


Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Awareness and Identification



3/27/2018

CG1

California Community Colleges
Foster and Kinship Care Education




Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
Awareness and Identification



Version 04.2017


Warning: CSEC is an intense topic



- Your well-being is important to us.
- We recognize this material may trigger secondary trauma or the memory of a personal abusive situation.
- This training room is a safe, trauma-informed environment.
- We encourage you to take care of yourself.

What you are going to learn

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children or CSEC: A form of human trafficking happening around the world that occurs when an individual buys, trades or sells sexual acts with a child.



- **Raising awareness:** What is happening to children in our state?
- **Recognizing the dynamics:** What is driving this crime?
- **Identifying the vulnerabilities:** How does a trafficker lure a child into his or her web?
- **How we fit in:** What is the intersection between foster/kinship/group home care and CSEC?
- **Identifying CSEC:** How do I spot the warning signs?

Awareness

Why are we here?

"The Making of a Girl" Video

Missing and exploited children

"When they go missing from child welfare systems, they are literally flying under the radar. No one is reporting them missing, hence no one is looking for them."

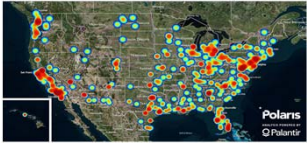
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

FBI's 2014 Operation Cross Country

- 168 children ages 13-17 recovered in one week.
- 21 children recovered in California:
 - 12 children; 17 pimps in San Francisco.
 - 5 children; 6 pimps in San Diego.
 - 2 children; 3 pimps in LA.
 - 2 children; 2 pimps in Sacramento.
- Streets, truck stops, casinos, websites, social media.
- 10% lost in the child welfare system.
- Many never reported as missing.


Child welfare is a pipeline

Potential Human Trafficking Cases Involving Minors



- **Foster care** is recognized nationally – and in California – as a “pipeline” for the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – CSEC.
- In 2014, out of 1,607 cases of human trafficking involving minors reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline, **121 referenced the child welfare system.**
- **One in six** of the 18,500 runaways reported to NCMEC in 2016 were likely victims; **86 percent** of those were in the care of social services when they went missing.
- **We’re not immune in California: 59% of children arrested in LA County** for prostitution-related charges in 2010 were part of the foster care system.

Vulnerable due to complex trauma




- Children who have been neglected or physically or sexually abused are particularly vulnerable to CSEC.
- **70-90 percent** of female CSEC victims have been sexually abused in their own home.
- Multiple invasive and interpersonal traumatic events may result in complex trauma, leading to increased CSEC vulnerability.


Looking for love

Victim, age 14:

“He’d make me go stand out on the street until a trick would pick me up. Sometimes it was dangerous... but I knew he cared about me... ‘cuz he said he’d buy me a Taser... once I earned enough money to afford one.”

- from *Made in the U.S.A.*

 **Awareness**



Knowledge is power

Understanding the terms

“MODERN-DAY SLAVERY”

- *Human trafficking*: Modern-day slavery.
- *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children or CSEC*: A global form of human trafficking that occurs when individuals buy, trade or sell sexual acts with a child.
- *Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking or DMST*: American children or lawful permanent residents who are commercially sexually exploited within U.S. borders.

Changing our mindset

Prostitution


Victimless	Easy	Making money
	Slut/whore	Choice
Woman	Adult	Delinquent

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Child	Abused	Manipulated	Powerless
Victim	Neglected	Slave	Survival
Vulnerable			

Our language defines the issue

 **Awareness**



Legal perspective


Which of these are CSEC?

1. A minor performing oral sex for a place to sleep.
2. A little league coach sexually abusing players.
3. A mother trading her 16-year-old daughter to someone for sex in exchange for crack.
4. A 14-year-old posing for pornographic photos for a cheeseburger.
5. An 11-year-old stripping for higher status in a gang.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act


According to federal law:

- ANY person under 18 years of age who is involved in a commercial sex act is a VICTIM.
- Guidelines provide services for victims of human trafficking, regardless of citizenship or immigration status.
- **Always a victim:** NO PROOF OF FORCE, FRAUD OR COERCION IS NECESSARY.



Interpreting the law

- There was an exchange of any sex act for anything of value.




What is a sex act?


Key California CSEC laws

SB 855: Clarifies CSEC may be served through Child Welfare as victims of child abuse and neglect.

- SB 1322:** Decriminalizes prostitution for a child under the age of 18, joining 19 other states and the District of Columbia.
- AB 1702:** Makes reunification services unnecessary when the parent or guardian participated in trafficking of a child.
- AB 1276:** Gives victims the ability to testify through closed-circuit television.
- AB 1761:** Provides affirmative defense to survivors with convictions directly related to their exploitation.



Awareness



A crime of epidemic proportion

A (well-hidden) American epidemic

Their average life expectancy is just **SEVEN** short years

"You can smell desperation. If she is hungry, she will go."
- Former pimp.

- "Difficult to measure the *magnitude*."
- NCMEC: *More than an 800 percent increase* in reports of suspected child sex trafficking in the last five years.
- The FBI has recovered *more than 6,000* children since Operation Cross Country started in 2003; *30* life sentences against associated pimps.
- *1 out of 3* youth in the U.S. at high risk of being approached by a trafficker within *48 hours* of ending up on the street.
- Pimps see children as disposable; low or no cost to obtain.

Buyers drive demand

- Buyers may be anyone. It cuts across demographics, including socioeconomic.
- Buyers pay for sex because there are little to no barriers or consequences.

Quotes from buyers:

"Unquestionable obedience. I mean that's powerful. Power is like a drug."

"Even us normal guys want to say something and have it done no questions asked."

"You get to treat a ho like a ho. You can find a ho for any type of need - slapping, choking, aggressive sex."

"Something at your job makes you mad, you can't beat your wife, you can't beat your kids, and so you go out and have sex to take your frustration out."

- Buyers tend to share characteristics with sexually violent men and have a hostile and narcissistic desire to have power over women.

THOUSANDS of
U.S. CHILDREN
are forced into
SEXUAL SLAVERY EACH YEAR
for the pleasure
& profit
of their **PERPETRATORS**

Prostitution is like buying a cup of coffee - "When you're done, you throw it out," buyer.

