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SPECIAL POINT OF INTEREST:

This issue of the OCJS Research Brief highlights the works of the Combating Trafficking in Persons in Ohio (CTIPOhio) Program. This program was created to address the identification and referral to services of foreign national victims of human trafficking in Ohio.



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2014-2016 Combatting Trafficking in Persons in Ohio (CTIPOhio) Impact Report Brief

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In 2014, the Combating Trafficking in Persons in Ohio (CTIPOhio) Program was awarded approximately \$440,000 in funding over the course of three years through the United States Department of Health and Human Services' Office on Trafficking in Persons. This program was created to address the identification and referral to services of foreign national victims of human trafficking. The program, administered by the Office of Criminal Justice Services in partnership with the Governor's Human Trafficking Task Force, was locally implemented through three regional anti-human trafficking coalitions including the Central Ohio Rescue and Restore Coalition, End Slavery Cincinnati and the Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition, along with local grassroots organizations that directly address and serve victims of human trafficking. As a result of these collaborative partnerships, the program successfully identified victims of human trafficking, increased anti-human trafficking coalition capacity to provide services for communities, and contributed to the overall knowledge and awareness of human trafficking among Ohio's key stakeholders.

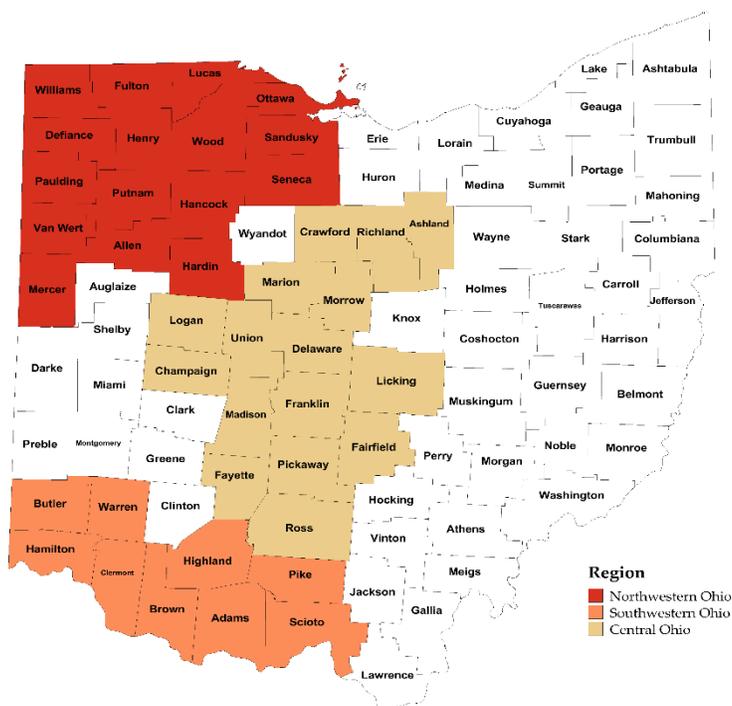


Figure 1. Regional coverage of the CTIPOhio Program

The service regions covered by the grant include those identified in Figure 1¹.

The following is a summary of key findings as a result of the three-year programming, with a final report of overall program impact available online at <http://www.humantrafficking.ohio.gov/data-reports.html>.

¹ Figure 1 represents the counties covered by the CTIPOhio program as funded under the HHS R&R grant and does not represent the presence or absence of coverage of anti-trafficking efforts in those areas not covered by the program.

Outreach to Foreign National Communities

Over the course of the program, coalition and local outreach partners participated in or attended 153 outreach events where a total of 6,973 foreign nationals were engaged and provided human trafficking resources that included information on trafficking indicators and referral sources should they identify potential trafficking victims or self-identify as a victim (Table 1).

Table 1. Annual overview of outreach activities and community engagement.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Number of outreach events.	21	58	74	153
Number of people reached through outreach activities.	1,719	2,271	2,983	6,973

Partners also developed tools that could be used beyond the program’s funded period and utilized broadly by Ohio’s anti-human trafficking coalitions. Outreach materials developed through the grant include outreach cards available in 13 languages, including Amharic, Arabic, Burmese, English, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Zhongwen (i.e. Simplified Chinese), Spanish, Swahili, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese. The cards included basic questions that may indicate exploitation along with the National Human Trafficking Hotline information (phone, text, and website). An online Outreach Toolkit on Identifying and Serving Foreign Nationals accessible for service providers who would like to pursue outreach to foreign national victims of trafficking and victims of labor trafficking was also designed.² The outreach toolkit provides venue-specific guidance on interacting and reaching day laborers and migrant farm workers, and includes resources for law enforcement, service providers and coalitions on safely and strategically reaching foreign nationals via outreach events and media outlets.

