

RESEARCH STATEMENT

Kathysue Dorey, Ed.D.

INTRODUCTION

Brief Background:

Trauma bonding has not been standardized in the mental health professions.

- A. The dysfunctional relational environments that enliven trauma bonding are highly prevalent and, oftentimes, invisible to societal, cultural, and spiritual frameworks (Carnes, 1997) that perpetuate the dysfunctional relationship between abuser and victim, which include hostage and kidnapping situations (Adorjan et al., 2012), labor/sex trafficking and prostitution (Casassa et al., 2021; Chambers, 2019; Dorey, 2026, 2019), domestic and intimate partner violence (Bell & Naugle, 2005; Dorey, 2013; Dutton, 2006; Dutton & Painter, 1981, 1993b; Henderson et al., 2005; Walker, 1979, 1984, 2006), and support services (Dorey, 2026).
- B. The dysfunctional polarity of positive and negative components that concurrently exists within the trauma bonding attachment shows abusers as visibly nice, loving, and devoted while also invisibly as controlling, manipulative, and emotionally abusive; leading the victim to stay in an environment that supports a never-ending cycle of dysfunctional attachment (Carnes, 1997; Casassa et al., 2021; Dorey, 2026; Dutton & Painter, 1993b).
- C. Trauma bonding has been associated with being a consequence or outcome from choosing to survive as a coping mechanism in response to the conducive conditions controlled by the abuser that enlivens trauma bonding, e.g., good-bad and punishment-reward treatment, feelings of helplessness and entrapment, physical and social isolation (Cantor & Price, 2007; Dorey, 2026, 2019, 2013; Dutton, 1995; Reid et al., 2013; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020), and intermittent provisions of basic needs (Bowlby, 1977; Dorey, 2026).
- D. Trauma bonding victims experience complex symptomatology factors and predictors in the six constructs of cognitive, emotional-social, physical, spiritual, societal, and financial.
 1. **Cognitive factors** include decreased executive functioning, e.g., concentration, reality testing, problem-solving, memory, and insomnia (Clements & Sawhney, 2000; Dorey, 2026; Lederer & Wetzel, 2014; Oram et al., 2016; Reid et al., 2013); maladaptive cognitions, e.g., the inability to identify and react to danger cues (Cecchet & Thoburn, 2014; Dorey, 2026; Herman, 1992); and distortions of love with denying, minimalizing, and rationalizing the abuse (Casassa et al., 2021, 2024; Cecchet & Thoburn, 2014; Dorey, 2026; Henderson et al., 2005; Herman, 1992; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020).
 - *Predictors* include executive functioning restorative practices, e.g., mindfulness (Williams et al., 2009) and individual and group therapy (Dorey, 2026; Theodoratou et al., 2023) to increase decision-making skills and autonomy (Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020).
 2. **Emotional-social factors** include low self-esteem and a lack of self-identity, meaning making, and life purpose (Dorey, 2026; Dutton & Painter, 1993b; Henderson et al., 2005; Herman, 1992; Sanchez et al., 2019); feeling helpless, powerless, demoralized, and worthless with self-blaming (Dorey, 2026; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020; Walker, 1979, 1984, 2006) and self-harming (Herman, 1992) tendencies; feeling trapped and afraid of being physically harmed or killed with a need to survive (Cantor & Price, 2007; Hopper, 2017); having a life pattern of dysfunctional attachment styles (Carnes, 1997; Dorey, 2026;) inclusive of the length, strength, and abuser's promise to change intermittently within the dysfunctional emotional attachment (Dutton & Painter, 1981, 1993a, 1993b;

Reid, 2023); and depressive, anxiety, posttraumatic stress, dissociative, and substance abuse disorders and complex PTSD (Banovic & Bjelajac, 2012; Cantor & Price, 2007; Dorey, 2026; Dutton & Painter, 1993a; Herman, 1992; Mumey et al., 2021; Reid et al., 2013; Sanchez & Stark, 2014; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020).

