care has never been more important” in July 2020 encouraging service providers to take care of themselves. The first line on the National Association for Mental Health’s page titled “Taking Care of Yourself” states - “To be able to care for the people you love, you must first take care of yourself”. We often overlook self-care or think it is unimportant. Building personal resilience is a must to help us keep moving forward and providing effective care. You need to take make taking care of yourself a priority.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the stages of Compassion Fatigue</li> <li>• Explain the importance of self-care</li> <li>• Provide instruction, examples, and tools to establish a self-care program/routine</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service, Conceptual   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
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**Friday, September 24, 2021**  
**Breakout Session 1: 10:15 – 11:15 am EDT**

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| <p><b>Vernon Murray, PhD</b></p> <p>Vernon holds a PhD in Marketing. He has been conducting "social marketing" research in the area of human trafficking for over ten years.</p> | <p><b>A Data-Driven Method for Allocating Global Resources Among the 3P’s of Human Trafficking</b></p> <p>Human trafficking intervention relies on the 3p’s paradigm. However, insufficient guidelines are offered regarding resource allocation for each “p.” The Murray et al. (2015) “Victim Intervention Marketing” framework can offer guidelines. In the framework, victims enter and remain in human trafficking situations voluntarily (i.e., the absence of interpersonal coercion), semi-voluntarily (i.e., pressure by a loved one), or involuntarily (i.e., children and coerced adults). Murray et al. (Archives of Criminology, 2021) expanded the framework to include the 3P’s. Each p is emphasized</p> |
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|  | <p>for a specific victim entry/continuance mode. For instance, prevention and prosecution should be de-emphasized for voluntary entrants, who are typically impoverished. In the short run, preventing them from working, and/or prosecuting their traffickers is likely to render them worse off. Thus, an emphasis on protection (e.g., food donations) should be emphasized. Prevention and prosecution are approached with similar logic. The result is a 3x3 matrix, where each cell has an optimal mix of p's. When victim percentages are determined for each cell, minor computations indicate the percentage of resources that should be allocated for each p (ceteris paribus). Specifically, for each p, the row and column percentages (of victims) are summed and divided by two. Based on a sample of 55,000 global human trafficking victims from the CTDC, Vernon Murray and Sherry Dingman determined that global trafficking interventions should allocate 60% of its resources to prosecution, 30% to protection, and 10% to prevention. Global strategists should incorporate the above percentages into strategic plans. Co-author on this research project was Sherry Dingman.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present the "Victim Intervention Marketing" and the "Extended Victim Intervention Marketing" framework</li> <li>• Present the current global percentages in each cell of the extended framework</li> <li>• Show the mathematical equation for allocating global resources to each of the 3p's</li> <li>• Show the percentages of the worlds human trafficking resources that should be allocated to each p.</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Conceptual   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>   |
| <p><b>Trupti Jhaveri Panchal, PhD, MSW; Ramani Ranjan, MSW &amp; Harshita, MSW</b></p> <p>Dr. Trupti Jhaveri Panchal, Chairperson of Samvedna, is an Assistant Professor of Social Work at TISS in Mumbai and is the Chairperson of Centre for Women Centered Social Work. She also serves as the Director of Special Cells for Women.</p> <p>Mr. Ramani Ranjan is the Program Head at Samvedna and is currently pursuing his PhD in Social Work at the Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS) in Mumbai. He has a Master's in Social Work Practices from TISS. He has been working with the Bedia community since 2016.</p> <p>Ms. Harshita is a Program Coordinator at Samvedna. She has a Master's in Social Work in Women Centered Practice from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. She has been working with the Bedia community since 2018.</p> | <p><b>Caste-based Sex Trafficking in Central Rural India: Understanding the Vulnerability of Girl Children</b></p> <p>The Bedia is a historically marginalized De-notified Tribe in India that is engaged in "traditional" intergenerational community-based commercial sex. The community faces discrimination due to their engagement in commercial sex. While Agrawal (2008) questions the "traditionality" of this practice, under-age Bedia girls continue to engage in commercial sex to support their families. While scholars (Dalla, et al. 2020) have laid the foundation for analyzing structural factors that perpetuate caste-based commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) among the Bedia, it is imperative to understand the particular familial and financial conditions that make a Bedia child vulnerable. A case narrative-based enquiry, substantiated by quantitative data collected from 544 Bedia households across 13 villages in 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh in January 2021, was conducted to answer two questions: 1) What familial conditions (and connections) exacerbate vulnerability for Bedia girls? and 2) How can one utilize household economic analysis to predict vulnerability for Bedia children? Findings illuminate a complex web of relationship between gender norms, financial dependency, family income and family size, age of a girl, etc. Factors such as a family's social circle, a girl's peer network, and unforeseeable events (such as the pandemic, or death in the family) further act as push and pull factors. The presentation concludes with how Samvedna, a Bhopal-based organization that works with the Bedia community to combat caste-based CSE, is designing and implementing interventions using this analysis framework, and the challenges the organization faces in doing so.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss a framework based on familial relationships and economics to assess a Bedia child's vulnerability to CSE</li> <li>• Describe the research design and implementation of interventions based on the mentioned framework</li> <li>• Discuss the challenges faced in implementing these interventions</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> |

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| <p><b>Heather Evans, DSW, LCSW</b></p> <p>Dr. Heather Evans is a Licensed Clinical Social Worker with a private group counseling practice in Coopersburg, Pennsylvania. She has extensive training and experience with women's issues, particularly sexual trauma, sex trafficking and aftercare of its victims. Heather is Co-founder and Vice Chair of VAST (Valley Against Sex Trafficking) Coalition in Pennsylvania.</p>   | <p><b>From the Voices of Domestic Sex Trafficking Survivors: Experiences of Complex Trauma and Posttraumatic Growth</b></p> <p>Through the lens of complex trauma and posttraumatic growth, this workshop will share recent findings from a qualitative study of 15 domestic sex trafficking survivors that focused on the impact and experiences of domestic sex trafficking survivors (Padgett, 2017). Through rich data from interviews and photovoice captioned images, workshop participants will hear and see direct evidence of the aspects of complex trauma as well as the capacity for posttraumatic growth (Tedeschi and Calhoun 2004; Tedeschi &amp; Calhoun, 2006; Spinazzola et. al., 2001; Choi et. al., 2009). Finally, workshop participants will receive recommendations directly from the voices of survivors on what factors help or hinder community reintegration (Evans, 2022).</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss complex trauma and how it is observed in victims of domestic sex trafficking</li> <li>• Discuss posttraumatic growth and how it is observed in victims of domestic sex trafficking</li> <li>• Provide recommendations for post-trafficking community reintegration that come directly from survivors of sex trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Art, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |
| <p><b>Kate LePage, MA &amp; SA Nicholas Riba</b></p> <p>Kate LePage is a regional expert in Minnesota on commercial sexual exploitation. Within her role, she covers a region encompassing both rural and urban areas where she offers community and systems partners a point of contact for assistance including education, technical assistance, consultations, referrals, prevention curriculum, and offers direct services to victims/survivors.</p> <p>Nicholas Riba is a Special Agent with the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension assigned to the Predatory Crimes Section. SA Riba investigates human and sex trafficking, internet crimes against children, predatory offenders, and provides training to state and local agencies. SA Riba has been in law enforcement for 20 years.</p> | <p><b>Online Solicitation of Youth and When it Becomes Commercial Exploitation</b></p> <p>Special Agent Nicholas Riba and Regional Navigator Kate LePage will discuss online solicitation of youth and when it becomes a criminal case. The presenters will showcase aspects in online cases of exploitation and how they differ from in-person sex trafficking and exploitation transactions. The presenters will use case scenarios, federal and Minnesota statutes, as well first-hand experience facilitating chat stings and seeing cases through to prosecution in order to equip attendees with knowledge as it relates to the criminal components needed in online solicitation to move forward in the court system. The presentation will also provide attendees with avenues for the monitoring of online activity, a minor's rights to privacy, criminal aspects of the issue, and how to collaborate effectively with community and system-based partners. Lastly, the presenters will discuss consistent social media platforms and various up-and-coming platforms that have gained traction in Minnesota since FOSTA (Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act) was passed in 2018. Participants will leave with a general understanding of what makes a case of online solicitation criminal, and the following steps that can be taken by law enforcement, social services, advocacy, and parents or caregivers. This session will accomplish these objectives through lecture, sharing personal experiences, and case scenarios.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the criminal aspects of "sexting" and when a criminal case is possible</li> <li>• Explain how to screen and follow up with cases involving online transactions for photos or videos</li> <li>• Provide resources to support social workers, foster families, and guardians in the monitoring of online safety for youth</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Legal, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Dominique Roe-Sepowitz, MSW, PhD; Holly Gibbs &amp; Sandy Woo-Cater, MA</b></p> <p>Dominique Roe-Sepowitz is an Associate Professor at the Arizona State University School of Social Work and the director of the ASU Office of Sex Trafficking Intervention Research. She is also the Clinical Director of</p>   | <p><b>Validating a Healthcare Intervention Protocol for Responding to Signs of Abuse, Neglect or Violence</b></p> <p>Healthcare is becoming a key partner in the anti-trafficking field, providing needed medical and mental health services for victims. The healthcare setting is also a unique opportunity to identify victims of trafficking and link them with resources to exit their trafficking situation. Several important efforts have been made to create a screening tool whereby healthcare personnel can ask patients questions so that trafficking victims can be identified. CommonSpirit Health has taken an alternative approach, using</p>   |