Given the broad reach of the local outreach partners and coalition partners, outreach activities took place within the foreign national communities where individuals at-risk of human trafficking were most likely to be present, and consisted of structured and unstructured activities. Structured activities included presentations during English as a Second Language (ESL) classes and mental health forums, whereas unstructured, or more informal events, included discussions during community events that targeted foreign national populations. Examples of these types of events include participating in mobile health coach hours, immigrant and farm laborer outreach events, participation in walk-in hours with local outreach partners, and participation in community fairs such as the Asian Food Festival and Festival Latino.

Victim Identification and Characteristics

Throughout the course of the program’s three years, 130 potential victims of human trafficking were identified and referred for services (Table 2).

Table 2. Annual overview of victims identified through grant activities.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Number of potential victims identified through project activities and partners.	86	26	18	130

A majority of victims identified were identified as adults (58%), however a large portion of individuals’ ages went unreported (33%). Most of the victims were also identified as female (59%). While literature on human trafficking in the

² For more information on the online guidance for day laborers and migrant farm workers, please visit the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force website at <http://humantrafficking.ohio.gov/tool-kit-guidance.html>.

United States generally emphasizes the occurrence and identification of sex trafficking,^{3,4} given the CTIPOhio program’s emphasis on foreign national identification and labor trafficking, a majority of individuals identified were victims of labor trafficking (51%) or both sex and labor trafficking (10%). Roughly a third of the individuals identified were victims of sex trafficking (36%). Figure 2 below provides an overview of victim demographic characteristics as well as trafficking type.

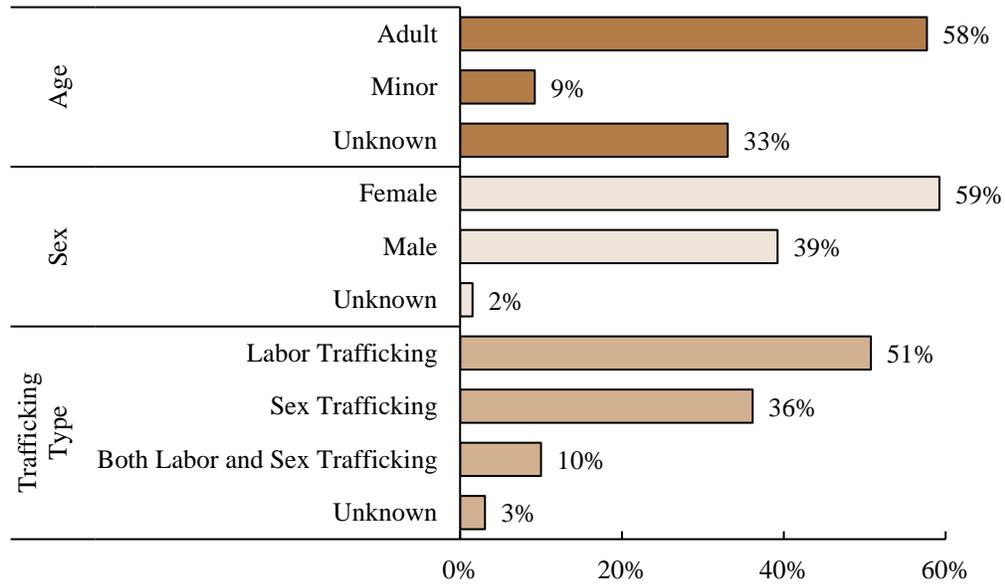


Figure 2. Victim characteristics.

The largest portion of individuals were identified as trafficking victims in the agriculture setting (36%), followed by the second largest portion identified within massage parlors (26%; Figure 3).

