

SECOND CHANCE

# Human Trafficking in Ohio

A Resource Guide for Social Service Providers

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2008

## About this Resource Guide

This resource guide is intended to be used by social service providers as a source of information on human trafficking in Ohio. While it is unknown how many victims of human trafficking are in Ohio, we can be certain that there are victims and that social service providers have encountered these victims. In order to prevent human trafficking and assist victims, social service providers must be educated on this issue. Please use this resource guide to learn more about human trafficking and to educate your colleagues on human trafficking.

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## About Second Chance

Second Chance is a social service program located in Toledo, Ohio which provides comprehensive services to victims of sex trafficking and prostitution. Second Chance hires professionals and survivors to work on the CORE meaning Case management, Outreach into jails and juvenile detention facilities on a weekly basis, Research through the University of Toledo, and Education of the community.

To contact Second Chance call: 419-244-6050.

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<b><i><u>Human Trafficking: An Overview</u></i></b>	

Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery that involves force, fraud, or coercion by a trafficker in order to compel adults and children into exploitive employment, which includes sex and labor work. The U.S. Government estimates that between 600,000 and 800,000 people are trafficked across borders each year and between 14,500 and 17,500 people are trafficked into the U.S. each year.<sup>1</sup> However, it is reasonable to believe that these numbers are much higher, because trafficking is an under-researched issue that has grown into a multi-billion dollar industry within the past 10 years. Human trafficking is now tied with arms dealing as the second largest criminal industry in the world and it is the fastest growing criminal industry.<sup>2</sup>

Trafficking often occurs when victims are transported across borders, although many victims of trafficking are not transported across borders.<sup>3</sup> (This can include labor or sex work within cities or neighborhoods where transportation across a border is not necessary.) Victims of human trafficking are usually women and young female adolescents, who are often lured into the industry with promises of well-paying jobs, material things (e.g. clothes, food, shelter) or love. They are exploited in compelled services including sweat shops, prostitution, field labor, domestic services, “exotic dancing,” and “concubinage”.<sup>4</sup>

It is very difficult to estimate an accurate number of trafficked victims both globally and domestically. One study estimated that while victims of trafficking come from across the globe, a little under 50% of victims come from East Asia-Pacific, roughly 35% from the Western Hemisphere, and the remaining percentage from Africa, Europe, and South East Asia.<sup>5</sup> Human trafficking is a global problem of great magnitude which demands the attention of government officials, law enforcement, service providers, and citizens to address the exploitation and trauma that affects an estimated 600,000-800,000 men, women and children every year.

## **Types of Human Trafficking**

### ***Sex Trafficking***

Human trafficking exists in the forms of either forced labor or forced sex work. In both forms of trafficking, female victims are most often sexually abused.<sup>6</sup> Sex trafficking is a crime, with the federal legislation the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 deeming it “...illegal to use force or coercion to obtain persons for commercial sexual activity, with special provisions

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, The Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking, About Human Trafficking, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/index.html>, Retrieved February 12, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

regarding the involvement of minors”.<sup>7</sup> Servitude for commercial sexual activity, such as servitude in strip clubs or brothels, and coerced prostitution are all types of sex trafficking.

In the United States, sex trafficking occurs in all types of communities: urban, suburban, or rural and involves both U.S. citizens and international immigrants. Sex trafficking occurs under the various types of servitude listed above, in environments such as bars, farm worker camps, sex entertainment (strip clubs or massage parlors) and organized prostitution (e.g. rotation through truck stops or hotels). Additionally, traffickers include professionally organized crime individuals, individual pimps, and often friends or family members of trafficked victims.<sup>8</sup> Many victims are promised good jobs, love, or marriage and are usually forced into sex work (prostitution, pornography, and working in strip clubs) and/or a combination of labor work (cooking, cleaning, and nanny work) and are physically, sexually, and emotionally abused. In the United States victims of sex trafficking can be US citizens or they can be international victims who are trafficked into the United States for sexual purposes.<sup>9</sup>

### ***Labor Trafficking***

Labor trafficking occurs when a victim is forced to work in various areas of labor not by their own choice. Traffickers will use force, fraud or coercion to obtain victims. Labor trafficking often occurs on farms, factories, and households. Regardless if the individual initially chose to engage in the work proposed to them, the individual is still considered a victim (in both sex and labor trafficking) as the elemental factor of coercion is such that the victim cannot leave (for various reasons of fear of deportation, debt bondage, various lies from traffickers, imprisonment, threats and manipulation).<sup>10</sup> Victims of labor trafficking can be US citizens or international victims, but are most often international victims.<sup>11</sup> One type of labor trafficking is “stoop labor”. “Stoop labor” is a term used to describe the agricultural portion of labor trafficking that usually entails cultivating and harvesting crops. Domestic servants can be involved in stoop labor, as well as household labor (cooking, cleaning) in which victims are paid little to no money with little breaks, long work hours, emotional, sexual, and/or physical abuse, and often poor living conditions.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

