Waging War Against Sex-Trafficking

Module I & II

Presented by
Josie Feemster

Creating a Safe & Fun Learning Environment

Together

- What is shared inside the training (with respect to people’s personal stories and professional challenges) is confidential
- Cell phones off or on silent (please limit your texting to break times)
- Honor break times

Icebreaker Discussion

- What knowledge and experience is already in the room?
- What are some new things we’d like to learn at this training?
Nice To Meet You!

▶ Professional experience: Speaker, Writer, Activist, Founding member of victim service organization.


▶ My hope for today’s training: Inspiration, hope, prevention, and safe havens for victims.

Self-Care Alert!

- Step out and take a break.
- Talk to someone you trust.
- Do something relaxing.
Human Trafficking Basics

MODULE ONE

Defining Human Trafficking & Sex-Trafficking
Risk Factors
Recruitment Process & Contributors
Demand
Pimp Control
Understanding Victims
Trauma Bonding

What is Human Trafficking
- Modern form of slavery
- A CRIME that the media has promoted (i.e. hip hop, music videos, etc.)
- A criminal industry that generates $32 billion annually internationally
- One of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world
- Not a socioeconomic or culture-specific issue but a global, national, and LOCAL issue
- Includes labor, sex, forced servitude

What Is Sex-Trafficking?
The US Protect Act (TVPA) definition:
- When a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age

A victim need not be physically transported from one location to another in order for the crime to fall within these definitions.
What Comes to Mind?
Ideas / Images / Concepts

When You Hear the Word...
“Prostitute”? 

What Comes to Mind?
Ideas / Images / Concepts

When You Hear ...
“Sex-Trafficking Victim”? 

CSEC Terminology & Sensitivity

- The appropriate term for a commercially, sexually exploited child is Commercially Sexually Exploited Child (CSEC), NOT child prostitute.
- Using CSEC reframes the issue as a form of child abuse.
- Follows the TVPA definition to reflect the real scope of the problem, that CSEC is a form of violence against children.
- Creates common language to assist with community response.
**National Epidemic**

- "Child exploitation is the most hidden form of child abuse found in North America today. It is the Nation's least recognized epidemic." – University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Youth Policy 2001, revised 2002.

- Almost 300,000 American children are annually at risk for trafficking into the sex industry. – U.S. Dept. of Justice

**National Response**

"It ought to concern every person, because it is a debasement of our common humanity. It ought to concern every community, because it tears at our social fabric...I’m talking about the injustice, the outrage of human trafficking, which must be called by its true name – modern slavery.”

(President Obama)

**The Cold Reality...**

- Since 2007 an alarming trend reveals that criminal organizations and gangs have increasingly turned to human trafficking

- Criminals believe that it is less risky and more profitable to sell human beings than to sell drugs

- Technology has made it easy for traffickers to exploit their victims online (internet, social media, and mobile devices).

(State of Human Trafficking 2012 – California Attorney General’s Office)
Who is At-Risk?

- The greatest risk factor is AGE
- Trauma history
- History of CPS involvement
- Parental drug use
- Runaways (1 in 3 within 48 hours of running away)
- Familial exploitation history
- LGBTQ

Foster Youth

Homeless Youth

History juvenile detention

Disabled Youth

History of gang involvement

Poverty

Sources: Shared Hope International, The National Report on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking and the Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE), Sexually Exploited Children of America

Additionally, Children At-Risk are Children who:

- Walk to school or to the store alone
- Own or have access to a computer
- Are attracted to consumer goods
- Desire to develop romantic relationships
- Sometimes feel insecure
- Feel misunderstood
- Fight with their parents
- Sometimes feel their parents don’t care
- Want more independence
- Test boundaries and take risks

Question:
According to this, who is at risk for recruitment into CSEC?

Multiple studies estimate that...

70 to 90 percent of CSEC have a history of child sexual abuse.

Continuum of Sexual Abuse, SEC, & CSEC

Child Sexual Abuse

Sexual Exploitation of Children (SEC)

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

©Girls Educational and Mentoring Services (GEMS)
Who is Involved?

- The **sex-buyer** (Trick, John) funds the sex-trafficking industry by purchasing services. **DEMAND** fuels this atrocious crime.
- The **recruiter** gains the victim’s trust. Sometimes this is a boyfriend, a neighbor, or even a family member.
- The **trafficker** is the one who controls the victims. Making the victim fearful through abuse, threats, and lies the trafficker gains power over his/her victim. The illusion of “LOVE” and “Acceptance” are powerful deceptions for the victim.
- The **victim** could be anyone. The average age of entry in the U.S. is 12-14 for girls and 11-13 for boys BUT there are cases as young as 9 years old (Rachel Loyd, Founder of GEMS).

