

National Violence Against Women

Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Consortium (LETTAC)

January 26, 2023

LETTAC Webinar Series

Human Trafficking and Intimate Partner Violence:

*Intersectionality, Trauma-Informed Investigation,
Victim Identification, and Multidisciplinary Collaboration*

Session 1: Intersectionality and the Importance of a Multidisciplinary Approach

Human Trafficking & Intimate Partner Violence; Intersectionality and the Importance of a Multidisciplinary Approach

David Ryan, Chief of Police (retired)

Pound Ridge, NY

Co-Founder, Westchester County NY Anti-Trafficking Task Force

Director, Westchester County Domestic Violence High Risk Team

Courtney Albert, LMHC, M.Ed., MA

Founder & President, Give Way to Freedom

Licensed Clinical Mental Health Counselor



Please Note:

- During this training, we may use the pronouns “she” when referring to victims and “he” when referring to abusers/traffickers. While this is the reality of most intimate partner violence (IPV) and human trafficking cases, we understand that men can be victims, women can be abusers, and IPV and human trafficking can take place in all relationships, including in the LGBTQIA+ community. Our training and our support are *fully committed to serving all victims and survivors* who are impacted by IPV and human trafficking
- This training discusses subject matter that may be traumatizing and trigger an emotional response from those who have experienced corresponding trauma in their own lives. Our goal is to instruct in an environment of *mutual respect and sensitivity to all participants*.

David M. Ryan, Chief of Police

- Pound Ridge Police Department
- 40th year in Law Enforcement
- Co-Founder Westchester Anti-Trafficking Task Force
- LETTAC Human Trafficking Instructor through OVW IIR
- Chair WCPCA DV Committee
- Chief's Association Representative Westchester County DV Council
- Advisory Council Member, Pace Women's Justice Center Friends of Gail
- Advisory Board Member, Hope's Door
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- Psychotherapist for survivors of human trafficking and torture at the Helen Bamber Foundation. Mental health counselor at Columbia County Mental Health. Mental health counselor at Children's Home of Poughkeepsie for survivors of domestic minor sex trafficking.
- Member of the Dutchess County Taskforce Against Human Trafficking 's steering committee & chair of training subcommittee
- Executive board of the Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Abuse (CASADA, 6 yrs.)
- Bachelor of Arts in Psychology, with honors, University of Rochester, Masters of Education in Counseling Psychology Temple University, Masters of Arts in Industrial/Organizational Psychology University of New Haven.
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Objectives:

- Defining & Building an Understanding of Intimate Partner Violence & Human Trafficking
 - Intersectionality
- The Totality of the Victim's Experience
- Trauma Informed Multidisciplinary Approach

Intimate Partner Violence (DV)

Any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship

It can occur in any kind of intimate relationship – married or unmarried, straight or gay, living together, or just dating

Intimate Partner Violence (DV)

- **Physical violence**, such as slapping, hitting, kicking and beating.
- **Sexual violence**, including forced sexual intercourse and other forms of sexual coercion.
- **Emotional (psychological) abuse**, such as insults, belittling, constant humiliation, intimidation (e.g., destroying things), threats of harm, threats to take away children.
- **Controlling behaviors**, including isolating a person from family and friends; monitoring their movements; and restricting access to financial resources, employment, education or medical care.

Human Trafficking (HT)

A crime involving the exploitation of a person for the purposes of compelled labor or a commercial sex act through the use of force, fraud, and/ or coercion

Purchasers as traffickers:

- Whoever recruits...obtains, advertises, patronizes, or solicits a person;
 1. Knowing, or in reckless disregard of fact that force, threats of force, fraud, coercion...used to cause the person to engage in a commercial sex act
 2. Knowing, or in reckless disregard of fact that the person has not attained the age of 18 years and will be caused to engage in a commercial sex act
- Translation= Someone who pays to have sex with another person and knows, or should know based on circumstances, that the person has been forced, coerced, or are under 18

Trafficking victims in the U.S. can be divided into three populations

- Minors (under age 18) involved in commercial sex
- Those age 18 or over involved in commercial sex via force, fraud, or coercion
- Children and adults forced to perform labor and/or services in conditions of involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery, via force, fraud, or coercion

A-M-P model

ACTION

Recruit
Harbor
Entice
Transport
Provide
Obtain
Maintain
Advertise
Solicit
Patronize

(How did the person get into the situation?)

MEANS

Force
Fraud
Coercion

(How was the person kept in the situation?)

PURPOSE

Involuntary
Servitude

Debt Bondage

Peonage

Sex trade

(For what purpose was the person brought in/kept in the situation?)

OR

Under 18

Recruit
Harbor
Entice
Transport
Provide
Obtain
Maintain
Advertise
Solicit
Patronize

For the purpose of commercial sex

Key = Means

Force

- Physical assault
- Sexual assault & Rape
- Confinement
- Kidnapping
- Deprivation of basic needs – food, water, sleep
- Facilitated drug use

Fraud*

- Withholding of wages
- Fraudulent employment contracts
- False Promises
 - Love, marriage
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Living conditions

Coercion*

- Threats to self, loved ones, pets
- Threats of arrest, deportation
- Blackmail
- Debt bondage
- Withholding of legal documents
- Other psychological manipulation & control
 - Isolation
 - Monitored activities
 - Creating dependence

Labor Trafficking Venues



- Agriculture
- Construction
- Hotel/cruises/ hospitality
- Manufacturing
- Restaurants
- Domestic servitude
- Hair/nail salons