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| <p>Phoenix Starfish Place, a permanent housing program for sex trafficking women and their children.</p> <p>Holly Gibbs, Director of Violence and Human Trafficking Response at CommonSpirit Health, is a nationally recognized human trafficking survivor and expert in the field. She is a leading spokesperson on the issue of human trafficking and leads the development and implementation of innovative programs and tools, including the PEARR protocol.</p> <p>Sandy Woo-Cater is a subject matter expert on human trafficking issues. She is a project lead for CommonSpirit Health’s Human Trafficking Response Program and strategizes community responses to trafficking. With nearly two decades of experience in anti-trafficking, her expertise is informed by her time as an academic researcher and on-the-ground practitioner.</p> | <p>instead indicators of trafficking that may be observed in the course of treatment and providing a link to resources, without seeking a disclosure. The protocol for this has been described as the PEARR steps: Provide privacy, Education, Ask, Respect, and Respond. This protocol has been piloted at Dignity Health facilities within CommonSpirit Health and has been utilized by several other healthcare systems across the country. In an effort to advance the work in the field, CommonSpirit Health partnered with Arizona State University’s Office of Sex Trafficking Intervention Research (STIR) to study the PEARR protocol. Healthcare personnel at three hospitals in Bakersfield, California were trained on human trafficking and the use of the PEARR steps. Findings from the study will be shared, including the impact of the protocol on the following: 1) quantity and quality of victim identification and response, 2) healthcare personnel’s ability to respond appropriately to victims, and 3) outcomes for victims, including linkage to community resources. Participants will discover how trauma-informed practices can help identify and respond to victims in a healthcare setting.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the rationale behind the PEARR approach</li> <li>• Describe the key steps of the PEARR approach</li> <li>• Present research findings on validating the protocol</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Healthcare   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p>  |
| <p><b>Masayo Halpin, JD</b></p> <p>Masayo Halpin is a retired Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As the Crimes Against Children Coordinator, she started an FBI task force to combat the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. She collaborated with her community partners using a multidisciplinary victim centered approach to work with underage victims.</p>  | <p><b>The Pimp and His Game</b></p> <p>Domestic Sex Trafficking (Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children) has been and continues to be a huge problem for our youth. When the general public hears “sex trafficking”, they think about the adult woman brought over from another country forced into prostitution (Bales &amp; Soodalter, 2009). The average person does not know that our children here in the United States are being forced into prostitution every day. This presentation will introduce the audience to the culture of domestic sex trafficking, also known as “The Game.” Those involved in this subculture have rules to live by; rules that must be followed to avoid severe consequences. They use their own unique language and live by a certain code. Any trafficker can manipulate a minor into this seedy world of trafficking. However, one youth may be more susceptible than another. Victimology will explain to the audience how, through no fault of her own, a youth gets manipulated into “The Life.” It will also discuss how a trafficker manipulates a youth into entering the world of trafficking. A little girl does not often think of becoming a prostitute, but after being manipulated, it is all they believe they were meant to be. This discussion is based on the speaker’s knowledge and experience working with youth. In working with a youth to get her out of “The Life,” the best path is the multi-disciplinary approach. A wraparound team to include social services, mental health, advocates, and law enforcement must work together with the youth to be successful.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the culture of “The Game”</li> <li>• Describe how a trafficker manipulates a youth into sex trafficking</li> <li>• Describe how a youth gets manipulated into trafficking</li> <li>• Discuss the realities for a youth in “The Game”</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |

**Kaitlin Chakoian, MA, MEd & Resham Sethi, MA, MSW**

Kaitlin Chakoian is a PhD Candidate at the Brandeis University studying gender-based violence and social policy. She's managed a 3-year action research evaluation of a national training and technical assistance program for organizations that support human trafficking survivors. Kaitlin also has a decade of experience performing direct service around gender-based violence.

Resham Sethi is a researcher with experience working with survivors of human trafficking in India and the US. Her work has focused on understanding the intersection of gender-based violence and human trafficking, how unequal social, economic, and political identities perpetuate trafficking, and the need for trauma-informed systems to address the issue.

**Trauma-Informed Practice Implementation Recommendations for Providers Supporting Human Trafficking Survivors**

Human trafficking involves experiences of trauma in which a survivor's autonomy is systematically stripped from them through psychological, physical, and emotional abuse, and other tactics of force, fraud, and coercion (Polaris, 2021). Trauma-informed practice (TIP) involves recognition of the impact of trauma on survivors and the centering of their autonomy (SAMHSA, 2014). TIP is crucial to service delivery for human trafficking survivors (e.g., Heffernan & Blythe, 2014). This action-research developmental evaluation set out to answer the following questions: 1) What does it look like to implement trauma-informed practice with human trafficking survivors effectively; and 2) What are the barriers to implementing truly trauma-informed practice with this population? Findings are based on a national survey of 157 providers, 32 provider interviews, and interviews with 10 trafficking survivors. This study found that while most providers report an understanding of TIP, they need more support in implementation, particularly when survivor autonomy and provider perceptions of safety are in conflict. Secondly, effective TIP implementation requires on-the-ground experience. Staff turn-over poses a critical threat to the continuity of effective TIP for survivors. Finally, the disproportionate allocation of resources, expertise, and research to sex trafficking over labor trafficking presents a substantial barrier to the provision of TIP to labor trafficking survivors. This presentation concludes with recommendations for organizational leaders, providers of training and technical assistance, and policy makers. Intervention at each of these key points is necessary to dismantle barriers to providing truly trauma-informed services to trafficking survivors.

Presentation Objectives:

- Situate the current study in the field of relevant literature about the need for trauma-informed practice for human trafficking survivors
- Provide an overview of the study, including research questions, methodology, and findings
- Describe recommendations for organizational leaders, providers of training and technical assistance, and policy makers based on study findings
- Provide space for attendees to consider implications for their own work, research, and practice

**Topic:** Research, Direct Service | **Knowledge Level:** Intermediate

*Friday, September 24, 2021*  
*Breakout Session 2: 11:45 am – 12:45 pm EDT*

**James S. Prager, MSW & Michael Prior, PhD**

James Prager is a proud member of the Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition and an advocate for its goals. He has his master's in social work. James also has a previous sex offense. Today, he utilizes his skills and experiences to mentor and pursue restorative justice principles to heal society.

Dr. Michael Prior is an Assistant Professor in The University of Toledo's School of Social Work. He earned his Master's and Doctor of Philosophy in Social Work from the University of

**Confrontation, Compassion, and Forgiveness: A Triage for Transformation**

Community safety is of critical importance. People with sexually oriented offenses return to our community every day creating anxiety and fear for both the offender and the community. The need to protect society from perpetrators that inflict violence upon vulnerable others is the purpose for some of the work we do today. Is there ever a time that reformed perpetrators and those in recovery can be useful to the cause to end violence? Some former gang members help professionals understand the issues and return to their communities to support current gang members to change their lives. But is there a space where a recovering rapist can help? Is there a place where a former child sex abuser can help? Can a former trafficker be genuinely helpful to the cause? Whose permission and approval do they need? Are they banished forever and if so, where will they go and what will they do when they get out of prison? How far do your acts of forgiveness and your belief in redemption and recovery go? Is it acceptable to believe recovery is possible for survivors, but not for perpetrators? It is time to be consistent in your beliefs and be challenged. This session will consist of a question-and-answer interview with a former child molester turned anti-trafficking and child protection advocate. He has spent the last few decades in therapy and in researching