Sex-Buyers (“Johns”)

- Major contributors... If there was no demand there would be no supply
- Come from every background
- Use many methods to obtain victims (internet, classified ads, strip clubs, neighborhoods known for street exploitation)
- Addicted to the “process”
- “Unregistered sex predators” (Prostitution Research & Education)

Sex-Buyers Say...

“Buying sex is no problem because we are not raping someone’s daughter”
Sex-Buyers ("Johns")

Un-COMMONLY Known Facts...

- Sex buyers self-report a greater likelihood to rape;
- they perpetrate sexually coercive acts against women more often;
- buyers are more likely to abuse substances, commit assault, and possess weapons;
- and almost three times as many buyers report prior felony convictions.

Source: Demand Abolition and Prostitution Research & Education

Reflection Questions

Why do you think that our society doesn’t address demand more?

Why aren’t there more consequences for johns?

What factors in our society contribute to demand?
Discussion Question:
If you were going to brainwash someone, make a person compliant, loyal, and too afraid to run away, what would you?
Pimp Tactics
Of Coercion and Control

- Enforcing trivial demands
- Isolation
- Degradation
- Demonstrating “omnipotence”
- Threats
- Monopolization of perception
-偶尔的纵容
- Induced debility & exhaustion
- Occasionally indulgences

Biderman’s Chart of Coercion

Grooming...
“Grooming is a gradual expansion of boundaries.”
Rebecca Saffer-Bender
(Survivor-Activist)

DON’T BE PIMPED

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Tactics...
Source: Mary Magdalene Project

- Love or Partner Pimping – Making a girl/woman fall in love is the most commonly used technique by pimps. He will buy her gifts and be the best boyfriend she ever had. He will gain her confidence and then isolate her from friends and family by telling her things like "no one loves or understands you like I do", "I’ll take care of you" or "I’m your only friend".

- Debt – The victim is showered with gifts by the pimp, or by one of his girls, and once an emotional attachment has been formed, she is told that she owes the money back.

- Drugs – Addiction to drugs perpetuates this tactic where the drug addicted female is forced into prostitution by her pimp/drug dealer in order to maintain her drug habit.

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The "Gorilla" Technique - This technique involves using force to gain submission from their victim.

Position of Authority - The victim is forced or sold into prostitution by a person in a position of authority such as a parent, older sibling or foster parent.

Once a victim is indoctrinated, it becomes a way of life. Pimps exploit women and little girls and brainwash them into believing that there is no other way of life and that they are worth nothing without him.

PIMPS Say...

- I would isolate her, breaking her ties with any support she had...
- I’d make her doubt her sanity and capabilities...
- I made her afraid of leaving me...
- I convinced her that I deserved another chance...

Source: Pimpology

Dellena’s Story

Source: Mary Magdalene Project
CSEC occurs through:
- Street exploitation
- Pornography
- Stripping
- Erotic/nude massage
- Escort services
- Phone sex lines
- Private parties
- Social media
- Various forms of Internet-based exploitation

IMPACT

What impact does sex-trafficking have on children?

Psychological/Emotional Impact of CSEC
- Disruption of healthy psychological development
  - Self-concept, intimacy, values and goals
  - Post-traumatic stress disorder
  - Complicated grief reactions
  - Depression, anxiety, hyper arousal
- Self-harm or suicidal behavior
  - Suicidal ideation, suicidal attempts
- Dissociative disorders
- Anxiety
- PTSD
- Impulse to revisit traumatic events, intrusive emotions & memories, flashbacks, hyper arousal
- Exaggerated startle reaction, panic symptoms
- Loss of personal connection
  - Bond with perpetrators
  - Hypersexualization

Physical Impact of CSEC
- Continuous physical abuse
- Rape & gang rape
- STDs & STIs
- HIV & AIDS
- Loss of bowel control
- Pregnancy (wanted and unwanted)
- Stigma of exploitation
- Self-blame/Self-loathing
- Loss of sexual desire, feelings, or response