Sex Trafficking Venues

- Online
- Street
- Massage parlors
- Truck stops
- Escort services
- Bars/Strip Clubs
- Pornography
- **Brothels**; residential, apartments, outdoor, hotel rooms



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Fri, Jul. 31

Come Play with me 🐱🐶👉 Tight Petite Ebony 🐱🐶 - 23 (laurel/Jessup Rt 1 ((Incalls Only)))

🐱🐶 S@DLY 🐱🐶Z@NG // 🐱🐶D@DLE 🐱🐶U@S@N @UT@E // TR@T YOU@SELF // @EV@EWED 🐱🐶 - 26 (LAUREL // JESSUP)

Head of the class LipZ - 22 (Baltimore, BWI, Arundel Mills)

Hey 🐱🐶 guys 🐱🐶, Allyson🐱 here exploring the city for a fun 🐱🐶party🐱 filled weekend. - 23 (BWI)

🐱🐶🐱 A True VIP Exotic Beauty, SeXy Vixen, Most Stunning Doll - 25 (Outcall)

★TGIF★ Your Unforgettable Memory.... OUTCALLS - 22 (Baltimore and surrounding areas outcalls)

Beautiful, Curvy, And Available NOW !! 4104415373 - 24 (Middle River)

thick stripper.real.pics.video 🐱 - 23 🐱 (Jessup, laurel, Columbia, Baltimore.)

Myths

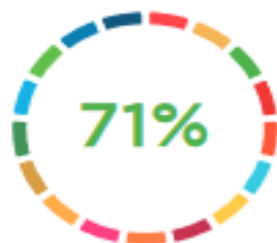




METRICS

40 million people were victims of modern slavery. This includes:

- **25** million people in forced labour
- **15** million people in forced marriage



GENDER

Women and girls accounted for 71 per cent of modern slavery victims.



DEBT BONDAGE

Debt bondage affected half of all victims of forced labour imposed by private actors.

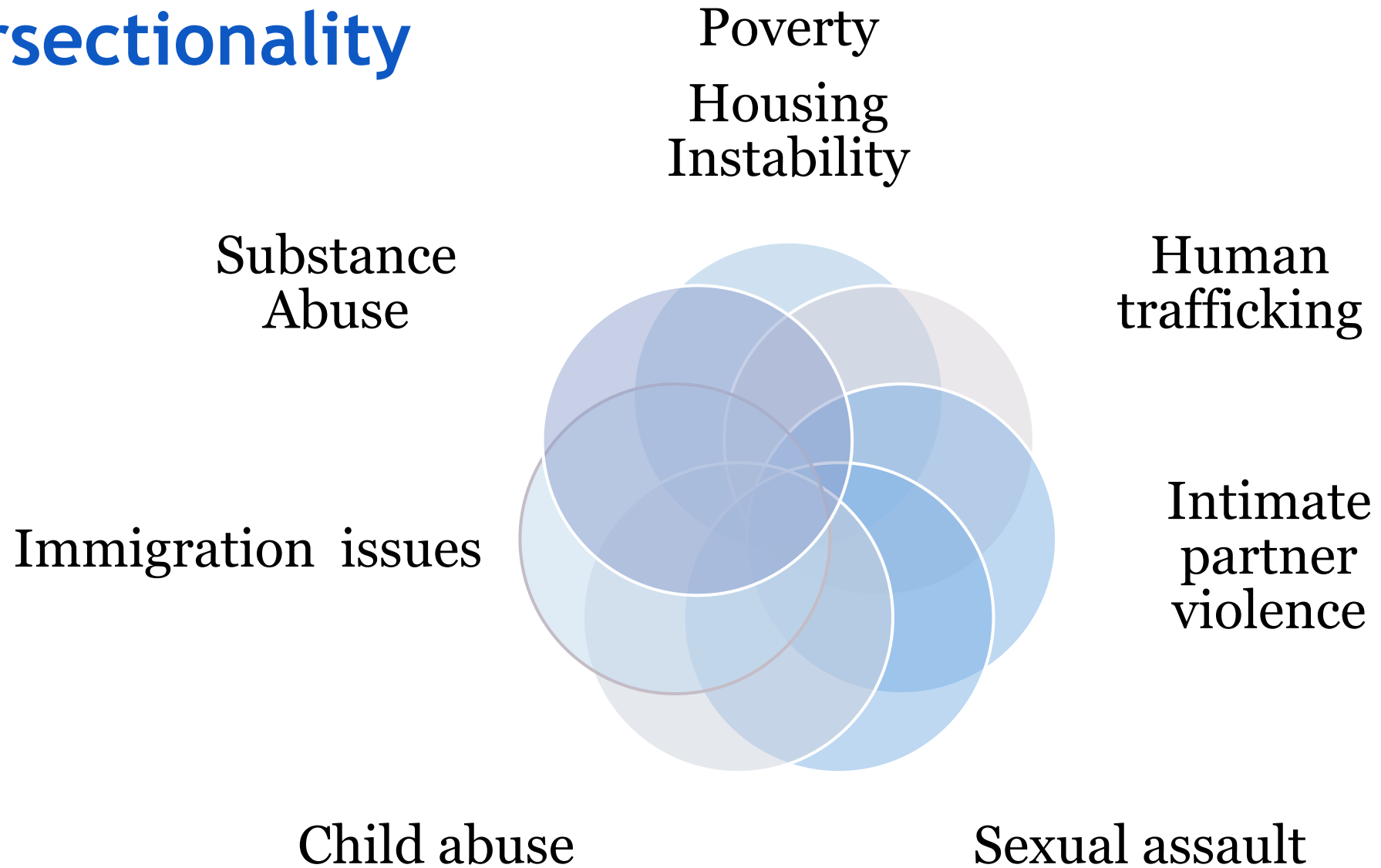


CHILDREN

One in four victims of modern slavery were children.



