

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: From Victim to Survivor



Monarch Services

Formely Women's Crisis Support ~ Defensa de Mujeres

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24-Hour Crisis Line: 1-888-900-4232

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?



Human Trafficking is defined as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for **labor** or **services**, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. It also refers to sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by **force, fraud, or coercion**, or in which the person induced to perform such an act is under 18 years of age.

IMPACT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON VICTIMS:

Human trafficking deprives people of their human rights and freedoms, it is a global health risk, and it fuels the growth of organized crime. It has a devastating impact on individual victims, who often suffer physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against self and family, passport theft, and even death.

The impact of Human Trafficking on victims can take many forms, all of which can be devastating to the victims.

- **Debt bondage** - victims cannot send money home - they are never able to pay off their debt because the amount owed keeps increasing.
- **Isolation** - document removal; no one around them speaks their language except for their employer; they are denied access to health care and other sources of assistance.
- **Fearful of law enforcement and fail to recognize assistance** - victims are told that if they come into contact with law enforcement that it will be worse than what is currently happening to them.
- **Threat of exposure** - victims feel that they have failed and are ashamed.
- **Use and threat of violence** - victims are afraid of their employer.
- **Use and threat of reprisals against loved ones** - victims will tolerate abuse to protect a family member

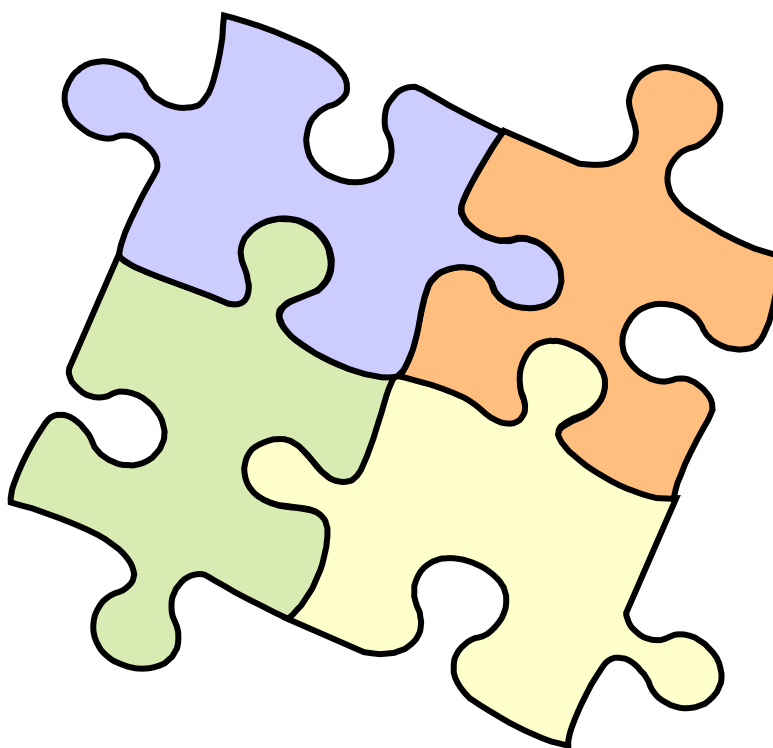
CONNECTION WITH TRAFFICKING & SEXUAL ASSAULT

Both trafficking and sexual assault are traumatic crimes. Perpetrators of sexual assault and traffickers seek out and “groom” their victims.

Traffickers may prey upon undocumented migrants, displaced peoples, populations experiencing poverty, individuals who have previously experienced a victimization, LGBTQ youth, and sex workers.

Victim blaming mentality may be evident in both crimes. For example, sexual assault victims may be blamed for alcohol and drug use, relationship history, appearance, etc. Trafficking victims may be blamed for their immigration status, accepting a job, previous criminal history, involvement in the sex industry, or earning any money.

With both crimes, victims may not reach out for help or report what happened to them-partially due to the social stigma and victim blaming mentality. In both situations, victims may be unaware of their rights.



AFTER A SEXUAL ASSAULT

While many survivors report having intense physical and emotional reactions following a sexual assault, each person's reaction is a valid response to the assault. Your reactions may be different from other survivor's.

Your reaction to a sexual assault might be expressed or controlled, or you might alternate between the two.