Social Impact of CSEC
- Isolation from peer group
- Disconnection from community
- Isolation from mainstream society
- Homelessness
- Lack of job skills
- Substance abuse/addiction
  - Alcohol & drugs
- Risk of sexual assault
- Loss of community support
- Self-harm behaviors
  - Self-cutting
  - Sagging school work

Spiritual Impact of CSEC
- Despair
- Loss of faith in God
- Loss of faith in spiritual power
- Spiritual emptiness
  - Lack of spiritual identity, purpose or meaning
- Lack of faith in spiritual power
  - Loss of connection with God

Emotional Impact of CSEC
- Anger and rage
- Deep emotional pain/grieving
- Feelings of humiliation/shame
- Stigma of exploitation
- Self-blame/Self-loathing
- Loss of sexual desire, feelings, or response

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Frightening Fact
The average lifespan of a child who is being commercially sexually exploited is 8 years from entry!

Reflection Question:
If the violence and abuse are this severe, why don’t children just leave or call out for help?

Studies of adult women in the sex industry report that...

62% of respondents had been raped in prostitution
73% had experienced physical assault in prostitution
72% were currently or formerly homeless
92% stated that they wanted to escape prostitution immediately
78% of 55 women who sought help from the Council for Prostitution Alternatives reported being raped an average of 16 times a year by pimps, and were raped 33 times a year by Johns.

BUT THOSE ARE NOT THE ONLY FACTORS THAT KEEP CHILDREN TRAPPED…

QUESTION:
FOR ADOLESCENTS, WHAT NEEDS ARE BEING "MET" BY BEING IN "THE LIFE"?

QUESTION:
FOR ADOLESCENTS, WHAT NEEDS ARE NOT BEING "MET" BY BEING IN "THE LIFE"?
**Tangible Needs**
- Crisis housing
- Long-term housing
- Food
- Clothing
- Education
- Job or income
- Viable alternatives for employment
- Transportation
- Legal representation and/or advocacy
- Opportunities to develop new skills and strengths
- Medical and/or dental care
- Health education
- Mental healthcare
- Counseling and/or case management
- Safety plan
- Childcare and/or parenting skills

**Intangible Needs**
- Safety
- Protection
- Nonjudgmental environment
- Respect
- Acceptance
- Engagement in positive community
- Healthy adult relationships
- Mentors and/or positive role models
- Supportive peers
- Understanding of the recovery process
- Affirmation of skills and strengths
- Recognition of abuse and trauma
- An opportunity to not be defined solely by abuse and trauma
- A sense of empowerment in one's own healing and restoration process
- Political education to understand the issue of CSEC
- Youth leadership opportunities
- Love & Holistic care

**The #1 Obstacle…**

*How is Stockholm Syndrome displayed?*

- Positive feelings by the victim toward the abuser/controller
- Negative feelings by the victim toward family, friends, or authorities trying to rescue/support them or win their release
- Support of the abuser’s reasons and behaviors
The #1 Obstacle…
How is Stockholm Syndrome displayed?

- Positive feelings by the abuser toward the victim
- Supportive behaviors by the victim, at times helping the abuser
- Inability to engage in behaviors that may assist in their release or detachment

Stockholm Syndrome & Trauma Bonds

What needs to be present for Stockholm Syndrome to occur?

- The presence of a perceived threat to one’s physical or psychological survival and the belief that the abuser would carry out the threat
- The presence of a perceived small kindness from the abuser to the victim
- Isolation from perspectives other than those of the abuser
- The perceived inability to escape the situation

#2 Obstacle
Inappropriate or Inaccessible Services For CSEC Trauma

- Experts speak of the trauma suffered by child sex trafficking victims as more severe than most sexually based trauma given the chronic nature coupled with the reinforced victimization from the community at large of buyers.
- In the recent past, victims were not identified as victims by first responders
- Additionally, CSEC report severe stigma emanating from first responders as well as from other children.

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How Can You Tell?

- How do we identify a victim who doesn’t identify as a victim?
- Victims often do not identify themselves due to fear and shame.
- Traffickers tend to keep their victims secluded from all forms of contact.
- Many people do not understand sex-trafficking and do not report it even though it is happening in their community.

Identifying CSEC Victims

- Physical and sexual violence are the everyday reality of many sexually exploited children and may leave visible signs of abuse, such as: unexplained bruises, blackeyes, cuts, or marks.
- Exhibit behaviors including fear, anxiety, depression, submission, tension, and/or nervousness.
- Exhibit “hyper-vigilance” or paranoid behavior.
- CSEC often express interest in, or are in relationships with, adults or older men.

