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**Family Services of Peel – Peel Institute on  
Violence Prevention**

# **ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING SERVICE PROVIDERS IN PEEL PILOT SURVEY FINDINGS**

**February 2019**

Funded by the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services



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# ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING SERVICE PROVIDERS IN PEEL PILOT SURVEY FINDINGS

## BACKGROUND

Family Services of Peel (FSP) – Peel Institute on Violence Prevention (PIVP) was awarded a three year grant in September 2017 by the Ministry of Community and Social Services (MCSS), to work in a proposal under the name: “A Survivor Centered Approach to Build Capacity to Address Human Trafficking in Peel.” The purpose of the proposal is to strengthen the capacity of service providers to serve survivors of human trafficking in the Region of Peel, focusing on sex trafficking survivors.

In the initial phase of the project, we engaged in the following activities:

### 1. Needs Assessment

Includes: a) Review and summary of Peel demographics on sex trafficking; b) human trafficking annotated bibliography; c) human trafficking literature Review; d) focus groups and interviews with sex trafficking survivors and their mothers, to identify gaps in services and programs for sex trafficking survivors in Peel Region.

### 2. Pilot Survey to Stakeholders

This multiple-method process allowed PIVP to gather comprehensive information and validate the content of information gained. The following is the final report which presents the finding of the *Anti-Human Trafficking Peel Service Providers Pilot Survey* (Annex A: Anti-Human Trafficking Peel Service Providers Pilot Survey). The purpose of this survey is to collect data regarding survivor’ population and demographics, the services that are available to sex trafficking survivors and the barriers which survivors face while accessing these services.

The survey was sent to 86 stakeholders. Out of these 86 organizations, 48 were Human Trafficking service providers and 34 work for violence/abuse prevention in the Peel region. There were 3 General stakeholders and 1 Network.

Following databases and resources were used to identify anti-human trafficking stakeholders:

- Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services  
<https://www.mcsc.gov.on.ca/en/mcsc/programs/humanTrafficking/index.aspx>  
<https://www.mcsc.gov.on.ca/en/mcsc/programs/humantrafficking/index.aspx#gethelp>
- The Ministry of the Attorney General  
<http://services.findhelp.ca/ovss/#results:m=TOPICS&q=C7&a=PEEL%20REGION>  
<https://www.attorneygeneral.ius.gov.on.ca/english/ovss/VWAP-English.html>
- Department of Justice; Search the Victim Services Directory  
<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/victims-victimes/vsd-rsv/sch-rch.aspx>
- Peel Human Trafficking Service Providers Committee

- Region of Peel, Peel Public Health  
<https://www.peelregion.ca/health/professionals/ask/referral.htm>
- Government of Ontario  
<https://www.ontario.ca/locations/health/locationDetails.php?location=12398951&lang=en>
- Organizations working on violence/abuse prevention database in Peel, Family Services of Peel, Peel Institute on Violence Prevention
- 211 Central  
<https://www.211toronto.ca/detail/en/25946>

## **METHODOLOGY**

PIVP adapted the survey from ‘Needs Assessment for Service Providers and Trafficking Victims,’ Caliber Associates, Inc. for the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2003. The survey is designed to gather data in six sections: Background Information; General Information; Survivor Population; Service Delivery; Barriers to Service; and Collaboration.

This survey has been designed to scan a) to identify the services that are currently available for human trafficking’s survivors; b) to learn about the survivors’ population and their demographics; c) to define the existing barriers that trafficking survivors and victims’ face while accessing services.

After a review of the literature, research about existing service providers for trafficking survivors, and consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, the survey was adapted to its current form. The survey was sent to 86 anti-human trafficking stakeholders and violence/abuse prevention service providers through an email encouraging them to participate and respond.

## **LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY**

The major limitation of this survey was incomplete answers provided by almost all service providers, which limits the reliability of the information gathered.

## **THE ANALYSIS**

Number of stakeholders filled the survey = 22

### **1. Stakeholders Background Information:**

Of those answered the survey, 82.6% (19 organizations) are non-profit organizations (such as community shelters, community services, community health services), and the other three organizations are; One is Victim Services, a Governmental Program, the other organization is a Health facility, and another organization is Government Probation agency. Regarding the number of years that the respondents worked in their current position, the average was 7.3 years.

Executive Directors and CEOs filled 31.8% of the surveys, someone working on a Managerial position filled 40.9%, 22.7% of the surveys were filled by front-line staff, and Program and Volunteer Coordinators filled 4.5% of the surveys.

## 2. General Knowledge:

The following table summarizes the general information about the survey's respondents (how did they gain their knowledge about the survivors, how they identified their clients as trafficking survivors, and how they are familiar with Ontario Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2017).

**Table: General Knowledge**

General knowledge	Number	%
<b>How do you/would you identify a survivor (women/girls) as women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking or exploited by the sex trade? (N=20)*</b>		
Survivor's problems (assessed after survivor intake)	13	65.0
Survivor's self-identification	19	95.0
Both methods	12	60.0
<b>Do you offer anti-trafficking programs/services in your current organization?</b>		
Yes	17	77.3
<b>How did you gain your knowledge about survivors of trafficking? (N=19)*</b>		
Professional knowledge	16	84.2
Educational training	12	63.2
Professional training	12	63.2
Direct work with survivors	12	63.2
Scholarly articles	10	52.6
Academic conferences	7	36.8
Interaction with co-workers	6	31.6
Personal knowledge	5	26.3
Myself- personal experience	1	5.3
<b>Have you received formal training in working with women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking? (N=18)*</b>		
Yes	13	72.2
<b>How familiar are you with the Ontario Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2017?</b>		
Slightly familiar	1	5.9
Somewhat Familiar	4	23.5
Moderately Familiar	10	58.8
Very familiar	2	11.8