- *Predictors* include an increase of emotional abuse by the abuser (Dutton & Painter, 1993b); learning how to regulate emotional-social dysregulation, e.g., stress management skills (Dorey, 2026; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020; Winters et al., 2004); increasing a healthy self-identity, self-esteem, meaning making, and purpose in life (Bintliff et al., 2018; Dorey, 2026; Dutton & Painter, 1993b; Herman, 1992; Knight et al., 2023; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020); having mutually beneficial interpersonal relationships with re-establishing trust (Dorey, 2026; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020); and receiving substance abuse treatment services (Edwards et al., 2023).
3. **Physical factors** include sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, vaginal and anal tearing, repeat coerced abortions, sterility, menstrual issues from rape and prostitution, urinary tract infections, broken bones, burns, scars, concussions, traumatic brain injuries, headaches/migraines, dizziness, malnutrition and eating disorders, and cardiovascular, respiratory, and gastrointestinal problems (Clements & Sawhney, 2000; Dorey, 2026; Lederer & Wetzel, 2014; Oram et al., 2016; Reid et al., 2013).
 - *Predictors* include the increased physical abuse by the abuser (Dutton & Painter, 1993b); being physically safe and away from the abuser (Dorey, 2026; Bintliff et al., 2018; Herman et al., 2019); and receiving medical treatment services (Edwards et al., 2023).
 4. **Spiritual factors** include a negative belief, trust, and love in God that encourages spiritual isolation and questioning of meaning and purpose (Crisp, 2012; Herman, 1992; Ross, 2016; Warria & Chikadzi, 2019).
 - *Predictors* include reconnecting with God, joining a faith-based community, and participating in spiritual practices, e.g., prayer (Crisp, 2012; Dorey, 2026; Knight et al., 2021; Ross, 2016; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020).
 5. **Societal factors** include isolation from the outside world, family, and friends (Cantor & Price, 2007; Dutton, 1995; Reid et al., 2013; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020); a lack of social support, e.g., systemic isolation (Cecchet & Thoburn, 2014; Dorey, 2026; Levine, 2008) and basic living needs (Mumey et al., 2021; Oram et al., 2016); unstable, unhealthy living conditions, e.g., being raped, tortured, and kidnapped (Cole et al., 2016; Dorey, 2026; Interiano-Shiverdecker et al., 2022; Lederer & Wetzel, 2014; Lutnik, 2016); low socioeconomic status (Gonzalez-Pons et al., 2020); running away or being in the foster care and juvenile system (Gonzalez-Pons et al., 2020); and a degradation of human rights, poor public health, disrupted communities, increased industrywide healthcare costs, and a lack of awareness by the victim and healthcare and legal professions (Chambers, 2019; Deshpande & Nour, 2013; Dorey, 2026; Herrington & McEachern, 2018; Rajaram & Tidball, 2018).
 - *Predictors* include a secure, supportive, healthy social support system with educational and occupational resources (Bintliff et al., 2018; Chambers, 2019; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020); providing types, levels, length, and efficacy of social, medical, academic, vocational, and therapeutic services (Correu, 2020); increasing awareness of trauma bonding and dysfunctional environments for victims and healthcare and legal professions (Chambers, 2019; Deshpande & Nour, 2013; Dorey, 2026; Herrington & McEachern, 2018; Rajaram & Tidball, 2018); taking a multi-, integrative-, collaborative treatment approach (Dorey,

2026; Richie-Zavaleta et al., 2021); and providing peer support advocacy (Edwards et al., 2023; SAMHSA, 2014).

6. **Financial factors** include economic dependence and decreased housing resources (Dutton & Painter, 1981); debt bondage to pay for shelter, food, clothing, and other basic living necessities (McCabe, 2008; Sanchez & Stark, 2014); and maladaptive cognitions of financial stability (Dorey, 2026).
 - *Predictors* include economic empowerment/independence (Bintliff et al., 2018; Dutton & Painter, 1993b; Edwards et al., 2023; Sinko & Saint Arnault, 2020; Strube, 1988); and creating a healthy concept of financial stability (Dorey, 2026).

Research Motivation:

- ❖ I have been researching trauma bonding for over 15 years and personally experienced its 6-construct effects in a 25-year dysfunctional, abusive domestic violence relationship; leading to 40 years of combined personal, academic, and professional experience.
- ❖ The complexity and convolutedness of trauma bonding needs to be studied comprehensively, integratively, and systemically toward its definition, psychometric instrument, treatment protocol, and behavioral disorder so diagnostic criteria, diagnostic features, associated features, prevalence rates, and differential diagnoses can be obtained.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Primary Objectives:

- To standardize trauma bonding by building a mixed methods clinical diagnostic APP that will gather data from a global perspective, leading to a trauma bonding definition, psychometric instrument, DSM-approved behavioral disorder and treatment protocol, and several academic textbooks and courses for the mental health and medical professions.