### ***Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking***

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) is “...sexual abuse of a minor for economic gain. It involves physical abuse, pornography, prostitution, and the smuggling of children for unlawful purposes.”<sup>13</sup> Within this definition of CSEC are children who are victims of child prostitution or domestic minor sex trafficking. According to the federal legislation the Trafficking Victims Protection Act Reauthorization of 2005, children are victims of human trafficking if they are under 18 years old and have been used for a commercial sex act, regardless if they are United States citizens or not.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, force, fraud, or coercion does not need to be present to prosecute a case of human trafficking if the victim is under 18 years old.<sup>15</sup> Like any other form of trafficking, child sex trafficking occurs in all types of communities and within one city, within one state, or amongst many.<sup>16</sup> This has been the case in Ohio with has had cases of local trafficking networks and multi-state networks.<sup>17</sup> Children under 18 years old are now the largest group of trafficking victims in the United States.<sup>18</sup>

In the United States many children become victims of sex trafficking because they have runaway from home and are living on the street. According to the National Runaway Switchboard, there are between 1,300,000 and 2,800,000 runaway and/or homeless youth in the United States everyday.<sup>19</sup> Additionally, one study indicated that 100,000-300,000 children are at high risk of commercial sexual exploitation each year.<sup>20</sup> Another study found evidence that 90% of runaway children become involved in the commercial sex industry.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> National Institute of Justice. (2007) Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: What Do We Know and What Do We Do About It?: U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>14</sup> Hughes, Donna. (2003) Hiding in Plain Sight: A Practical Guide for Identifying Victims of Trafficking in the U.S., [http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding\\_in\\_plain\\_sight.pdf](http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding_in_plain_sight.pdf), Retrieved January 31, 2008.

<sup>15</sup> Shared Hope International, Demand: A Comparative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, The Netherlands, and the United States, <http://www.sharedhope.org/files/DEMAND.pdf>, Retrieved February 7, 2008.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. (Fiscal Years 2001-2005) Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking. [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>18</sup> Shared Hope International, Demand: A Comparative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, The Netherlands, and the United States, <http://www.sharedhope.org/files/DEMAND.pdf>, Retrieved February 7, 2008.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Department of State. (2005) Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005: U.S. Department of State.

<sup>20</sup> Estes, R., & Weiner, N. A. (2001) *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the U.S., Canada and Mexico*. Retrieved January 31, 2008, from <http://www.hawaii.edu/hivandaids/Commercial%20Sexual%20Exploitation%20of%20Children%20in%20the%20U.S.%20Canada%20and%20Mexico.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Shared Hope International, Demand: A Comparative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, The Netherlands, and the United States, <http://www.sharedhope.org/files/DEMAND.pdf>, Retrieved February 7, 2008.

When child-victims of commercial sexual exploitation come to the attention of authorities, the public often regards them as teenage prostitutes, but this is not an accurate description. Rather, when a minor, with few visible choices, sells sex at the hands of an exploitative adult, it is generally a means of survival. The term “teenage prostitute” also overlooks the legal status of minors who have greater legal protections regarding sexual conduct because of the need to protect them from adults. It is important that victims of CSEC are not mistaken for offenders.

–“Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: What Do We Know and What Do We Do About it?” National Institute of Justice (2007)

Both boys and girls are victims of sex trafficking, but most research finds that girls are more frequently victims of sex trafficking. 55% of girls living on the street are engaged in “formal prostitution”.<sup>22</sup> In the United States, the average age of recruitment into prostitution or the commercial sex industry is between 11 and 14 years old.<sup>23</sup> Many children are recruited and trafficked into prostitution by traffickers or pimps. 75% of prostituted commercially exploited girls are under pimp control.<sup>24</sup> Children who are trafficked by pimps may be found at escort and massage services, private dancing, sports and recreational events, conventions, and tourist destinations.<sup>25</sup>

### **Human Trafficking in Ohio**

Ohio has several characteristics which make it vulnerable to the problem of human trafficking. Ohio’s geography and extensive highway system which includes I-70, I-75, and I-71, allow recruitment and transportation of victims to flow easily throughout Ohio.<sup>26</sup> Additionally, minority and immigrant populations have grown in Ohio recently which makes it possible to hide victims of international trafficking within communities. Also, poverty may force some people to engage in commercial sexual activity out of necessity or make them

<sup>22</sup> From U.S. Department of Justice Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section [www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/prostitution.html](http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/prostitution.html), Retrieved January 21, 2008

<sup>23</sup> Shared Hope International, Demand: A Comparative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, The Netherlands, and the United States, <http://www.sharedhope.org/files/DEMAND.pdf>, Retrieved February 7, 2008.

