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EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES ON THE WELL-BEING OF YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN ONTARIO: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

THIS STUDY IS SUPPORTED BY -



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Our journey into exploring the impact of survivor-centered approaches on the well-being of youth human trafficking survivors in Ontario has been truly transformative. As service providers committed to the well-being of survivors, we firmly believe that a survivor-centered approach is paramount in our work. Thus, in a spirit of self-reflection and a commitment to enhancing our services and those of organizations akin to the FCJ Refugee Centre, we embarked on this research endeavor to initiate a conversation about survivor-centered approaches.

This research endeavor would not have been possible without the invaluable support of numerous individuals and organizations who have been instrumental in shaping our study.

First and foremost, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to the FCJ Refugee Centre and its dedicated staff. Your insights and unwavering support have been instrumental in deepening our understanding of the dynamics of human trafficking. Your dedication to empowering survivors has not only illuminated our path but has also enriched the depth of our research.

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- Tenzin Khentse, Editor
Abigail Gonzalez, Co-Editor



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1 INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is a grave violation of basic human rights, spreading across many regions globally with its harmful impact. In Ontario, Canada, it deeply affects numerous people, especially young individuals, leaving long-lasting negative effects on their well-being and future prospects. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2020), younger people bear a disproportionate burden from this wrongdoing, highlighting the urgent need to address their specific vulnerabilities. In Ontario's bustling urban areas, the stories of young migrant survivors paint a powerful picture of resilience and determination in the face of immense challenges.

Recent data from Statistics Canada (2021) paints a disturbing picture, with 1,203 reported victims of human trafficking between 2019 and 2021, predominantly comprising youth under the age of 25. This alarming statistic underscores the pressing need for robust and youth-centric support mechanisms that cater to the specific needs of this vulnerable demographic. Although we believe that human trafficking cases in Canada is highly underreported, Feingold (2010) described how statistics could be misleading, in particular with respect to phenomena such as the sex industry, which are difficult to measure. Similarly, labour trafficking in Canada, particularly involving migrant workers and international students, is a significant and complex issue that remains largely underreported (Ahmed, 2023)

Amidst these challenges, survivor-centered approaches offer a glimmer of hope, advocating for a more empathetic and effective framework for facilitating recovery and reintegration (Mueller-Johnson et al., 2020). By prioritizing the autonomy, dignity, and individual needs of survivors, these approaches promise a more humane and impactful support system.

However, despite their potential, there is a notable lack of research evaluating their efficacy, especially within the Canadian context.

Our research endeavors to fill this gap by exploring the experiences of migrant youth who have experienced human trafficking in Ontario and who have also benefited from survivor-centered service provisions. Through a comprehensive series of 17 qualitative interviews, including both focus group sessions and one-on-one interactions, we aimed to delve into the lived realities of these young individuals. The focus group discussions have been particularly illuminating, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of existing support systems.

The feedback from participants underscores a profound desire for services that are not only empathetic and understanding but also respect their dignity and individuality. The bureaucratic complexities and fragmentation of service delivery emerge as significant hurdles, often compounding the trauma experienced by survivors. On the flip side, accounts of holistic, step-by-step guidance through the recovery process underscore the potential benefits of a more integrated and survivor-focused approach.

Our study sheds light on the critical need to rethink support mechanisms for youth human trafficking survivors in Ontario. By embracing principles of empathy, flexibility, and inter-organizational collaboration, we can create a more supportive environment conducive to healing and empowerment. This research contributes valuable insights to the ongoing discourse on survivor-centered approaches, providing empirical evidence to enhance both practice and policy, ultimately aiming to improve the well-being of youth survivors in Ontario's urban landscape.

2 METHODOLOGY

The research methodology employed in this investigation is anchored in a qualitative paradigm, involving a series of seventeen in-depth interviews carried out within the metropolitan environments of Toronto and London, Ontario. Employing purposive sampling, this approach is celebrated in qualitative research for its efficiency in identifying and engaging individuals who possess crucial, in-depth information. This technique is particularly advantageous in scenarios where resource constraints limit the breadth of conventional sampling methods. Purposive sampling hinges on the strategic selection of participants who bring profound insights or have direct experiences pertinent to the subject matter of the study, thereby facilitating the acquisition of rich and relevant data (Patton, 2002; Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011).

The selection criteria for participants were rigorously defined, targeting young individuals aged 25 or younger who had experienced human trafficking and subsequently utilized services offered by organizations focused on survivor support within Canada. The academic discourse underscores the importance of choosing participants who are not only approachable and cooperative but also possess the ability to reflectively and expressively articulate their experiences and viewpoints (Bernard, 2002; Spradley, 1979). This selective approach contrasts markedly with probabilistic or random sampling strategies, which seek to enhance the external validity of research outcomes by

minimizing selection biases and managing the impact of both known and unknown confounding variables.

For the identification of appropriate participants, the research methodology capitalized on case management systems. The FCJ Refugee Centre, recognized for its extensive involvement in numerous significant labor trafficking cases and its support for hundreds of survivors from varied trafficking contexts, served as a vital resource for recruiting participants. The access provided by the Centre was crucial in selecting individuals whose insights were deemed invaluable for the depth and scope of the study. The interviews were systematically conducted throughout the summer of 2023, in both group and individual settings, and were designed to meet the linguistic preferences of the participants, offering communication in both English and Spanish.

The criteria for selecting participants were meticulously defined as follows:

1. Participants must be under the age of 25 at the time of their trafficking experience.
2. Participants must have directly experienced human trafficking.
3. Participants must have engaged with services provided by survivor-centered organizations within Canada.