Secondary Objectives:

- To educate and include the social service, medical, criminal justice, and law enforcement frameworks in research studies.
- To reveal systemic human trafficking and perpetrator-related systems as a separate, independent component of the trauma bonding APP to gather data on the psychopathology of trauma bonding.

Tertiary Objectives:

- To conduct a longitudinal Moderated Mediation Hayes Model 89 data analysis (Hayes, 2022) to see whether or not EQ (X) predicts trauma bonding (Y); the creative environment (W) moderates the predictive effect of EQ (X) on trauma bonding (Y); creative problem-solving (M_1) and Christian doctrine (M_2) mediate the predictive effects of EQ (X) on trauma bonding (Y); and whether or not the creative environment (W) moderates the M_1 and M_2 predictive effects, independently and jointly, of EQ (X) on trauma bonding (Y).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Key Theories and Studies:

Limited to no research studies were found taking an integrative approach to the lived experiences of its subjects during active participation in a treatment program to see whether or not the key theories have a correlation to trauma bonding in the established dysfunctional relationships –

1. *Psychological well-being and positive mental health* (Bradburn, 1969; Jahoda, 1953, 1958) with its relevance to the ESI framework of EQ (Bar-On, 1988, 1997, 2006; Multi-Health Systems, Inc., 2011).

2. *Problem-solving* (Duncker, 1945) and *creative problem-solving* (Guilford, 1950; Miller et al., 2011; Osborn, 1953; Puccio et al., 2011; see also Parnes, 1981, 1992; Parnes et al., 1977; Wallas, 1926).
3. The *Holy Ghost Guiding theory* with the tenets of Believe, Trust, and Love from Mark 9:23, Proverbs 3:5, and Mark 12:30, respectively (Charnock, 1684; Guyse, 1790; *Holy Bible*, 1964; *An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Holy Spirit*, 1786).
4. The *transtheoretical model* (Prochaska & Norcross, 2018), *accelerated learning* (Lozanov, 1978; Meier, 2000), and *creative environment* (Bronfenbrenner, 1988, 1992, 2001, 2005; Bronfenbrenner & Ceci, 1994; Ekvall, 1996; Jahoda, 1953, 1958; Lewin, 1936; Noller, as cited in SUNY Buffalo State University, 2009a, 2009b; Rhodes, 1961).

PAST RESEARCH

A. **2021–2026:** Trauma bonding was studied as a quantitatively driven convergent mixed methods single-subject multiple-baseline research study that looked at the lived experiences of two female sex-trafficked victims over a 3-month treatment program in the northeastern United States. The relationship between the transtheoretical treatment program as the independent variable and the dependent variables of trauma bonding, the Emotional-Social Intelligence (ESI) framework of Emotional Quotient (EQ), creative problem-solving (CPS), Christian doctrine (CD), and the creative environment were investigated.

- a. The Trauma Bonding Rate of Prevalence Assessment (TBRP–A), EQi® 2.0, Spiritual Assessment Inventory (SAI), and Person Environment Fit Scale for Creativity (PEFSC) were used as quantitative instruments; along with their related qualitative questionnaires of the Biopsychosocial-Spiritual (BPSS) model, EQ, EQ Problem Solving, SAI, and PEFSC.
- b. One diagnostic research question was used for the study’s inclusion, in which four quantitative and qualitative research questions and one mixed methods research question guided the Liberty University IRB-approved study.