<sup>24</sup> Shared Hope International, Demand: A Comparative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, The Netherlands, and the United States, <http://www.sharedhope.org/files/DEMAND.pdf>, Retrieved February 7, 2008.

<sup>25</sup> From U.S. Department of Justice Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section [www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/prostitution.html](http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/prostitution.html), Retrieved January 21, 2008

<sup>26</sup> Davis, K. (2006) Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery in Ohio, <http://216.128.14.181/polarisproject/Chapters/Ohio.htm>, Retrieved December 18, 2007.

vulnerable to being victimized by trafficking. In 2005, more than 2 in 10 Ohio children lived in poverty and nearly 16% of Ohio adults lived in poverty.<sup>27</sup> Specifically, Columbus and Toledo may be vulnerable to recruitment of victims due to high rates of poverty among minorities and family conditions such as high rates of homeless children.<sup>28</sup>

There have been multiple cases of human trafficking discovered in Ohio in recent years. In fact, Toledo, Ohio has been cited by the FBI and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children as a top U.S. recruitment city for trafficking children into the sex industry.<sup>29</sup> Some of the most prominent cases of human trafficking in Ohio are the Innocence Lost cases, in which more than a dozen men and women from Toledo were arrested for recruiting girls and women into the commercial sex trade by using force, fraud, or coercion.<sup>30</sup> Nationally, as of May 2006, the Innocence Lost Initiative identified over 300 victims and made 547 arrests.<sup>31</sup> Also, in January 2003, a multi-state trafficking ring was discovered in Detroit in which a girl was kidnapped from downtown Cleveland and trafficked to Detroit for forced labor and sex. The police also discovered that one of the traffickers had been working since 1995 kidnapping children from cities in the Midwest and trafficking them throughout the Midwest to be sex slaves.<sup>32</sup>

A report released by the Rand Corporation examined cases of human trafficking in Toledo and Columbus using newspaper articles. They found 15 concrete cases of human trafficking in Toledo and Columbus as identified by local media. In Toledo cases of child sex trafficking were discovered, while in Columbus cases of forced labor were found. In the Toledo cases most victims were female between the ages of 10 and 17. In the labor trafficking cases, it is believed that the victims were female and born outside of the United States in Russia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Guinea, or Morocco.<sup>33</sup> In the sex trafficking cases, victims were moved around frequently, which may inhibit ability to identify victims. This is different than forced labor in which victims seldom move locations, which can be inhibitive to locating victims as well.

### **Identification of Victims by Social Service Providers**

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.toledoblade.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=2005505250456>, Retrieved January 21, 2008

<sup>28</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>29</sup> Davis, K. (2006) Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery in Ohio [www.PolarisProject.org](http://www.PolarisProject.org), Retrieved December 18, 2007.

<sup>30</sup> <http://toledoblade.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070504/NEWS03/705040353/0/NEWS18>, Retrieved January 19, 2008

<sup>31</sup> Report from the US Mid-term Review on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in America (2006) [http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US\\_MTR\\_of\\_CSEC.PDF](http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US_MTR_of_CSEC.PDF), Retrieved January 15, 2008

<sup>32</sup> Human Rights Center & Free the Slaves (2004). *Hidden Slaves: Forced Labor in the United States*. Retrieved January 19, 2008, from [http://www.hrcberkeley.org/download/hiddenslaves\\_report.pdf](http://www.hrcberkeley.org/download/hiddenslaves_report.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

### ***Common Indicators of Human Trafficking: Adult Victims Domestic and International***

In order to identify victims of human trafficking, social service providers must be knowledgeable about common indicators of human trafficking. These indicators may not secure a definite encounter with a trafficked victim, although they are characteristic of exploitation, imbalance of power and control and thus, the situation should be appropriately investigated.<sup>34 35</sup>

- Multiple People in Cramped Space
- Poor Living Conditions
- Living with Employer
- Injuries from Weapons
- Inability to Speak to an Individual Alone
- Employer Holding Identity Documents
- Signs of Physical Abuse
- Major Trauma, Depression, or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Untreated Illnesses or Infections (Such as STDs)
- Submissive or Fearful
- Unpaid or Paid Very Little
- Heavy security at the commercial establishment including barred windows, locked doors, isolated location, electronic surveillance. Women are never seen leaving the premises unless escorted.
- Victims live at the same premises at the brothel or work site or are driven between quarters and "work" by a guard. For labor trafficking, victims are often prohibited from leaving the work site, which may look like a guarded compound from the outside.
- Victims are kept under surveillance when taken to a doctor, hospital or clinic for treatment; trafficker may act as a translator.
- High foot traffic especially for brothels where there may be trafficked women indicated often by a stream of men arriving and leaving the premises.