Participants	Location	Sex	Age	Country of Origin	Type of trafficking
Participant 1	Toronto, Ontario	Female	23	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 2	Toronto, Ontario	Female	22	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 3	Toronto, Ontario	Male	25	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 4	Toronto, Ontario	Female	14	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 5	Toronto, Ontario	Male	14	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 6	Toronto, Ontario	Female	20	India	Sex Trafficking
Participant 7	London, Ontario	Male	24	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 8	London, Ontario	Male	22	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 9	London, Ontario	Male	25	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 10	London, Ontario	Male	25	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 11	London, Ontario	Male	19	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 12	London, Ontario	Male	23	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 13	London, Ontario	Male	21	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 14	London, Ontario	Male	23	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 15	London, Ontario	Male	25	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 16	London, Ontario	Male	20	Mexico	Labour Trafficking
Participant 17	London, Ontario	Male	25	Mexico	Labour Trafficking

TABLE NO 1. DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PARTICIPANTS

Upon executing these criteria through various outreach initiatives, the study successfully engaged 17 participants from the urban areas of London and Toronto. Depending on their comfort levels, participants were interviewed in either group sessions or individual settings. Each interview or session lasted between one and two hours, varying with the group size. Subsequently, all interviews were transcribed and analyzed using grounded theory methods to ensure a robust and systematic interpretation of the data collected. This methodological approach facilitated a nuanced exploration of the participants' experiences and the broader implications of human trafficking within the Canadian context.

2. 1 Grounded Theory in Qualitative Research with Trafficking Survivors:

Grounded theory, as introduced by Glaser and Strauss in their 1967 seminal work, *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*, and further developed by Kathy Charmaz in *Constructing Grounded Theory: A Practical Guide through Qualitative Analysis* (2006), is particularly significant in studies involving sensitive topics such as human trafficking. This method is advantageous because it allows for theory to emerge from the data, ensuring that the research findings are genuinely reflective of the survivors' experiences. It accommodates the complexity of the phenomena by allowing for emergent themes that genuinely reflect the survivors' perspectives without imposing pre-existing theoretical frameworks.

The importance of grounded theory in this context lies in its ability to:

- **Develop Emergent Frameworks:** Tailor theoretical frameworks that are directly derived from survivor narratives, which are crucial for understanding the nuanced dynamics of human trafficking.
- **Maintain Sensitivity to Participant Experiences:** Adjust research approaches based on the evolving understanding of survivors' needs and stories, thus respecting their lived experiences and potentially traumatic backgrounds.
- **Contribute to Theory Development:** Offer insightful, grounded theories that can inform policy and practice, enhancing interventions and support mechanisms for survivors.

2.2 Ethical Framework

The integration of grounded theory into the research design of this study not only facilitates a deep understanding of the personal and societal challenges experienced by survivors of human trafficking but also aims to enrich the practical knowledge base that can shape effective policy and community support interventions. This methodological choice underscores a commitment to producing actionable insights that can drive meaningful change in the handling and prevention of human trafficking.

In strict adherence to high ethical standards required for research involving human subjects, this study meticulously followed the guidelines set forth in the Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans (TCPS 2) as revised in 2018 by the Canadian

Institutes of Health Research, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. These guidelines emphasize the protection of participants' rights and dignity, ensuring that all research interactions are conducted with the utmost respect and consideration.

To uphold these standards, the study implemented rigorous protocols to secure informed consent from all participants. This process was carefully designed to guarantee anonymity and confidentiality, ensuring that participants were fully aware of their rights, including the right to withdraw from the study at any point without any adverse consequences. The consent procedure included detailed briefings about the study's scope, the use of their data, and the measures taken to protect their privacy.

Moreover, recognizing the sensitive nature of the study's subject matter, the research adopted trauma-informed methodologies as recommended in the latest literature, including work by Jain et al. (2022), which advocate for approaches that are acutely aware of the trauma backgrounds of participants and the potential re-traumatization that inappropriate handling of sensitive information could cause. This approach ensured that all interactions with participants were conducted with sensitivity and respect for their experiences and the broader context of human trafficking in Canada.

These ethical considerations are of paramount importance in research involving vulnerable populations, particularly to preserve the well-being of participants and maintain the integrity of the research process. Through these measures, the study strives to contribute ethically and effectively to the ongoing dialogue and interventions concerning human trafficking.

2.3 Using Migration Lens

This study employed a migration lens in its analysis, recognizing the unique experiences and challenges faced by participants who are migrants with precarious status in Canada. As all the participants in the study are migrants, their interaction with survivor-centered approaches and services may differ significantly from those of domestic Canadians. Precarious migration status can exacerbate vulnerabilities and impact access to support services, legal protections, and resources (Martinez et al., 2005). This lens acknowledges the complex intersections of migration status, trauma, and recovery, highlighting the importance of culturally sensitive and tailored interventions for migrant youth human trafficking survivors (Paret, M., & Gleeson, S., 2016). By centering the experiences of migrant participants, this study aims to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of survivor needs and inform more inclusive and effective support mechanisms.

2.4 Research limitations

This study aims to critically assess the current service provision offered by organizations in Ontario, focusing on its impact on migrant youth survivors of human trafficking. As with most contemporary research, this study has limitations that should be acknowledged to provide context for the findings. These limitations stem from the study's design and methodology, which influence the interpretation of the results (Price & Murnan, 2004).