Significance and Impact: The Cognitive, Emotional-Social, Physical, Spiritual, Societal, and Financial constructs of trauma bonding were identified and integratively researched –

- a mixed methods approach to diagnose and assess trauma bonding was developed;
- a reframed working definition of trauma bonding was introduced; and
- a trauma-informed transtheoretical treatment protocol was developed and tested –
 - Both subjects decreased their trauma bonding and increased their EQ and problem-solving scores – showing 100% treatment efficacy.
 - Neither subject met the Spiritual construct criteria in trauma bonding; subjects could be outliers and more research is needed.
 - Inconclusive results were found between trauma bonding and the creative environment; more research is needed.
 - Both subjects increased their Self-Regard, Self-Actualization, and Optimism showing a correlation of a positive environment and a more positive person.
 - Four implications included –
 - the creative environment was introduced to encourage positive behavioral development void of a defined, diagnosable behavioral disorder;
 - the EQi® 2.0 Problem-Solving subscale was introduced to measure problem-solving/decision-making skills in the mental health industry;
 - CPS and the PEFSC were introduced in the mental health professions as methods to increase a person’s autonomy, ESI functioning, overall well-being, optimism, and a happier life; and
 - social support services emerged as a trauma bonding abuser.

- B. 2013–2020:** Using the EQi® 2.0 as the quantitative instrument, ESI functioning competencies were studied that looked at the lived experiences of 20 female victims of sex and labor trafficking and domestic and intimate partner violence over a 1-year transtheoretical treatment program in the northeastern United States (six separate cohorts of 1 to 3 subjects) and Bamenda, Cameroon (one cohort of 8 subjects).
- a. The transtheoretical treatment program as the independent variable and four dependent variables of the ESI framework of EQ, e.g., Self-Regard, Assertiveness, Problem Solving, Optimism, and Happiness, in addition to looking at overall total EQ, were studied.
 - b. One quantitative research question of “*Can overall EQ be increased by teaching skills in self-regard, assertiveness, problem solving, optimism, and happiness?*” guided the Buffalo State University and Quinnipiac University IRB-approved studies.

Significance and Impact: As skills in self-regard, assertiveness, problem solving, optimism, and happiness were learned, overall EQ increased in each of the 20 subjects.

- Two implications included (Dorey et al., 2019) –
 - impulse control, reality testing, flexibility, and stress management competencies were identified as potential dependent variables on overall EQ with the creative environment identified as a potential moderator of the ESI framework of EQ; and
 - trauma bonding was identified as a universal disorder in its dysfunctional relational environments.

- C. 2012:** Using the EQi® 2.0 as the quantitative instrument, the Pilot Inquiry examined the ESI functioning competencies of one female domestic violence victim; as well as the impact on teaching self-defense and problem-solving skills within a creative learning environment over a 5-day treatment program in London, England.
- a. The transtheoretical treatment program as the independent variable and the four dependent variables of the ESI framework of EQ, e.g., Self-Regard, Assertiveness, Problem Solving, and Optimism, in addition to looking at overall total EQ, were studied.
 - b. One quantitative research question of “*Can the generational cycle of domestic abuse be broken by teaching skills in self-regard, assertiveness, problem solving, optimism, and self-defense?*” guided the Buffalo State University IRB-approved study.

Significance and Impact: Overall EQ increased along with the competencies in self-regard, assertiveness, problem solving, optimism, and self-defense.

- Two implications included (Dorey, 2013) –
 - the significance of ESI on a person’s overall well-being, level of happiness, future vision, and positive self-concept; and
 - how problem solving drives a healthy, balanced EQ.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

2026-2027: Partner with a global research-focused university to develop trauma bonding as a new trauma domain.

2027 and beyond: Establish a research-dedicated trauma bonding university department that will obtain the primary, secondary, and tertiary research objectives herein.

2030: Build the Hebron Institute for Research and Restorative Wellness.