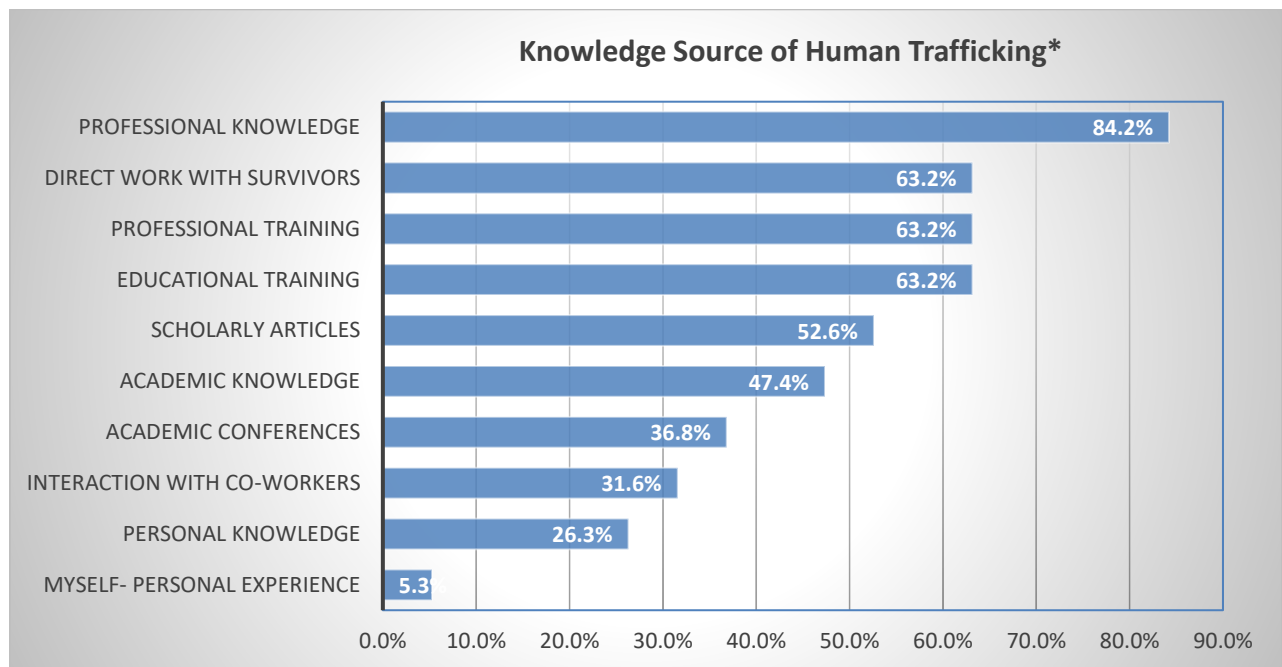
\*No. of the respondents who answered the question.

**The way that the organizations identify a survivor of sex trafficking :** 65.0% of respondents identified clients as trafficking survivors by an assessment of survivor's problems (after survivor intake), and by survivor's self-identification (95.0%).

**Organizations offering anti-trafficking programs/services:** 77.3% of the respondents reported that they offer programs/services for the survivors. 76.5% of these have received formal training in working with women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking (Annex B shows the list of the training that the respondents participated).

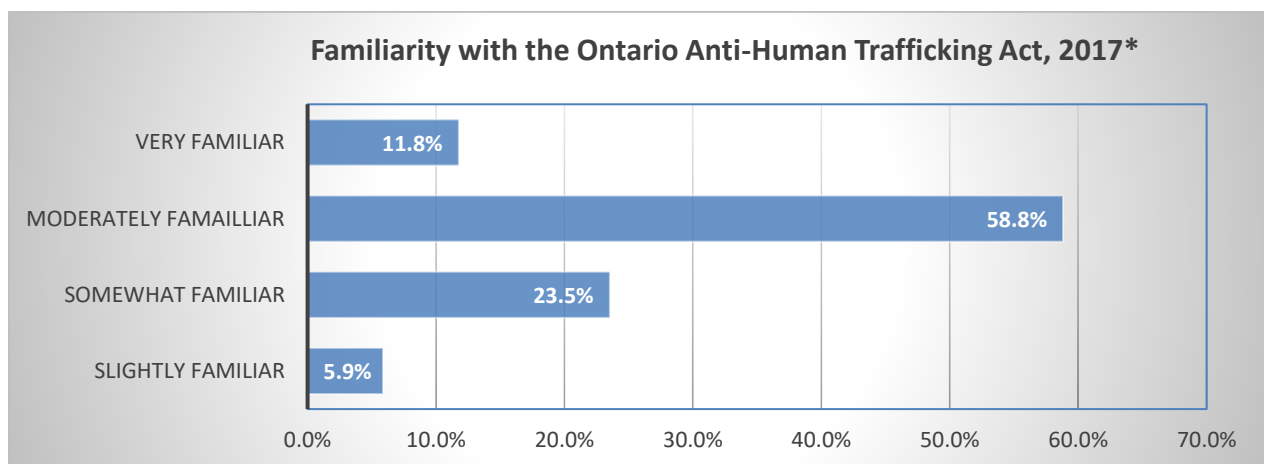
### The Knowledge Source of Human Trafficking

The majority of respondents (84.2%) reported that they gained their knowledge about human trafficking from their professional work experience, and 63.2% reported that they gained their knowledge through educational or professional training and 63.2% gained it while directly working with survivors.



\*The percentages calculated from who answered the question.

**The familiarity with the Ontario Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2017:** 58.8% of respondents has said they are moderately familiar with “Ontario Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2017”.