The research was conducted among migrant youth in select cities across Ontario to offer a comprehensive overview of the services available to young survivors of human trafficking from local organizations. The identified limitations are common in qualitative studies and can be grouped into three main areas:

2.4.1 Small Sample Size: One of the principal limitations of this study is the relatively small sample size, which consisted of 17 participants from Toronto and London, Ontario. While the purposive sampling method employed allowed for in-depth and rich qualitative data, the limited number of participants restricts the generalizability of the findings. According to Vasileiou et al. (2018), small sample sizes can limit the extent to which findings can be generalized to broader populations. The insights and themes derived from this cohort may not fully represent the broader population of human trafficking survivors in Canada or other geographical areas. This constraint highlights the need for caution when extrapolating the study's findings. Future research could benefit from expanding the sample size to include a more diverse range of participants across different regions, thereby enhancing the robustness and applicability of the resulting data.

2.3.2 Issue of Trust: Another significant limitation encountered in this study relates to the issue of trust, which is inherently challenging in research involving vulnerable populations such as survivors of human trafficking who have precarious migration status in Canada. As Newman and Kaloupek (2004) discuss, the sensitive nature of participants' experiences may inhibit full disclosure, impacting the depth and authenticity of data collected. Despite employing trauma-informed methodologies to foster a safe and respectful environment, some aspects of the survivors' experiences or perspectives may have remained underexplored or unexpressed. This limitation underscores the importance of considering longer engagement periods in future studies, which could help in establishing stronger relationships and thus, potentially richer and more comprehensive data collection.

2.4.3 Potential Bias from Service Provider Access: The study's reliance on the FCJ Refugee Centre for participant recruitment may introduce a potential bias. Participants recruited through this specific service provider might not fully represent the diverse spectrum of trafficking survivors' experiences. This concern aligns with Morrow's (2005) observation that recruitment through particular channels can skew data towards specific service-related experiences. Furthermore, participants may have felt compelled to provide responses perceived as safer or more favorable due to their prior engagement with our organization. To address this bias and achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the survivor experience across various contexts, future research should strive to include participants from a broader range of service providers or those who have not accessed any services at all. These limitations are integral to understanding the context and constraints under which this study was conducted and should be considered when interpreting the findings. They also suggest avenues for future research to build upon and extend the work presented here.

3. ACCESSING THE CURRENT SURVIVOR-CENTERED PROVISION BY ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO

The qualitative examination of interviews conducted with human trafficking survivors in Toronto and London, Ontario, offers invaluable insights into the current landscape of survivor-centered service provision in the region. Through in-depth discussions with survivors, we have gained a nuanced understanding of their experiences and identified key areas where organizations can enhance their support systems.

Furthermore, our exploration extended beyond qualitative interviews to include a questionnaire administered to youth participants. From this quantitative aspect, we found that only 53% of respondents considered the services provided by service providers to be very helpful. A notable 12% found them somewhat helpful, while a concerning 18% reported not receiving the necessary services at all. These statistics shed light on the persistent challenges faced by survivors and highlight the urgent need for tailored and comprehensive support services.

These findings raise important questions about the adequacy and effectiveness of current service provisions for human trafficking survivors, particularly youth individuals. The discrepancies in perceived helpfulness suggest potential gaps in service delivery and underscore the importance of addressing individual needs and experiences in the recovery process.

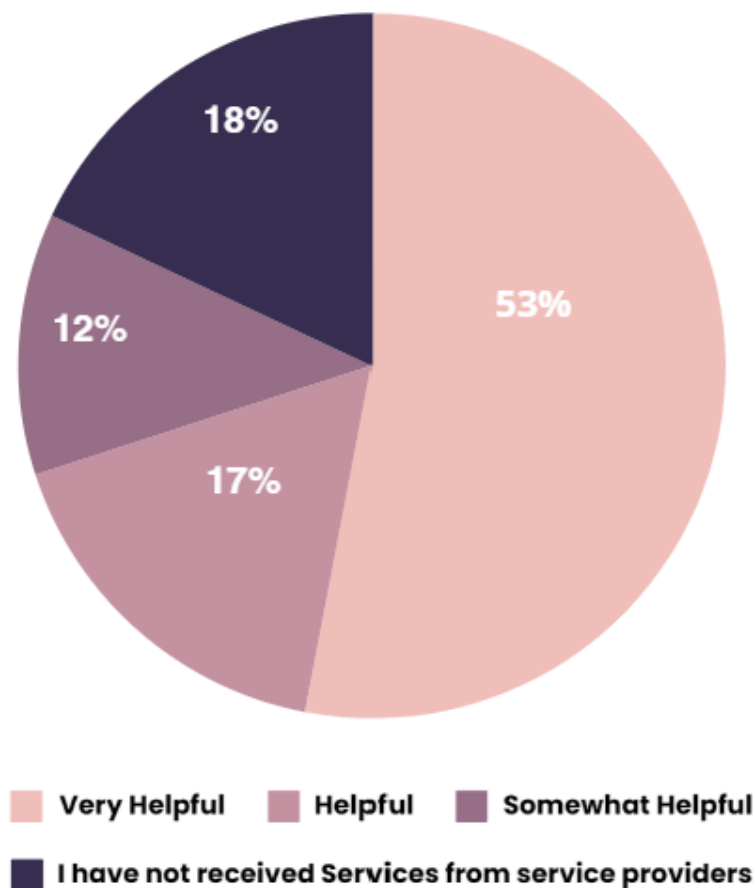


Figure no 1: Usefulness of Services according to Youth Survivors

In light of these insights, it is evident that a more concerted effort is needed to ensure that survivor-centered services are responsive, inclusive, and effectively meet the diverse needs of survivors. By acknowledging and addressing these challenges, service providers can take meaningful steps towards fostering a supportive and empowering environment for survivors on their journey to recovery. These insights underscore the imperative of prioritizing areas that participants have emphasized such as building safety, implementing trauma-informed communication strategies, providing adequate psychological support, offering language services, ensuring individualized follow-up, and fostering empathetic engagement.