REFERENCES

- Adorjan, M., Christensen, T., Kelly, B., & Pawluch, D. (2012). Stockholm syndrome as vernacular resource. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 53(3), 454–474. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1533-8525.2012.01241.x>
- Banovic, B., & Bjelajac, Z. (2012). Traumatic experiences, psychophysical consequences and needs of human trafficking victims. *Vojnosanitetski preglod*, 69, 94–97. <https://doi.org/10.2298/VSP1201094B>
- Bar-On, R. (2006). The Bar-On model of emotional-social intelligence (ESI). *Psicothema*, 18(Suplemento), 13–25.
- Bar-On, R. (1997). *Bar-On emotional quotient inventory: Technical manual*. Multi-Health Systems, Inc.
- Bar-On, R. (1988). *The development of a concept of psychological well-being* (Publication No. 10962/d1002437) [Doctoral dissertation, Rhodes University]. South East Academic Libraries System Global View. <http://hdl.handle.net/10962/d1002437>
- Bell, K. M., & Naugle, A. E. (2005). Understanding stay/leave decisions in violent relationships: A behavior analytic approach. *Behavior and Social Issues*, 14(1), 21–45. <https://doi.org/10.5210/bsi.v14i1.119>
- Bintliff, A. V., Stark, C., Brown, L. D., & Alonso, A. (2018). Lifelong wellbeing for survivors of sex trafficking: Collaborative perspectives from survivors, researchers, and service providers. *Dignity: A Journal on Sexual Exploitation and Violence*, 3(3), Article 3, 1–53. <https://doi.org/10.23860/dignity.2018.03.03>
- Bowlby, J. (1977). The making and breaking of affectional bonds. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 130(3), 201–210. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.130.3.201>
- Bradburn, N. M. (1969). *The structure of psychological well-being*. Aldine Publishing Company.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (Ed.). (2005). *Making human beings human: Bioecological perspectives on human development*. SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (2001). The bioecological theory of human development. In N. J. Smelser, & P. B. Baltes (Eds.), *International encyclopedia of the social and behavioral sciences* (pp. 6963–6970). Elsevier Ltd.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1992). Ecological systems theory. In R. Vasta (Ed.), *Six theories of child development: Revised formulations and current issues* (pp. 187–249). Jessica Kingsley.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1988). Interacting systems in human development. Research paradigms: Past and future. In N. Bolger, A. Caspi, G. Downey, & M. Moorehouse (Eds.), *Persons in context: Developmental processes* (pp. 25–49). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511663949.003>
- Bronfenbrenner, U., & Ceci, S. J. (1994). Nature-nurture reconceptualized in developmental perspective: A bioecological model. *Psychological Review*, 101(4), 568–586. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.101.4.568>
- Cantor, C., & Price, J. (2007). Traumatic entrapment, appeasement and complex post-traumatic stress disorder: Evolutionary perspectives of hostage reactions, domestic abuse and the Stockholm syndrome. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 41(5), 377–384. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00048670701261178>
- Carnes, P. J. (1997). *The betrayal bond: Breaking free of exploitive relationships*. Health Communications, Inc.
- Casassa, K., Ploss, A., & Karandikar, S. (2024). “He loves me hard and then he abuses me hard:” How service providers define and explain trauma bonds among sex trafficking survivors. *Violence Against Women*, 30(5), 1354–1377. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012231158104>
- Casassa, K., Knight, L., & Mengo, C. (2021). Trauma bonding perspectives from service providers and survivors of sex trafficking: A scoping review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 23(3), 969–984. <https://doi.org/10.1177/152483802095542>
- Cecchet, S. J., & Thoburn, J. (2014). The psychological experience of child and adolescent sex trafficking in the United States: Trauma and resilience in survivors. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 6(5), 482–493. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0035763>
- Chambers, R. (2019). Caring for human trafficking victims: A description and rationale for the medical safe haven model in family medicine residency clinics. *The International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine*, 54(4–5), 344–351. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0091217419860358>
- Charnock, S. (1684). *The works of the late learned divine Stephen Charnock, B.D. being several discourses upon the exiftence [sic] and attributes of God vol. I. To which is added his discourse of divine providence*. Burke Library, Union Theological Seminary.
- Clements, C. M., & Sawhney, D. K. (2000). Coping with domestic violence: Control attributions, dysphoria, and helplessness. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 13(2), 219–240. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1007702626960>
- Cole, J., Sprang, G., Lee, R., & Cohen, J. (2016). The trauma of commercial sexual exploitation of youth: A comparison of CSE victims to sexual abuse victims in a clinical sample. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 31(1), 122–146. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260514555133>
- Correu, J. C. (2020). *Evaluating the effectiveness of the type and level of human trafficking victims' services received against recidivism rates in the San Antonio metro area* (Order No. 28314650) [Doctoral dissertation, Northcentral University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.
- Crisp, B. R. (2012). The spiritual implications of sexual abuse: Not just an issue for religious women? *Feminist Theology*, 20(2), 133–145. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0966735011>
- Deshpande, N. A., & Nour, N. M. (2013). Sex trafficking of women and girls. *Reviews in Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 6(1), e22–e27. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3651545/>
- Dorey, K. (2026). *Trauma Bonding in Sex-Trafficked Women: A Single-Subject Multiple-Baseline Mixed Methods Study*. Doctoral Dissertations and Projects, 808. <https://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/doctoral/8081/>
- Dorey, K., Patel, R., & Fanwi, S. K. (2019, January 30–February 2). *The Dorey method® program of integrated study: An innovative and dynamic approach to restoration after trauma* [Poster presentation]. Building the Next Generation of Academic Physicians 10th Year Anniversary Conference and 2nd Pre-Faculty Conference, University of Arizona, Phoenix, AZ, United States.
- Dorey, K. (2013). *The Exploration into Achieving One Women's [sic] 'Freedom of Voice' as Relevant to Domestic Abuse through the Sciences of Creativity*. Creative Studies Graduate Student Master's Projects. <http://digitalcommons.buffalostate.edu/creativeprojects/191/>
- Dunker, K. (1945). On problem-solving. *Psychological Monographs*, 58(5), i–113. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0093599>
- Dutton, D. G. (2006). *Rethinking domestic violence*. UBC Press.
- Dutton, D. G. (1995). A scale for measuring propensity for abusiveness. *Journal of Family Violence*, 10(2), 203–221. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02110600>
- Dutton, D. G., & Painter, S. (1993a). The battered woman syndrome: Effects of severity and intermittency of abuse. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 63(4), 614–622. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0079474>
- Dutton, D. G., & Painter, S. (1993b). Emotional attachments in abusive relationships: A test of traumatic bonding theory. *Violence and Victims*, 8(2), 105–120. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.8.2.105>
- Dutton, D., & Painter, S. L. (1981). Traumatic bonding: The development of emotional attachments in battered women and other relationships of intermittent abuse. *Victimology: An International Journal*, 6(1–4), 139–155.
- Edwards, K. M., Siller, L., Cerny, S., Klinger, J., Broin, M., Wheeler, L. A., & Baugh, L. (2023). Call to freedom: A promising approach to supporting recovery among survivors of sex trafficking. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 9(2), 168–180. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2021.1894410>
- Ekvall, G. (1996). Organizational climate for creativity and innovation. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 5(1), 105–123. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13594329608414845>