California is a leading state

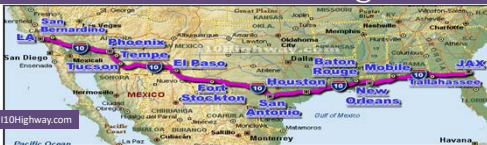




Photo: I10Highway.com

- California is the No. 1 state for human trafficking, according to our attorney general's office: 72 percent of all trafficking victims in California are Americans.
- Department of Justice identified I-10 corridor as the No. 1 route for human trafficking in the U.S.
- 297: Cases of CSEC reported in California in 2014.
- 2017 Operation Reclaim and Rebuild: More than 30 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in California partnered for three days. 28 children recovered; 142 males arrested for solicitation; and 36 males for pimping.
- More than 60,000 foster youth in California.
- California's foster youth attend approximately 8 different schools, often losing more than 3 years of education.

 **Identification**



Who are the victims?

Any child can become a victim...


- Children of any ethnicity, gender, race or religion.
- Youth of any socioeconomic class.
- Children of all ages: 14-16 is the common ages female victims enter sex trafficking; 11-13 for boys.



"Recruiting was ongoing... repeat customers wanted variety and new faces had to be continually supplied."
~ Former Pimp

Boys are victims, too

- **Predominantly Hispanic in California.**
- Typically no pimp.
- Most are either thrown out of the house or run away.
- Have experienced previous physical and sexual abuse.
- More likely to be introduced to prostitution by a peer or an adult male customer, rather than a pimp.
- At least 95% of all sexual exploitation of boys is by an adult man.
- Majority of buyers are white, middle- or upper-class, professional, married men.



What children are at higher risk?

one {out of} 3
YOUTH IN THE U.S.
ARE AT HIGH RISK FOR
being sold into SEXUAL SLAVERY
within 48 hours of
RUNNING AWAY
or BEING kicked out

- Hungry
- Transient
- Bullied
- On the street
- Any addiction in the home
- Unstable family life
- Living in poverty
- Gang involvement
- Mental deficiencies
- Sexual/physical abuse, neglect
- Desire for protection, love, survival
- Subjected to racism or historical oppression
- Left behind by educational system
- Lack of supervision, absent parent, incarcerated parent.
- Depression, low self-esteem or self-worth

Involvement with juvenile justice system, child welfare, law enforcement

Unique circumstances of LGBTQ

- Disproportionately represented in child welfare and among CSEC population.
- Experience rejection and abuse from family, community and in foster care.
- Account for 40% of homeless/runaway youth population.
- May engage in survival sex.

Awareness

Hidden in plain sight

YOU might be their only way out...



- We often come across victims who are *hidden in plain sight* in our day-to-day lives without realizing their circumstances.
- Do not lose the opportunity to help them escape their horrific situation.

Learning to watch for warning signs

United States Department of Justice

THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HOME ABOUT NEWS CAREERS VICTIM INFORMATION PROGRAMS

U.S. Attorneys » Eastern District of California » News

Department of Justice
U.S. Attorney's Office
Eastern District of California

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Monday, April 11, 2016

Visalia Man Sentenced to over 12 Years in Prison for Sex Trafficking of a Minor

FRESNO, Calif. -- Tyrell Richmond, 33, of Visalia, was sentenced today by U.S. District Judge Lawrence O'Neill to 12 years and seven months in prison for sex trafficking a minor, United States Attorney Benjamin R. Wagner announced.

According to court documents, on June 21, 2014, FBI's Fresno Child Exploitation Task Force and members of the Fresno Police Department's Vice Unit conducted undercover operations targeting prostitution rings that appeared to utilize underage victims. During the investigation, they detained three 16-year-old girls, all of whom were runaways, at a motel in Fresno. Further investigation revealed that Richmond had prostituted the girls for about one week, first in Visalia and then in Fresno. Richmond collected all of the



Identification

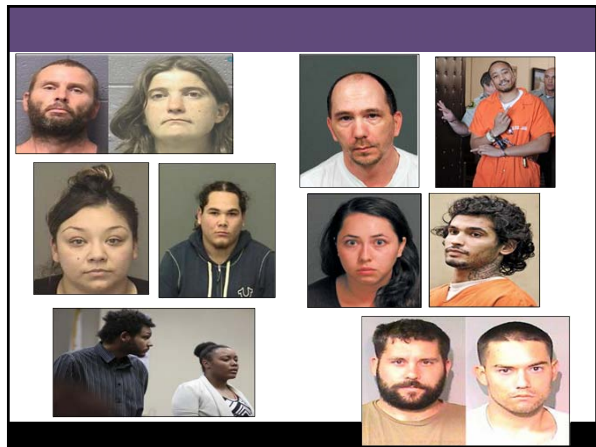


The recruiting ground




Hanging out
where our children hang out...


- The mall
- Schools/school bus stops
- Parties
- Amusement parks/arcades
- Greyhound bus stations
- Fast-food parking lots
- On the Internet/social media/apps
- And in our foster and group homes, as well as our juvenile halls.

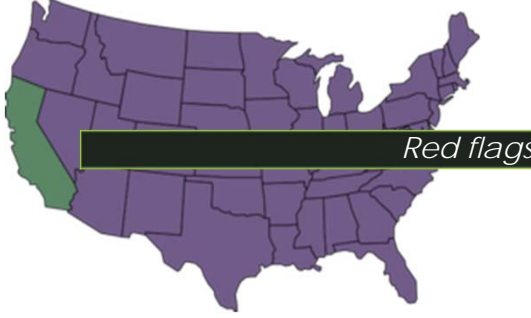


Methods of recruitment

- **Seduction**
 - Compliments
 - Attention
 - Promises
 - Gifts
 - "Love"
- **False hope**
 - "Pretty Woman" lifestyle
 - Modeling, music video
- **Force**
 - Kidnapping
 - Someone they know

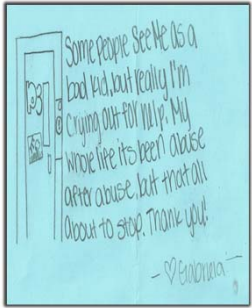


 **Identification**



Red flags

Warning signs



- Truancy.
- Seems disoriented; drugged.
- Inappropriate clothing for weather; situation.
- Malnourished or eats as if ravenously hungry.
- Sudden change in attire, behavior, possessions.
- Withdrawn, depressed, fearful, crying, or more confident and boasting.
- Controlling boyfriend/friend.