3.1 Safety and Basic Needs: Survivors consistently emphasized the urgent need for secure housing, access to food, and information about their circumstances. Immediate access to these essentials fosters stability and security, allowing survivors to initiate their healing journey and envisage their future. Research conducted by Kobulsky et al. (2022) supports the importance of food security and housing for adolescents in safeguarding them from further abuse. Organizations must prioritize these fundamental elements to facilitate survivors' recovery and reintegration. During our interviews, some survivors housed in temporary shelters or hotels after escaping trafficking highlighted instances of lacking empathy and a survivor-centered approach from shelter workers, which may hinder recovery progress. For instance, one survivor expressed, *“We didn't have a private room. It was very... they (the workers at the NGO) would come here (and tell us), to do this, go there. And they would come into the room and say, no, clean up these little things, mop the floor, wash the dishes. Everything had to be clean, nothing dirty. We would come back from work, and they would make us cut the grass. No, they wouldn't let us rest. It was harsh”* -, underscoring the need for compassionate and supportive environments.

3.2 Trauma-Informed Communication: Participants stressed the significance of respectful, patient, and empathetic communication from service providers. Such approaches cultivate trust and empower survivors to actively participate in their healing process. Supportive communication validates survivors' experiences and fosters a sense of understanding. Conversely, insensitive or judgmental interactions can erode survivors' sense of safety and impede their progress. This resonates with findings from Lewis (2017) and Hopper (2019), highlighting the necessity of a trauma-informed approach at both personal and organizational levels for survivor recovery. As one survivor articulated, *“Always consider that what we've been through was not easy; it left us traumatized. It's something that happened, and we always think about it.”*

3.3 Psychological Support: The study identified a strong demand for mental health services, therapy, and trauma-specific care, which were frequently lacking in survivors' experiences. This represents a significant gap in current service provision, hindering survivors' ability to heal and rebuild their lives comprehensively. Integrating trauma-informed psychological care is paramount for offering holistic survivor-centered support. Survivors articulated the need for emotional support, with one stating, *"the service providers they only notice your outside, the scars you have on your body, your physical, but you also have to understand that is a lot more than that... psychological, mental..."* This emphasizes the importance of addressing survivors' emotional needs alongside their physical ones.

3.4 Language Services: Proficiency in English emerged as crucial for survivors to access services, employment, and daily activities. Survivors lacking English proficiency faced heightened isolation and disadvantage. Proactive language services are imperative to empower survivors and ensure equitable access to essential support across diverse linguistic backgrounds. Research has demonstrated lower access to healthcare services by immigrant patients in comparison to people with Canadian Citizenships and Permanent Residency (Martinez O et al, 2005). Cultural and linguistic differences have been considered as the main factors that impede this access and as barriers to creating an effective relationship between immigrant patients and health professionals (Rasi, 2020). One survivor shared their experience, saying, *"There are people like me who don't speak English, so there are people who tell you, no, you can't because you don't speak English... they're doing this to me," highlighting the barriers faced due to language limitations."*

3.5 Individualized Follow-Up: Survivors underscored the necessity for personalized follow-up beyond the initial crisis phase. Continued support with housing, employment, and general well-being checks communicates to survivors that their well-being is valued, thereby reducing the risk of them falling through the cracks. This ongoing support is essential for survivors' sustained recovery and reintegration. Another survivor voiced, *“In some cases, they don't have the time... they never contact you again... I don't know maybe they don't have the time to check their email if they receive too many, so they really don't care...”* illustrating the importance of consistent and attentive follow-up to maintain support.

In conclusion, the narratives of human trafficking survivors in Toronto and London, Ontario underscore the critical importance of survivor-centered service provision. Addressing these key themes, alongside integrating survivors' voices and experiences, is imperative for organizations to effectively support survivors on their path to healing and reintegration into society.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

The qualitative interviews conducted as part of this research have not only shed light on the existing service gaps in survivor-centered support systems for youth survivors of human trafficking in Ontario that we have mentioned above but have also provided valuable recommendations from the participants themselves. As survivors shared their lived experiences and navigated discussions around service provision, they offered insightful recommendations aimed at addressing the identified challenges and improving the overall support landscape. These recommendations, rooted in the firsthand experiences of survivors, carry significant weight in shaping the future direction of service provision for human trafficking survivors in Ontario. By elevating the voices of survivors and integrating their perspectives into the dialogue surrounding service delivery, we can move towards a more responsive and inclusive approach that prioritizes the well-being and empowerment of survivors. This research aims to amplify these recommendations, facilitating a meaningful dialogue between survivors and service providers to drive positive change and foster a more supportive environment for survivors on their journey to recovery and reintegration. Following are some of the key recommendations made by the participants:

A) Support Groups: The creation of support groups that facilitate connection among survivors with similar experiences was highly valued. One participant shared that physical activities like soccer are important during the two months spent at the temporary hotel after escaping trafficking, for mental health and to create community. These groups provide continuous support and a sense of community, offering survivors a platform for mutual aid and shared healing.