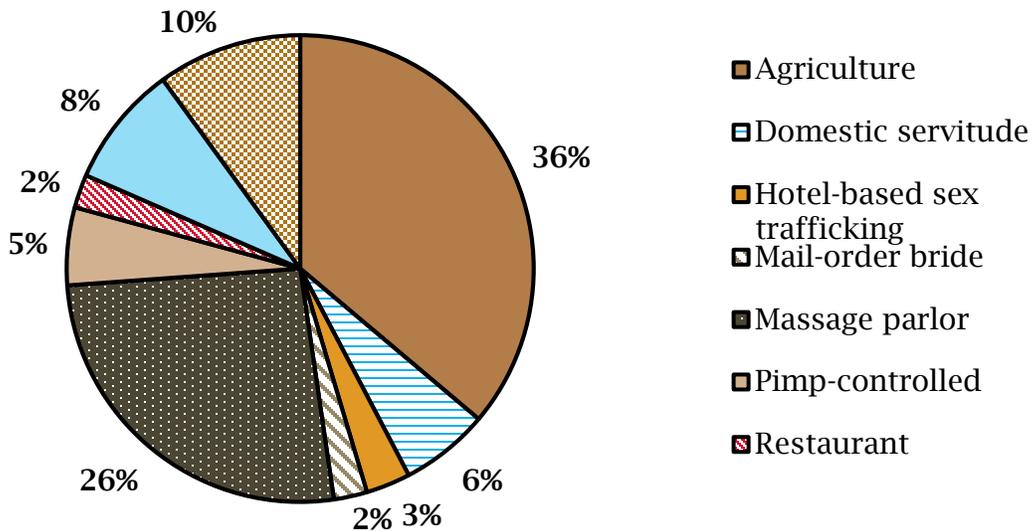


Figure 3. Trafficking venue of identified victims.

³ National Human Trafficking Hotline Data Report: Ohio State Report 1/1/2016-12/31/2016 accessed at https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/2016%20State%20Report%20-%20Ohio_0.pdf

⁴ 2016 Ohio Human Trafficking Data from State Sources accessed at <http://www.humantrafficking.ohio.gov/links/2016OhioHumanTraffickingDatafromStateSources.pdf>

A significant portion of victims were from Central America (46%), including countries such as Guatemala (37%), Cuba (1%), El Salvador (2%), Honduras (2%), and Mexico (4%). Roughly a third of the victims were from Asia including China (30%), India (2%) and the Pacific Islands (2%). A smaller percentage were from the Middle East and the Northern Africa (MENA) region (4%), including Ethiopia, Eritrea, Pakistan, and Syria (Figure 4).

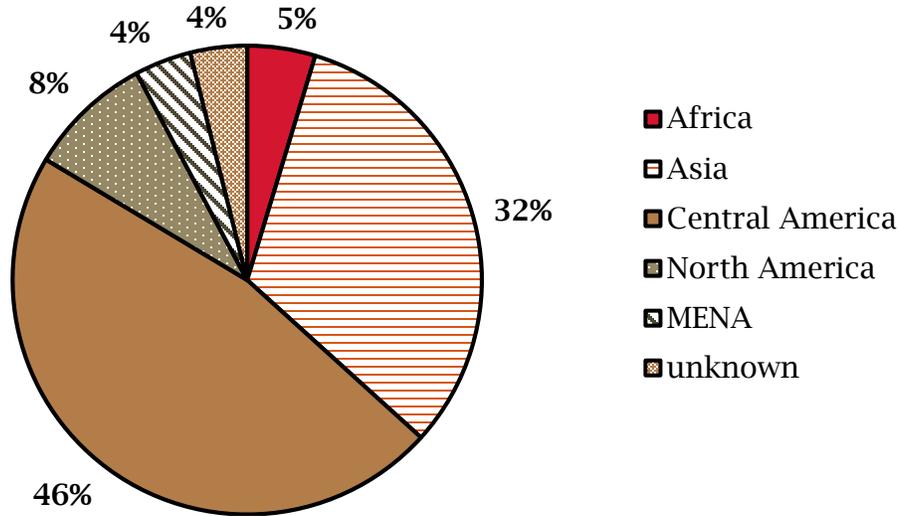


Figure 4. Regional origin of trafficking victims.