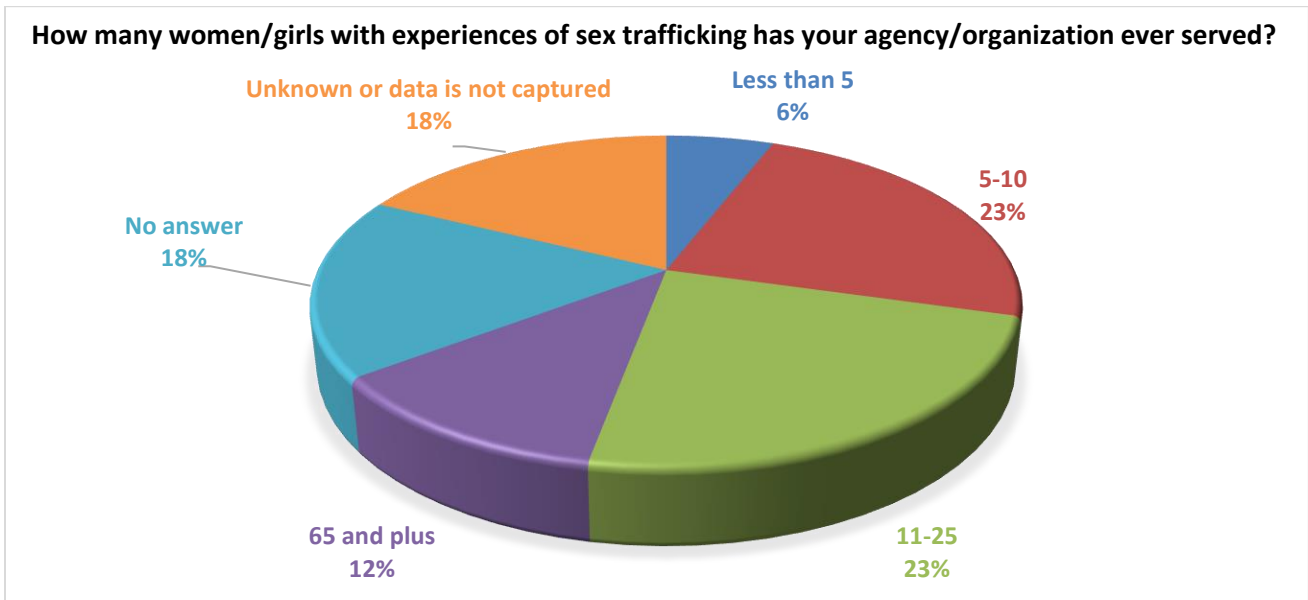


\*The percentages calculated from who answered the question.

### 3. Survivor Population

**Number of Sex Trafficking Survivors Ever Served:** 46% of the respondents reported having worked with 5 to 25 sex trafficking survivors, and 36% reported that data is “not captured” or “unknown,” or did not answer the question. Most of the participants reported that the survivors they served are usually female adults (18-45), and one participant reported that 95% of their population (200+

survivors) are mostly female children (12-17.9). Another survey participant reported that 100% of their population served are female children.



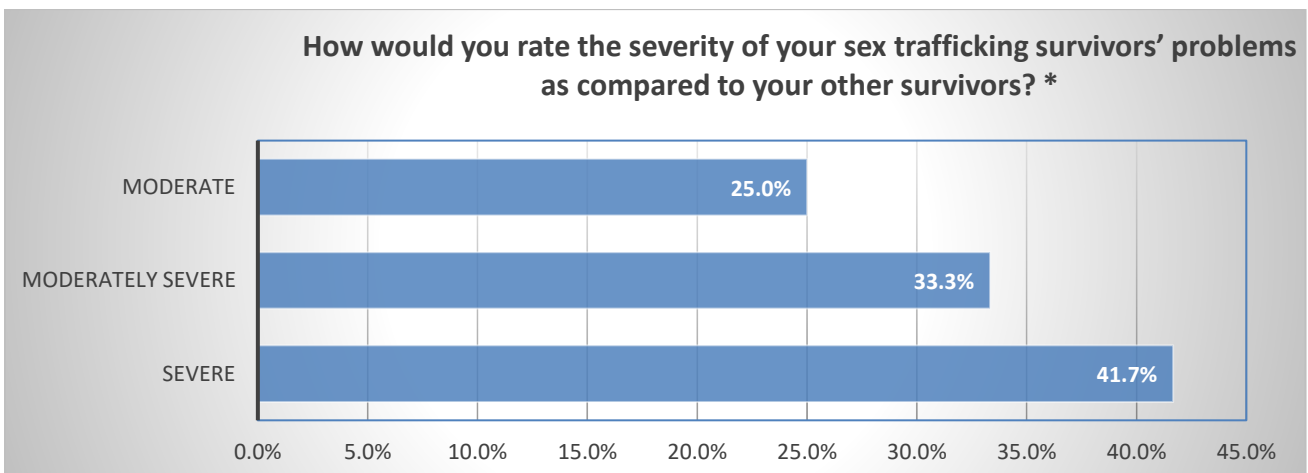
**Number of Sex Trafficking Survivors Served in 2017:** The findings from this survey shows that a total of 91 survivors have been served through 11 stakeholders.

**Regions Represented:** 86.7 % the participants who answered the questions reported that the majority of the survivors (>80%) being served are from Canada, 8 survivors had been served last year are from Asian origin and 6 are indigenous, four survivors are international students from Central & South-Eastern Europe & The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

**Languages Spoken:**

92.9% of the survivors speak English.

**The Severity of Sex Trafficking Survivors’ Problems:** The graph given ahead shows that 75.0% of the respondents consider that the survivors’ problems are severe (41.7%) or moderately severe (33.3%).