One of the participants told us, *"I think that there's should be more community activities.... because apart from psychotherapists, doctors, you also need to feel like almost like a human again. After all that stuff if you are okay with going out to the parks, having groups together and like painting, coloring something that makes you feel alive almost, yeah".*

B) Accessibility of Services: Accessibility of services poses a major hurdle for survivors, as bureaucratic red tape often prevents them from accessing vital resources like language classes. Strict documentation requirements, particularly for those without regular status in Canada, hinder their ability to receive support. Many survivors in this study only have temporary resident permits, making them ineligible for most settlement services designed for refugees, permanent residents, and citizens. To address this issue, organizations must be flexible and offer alternative solutions tailored to survivors' specific situations.

C) Inter-Organization Communication: Participants reported frustration with the lack of communication and information sharing between service providers, which necessitated recounting traumatic experiences multiple times. A more integrated system could prevent re-traumatization and streamline support.

D) Holistic Approach: Providers should consider the intersectionality of a survivor's needs – language barriers, financial challenges, and lack of a support system compound the hardship. Adopting a holistic approach that addresses the diverse needs of survivors can help ensure that their recovery is comprehensive and sustainable. This may involve offering support services beyond traditional therapy, such as assistance with housing, employment, education, and social integration. By addressing these broader social determinants of health, organizations can support survivors in rebuilding their lives and achieving long-term well-being.

The focus group discussions and personal interviews highlight the importance of empathy and understanding in survivor-centered service provision. Survivors call for a more streamlined approach to service delivery that reduces re-traumatization and emphasizes continuous, holistic support throughout their recovery journey. Addressing these challenges and needs is crucial for promoting the well-being of survivors and facilitating their successful reintegration into society. By prioritizing survivors' voices and experiences, organizations can ensure that their services are truly responsive to the needs of those they aim to support.

5. CONCLUSION:

Our findings underscore the pressing need for services that prioritize safety, trauma-informed communication, psychological support, language accessibility, individualized follow-up, and empathetic engagement. Survivors consistently emphasized the importance of these elements in facilitating their recovery and reintegration into society.

However, our study also highlights significant challenges and limitations within the current service provision landscape. These include issues such as small sample sizes, trust barriers, and potential biases in participant recruitment. Recognizing these limitations is essential for interpreting our findings accurately and guiding future research efforts.

Moving forward, we offer several recommendations for service providers based on the insights gleaned from our research. These include the creation of support groups, enhancing the accessibility of services, improving inter-organization communication, and adopting a holistic approach to survivor support.

Overall, our study contributes valuable empirical evidence to the discourse on survivor-centered approaches in Ontario. By addressing the identified challenges and implementing our recommendations, service providers can better support youth human trafficking survivors on their journey to healing and empowerment. Ultimately, our aim is to foster a more compassionate and effective support system that prioritizes the well-being of survivors and facilitates their successful reintegration into society.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. WHAT IS YOUR AGE?
2. WHAT IS YOUR GENDER?
3. WHAT IS YOUR ETHNIC ORIGIN?
4. IN WHICH PROVINCE/TERRITORY OF CANADA HAVE YOU PRIMARILY LIVED IN THE PAST 5 YEARS?
5. HAVE YOU BEEN A VICTIM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING?
6. IN WHAT TYPE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAVE YOU BEEN A VICTIM? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
 - A. FORCED LABOR
 - B. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
 - C. ORGAN TRAFFICKING
 - D. OTHER FORM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
7. HAVE YOU RECEIVED SERVICES FROM SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING?
8. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED SERVICES, HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH THE SERVICE PROVIDERS? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
 - A. VERY HELPFUL
 - B. HELPFUL
 - C. SOMEWHAT HELPFUL
 - D. NOT HELPFUL AT ALL
 - E. I HAVE NOT RECEIVED SERVICES FROM SERVICE PROVIDERS
9. DO YOU HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS FOR HOW SERVICE PROVIDERS COULD IMPROVE THEIR SUPPORT FOR SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

CUESTIONARIO

1. ¿CUÁL ES SU EDAD?

2. ¿CUÁL ES SU GÉNERO?

3. ¿CUÁL ES SU ORIGEN ÉTNICO?

4. ¿EN QUÉ PROVINCIA/TERRITORIO DE CANADÁ HA VIVIDO PRINCIPALMENTE EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 5 AÑOS?

5. ¿HA SIDO VÍCTIMA DE TRÁFICO DE PERSONAS?

6. ¿EN QUÉ TIPO DE TRÁFICO DE PERSONAS HA SIDO VÍCTIMA? (MARQUE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE CORRESPONDAN)
 - A. TRABAJO FORZADO
 - B. EXPLOTACIÓN SEXUAL
 - C. TRÁFICO DE ÓRGANOS
 - D. OTRA FORMA DE TRÁFICO DE PERSONAS

7. ¿HA RECIBIDO SERVICIOS DE PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS PARA SOBREVIVIENTES DE TRÁFICO DE PERSONAS?

8. SI HA RECIBIDO SERVICIOS, ¿CÓMO DESCRIBIRÍA SU EXPERIENCIA CON LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS? (MARQUE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE CORRESPONDAN)
 - A. MUY ÚTIL
 - B. ÚTIL
 - C. POCO ÚTIL
 - D. NO ÚTIL EN ABSOLUTO
 - E. NO HE RECIBIDO SERVICIOS DE PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS

9. ¿TIENE ALGUNA SUGERENCIA SOBRE CÓMO LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS PODRÍAN MEJORAR SU APOYO A LOS SOBREVIVIENTES DE TRÁFICO DE PERSONAS?