Marking them as their commodity

- Branding, tattoos, carvings.



Under someone else's control

- Scripted answers; inconsistent stories; won't/can't talk or look at you.
- Disappears frequently and possibly travels to other cities.
- Varied stages of bruising; clumps of makeup covering.


- Burns, scars.
- Motel room cards; escort service cards, condoms, large amount of cash, gift cards.

- Uses terms common to sex industry.


Street slang

- Date
- Stable/folks
- Sister-in-law/wife-in-law/wifey/cousin-in-law
- Seasoning
- Turn out
- Hobbyist
- Mack
- Breezes
- Fresh
- Bottom bitch/girl
- Automatic
- Caught up

- Quota
- Trading up/choosing down/eyeballing
- Track/Kiddie Stroll/Blade
- Doughski
- Finesse pimp
- Romeo pimp
- Guerrilla pimp
- Pimp stick



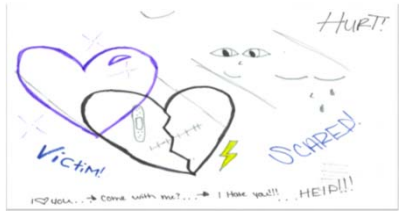
Possible medical signs



- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Pelvic pain or inflammatory disease
- Rectal trauma
- Urinary difficulties
- Pregnancy
- **Mutilations**
- Infertility
- Infectious diseases
- **Stunted growth**
- Vaginal bleeding
- Torn colon
- **Malnourishment**
- **Poorly formed or rotted teeth**
- Addiction/withdrawal
- **Bruises**
- **Scars**
- Undiagnosed/untreated diseases
- Unset broken bones


Highlighted text are possible signs that caregivers can see with their eyes.

The physical aftermath



- Aches/pains: headaches, backaches, stomachaches.
- Sudden sweating and/or heart palpitations.
- Changes in sleep patterns, appetite.
- Not eating, overeating, purging.
- Constipation or diarrhea.
- More susceptible to colds, illness.
- Easily startled by noises or unexpected touch.

Common reactions



- Shock/numbness
- Difficulty sleeping
- Confusion/difficulty concentrating
- Thoughts that will not go away/reliving the event
- Anxiety
- Increased fear level
- Anger/irritability
- Feeling overwhelmed
- Fatigue/dreams/nightmares
- Withdraw/isolation
- Avoiding reminders of the event
- Hypervigilance
- Feeling powerless/loss of control
- Survivor guilt

The psychological impact


TRAUMA BOND


The child experiences a strong link to the trafficker based on what the child perceives as an incredibly important or intense relationship, but one in which there has been an exploitation of trust or power.

STOCKHOLM SYNDROME


Feelings of trust or affection felt in certain cases of kidnapping or hostage-taking by a victim toward a captor.


- **Trauma Bond or Stockholm Syndrome**
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- Anxiety and stress disorders
- Conduct disorder
- Depression
- Developmental disorders
- Learning disorders
- Dissociative identity disorders
- Personality disorders
- Eating disorders
- Self-harming disorders
- Sleep disorders
- Somatic disorders
- Substance abuse disorders
- Impulse control disorders
- Mood disorders

 **Identification**



Case study activity

 **Awareness**



Societal drivers



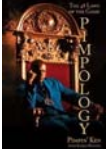
Child pornography: A key driver

- More than *100,000* websites.
- Biggest child pornography market worldwide is in the U.S.
- About 91 million child porn images and videos seized since 2002; compared to less than 2,000 arrests in one year for production.
- Most images manipulated to show "a compliant sexually involved child who is willingly participating."
- *85%* of convicted Internet sex offenders fueled their addiction by viewing child pornography.



Image from Self Empowerment for Women

Popular culture glorifying the abuse

Video games

- *Grand Theft Auto IV*: How to kill cops and hookers.
- *Pimp War*: Giving girls diseases.

Music, Movies and TV shows

- *P.I.M.P.*: This song, a virtual guide to pimping, broke album sales.
- *It's Hard Out Here for a Pimp*: Won an Oscar.
- *South Park*: How to sell your classmate.

Books

- *Pimpology*: Step-by-step guide to pimping, complete with endorsements.

The sexualization of teens...and children

8-year-old push-up bikinis



Products and marketing going younger



Preschooler pole-dancing kit
"Unleash the sex kitten inside."



Sexy dolls



10-year-old sexy, pouty model



Pimping and prostitution glamourized



Pimp or Players Ball:
Pimp of the Year Award.



Snoop Dogg:
"America's Most Lovable Pimp."




Pimp my...


- profile
- gun
- name
- burrito
- ... 37 million+

A key societal factor driving CSEC.



"Pretty Woman"
dream.

 **Identification**



What can I do?

Starting a conversation

Three key questions:

- I like that tattoo. What does it mean?
- Do you have a nickname?
- Do you have a boyfriend?



Your **RELATIONSHIP** with the child is a key strength in identifying CSEC.

If you suspect a child is a victim



- If there is immediate danger, **call 911**. NEVER approach a suspected pimp, recruiter or bottom.
- For a child in care, notify the child's social worker and your licensing and/or approval agency.
- If after hours, call your local child abuse hotline.
- If no immediate danger, call non-emergency law enforcement.

Remember: We are mandated reporters

Your job

- Flag at-risk behavior.
- Watch for signs of early involvement.
- Help prevent victimization.


and i was almost one of those girls i mean guy he was nice and give me everything i want then one day he asked me if i loved him i said yes he told me if i really loved him i would sleep with his two brothers ash well they came to pick me up one night and as i did i slept with all them i know it was wrong but i really liked this guy so i thought it was till he caught me if i wanted to go out of town know when with him to do more of his work i was going to go but the day he was going to pick me up i got lost up and i thank god that i did cause if not i would be just another teen out there getting ~~another~~ beat on and getting STD's and all, so im kind of glad im in jail cause if not i'll still be out there

it was almost me. 😊

Thank god you saved me!


say no and 1

What do I do now?