Intersectionality





Crimes that can overlap

- Cases that initially appear to be domestic violence (IPV) may mask sex and/or labor trafficking
- Not uncommon for traffickers to be a romantic partner or husband of the victim
 - Forced prostitution (commercial sex)
 - Forced non-commercial sex may qualify as involuntary servitude
 - Forced labor
- HT can occur alongside IPV when other family members direct the forced labor

Crimes that can overlap

- It is not always the case that the relationship between a trafficking victim and trafficker is a fraud at its inception.
- Trafficking victims often have complex relationships with their traffickers based on short or long periods of exploitation.
- A “legitimate” marriage or relationship may devolve into a situation of human trafficking.



NORMAN Y. LONO FOR NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

The federal crackdown on a Queens sex trafficking ring targeted an alleged brothel in this house in Poughkeepsie, as well as sites in Yonkers and Newburgh. Prostitutes are often driven in from Queens to one of the brothels, where they may stay for a week and sleep with dozens of men in a single night.

International Sex Trafficking Ring, 2013



Prostitution pipeline

33 Sex trafficking arrests since last October by Immigration and Customs Enforcement field office in New York.

100% Those arrested who are from Tenancingo, "world capital" of pimping.

10 Victims saved

Brothel locations: Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers and Newburgh.

Case Example

United States v. Knight:

Authorities arrested the defendant for aggravated domestic assault after his girlfriend alleged that he had hit, choked, and threatened to kill her. The subsequent medical report and police investigation identified markers of possible human trafficking.

The defendant forced the victim and other women into prostitution, using violence and threats of serious harm to coerce them. Knight pled guilty to lesser charges.

Case Example

Doe v. Faraghala:

(Santa Clara County California) – A Moroccan citizen alleged that the defendant married her in Egypt and brought her to the United States. Upon arrival, the victim learned that the defendant was already married with two children.

The defendant and his wife allegedly forced her to work as a domestic servant in their home and as a janitor in their limousine business, using physical violence, sexual assault, emotional abuse, and threats against the victim's family as means of coercion.

Offenders

Many sex trafficked women experience exceedingly high rates of physical & sexual violence perpetrated by traffickers, partners & johns

A study of 28 adult male offenders arrested for domestic trafficking revealed that:

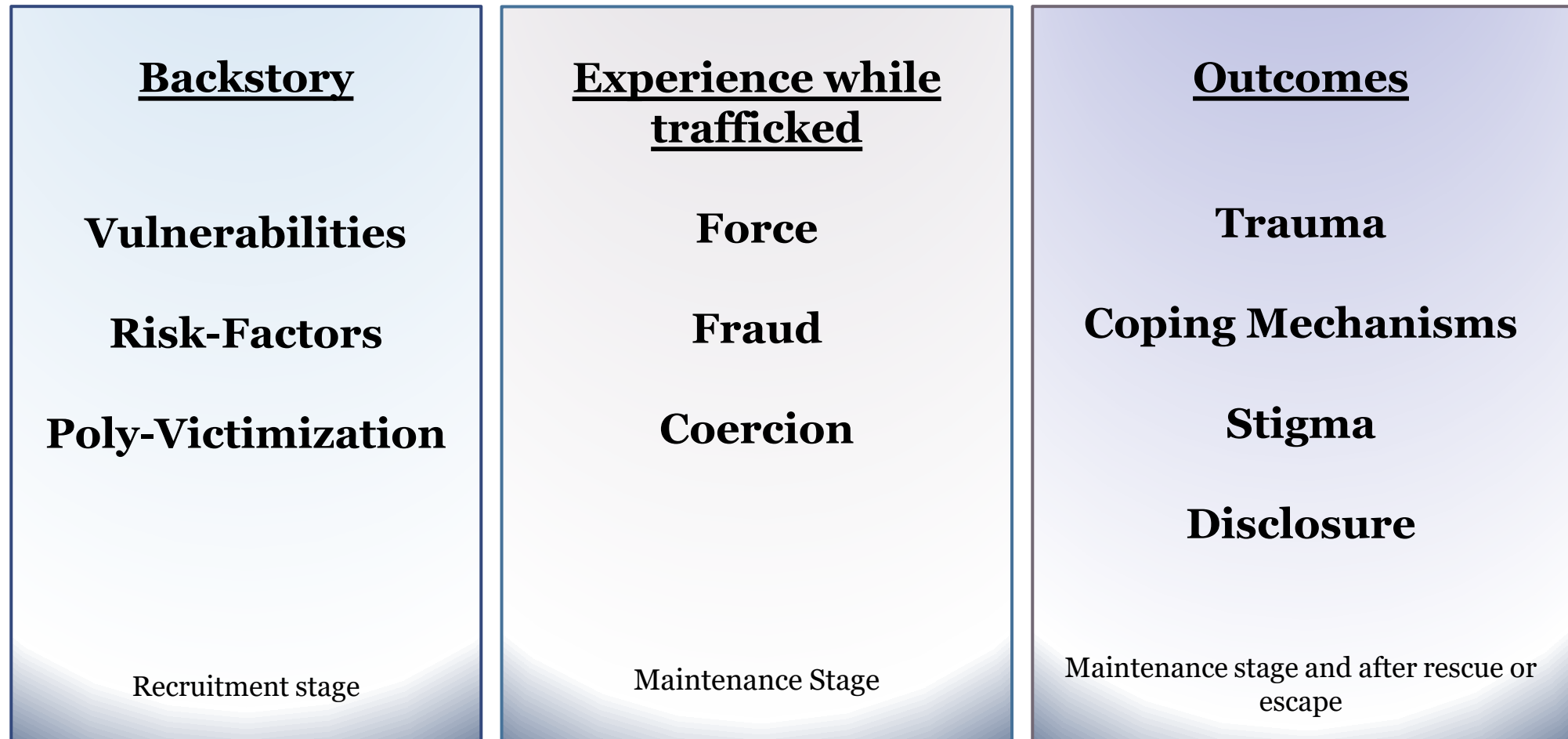
71% also had a documented history of IPV