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| <p>Texas at Arlington. Dr. Prior has over sixteen years of direct practice and administrative experience in the mental health field. His areas of study and personal interest center on spirituality, treatment of the effects of child abuse, and fighting racial inequality.</p>   | <p>and learning the process of recovery and change and helps others do the same. He openly and honestly shares his experience, thoughts, research, and work.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenge audience members to understand the value that people in recovery can bring to a cause</li> <li>• Discuss the main principles of restorative justice and re-entry</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Conceptual, Experience   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> <p><i>*Trigger Warning: The content of this presentation may be triggering for some.</i></p>   |
| <p><b>Jennifer Suchland, PhD &amp; Sasha Naiman, JD</b></p> <p>Jennifer Suchland is an Associate Professor at Ohio State University in the Department of Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies with over a decade of experience researching and teaching on topics related to human trafficking, law, and intersectional and transnational feminisms.</p> <p>Sasha Naiman is the Deputy Director of the Ohio Justice &amp; Policy Center (OJPC). She oversees OJPC's organizational operations and provides legal representation for incarcerated people and people living with criminal records, including survivors of human trafficking.</p> | <p><b>Decriminalizing Survivors: Alternatives and Off-Ramps</b></p> <p>Anti-trafficking practices often emphasize criminalization, including arresting survivors, sex workers, undocumented immigrants, purchasers, and traffickers (Bernstein 2018; Fukushima 2019; Musto 2016). In turn, the criminal legal system creates a faulty dichotomy between “victims” and “criminals,” constraining the scope of services available to survivors and prioritizing punishment rather than care for people outside of the “victim” mold. Moreover, the criminal legal system can retraumatize survivors and is fraught with injustices, including the over-incarceration of Black, Latinx, Indigenous, and other racialized people (Kaye 2017; Lam 2019). Drawing on recent research and legal advocacy, the speakers will explain why criminalizing survivors of trafficking creates negative consequences, which must be considered in anti-trafficking advocacy. The presentation will discuss responses to human trafficking based on health, empowerment, and social justice, rather than punitive, carceral measures. The audience will learn about “on ramps” that people, including survivors, take to enter the criminal legal system, as well as effective “off-ramps” that people take to exit the criminal legal system during arrest, prosecution, and post-conviction (e.g., R.C. §§2935.36, 2951.041, 2929.15, 2953.38). Presenters will discuss nuances of diversion programs, which can be alternatives to incarceration but also can prolong negative power dynamics that courts wield over victims. Criminalization should not be the only or primary pathway to human rights. Furthermore, alternative anti-trafficking responses can mitigate the underlying racial, gender, and economic injustices which criminalization intensifies.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the main negative consequences of a carceral approach to anti-trafficking, including racial and social injustices, potential for re-traumatization, and reinforcement of a problematic dichotomy between victims and criminals</li> <li>• Explain how survivors enter the criminal-legal system as criminal defendants</li> <li>• Discuss effective alternatives to over-criminalization, including support services, diversion programs, and “off ramps” in the criminal legal system</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Legal   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Laura Jones, MSc, MA, MBPsS</b></p> <p>Laura Jones is a PhD researcher with University of Dundee, and Dundee Violence Against Women Partnership looking at the impact of formal and informal social relationships on women's exit from prostitution. She has an MSc in Social Research Methods (University of Dundee) and an MSc Psychology (Manchester Metropolitan University). Laura has practitioner experience supporting women in</p>  | <p><b>Effective and Boundaried Practitioner Relationships for Supporting Prostituted Women to Exit: Best Practices from Scotland, UK</b></p> <p>Women exploited through prostitution are understood to have limited social support, and often the relationships they do have are coercive or exploitative. For many women, their relationship with a supportive and skilled practitioner can mean the difference between being able to move away from exploitation or remaining entrenched (Bindel et. al., 2012). However, practitioners are often told that their role is “to support” and are left to figure out the parameters of these complex relationships alone. Practitioners working in this sector have high levels of vicarious trauma and burn-out, and support organizations experience a high staff turnover (Ashley-Binge &amp; Cousins, 2019). The aim of this research is to improve understanding of the dynamics of forming, maintaining, and safely ending formal support relationships, within which the practicalities of exit can be addressed. In-depth interviews were conducted with support practitioners who</p>  |

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| <p>prostitution and in homelessness hostels.</p>   | <p>work with prostituted women (within services including housing, healthcare, addictions specialists, police, mental health) (n=29), women accessing services (n=15), and exited women (n=10). The findings converge into five main areas. Three were identified as essential to strong relationships: modeling positive relationships, mediating messages of broader society, and genuine warmth within safe boundaries. Two were identified as common barriers to successful support: the risks of “mothering” women through support and creating dependence. This presentation ends with the introduction of a practical toolkit for practitioners across non-specialist services to aid the establishment of safe and supportive relationships, with the aim of better supporting exploited women, whichever services they access.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the study, including main questions, methodology, and findings</li> <li>• Introduce a practical toolkit for support practitioners based on the research</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> International, Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |
| <p><b>Madeline Lohman, MALD; Terry &amp; Tonique</b></p> <p>Madeline Lohman is a Senior Researcher with The Advocates for Human Rights. She conducts research, community education, and legislative advocacy on immigrant rights and human trafficking in Minnesota. In 2019, she developed protocol guidelines for the MN Department of Health to improve the statewide response to victims of labor trafficking.</p> <p>As a survivor of the life, Terry focused on empowering the marginalized while obtaining her degree in Organizational Leadership from Bethel University in 2005. Due to her incredible gift of relating with those who have experienced exploitation, and her dedication to her position on the Board of Directors at Breaking Free, she was hired on as full-time executive director.</p> <p>Tonique serves as Breaking Free’s Housing Manager, and first became involved with Breaking Free as a survivor shortly after escaping “the life” from her trafficker. She has since engaged in many public speaking events, sharing her testimony with churches, universities, Medical Facilities, and survivors. She now facilitates the Sisters of Survival group.</p> | <p><b>Intersections between Labor and Sex Trafficking: How it Impacts Our Response</b></p> <p>Sex and labor trafficking are often treated as two separate but related phenomena. This presentation will explore how both forms of trafficking are intertwined in many situations and how that impacts survivors, victim advocacy, supportive services, and access to justice. Based on focus groups conducted with survivors of human trafficking, the presentation will explore how labor and sex trafficking co-occur in a wide variety of situations. At the start of the sessions, most survivors in the focus groups recognized their sex trafficking experiences but none identified as victims of labor trafficking. Through extensive discussions, the survivors examined the types of labor trafficking they experienced and explored how identifying labor trafficking in these contexts would improve the response by both law enforcement and victim advocates. During the presentation, participants will evaluate their own communities and experiences to identify this dual victimization. The presenters will offer best practices and concrete tools for participants to use in their own work to ensure that survivors of both sex and labor trafficking receive the full range of services they need and find justice for all they have experienced.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss how sex and labor trafficking overlap.</li> <li>• Encourage attendees to reflect on their experiences with situations that involved both sex and labor trafficking</li> <li>• Describe how to follow best practices when working with survivors of both sex and labor trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |

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| <p><b>Logan Knight, MSW, MA</b></p> <p>Logan Knight is a doctoral student at the College of Social Work at The Ohio State University. As a survivor-researcher-advocate, she seeks to promote socially just, inclusive, and equitable research with survivors. Logan’s research interests include resilience and posttraumatic growth in survivors, and grassroots and community-based interventions for human trafficking.</p>   | <p><b>Perceptions of Sex Trafficking Survivors in the Christian Faith-Based Community: Resilient Overcomers and Worthy Women</b></p> <p>Christian anti-sex-trafficking has been critiqued as focusing on “rescue” and “repair” with little attention to survivors’ agency and self-determination (Kempadoo, 2012). The Christian community, however, mobilizes significant resources to address trafficking, often being the primary trafficking-related service providers in an area (Bernstein, 2018). As a foundation for improving respect, understanding, and collaboration between the Christian community, survivors, and other allies, it is therefore critical to examine the perceptions of sex trafficking survivors held by the Christian community. Fifteen church leaders across Ohio with interest in anti-sex trafficking were purposefully recruited for interviews. Three questions were used to uncover their perceptions of survivors: (1) What are your top ten words to describe survivors of sex trafficking? (2) Complete the sentence, “A successful survivor is someone who...” and (3) What are the differences between survivors who succeed and those who continue to struggle? Findings showed that positive descriptors such as “resilient” and “determined” outnumbered negative ones such as “wounded” and “victim”. Post-trafficking challenges were described as temporary states related to survivor’s past, rather than defining his/her identity. Respondents emphasized that while survivors needed support, they had the power, agency, and responsibility to transform their lives and the right to define that transformation. The study shows that concerns about the Christian community limiting survivors to “victim” stereotypes may not apply to all members. Identifying and partnering with Christian leaders whose anti-trafficking agendas are informed by survivors’ agency and self-determination may be a way to promote multi-sector collaborations that uphold survivors’ rights and dignity.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the study and highlight the importance of understanding Christian perceptions of sex trafficking survivors as a foundation for improving collaborations between the Christian community, survivors, and other allies</li> <li>• Describe perceptions of the study respondents that overall foregrounded survivor’s dignity, agency, and self-determination</li> <li>• Discuss implications and recommendations for anti-sex-trafficking partnerships between the Christian community and other parties, and recommendations for further research</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Conceptual   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Rachel Johnson, MS, LPCC-S, PhD(c) &amp; Maryann O’Malloy, LPCC-S</b></p> <p>Rachel Johnson has worked in the field of mental health and substance use for 8 years. She has experience working directly with survivors of human trafficking and sex workers in clinical settings and focuses her research on the population, including clinical needs and responses effective within the population.</p> <p>Maryann O’Malloy has worked in the field of behavioral health for over 30 years. She has experience working directly with survivors of human trafficking and sex workers in clinical settings. She also developed a curriculum for working with survivors</p> | <p><b>Resiliency Factors in Human Trafficking Population</b></p> <p>The American Counseling Association’s Code of Ethics (2014) obligates counselors to maintain multicultural competency in practice throughout Section A and maintains the significance of cultural competencies throughout the entire document. The mention of cultural competencies clearly indicates an understanding and acceptance of all humans as a counselor practicing in the field (American Counseling Association, 2014). Providing non-biased and culturally appropriate care is an ethical obligation of counselors, including to the minority population of survivors of human trafficking and voluntary sex-workers. Violence, coercion, and emotional abuse are prevalent factors (Moret, et.al, 2016). The atmosphere of varied perceptions and identity roles is a consistent theme across the population (Dodsworth, 2014). Victims of human trafficking and sex workers report perceived stigma and biases from social workers and counselors in therapy (Bjønness, 2012). Goals include exploration and understanding effective use of ethical practices within counseling for the population including survivors of human trafficking and voluntary sex workers, including resiliency factors associated with the population. The presentation will consist of slides with handouts and interactive discussion to disseminate information. The objectives include increasing knowledge of commonly used practices in therapeutic settings for population, increasing cultural considerations ethically appropriate for work with population, and increasing understanding of resiliency factors within the population.</p>  |