- Victims need immediate connection to wraparound services.
- An individualized treatment plan with the child involved in key decision-making is important to healing.
- Key needs include:
 - Case management.
 - Comprehensive physical exam.
 - Trauma-informed, strength-based, victim-centered, culturally sensitive therapy.
 - Assessment of educational needs.
 - Legal counsel.

A new view



- A child is **NEVER** a prostitute; he or she is a victim with complex trauma.
- Children are strong, resilient and adaptable. We want to find their strengths.
- The Five Protective Factors strengthen families and help prevent child abuse and neglect.

Identification

Taking care of yourself

You can't care for them if you're not OK

Remember, this is tough stuff, so it is important that you take care of yourself.

Some keys to processing this information:

- Talk about your feelings and concerns with a support person.
- Eat a well-balanced diet.
- Get enough sleep and exercise.
- Remember, passion about what you have just heard is good; obsession is not.
- Guard your mind and your relationships.

If you want to do more

{ EDUCATION = *Rescue* }

{ EDUCATION *leads to* *Prevention* }

- Educate yourself.
- Help change the mindset around language and culture.
- Advocate for CSEC victim policy and protection.
- Build awareness.
- Read a good success story.

Focus on the hope

"Literally, when people have a wealth of relationships, where relationships are present in high quantities and they're of good quality, these individuals are actually physically healthier, they're emotionally healthier, they're more cognitively enriched, and they actually reach their potential to be humane in ways that are impossible without relationships."

~ Bruce Perry, Ph.D.



Thank you for spending time to learn about this important issue impacting our children and our state.

PowerPoint created in partnership with FKCE CSEC Workgroup and Deena Graves, subject matter expert.

For CSEC curriculum, protocol, training, or safe-house development, as well as a youth prevention-and-identification program, contact:
Deena Graves Consulting,
deena@deenagravesconsulting.com.





HANDOUTS
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
Awareness & Identification

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office



Foster & Kinship Care Education



April 2017
Update





List of Handouts

- **Case Study Activity**
- **CSEC Fact Sheet**
- **Definitions & Acronyms**
- **Laws**
- **LGBTQ Youth**
- **Mandated Reporting**
- **Resources**
- **Street Slang**
- **The Five Protective Factors**
- **Trafficking Power and Control Wheel**
- **Warning Signs**
- **Copy of PowerPoint Presentation**





Case Study Activity

Discussion questions for each case study:

1. What are the high-risk factors?
2. What red flags or warning signs might indicate CSEC?
3. As the care provider, what would you do?

CASE STUDY 1 – Foster Home

Cassie

Cassie is 16 and experiencing a lot of conflict at home with you, her foster parents. She has a learning disability and attends a traditional high school. She has recently made a new best friend and has stopped hanging out with her old friends. You have learned they are skipping school together, and Cassie's grades have started falling. You have seen Cassie's new friend hanging out in the parking lot of the convenience store by the school with some known gang members. One day when Cassie goes to get a glass of water, you walk by the computer she has been on and see a website open that has what appears to be an ad of a minor for sale for sex. You start clicking through and are startled by the photos you see.

CASE STUDY 2 – Foster Home

Mateo

Mateo is 16 and just came into your foster home. He has experienced a great deal of trauma in his life. His alcoholic dad has been physically abusive to both Mateo and his mother throughout his life. More recently, Mateo's father was incarcerated. Mateo's mother has had a series of boyfriends, some of whom have physically abused Mateo. He ran away from home multiple times and lived on the streets before recently coming into the child welfare system. You have noticed needle marks on his arms. He is extremely withdrawn and thin. The other day he mentioned an older man who gave him a place to sleep whenever he would run away. He told you that this man is his friend because he takes care of him. He said the man first approached him when he was really cold one night as he slept on a park bench. The man offered to let him sleep on his couch. That was when he was 11, and he has stayed with him multiple times since. Last week, Mateo's social worker told you she was wondering if Mateo is gay.





Discussion questions for each case study:

1. What are the high-risk factors?
2. What red flags or warning signs might indicate CSEC?
3. As the care provider, what would you do?

CASE STUDY 3 – Group Home

Miranda

Miranda, who is 15, came to the group home three weeks ago. She is outgoing and easily made friends with the other girls. You have noticed some strange scars around her ankle and a tattoo of a bird with wings that are dollar signs. You also found four hotel room keys on her nightstand after she unpacked. She says she is very close to her family and you have overheard her talking about her “Daddy.” You have heard her telling some of the other girls how much stuff he buys her and how he often takes her to other cities. You also have noticed that it is always the same three girls to whom she is whispering about her daddy, telling them how much they would like him and how she wants them to meet him. These three girls recently have changed their makeup and are trying to dress more provocatively.

CASE STUDY 4 – Kinship Home

Keeshana

Keeshana, who is 12, lives with you, her grandmother, after two of her mom’s boyfriends sexually abused her. She does not know her dad very well. Recently, her favorite place to hang out is the mall, so you have dropped her off there a few times. You notice her talking on Facebook one day to a male who looks as if he is in his late 20s from his profile picture. When you ask her how she knows him, she tells you she met him at the mall. She tells you how nice he has been to her, always saying how pretty she is and that she should be a model. She could not believe it when he told her he is a modeling agent and really thinks she can make it big as a model. You learn they have been talking on Facebook about her going to his modeling studio, so he can take photos of her to show some of his clients. Later, you look at his Facebook page and see several photos of young girls holding big wads of cash and you see a table in the background with a bunch of condoms on it.





Human trafficking is a worldwide, multibillion-dollar-a-year industry. According to the State Office of the Attorney General, human trafficking is the world's second-most-profitable criminal enterprise, with drug trafficking holding the No. 1 rank.