64% had a documented history of general violence

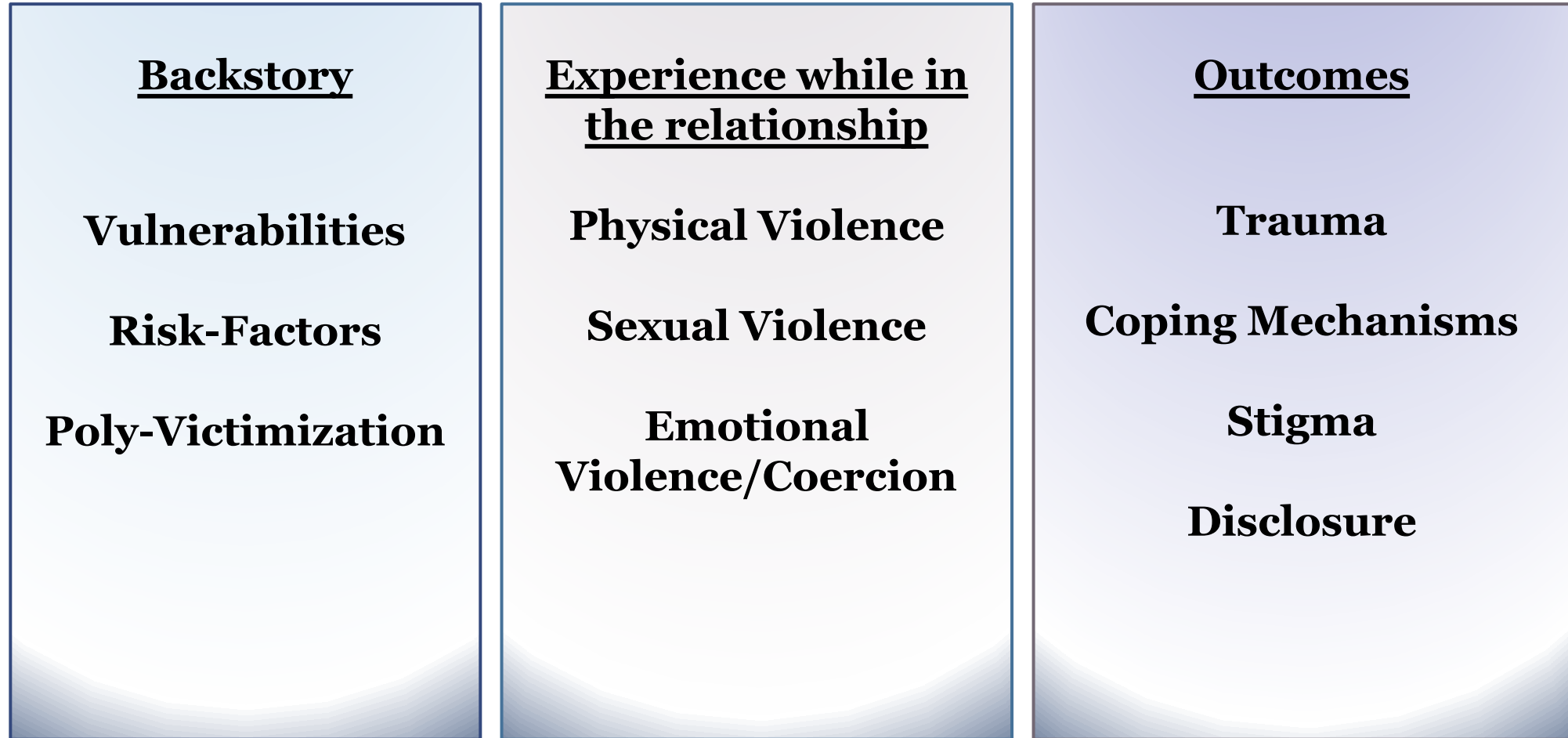
46% had a documented history of additional sexual violence

(Gotch, 2016)