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| <p>of human trafficking that addressed their specific needs.</p>  | <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the importance of resiliency within the population</li> <li>• Describe resiliency factors relevant to the population</li> <li>• Identify methods to implement resiliency within treatment</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |
| <p><b>Claire Openshaw, PhD, LCPC</b></p> <p>Claire Openshaw is an Assistant Professor. She has worked with individuals in outpatient, intensive outpatient, and inpatient settings conducting individual, couple, family, and group therapy services. Claire has presented nationally and internationally in the areas of ethics, sexual misconduct, human rights, trafficking, addiction, and youth suicide.</p> | <p><b>Substance Use in the Context of Human Trafficking</b></p> <p>Human trafficking refers to the exploitation of an individual using force, fraud, or coercion. Substance use, in the context of trafficking, is complicated. Traffickers are known to target individuals with mental health and substance use issues, which exacerbates an individuals’ vulnerability to being trafficked. Further, traffickers use substances as a means of coercion, mainly to get victims to comply with their demands, increase productivity, inhibit self-protection, decrease escape attempts, and continue entrapment (Zimmerman et al., 2011). Substances are also used by the victim as a means of coping with their unfathomable trauma. Substance misuse can have devastating results for trafficking victims, including addiction, overdose, self-harm, infections from needle use, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B/C, and brain or liver damage. Additionally, many victims are forced to engage in criminality, such as illicit drug production and transportation (U.S. Department of State, 2014), which may lead to involvement with the criminal justice system. Collectively, these factors increase the susceptibility of individuals being trapped in a life of exploitation, which will be explored throughout the presentation.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the complex connection between human trafficking and substance misuse</li> <li>• Identify how substance use makes individuals susceptible to being trafficked</li> <li>• Discuss ways in which traffickers use substances to maintain entrapment</li> <li>• Identify how victims are forced into criminality, regarding drug production and transportation</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Healthcare, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p>  |
| <p><b>Nancy Hardcastle, MA</b></p> <p>Nancy Hardcastle is a public speaking coach specializing in the anti-trafficking movement. She helps speakers create presentations that engage, persuade, and drive change. Nancy holds a BA in Speech Communication and an MA in Teaching English as a Second Language. She has been featured on Celia Williamson’s podcast “Emancipation Nation”.</p>                     | <p><b>Your Story, Your Terms</b></p> <p>Survivors of human trafficking have plenty of compelling reasons for telling their story. They may hope to educate allies about how trafficking works, help others avoid the same fate, or take back their power by speaking for themselves in their own words. But figuring out how to tell these stories can be difficult. Survivor speakers realize they cannot fit everything that happened to them into one presentation but, at the same time, they find it hard to decide what to include and what to leave out. They may also struggle with questions about organizing everything, using statistics and other data, dealing with difficult or intrusive questions from the audience, and where, oh where, to start? This session is designed for survivors who are interested in telling their story and would like some professional guidance. Nancy Hardcastle, a public speaking coach who specializes in the anti-trafficking field, will focus on three areas that are crucial to a successful “survivor story” presentation. She’ll explain how to: 1) prioritize self-care throughout the presentation process so that each phase is empowering rather than exploitive, 2) choose the organizational format that is best suited to a survivor’s experience, and which will guide them in deciding what to discuss, and 3) use presentation techniques that will capture and maintain an audience’s attention. Following this session, survivors will have tools to help them create engaging and informative presentations based on their stories, and they’ll also feel more confident to assert themselves through each stage of the event.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss how survivors can prioritize self-care throughout the presentation process so that each phase is empowering rather than exploitive</li> </ul> |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain different ways survivors can organize their story and how to choose the organizational format best suited to their experience</li> <li>• Demonstrate techniques suitable for both virtual and in-person events that will help survivors capture and maintain their audience’s attention</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Conceptual   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p> |
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**Friday, September 24, 2021**  
**Breakout Session 3: 1:45 – 2:45 pm EDT**

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| <p><b>Mary Kunesh, Chris Stark &amp; Sheila Lamb</b></p> <p>Mary Kunesh was elected to the Minnesota Senate in 2020. Senator Kunesh successfully authored and co-chaired the Missing and Murdered Task Force in MN, completed in 2020. Mary is a descendant of the Standing Rock Lakota Sioux Tribe and is committed to supporting positive legislation for our American Indian communities.</p> <p>Chris Stark is a writer, organizer, and researcher of Anishinaabe and Cherokee ancestry. Much of Chris’ research focuses on sex trafficking of Native women. Her latest novel, <i>Carnival Lights</i>, focuses on the historic remnants of MMIW and was co-researcher for "Garden of Truth: The Prostitution and Trafficking of Minnesota’s Native Women”.</p> <p>Sheila Lamb is a Cloquet, Minnesota City Council member and youth advocate working with trafficked and at-risk youth. Sheila is a steering committee member of Minnesota’s Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women’s Task Force. Sheila served as an expert witness for the Youth Climate Intervenors regarding Enbridge’s Line 3 and board member for MN350.</p> | <p><b>Addressing the Missing &amp; Murdered Indigenous Women in Minnesota through Legislation</b></p> <p>Minnesota’s Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW) Task Force acknowledges and addresses the historic, persistent, human, and Indigenous rights violations and abuses found within the state. The Task Force is intent on unearthing the root causes behind the historic violence against Indigenous women, girls, and two spirit (LGBTQQIA) people in Minnesota. It reflects the collaboration of 27 Task Force members and other key stakeholders, calling for systemic legislative and social changes to resolve the crisis that has devastated Indigenous communities across our state and this country for far too long. The unique report includes mandates aiming to reduce and end violence against Indigenous women, girls, and two spirit people in Minnesota. It will serve as a road map for the Commissioner of Public Safety, other state agencies, and organizations that provide legal, social, and other community services throughout Minnesota. Most importantly, information presented in this report reflects the truths of survivors of violence, family members, community members, government agencies, and experts. The MMIW Report was compiled over more than a year of public hearings, community conversations, interviews with experts, and evidence gathering and delivers 20 mandates for systemic and community change directed at government, institutions, social service providers, industries, and all Minnesotans. These proposed mandates recognize and consider the multigenerational and intergenerational trauma and marginalization of Indigenous communities through poverty; insecure housing and homelessness; and barriers to education, employment, health care, and cultural support. It also addresses specific colonial and patriarchal policies that have diminished their status in society, leaving them vulnerable to violence.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the process of creating a MMIW task force through legislation</li> <li>• Explain timeline and process of the task force</li> <li>• Describe the recommendations put forth by the task force</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Legal, Law Enforcement   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
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| <p><b>Lisa Fedina, PhD; Sarah Peitzmeier, PhD &amp; Louise Ashwell, MSW</b></p> <p>Dr. Lisa Fedina is an Assistant Professor at the University of Michigan School of Social Work. Her research investigates various forms of violence and health/mental health outcomes. She is interested in structural factors that perpetuate inequalities in violence and</p> | <p><b>Prevalence and Demographic Correlates in Selling Sex During the COVID-19 Pandemic</b></p> <p>Americans are facing high levels of economic insecurity during the COVID-19 crisis. Certain populations may be at greater risk for exchanging sex in order to meet basic needs. This study examines the prevalence and demographic correlates of exchanging sex during COVID-19. An online, cross-sectional survey was administered to a general population sample of women and transgender/non-binary adults residing in the state of Michigan (N = 1,169). A total of 3.4% (n = 40) of participants reported that someone had asked them for sex as a form of payment for rent since the start of the pandemic; 3.4% (n = 40) had been asked for sex in exchange for protective equipment (PPE) (e.g.,</p> |
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| <p>health, and improving systems-level (e.g., criminal justice, healthcare) responses to survivors.</p> <p>Dr. Sarah Peitzmeier is an Assistant Professor at the University of Michigan School of Nursing. She is mixed-methods researcher focusing on violence and sexual health in marginalized populations. Her dissertation examined the effects of different types of violence – client, police, pimp, and intimate partner violence – against sex workers in Russia.</p> <p>Louise Ashwell is a Project Manager and Data Manager at the University of Michigan Schools of Social Work and Nursing. Her current projects include studies on campus sexual assault and sexual health interventions and are funded by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.</p> | <p>face masks, hand sanitizer); and 3.2% (n = 37) had exchanged sex for money, food, or a place to stay because of the pandemic. Participants who were ages 25-44, with high school educations, lesbian/bisexual/queer, transgender/non-binary, pregnant, and had a documented disability were all more likely to have been asked for sex in exchange for rent, asked for sex in exchange for PPE, and to have exchanged sex during the pandemic for money, food, or a place to stay. Native American women and Black women were more likely to have been asked for sex in exchange for rent than other racial/ethnic groups. Essential workers were more likely to have been asked for sex in exchange for PPE. Findings highlight vulnerable groups among women and transgender individuals who may experience heightened economic and health vulnerabilities during the COVID-19 crisis.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the study, including main questions, methodology, and findings</li> <li>• Describe the implications and/or recommendations based on the research</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p>  |
| <p><b>Ivy Hammond, MSW &amp; Joseph Magruder, MSW, PhD</b></p> <p>Ivy Hammond is a doctoral student researcher for the California Child Welfare Indicators Project at University of California at Berkeley. She worked for several years as an Emergency Response child welfare worker, and now studies child welfare system responses to commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).</p> <p>Joseph Magruder is an associate specialist for the California Child Welfare Indicators Project at University of California at Berkeley. For several decades, he worked as a child welfare program specialist for the California Department of Social Services. He now specializes in longitudinal analyses of children’s child welfare system involvement.</p>  | <p><b>Child Welfare System Involvement and CSEC: An Exploratory U.S.-Based Case Study</b></p> <p>Federal law in the United States (US) dictates that public child welfare agencies are now responsible for identifying and providing secondary and tertiary prevention to youth who experience or are at-risk experiencing CSEC (P.L. No. 113-183; P.L. 114-22). Child welfare system (CWS) involvement and childhood sexual abuse are two of the most well-documented antecedents to CSEC during adolescence (Franchino-Olsen, 2021), yet relatively little is documented about the extent, duration, and outcomes of CWS involvement prior to experiences of CSEC. Child-level administrative child welfare data offer a way to examine system involvement longitudinally and describe any patterns or trends that emerge. This study uses data from one of the largest child welfare agencies in the US to describe the CWS involvement of 324 adolescents and transition age youth who received CSEC-specific CWS services from 2016 to 2020. Findings focus on: (1) the sociodemographic profiles of youth served; (2) the extent, timing, and outcomes of CWS service provision prior to entering CSEC specialized services; (3) CWS case outcomes following the provision of specialized programming; and (4) service provision among parenting youth. This analysis serves as a case study, shedding light on the early experiences of children who are later affected by CSEC in the U.S. Findings from this study may inform the development of prevention-focused policy and programming.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the children and transition age youth identified by the child welfare system as having experienced CSEC victimization and been at high risk of experiencing CSEC</li> <li>• Explore the extent, timing, and outcomes of prior child welfare system involvement among youth receiving specialized CSEC programming</li> <li>• Explain the relevance of these findings for prevention-focused policy and programming</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |

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| <p><b>Alinka Gearon, PhD, MRes, BSc</b></p> <p>Alinka Gearon is an Associate Professor in Social Work at the University of Bath, specializing in child trafficking and child protection social work. She holds a PhD in Social Work with considerable front-line practice experience working with children, abuse, and exploitation. Her research explores children’s worlds, child protection, and children’s rights.</p>   | <p><b>Children and Young People’s Lived Experiences of Trafficking Abuse, Coping, and Survival Strategies</b></p> <p>This presentation reports findings from a qualitative study that was conducted in England to explore children and young people’s lived experiences of child trafficking. In-depth qualitative interviews and focus groups were held with 20 young people aged 15-21. Drawing on personal testimonies, this presentation reports how children’s hopes and dreams turned to despair. Through being subjected to multiple and severe forms of trafficking abuse, children became aware they were deceived, manipulated, and commodified as “products” for traffickers’ gain. The findings reveal how despite being under oppressive conditions, children developed various coping mechanisms and adapted to gain some knowledge and power as survival strategies. The presentation draws attention to the role of other children within trafficking situations, highlighted as a significant finding in helping others to cope and even escape. These findings are used to extend our knowledge how the trafficking process is experienced and provide valuable insight of children’s lived experience of trafficking abuse, enabling practitioners to understand the dynamics, processes, and acts children are exposed to. Knowledge of peritraumatic responses to trafficking abuse can assist practitioners engaging in trafficking protection and trauma recovery. Practice implications of recognizing the valuable role of other children in responding to trafficking abuse is discussed, reinforcing the argument for furthering children’s inclusion and participation in anti-trafficking prevention programs.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share research findings from listening to children and young people discuss their trafficking experience</li> <li>• Provide an international perspective of the experiences of trafficked youth in England</li> <li>• Discuss implications of findings on practice and development of anti-trafficking initiatives</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Katherine Yoder, MS, CFI &amp; Adonna Wilson-Baney, MPA, CFI</b></p> <p>Katherine Yoder is a forensic interviewer and has been an advocate for people with disabilities for twenty years. She holds a master’s degree in criminal justice from the University of Cincinnati and a Bachelor’s degree in social psychology from Park University. She is the Executive Director of the Adult Advocacy Centers, which she founded in March 2019.</p> <p>Adonna Wilson-Baney is a certified forensic interviewer and has over 32 years of experience advocating for people with disabilities. She is currently serving on the National Human Trafficking &amp; Disabilities Working Group and Ohio’s human trafficking legislative workgroup. Adonna holds an MPA from Franklin University.</p> | <p><b>Human Trafficking and People with Disabilities: A Deeper Look at Best Practices</b></p> <p>Presenters will pull back the curtain on the intersectionality between human trafficking and people with disabilities. This is a unique perspective that is rarely trained on. It is crucial for service providers, educators, medical and mental health professionals, and others to understand the gaps in service for this population and how it impacts the disability community. This presentation will showcase a more in-depth look into best practices when providing services to adult crime victims of human trafficking with disabilities and provide the audience with resources that victims/survivors with disabilities have available. Participants will receive the information in a myriad of forms, including lectures, facilitated group discussion, videos, and other activities as appropriate.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the intersectionality between human trafficking and people with disabilities</li> <li>• Discuss the current gaps in service for crime victims of human trafficking with disabilities</li> <li>• Describe resources that victims/survivors of human trafficking with disabilities have available to them</li> <li>• Offer best practices when providing services to adult crime victims of human trafficking with disabilities</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |

**Edith Klimoski, MS & Erin Albright, JD**

Edith Klimoski managed the start-up process and continues to direct Give Way to Freedom, including its Rapid Response Support System. She provides tailored trainings, mentored three public health projects, and sits on several task forces, subcommittees, and collaboratives. She received the Vermont Ally Award, Rotary Unsung Hero Award, and Outstanding Alumna Award from her high school.

Erin Albright has over 14 years of experience in the anti-trafficking field. Her work focuses on building capacity for better collaboration and increased identification of labor trafficking. Previously, she served as the Director of the New Hampshire Human Trafficking Collaborative Task Force and has experience in law enforcement, services, and policy.

**Rapid Response Support System: An Important Gap-Filling Service for Survivors**

Give Way to Freedom developed and runs the Rapid Response Support System (RRSS), an independent and robust crisis response system for adults in Vermont. RRSS aids potential victims during the initial 48-72 hours of disclosure of trafficking or suspicion of a human trafficking case. RRSS ensures that victims and potential victims of human trafficking receive support tailored to their needs at the earliest possible point. The system provides immediate support services and allows the individual time to rest and consider the options available to them. RRSS initiates a continuum of support to victims by establishing a baseline of trust between a victim and facilitator(s) and/or service providers, ensures the safety and well-being of a victim, and enhances the trusted line of victim referral. Give Way to Freedom’s RRSS facilitators are trained in trauma-informed support and equipped with comprehensive resources to assist individuals in understanding their rights and options as well as connecting with longer-term support services should they wish to do so. Facilitators can also help with case consultation as well as logistical planning for a potential victim and help law enforcement and/or other service providers identify service provision options. This session will outline the process of developing the program, its successes, and things the presenters learned during the past six years of its operation. It is a small and mighty program that, with a small budget, can be emulated in any geographic location in the United States.

Presentation Objectives:

- Discuss ow the program was developed
- Provide an overview of the services
- Advise attendees on how to emulate the program

**Topic:** Programming | **Knowledge Level:** Intermediate

**Brian J. Biroscak, PhD, MS, MA; Destinee Castillo; Gabrielle Guzdek & Jin Huang**

Brian Biroscak is a Senior Research Scientist at Weitzman Institute, which is the research and innovation department of Community Health Center, Inc.—Connecticut’s largest Federally Qualified Health Center that provides primary care services to vulnerable populations, including victims/survivors of sex trafficking. He has published on violence against women research.