- Gonzalez-Pons, K. M., Gezinski, L., Morzenti, H., Hendrix, E., & Graves, S. (2020). Exploring the relationship between domestic minor sex trafficking myths, victim identification, and service provision. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 100, Article 104093, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104093>
- Guilford, J. P. (1950). Creativity. *American Psychologist*, 5(9), 444–454. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0063487>
- Guysie, J. (1790). *The Holy Spirit a divine person [sic]: Or, the doctrine of his Godhead represented, as evident and important, in several practical sermons, on I Corinthians XII, II*. David Niven.
- Hayes, A. F. (2022). *Introduction to mediation, moderation, and conditional process analysis: A regression-based approach (Methodology in the social sciences)*. (3rd ed.). The Guilford Press.
- Henderson, A. J. Z., Bartholomew, K., Trinke, S. J., & Kwong, M. J. (2005). When loving means hurting: An exploration of attachment and intimate abuse in a community sample. *Journal of Family Violence*, 20(4), 219–230. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-005-5985-y>
- Herman, J. L. (1992). Complex PTSD: A syndrome in survivors of prolonged and repeated trauma. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 5(3), 377–391. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(ISSN\)1573-6598](https://doi.org/10.1002/(ISSN)1573-6598)
- Herman, J. L., Kallivayalil, D., Glass, L., Hamm, B., Astrachan, T., & Brown, P. M. (2019). *Group trauma treatment in early recovery: Promoting safety and self-care*. The Guilford Press.
- Herrington, R. L., & McEachern, P. (2018). Breaking her spirit through objectification, fragmentation, and consumption: A conceptual framework for understanding domestic sex trafficking. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 27(6), 598–611. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10926771.2017.1420723>
- Holy Bible*. (Authorized or King James Version). 1964. (Red Letter ed.). Heirloom Bible Publishers, Inc.
- Hopper, E. K. (2017). Trauma-informed psychological assessment of human trafficking survivors. *Women & Therapy*, 40(1–2), 12–30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02703149.2016.1205905>
- Interiano-Shiverdecker, C. G., Romero, D. E., Anderson, A., & Castellon, N. E. (2022). A content analysis of sex trafficking instruments. *International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling*, 44, 373–394. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10447-021-09463-9>
- An introduction to the knowledge of the Holy Spirit, as a divine person in the undivided being of God. With a view of His works of creation, inspiration and miracles: Regeneration and perseverance, and the resurrection of the dead: With the worship due to Him in the churches of Christ*. (1786). Thomas Wilkins, Aldermanbury.
- Jahoda, M. (1958). *Current concepts of positive mental health*. Basic Books. <https://doi.org/10.1037/11258-000>
- Jahoda, M. (1953). The meaning of psychological health. *Social Casework*, 34(8), 349–354. <https://doi.org/10.1177/104438945303400805>
- Knight, L., Ploss, A., Benavides, J., & Yoon, S. (2023). A qualitative study of risk and protective factors for resilience in survivors of sex trafficking. *Violence Against Women*, 29(15–16), 3302–3324. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012231192587>
- Knight, L., Casassa, K., & Kagotho, N. (2021). Dignity and worth for all: Identifying shared values between social work and Christian faith-based groups’ anti-sex trafficking discourse. *Journal of Religion & Spirituality in Social Work: Social Thought*, 41(2), 193–212. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15426432.2021.2011533>
- Lederer, L. J., & Wetzal, C. A. (2014). The health consequences of sex trafficking and their implications for identifying victims in healthcare facilities. *Annals of Health Law*, 23(1), 61–91. https://www.annalsofhealthlaw.com/annalsofhealthlaw/vol_23_issue_1?pg=69#pg69
- Lewin, K. (1936). *Principles of topological psychology* (F. Geider & G. M. Heider, Trans.). McGraw-Hill. <http://doi.org/10.1037/10019-000>
- Levine, J. A. (2017). Mental health issues in survivors of sex trafficking. *Cogent Medicine*, 4(1), 1–13. <http://doi.org/10.1080/2331205X.2017.1278841>