### ***Common Indicators of Human Trafficking: Victims of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking***

- Teens Dating Much Older, Overly Controlling or Abusive Men
- Lying About Age and/or Giving False ID
- Restricted or Strict Communication
- Missing Lots of School
- Inconsistencies in Story
- Disappearing for Blocks of Time, Chronic Run Away
- Exhaustion, Fear, Anxiety, Nervous, Depressed
- Involved in the Foster Care System and Child Protective Services
- Pagers or Cell Phones Not Paid for by a Parent or Guardian
- Hotel Room Keys
- Lack of Knowledge about a Given Community or Whereabouts

<sup>34</sup> [www.HumanTrafficking.org](http://www.HumanTrafficking.org)

<sup>35</sup> Hughes, Donna. (2003) Hiding in Plain Sight: A Practical Guide for Identifying Victims of Trafficking in the U.S., [http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding\\_in\\_plain\\_sight.pdf](http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding_in_plain_sight.pdf), Retrieved January 31, 2008.

- Recurrent Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Needing Pregnancy Tests Frequently
- Bruising and Injury
- Signs of Branding (Tattoo or Jewelry)
- Inability or Fear to Make Eye Contact
- Increased Mental Health Symptoms
- Substance Use and Abuse
- Extreme Weight Loss
- Expensive and trendy jewelry and clothes that could not be supported by family's financial circumstances.
- Having quantities of cash that exceed what the family or "legitimate" employment could provide.

Indicators provided by Shared Hope International<sup>36</sup> and the Prostitution Roundtable in Toledo, Ohio. The Prostitution Roundtable is run by Second Chance and is a collaboration of social service, criminal justice, survivors, health care, church members, and concerned citizens.<sup>37</sup>

### *Areas Where Providers May Encounter Victims of Trafficking*

Social service providers may encounter victims in a variety of types of social services

1. Hospitals and Clinics: Victims of trafficking may suffer similar injuries as victims of domestic violence and rape.<sup>38</sup> Victims may seek medical attention for physical injuries, sexually transmitted diseases, and pregnancy.
2. HIV/AIDS Prevention and Outreach: HIV/AIDS prevention workers frequently encounter victims of trafficking.<sup>39</sup> While prevention and outreach workers are trained to adopt a nonjudgmental attitude towards people engaged in prostitution, they should not overlook signs of possible victimization by human trafficking.
3. Child Welfare: Child welfare workers have a high probability of encountering victims of domestic minor sex trafficking due to their work with vulnerable children. Unfortunately, many child welfare systems do not have a standard protocol for identifying potential victims. When victims are discovered they are often treated as delinquent criminals who have "chosen" to become involved in prostitution and thus

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<sup>36</sup> [www.SharedHope.org](http://www.SharedHope.org)

<sup>37</sup> <http://SecondChanceToledo.org>

<sup>38</sup> Hughes, Donna. (2003) Hiding in Plain Sight: A Practical Guide for Identifying Victims of Trafficking in the U.S., [http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding\\_in\\_plain\\_sight.pdf](http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding_in_plain_sight.pdf), Retrieved January 31, 2008.

<sup>39</sup> Hughes, Donna. (2003) Hiding in Plain Sight: A Practical Guide for Identifying Victims of Trafficking in the U.S., [http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding\\_in\\_plain\\_sight.pdf](http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding_in_plain_sight.pdf), Retrieved January 31, 2008.

must be accountable for their “criminal” actions.<sup>40</sup>

4. Juvenile Justice System: Social service providers who work with the juvenile justice system are also likely to encounter victims of trafficking due to the link between running away and becoming a victim of commercial sexual exploitation. Children who are victims of domestic sex trafficking are often arrested and charged with prostitution or related crimes, as is the case in Columbus, Ohio.<sup>41</sup>
5. Schools: School social workers and counselors may encounter victims of child sex trafficking. One school social worker discovered a case of domestic minor sex trafficking by observation of change in behavior patterns of a child.<sup>42</sup>
6. Criminal Court System: Adult victims of sex trafficking may be arrested and prosecuted for prostitution related charges in municipal courts.