Identifying CSEC Victims

- Evidence of controlling or dominating relationships, including: repeated phone calls from a “boyfriend” and/or excessive concern about displeasing partner.
- Unexplained shopping trips or possession of expensive clothing, jewelry, or a cell phone could indicate the manipulation of an exploiter.
- Not in control of their own money.
- Use of lingo or slang from “the life” among peers or referring to a boyfriend as “Daddy.”
Identifying CSEC Victims

- Secrecy about whereabouts.
- Unaccounted for time, vagueness concerning whereabouts, and/or defensiveness in response to questions or concern.
- Keeping late-night or unusual hours.
- A tattoo that he or she is reluctant to explain may be the result of tattooing or branding by a pimp. Pimps and other sexual exploiters often tattoo or brand children and youth, particularly girls. Youth are commonly branded with their exploiter’s name tattooed on the neck, chest, or arms.

Identifying CSEC Victims

• Wearing sexually provocative clothing can be an indicator of sexual exploitation. But it should be noted, so as not to rely on stereotypes, that not all children in the commercial sex industry wear such clothing.

• Sexually provocative clothing is not a warning sign in and of itself. Wearing new clothes of any style, or getting hair or nails done with no financial means to do this independently, is a more general indicator of potential sexual exploitation.

Identifying CSEC Victims

• Has an explicitly sexual online social media presence

• Depicting elements of sexual exploitation or the commercial sex industry in drawing, poetry, or other modes of creative expression. Prints lyrics to sexually explicit music or songs that allude to the sex industry.
How Can We Make a Difference

- Improving our response! Helpers must be educated and equipped.
- Victims must have resources and community support so that they can experience healing and change.
- Youth at risk must be identified and provided with prevention support.

We are ALL a part of the solution!

- Court
- Local and Federal
- County and School Districts
- Faith-Based Community
- Education
- Community Providers
- Probation
- Behavioral Health
- Child Protective Services
- District Attorney
- Public Defender
- County Counsel
- Parents' Attorneys

Survivor Support & Engagement

MODULE TWO

- Trauma & Recovery
- Response Tips (Victim Engagement)
- Do's and Don'ts of CSEC Support
- Stages of Change
- “Thriving Survivor’s Recovery Circle”
### PTSD Versus Complex PTSD

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PTSD</th>
<th>COMPLEX PTSD</th>
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| • Often linked to one traumatic incident  
  • Intrusion: Recurrent recollections of the event. Dreams, intrusive memories, and exaggerated emotional and physical reactions to events that remind person of trauma  
  • Numbing: Emotional distancing from surrounding people and events | • More severe form of PTSD  
  • Chronic trauma that occurs for months and years at a time (multiple traumas)  
  • Difficulty with emotional regulation. May include persistent sadness, suicidal thoughts, explosive anger, or inhibited anger  
  • Consciousness. Includes forgetting traumatic events, reliving traumatic events, or feeling detached |
| • Avoidance: Fear and avoidance behavior of people, places, thoughts, or activities associated with the trauma, development of anxiety disorders  
  • Arousal: Agitated state of constant wakefulness and alertness. Hyper-vigilance, sleep disturbances, difficulty concentrating | • Self-Perception. May include helplessness, shame, guilt, stigma, and a sense of being completely different from other human beings  
  • Distorted Perceptions of the Perpetrator. May attribute total power to the perpetrator, becoming preoccupied with the relationship to the perpetrator, or preoccupied with revenge  
  • Relations with Others. Examples include isolation, distrust, or a repeated search for a rescuer |
We Learn by Experience

Everything that we expect and believe about ourselves, about other people, and about the world that we live in – is learned through experience. Trauma is an experience that profoundly shapes how we see the world.

To "RECOVER", by definition, is to regain that which has been lost OR a return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength...

Does this definition accurately describe what a recovering victim of sex-trafficking will experience?

Why or why not?

What are some other definitions of recovery?

"...a deeply personal, unique process of changing one's attitudes, values, feelings, goals, skills and/or roles. It is a way of living a satisfying, HOPEFUL, and contributing life even with limitations caused by the mental illness. Recovery involves the development of new meaning and purpose in one's life as one grows beyond the catastrophic effects of mental illness." (emphasis added)

*William Anthony (Boston Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation)
What is Hope?