Training and Technical Assistance

When the program was initially implemented, coalitions across the state were conducting training on human trafficking for community stakeholders, but coalitions identified a need to create a readily available training presentation that included information that emphasized not only sex trafficking, but also foreign national victim identification and labor trafficking indicators. One of the objectives specifically directed by the CTIPIOhio program was to develop an Outreach Toolkit⁵, emphasizing services for foreign national victims of human trafficking, and then to incorporate this information into an adaptable presentation that could be utilized by coalitions throughout the state. **Throughout the program period, over 15,000 individuals were trained by Regional Coordinators within partner coalitions, Office of Criminal Justice Services program staff, and local outreach partners utilizing the new training (Table 3).**

Table 3. Annual overview of individuals trained by program representatives.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Number of persons that were trained to identify and refer potential victims of trafficking for services.	2,587	7,173	6,021	15,781

While training is the provision of information to broader audiences, CTIPIOhio prioritized the provision of technical assistance to community professionals regarding anti-human trafficking protocols to bridge the gap from general awareness to practical, strategic and sustainable policy changes. Over the course of the CTIPIOhio Program, 1,912 individuals were provided specific guidance and resources on human trafficking to address the topic within their agency/organization (Table 4).

⁵ Outreach Toolkit available online at http://humantrafficking.ohio.gov/fn_tool_kit.html.

Table 4. Annual overview of technical assistance provision.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Number of persons who were provided technical assistance on identifying and/or referring victims of trafficking.	682	491	739	1,912

Coalition Capacity Building

In many cases, anti-human trafficking coalitions and their activities are primarily powered by volunteer time. As awareness and education increase, it is expected that identification of victims and the need for a coordinated response subsequently increase as well. To meet this need, one of the key elements of the program was to provide a designated regional coordinator for each of the coalition partners to implement program activities and bolster the response of the coalition. While the regional coordinators were housed within the coalition partners, program activities were intended to support capacity building efforts across the state, including in counties that are not covered by an existing human trafficking coalition. Aside from regularly attending and holding coalition meetings (Table 5), partners also worked to develop relationships with other coalition leaders and stakeholders in communities that had either yet formally developed a coalition response to human trafficking or were in the process of developing a formal response protocol.

Table 5. Annual overview of coalition meetings led or attended by program personnel.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Number of coalition meetings led or attended by grantee and partners.	127	137	172	436

To assist in this task, regional coordinators and program personnel developed a coalition model to guide community stakeholders as they worked to build a collaborative and coordinated response to human trafficking in their service areas.⁶ Not only was the coalition model used to provide technical assistance at the local level, but it was also the focal point of a workshop held during the 2016 “Enhancing Ohio’s Statewide Response to Human Trafficking” conference. Additionally, the model has been distributed across the nation and internationally, with different anti-human trafficking groups in California, Texas, Indiana, and Canada requesting information specifically from the Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition.

Public Awareness

In 2013, Governor Kasich’s Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force launched a statewide awareness campaign to shed increased light on the issue of human trafficking in Ohio and to direct citizens who suspect human trafficking to report the incident to the National Human Trafficking Hotline.⁷ While materials were initially developed prior to CTIPIOhio implementation, the program funds provided the opportunity to translate campaign posters for the program’s targeted foreign national populations into four additional languages: Spanish, Arabic, French and Zhongwen (Simplified Chinese).

Sustaining the Work of CTIPIOhio

After three years of funding geared specifically toward coalition capacity building, raising public awareness, providing training, and coordinating outreach and identification efforts, the CTIPIOhio program built capacity among Ohio’s communities to better identify and respond to the exploitation of at-risk foreign nationals residing in the shadows of the state. Partners continue to work toward greater cultural competence and cultural humility when serving foreign national and underserved populations. The collaboration formed or strengthened with local outreach partners continue to bridge the gap in knowledge and services for victims of human trafficking in under-identified communities. With new and

⁶ “Building a Coalition Response to Human Trafficking in Your Community” accessed at http://humantrafficking.ohio.gov/links/Ohios_Coalition_Model_January_2015.pdf.

⁷ Ohio’s Human Trafficking Awareness Campaign Materials accessible at <http://humantrafficking.ohio.gov/campaign.html>.

existing partners engaged in coalitions, the ability to equip communities to respond to human trafficking is heightened, the collective resolve to reach out to at-risk populations to identify victims is bolstered, and the capacity to respond to provide hope to survivors is strengthened.

Ohio Arrest-Related Deaths – 2016

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In 2016, the Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) collected reports for 40 arrest-related deaths in Ohio. Nineteen counties were reported to have at least one arrest-related death, with Franklin County accounting for 20 percent of the incidents. Regionally, Northeast Ohio accounted for 33 percent of arrest-related death incidents.