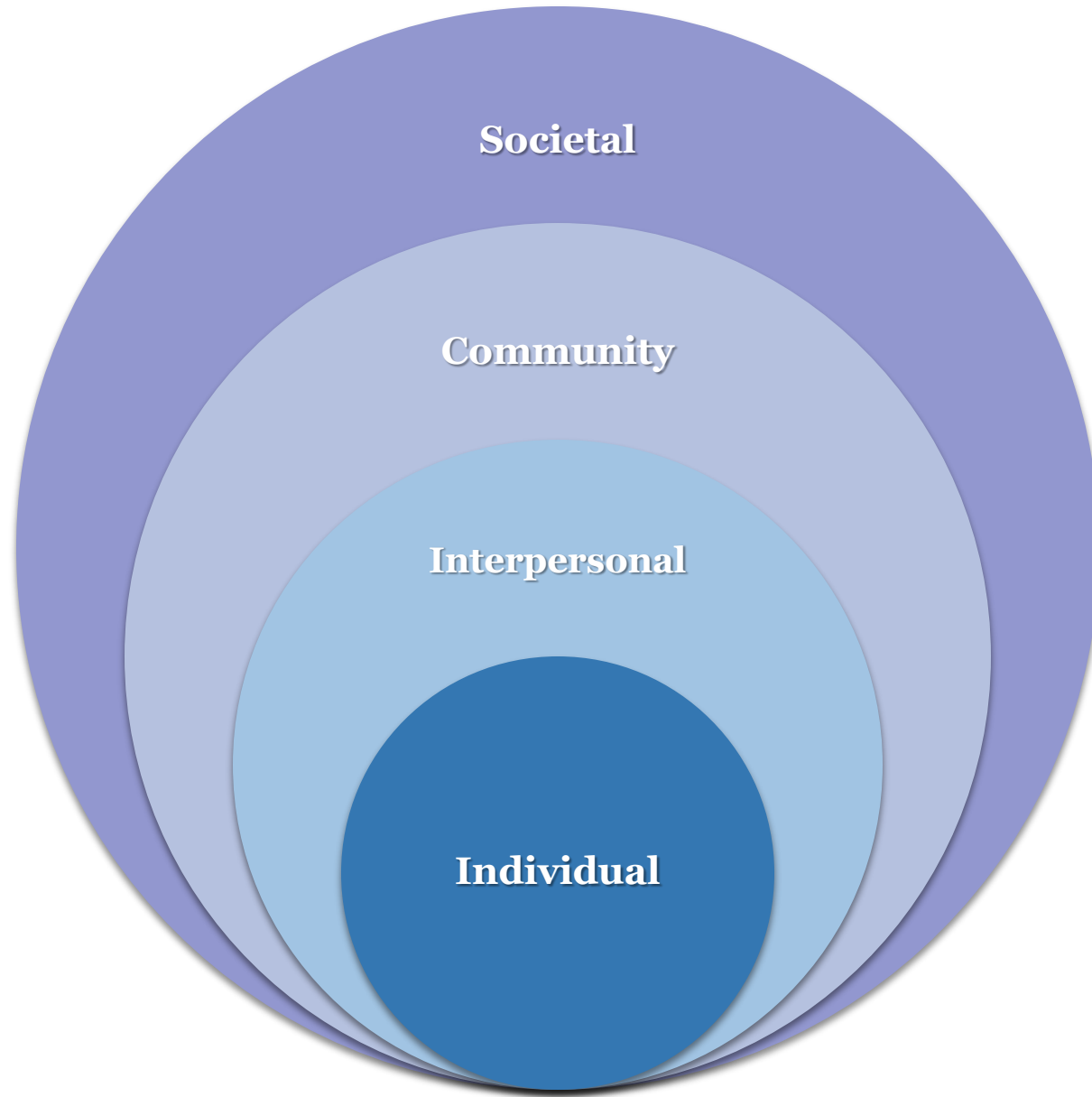
The Totality of HT Victim Experience



The Totality of IPV Victim Experience



Socio Ecological Model



Backstory

Vulnerabilities

Risk-Factors

Poly-Victimization

Importance of the Backstory

- Gain a better understanding of the victim
 - Previous trauma / victimization
 - Vulnerabilities
- Collaboration of Law Enforcement & Service Providers
- Value of DVSP HT Screening

Individual

- Poverty, lack of financial security
- **History of child abuse**
- **Family dysfunction** (DV, mental illness, **drugs**, divorce)
- Runaway or throwaway episodes, homelessness
- **Lack of education**/difficulty in school
- History in foster care
- Disabilities
- Drug Addiction
- Incarceration

Interpersonal

- **Early exposure to violence in the home**
- Obligation or desire to help family
- Peer influences/ Gang
- Desire to please “boyfriends”
- **Need to belong, desire for love, protection, acceptance**
- LGBTQ in a family or community that rejects that identity