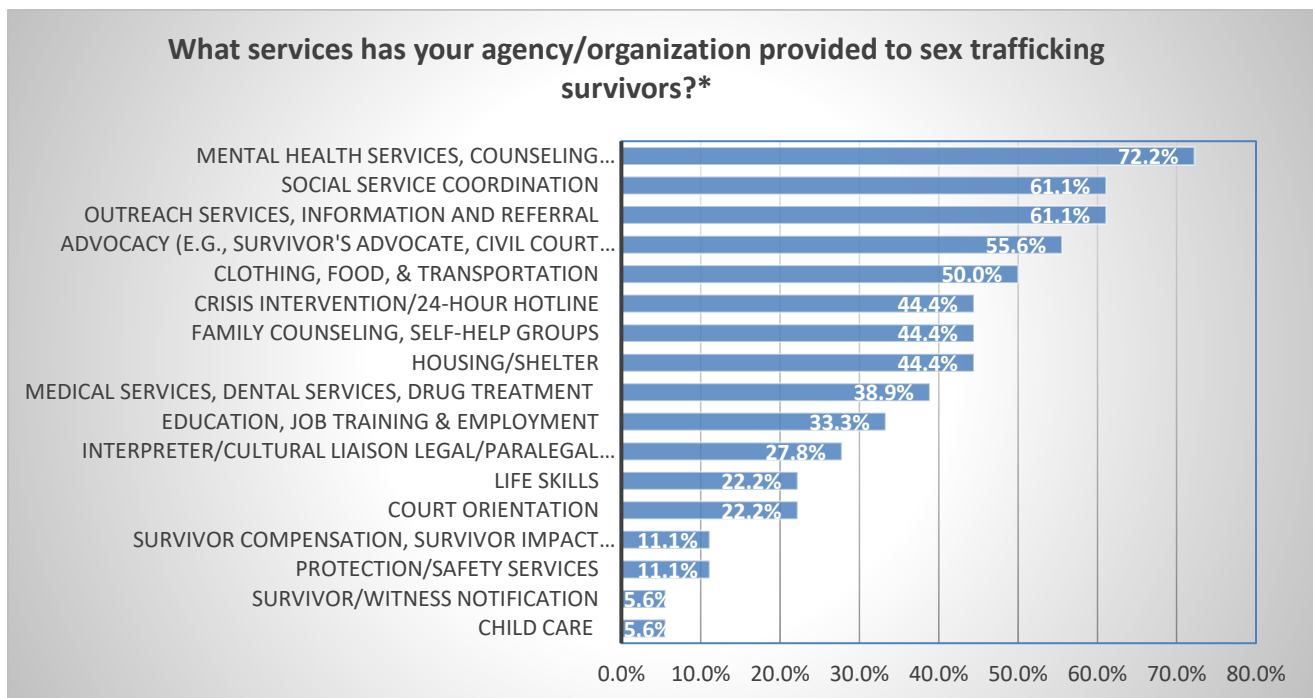


\*The percentages calculated from who answered the question.

#### 4. Service Delivery

**The Services Provided to Sex Trafficking:** 72.2% of the respondents reported that they are offering mental health services, and 61.1% are offering social service coordination, 61% provide outreach services and referral. 55.6% of respondents offer advocacy to the survivors (e.g., survivor's advocate, civil court advocate, an immigration advocate).

50% of the respondents offer clothing, food, & transportation. 44.4% offer crisis intervention, 44.4% provide family and group counselling, and 44.4% offer help with housing and shelter services. Other services offered were medical (38.9%), education and employment (33.3%), legal and paralegal (27.8%), life skills (22.2%), court orientation (22.2%), survivor compensation (11.1%), protection/safety services (11.1%), survivor/witness notification (5.6%), and child care (5.6%).

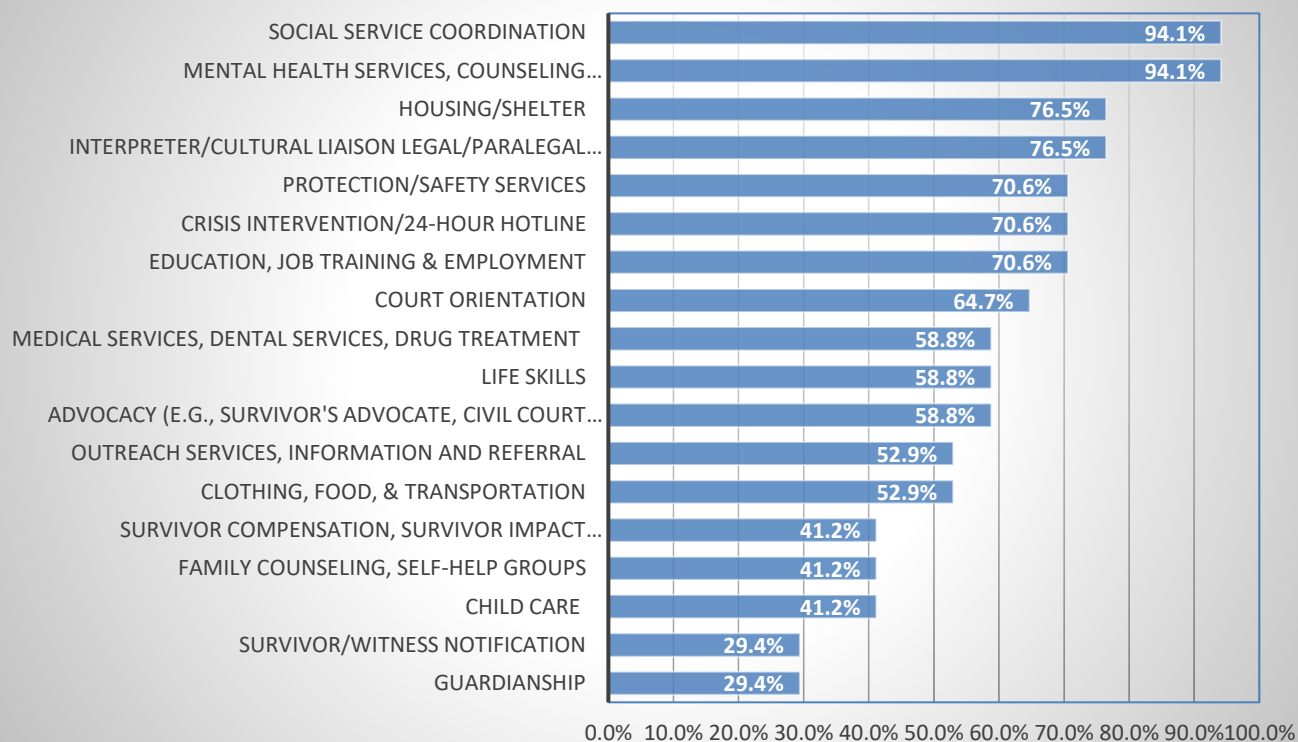


\*The percentages calculated from who answered the question.

**Services that Sex Trafficking Survivors Needed:** of the respondents, 94.1% reported that mental health and counselling services, as well as coordination of social services, are the most essential services for the survivors. 76.5% of the stakeholders reported that housing/shelter services, along with legal services are very much required for the survivors, while 70.6% reported that protection services, crisis intervention services, and employment services are the other necessary service needs for survivors. On the other hand, Court orientation (64.7%), medical services (58.8%), life skills (58.8%), advocacy (58.8%), outreach (52.9%), clothing, food & transportation (52.9%) are other most requested services. Apart from this, the respondents reported that the survivors also need survivor compensation (41.2%), family counselling (41.2%), childcare (41.2%), survivor/witness notification (29.4%), and guardianship services (29.4%).