Region	Total	Percent ¹
Central	11	28%
Southeast	1	3%
Southwest	11	28%
Northeast	13	33%
Northwest	4	10%

When circumstances were known, 14 incidents involved the decedent attempting to injure or injuring others. Of those incidents, the following were reported²:

- Seven or 50% attempted to injure law enforcement personnel
- Five or 36% non-fatally injured law enforcement personnel
- One or 7% non-fatally injured civilian(s)
- Three or 21% attempted to injure civilian(s)

Seventy-six percent of the decedents either displayed or discharged a weapon during an arrest-related incident. Of the 14 incidents that involved a decedent attempting to injure or injuring others, 85 percent of the decedents displayed or discharged a weapon.

During the arrest-related death incidents,

- 46% of decedents were reported to have barricaded themselves or initiated standoff with law enforcement,
- 31% were reported to have attempted to escape/flee from custody.

Seventy percent (28) of the deaths were ruled a homicide by law enforcement and 28 percent (11) were the result of a suicide. Two percent of deaths were ruled an accidental death.

¹ Percent total will exceed 100 percent due to rounding.

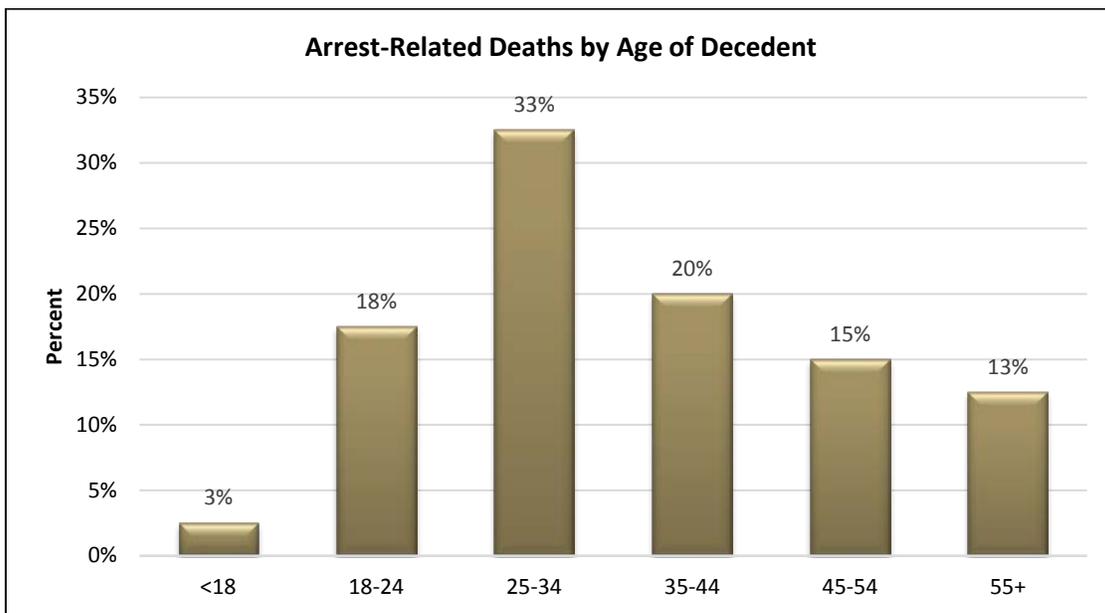
² Percent total will exceed 100 percent due to some incidents having more than one occurrence of an attempt to injure or injuring others by the decedent.

Decedent Characteristics

Of the decedents identified in an arrest-related death, there were a total of 38 males and two females.

	Female Total	Percent	Male Total	Percent
Black	1	3%	17	43%
White	1	3%	18	45%
Asian	0	0%	1	3%
Other	0	0%	2	5%

The average age of a decedent was 35.3 years and 33 percent of decedents were between the ages of 25 and 34 years. Twenty-six percent of both Black and White males fell between the ages of 25 and 34 years.



For the full report, http://www.publicsafety.ohio.gov/links/ocjs_arrestrelateddeaths2016.pdf.

Research Summary - Economic Crime in Ohio, 2015

Alan Wedd, M.S.