**Push Factors:
Individual &
Interpersonal
(Bold indicates
push factors for
both HT and IPV)**

Community

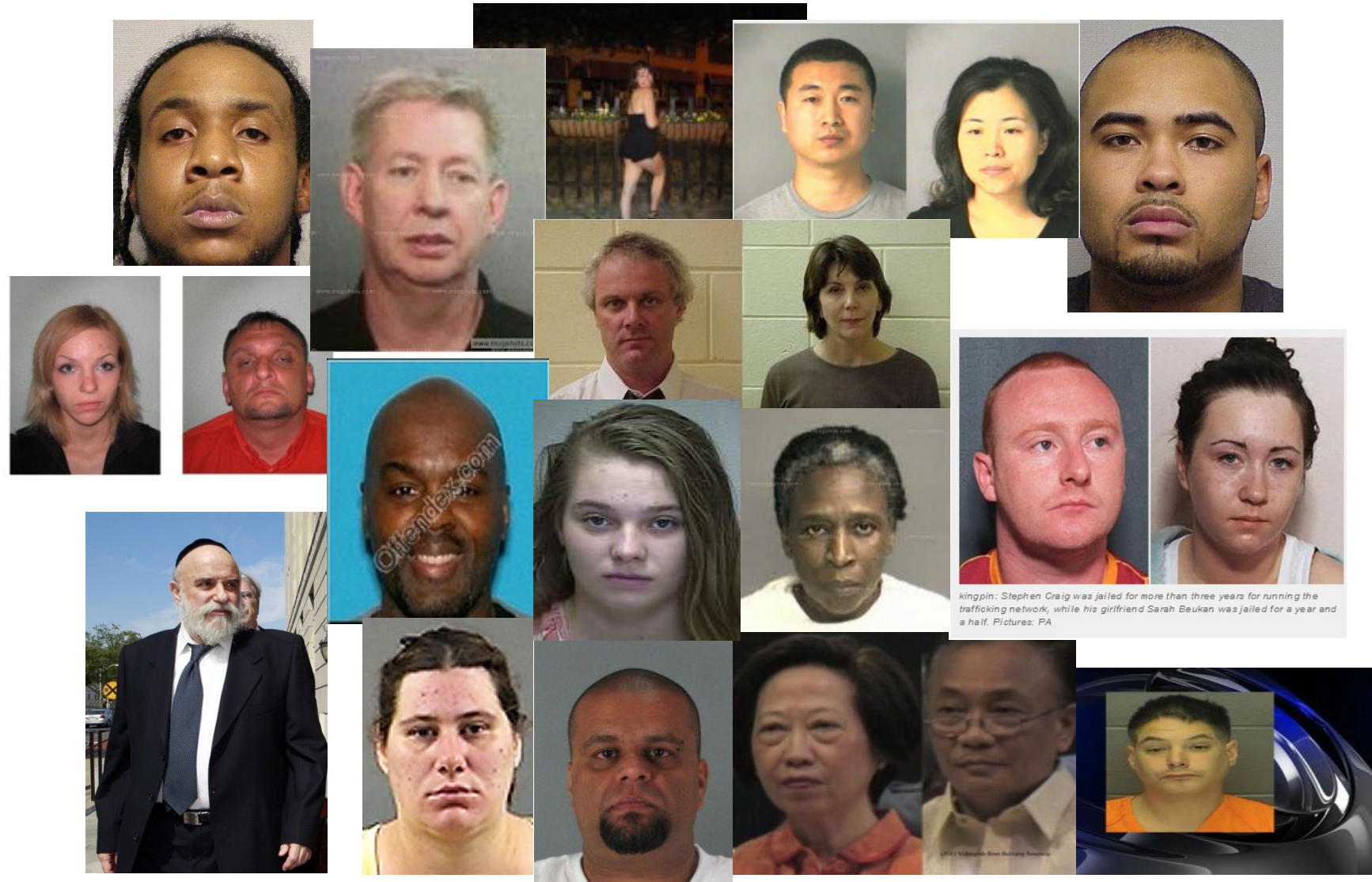
- **Lack of educational and/or economic opportunities**
- Large transient male populations
- Area with large and international airports
- Corruption
- **Community Violence**

Societal

- Glorification of pimp culture
- Widespread use of internet & social media
- **Political and civil unrest**
- **Gender inequalities**
- **Ethnic discrimination**
- Natural disasters

Push Factors: Community & Societal

(Bold indicates factors for both HT & IPV)



kingpin: Stephen Craig was jailed for more than three years for running the trafficking network, while his girlfriend Sarah Beukan was jailed for a year and a half. Pictures: PA

Experience During - often Violence, Intimidation, Coercion, Traumatic Experiences

Duration

Relationship to Perpetrator

Types and Levels of Intensity?

- Physical and/or sexual abuse
- Physical and/or sexual abuse of others or of pets
- Deprivation of basic needs
- Economic Control/Abuse
- Psychological Coercion – threats, induced exhaustion, isolation, monopolizing perceptions, occasional indulgences

Psychological Coercion in Human Trafficking:

Applying Biderman's Framework (1957)

- **Isolation**
 - Increases power imbalance and dependence
- **Monopolization of perception**
 - Limit exposure to outside world
- **Induced debility and exhaustion**
 - Deprivation of basic human needs such as food, sleep, healthcare
- **Threats**
 - Threats of violence, threats of death, threats to family, threats of arrest or deportation

Psychological Coercion in Human Trafficking:

Applying Biderman's Framework (1957)

- **Occasional indulgences**
 - Countering abusive behavior with occasional kindness or compassion
- **Demonstrating omnipotence**
 - Claiming powerful connections to law enforcement or deities
- **Degradation**
 - Insults, humiliation, denial of privacy and dignity (including physical and sexual humiliation and assault)
- **Enforcing trivial demands**
 - Instills a need for conformity and perfection

“Violence Model” of IPV

- Treats abuse as episodic - occurring only at times of a specific instance of physical abuse
- Fails to take into account the fact that physical abuse almost never consists of an isolated incident
- Fails to take into account the damage of coercive and controlling tactics
- Laws and policies target only physical violence and ignore or minimize the many other tactics abusers use to subjugate their victims
- Inaccurately assumes that there is time between assaultive episodes where victims can assess their relationship & make a decision to leave