### In general, what services have sex trafficking survivors needed?\*



\*The percentages calculated from who answered the question.

#### Comparison between Services provided and Services needed:

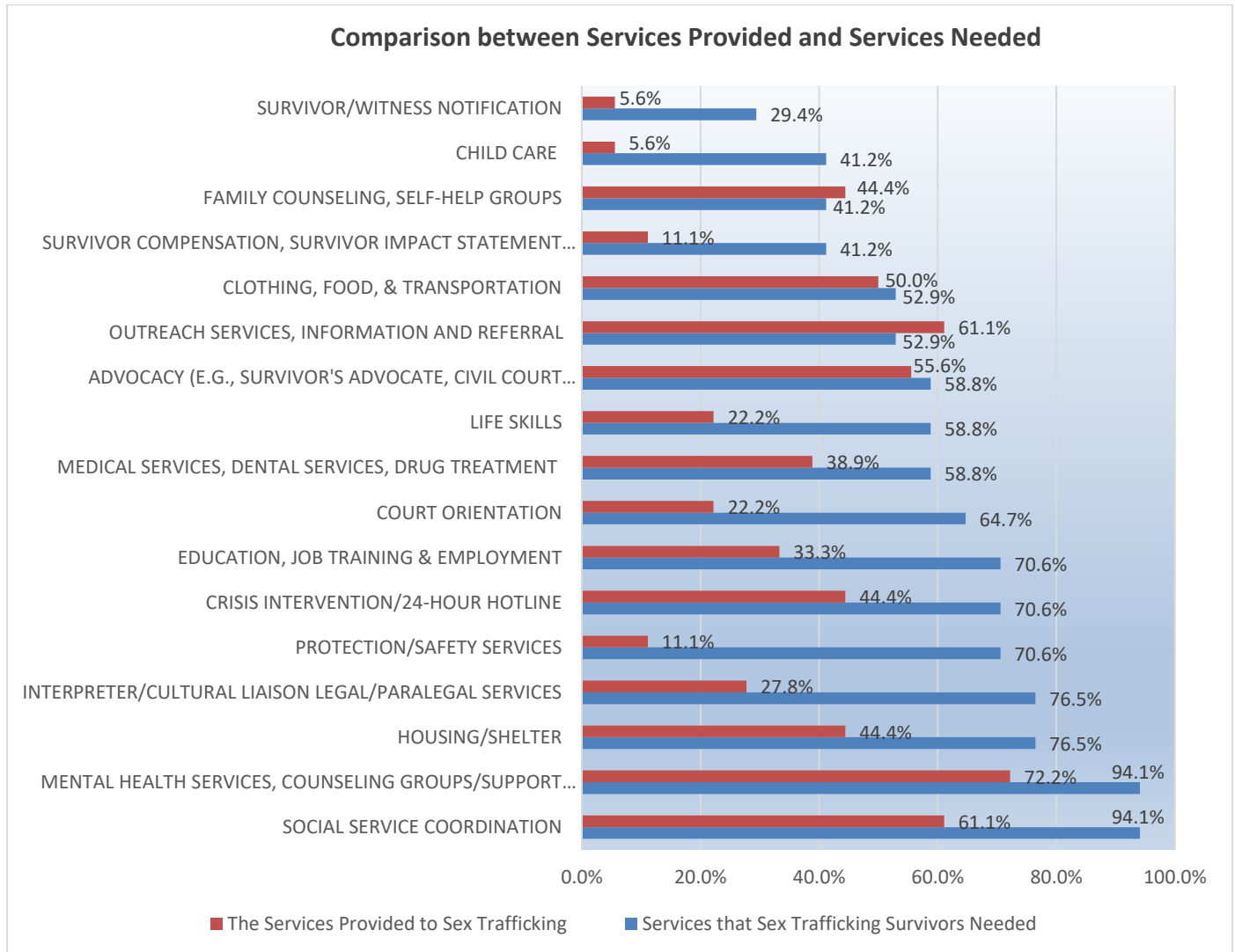
There is a vast gap between the services, which are being provided by various service providers, and the services, which are needed by the survivors. According to the stakeholders' responses, social services coordination, and mental health services are the most necessary services for the sex trafficking survivors (94.1%), which are currently offered by 61.1% only for social services coordination and 72.2% for the mental health services. Besides, housing/shelter and legal/paralegal services are highly needed services (76.5%) and provided by 44.4% for housing and only 27.8% for legal/paralegal services.

Protection and safety services (70.6%), crisis intervention/24-hour hotline (70.6%), and education/training and employment (70.6%) are highly needed too. A Protection and safety services are provided by services providers (11.1%), the crisis intervention/24-hour hotline services are provided by 44.4% of the stakeholders, and employment or education services are met by 33.3% of the responders.

A high in-demand service is court orientation (64.7%), which is provided currently by 22.2% of the responders. There is also a need for guardianship (29.4%). However, it is not provided currently by any of the responders.

While there is much demand for childcare according to the stakeholders' responses (41.2%), only 5.6% of the respondents are offering this service. Survivor compensation and survivor impact statement and repatriation services are the other vital needs for the survivors (41.2%), which are provided by 11.1% of participants.