“To expect with confidence…”
Merriam-Webster Dictionary

“Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul
And sings the tune without the words
And never stops at all…”  Emily Dickenson

“We must accept finite disappointment but never lose infinite hope…”  Martin Luther King Jr.

But For Survivors Hope Can Be...

FRIGHTENING

THAT’S WHY...
VICTIM SERVICES SHOULD PROMOTE HOPE, SAFETY, HEALING, JUSTICE, AND RIGHTS FOR VICTIMS.
Responding to CSEC

- Keep an open and non-judgmental mind
- Familiarize yourself with resources for rehabilitation
  - Identify key community partners that can assist
- Foster a trusting relationship with identified victims
  - "I believe you…"
  - Stay calm
  - Avoid "why" questions
  - Meet them where they are
  - Respect cultural differences

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Responding to CSEC

- Assess risk
  - Safety assessment – does the trafficker know where she/he lives? have a history of gang involvement? Is somehow related to the child?
- Notify appropriate authorities (i.e. CPS, Support Programs for Victims, etc.)
  - Sexual Exploitation is a reportable offense under the mandated reporting guidelines [Child sexual abuse (PC 11165.1)].

California State Law Change

WIC 300 and CSEC

Recent Change
- Senate Bill 855 passed, amended WIC 300 to CSEC whose parents/guardians failed or were unable to protect may be adjudged as dependents of the Juvenile Court
- Has lead to a shift away from criminalization toward victim support
- Allocated funding towards prevention, intervention, and other services for CSEC
- Requires the Department of Social Services to collect data on CSEC being served through Child Welfare

*State Law Change Correspondence from Greg Rose, Deputy Director, Children and Family Services Division
Appropriate Engagement with CSEC Victims

Use these Do's and Don'ts to...

- Be aware of your actions when working with children
- Treat the child as a victim of trauma and abuse
- Remain teachable.

Do's and Don'ts

DON'T react verbally or physically in a way that communicates disgust or disdain. Refrain from displaying a shocked face or talking about how “awful” a child’s experience was. This may shut the child down.

DO be nonjudgmental when listening.

Do's and Don'ts

DON'T use strategies that switch intermittently between treating the child as an offender, then as a victim.

DO recognize the various symptoms of trauma exhibited, and coping mechanisms used, by a CSEC victim that may not be those one typically associates with victims.
**Do’s and Don’ts**

**DON’T** dispute facts or comment on a child’s motivation. This is likely to stop the flow of information.

**DO** keep the child talking and make him or her feel comfortable.

**Do’s and Don’ts**

**DON’T** expect a child to recognize their situation as *exploitative*, or to present themselves as a victim in need of immediate intervention or rescuing.

**DO** meet a sexually exploited child *where they are* and on their terms, and try to meet the needs they present.

**Do’s and Don’ts**

**DON’T** assume sole responsibility for meeting the myriad and complex needs of a CSEC victim.

**DO** improve a systematic response to CSEC by creating inter-agency relationships to comprehensively meet victims’ needs.
Ultimate Goal of Survivor Support

RESTORING HOPE and INVOKING CHANGE

Agreeing upon a theory of change is imperative when serving vulnerable populations.

CSEC need to experience safe communities of loving non-judgmental people; people who understand that change does not happen overnight.

Stages of Change

Dr. Howard Schaffer (Harvard Medical School)

Pre-Contemplation (CSEC Behaviors)

Denies being sexually exploited

- Discloses involvement in "the life", but does not present it as a problem
- Is defensive
- Does not want your help, wants you to "stay out of their business"
- Not ready to talk about abuse
- Will defend or protect abuser
- Does not want help or intervention
Pre-Contemplation (Supporter’s Goals)

**Validate experience/lack of readiness**
- Encourage re-evaluation of current behavior
- Encourage self-exploration, not action
- Explain and personalize risk
- Get legal identification documents
- Set up appointments for healthcare and mental health

Contemplation (CSEC Behavior)

- Acknowledges the pain of “the life”
  - Not ready to leave but is processing
  - Ambivalent about actually leaving
  - Open to self-reflection
  - Often caused by an external event (i.e. rape, assault, arrest)
  - Fears the consequences of leaving
  - Thinking of leaving but feeling isolated from the “square” world

Contemplation (Supporter’s Goals)