Coercive Control Framework of IPV

- Identifies the level of coercive control an abuser utilizes over a victim
- More accurately determines the victim's vulnerability to serious injury or psychological trauma
- Allows abuse to be reframed by recognizing that the primary outcome of coercive control is a condition of entrapment that can be hostage like
- Victims may fear staying but feel unable to leave
 - Between 60%-80% of victims seeking outside assistance are experiencing multiple tactics to frighten, isolate, degrade and subjugate them as well as assaults and threats

Studies have shown that “the level of control in an abusive relationship, not the presence of prior assaults, is a better predictor...of future sexual assaults and of severe and fatal violence”

Evan Stark (2012)

Coercive Control

“The aim is total domination”

“The primary outcome of coercive control is a condition of entrapment that can be hostage-like in the harms it inflicts on dignity, liberty, autonomy, and personhood as well as to physical and psychological integrity”

Evan Stark

Power & Control dynamics in trafficking parallel those found in IPV

Coercive control: patterned oppressive behavior using fear, intimidation & threatened repercussions to instill compliance

- Destruction of property
- Brandishing of weapons
- Threats of or actual harm to others (i.e., children/pets)
- Isolation
- Monitoring – through technology (video surveillance, GPS, texts & calls)

PLUS, with trafficking ... there can be additional coercive control tactics related to reputational harm and/or legal ramifications

Threats of exposure:

- To law enforcement or family about the sale of sex
- To law enforcement about immigration status
- Threats to out an LGBTQ individual
- Threats through online forums – ads, pornographic pictures & video

“Sex trafficking is like IPV on steroids”

“Human trafficking is a commercialized extension via the ultimate exploitation of a woman’s body, viewed not just as property, but as an object seized upon for economic benefit”

Beyond Intimate Partner Relationships: Human Trafficking, May 2018

Trafficking = Torture

“Torture is intended to invade a person’s presumption of privacy, intimacy, and inviolability and thereby destroy their belief in their own independence”

Little ability to predict or manage events that effect health and safety

Unpredictability

Uncontrollability

Trafficking In Human Beings amounts to Torture and other Forms of Ill Treatment” HBF & OSCE 2013, p. 49
Hossain et. al., American Journal of Public Health, Dec. 2010, Vol. 100, No. 12



**Self
Actualization**

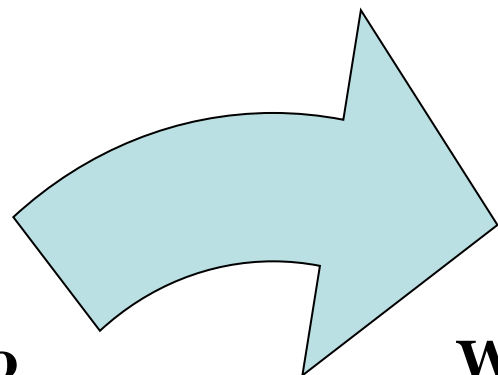
Self Esteem

**Love &
Belongingness**

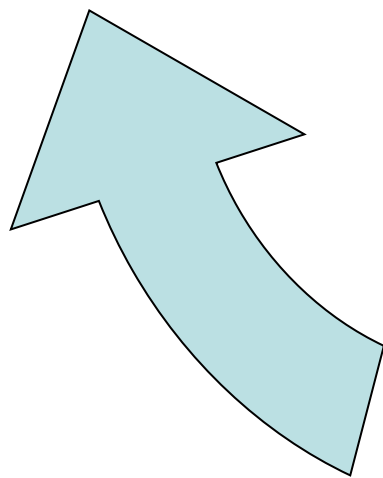
Safety & Stability

Physiological Needs

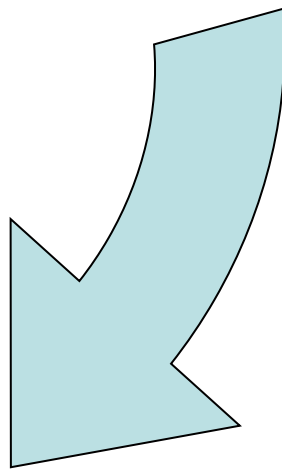
**Victim too
traumatized to
confide
victimization**



**Without evidence
of victimization,
cannot access
services**



**Without services,
cannot begin to
heal from trauma**



Impact:

Trauma

Disclosure

Stigma

Trauma - emotional shock following a stressful event

Key = an individual's perception of and capacity to respond

Continuum of complexity

Less complex single, adult onset... to repeated and intrusive trauma that is often interpersonal

Pre- and post-traumatic events can be just as, if not more, influential

Important things to remember

- Trauma-informed / Survivor-centered
 - What has happened to you **NOT** what is wrong with you
- Multi-Disciplinary team approach

Preview of our next Webinar

Brief review of HT and IPV intersections

Case Highlights

HT Indicators


The impact of the trauma on a victim's ability and willingness to disclose

Video & Discussion

We Look Forward to Supporting You!

LETTAC

LETTAC | SERVING VICTIMS
BY SUPPORTING
LAW ENFORCEMENT



**NATIONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING AND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONSORTIUM**

New Resource for Our Nation's Law Enforcement

The National Violence Against Women Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Consortium (LETTAC) serves as the single connection point for all Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) law enforcement grantees and the field (including prosecutors, civilian staff, and campus police) to request training and technical assistance (TTA) to best respond to, investigate, and prosecute cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. LETTAC advances criminal justice solutions that are trauma-informed and victim-centered; aid in the successful prosecution of these crimes; prioritize offender accountability; and support victim healing, safety, and justice. This driving goal is captured in the LETTAC tagline: *Serving Victims by Supporting Law Enforcement.*

LETTAC STRUCTURE AND DESIGN: INNOVATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE

LETTAC is transforming the way that TTA on Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and intimate partner violence (IPV)-related crimes is delivered by combining funds from several OVW grant programs into one face-multiplying Consortium: LETTAC. This smart government approach maximizes resources, minimizes duplication, and enhances collaboration.