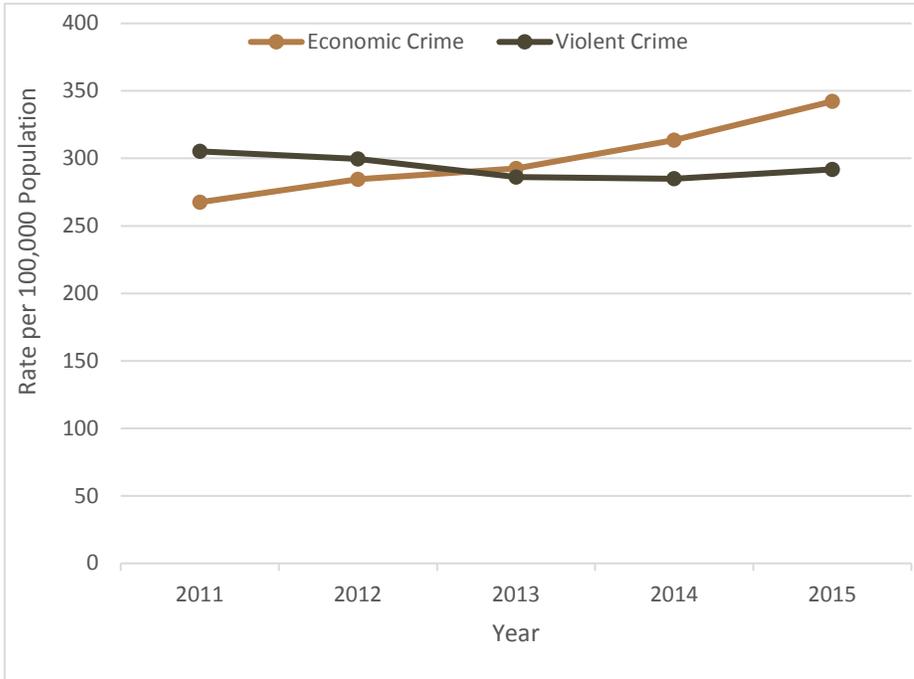
Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services

Economic crimes are “...illegal acts which are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and which are not dependent upon the application or threat of physical force or violence. Individuals and organizations commit these acts to obtain money, property or services; to avoid the payment or loss of money or services; or to secure personal business advantage.¹” Ohio citizens, businesses, and government organizations can experience significant costs related to economic crime; however, these crimes receive far less attention than violent and property crime. As the potential for economic crime increases due to the rapid expansion of technology, it is more important than ever to have reliable and

¹ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (1989). White Collar Crime: A Report to the Public. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office

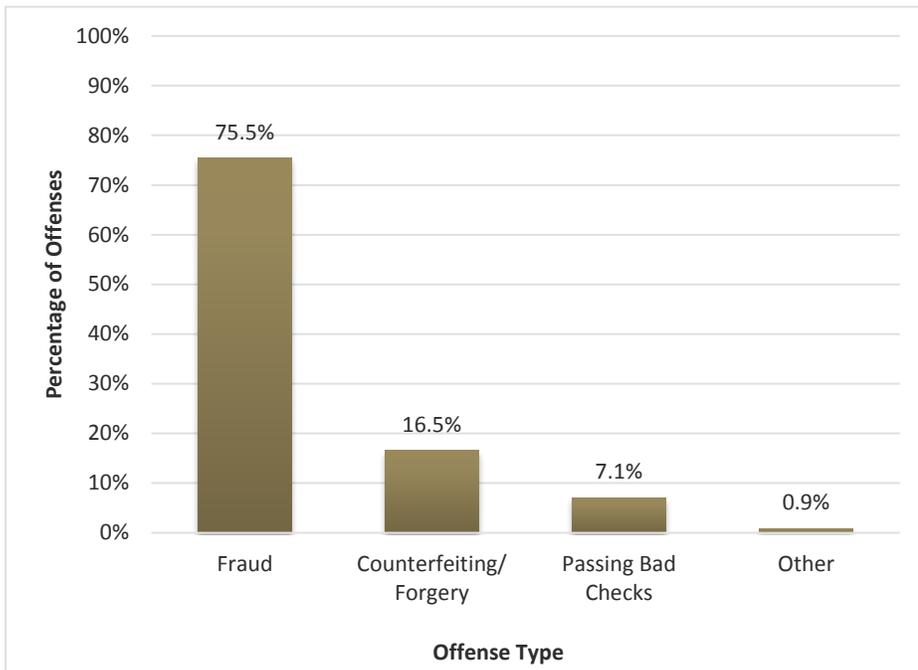
valid data that can be used to understand economic crime. To address this issue, a report on economic crime in Ohio during 2015 was published. The following is a summary of the findings, and the full report can be accessed [here](#).