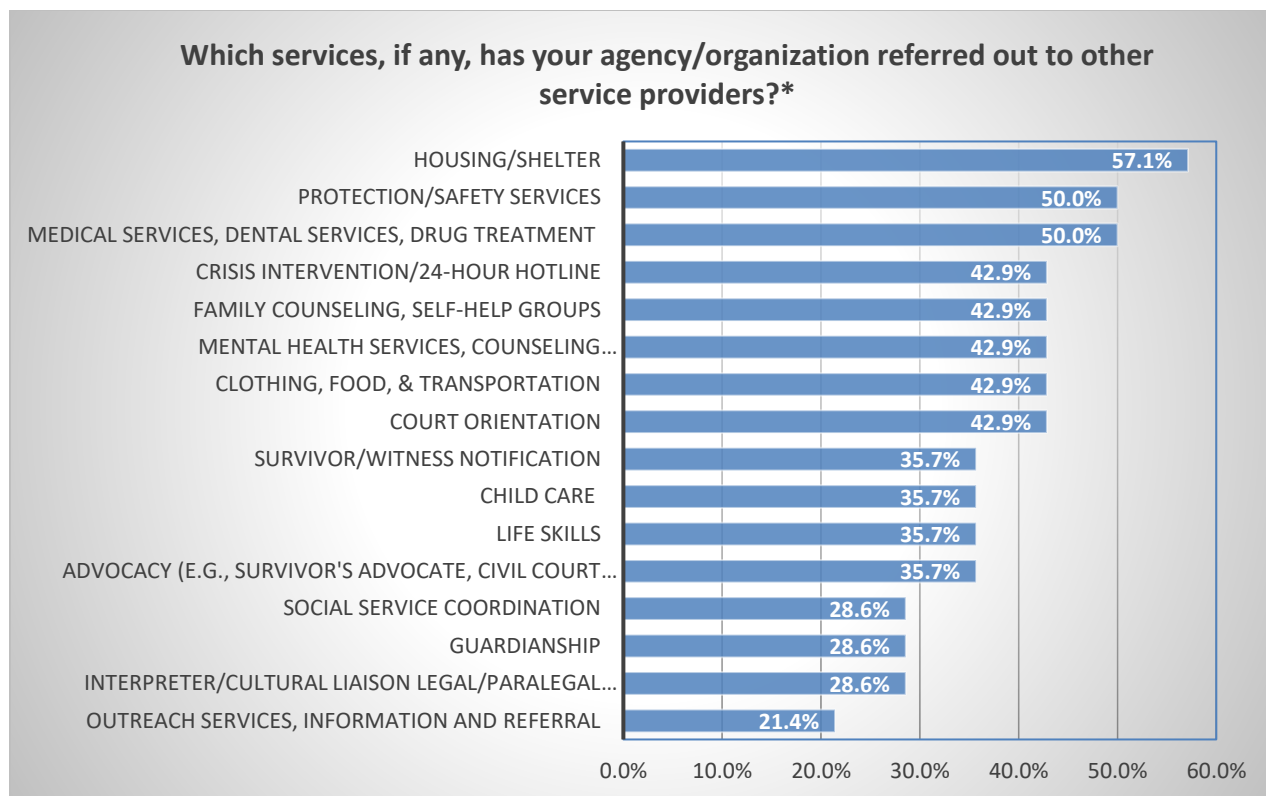
On the other hand, outreach services, information and referral services are offered by 61.1% of the participants, while 52.9% of the participants reported that the sex trafficking survivors need these services.



\*The percentages calculated from who answered the question.

**Services that agency/organization referred out to other service providers:** 57.1% of the respondents reported that they referred the survivors to housing/shelter services, and 50% referred the survivors to Protection services, and 50% referred the survivors to medical services.

Additional referred services include crisis intervention (42.9%), family counselling (42.9%), mental health (42.9%), and clothing, food & transportation (42.9%), and court orientation (42.9%).



\*The percentages calculated from who answered the question.

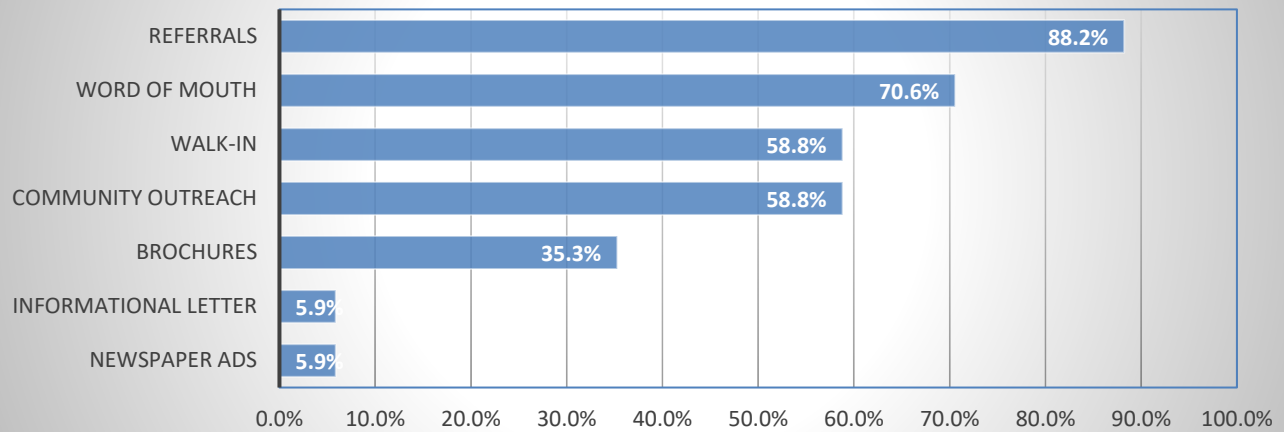
**Formal Model to Serve Sex Trafficking Survivors:** 40% of the respondents who answered the question reported having a formal model or protocols in place on how to serve/treat sex trafficking survivors.

Following formal models were reported:

- (a) Protocols outlined in their training manual
- (b) Peel Service Provider Committee guidelines for the prevention of sex trafficking
- (c) Ministry of the Attorney General mandated services protocols
- (d) Care path through human trafficking tables
- (e) Client contact policies and procedures mandated through the agency
- (f) Process of identification, assessment, referral & treatment planning
- (g) Trauma screener
- (h) Self-determined

**How the Sex Trafficking Survivors Learned about Services:** The majority of the respondents (88.2%) reported that the sex trafficking survivors learned about their services through the referrals, and 70.6% reported that the survivors learned about the organization by word of mouth. 58.8% of respondents reported that the sex trafficking survivors learned about their services through the walk-in as well as community outreach.