### **Needs of Victims**

Victims of human trafficking may have many needs when they are encountered by social service providers:<sup>43</sup>

#### General Needs Are

- Treatment for Major Trauma, Depression, or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Safety Planning
- Medical Treatment for Physical and Sexual Abuse
- Individual and/or Group Mental Health Services
- Linkage and Referral to other Social Services
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Education Needs
- Housing (Emergency, Short-term and Long-term)
- Legal Services(Immigration attorney if not a US citizen)
- Outreach to Locate Victims
- Family Reunification Services
- Employment Training
- Assistance Dealing with Law Enforcement

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<sup>40</sup> Clawson, J. and Goldblatt-Grace, L. (2007) Finding a Path to Recovery: Residential Facilities for Minor Victims of Domestic Sex Trafficking, [http://www.icfi.com/Markets/Social-Programs/doc\\_files/hhs-issue-brief-1.pdf](http://www.icfi.com/Markets/Social-Programs/doc_files/hhs-issue-brief-1.pdf), Retrieved February 12, 2008

<sup>41</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>42</sup> Shared Hope International, Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Educational Video, [www.SharedHope.org](http://www.SharedHope.org)

<sup>43</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

- Assistance Dealing with Pimps and Traffickers
- Child Care

#### Needs Specific for Victims of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking

- Services to Help in Having Nonsexual Relationships with Caring Adults

### **Barriers to Victim Assistance**

Many barriers exist which prevent victims from receiving help and assistance. Some are barriers to victim identification, lack of funding for victim assistance programs, social services not specific for victims of trafficking, and systems issues.

#### ***Barriers to Victim Identification***

- A wide variety of people are victimized such as men, women, and children, foreign and national citizens. International victims may be seen as being illegally smuggled into the United States rather than being victims of trafficking. Each year 38,000 children are deported from the United States, even though some may be victims of trafficking.<sup>44</sup>
- There is a lack of education on victim identification and on human trafficking in general. Even with the publicity of child sex trafficking rings in Toledo, children who are victimized by sex rings run by adults in Columbus are not identified as victims of trafficking. There is no protocol to examine possible issues such as human trafficking.<sup>45</sup>
- Pimps and traffickers may have given domestic and international victims fake IDs and force victims to memorize specific information about their fake identities.<sup>46</sup> When victims are encountered by social services or law enforcement they may be mistakenly identified as adults.
- Victims may be distrustful of social service providers or law enforcement. International victims of trafficking may fear deportation. Victims may also fear that social services will be judgmental about their experiences.
- Victims may be hidden or frequently moved around. In the Toledo sex trafficking cases victims were frequently moved around from houses, truck stops, and even states.<sup>47</sup> In labor trafficking cases victims may not be able to leave the place they are being held captive, such as houses in domestic servitude cases.

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<sup>44</sup> Report from the US Mid-term Review on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in America (2006) [http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US\\_MTR\\_of\\_CSEC.PDF](http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US_MTR_of_CSEC.PDF)

<sup>45</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>46</sup> Shared Hope International, Presentation on "Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking", <http://www.sharedhope.org/what/dmst.asp>, Retrieved on January 21, 2008

<sup>47</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

### ***Lack of Funding for Victim Assistance Programs***

One of the most significant gaps which exist in victim assistance is secure emergency, short term, and long term shelter due to funding shortages. As a result, there is a tendency to keep child victims of trafficking in juvenile detention centers.<sup>48</sup> This may re-traumatize victims of trafficking. Also, it is difficult to secure funding for shelters services for domestic victims of trafficking, since much federal funding is earmarked for international victims of trafficking.<sup>49</sup> In Columbus, Ohio shelters have only been accepting people who have a Columbus or Franklin County residence, so that victims without a local residence cannot access shelter services.<sup>50</sup> The federal government has housing for victims and witnesses to federal investigations, but this housing is located far from Ohio.<sup>51</sup> Funding shortages also exist for non-shelter services. Most social service agencies assisting victims of trafficking are able to piece together some assistance for victims with the help of other providers, but more funding is needed to reach more victims.<sup>52</sup>

### ***Services Not Specific for Victims of Trafficking***

Since services for human trafficking victims are underfunded or nonexistent, there is a tendency to place victims in domestic violence shelters. However, these shelters are often full themselves and may not be able to provide population specific services for victims of trafficking, whether victims are adults or children.<sup>53</sup> While there are similarities of trauma from domestic violence and human trafficking, victims of trafficking may have different needs. More research is needed to determine the best practice models to assist victims of trafficking, since most research on human trafficking has been dedicated to discovering the scope of the problem.<sup>54</sup>

### ***Systems Issues***

One significant systems issue to assisting victims of child sex trafficking is the system breakdown between child welfare and juvenile justice systems with identification, response, and treatment of victims of domestic minor sex trafficking.<sup>55</sup> In a recent report, providers of services in Ohio said that the child welfare system in Ohio is reluctant to open cases when a child is a

<sup>48</sup> Report from the US Mid-term Review on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in America (2006) [http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US\\_MTR\\_of\\_CSEC.PDF](http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US_MTR_of_CSEC.PDF)