Figure 1: Economic and Violent Crime Rates per 100,000 Population



❖ Economic crimes reported to OIBRS increased by 27.9% between 2011 and 2015 (Figure 1). The increase in economic crime does not appear to be driven by an overall increase in crime, as violent crime decreased by 4.4% during the same timeframe.

Figure 2: Economic Crime Offenses

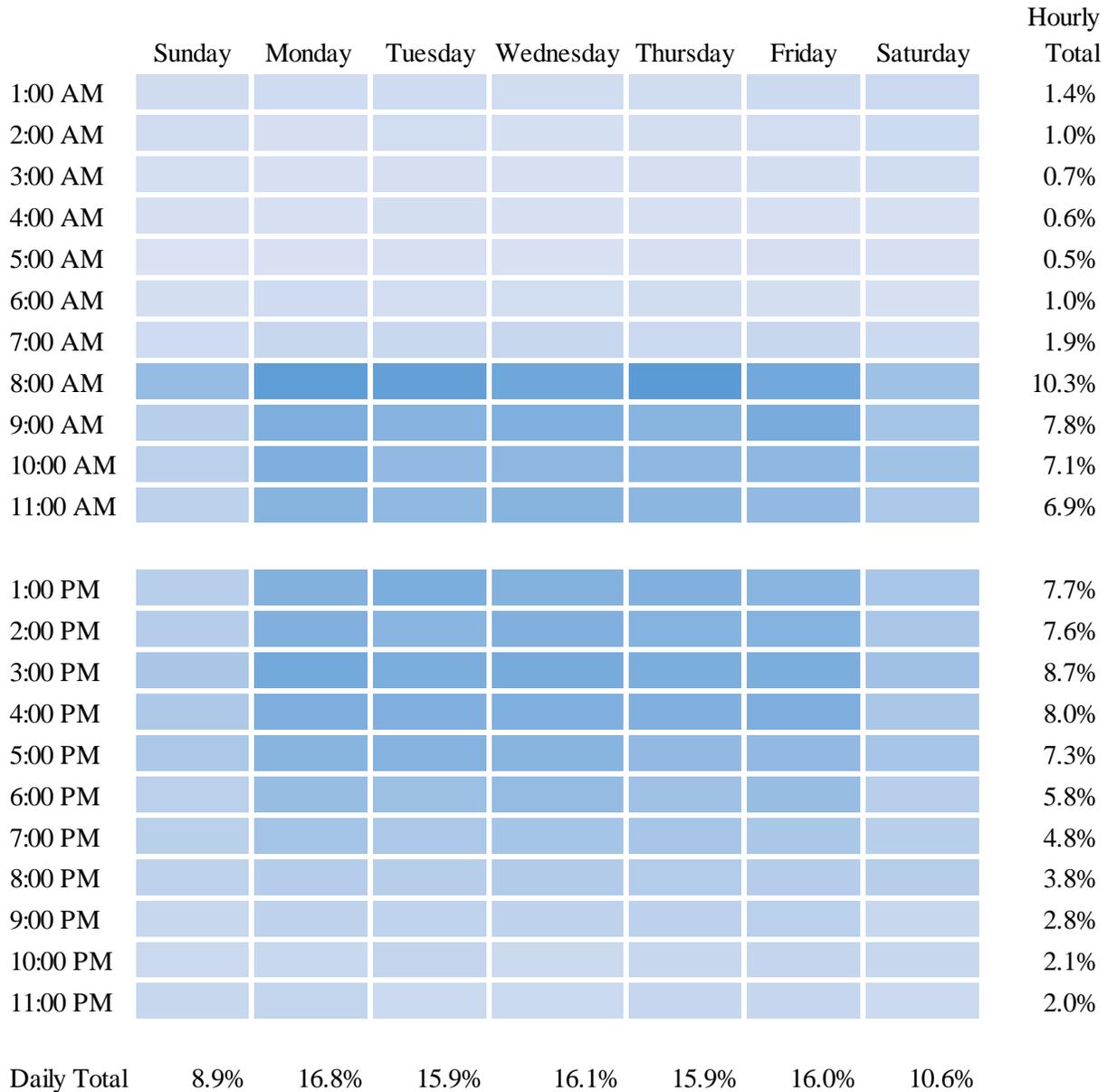


❖ Fraud accounted for 75.5% of all economic crime offenses (Figure 2). Impersonation was the most common type of fraud, as it accounted for nearly half of all economic crimes (48.7%).

