



OVCTTAC



Needs of Male Victims

February 21, 2017

2:00–3:30 p.m. eastern time

Presenters:

Marq Taylor, President and Founder, The B.U.D.D.Y. House

Liz Chacko, Deputy Director, Friends of Farmworkers

Corinne Guest, Therapist and Program Coordinator, La Puerta Abierta

Kathleen Thomas, Clinical Training Coordinator – Project LIFE, North County Lifeline

The material presented during today's webinar session will be available on the Human Trafficking Learning Community.

The session will be recorded and will begin shortly.

As with all technology, we may experience a momentary lapse in the webinar session. In the event of a problem, please be patient and remain on the line. If the problem persists, please contact dmclean@ovcttac.org for technical assistance.



Today's Speakers

Marq Taylor

- President and Founder, The B.U.D.D.Y House

Liz Chacko

- Deputy Director, Friends of Farmworkers

Corinne Guest

- Therapist and Program Coordinator, La Puerta Abierta

Kathleen Thomas

- Clinical Training Coordinator – Project LIFE, North County Lifeline



After completing this webinar, participants will be able to:

- Identify strategies for incorporating gender sensitivity into all aspects of victim identification, advocacy, and service delivery.
- Recognize heightened privacy concerns of male victims, and develop policies that support confidentiality, privacy, and choice.
- Demonstrate understanding of male victimization and mental health outcomes.
- Empower clients to self-select into support services, and give special consideration to safety needs related to housing options.



Poll Question 1

- Has your program served male victims of human trafficking?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Unknown



Needs of Male Victims of Human Trafficking

MALE VICTIMIZATION AND RISK FACTORS

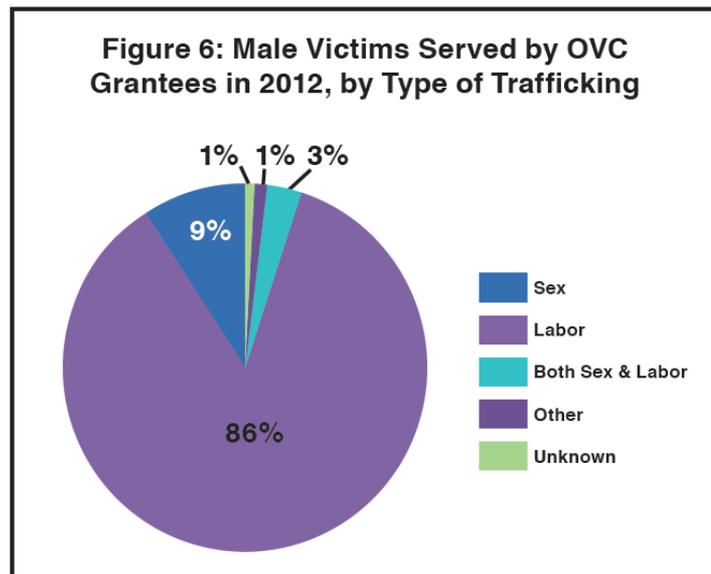


Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS) Online Data

Table 2: Total Number of Victims Served by OVC Grantees in 2012, by Gender & Type

Type	Female	Male	Other	Total
Sex	639	27	6	672
Labor	362	257	1	620
Both Sex & Labor	127	8	1	136
Other	15	2	0	17
Unknown	13	4	0	17
Total	1,156	298	8	1,462

Figure 6: Male Victims Served by OVC Grantees in 2012, by Type of Trafficking





Sex Trafficking

■ Demographics

- Ethnicity (Hispanic 70%; Non-Hispanic 30%)
- Race (White 26%; Mexican American 21%; Other Latino 28%; Pacific Islander 7%; Native American 7%)
- Age of entry (40% under the age of 18)

■ Mental Health

- High prevalence of psychotic features (60%)
- High prevalence of substance abuse (50%)
- Combination of both results in inconsistent engagement



Sex Trafficking

- Situational Characteristics
 - Prostitution
 - Pornography
- Interpersonal Dynamics
 - Recruitment often by peers/friends
 - Often exploited by a single perpetrator
- Risk factors specific to male sex trafficking victims
 - Childhood abuse
 - Homelessness
 - Undocumented status
 - Family
 - Difficulty with disclosure and identification



Labor Trafficking

- Mostly Latino immigrant/migrant men
- Temporary work visa holders or undocumented
- Industries in which we have identified exploitation include
 - landscaping, agriculture, restaurants, janitorial, etc.
- Common characteristics of the exploitation
 - wage theft, immigration threats/promises, violence or threats of violence, sexual harassment, no access to medical care, etc.