Expressed (visibly upset)
Crying or sobbing
Inappropriate laughter or giggling
Furious, hostile

Controlled (feeling are hidden)
Appear to be calm
Reluctant to talk
May talk about the assault as if it happened to somebody else

Extreme physical and emotional reactions are also common after a sexual assault.

Physical
Sleep disturbances (insomnia, nightmares)
Changes in eating patterns
Physical soreness
Tension
Numbness
Lethargy, tiredness

Emotional
Heightened fear, related or unrelated to the attack
Mood swings
Anxiety
Feeling of powerlessness and dependence
Attempts to block thoughts about the assault

These examples are only some of the normal reactions to a sexual assault.

These reactions may occur immediately following or sometime after a sexual assault. Even after you start to regain control of your life, you may still be affected by the assault. You may experience feelings of isolation, guilt, shame, fear, and denial. Talking with someone can make you feel less alone.

Monarch Services offers a safe, supportive place where you can begin to heal. Our services are free.

Call our office at 831-425-4030 (Santa Cruz) or 831-722-4532 (Watsonville) for counseling information or our 24-hour hotline at 1-888-900-4232 to talk with a supportive peer counselor.

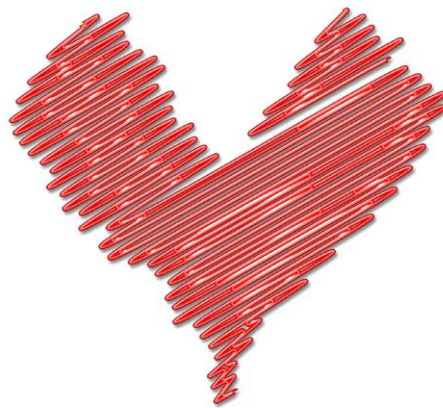
The responsibility for rape always lies with the attacker.

What happened to you is not your fault.

YOU HAVE RIGHTS

As the survivor of a sexual assault, you are entitled to the following rights:

- To be assured of strict confidentiality
- To be treated in a way that does not take your power away, and which lets you determine your needs and how to meet them
- To report or not to report to the police
- To be given information about all available legal, medical, and mental health care options
- To be treated with respect by all law enforcement, medical, and legal personnel
 - To be treated without prejudice regarding race, age, class, occupation, and sexual orientation
 - To have as much credibility as a victim of any other crime
 - To be asked only those questions that are relevant to your medical treatment or court case
 - To not be questioned about your prior sexual experiences
- To have your reactions treated as normal, not pathological or crazy
- To be considered a victim of sexual assault regardless of the assailant's relationship to you
- To receive medical and mental health services
- To heal at your own pace
- **To be loved - you have done nothing wrong.**





Remember that healing is possible!



MYTHS & FACTS ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Myth : Under the federal definition, trafficked persons can only be foreign nationals or are only immigrants from other countries

Fact: The federal definition of human trafficking includes both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals - both are protected under the federal trafficking statutes and have been since the TVPA of 2000. Human trafficking encompasses both transnational trafficking that crosses borders and domestic or internal trafficking that occurs within a country. Statistics on the scope of trafficking in the U.S. are most thorough and accurate if they include both transnational and internal trafficking of U.S. citizens as well as foreign nationals.

Myth: Human trafficking is essentially a crime that must involve some form of travel, transportation, or movement across state or national borders.

Fact: The legal definition of trafficking, as defined under the federal trafficking statutes, does not require transportation. Although transportation may be involved as a control mechanism to keep victims in unfamiliar places, it is not a required element of the trafficking definition. Human trafficking is not synonymous with forced migration or smuggling. Instead, human trafficking is more accurately characterized as exploitation, a form of involuntary servitude, or “compelled service” where an individual’s will is overborne through force, fraud, or coercion

Myth : There must be elements of physical restraint, physical force, or physical bondage when identifying a human trafficking situation.

Fact: The legal definition of trafficking does not require physical restraint, bodily harm, or physical force. Psychological means of control, such as threats, fraud, or abuse of the legal process, are sufficient elements of the crime. Unlike the previous federal involuntary servitude statutes (U.S.C. 1584), the new federal crimes created by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 were intended to address “subtler” forms of coercion and to broaden previous standards that only considered bodily harm. It is important for definitions of human trafficking in the U.S. and around the world to include a wide spectrum of forms of coercion in order for the definition to encompass all the ways that traffickers control victims.