CSEC is a form of human trafficking affecting communities at worldwide, national and local levels – all local levels. It is defined as sexual abuse of a minor for economic gain and involves the exchange of any kind of sex act for anything of value. Examples include prostitution and pornography.

CSEC is a rampant and fast-growing problem. Three of the nation's 13 high-intensity areas where children are forced into prostitution as identified by the FBI are located in California: the Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego metropolitan areas.

- **ANY CHILD can become a victim.**
- Girls, boys and transgendered youth from any background may be targeted and exploited.
- The common ages a female victim in the United States enters sex trafficking is 14 to 16. The average age for a boy is 11 to 13.

Victimization – How it happens

- Victims are often hidden from view, causing them to go unnoticed.
- Traffickers and recruiters scout places such as bus stations, arcades, malls and social media, honing in on girls/boys who appear to be runaways without money or skills or youth who may be experiencing trouble at home.
- They befriend their potential victims by showing them affection, buying them things such as clothes or jewelry, taking them to get their nails done and/or offering them food or shelter.
- A false promise of a “better life” is a key recruitment tool.
- **Reality: These children are exploited for the profit and pleasure of the trafficker and the buyers, with most money turned over to the trafficker.**
- The trafficker creates a seemingly loving and caring relationship with the child to establish trust and loyalty.
- They use the child's emotional and financial dependency to control him/her and manipulate him/her into commercial sex.
- The manipulation tactics used by the trafficker ensures the child will remain loyal to him/her despite the victimization, which often includes acts of severe violence.
- Children or their families are threatened or may be assaulted to guarantee obedience and prevent their escape.





- Predators who seek out vulnerable victims.
- Cuts across demographics, including age, gender, race and social status.
- Case studies of people who have sold children include a school bus driver, a military officer on active duty, a probation officer, classmates and a community leader.
- Parents and other people a child knows also have been convicted of CSEC.

What children are at higher risk?

- Children who are at higher risk:
 - Involved with the child welfare system, juvenile justice or law enforcement.
 - Living on the street.
 - Experiencing sexual/physical abuse or neglect.
 - Suffering from hunger.
 - Living in poverty.
 - Subjected to racism or historical oppression.
 - Demonstrating low self-esteem or self-worth.
 - Involved with gangs.

Psychological impact

- Abused and exploited by the trafficker, the child is traumatized and feels alone and without support. He or she may experience a range of emotions or psychological disorders, including:
 - Trauma bonds or Stockholm Syndrome
 - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
 - Anxiety disorders
 - Self-harming disorders
 - Survivor guilt
 - Depression
 - Sleep disorders
 - Conduct disorder
 - Mood disorders
 - Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Rethinking the perceptions of victims

- An important part of taking action against CSEC is reframing perceptions about its victims and fighting the stigma that surrounds this issue. For example, children and youth who have been exploited for commercial sex are often regarded as “child prostitutes” by the public and authorities with whom they come into contact. They are **not** prostitutes. They are **victims**.

Important facts

- Many victims of sex trafficking, up to 90 percent, first were molested, raped and/or sexually assaulted by a family member, close family friend or someone they knew.
- Youth on the streets will often trade sex to survive.
- Historically, CSEC youth have been considered offenders and charged with such crimes as prostitution further victimizing them. Laws have changed as first responders have recognized they are not criminals. They are victims.





Definitions & Acronyms

- **Foster & Kinship Care Education (FKCE).**
- **California Department of Social Services (CDSS).**
- **Child Welfare Services (CWS).**
- **Child Protective Services (CPS).**
- **Office of the Attorney General (OAG).**
- **Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency (OJJJ).**
- **Department of Justice (DOJ).**
- **Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA).**
- **Human trafficking.** This international crime against people happens in several forms, including sex trafficking, forced labor, bonded labor, involuntary domestic servitude, organ harvesting, child soldier recruitment and migrant laborers. The TVPA, the U.S. federal law, defines human trafficking as the exploitation of another person through the use of force, fraud or coercion unless the person is a victim of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking in which case force, fraud or coercion do not have to be proven.
- **Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)*** A global form of human trafficking that occurs when individuals buy, trade or sell sexual acts with a child.
- **Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST).** Term for a child under the age of 18 who is a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident and is commercially sexually exploited within U.S. borders.
- **Trafficker.*** A person who exploits others for economic benefit. It is important to understand that a trafficker is a criminal whose victims often are our own American children.
- **Targeted.*** Traffickers or pimps are predators who seek out vulnerable victims, particularly targeting runaways or children experiencing trouble at home. They know these children have emotional and physical needs they perceive are not being met and use this to their advantage. Pimps find victims via a variety of venues, including on the streets, on social media, at malls, schools and bus stations.





- **Complex trauma.**** The term “complex trauma” describes both children’s exposure to multiple traumatic events (often of an invasive, interpersonal nature) and the wide-ranging, long-term impact of this exposure. These events are severe and pervasive, such as abuse or profound neglect. The trauma usually begins early in life and can disrupt many aspects of the child’s development.
- **Psychology of victimization.*** Traffickers often control their victims psychologically through threats of violence to their families; pornographic images used for blackmail or stigmatization; and/or physical, verbal and sexual abuse. Victims are taught not to trust first responders, including law enforcement, and may have experienced negative encounters with first responders that reinforce that distrust. Victims often remain with pimps out of fear of physical harm to him/herself, a family member or another victim. Pimps have been convicted of plotting to murder cooperative victim witnesses and for the homicide of victims, further instilling fear.
- **Tricked.*** Pimps are willing to invest a great deal of time, material items and effort in their victims to break down their natural resistance. Material items might include clothing, jewelry and accessories, or pets. They might provide survival for the child – a place to stay and food to eat. Traffickers often promise a loving relationship before revealing their true intent. Typically, victims do not realize the deceptive nature of their trafficker’s interest in them, viewing him or her as a caretaker, boyfriend, friend or father figure. The child is tricked, trapped or lured into the trafficker’s control.
- **Stockholm Syndrome.** A feeling by a victim toward a captor of trust or affection felt in certain cases of kidnapping or hostage-taking.
- **Trauma bonds.*** Trauma bonds are common among CSEC victims, and advocacy groups working directly with this population note reframing the trauma bonds with a trafficker/pimp will take months of therapy. The child experiences a strong link to the pimp/exploiter based on what the child perceives as an incredibly important or intense relationship, but one in which there has been an exploitation of trust or power. It is a learned tactic for survival.