CONSENT FORM FOR PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH STUDY

TITLE OF STUDY: SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES TO SERVICE PROVISION FOR YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN CANADA

INVESTIGATOR(S): TENZIN KHENTSE, ABIGAIL GONZALEZ

INTRODUCTION:

YOU ARE BEING ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN A RESEARCH STUDY. BEFORE YOU DECIDE, IT IS IMPORTANT FOR YOU TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE RESEARCH IS BEING DONE AND WHAT IT WILL INVOLVE. PLEASE TAKE THE TIME TO READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CAREFULLY AND ASK ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER OR NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

PURPOSE OF STUDY:

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO EXPLORE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES IN MEETING THE COMPLEX NEEDS OF YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN CANADA, AS WELL AS IDENTIFY BEST PRACTICES FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS WHO WORK WITH THIS POPULATION.

PROCEDURES:

IF YOU AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS STUDY, YOU WILL BE ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN A FOCUS GROUP WITH OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS WHO WORK WITH YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS. THE FOCUS GROUP WILL BE AUDIO RECORDED, AND NOTES WILL BE TAKEN DURING THE DISCUSSION. THE FOCUS GROUP WILL TAKE APPROXIMATELY 90 MINUTES.

RISKS AND BENEFITS:

THERE ARE NO KNOWN RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICIPATING IN THIS STUDY. YOU WILL NOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME IN ANY PUBLICATIONS OR REPORTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THIS STUDY. THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF THIS STUDY INCLUDE CONTRIBUTING TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE EXPERIENCES AND NEEDS OF YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN CANADA, AS WELL AS THE IMPACT OF SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES ON THEIR WELL-BEING. THE STUDY WILL ALSO PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR SERVICES FOR THIS POPULATION. YOU MAY ALSO BE ELIGIBLE FOR A SMALL HONORARIUM FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION:

YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS STUDY IS COMPLETELY VOLUNTARY. YOU MAY CHOOSE NOT TO PARTICIPATE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT PENALTY OR LOSS OF BENEFITS TO WHICH YOU ARE OTHERWISE ENTITLED. YOUR DECISION TO PARTICIPATE OR NOT TO PARTICIPATE WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR CURRENT OR FUTURE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE INVESTIGATORS OR THEIR AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

CONFIDENTIALITY:

THE DATA COLLECTED IN THIS STUDY WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL NOT BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE OF THE RESEARCH TEAM. THE AUDIO RECORDING OF THE FOCUS GROUP WILL BE TRANSCRIBED AND STORED IN A PASSWORD-PROTECTED FILE. ANY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE TRANSCRIPT. THE RESEARCH TEAM WILL KEEP THE DATA FOR 5 YEARS AFTER THE STUDY HAS BEEN COMPLETED, AFTER WHICH IT WILL BE SECURELY DESTROYED.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT THE STUDY, YOU MAY CONTACT THE INVESTIGATOR, TENZIN KHENTSE OR STEFAN ENRIQUE, AT TENZINK@FCJREFUGEECENTRE.ORG OR STEFANJK@FCJREFUGEECENTRE.ORG . IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT YOUR RIGHTS AS A RESEARCH PARTICIPANT, YOU MAY CONTACT THE RESEARCH ETHICS BOARD AT FCJ REFUGEE CENTRE.

CONSENT:

I HAVE READ THE ABOVE INFORMATION, AND I AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS STUDY. I UNDERSTAND THAT MY PARTICIPATION IS VOLUNTARY, AND I MAY WITHDRAW AT ANY TIME WITHOUT PENALTY OR LOSS OF BENEFITS TO WHICH I AM OTHERWISE ENTITLED.

PARTICIPANT'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

INVESTIGATOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

FORMULARIO DE CONSENTIMIENTO PARA PARTICIPAR EN ESTUDIO DE INVESTIGACIÓN

TÍTULO DEL ESTUDIO: ENFOQUES CENTRADOS EN SOBREVIVIENTES PARA LA PRESTACIÓN DE SERVICIOS A SOBREVIVIENTES DE TRÁFICO DE PERSONAS MENORES DE EDAD EN CANADÁ

INVESTIGADOR(ES): TENZIN KHENTSE, ABIGAIL GONZALEZ

INTRODUCCIÓN:

SE LE ESTÁ PIDIENDO QUE PARTICIPE EN UN ESTUDIO DE INVESTIGACIÓN. ANTES DE TOMAR UNA DECISIÓN, ES IMPORTANTE QUE COMPRENDA POR QUÉ SE ESTÁ REALIZANDO LA INVESTIGACIÓN Y EN QUÉ CONSISTIRÁ. POR FAVOR, TÓMESE EL TIEMPO PARA LEER CUIDADOSAMENTE LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN Y HACER CUALQUIER PREGUNTA QUE TENGA ANTES DE DECIDIR SI DESEA PARTICIPAR O NO.

PROPÓSITO DEL ESTUDIO:

EL PROPÓSITO DE ESTE ESTUDIO ES EXPLORAR LA EFECTIVIDAD DE LOS ENFOQUES CENTRADOS EN SOBREVIVIENTES PARA SATISFACER LAS NECESIDADES COMPLEJAS DE LOS SOBREVIVIENTES DE TRÁFICO DE PERSONAS MENORES DE EDAD EN CANADÁ, ASÍ COMO IDENTIFICAR LAS MEJORES PRÁCTICAS PARA LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS QUE TRABAJAN CON ESTA POBLACIÓN.