LETTAC is designed to support the full range of law enforcement TTA needs of current and potential OVW grantees. This comprehensive capability will be facilitated through the LETTAC Resource Center, composed of three main components:

- A TTA request portal.
- The LETTAC Clearinghouse, which enables users to create, save, and share unique toolkits to address priorities and interests.
- An online learning center (forthcoming) to provide quality training to justice practitioners regardless of geography, available travel budgets, or prescribed time schedules.

LETTAC PRINCIPLES

Prioritizing Inclusivity	Ensuring Efficiency and Agility	Sharing Solutions, Serving Victims
Supporting all law enforcement, including those in areas traditionally underserved and that consistently experience challenges in leveraging resources (such as tribal communities and rural jurisdictions).	Maximizing U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and OVW investments by leveraging existing resources, talents, and technologies.	Spotlighting grantees and innovative evidence-based projects to promote promising practices to leverage and replicate.
Serving all victims and survivors, including those in culturally specific communities, with disabilities, and the elderly.	Responding to new priorities, including DOJ's commitment to foster trust and legitimacy in communities we serve, based in community-based efforts, strategic enforcement priorities, and capital metrics and measures.	Documenting success stories to share real-world stories of hope from the field, capture qualitative resources, and build peer connections and the LETTAC community of practice.
Developing resources for scalable viability for all levels of technology, expertise and independence of rental equipment.	Developing a consistent TTA process for all requestors.	Keeping at the forefront LETTAC's guiding North Star: serving victims by supporting law enforcement.

WHY WE DO WHAT WE DO

- 21% of our nation's violent crime was domestic violence-related during a 10-year period.¹
- About 1 in 3 women and nearly 1 in 4 men experience some form of contact sexual violence in the United States during their lifetime.²
- Law enforcement practices handle 68,473 arrests to respond against women victims in the most recent 10-year period.³
- More than 85% of female homicides are related to IPV.⁴

LETTAC EXPERTS = LETTAC STRENGTH

Because of the Consortium—the cadre of leaders, experts, and innovators seasoned in addressing VAWA and IPV challenges and priorities—LETTAC truly is a one-stop, by-the-field/for-the-field resource. LETTAC was shaped by and continues to evolve thanks to the generous contributions of time and talents from the National Stakeholder Partnership (NSP) members and a cadre of subject-matter experts (SMEs).

The LETTAC NSP is an executive collaborative guiding LETTAC development, implementation, and evolution. The NSP comprises premier leaders at all levels of government, constituting a collective of long-standing expertise across the range of LETTAC areas of focus.

The LETTAC SMEs constitute a deep bench of TTA providers poised to guide and support all law enforcement practitioners involved in addressing VAWA- and IPV-related crime (including prosecutors, line officers, civilian staff, campus police, and call center personnel) and all jurisdictions and localities served (including tribal nations and culturally specific communities and groups). At the core of the Consortium's responses to TTA requests, these experts are the backbone of LETTAC.

ABOUT OUR FEDERAL FUNDER: OVW

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), an office within the U.S. Department of Justice, provides federal leadership in developing the national capacity to reduce violence against women and administer justice for and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. OVW was created following the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 1994. VAWA was reauthorized in 2005 and again in 2013. Visit www.justice.gov/ovw for more about the Office; OVW-supported podcasts and blogs, funding information, guidelines, and resources; and links to information about the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. A listing of the OVW grant programs, designed to strengthen services to victims and hold offenders accountable, is available at www.justice.gov/ovw/grant-programs. LETTAC is supported with funding from several of these programs.

LETTAC RESOURCE CENTER NOW LIVE!

VISIT AND SHARE
WWW.LETTAC.ORG
QUESTIONS AND NOTES WELCOMED AT
CONTACT@LETTAC.ORG

1. From *Racial and Ethnic Differences in Homicides of Adult Women and the Role of Intimate Partner Violence – United States, 2003–2014* (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12916-016-0234-3>).

2. From *National Domestic Violence, 2003–2012* (<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/ndv031212.pdf>).

3. From *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010–2012 State Report* (<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/nisvs2010-2012-state-report.pdf>).

4. From *The 2014 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Funds under the Violence Against Women Act* (<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/ovw-2014-biennial-report-to-congress>).

This project was supported by Grant No. 2015-7A-03-0003 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The services, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/project/webinar are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Justice.

What's Next and How to Connect



Human Trafficking and Intimate Partner Violence:

Intersectionality, Trauma-Informed Investigation, Victim Identification, and Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Session 2: Complexity in Identification and Victim Disclosure

February 2, 2023, 11:00 a.m. – 12 Noon, ET

Session 3: Trauma-Informed Screening, Interviewing, Survivor Support, and Collaboration

February 9, 2023, 11:00 a.m. – 12 Noon, ET

Share registration with your colleagues!

<https://registration.iir.com/lettac/webinar/9930>

Your feedback will improve future events!

Use the QR code or <http://s.iir.com/HTIPVWebinar1Jan262023>



Assistance and Feedback



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