Destinee Castillo is a student at Wesleyan University. She is double majoring in Psychology and Science in Society with a minor in African American studies. She is a student in the service-learning course, “Health of Communities”. Her career and research interests are focused on health disparities and vulnerable populations.

Gabrielle Guzdek is a student in the class of 2022 studying Biology and Science in Society at Wesleyan University. She is working with Community Health Center, Inc.

**Sex Trafficking Dynamics: Preliminary Results from a Service-Learning Course Student Project in Connecticut**

Sex trafficking will remain an intractable problem until stakeholders have accurate information that improves decision making—information about trafficking trends and how to design high-leverage interventions. To overcome policy resistance, trafficking stakeholders must look closely at the feedbacks within the system; understand the bounded rationality behind them; and meet the goals of the participants in the system while moving the state of the system in a better direction. The two-part research question is: How does sex trafficking vary over time in Connecticut, and what are the social-ecological factors that perpetuate sex trafficking trends? Researchers interviewed 18 Connecticut stakeholders about sex trafficking dynamics, the system structures that drive those dynamics, and potential policies/solutions. The researchers are following the systematic approach outlined by Kim and Andersen (2012) to code qualitative text data to generate causal maps for system dynamics modeling. Preliminary findings focus on four main areas: 1) demand for sex trafficking, 2) supply of sex trafficking, 3) public will to address sex trafficking, and 4) political will to address sex trafficking. Preliminary results indicate that all four of these areas are interconnected through feedback processes: e.g., as supply increases and sex trafficking becomes more visible, public will and political will increase in an attempt to reduce supply. However, supply-side only strategies do not address the demand side (not high leverage). The presentation will include recommendations for further research, including that improved information flows can be a leverage point, thus providing direction for trafficking surveillance systems based on stakeholder information needs.

Presentation Objectives:

- Provide an overview of the study, including main questions, methodology & findings
- Describe the implications and/or recommendations based on the research
- Provide resources for attendees interested in learning more about system dynamics modeling

**Topic:** Research | **Knowledge Level:** Intermediate



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| <p>through a service-learning course at Wesleyan called "Health of Communities". Gabrielle is interested in public health and public policy.</p> <p>Jin Huang is a bachelor's student in the Sociology and Economics Departments at Wesleyan University. She is a student in the service-learning course at Wesleyan called "Health of Communities". Jin has a strong interest in the systematic study of commercial sex work and sex trafficking.</p> |  |
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| <p><b>Tekoa Pouerie, BA</b></p> <p>Tekoa Pouerie is a Subject Matter Expert, Certified Trainer, and Nonprofit Executive who raises awareness about the negative implications of implicit and explicit bias while advocating for social equity and justice. She has dedicated her professional career to helping others create positive changes within the workplace and communities.</p> | <p><b>Understanding Implicit and Explicit Racial Bias: Finding Applicable Solutions that Promote Change</b></p> <p>Racial bias, both implicit and explicit, affects us all. Our decisions and choices to give someone a second chance, help someone in need, or promote or hire a new employee are impacted by bias that has been both taught and conditioned over the years. To break down these walls and reduce bias in the workplace (and life), we must first understand how we got here. We must educate ourselves on how we become reliant on generalizations and stereotypes. Only then can real change happen. This training will not only educate you on bias but open the communication for how to change our reactions for the better. It will build awareness and understanding of conscious and unconscious biases, the differences between the two, and why it matters in fair and impartial justice, while gaining strategies and tools in developing a community caretaker approach for improved interactions.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build awareness and understanding of implicit and explicit biases, the differences between the two, and why it matters in fair and impartial justice</li> <li>• Discuss the current climate and challenges that exist with communities of color and law enforcement to gain understanding about why a climate of distrust exists and what can be done about it</li> <li>• Leverage a broad spectrum of best practices and successful strategies and techniques to reduce disparities</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Conceptual   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
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*Friday, September 24, 2021*  
*Breakout Session 4: 3:15 – 4:15 pm EDT*

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| <p><b>Kayse Lee Maass, PhD; Lauren Martin, PhD; Thomas Sharkey, PhD; Kelle Barrick, PhD &amp; Tariq Samad, PhD</b></p> <p>Kayse Lee Maass is an Assistant Professor of Industrial Engineering and leads the Operations Research and Social Justice Lab at Northeastern University. Her research focuses on Operations Research methodologies to address human trafficking from a systems perspective to improve prevention efforts, effective interventions, and equitable access to services.</p> | <p><b>A Transdisciplinary Approach to Disrupting Sex Trafficking Networks</b></p> <p>Human trafficking is a complex social and human rights issue that is interwoven with many other complex systems. Due to inherent challenges of researching this hidden and dangerous crime, empirical evidence about how human trafficking networks intersect with other types of complex networks and how best to disrupt trafficking is lacking. The field needs to better understand the business-side of human trafficking and how operations function in order to guide decision-making about how best to disrupt trafficking and prevent harm. The necessary knowledge, expertise, and research methods needed to understand this is scattered across academic disciplines and sectors. While collaborative, transdisciplinary research that centers survivors' perspectives and includes a variety of stakeholders is critical, effective transdisciplinary collaboration is difficult. This presentation will describe how one research team successfully developed a transdisciplinary team of qualitative researchers, operations researchers in engineering fields, systems dynamics experts, survivors, service</p> |
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Lauren Martin is an associate professor in the University of Minnesota’s School of Nursing. Trained in Anthropology, she conducts qualitative, mixed-methods, collaborative and action research on transactional sex, exploitation, and trafficking. In partnership with communities, her scholarship contributes to policy, prevention, and intervention, building on strengths and reducing harm.

Thomas Sharkey is a Professor of Industrial Engineering at Clemson University. Prior to joining Clemson in August 2020, he was a faculty member at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for twelve years. His research interests include network optimization for societal applications including disrupting human trafficking networks and improving supply chain resilience.

Kelle Barrick is a Senior Research Criminologist at RTI International. Her current work includes estimating the prevalence of sex and labor trafficking; identifying successful strategies for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of labor trafficking cases; and increasing our understanding of opportunities to disrupt sex trafficking recruitment and network operations.

Tariq Samad holds the W.R. Sweatt Chair at the Technological Leadership Institute, University of Minnesota, where he leads the Management of Technology program. His background is in control systems, and his recent work concerns the application of concepts from dynamical systems and control theory to social and societal challenges.

providers, and human trafficking investigator task force members to provide insight into how sex trafficking networks operate and how they dynamically react to interventions. Novel insights about trafficking operations that have emerged as a result of the multi-disciplinary and cross-sector collaboration will also be discussed. By fostering a practice of cross-disciplinary collaboration, teams can more effectively identify unintended negative consequences of anti-human trafficking policies and decisions, uncover new opportunities for intervention, and understand how an intervention to one part of the human trafficking ecosystem can have ripple effects throughout the network and over time.

Presentation Objectives:

- Introduce the importance of transdisciplinary collaborations
- Describe practices that foster effective transdisciplinary collaborations
- Present new insights about how trafficking networks operate and dynamically adapt to interventions
- Illustrate how transdisciplinary collaboration can be used to more effectively disrupt sex trafficking networks

**Topic:** Conceptual, Research | **Knowledge Level:** Beginner

**Renee Kae Adams**

Renee Kae Adams tells her story as a victim of child trafficking. She explains how she overcame feeling unworthy and not belonging as she was exiled and abandoned. And in order to begin the process of healing, Renee explains it starts with forgiveness within.

**Embrace Your Beautiful Self**

Renee has struggled over 40 years to find peace within herself as she has endured a very complex childhood of abuse and child trafficking. Now, Renee is ready in her journey to share her story and to help others by enlightening others on ways to start living the life they so well deserve and quit holding back from the feelings of not feeling good enough and not feeling worthy. During this presentation, Renee will also talk about how this starts with forgiveness – forgiveness of ourselves, of our predators, of our families, and of the ones that made a huge impact on why we have carried the “bricks of burden” for so many years. Renee will demonstrate how this can be done by utilizing various exercises that not only clears our subconscious minds, but also our hearts, by knowing that we do matter, and that we have a life of abundance to live, no matter what we have endured.