PROCEDIMIENTOS:

SI ACEPTA PARTICIPAR EN ESTE ESTUDIO, SE LE PEDIRÁ QUE PARTICIPE EN UN GRUPO DE DISCUSIÓN CON OTROS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS QUE TRABAJAN CON SOBREVIVIENTES DE TRÁFICO DE PERSONAS MENORES DE EDAD. EL GRUPO DE DISCUSIÓN SERÁ GRABADO EN AUDIO, Y SE TOMARÁN NOTAS DURANTE LA DISCUSIÓN. EL GRUPO DE DISCUSIÓN DURARÁ APROXIMADAMENTE 90 MINUTOS.

RIESGOS Y BENEFICIOS:

NO SE CONOCEN RIESGOS ASOCIADOS CON LA PARTICIPACIÓN EN ESTE ESTUDIO. NO SE LE IDENTIFICARÁ POR SU NOMBRE EN NINGUNA PUBLICACIÓN O INFORME QUE PUEDA RESULTAR DE ESTE ESTUDIO. LOS BENEFICIOS POTENCIALES DE ESTE ESTUDIO INCLUYEN CONTRIBUIR A UNA MEJOR COMPRENSIÓN DE LAS EXPERIENCIAS Y NECESIDADES DE LOS SOBREVIVIENTES DE TRÁFICO DE PERSONAS MENORES DE EDAD EN CANADÁ, ASÍ COMO EL IMPACTO DE LOS ENFOQUES CENTRADOS EN SOBREVIVIENTES EN SU BIENESTAR. EL ESTUDIO TAMBIÉN PROPORCIONARÁ RECOMENDACIONES PARA QUE LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS MEJOREN LA EFECTIVIDAD DE SUS SERVICIOS PARA ESTA POBLACIÓN.

PARTICIPACIÓN VOLUNTARIA:

SU PARTICIPACIÓN EN ESTE ESTUDIO ES COMPLETAMENTE VOLUNTARIA. PUEDE OPTAR POR NO PARTICIPAR EN CUALQUIER MOMENTO SIN PENALIZACIÓN O PÉRDIDA DE BENEFICIOS A LOS QUE DE OTRO MODO TENDRÍA DERECHO. SU DECISIÓN DE PARTICIPAR O NO PARTICIPAR NO AFECTARÁ SU RELACIÓN ACTUAL O FUTURA CON LOS INVESTIGADORES O SUS INSTITUCIONES AFILIADAS.

CONFIDENCIALIDAD:

LOS DATOS RECOPIADOS EN ESTE ESTUDIO SE MANTENDRÁN CONFIDENCIALES Y NO SE COMPARTIRÁN CON NADIE FUERA DEL EQUIPO DE INVESTIGACIÓN. LA GRABACIÓN DE AUDIO DEL GRUPO DE DISCUSIÓN SERÁ TRANSCRITA Y ALMACENADA EN UN ARCHIVO PROTEGIDO POR CONTRASEÑA. SE ELIMINARÁ CUALQUIER INFORMACIÓN DE IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA TRANSCRIPCIÓN. EL EQUIPO DE INVESTIGACIÓN MANTENDRÁ LOS DATOS DURANTE 5 AÑOS DESPUÉS DE QUE SE HAYA COMPLETADO EL ESTUDIO, DESPUÉS DE LO CUAL SE DESTRUIRÁN DE MANERA SEGURA.

INFORMACIÓN DE CONTACTO:

SI TIENE ALGUNA PREGUNTA O DUDA SOBRE EL ESTUDIO, PUEDE PONERSE EN CONTACTO CON EL INVESTIGADOR, TENZIN KHENTSE O STEFAN ENRIQUE, EN [TENZINK@FCJREFUGEECENTRE.ORG](mailto:tenzink@fcjrefugeecentre.org) O [STEFANJK@FCJREFUGEECENTRE.ORG](mailto:stefanjk@fcjrefugeecentre.org) . SI TIENE ALGUNA PREGUNTA O DUDA SOBRE SUS DERECHOS COMO PARTICIPANTE EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN, PUEDE PONERSE EN CONTACTO CON EL COMITÉ DE ÉTICA DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN DEL CENTRO DE REFUGIADOS FCJ.

CONSENTIMIENTO:

HE LEÍDO LA INFORMACIÓN ANTERIOR Y ACEPTO PARTICIPAR EN ESTE ESTUDIO. ENTIENDO QUE MI PARTICIPACIÓN ES VOLUNTARIA Y QUE PUEDO RETIRARME EN CUALQUIER MOMENTO SIN PENALIZACIÓN NI PÉRDIDA DE LOS BENEFICIOS A LOS QUE TENGA DERECHO.

FIRMA DEL PARTICIPANTE: _____ DATE: _____

FIRMA DEL INVESTIGADOR: _____ DATE: _____

FOCUS GROUP QUESTION AND THEMES

SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES

- WHAT DOES A SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACH MEAN TO YOU?
- HOW IMPORTANT IS IT FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS TO ADOPT A SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACH WHEN WORKING WITH YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS?
- CAN YOU DESCRIBE A TIME WHEN YOU FELT LIKE A SERVICE PROVIDER WAS USING A SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACH WITH YOU? WHAT MADE IT EFFECTIVE?
- IN WHAT WAYS CAN SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES HELP YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN TORONTO HEAL AND RECOVER?

WELL-BEING OF YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

- HOW HAS BEING A SURVIVOR OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IMPACTED YOUR WELL-BEING?
- WHAT TYPES OF SUPPORT HAVE BEEN MOST HELPFUL FOR IMPROVING YOUR WELL-BEING SINCE LEAVING YOUR TRAFFICKING SITUATION?
- HOW CAN SERVICE PROVIDERS BETTER SUPPORT THE WELL-BEING OF YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN TORONTO?

CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

- WHAT CHALLENGES OR BARRIERS HAVE YOU FACED WHEN TRYING TO ACCESS SERVICES FOR SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN TORONTO?
- WHAT IMPROVEMENTS COULD BE MADE TO SERVICES FOR SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN TORONTO TO MAKE THEM MORE ACCESSIBLE OR EFFECTIVE?
- IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS THAT SERVICE PROVIDERS NEED TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN WORKING WITH YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS?

SERVICE PROVIDER AND COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

- HOW CAN SERVICE PROVIDERS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS WORK TOGETHER TO IMPROVE SERVICES FOR YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN TORONTO?
- CAN YOU DESCRIBE A TIME WHEN YOU FELT LIKE A SERVICE PROVIDER OR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WAS WORKING EFFECTIVELY TO SUPPORT YOU AS A SURVIVOR OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING?
- IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS THAT SERVICE PROVIDERS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS NEED TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN WORKING WITH YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS?

IMPROVEMENT OF SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES

- HOW CAN SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES BE IMPROVED TO BETTER SUPPORT THE WELL-BEING OF YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN TORONTO?
- WHAT TYPES OF SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES HAVE BEEN MOST HELPFUL FOR YOU PERSONALLY?
- WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS DO YOU HAVE FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS AND POLICYMAKERS TO IMPROVE SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES FOR YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN TORONTO

ENFOQUES CENTRADOS EN EL SUPERVIVIENTE

- ¿QUÉ SIGNIFICA PARA TI UN ENFOQUE CENTRADO EN EL SUPERVIVIENTE?

- ¿QUÉ IMPORTANCIA TIENE PARA LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS ADOPTAR UN ENFOQUE CENTRADO EN EL SUPERVIVIENTE CUANDO TRABAJAN CON JÓVENES SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS?

- ¿PUEDES DESCRIBIR UN MOMENTO EN EL QUE SENTISTE QUE UN PROVEEDOR DE SERVICIOS UTILIZABA UN ENFOQUE CENTRADO EN EL SOBREVIVIENTE CONTIGO? ¿POR QUÉ FUE EFICAZ?

- ¿DE QUÉ MANERA PUEDEN LOS ENFOQUES CENTRADOS EN EL SUPERVIVIENTE AYUDAR A LOS JÓVENES SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS EN TORONTO A CURARSE Y RECUPERARSE?

BIENESTAR DE LOS JÓVENES SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS

- ¿CÓMO HA INFLUIDO EN TU BIENESTAR EL HECHO DE HABER SOBREVIVIDO A LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS?

- ¿QUÉ TIPOS DE APOYO HAN SIDO MÁS ÚTILES PARA MEJORAR TU BIENESTAR DESDE QUE DEJASTE LA SITUACIÓN DE TRATA?

- ¿CÓMO PUEDEN LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS APOYAR MEJOR EL BIENESTAR DE LOS JÓVENES SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS EN TORONTO?

DESAFÍOS Y BARRERAS

- ¿A QUÉ RETOS O BARRERAS TE HAS ENFRENTADO AL INTENTAR ACCEDER A LOS SERVICIOS PARA SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS EN TORONTO?

- ¿QUÉ MEJORAS PODRÍAN INTRODUCIRSE EN LOS SERVICIOS PARA SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS EN TORONTO PARA HACERLOS MÁS ACCESIBLES O EFICACES?

- EN SU OPINIÓN, ¿CUÁLES SON LOS ASPECTOS MÁS IMPORTANTES QUE LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS DEBEN TENER EN CUENTA AL TRABAJAR CON JÓVENES SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS?

COLABORACIÓN ENTRE LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS Y LA COMUNIDAD

- ¿CÓMO PUEDEN COLABORAR LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS Y LAS ORGANIZACIONES COMUNITARIAS PARA MEJORAR LOS SERVICIOS DESTINADOS A LOS JÓVENES SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS EN TORONTO?
- ¿PUEDE DESCRIBIR UN MOMENTO EN EL QUE SINTIÓ QUE UN PROVEEDOR DE SERVICIOS O UNA ORGANIZACIÓN COMUNITARIA TRABAJABA EFICAZMENTE PARA APOYARLE COMO SUPERVIVIENTE DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS?
- EN TU OPINIÓN, ¿CUÁLES SON LAS COSAS MÁS IMPORTANTES QUE LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS Y LAS ORGANIZACIONES COMUNITARIAS DEBEN TENER EN CUENTA CUANDO TRABAJAN CON JÓVENES SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS?

MEJORA DE LOS ENFOQUES CENTRADOS EN EL SUPERVIVIENTE

- ¿CÓMO PUEDEN MEJORARSE LOS ENFOQUES CENTRADOS EN EL SUPERVIVIENTE PARA APOYAR MEJOR EL BIENESTAR DE LOS JÓVENES SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS EN TORONTO?
- ¿QUÉ TIPOS DE ENFOQUES CENTRADOS EN EL SUPERVIVIENTE HAN SIDO MÁS ÚTILES PARA TI PERSONALMENTE?
- ¿QUÉ RECOMENDACIONES TIENE PARA LOS PROVEEDORES DE SERVICIOS Y LOS RESPONSABLES POLÍTICOS PARA MEJORAR LOS ENFOQUES CENTRADOS EN EL SUPERVIVIENTE PARA LOS JÓVENES SUPERVIVIENTES DE LA TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS EN TORONTO?