### How do sex trafficking survivors learn about your agency/organization?

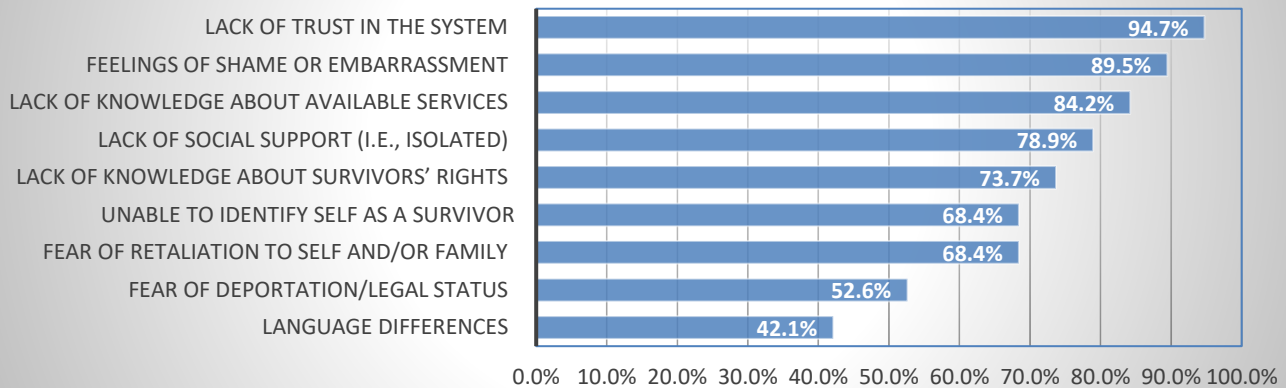


\*The percentages calculated from who answered the question.

## 5. Barriers to Service

**Barriers to Accessing Services:** The majority of the respondents (94.7%) answered that the survivors do not access the services due to the lack of trust in the system. 89.5% reported that the survivors do not access the services because of the feeling of shame or embarrassment, and 84.2% reported a lack of knowledge about available services being the reason for not accessing these services.

### Based on what you know about sex trafficking survivors, what are the reasons why some sex trafficking survivors DO NOT seek out services?



\*The percentages calculated from who answered the question.

## 6. Collaboration

**Offering anti-human trafficking training:** 33.3% of the respondents, who answered the question are offering anti-trafficking training/workshop to other agencies or individuals who are working with survivors of human trafficking.

**Participation in the second phase of the study:** 12 respondents out of 13 who answered the question, agreed to participate in the second phase of the study.

## CONCLUSION

Findings from this Pilot Survey illustrate the effect of 'Fear' as a major factor in accessing help. There is a fear of facing retaliation, legal involvement and isolation. According to the majority of stakeholders' response, the survivors do not trust the system.

The gap between the services provided and services required is an indication of why survivors do not come forward and seek help. Besides, the survivors are not aware that they are victims of sex trafficking, and they are not able to identify themselves as victims. Moreover, they do not know where to go for assistance and intervention. Mental health and social service coordination are high demand for the survivors as per the findings. Housing/shelters, legal/paralegal, child care, protection and court orientation are also high in demand services, and it is recommended to foster more effective service provision to the sex trafficking survivors.

Survivors are more often referred to other services rather than receiving the services at first service contact.

A major finding of the survey is that there is no organized and standardized system, which coordinates with various service providers, to collect data regarding the Social Determinants of Health and Wellbeing, which also allow keeping track of referral, referral loop and follow-up with the survivor.

Some services providers, who offer services to the victims and survivors of sex trafficking answered with "unknown" to many questions especially about the demographics of the survivor population. Some stakeholders informed that they need consultation in developing a data collection system, which would allow them to understand the clients better than they are serving.

We strive to develop a body of evidence-based information that will assist in strengthening the capacity of service providers in Peel Region to serve survivors of human trafficking.



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Since 1971

## FAMILY SERVICES of PEEL

### ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING PEEL SERVICE PROVIDERS PILOT SURVEY

#### INTRODUCTION

Peel Institute on Violence Prevention (PIVP) | Family Services of Peel (FSP) is conducting a pilot study for the project named: “A Survivor-Centered Approach to Build Capacity to Address Human Trafficking in Peel” funded by the Ministry of Community and Social Services. The target populations are women/girls exploited by the sex trade.

**Your agency has been identified as a key stakeholder (or essential service provider) in the spectrum of community service agencies involved in supporting survivors of human trafficking.**

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. The name of your agency/organization:  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The address of your organization:  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Your name(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Your title and/or position(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How long have you been in this position? \_\_\_\_\_ months/years
6. Where is your program based?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Crown Attorney’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational institution
<input type="checkbox"/> Health facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Police department
<input type="checkbox"/> For-profit agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit agency
<input type="checkbox"/> Religious faith community	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

#### GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

7. How do you/would you identify a survivor (women/girls) as women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking or exploited by the sex trade? *[Mark all that apply]*

<input type="checkbox"/> Survivor’s problems (assessed after survivor intake)	<input type="checkbox"/> Survivor’s self-identification
---	---
8. Do you offer anti-trafficking programs/services in your current organization?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes → <i>(please go to question 10)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No → <i>(please continue with the next question, and then skip the rest of the survey)</i>
--	---
9. If no, do you know whether is there an anti-human trafficking services provider in your local service area (for referral purpose)?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <i>(please name of the organizations)</i> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> No
10. How did you gain your knowledge about survivors of trafficking? *[Mark all that apply]*

<input type="checkbox"/> Academic knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational training
<input type="checkbox"/> Academic conferences	<input type="checkbox"/> Scholarly articles, reports
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Myself- personal experience
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Professional training
<input type="checkbox"/> Interaction with co-workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct work with survivors
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	

11. Have you received formal training in working with women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking?  
 Yes (What type of training?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 [Probe for name of training, when received and name of provider, role of respondent.]  
 No

12. How familiar are you with the Ontario Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2017?  
 Unfamiliar   Slightly Familiar   Somewhat Familiar   Moderately Familiar   Very Familiar  
 ① ————— ② ————— ③ ————— ④ ————— ⑤

**SURVIVOR POPULATION**

We want to ask you some questions about the trafficking survivors your agency/organization serves.

13. How many women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking has your agency/organization ever served? \_\_\_\_\_

14. How many Indigenous women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking has your agency ever served? \_\_\_\_\_

15. How many Francophone women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking has your agency ever served? \_\_\_\_\_

16. What percentage of women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking are:

- Female Adults \_\_\_% Please specify age range: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Female Children \_\_\_% Please specify age range: \_\_\_\_\_

17. How many women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking were served in the past year? \_\_\_\_\_

18. How many Indigenous women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking were served in the past year? \_\_\_\_\_

19. How many Francophone women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking were served in the past year? \_\_\_\_\_

20. How many Asian women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking were served in the past year? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Which of the following regions do your sex trafficking survivors represent?