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|  | <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share the presenter’s struggles of worthiness and belonging as a survivor of human trafficking</li> <li>• Share ways to become vulnerable within ourselves</li> <li>• Discuss various exercises and how to implement them, to be free from a life of not feeling worthy or belonging</li> <li>• Describe how the presenter’s life has changed by moving forward in the present and not by living in the past</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Experience   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p>  |
| <p><b>Dorothy Douglas Taft &amp; Elizabeth Ranade Janis, MPP</b></p> <p>Executive Director of The Market Project, Dorothy Douglas Taft brings 30+ years’ experience in U.S. and international policy to advance human rights and tackle human trafficking, torture, and IPV. She served as USAID’s Director for the Office of Democracy and Governance, Chief of Staff for the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and a Staff member for the HFAC Subcommittee. For 15+ years, Elizabeth Ranade Janis has managed government and non-profit organizations’ efforts to combat human trafficking in the U.S. and internationally. She led the Governor’s Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force efforts to implement a systems response to sex and labor trafficking as the first State Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinator from 2013-2017.</p> | <p><b>Empowering Survivors through Market-Driven Employment in a Trauma-Informed Workplace in Northern Uganda</b></p> <p>“Traumatized people of all ages and cultural backgrounds [are] extremely resilient when they [are] involved in work...For people threatened by violence, work becomes the anchor that holds them steady within their old world as a new one is being formed” (Mollica, 2008). Guided by internationally recognized trauma research like Dr. Mollica’s, The Market Project (TMP) is committed to serve survivors of exploitation, violence, and human trafficking. TMP leverages the economic power of the marketplace to employ survivors in need of a stable job and healing. TMP creates jobs that are dignity-affirming and safe. Although difficult to quantify the impact of work alone on personal identity, self-esteem, and social recognition, studies indicate that a workplace can significantly impact one’s mental well-being (ILO 2000, McDonald 2011, Surtees 2013). Access to a healthy workplace is often a critical gap for survivors in need of long-term healing. At least two generations in northern Uganda have experienced deep pain stemming from chronic poverty and the country’s 20-year war. TMP works to implement best practices in the trauma-informed work environment at Nguvu Dairy, a business with a workforce of about 100 dispersed at 7 locations in northern Uganda. TMP will share lessons learned from five years of operation, including practical takeaways attendees can implement to support more effective economic recovery opportunities for survivors in resource-scare environments. Attendees will gain practical tips on operating a trauma-informed workplace: building a brand on excellence; identifying cultural bridges for partnership with other organizations; and normalizing self-care among managers.</p> <p><b>Presentation Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss ways to empower local communities—specifically, Ugandans and other relevant developing country contexts—to run and operate a locally-owned business driven by trauma-informed principles and serve survivors of exploitation</li> <li>• Share lessons learned from the first five years of operations, particularly those that are relevant to organizations operating social impact businesses for survivors of human trafficking and exploitation in Western contexts</li> <li>• Discuss tips for partnering with like-minded organizations to provide culturally competent services in resource-scare environments</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Programming, International   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Caitlin J. Burgess, JD; Sasha Naiman, JD &amp; Kelsey Vice, MSW, LSW</b></p> <p>Caitlin Burgess is a Team Leader/Training Coordinator at the Hamilton County Public Defender Juvenile Division. A focus of Ms. Burgess’ caseload and local presentations involve safe harbor diversion. Ms. Burgess is a recipient of the Albion College Distinguished Young</p>   | <p><b>Erasing Survivors’ Criminal Records and Juvenile Records: What are the Possibilities?</b></p> <p>Seeking to make profit, human traffickers cause their victims to commit illegal acts like prostitution, theft, trespass, and drug crimes. As a result, survivors accumulate long records of arrests, convictions, and adjudications—sometimes exceeding 100 contacts with the legal system. The records become obstacles to recovery, employment, housing, education, family reunification, and other aspects of successful community integration. In 2012, Ohio’s “Safe Harbor Law” offered a remedy called expungement to stop offense-records from harming survivors’ futures (HB 262 (2012); ORC §2152.021(F), §2953.38.) During the last 4 years, Ohio significantly expanded expungement opportunities for survivors of sex trafficking (S.B. 4 (2018), HB 431 (2021)). Ohio also expanded eligibility for record sealing and other criminal-record-</p>   |

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| <p>Alumni Award for her work with juvenile human trafficking victims.</p> <p>Sasha Naiman is the Deputy Director of the Ohio Justice &amp; Policy Center (OJPC). She oversees OJPC’s organizational operations and provides legal representation for incarcerated people and people living with criminal records, including survivors of human trafficking.</p> <p>Kelsey Vice is a social worker with the Hamilton County Public Defender Juvenile Division. She assists on cases involving Safe Harbor diversion and human trafficking. Ms. Vice attended trainings focused on human trafficking prevention/identification. She also assisted in writing an Amicus Brief regarding Ohio’s application of Safe Harbor.</p>   | <p>mitigating legal remedies for rehabilitated community members. Today, under these new laws, Ohio’s courts allow some—but not all—survivors a true second chance (e.g., Juvenile Human Trafficking, Safe Harbor Response Bench Card, OH Supreme Court.) This presentation addresses the opportunities and limitations in Ohio’s laws to remove offense-records in the juvenile and adult criminal legal systems—and, consequently, to reduce lifelong reentry barriers. After attending this workshop, audience members will: 1) understand criminal/juvenile records, background checks, and the barriers they create; 2) understand why human trafficking survivors have these records; 3) understand new laws, processes, and impacts related to expungement, record sealing, Certificates of Qualification for Employment, pardons, and more; and 4) understand relevant “calls to action” for professionals in social work, counseling, therapy, chemical dependency, DODD, health, nursing, law, and other fields.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain why and how survivors need to remove their criminal/juvenile offense records</li> <li>• Focus on remedial legal strategies--used after survivors have been defendants/accused-persons for offenses and were put into the criminal/juvenile legal systems</li> <li>• Discuss how attendees can impact and access tools like expungement and record sealing</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Legal, Direct Service   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Beginner</p>  |
| <p><b>Caroline Palmer, JD; Jory Catalpa, PhD; Lindsay Turner, JD &amp; Melissa Serafin, MA</b></p> <p>Caroline Palmer is the Safe Harbor Director at the Minnesota Department of Health. Her focus is on building cross-disciplinary collaboration across government and private sectors on behalf of survivors of sex and labor trafficking. She is responsible for policy development, grantee oversight, project management, and data/evaluation management.</p> <p>Jory Catalpa is the Safe Harbor Program Evaluator for the Minnesota Department of Health and works with multidisciplinary teams to evaluate the integrated response to youth trafficking and exploitation. Jory received their PhD from the University of Minnesota, specializing in evaluation and research design and instrumentation validation.</p> <p>Lindsay Turner is a Research Associate with Wilder Research. Her research and evaluation focus is on the social conditions where safety thrives and on the programs and systems that respond when harm occurs. She has been a part of the Safe Harbor evaluation team since 2017.</p> | <p><b>Evidencing Safe Harbor: Findings from the Multi-Cycle Evaluation of Minnesota’s Statewide Anti-Trafficking Initiative</b></p> <p>Since 2015, the Minnesota Department of Health and Wilder Research have leveraged a unique partnership to conduct biennial evaluations of Safe Harbor, a statewide initiative to address sex and labor trafficking of youth. Currently in its fourth cycle, evaluation questions have included: 1) What are the impacts of Safe Harbor? 2) What challenges impede the success of Safe Harbor? and 3) To what extent is Safe Harbor culturally appropriate for youth of all backgrounds? There is a lack of empirical research on identifying, serving, and preventing youth trafficking, particularly methods that are culturally appropriate. However, at least 5,000 Minnesota youth report engaging in transactional sex (Minnesota Student Survey, 2019). To address this gap, several methodologies have been used, including surveys and interviews with youth and stakeholders and analysis of client data. Findings include: 1) Safe Harbor provides services that would otherwise be unavailable, 2) Safe Harbor draws on youth, grantee, and state strengths to positively impact youth, and 3) systemic challenges and service, training, and information gaps limit Safe Harbor’s impact. Data collection for the fourth cycle is on-going and focuses on the cultural appropriateness of services; these findings will be presented. Recommendations include: 1) address missing or inconsistent services, 2) enhance evaluation efforts, and 3) improve prevention efforts. There may be additional recommendations related to cultural appropriateness. This presentation also showcases how an iterative evaluation approach and a unique partnership between a state public health department and a community-based research organization has improved Safe Harbor and increased its impact.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overview of the evaluation, including main questions, methodology, and findings</li> <li>• Describe recommendations based on the evaluation</li> <li>• Describe a unique partnership between a state public health department and a community-based research organization that could be replicated</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |

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| <p>Melissa Serafin is a Research Associate with Wilder Research. Her research and evaluation interests include wellbeing and mental health, their reciprocal relationships with social determinants, and how policies and programs can be designed to positively and equitably benefit population wellbeing.</p>  |   |
| <p><b>Elijah Jones, MSW, LISW-S &amp; Adrienne Elhai, PhD</b></p> <p>Elijah Jones is the Manager of Treatment Services with the Mental Health &amp; Recovery Services Board of Lucas County. He is an advisory board member of the Lucas County Trauma Informed Care Coalition and a co-chair for the Social Justice Subcommittee under the Human Relations Commission.</p> <p>Adrienne Elhai is a licensed clinical psychologist and the Director of Cullen Center at ProMedica Russell Ebeid Children’s Hospital. She is one of the founders and continues as a member of the advisory board for the Lucas County Trauma Informed Care Coalition.</p> | <p><b>Flying the Plane While Building It: Creating a Trauma-Informed Community</b></p> <p>At least 15% of adults in Lucas County have experienced four or more Adverse Childhood Experiences with rates up to 18% and 27% for African Americans and Latinos respectively (Lucas County Health Assessment, 2021). The Adverse Childhood Experience study, originally done by Kaiser Permanente in the 1990s, has led to numerous studies on the topic; however, information on the impact and prevalence of trauma is not enough to help people know what to do about trauma (Leitch, 2017). Formed in 2015, the Lucas County Trauma-Informed Care Coalition started to increase awareness of trauma informed care. The coalition has continued to meet, network, educate, and reduce barriers to accessing trauma informed resources, yet the work has not stopped with the coalition. Through the work of Dr. Adrienne Elhai and a planning team as part of a grant received from the National Childhood Traumatic Stress Network, a cross-sectional group of Lucas County leaders was brought together in August 2019 to view Resilience: The Biology of Stress &amp; the Science of Hope (KPJR Films, 2016). This event began the work of the Lucas County Leaders for a trauma-informed community. The workshop will describe the documented efforts that have been underway to create a more trauma informed community. By building on the work of individuals and organizations, this group uses data, collaboration, and peer groups to educate, support, and work on actionable goals towards being more trauma informed.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define trauma-informed community</li> <li>• Articulate the importance of becoming a trauma-informed community</li> <li>• Identify steps Lucas County has taken to become a trauma-informed community</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Direct Service, Programming   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |
| <p><b>Quincy C. Miller, MA</b></p> <p>Quincy Miller is a doctoral candidate at the University of Toledo with a focus in forensic psychology and minor in statistics. Her research investigates memory for trauma and disclosure of child maltreatment. Quincy's work is published in several books and peer-reviewed journals, including the Journal of Human Trafficking.</p>  | <p><b>Retrospective Reports of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children</b></p> <p>The discovery, investigation, and prosecution of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) often relies upon victim disclosure (Lavoie et al., 2019; Sutorius &amp; Kaldal, 2003). Despite the importance of best-practice interviewing methods to elicit disclosures from victims of CSEC, the topic remains largely unexplored by researchers. To address this critical gap in the literature, the researchers retrospectively surveyed 58 adults (88% women; Mage = 36 years) with self-reported histories of CSEC. Participants were recruited from anti-trafficking agencies across the United States. Participants were surveyed on (1) their experiences with law enforcement, if applicable; and (2) whether they disclosed their involvement in the sex trade to anyone prior to the survey. Sixty-two percent (n = 36) reported law enforcement contact during their involvement in the sex trade, while 38% (n = 22) reported no contact. Among those who indicated law enforcement contact, 67% (n = 24) were reportedly interviewed about their involvement in the sex trade. Participants’ evaluations and satisfaction with their interviewing experiences will be discussed. Of those who reported no law enforcement contact, 68% (n = 15) indicated they never considered disclosing to authorities. Fifty-five percent (n = 12) reportedly disclosed to non-law enforcement personnel prior to the survey. Disclosure recipient, reasons for disclosure reluctance, and individual factors associated with disclosure will be discussed. The presenter will conclude with (1) recommendations for future research; (2) individual and legal ramifications of</p>  |

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|  | <p>nondisclosure; and (3) implications for novel interviewing strategies, alongside policy and practice, to bolster CSEC victims’ willingness to provide comprehensive and accurate disclosures.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss findings from a retrospective survey of adults with self-reported histories of commercial sexual exploitation in childhood</li> <li>• Describe the ramifications of nondisclosure and implications for best-practice forensic interviewing methods with victims of commercial sexual exploitation in childhood</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Law Enforcement   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Advanced</p> <p><i>*Trigger Warning: The content of this presentation may be triggering for some.</i></p>  |
| <p><b>Michelle Munro-Kramer, PhD, CNM, FNP-BC</b></p> <p>Dr. Michelle Munro-Kramer is an Assistant Professor, the Suzanne Bellinger Feetham Professor of Nursing, and the Director of Global Programs at the University of Michigan School of Nursing. Her work focuses on prevention and interdisciplinary responses to different forms of gender-based violence, including human trafficking, both domestically and internationally.</p> | <p><b>Understanding Health System Needs for Human Trafficking Response: A Facility Survey in Michigan</b></p> <p>Human trafficking (HT) is a serious crime and human rights violation as well as a public health issue with significant health consequences. There has been little research investigating the preparedness of health facilities to serve HT survivors. The purpose of this study is to describe the needs of health facilities in Michigan related to education, screening, and response for HT. This study used a cross-sectional design. The state was split into regions, then sampled according to health facility type. An email invitation was sent between May-June 2019 with a link to a 26-item survey. Participating facilities (n=47) included health departments, federally qualified health centers, and hospitals. Results demonstrate the majority of health facilities had screening policies and response protocols related to child maltreatment and intimate partner violence. However, the number of facilities that had a screening policy (40.9%) and response protocol for HT (64.3%) was much lower, with more facilities focusing on sex trafficking than labor trafficking. Health facilities reported that their top needs related to HT included: 1) individual-level healthcare provider training; 2) health-facility level screening policies and response protocols; 3) community-level resources; and 4) societal-level awareness, funding allocation, and data. Despite an increasing focus on educating healthcare providers about HT, there is a need for facility-level resources to ensure that healthcare providers have adequate training and support. The results of this study were used to create a website, continuing education module, and four videos focused on the healthcare provider response from survivor, legal, and healthcare perspectives. Other contributing members of this presentation include Dana Beck, PhD, FNP-BC and Bridgette Carr, JD.</p> <p><u>Presentation Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the role of health facilities in education, screening, and response for human trafficking</li> <li>• Describe practical strategies that can be used at a system-level to support individual healthcare provider responses to human trafficking</li> </ul> <p><b>Topic:</b> Research, Healthcare   <b>Knowledge Level:</b> Intermediate</p> |



# 2021 ART EXHIBIT BIOGRAPHIES AND SUMMARIES

**Heather M. Sloane** PhD, LISW; **Arvindhan Natarajan**, PhD; **Megan Kraner**, MSW, LSW & **Dan Huesman**, MSW, LISW

Dr. Heather Sloane is the founder of Fearless Writers, which is a creative writing mentoring program with members from local Toledo high schools and interprofessional students from the University of Toledo. This project is involved in participatory action research using autoethnographic and cultural history method. In the past year, students have been writing creatively about the history of Black neighborhoods, artists, writers, and activists from Toledo.

Dr. Arvindhan Natarajan has published and presented on the use of art as method. He is a self-trained sketch artist who uses art as a way to investigate empathy, grief, and social work engagement.

Meg Kraner is a social worker in Georgia who has been intimately involved in survivor-led art performance as an intern and consultant for Issue Box Theatre. She has coordinated the art exhibits for the IHTSJC for the past-two years and continues to co-chair the art committee for the conference.

Dan Huesman is an experienced mental health clinician in the Toledo community. He is currently involved in an innovative program preventing incarceration and providing case management and mental health/addiction treatment early in criminal justice involvement. Dan has utilized his years of connection with the community health system to coordinate the mental health exhibits for the IHTSJC for the past 5 years.

## **Growing Through Loss: The Importance of Creative Expression in a Crisis**

Overall, these art exhibits will focus on loss and the healing that comes from creative expression. Exhibits will be paying special attention to losses due to COVID-19 and racism.

### **Youth Exhibit**

This exhibit will highlight the written work of high school students and University student mentors who are part of the Fearless Writers program. This year, the students have focused their writing exploration on the history of Black neighborhoods, artists, activists, and writers that have influenced Black power movements in Toledo. Fearless Writers uses Amherst Writers and Artists writing group method and participatory action research/ autoethnographic/cultural history method to take on social justice.

### **Arts-Based Research Exhibit**

Dr. Arvindhan Natarajan is an accomplished researcher who uses the act of creating art as a way to better understand people and places. Dr. Natarajan will be sharing artwork created when investigating human connection, empathy, and grief.

### **Thriving Artist Exhibit**

This exhibit will highlight the artwork of a survivor of human trafficking. This will be the 7th year of highlighting the artwork of survivors of a variety of social injustices. Creating art was a way of healing through multiple types of loss and through multiple personal crises.

### **Mental Health Exhibit**

This exhibit will highlight the work of artists who are also mental health consumers. These artists explore the power of creative expression to healing. Individuals with mental illness are marginalized in communities based on stigma and stereotypes firmly held in U.S. culture. Visual art is a way for the marginalized to take back their narrative and create a new story as artist.

#### Exhibit Objectives:

- Raise awareness of the power of art to connect an audience to the lived experience of injustice
- Combine research, program, and narrative methods as an important way to better understand social injustice
- Provide inspiration for creativity as a possibility for healing during and after a loss or crisis

**Topic:** Art | **Knowledge Level:** All levels