Myth: Victims of human trafficking will immediately ask for help or assistance and will self-identify as a victim of a crime.

Fact: Victims of human trafficking often do not immediately seek help or self-identify as victims of a crime due to a variety of factors, including lack of trust, self-blame, or specific instructions by the traffickers regarding how to behave when talking to law enforcement or social services. It is important to avoid making a snap judgment about who is or who is not a trafficking victim based on first encounters. Trust often takes time to develop. Continued trust-building and patient interviewing is often required to get to the whole story and uncover the full experience of what a victim has gone through

Myth: Human trafficking victims always come from situations of poverty or from small rural villages.

Fact: Although poverty can be a factor in human trafficking because it is often an indicator of vulnerability, poverty alone is not a single causal factor or universal indicator of a human trafficking victim. Trafficking victims can come from a range of income levels, and many may come from families with higher socioeconomic status.

Myth: Human trafficking only occurs in illegal underground industries.

Fact: Elements of human trafficking can be identified whenever the means of force, fraud, or coercion induce a person to perform commercial sex acts, or labor or services. Trafficking can occur in legal and legitimate business settings as well as underground markets.

Myth: If the trafficked person consented to be in their initial situation or was informed about what type of labor they would be doing or that commercial sex would be involved, then it cannot be human trafficking or against their will because they “knew better.”

Fact: A victim cannot consent to be in a situation of human trafficking. Initial consent to commercial sex or a labor setting prior to acts of force, fraud, or coercion (or if the victim is a minor in a sex trafficking situation) is not relevant to the crime, nor is payment

We use the term "victim" to emphasize victimization by a crime. Many victims choose to call themselves "survivors" to recognize that they survived a violent crime and are moving forward with their lives.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING POWER & CONTROL WHEEL

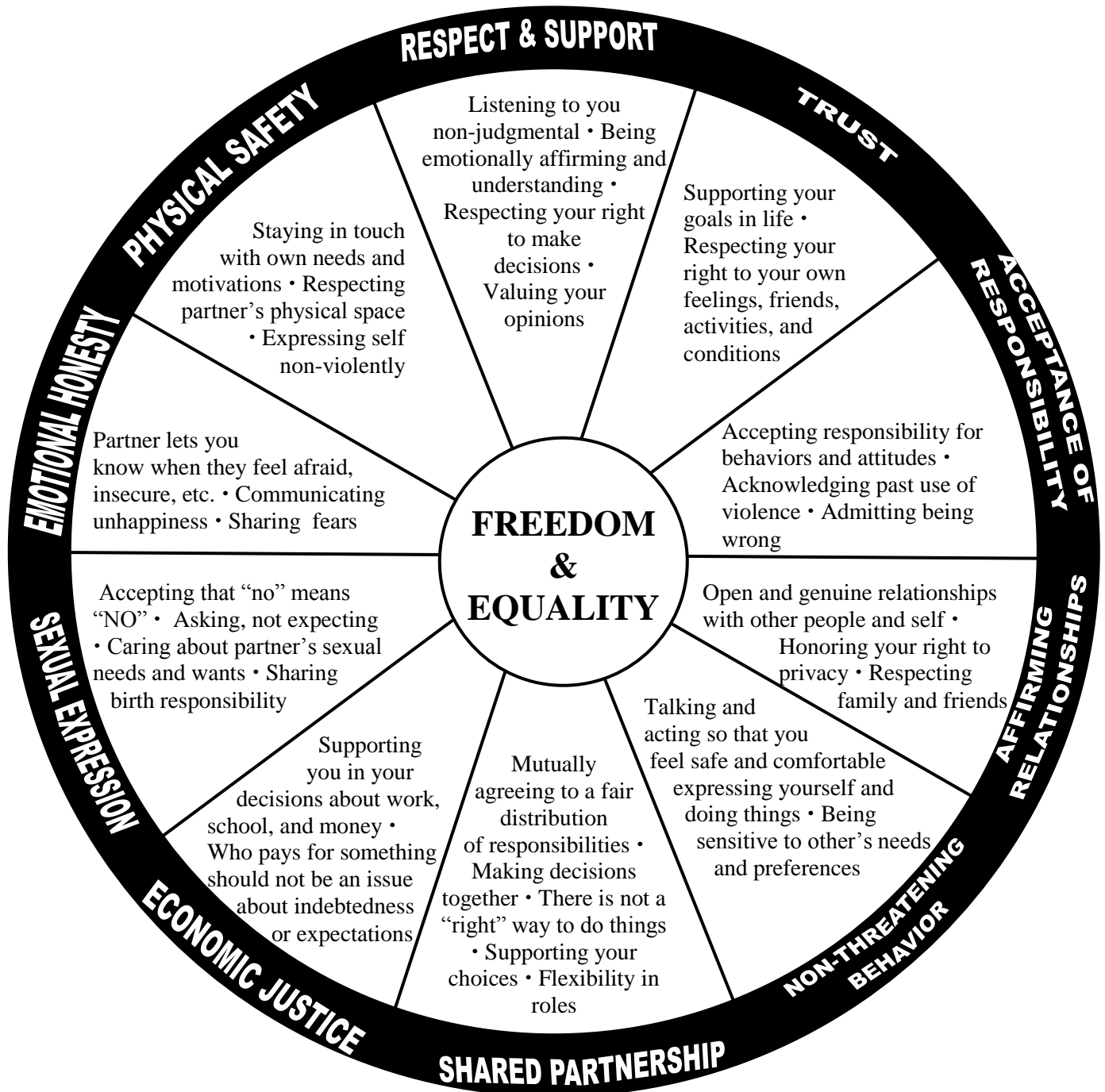
Do any of these sound familiar to you?