- Canada \_\_\_\_\_%  
 United States \_\_\_\_\_%  
 Latin America & The Caribbean \_\_\_\_\_%  
 United Kingdom \_\_\_\_\_%  
 European Union \_\_\_\_\_%  
 Central & South-Eastern Europe & The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) \_\_\_\_\_%  
 Asia-Pacific \_\_\_\_\_%  
 Africa \_\_\_\_\_%  
 Middle East \_\_\_\_\_%

22. List the languages most frequently spoken by your sex trafficking survivors:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_

23. Are interpreters available for trafficking survivors?

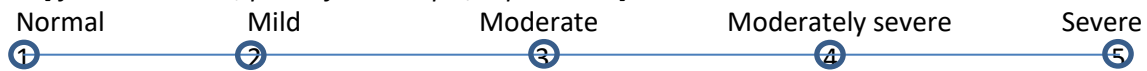
- Yes, for all languages  
 Yes, for some languages (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 No

24. Which of the following best represents the status of your sex trafficking survivors?

- Immigrant (status) \_\_\_\_\_  Permanent resident  
 Citizen  Refugee (status; legal vs. personal classification) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

25. How would you rate the severity of your sex trafficking survivors' problems as compared to your other survivors?

*[If rated a 4 or 5, probe for example/explanation]*



26. Please rank (1= high ... 6= low) following problems/needs of women/girls with experiences of sex trafficking, compared to individuals with other crimes?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Length of service                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of support networks (i.e., level of isolation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Level of fear                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of trust  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ability to communicate with service providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Type of services  |

27. Are there any other problems/needs that we might have missed? Please, specify \_\_\_\_\_

**SERVICE DELIVERY**

*We would like to ask you some questions about the actual services your agency/organization provides to sex trafficking survivors. [Following is a list of services]*

1. Advocacy (e.g., survivor's advocate, civil court advocate, immigration advocate, etc.)
2. Interpretar/cultural liaison Legal/paralegal services
3. Court orientation
4. Guardianship
5. Life skills
6. Child care
7. Housing/shelter
8. Education, Job training & Employment
9. Clothing, Food, & Transportation
10. Medical services, Dental services, Drug treatment
11. Mental health services, Counseling groups/support groups
12. Family counseling, Self-help groups
13. Outreach services, Information and referral
14. Crisis intervention/24-hour hotline
15. Protection/safety services
16. Survivor/witness notification
17. Social service coordination
18. Survivor compensation, survivor impact statement & Repatriation services
19. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

28. What services has your agency/organization provided to sex trafficking survivors?

*[Please specify by number all the services from the above list that apply]*

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

29. In general, what services have sex trafficking survivors needed?

*[Please specify by number all the services from the above list that apply]*

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_



30. Which services, if any, has your agency/organization referred out to other service providers?  
[Please specify by number all the services from the above list that apply]

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
31. Please list the names of the referred agencies/organizations [Obtain contact information if available]

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
32. Do you have formal model/procedures/protocols in place on how to serve/treat sex trafficking survivors?  
 Yes [Please describe the procedures/protocols]  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 No

33. How do sex trafficking survivors learn about your agency/organization? [Mark all that apply]  
 Referrals  Brochures or other written materials in (other) offices  
 Community outreach  Informational letter  
 Newspaper ads  Radio announcements  
 TV announcements  Walk-in  
 "Word of mouth"  Other \_\_\_\_\_

**BARRIERS TO SERVICE**

34. Based on what you know about sex trafficking survivors, what are the reasons why some sex trafficking survivors DO NOT seek out services? [Mark all that apply]  
 Fear of deportation/legal status  
 Fear of retaliation to self and/or family  
 Lack of social support (i.e., isolated)  
 Feelings of shame or embarrassment  
 Lack of knowledge about available services  
 Lack of knowledge about survivors' rights  
 Lack of trust in the system  
 Language differences  
 Unable to identify self as a survivor  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

**COLLABORATION**

35. Do you offer anti-trafficking training/workshop to other agencies or individuals who are working with survivors of human trafficking? [If yes, please probe for name of training]  
 Yes \_\_\_\_\_  No

36. Can you refer us to other agencies or individuals who may be contacted for this study?  
 No  
 Yes  
Agency/organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact person: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

37. The second phase of our project involves conducting focus groups and/or interviews with service providers in your area. We will explore in detail the issues that emerged from this survey and any other concerns you may have regarding service provision for sex trafficking survivors. Would you be interested in participating?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Your response is much appreciated<sup>1</sup>*

**CONTACT PERSONS:**

-Doaa Elislambouly, Consultant

Peel Institute on Violence Prevention | **FAMILY SERVICES of PEEL**

☎ 905-270-2250 Ext. 270 | ☎ 905-270-2869 | ☎ delislambouly@fspeel.org ☎ [www.fspeel.org](http://www.fspeel.org)

-Chandra Coomaraswamy, Consultant

Peel Institute on Violence Prevention | **FAMILY SERVICES of PEEL**

☎ 905-270-2250 Ext. 270 | ☎ 905-270-2869 | ☎ ccoomaraswamy@fspeel.org ☎ [www.fspeel.org](http://www.fspeel.org)

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<sup>1</sup> **References and links**

This survey has been adapted from NEEDS ASSESSMENT for Service Providers and Trafficking Victims, Caliber Associates, Inc. for the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2003

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/202469.pdf>

## **Annex B**

### **List of the training that respondents received**

Trauma training, Rising Angels training, Peer to Peer

MCIS Online training initiative to address human trafficking

Conferences, online courses, workshops and presentations, International human trafficking

Empowering girls against exploitation, Human trafficking training

Human Trafficking conferences, training from Peel Police

Human Trafficking Train the trainer

Human Trafficking Task Force (Peel Regional Police)

Peel Human Trafficking Awareness Training (Peel Anti Human Trafficking Committee)

Jacqui Linder from Chrysalis Anti Human Trafficking Network

Helping Trafficked Persons

Caledon OPP Training