- Lozanov, G. (1978). *Suggestology and suggestopedia: Theory and practice*. Bulgarian National Commission for UNESCO and the Bulgarian Ministry of People Education. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- Lutnick, A. (2016). *Domestic minor sex trafficking: Beyond victims and villains*. Columbia University Press.
- McCabe, K. (2008). *Trafficking of persons: National and international responses*. Peter Lang.
- Meier, D. (2000). *The accelerated learning handbook: A creative guide to designing and delivering faster, more effective training programs*. McGraw Hill.
- Miller, B., Vehar, J., Firestien, R., Thurber, S., & Nielsen, D. (2011). *Creativity unbound: An introduction to creative process*. (5th ed.). FourSight, LLC.
- Multi-Health Systems, Inc. (2011). *EQ-i® 2.0 manual*. Multi-Health Systems, Inc.
- Mumey, A., Sardana, S., Richardson-Vejlgaard, R., & Akinsulure-Smith, A. M. (2021). Mental health needs of sex trafficking survivors in New York City: Reflections on exploitation, coping, and recovery. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 13(2), 185–192. <https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0000603>
- Osborn, A. F. (1953). *Applied imagination: Principles and procedures of creative thinking*. Charles Scribner’s Sons.
- Oram, S., Abas, M., Bick, D., Boyle, A., French, R., Jakobowitz, S., Khondoker, M., Stanley, N., Trevillion, K., Howard, L., & Zimmerman, C. (2016). Human trafficking and health: A survey of male and female survivors in England. *American Journal of Public Health*, 106(6), 1073–1078. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303095>
- Parnes, S. J. (Ed.). (1992). *Source book for creative problem-solving: A fifty year [sic] digest of proven innovation processes*. Creative Education Foundation Press.
- Parnes, S. J. (1981). *The magic of your mind*. The Creative Education Foundation, Inc.
- Parnes, S. J., Noller, R. B., & Biondi, A. (1977). *Guide to creative action*. Scribner’s.
- Prochaska, J. O., & Norcross, J. C. (2018). *Systems of psychotherapy: A transtheoretical analysis*. (9th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Puccio, G. J., Mance, M., Murdock, M. C. (2011). *Creative leadership: Skills that drive change*. (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications
- Rajaram, S. S., & Tidball, S. (2018). Survivors’ voices—complex needs of sex trafficking survivors in the midwest. *Behavioral Medicine*, 44(3), 189–198. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08964289.2017.1399101>
- Reid, J. A. (2023). Development and evaluation of the trauma bonding scale for adults© in the context of sex trafficking. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 48(4), 945–966. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-023-09731-x>
- Reid, J. A., Haskell, R. A., Dillahun-Aspillaga, C., Thor, J. A. (2013). Contemporary review of empirical and clinical studies of trauma bonding in violent or exploitative relationships. *International Journal of Psychology Research*, 8(1), 37–73. <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/contemporary-review-empirical-clinical-studies/docview/1625577532/se-2>
- Rhodes, M. (1961). An analysis of creativity. *The Phi Delta Kappan*, 42(7), 305–310. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20342603>
- Richie-Zavaleta, A. C., Baranik, S., Mersch, S., Ataiants, J., & Rhodes, S. M. (2021). From victimization to restoration: Multi-disciplinary collaborative approaches to care and support victims and survivors of human trafficking. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 7(3), 291–307. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2020.1730132>
- Ross, C. A. (2016). Talking about God with trauma survivors. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 70(4), 429–437. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.psychotherapy.2016.70.4.429>
- SAMHSA. (2014). *SAMHSA’s Concept of trauma and guidance for a trauma-informed approach*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 14-4884. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. <https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/sma14-4884.pdf>
- Sanchez, R., & Stark, S. W. (2014). The hard truth about human trafficking. *Nursing Management*, 45(1), 18–23. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NUMA.0000440630.41142.66>

