



WHO IS THE VICTIM? WHO IS THE CRIMINAL?

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Who is the Victim?

Who is the Criminal?

Victims: becoming vulnerable

Traffickers: abusing their using power

Everyone can be trafficked, but not everyone
can become a trafficker



Victims may be vulnerable for many reasons,
but in general their immediate environment
seems to provide a little hope for the future
with no opportunities for improvement



Violence is

"the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation."

World report on violence and health



Abusers perceive the other person only as an object needed to satisfy their desires, or as an obstacle to more



Behaviour of the person
(victim, criminal)
is affected by:

- physiological and psychological traits
 - effects of permanent social environment
 - the dynamics of violence and its traumatising nature
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Physiological and psychological traits:

- age and gender , intellectual, emotional and physical developmental level determine feelings, perception, reaction, memory, thinking, interests, knowledge, awareness and understanding;
- character and will determine patterns of behaviour and the ability to act, and do not necessarily chronological age meets the psychological maturity;
- peculiarities of the nervous system may lead to a activity in a stressful situation or suppress a activity;
- the person's attitude towards other people, against the offense, the attitude towards themselves and attitude towards material values determines the response to the ongoing.



Effects of permanent social environment:

- the process of socialization (self-knowledge and relationship building, learning of social and cultural value, knowledge about society, practical operational skills, appropriation of norms, positions, values and policies)
- experience (previous relationship, attachment style, a history of suffered violence, getting help, etc.)
- socially conditional emotions (fear of shame, blame or blaming) and conditions (exclusion, loneliness, helplessness)

Effects of permanent social environment:

- dependence of belonging to their own group (the desire for acceptance, recognition, fear of predation)
- high social anxiety, prolonged or severe stress situation
- other social factors (public opinion, stereotypes, blaming or support)
- material security



The dynamics of violence and its traumatising nature:

- the aim of violence, activities and the methods by which violence is carried out, result;
 - physical situation (place, time, promoting or preventing conditions, etc.), the presence of eye-witnesses, if any, their behavior and actions;;
 - the victim's attitude toward their own activities and their consequences, their attitude toward participants of violence or other stakeholders
 - other circumstances and the other significant persons behavior before and after the offense.
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A history of violence affects
all persons functioning areas:

behaviour (activities, actions)

social (communication, self-care)

economic (income generation, financial situation)

affective (emotions and feelings)

cognitive (perception, thinking, memory,
including think about themselves, others and the
world at large)

physical (health)

existential (system of values, beliefs, convictions)



Consequences of re suffering violence for victims:

traumatic symptoms in connection with the previous experience and personal peculiarities



create the response what is inadequate to the current situation, may be as cause to the development of personality disorders (for children) or stable personality change (stable behavioural stereotypes that do not comply with accepted norms of behaviour in a given cultural environment), including dependence, helplessness or isolation



Traumatic consequences become a part of the personality:

- information related with perpetrators, self and the world are internalized (appropriated)
 - new internalisation (belief about themselves) as "I am disturbed," "I am helpless", "I am guilty", or "My sexuality means loss of control", etc.
 - loss of the basic sense of security and confidence, suspiciousness
 - aggressive behaviour or powerlessness created from learned helplessness
 - the feeling of being unable to protect themselves, changes of perception of self and other, communication disorders, disruptive behaviour, etc. behavioural disorders
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Traumatic consequences of violence

- Trauma or direct changes – acute stress reaction, posttraumatic stress disorder, dissociative disorders, identity confusion,
- **Self** or dysfunctional personality changes and adjustment disorders - sexual dysfunction (sexual concerns, dysfunctional behaviour), inadequate tension-reducing behaviour, as well as part of identity confusion and anger,
- general change psychological condition- depression, anxiety, anger, and paranoid ideation or suspiciousness.



Depending personality

is one of patterns of behaviour,
associated with long-term withstand abuse and
developmental disabilities and manifested as
social disfunctioning





Helplessness

is not inherited,
it is learned.

This is a result of suffered
violence or the effects of
failure,
and it reduces person's ability to
act



“Normalization of violence”

irrational kind of perception and confidence which allow person to exist passively in a violent environment, if the violent person is perceived as caring person.

Violence is seen as normal behaviour from caring person, he/she is justified, the victim feels inadequate guilt and shame, without supporting the self and without resistance against suffering and loss



Statistic about victims and criminal

United nations office of Drugs and Crime
Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012

- Victims gender and age: women 59% , girls 17%, men 14%, boys 10%
- Juvenile victims ever-increasing numbers - 2007-2010 27% juveniles, 2003-2006 20% juveniles
- Men's ever-increasing numbers - 2006 12% of men and 9% of boys, 2009 14% of men and 10% of boys
- Victims often are not used in their country, ie victims are migrants



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- The vast majority of the detected offenders implicated in trafficking in person are men and nationals of the country where the crime is committed.
 - 2006-2009 offenders who are women only 12-20% (dates from 66 countries)
 - But countries that detect a relatively high percentage of girl victims also have higher rate of women convicted of trafficking in person. This suggests that gender and forms of trafficking correlates.
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Statistic about victims and criminal

„Poverty, unemployment, lack of socioeconomic opportunities, gender-based violence, discrimination and marginalization are some the contributing factors that make persons vulnerable to trafficking in person“

(UNO Assembly resolution 64/293)



Factors of securitability*

- Positive individual characteristics (satisfaction with life, the belief about the ability to control the conditions, susceptibility, self-esteem, health, sense of belonging, faith)
- Positive relationships, support from significant persons
- Economic security (predictably and enough income)
- Network ability (the ability to engage in social networking)
- Participatory trust in public institutions, professionals

** the ability not to get into a precarious situation, and keep a sense of security, but if it happened, to recover a sense of safety and security*



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!