❖ Counterfeiting/forgery was the second most frequent type of economic crime (16.5% of all offenses).

❖ The “other” economic crime offenses included wire fraud and welfare fraud. Both were rare, as they each accounted for 0.5% of all economic crimes.

Figure 3: Day and Time of Economic Crime²



- ❖ Economic crimes occurred most frequently between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM on weekdays (Figure 6); this is unlike other crimes, which occur with greater frequency in the evenings and on weekends. The large increase between reported economic crimes from 7:00 a.m. (1.9%) to 8:00 a.m. (10.3%) suggests that they are frequently discovered and reported during the beginning of business hours.
- ❖ For more information on economic crime in Ohio, please view the complete report located here.

² For the heatmap in Figure 3, darker segments indicate that more economic crime occurred during that day/time, while lighter segments indicate that fewer economic crime crimes occurred.

2016-17 OPOTA Job Task Analysis

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Introduction

Every three years, the Ohio Attorney General's Peace Officer Training Commission conducts a Job Task Analysis (JTA) for the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA). The JTA surveys early career officers (i.e. employed < 5 years) and law enforcement supervisors across Ohio on their typical work duties, responsibilities, and functions. The results of each JTA inform revisions to OPOTA's Basic Training curricula.

Procedure

In 2006, OPOTA asked OCJS researchers to assist them with conducting the 2016-17 JTA. The process began with a series of planning and consensus-building meetings with OPOTA's Law Enforcement Advisory panel. This body critically reviewed the results of the previous JTA and modified it for the 2016-17 iteration.

The OPOTA JTA is lengthy. The survey asks officers to respond to 774 tasks across several domains that represent the totality of law enforcement duties. OCJS researchers simplified the previous survey by eliminating duplicative items and increasing the ease of responding to items on the web survey. OPOTA and their Law Enforcement Advisory panel co-created the following decision criteria for including tasks in the OPOTA Basic Training Curricula:

Decision Criteria 1 – Tasks will be included if:

- At least 50% of early career officers performed the task once a month or more, AND
- At least 50% of supervisors rated the potential consequences of each task as Serious or Catastrophic, AND
- At least 50% of supervisors report that the task should be "learned and competence achieved at OPOTA Basic Training," or the task should be "learned at OPOTA Basic Training but competence achieved on the job."

Decision Criteria 2 – Tasks will be included if:

- At least 50% of supervisors rated the consequences of each task as Catastrophic, AND
- At least 50% of supervisors report that the task should be "learned and competence achieved at OPOTA Basic Training," or the task should be "learned at OPOTA Basic Training but competence achieved on the job."

Decision Criteria 3 – LEAP/OPOTA Committee Decision:

- After review and discussion, the Committee reserves the right to include or exclude a task that was close to having met the decision rules.

Implementation and Results

OPOTA provided contact information for law enforcement officers, and the Attorney General's Peace Officer Training Commission contacted law enforcement agencies in advance of implementing the web survey. The Job Task Analysis web survey received responses from 1,090 early career officers and 1,034 supervisors across all but three Ohio counties. Responding officers represented large and small sheriff's offices and police departments across Ohio's communities. The main results of the JTA were:

- ❖ Of the 774 tasks, 144 met all of the above inclusion criteria. Law enforcement agency representatives believe these tasks should be included in OPOTA's Basic Training Curricula
- ❖ Another 271 tasks met none of the above criteria. Law enforcement agency representatives believe officers learn these tasks on the job and/or with additional training beyond OPOTA's Basic Training. Consequently, they should not be included in OPOTA's Basic Training Curricula
- ❖ The final 359 tasks met some of the inclusion criteria. The agreed-upon decision criteria indicate that the LEAP/OPOTA Committee should review these tasks for inclusion in OPOTA's Basic Training Curricula

Conclusions

The Ohio Attorney General's Peace Officer Training Commission asked OCJS researchers to help conduct a Job Task Analysis (JTA) for the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA). This body modified the previous JTA iteration, making it easier to respond to and clarifying decision criteria. An acceptable number of early career law enforcement officers and supervisors responded to the survey. OPOTA and the Law Enforcement Advisory panel used the results to inform their review of the OPOTA Basic Training curricula.