- Sanchez, R. V., Speck, P. M., & Patrician, P. A. (2019). A concept analysis of trauma coercive bonding in the commercial sexual exploitation of children. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, 46, 48–54. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedn.2019.02.030>
- Sanchez, R., & Stark, S. W. (2014). The hard truth about human trafficking. *Nursing Management*, 45(1), 18–23. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NUMA.0000440630.41142.66>
- Sinko, L., & Saint Arnault, D. (2020). Finding the strength to heal: Understanding recovery after gender-based violence. *Violence Against Women*, 26(12–13), 1616–1635. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801219885185>
- Strube, M. J. (1988). The decision to leave an abusive relationship: Empirical evidence and theoretical issues. *Psychological Bulletin*, 104(2), 236–250. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.104.2.236>
- SUNY Buffalo State University. (2009a, May 1). *Buffalo State College: Interview with Dr. Ruth Noller – 2003*. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KRLgpAmlRNw&t=618s>
- SUNY Buffalo State University. (2009b, May 1). *Buffalo State College: Interview with Dr. Ruth Noller – 2001*. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1RNPNPhqaAo>
- Theodoratou, M., Kouglioumtzis, G. A., Yotsidi, V., Sofologi, M., Katsarou, D., & Megari, K. (2023). Neuropsychological consequences of massive trauma: Implications and clinical interventions. *Medicina*, 59(12), Article 2128. <https://doi.org/10.3390/medicina59122128>
- Walker, L. E. (2006). Battered woman syndrome: Empirical findings. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1087(1), 142–157. <https://doi.org/10.1196/annals.1385.023>
- Walker, L. E. (1984). *The battered woman syndrome*. Springer.
- Walker, L. E. (1979). *The battered woman*. Harper & Row.
- Wallas, G. (1926). *The art of thought*. Harcourt, Brace and Company.
- Warria, A., & Chikadzi, V. (2019). Guidelines for social work spiritual counselling in human trafficking cases. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 34(2), 39–65.
- Williams, P. G., Suchy, Y., Rau, H. K. (2009). Individual differences in executive functioning: Implications for stress regulation. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 37(2), 126–140. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12160-009-9100-0>
- Winters, J., Clift, R. J. W., & Dutton, D. G. (2004). An exploratory study of emotional intelligence and domestic abuse. *Journal of Family Violence*, 19(5), 255–267. <https://doi.org/10.1023/B:JOFV.0000042076.21723.f3>