<sup>49</sup> Report from the US Mid-term Review on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in America (2006) [http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US\\_MTR\\_of\\_CSEC.PDF](http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US_MTR_of_CSEC.PDF)

<sup>50</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>51</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>52</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>53</sup> Report from the US Mid-term Review on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in America (2006) [http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US\\_MTR\\_of\\_CSEC.PDF](http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US_MTR_of_CSEC.PDF)

<sup>54</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>55</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

victim of sex trafficking.<sup>56</sup> If a case is open, then the child welfare system is quick to close the case, even if evidence exists to support victimization by sex trafficking. There appears to be an incorrect perception by the child welfare system that children victimized by sex trafficking are guilty of the crime of prostitution and should be handled by the juvenile justice system.<sup>57</sup> The Toledo juvenile justice system treats children involved in CSEC as victims rather than offenders, while Columbus, and most other Ohio cities seemingly arrest and prosecute victims of trafficking possibly due to lack of training and education, funding issues, and high caseloads.<sup>58</sup>

Another systems issue in Ohio is the protocol for investigating runaways. Unfortunately, Ohio lacks the appropriate protocol for investigating runaway cases. Toledo is the only city in Ohio with a FBI Task Force for investigating human trafficking. Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, and other cities in Ohio have no designated law enforcement sector or department designated for trafficking cases. Runaway children are at risk for being trafficked. One study found that 90% of runaway children become involved in the commercial sex industry.<sup>59</sup> In Ohio, missing persons including children are not treated as possible human trafficking victims. The result is that investigations are not aggressively pursued or investigated.<sup>60</sup> It is imperative that runaway cases be given a higher priority, with the possible affect being better victim identification and treatment for victims.

### ***Encountering Victims of Human Trafficking***

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<sup>56</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>57</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>58</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>59</sup> Shared Hope International, Demand: A Comparative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, The Netherlands, and the United States, <http://www.sharedhope.org/files/DEMAND.pdf>, Retrieved February 7, 2008.

<sup>60</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

Anyone may report cases of suspected human trafficking in the United States. If the victim is under 18 years old, certain people must report human trafficking due to abuse and neglect of the victim. These categories of people are: law enforcement officers, healthcare workers, social workers, mental health professionals, and school personnel.<sup>61</sup>

*Phone Numbers to Call when a Case of Suspected Trafficking is Discovered*

Department of Justice Trafficking in Persons and Worker Exploitation Task Force  
Complaint Line: **1-888-428-7581**

National Human Trafficking Resource Center: **1-888-3737-888**

Human Trafficking FBI Task Force [Toledo Office]: **1-419-243-6122**

**Current Services and Efforts in Ohio**

Agency/Organization	Website	Location	Contacts
Cincinnati Union Bethel	<a href="http://www.cinunionbethel.org/">http://www.cinunionbethel.org/</a>	300 Lytle St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	513-768-6907 513-768-6922
Second Chance of Toledo	<a href="http://secondchancetoledo.org/">http://secondchancetoledo.org/</a> <a href="http://www.tamohio.org/Second%20Chance/second%20chance.htm">http://www.tamohio.org/Second%20Chance/second%20chance.htm</a>	444 Floyd St. Toledo, OH 43620	419-244-6050 1-888-897-3232 (Crisis Hotline)
Rescue & Restore Coalition Cincinnati	<a href="http://groups.yahoo.com/group/endslaverycincinnati/">http://groups.yahoo.com/group/endslaverycincinnati/</a> <a href="http://www.ywca.org/site/pp.asp?c=agLGKXNOE&amp;b=3712611">http://www.ywca.org/site/pp.asp?c=agLGKXNOE&amp;b=3712611</a>	YWCA 898 Walnut St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	513-361-2146 513-768-4381
Rescue and Restore Coalition Columbus	<a href="http://groups.yahoo.com/group/centralohiorescueandrestore/">http://groups.yahoo.com/group/centralohiorescueandrestore/</a>	966 E. Main St. Columbus, OH 43205	mhannan@use.salvationarmy.org or Tiana Brown tiana.brown@use.salvationarmy.org
Polaris Project Ohio	<a href="http://www.PolarisProject.org">www.PolarisProject.org</a>	National Office P.O. Box	513-333-7573 (Ohio Contact)

<sup>61</sup> Hughes, Donna. (2003) Hiding in Plain Sight: A Practical Guide for Identifying Victims of Trafficking in the U.S., [http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding\\_in\\_plain\\_sight.pdf](http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding_in_plain_sight.pdf), Retrieved January 31, 2008.