* Adapted from *The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children*.

** Adapted from *The National Child Traumatic Stress Network*.





Laws

Federal Laws

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)

- Foundation of the U.S. government's response to human trafficking in our own country and others.
- Enacted in 2000. Reauthorized with bipartisan support in 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2013.
- For Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking victims (also referred to in this training as CSEC), **no proof of force, fraud or coercion necessary.**
- A DMST victim must be under 18 years of age and a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident.
- Undocumented minors are also protected by the TVPA.
- The minor is involved in the **exchange of any sex act for anything of value.**

HR 4980: Preventing Sex Trafficking & Strengthening Families Act

- Enacted in 2014.
- Protects and prevents **children in foster care** from becoming victims of CSEC.
- States must develop, in consultation with organizations experienced in dealing with at-risk youth, policies and procedures for identifying, documenting and determining appropriate services for children in care of the state who the state has reasonable cause to believe are victims or at risk of becoming a victim of sex trafficking.
- No later than two years after enactment of this law, states must, within 24 hours, report to law enforcement children under the care of the state who are identified as sex trafficking victims.
- States must develop and implement, no later than one year after enactment of this law, plans to expeditiously **locate any child missing from foster care**; determine the primary factors that contributed to the child's running away or being absent from foster care; and determine the child's experiences while absent from foster care, including screening to determine whether or not the child was a victim of sex trafficking.





Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015

- This U.S. anti-trafficking law was signed into law by the president in June 2015.
- This law establishes a robust and aggressive strategy to combat human trafficking in the U.S., including, but not limited to focus on the following:
 - Creating a deficit-neutral Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund, financed entirely through criminal fines.
 - Recognizing child pornography production as a form of human trafficking, ensuring victims have access to support services available to other trafficking victims.
 - Protecting victims and witnesses by requiring traffickers to be treated as violent criminals for purposes of pre-trial release, monitoring and detention.
 - Streamlining the ability of state and local task forces to obtain wiretap warrants to investigate crimes of child pornography, child sexual exploitation and human trafficking.
 - Creating a victim-centered block grant program to help state and local governments fight human trafficking through increased shelter space and services, law enforcement task forces and problem-solving court programs for human trafficking victims.

"We each have a responsibility to make this horrific and all-too-common crime a lot less common. And our work with victims is the key that will open the door to real change."

~ Former U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry





California State Laws

California Trafficking Victims Protection Act, Assembly Bill 22, enacted January 2006

- Made human trafficking a felony.
- Provided victim assistance.
- Created a civil cause of action allowing victims to recover damages from the trafficker.
- Required the attorney general to prioritize human trafficking.
- Established a statewide taskforce.

California SB 794, enacted January 2016

- Conforms to the federal Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, includes mandating:
 - Requirements to develop and implement policies and procedures to identify, report and determine services for victims of sex trafficking.
 - **The development of a plan to locate children missing from foster care, determine why they are running away and surmise what occurred while the child was missing, including any sex trafficking.**

California SB 855, passed June 2014

- Clarifies CSEC may be served through the child welfare system as victims of child abuse and neglect pursuant to the California Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 300.
- Effective in 2015, creates a program to serve identified and at-risk CSEC through a multidisciplinary team approach to case management (WIC Sections 16524.6-16524.11).
- Appropriates \$5 million in FY 14-15 to train staff and develop interagency protocols and \$14 million annually thereafter to provide services outlined in the CSEC program.





California SB 1322, effective January 1, 2017

- Decriminalizes prostitution for children under the age of 18, joining 19 other states and the District of Columbia.
- Existing law made it a crime to solicit or engage in any act of prostitution or to loiter in any public place with the intent to commit prostitution. This law makes these provisions inapplicable to a child under 18 years of age who is alleged to have engaged in conduct that would, if committed by an adult, violate these provisions.
- Law enforcement in their role as mandated reporters shall immediately report any suspected commercial sexual exploitation of a child to the county child welfare department.
- The law authorizes the minor to be taken into temporary custody under limited circumstances.

California AB 1702, passed August 2016

- Makes reunification services unnecessary when the parent or guardian participated in trafficking of a child.
- Allows human service agencies to petition a court and judge to avoid reunification if the parent or guardian knowingly participated in or permitted the trafficking.
- Without AB 1702, county child welfare agencies could be required to attempt reunification with a parent or guardian who knowingly permitted sexual exploitation to occur.

California AB 1276, passed June 2014

- Gives minor human trafficking victims the ability to testify through closed-circuit television.
- Allows human trafficking victims 15 years or younger to testify out of the presence of the judge, jury, defendant(s) and attorneys.





California AB 1761, passed June 2014

- Provides affirmative defense to survivors with convictions directly related to their exploitation.
- Mandates that courts dismiss any charge arising from a commercial sex act against a person under 18.

Examples of crimes a trafficker might force a victim to commit include theft and selling drugs. Charges against victims during the time of their trafficking have prevented victims from getting jobs, etc.

California Welfare and Institutions Code

Clarification to Section 300 (b)(2)

The Legislature finds and declares that a child who is:

- Sexually trafficked, as described in Section 236.1 of the Penal Code, OR
- Who receives food or shelter in exchange for, OR
- Who is paid to perform sexual acts described in Section 236.1 or 11165.1 of the Penal Code, AND
- **Whose parent or guardian failed to or was unable to protect the child**
- Is within the description of this subdivision, and that this finding is declaratory of existing law. These children shall be known as **commercially sexually exploited children**.

“Among children and teens living on the streets in the U.S., involvement in commercial sex activity is a problem of epidemic proportion.”