These are some of the ways you may have been controlled



THE FREEDOM AND EQUALITY WHEEL

What we all deserve in a relationship.



In every relationship we should be able to have
FREEDOM & EQUALITY.

You deserve to be respected and appreciated.

RESOURCES FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

National Human Trafficking Resource Center 1-888-373-7888 or Text BeFree (23373)
San Jose Human Trafficking Task Force..... 1-888-373-7888
Heat Watch.....(510)208-4959
Community Solutions.....1-877-363-7238
Freedom House.....(650)488-0831
Maitri.....1-888-862-4874
Next Door.....(408)279-2962
Asian Americans for Community Involvement.....(408)975-2745

RAPE CRISIS COUNSELING

Monarch Services~Servicios Monarca (24 hours).....1-888-900-4232
M-F business hours.....722-4532 (Watsonville) or 425-4030 (Santa Cruz)
Monterey Rape Crisis Center (24 hours).....(831)375-4357
Youth Services (for teens - 24 hours).....(831)425-0771 or (831)728-2226
UCSC Rape Prevention(831)459-2721
Cabrillo College Women's Center(831)479-6249
Suicide Prevention (24 hours).....(831)458-5300

POLICE

Emergency911
Santa Cruz County Sheriff.....(831)471-1121
Santa Cruz City.....(831)471-1131
Capitola.....(831)471-1141
Watsonville.....(831)471-1151
Scotts Valley.....(831)438-2323
UCSC.....(831)459-2345

COURT PROCESS

Victim's Services.....(831)454-2010 or (831)768-6500
District Attorney.....(831)454-2400
Monarch Services~Servicios Monarca.....(831)722-4532 or (831)425-4030

LEGAL ASSISTANCE/ ADVOCACY

Lawyers Referral Service.....(831)425-4755
Paralegal Services of Santa Cruz.....(831)457-8257
Monarch Services~Servicios Monarca.....(831)722-4532 or (831)425-4030

PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING

Youth Services (for teens).....(831)425-0771 or (831)728-2226
Parents Center.....(831)426-7322 or (831)724-2879
UCSC Counseling.....(831)459-2628
Cabrillo College Health Services.....(831)479-6435

MISCELLANEOUS

Familia Center.....(831)423-5747
Lesbian Gay Bisexual Community Center.....(831)425-5422
Planned Parenthood.....(831)426-5550 or (831)724-7525
Santa Cruz Aids Project (SCAP).....(831)427-3900