- Listen!!!!
  - Encourage client to list pros and cons
  - Reflect change talk ("what’s holding you back?")
  - Affirm processing of problems
  - Validate client changes ("I’m proud of you")
  - Identify and assist in problem solving/obstacles
  - Help identify sources of support
Stages of Change  
GEMS New York

Preparation (CSEC Behavior)

Has made a commitment to leave
- Has thought a lot about leaving, now begins to “test the waters”
- Exhibits signs of independence
- Researches and is open to resources available
- Regularly attends events/groups/counseling
- Stashes money
- Doesn’t answer cell phone every time exploiter

Preparation (Supporter's Goals)

Create a safety plan

Case management: find housing, education, employment, regular therapy
- Encourage small initial steps
- Validate fear of change
- Introduce client to new experiences to gain new skills and increase self-esteem
- Affirm underlying skills for independence

Action (CSEC Behavior)

Leaving the life
- There are often stages of exiting (i.e. may still have “regulars”)
- Goes through intake at a youth shelter
- Placement at a residential treatment center
- Staying with relatives
- Starts part-time job
- Cuts off contact with pimps/johns
- Moves from area of exploitation
Stages of Change
GEMS New York

Action (Supporter’s Goals)

Support & validate the effort it takes to leave
- Address safety concerns
- Focus on restructuring environment and social support
- Discuss self-care
- Create system with youth for short-term rewards he/she can give to him/herself
- Process feelings of anxiety and loss
- Reiterate long term benefits of change

Stages of Change
GEMS New York

Maintenance (CSEC Behavior)

Remains out of CSEC
- Develops new skills for a new life
- Successfully avoids temptations and responding to triggers
- May maintain job/school
- Living in stable environment
- Develops new relationships (intimate and social), often struggles with this
- Develops network of support
- Begins to address trauma of experiences

Stages of Change
GEMS New York

Maintenance (Supporter’s Goals)

Plan for follow-up support
- Reinforce internal rewards and self care
- Discuss coping with relapse
- Discuss triggers and temptations, creating coping strategies
- Continue to help look for opportunities to develop new skills and invest in supportive communities
- Recognize progress and validate strengths
- Be patient and realistic
**Stages of Change**

**GEMS New York**

**Relapse (CSEC Behavior)**

Returns to “the life”
- Runs away from program
- Re-establishes contact with exploiter
  (exploiter gets out of jail, runs into exploiter or someone from the life on the street, seeks exploiter out to reconnect)
- Returns to strip club or escort agency
- Begins to see “johns” regularly

**Relapse (Supporter’s Goals)**

Returns to “the life”
- Address feelings of failure
- Reassure that most people experience relapse
- Revisit subsequent stages of change (hopefully preparation or action, but sometimes contemplation)
- Evaluate the triggers that resulted in relapse
- Reassess motivation to leave again and barriers
- Plan stronger coping strategies

**TIPS** *(Theory is useless without practical tools for application.)*

- When assessing or interviewing a CSEC, document the stage of change.
- Use coaching questions and motivational interviewing techniques to create an inclusive, creative, and rewarding goal-setting process
- Celebrate the “Maintenance” phase with the client (even if she’s still struggling in other areas).
As each of these redemptive relationship experiences occur in conjunction with these 3 crucial elements, hope gradually emerges and significant healing occurs:

1. TIME
2. TRUTH
3. GRACE

• According to Kern (2008), “eventually, if you ‘maintain maintenance’ long enough, you will reach… the stage of ‘transcendence,’ a transcendence to a new life.”

• In this stage, not only is “the LIE” no longer an integral part of the client’s life but to return to it would seem atypical, abnormal, even weird.
Closing Questions ???

• Before entering this training, what was your understanding of CSEC and their needs?

• Has your understanding changed? If so, how?

Thank you for your time!

Questions
Comments

Josie Feemster
Speaker | Writer | Activist
Josiefeemster.com
RunawayGirl.org
Resources

Sex Trafficking "Street Lingo"
CSEC Stages of Change (GEMS New York)
CSEC Statistics
Girls Like Us by Rachel Lloyd
- For identification tool: www.westcoastcc.org/cse
- Survivor empowerment: www.shadeproject.org
- MISSIEY Motivating, Inspiring, Supporting and Serving Sexually Exploited Youth: www.misssey.org
- GEMS Girls Educational and Mentoring Services: www.gems-girls.org
- Ending the Game: http://endingthegame.com
- Human trafficking hotline: 1-888-3737-888 or Text BeFree
- Polaris Project: http://www.polarisproject.org

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