		77892 Washington, DC 20013	
Community Refugee & Immigration Services	<a href="http://www.cris-ohio.com">www.cris-ohio.com</a>	3624 Bexvie Ave. Columbus, OH 43227	614-235-5747 614-279-1354
YWCA Cincinnati: Alliance for Immigrant Women	<a href="http://www.ywca.org/site/apps/lk/content2.aspx?c=agLGKXNOE&amp;b=27427">http://www.ywca.org/site/apps/lk/content2.aspx?c=agLGKXNOE&amp;b=27427</a> <u>1</u>	898 Walnut St. Cincinnati, OH 45202	513-361-2146 513-768-4381 (F)
National Underground Railroad Freedom Center	<a href="http://www.FreedomCenter.org">www.FreedomCenter.org</a>	50 East Freedom Way Cincinnati, OH 45202	513-333-7500 1-877-648- 4838
Ohio Immigration Lawyers	<a href="http://www.ohioimmigrationlawyers.com/news.cfm/Article/91296/Human-Trafficking-Prosecution-Unit.html">http://www.ohioimmigrationlawyers.com/news.cfm/Article/91296/Human-Trafficking-Prosecution-Unit.html</a>	See Website for Local Locations	See Website For Local Contacts

### Cincinnati Union Bethel

*Off the Streets* is a program developed to bring women in prostitution into empowering, safe, and recovering environments through peer groups, creative writing, knitting, journaling, and employment and life coaching.

### Second Chance

Second Chance is a social service program located in Toledo, Ohio which provides comprehensive services to victims of sex trafficking and prostitution. Second Chance hires professionals and survivors to work on the CORE meaning Case management, Outreach into jails and juvenile detention facilities on a weekly basis, Research through the University of Toledo, and Education of the community.

### Rescue and Restore Cincinnati & Columbus

The Rescue and Restore Coalitions in Cincinnati and Columbus are coalitions set up by the federal government to screen and identify victims, provide services to trafficked victims, conduct outreach to the broader community, build public awareness, and to collaborate with advocates, social services, and law enforcement.

### Polaris Project Ohio

The Ohio Chapter of Polaris Project was established with the agenda to raise awareness on trafficking in the state of Ohio. The Ohio Chapter is working closely with state legislators to develop proposed anti-trafficking legislation in Ohio. The Polaris Project Ohio Chapter hosts educational opportunities and trainings at state universities and has prepared a report on human trafficking in Ohio.

### Community Refugee and Immigration Services

CRIS offers services that refugees and other immigrants identify as those they want and need most. Services include case management, employment services, legal services, and outreach for victims of trafficking.

### Alliance for Immigration Women: YWCA Cincinnati

The Alliance for Immigration Women was created to serve immigrant women who are seeking help or who are injured from domestic violence. Over 20 agencies collaborate with The Alliance to develop programming and services for immigrant/non-English speaking victims in the community.

### National Underground Railroad Freedom Center

The Contemporary Slavery program of the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center works to end modern day slavery. They have exhibits of modern day slavery at the center and contribute to the cause to end modern day slavery by providing public awareness and information sharing and by serving as a catalyst for action to fight slavery.

### Ohio Immigration Lawyers: Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit

Provides information, referral, and contact information for immigration lawyers in Ohio defending trafficked victims under civil rights violations.

## **Anti-Trafficking Legislation Federal and State Level**

The main federal legislation which is used by the United States to combat human trafficking both domestically and internationally is the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 and the reauthorizations in 2003 and 2005.<sup>62</sup> The TVPA provides for protection of international victims by creating special visa programs such as the T visa which allows international victims to remain in the United States temporarily. International victims may become certified victims and receive benefits the same as a refugee would.<sup>63</sup> As of March 2007, the number of victims certified was 1,175, although this is no where near the estimated number of international victims in the United States.<sup>64</sup> Domestic victims of human trafficking may also

<sup>62</sup> Dalton, E. and Wilson, J. (2007) Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations: Rand Corporation, <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/index.html>

<sup>63</sup> Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 Fact Sheet: [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/TVPA\\_2000.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/TVPA_2000.pdf), Retrieved February 7, 2008

<sup>64</sup> US Department of State (2007) Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000: Trafficking in Persons Report 2007, <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82811.htm>, Retrieved February 8, 2008

qualify for federal benefits, regardless if they are under 18 or not.<sup>65</sup> Previous to the passage of the TVPA Reauthorization Act of 2005, child prostitution was a state crime, but this crime now involves the federal government.<sup>66</sup> Children who are under 18 years old and involved in prostitution are deemed victims of human trafficking under the TVPA.