Poll Question 2

- Do sex and labor trafficking victims have overlapping needs?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Unknown



Service Needs

- Services should be easily accessible
- Clients should not have to go out of their way to seek services
- When possible, provide “A One Stop Shop” for services





Needs of Male Victims of Human Trafficking

**IDENTIFYING MALE VICTIMS OF HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**



Some Barriers to Identification of Male Victims

- Socio-cultural norms and expectations
 - Have a strong desire to fit into our community: an image to protect
- Self-identification
 - Keep in mind that many victims do not self-identify as “human trafficking victims”
- Similarities to and differences from working with female clients
 - Most male victims are reluctant at first, and may begin to shut-down or lash-out
 - Like female victims, you must build a trusting relationship to make progress



Friends of Farmworkers

- How labor trafficking victims come to us:
 - Word of mouth
 - National Human Trafficking Hotline
 - Mexican and Guatemalan Consulates
 - Community outreach
- People DO NOT self-identify as labor trafficking victims
- We identify them after multiple interviews



North County Lifeline

- Victims are identified by:
 - Community Partners
 - Outreach
 - Other Community Agencies
 - National Human Trafficking Hotline
 - Law Enforcement
 - Child Welfare Services (CWS)/
Child Protective Services (CPS)
- How are victims presenting?
 - LGBT Resource Center
 - HOPE Project
 - Community Agencies



Poll Question 3

- What is the average age of entry for males forced into sex trafficking in the U.S.?
 - A. 12
 - B. 17
 - C. 8
 - D. 5
 - E. None of the above



Needs of Male Victims of Human Trafficking

**CONSIDERATIONS FOR ADVOCACY AND
SERVICE DELIVERY**



Common Misconceptions in Sex Trafficking

- Misconceptions
 - Conflating gender identity and sexual orientation
 - Assumption that male victims are always foreign nationals
 - Assuming male victims are only impacted by labor trafficking
- How to outreach
 - Listen to what is being said
 - DO NOT make a judgement call based on what you see
 - Build a positive relationship to get a positive response from a male victim/survivor



Common Misconceptions in Labor Trafficking

- **Misconceptions**
 - Conflating smuggling with trafficking
 - Victims must be physically restrained or held against their will
 - Often psychological or economic coercion instead of physical force
- **How to Outreach**
 - Know Your Rights presentations
 - Go to where workers go
 - Think creatively
 - Build relationships



Empowerment

- H.O.P.E. Project
 - Anonymous Groups
- Utilizing non-traditional means of communication
 - Email
 - Text
 - Phone
- Client-centered services
 - Open door
 - Willingness to engage



Mental Health Dynamics - Labor Trafficking Survivors

- Access to care
- Culture and language
- Identity/Roles within Family
- Masculinity/Conceptions of Manhood
- Homophobia
- Trauma/Poly-victimization
- Psychoeducation



Mental Health and Sex Trafficking

- Emphasizing empathy over HT status
 - Providing training to assist other providers in identification
 - Relationship dynamics between provider and client

- Charlie, 38
 - Diagnosis of Bipolar I
 - Substance Abuse (Meth)
 - Childhood Abuse



Housing

- San Diego Human Trafficking Collaborative
 - Dependent on milieu availability
- Utilizing non-HT Community Resources
 - Crisis Houses
 - Emergency Shelters
 - Safe Parking Programs



Poll Question 4

I would like to learn more about...

- A. Identifying strategies for incorporating gender sensitivity into all aspects of victim identification, advocacy, and service delivery.
- B. Recognizing heightened privacy concerns of male victims, and develop policies that support confidentiality, privacy, and choice.
- C. Demonstrating understanding of male victimization and mental health outcomes.
- D. Empowering clients to self-select into support services, and give special consideration to safety needs related to housing options.



Questions?

Please type your questions in the chat box.

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Resources (available in links box)

- [OVC Human Trafficking Task Force e-Guide](#)
 - Chapter 4.5 Supporting Victims > Victim Populations > Male Victims
<https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/4-supporting-victims/45-victim-populations/male-victims/>
- [And Boys Too \[PDF\] \(2013\)](#)
 - This is an ECPAT-USA discussion paper about the lack of recognition of the commercial sexual exploitation of boys in the United States. From: <https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/4-supporting-victims/resources-45-victim-populations/>.
- [“I Keep That Hush-Hush”: Male Survivors of sexual Abuse and the Challenges of Disclosure \(2008\)](#)
 - Male victims of childhood sexual abuse have not yet garnered the same amount of attention from researchers as their female counter parts. In most cases, disclosure is critical to securing treatment and/or early intervention. Understanding men’s disclosure experiences, including any barriers that may have been encountered, is a vital step toward alleviating male survivors’ considerable, if often silent, suffering. From: <https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/4-supporting-victims/resources-45-victim-populations/>.