~ *U.S. Department of Justice*





LGBTQ Youth

Youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning (**LGBTQ**) are disproportionately affected by Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) due to:

- High rates of discrimination.
- Overrepresentation among runaway and homeless youth populations.
- Harassment, family rejection, violence and economic instability.
- Challenges in locating and accessing services that are competent and affirming of their sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (also known as SOGIE).
- Running away from care because of harassment and violence faced in placement.
- Contact with the juvenile justice and child welfare systems due to conflict with families and lack of strong safety nets.
- Facing more frequent profiling, receiving higher sentences and being more likely to be prosecuted for consensual sexual activity than non-LGBTQ youth, despite higher rates of victimization.
- Arrest and detention for minor offenses.
- Lack of first-responder and caregiver training on how to effectively and compassionately assist these youth.

Best Practices

- Know that LGBTQ youth are less likely to self-identify as victims of trafficking or report exploitation because of their marginalization.
- Do not make assumptions about a youth's sexual orientation or gender identity based on the circumstances of their trafficking. A minor's sexual activity in CSEC situations may or may not be consistent with their sexual orientation.
- Create for all youth a welcoming inclusive environment in which they feel safe, supported and valued. Caregivers should demonstrate a consistent non-judgmental demeanor.





- LGBTQ youth, like all CSEC victims, benefit from comprehensive, trauma-informed services that are competent and affirming of their sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE).
- Keep in mind there is often a well-founded distrust of law enforcement and other first responders by youth, particularly by LGBTQ and youth of color.
- Talk with the youth about their SOGIE. You will find a helpful handout for these conversations at <http://californiacasa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/ID-Development.pdf>.
- Build a relationship with the youth. Be respectful of the name and pronoun they would like you to use and use them.
- Do not share information related to the youth's sexual orientation, gender identity and expression unless you have consulted with the youth and they have granted permission.
- Make sure the youth's school and living situation supports and protects their safety and well-being as well as grants opportunities that are equal to those enjoyed by all teens.

Adapted from Polaris Project and Carolyn Reyes, getREAL California Project Director, Family Builders.

“Youth who have been trafficked may be hesitant to disclose their situation out of fear of retribution from traffickers, fear of judgment by providers or loved ones, or simply out of lack of awareness about trafficking and assistance available to them.”

~ Polaris Project, *Breaking Barriers: Improving Services for LGBTQ Human Trafficking Victims*





Mandated Reporting

The law

The California Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA) mandates professionals (including foster parents and relative caregivers) report suspected child abuse and neglect when they know or have **reasonable suspicion** of that abuse or neglect. This applies to sexual exploitation in any form (Penal Code 11165.1(c)), including, but not limited to:

- Prostitution.
- Live performance involving obscene sexual conduct.
- Production of pornographic images.

How to report

- **Call your local Child Abuse Hotline IMMEDIATELY** or as soon as possible. Additional information, including the hotline number for each of California's 58 counties may be found at this website:
→ <http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/res/pdf/cpsemergnnumbers>.
- **Notify.** The caregiver shall report to the licensing or approval agency and the person or agency responsible for placing a child when any of the following events occur. This report shall be made by telephone, email or fax within 24 hours after the event occurs or within the agency's next business day.
 - Death of a child.
 - Any suspected child abuse or neglect, as defined in Penal Code Section 11165.6.
- **Written.** Within 36 hours of knowledge regarding the incident (PC 11166(a)). The form to submit a written report may be found at www.ag.ca/gov/childabuse.
- **Submission.** Send the written report to the county welfare department, probation department if designated by the county, or the police or sheriff's department. Do not submit to school police or security (PC 11165.9).

Failure to report

- Failure to report child abuse is a misdemeanor in California (PC 11166(c); 11166.01). The law generally protects the reporter's confidentiality and provides immunity from civil or criminal liability (PC 11172(a)).





Resources

HOTLINE Numbers

Report suspected human trafficking to any of these sources:

National Human Trafficking Hotline

Call: (888) 373-7888

Text **HELP** or **INFO** to **BeFree (233733)**

www.traffickingresourcecenter.org

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

866.347.2423

www.ice.gov/tips

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children CyberTipline

800.THE.LOST

www.cybertipline.com





Reports

- Protected Innocence Challenge State Report Cards (Shared Hope, 2016).
- Ending the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: A Call for Multi-system Collaboration in California (Walker, 2013).
- Literature Review: Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Hughes, 2014).
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Webinar (Hughes, Davis and Shackelford, 2014).
- From Courts to Communities: The Right Response to Truancy, Running Away and Other Status Offenses (The Vera Institute of Justice's Status Offense Reform Center, 2013).
- Trauma Informed Care for Children Exposed to Violence: Tips for Agencies and Staff Working with Youth (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency, 2011).
- Myths and Facts about Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2013).





Books

- Bonnie, Richard; Johnson, Robert; Chemers, Betty; and Schuck, Julie. Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach, The National Academies Press, 2013.
- Bowley, Mary Frances. The White Umbrella: Walking with Survivors of Sex Trafficking, Wellspring Living, 2012.
- Dust, Harmony. Scars and Stilettos, Alive Communications, 2009.
- Flores, Theresa L., The Slave Across the Street: A True Story of How an American Teen Survived the World of Human Trafficking, Ampelon Publishing, 2010.
- Jordheim, Alisa. Made in the U.S.A.: The Sex Trafficking of America's Children, Higher Life Publishing, 2014.
- Lloyd, Rachel, Girls Like Us, Harper Perennial, 2011.
- Phelps, Carissa. Runaway Girl: Escaping Life on the Streets, One Helping Hand at a Time, Viking Adult, 2012.
- Pimpin, Ken. Pimpology: The 48 Laws of the Game, Simon & Schuster, 2007.
- Sher, Julian. Somebody's Daughter: The Hidden Story of America's Prostituted Children and the Battle to Save Them, Chicago Review Press, 2011.
- Smith, Holly Austin, Walking Prey: How America's Youth are Vulnerable to Sex Slavery, Palgrave MacMillan, 2014.
- Smith, Linda. Renting Lacy: A Story of America's Prostituted Children, Shared Hope International, 2009.





Documentaries, Movies and YouTube

- **Nefarious: Merchant of Souls**, Benjamin Nolot and Matthew Dickey, Exodus Cry, 2011. DVD.