Although there is federal legislation to address human trafficking, this legislation may be insufficient to fully address this issue. As of October 2007, 33 states had anti-trafficking criminal provisions and 18 states had anti-trafficking task forces, research commissions, or law enforcement training laws.<sup>67</sup> Ohio has no anti-trafficking criminal provisions or laws creating an anti-trafficking task force, research commission, or law enforcement mandatory training on human trafficking. Ohio needs state laws to address human trafficking since Ohio's Revised Code does not comprehensively address human trafficking. The current code only addresses elements of human trafficking.<sup>68</sup> As of February 2008, there are three bills pending in Ohio to address human trafficking.

### **Additional Resources on Human Trafficking**

#### **RAND Corporation: “Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations”**

*The RAND report on trafficking in Ohio includes a detailed description of trafficking markets in Columbus and Toledo. Current responses to trafficking in both cities are compared. RAND offers several recommendations to service providers, law enforcement, and communities to appropriately identify victims and to respond to their needs.*

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG689/>

#### **Polaris Project: “Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery in Ohio”**

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<sup>65</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, Victim Assistance Fact Sheet, [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/victim\\_assist.html](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/victim_assist.html), Retrieved February 12, 2008.

<sup>66</sup> Report from the US Mid-term Review on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in America (2006) [http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US\\_MTR\\_of\\_CSEC.PDF](http://www.sharedhope.org/images/US_MTR_of_CSEC.PDF)

<sup>67</sup> Polaris Project (2007) US Policy Alert: Graphical Map Snapshot October 2007, [http://www.polarisproject.org/images/docs/maps/policy%20alert%20map\\_10\\_12\\_07.pdf](http://www.polarisproject.org/images/docs/maps/policy%20alert%20map_10_12_07.pdf), Retrieved February 12, 2008.

<sup>68</sup> Davis, K. (2006) Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery in Ohio [www.PolarisProject.org](http://www.PolarisProject.org), Retrieved December 18, 2007.

*The Polaris Project Report on Ohio includes information on the need for state legislation, trafficking myths, definitions and reasons why trafficking occurs, information the differences between human trafficking and smuggling and victim/trafficker profiling.*

<http://216.128.14.181/polarisproject/Chapters/Ohio.htm>

### **National Human Trafficking Resource Center**

*The National Human Trafficking Resource Center is a service provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to provide information and resources to victims of human trafficking and others who may have discovered a trafficking victim. The Rescue and Restore Campaign is part of the Resource Center and currently, there are two Rescue and Restore Coalitions in Ohio (Columbus and Cincinnati) designated to serve victims of trafficking and to work with the community to end human trafficking.*

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/hotline/index.html>

### **Social Work Today: “International Child Sex Trafficking: Ravaged Innocence”**

*This article calls on social workers to address the issue of human trafficking while providing valuable information and statistics on international child sex trafficking.*

<http://www.socialworktoday.com/archive/swsept2006p22.shtml>

### **Department of Justice: “Report on Activities to Combat Human Trafficking”**

*The DOJ has composed a report on identified trafficking cases for the fiscal years of 2001-2005, providing characteristics of victims and traffickers based on identified cases, information on current state and federal legislation that affects cases of trafficking, and proven and estimated statistics of the number of trafficked victims and prosecuted traffickers, and definitions and types of human trafficking. Recommendations are also made for service providers and communities to identify victims, create coalitions and task forces, and to respond appropriately to the needs of victims and the prosecution of traffickers.*

[http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2006.pdf)

### **Shared Hope International**

*Shared Hope International provides education and prevention to combat sex trafficking, promotes advanced and effective legislation, and furthers victim identification and their access to services. Below is a link to Shared Hope International that provides a detailed PowerPoint presentation and other resources on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking. Information in these resources include detailed definitions of trafficking, an overview of the enormity of human trafficking worldwide, extensive information on victims, pimps/traffickers, buyers/”Johns”, and recommendations for Task Force practices.*

<http://www.sharedhope.org>

### **Appendix 1: Interviewing Questions for Suspected Victims of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking**

Questions are most helpful during a comprehensive assessment process and/or when the interviewer has an ongoing relationship with the child/youth. The child may not answer the questions directly and may display uneasiness, fearful behaviors or aggressive resistance to answering the questions. This may indicate a need for further investigation by child protection and/or law enforcement.

1. Tell me about your boyfriend.....
  - Have you met his family?
  - How old is he?
  - Did he promise to take care of you and does he give you nice things?
  - Does he share much about himself? What do you know about him, his job, his friends?
  - Has he asked you a lot of questions about your life, your family?
2. Do you know anyone who has exchanged sex for something that they needed or wanted, for money, drugs, shelter, clothes or food? When was the last time you did?
3. Have you ever stripped, danced or worked in an escort service?
4. What's your school attendance like? Do you go to school? How many days do you miss in a week?
5. Do you have frequent Sexually Transmitted Infections? Multiple sexual partners?

Interviewing questions developed by the Prostitution Roundtable in Toledo, Ohio.