- **8 Days**, Jaco Booyens, After Eden Pictures, 2014. DVD.

- **Chosen**, Shared Hope International, 2012, DVD.

- **In Plain Sight**, David Trotter, Awaken Media, 2014. DVD.

- **Jessica's Story**, by Libby Spears. YouTube.





Street Slang

- **The life.** Being used in prostitution. The life includes the pimp's rules, its own language and a hierarchy of authority that victims must live by.
- **Date/trick.** The act of prostitution and the person buying it.
- **Stable/folks.** The group of victims under the pimp's control.
- **Sister-in-law/wifey/cousin-in-law.** What the pimp makes the girls call each other.
- **Seasoning.** Preparing them for commercial sex, typically through rape.
- **Turn out.** First time in prostitution.
- **Branding.** Tattoo, brand or carving on a victim that is a sign of the trafficker's ownership.
- **Hobbyist.** The buyer or john.
- **Mack.** The pimp.
- **Fresh.** New girl.
- **Bottom bitch/girl.** The highest-ranking girl in the stable who controls and supervises the other girls.
- **Track/Kiddie Stroll.** A track is an area well-known for prostitution, such as International Boulevard in Oakland. A Kiddie Stroll is a track with minors.
- **Automatic.** When the pimp goes to jail or out of town, the bottom keeps his stable running as if he were there.
- **Circuit.** A group of cities that a trafficker/gang moves their victims among. For example, one circuit is along Interstate 5 from LA, Sacramento, Portland and Seattle, as well as the cities between. A smaller circuit in California is between Chico, Corning, Red Bluff and Redding.





- **Caught up/caught a case.** Arrested.
- **Quota.** Amount of money they have to give the pimp before they are done for the night.
- **Trick roll.** Getting as much money as possible from the buyer by means such as stealing his wallet.
- **Eyeballing.** If a girl looks another pimp in the eye, she becomes his property.
- **Trade up/down or choose up/down.** The status level of a pimp when a girl goes from one pimp to another.
- **Doughski.** Money.
- **Finesse pimp.** Controls his victim almost entirely through psychological manipulation.
- **Romeo pimp.** Controls his victims through “love.”
- **Guerrilla pimp.** Controls his victims through extreme violence.
- **Pimp stick.** Wire clothes hangers twisted together with the hook used as a weapon to keep the girls compliant or punish them.





The Five Protective Factors

What are the Five Protective Factors?

The Five Protective Factors are the foundation of the Strengthening Families approach. Extensive evidence supports the common-sense notion that when these Protective Factors are present and robust in a family, the likelihood of abuse and neglect diminishes. Research also shows that these are the factors that create healthy environments for the optimal development of all children.

1. Parent Resilience

No one can eliminate stress from parenting, but building parental resilience can affect how a parent deals with stress. Parental resilience is the ability to constructively cope with and bounce back from all types of challenges. It is about creatively solving problems, building trusting relationships, maintaining a positive attitude, and seeking help when it is needed.

2. Knowledge of Parenting and Child Development

Having accurate information about raising young children and appropriate expectations for their behavior help parents better understand and care for children. It is important that information is available when parents need it, that is, when it is relevant to their life and their child. Parents whose own families used harsh discipline techniques or parents of children with developmental or behavior problems or special needs require extra support in building this Protective Factor.

3. Social and Emotional Competence of Children

A child's ability to interact positively with others, to self-regulate and to effectively communicate his or her emotions has a great impact on the parent-child relationship. Children with challenging behaviors are more likely to be abused, so early identification and working with them helps keep their development on track and keeps them safe. Also, children who have experienced or witness violence need a safe environment that offers opportunities to develop normally.





4. **Social Connections**

Friends, family members, neighbors, and other members of a community provide emotional support and concrete assistance to parents. Social connections help parents build networks of support that serve multiple purposes: they can help parents develop and reinforce community norms around childrearing, provide assistance in times of need, and serve as a resource for parenting information or help solving problems. Because isolation is a common risk factor for abuse and neglect, parents who are isolated need support in building positive friendships.

5. **Concrete Support in Times of Need**

Parents need access to the types of concrete supports and services that can minimize the stress of difficult situations, such as a family crisis, a condition such as substance abuse, or stress associated with lack of resources. Building this Protective Factor is about helping to ensure the basic needs of a family, such as food, clothing, and shelter, are met and connecting parents and children to services, especially those that have a stigma associated with them, such as a domestic violence shelter or substance abuse counseling, in times of crisis.

Information provided by: Strengthening Families, a project of the Center for the Study of Social Policy: www.strengtheningfamilies.net, US Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families/Strengthening Families and Communities 2009 Resource Guide: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb.





Trafficking Power & Control Wheel



Polaris Project | P.O. Box 53315, Washington, DC 20009 | Tel: 202.745.1001 | www.PolarisProject.org | Info@PolarisProject.org

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Warning Signs

Note: The following indicators could signal a victim. You typically will want to look for a combination of these warning signs.

- Truancy.
- Running away.
- Gang involvement.
- Seems disoriented; drugged.
- Inappropriate clothing for weather; situation.
- Malnourished or eats as if ravenously hungry.
- Sudden change in attire, behavior, possessions.
- Withdrawn, depressed, fearful, crying frequently.
- Suddenly more confident and boasting about travel or things being given to her.
- Controlling boyfriend/friend.
- Branding, tattoos, carvings.
- Scripted answers; inconsistent stories; won't/can't talk or look at you.
- Travels to other cities frequently.
- Varied stages of bruising; clumps of makeup covering bruising.
- Burns, scars.
- Motel room cards; escort service cards, condoms, large amount of cash, gift cards.
- Uses terms common to sex industry.
- Poorly formed or rotted teeth.
- Mutilations.
- Stunted growth.





For additional information regarding FKCE CSEC training:

Contact your local college FKCE Instructional Specialist.

For CSEC curriculum, protocol, training or safe-house development, as well as a youth prevention-and-identification program that has resulted in multiple felony arrests and prosecutions of traffickers, contact:

Deena Graves Consulting, deena@deenagravesconsulting.com.

