HUMAN TRAFFICKING 101

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OBJECTIVES

- Define and understand sex and labor trafficking,
- Recognize indicators of human trafficking, with a focus on the risk factors or vulnerabilities,
- Recognize venues for potential sex or labor trafficking in your community
- Review The Salvation Army's Rapid Response Protocol





/// WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING? ///

- Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2019:
 - Sex trafficking is the recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, obtains, advertises, maintains, patronizes, or solicits of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age (22 USC § 7102).
 - Labor trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery, (22 USC § 7102).



THE ACT

- Recruits,
- entices,
- harbors,
- transports,
- provides,
- obtains,
- advertises,
- maintains,
- patronizes
- solicits





MEANS DEFINED

Force

Beating and slapping Beating with objects (bat, tools, chains, belts, hangers, canes, cords) Burning Sexual assault Rape and gang rape Confinement and physical restraint

Fraud



False promises Deceitful enticing and affectionate behavior Lying about working conditions Lying about the promise of a better life, "selling a dream"



Coercion

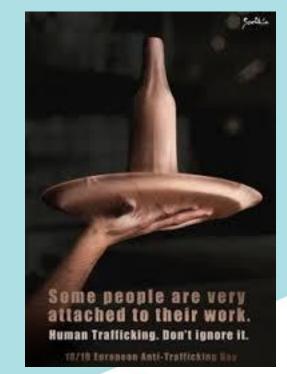
PURPOSE

•EXPLOITATION

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services.



In the TVPA, the term "commercial sex act" means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.





	Trafficking in persons (adults)	Trafficking in persons (children)	Migrant smuggling
Victim's age	Over 18	Below 18	Irrelevant
Mental element	Intention	Intention	Intention
Material <mark>element</mark>	 Act Means Exploitative purpose 	 Act Exploitative purpose 	 Act: Procurement of illega entry Purpose: For financial or other material benefit
Consent of the trafficked or smuggled person	Irrelevant once the means are established	Irrelevant. Means do not need to be established	The smuggled person consents to the smuggling
Transnationality	Not required	Not required	Required
Involvement of an organized crime group	Not required	Not required	Not required

WHAT DO YOU THINK WHEN YOU HEAR THE WORD "PROSTITUTE?"

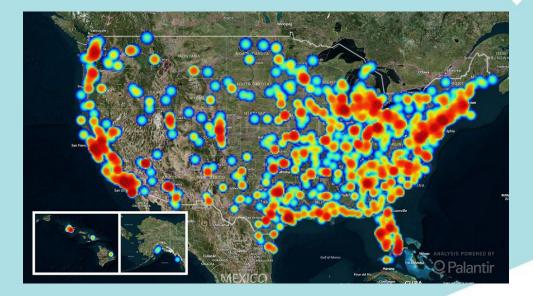
HOW ABOUT THE PHRASE "PERSON INVOLVED IN PROSTITUTION?"





INDUSTRIES FOR SEX TRAFFICKING

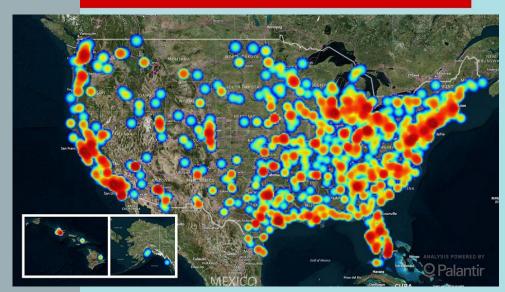
Escort Services In calls /outcalls Street forced prostitution Hotels/motels Private homes Commercial front brothels Massage parlors Strip Clubs





INDUSTRIES FOR LABOR TRAFFICKING

Agriculture Nail salons/hair salons Restaurants Hospitality Industry Landscaping Massage parlors Factories Construction Traveling Sales Crews





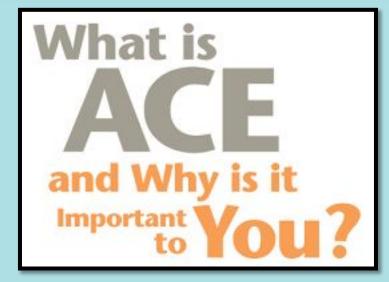




RISK FACTORS/VULNERABILITIES







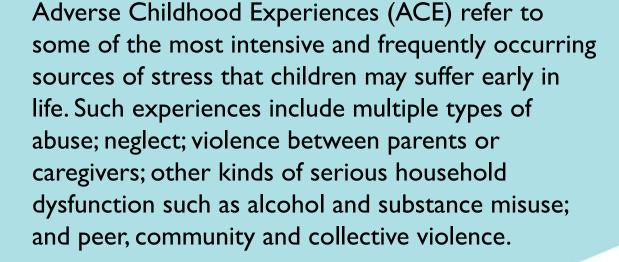
ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES





ACES

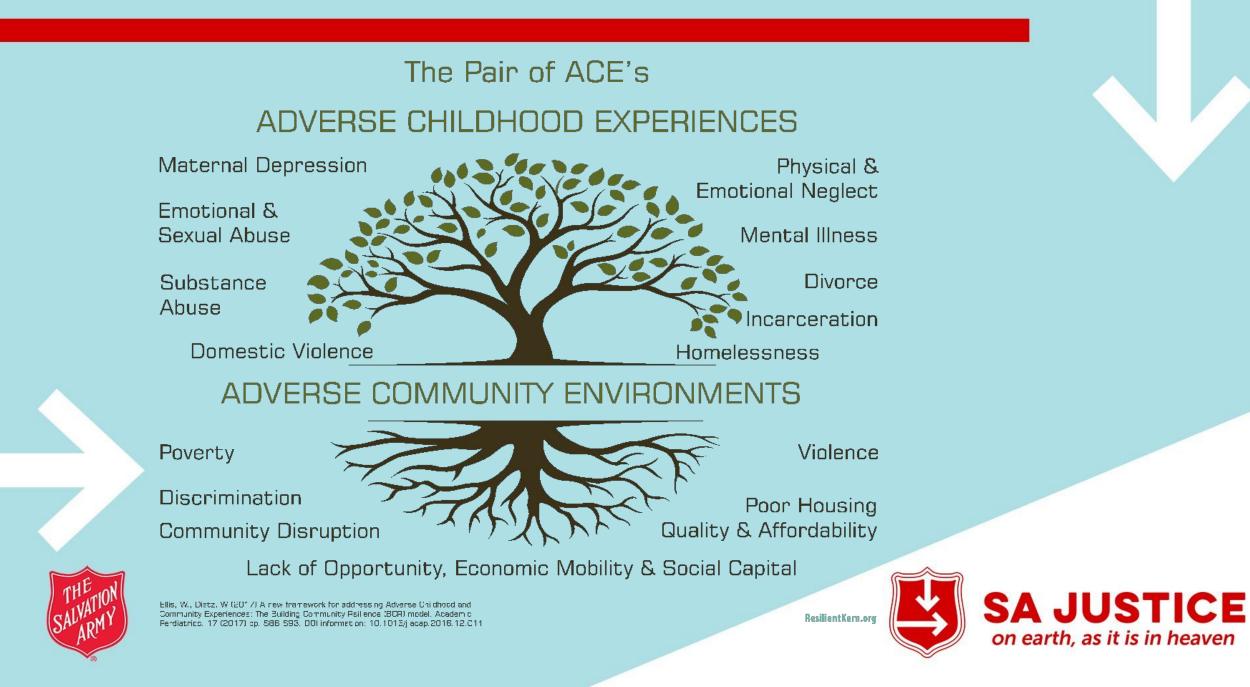












	Adverse Childhood Experience* Categories	Impact of Trauma and Health Risk Behaviors to Ease the Pain	Long-Term Consequences of Unaddressed Trauma (ACEs)		
	Abuse of Child	Neurobiologic Effects of	Disease and Disability		
	Repurrent Severe Emotional abuse	Trauma	 Ischemic heart disease 		
	Recurrent Physical abuse	 Disrupted neuro-development 	Cancer		
	Contact Sexual abuse	 Difficulty controlling anger-rage 	 Chronic lung disease 		
		 Hallucinations 	Chronic emphysema		
	Trauma in Child's Household	Depression	Asthma		
	Environment	Panic reactions	 Liver disease 		
	Substance abuse	Anxiety	 Skeletal fractures 		
	 Parental separation or divorce - 	 Multiple (6+) somatic problems 	Poor self rated health		
	 Chronically depressed, emotionally 	Sleep problems	 Sexually transmitted disease 		
	disturbed or suicidal household	Impaired memory	HIV/AIDS		
	member	Flashbacks	Serious Social Problems		
	Mother treated violently	 Dissociation 	 Homelessness 		
	Imprisoned household member	Health Risk Behaviors	Prostitution		
	 Loss of parent – (by death, 	Smoking	 Delinquency, violence, criminal 		
	by suicide, - or by	Severe obesity	behavior		
	abandonment)	Physical inactivity	Inability to sustain employment		
/	Neglect of Child	 Suicide attempts 	Re-victimization: rape, DV		
	Abandonment	Alcoholism	 compromised ability to parent 		
	Child's basic physical and/or	Drug abuse	 Intergenerational transmission of 		
	emotional needs unmet	50+ sex partners	abuse		_
N)		 Repetition of original trauma 	 Long-term use of health, 		CE
रा	* Above types of ACEs are the "heavy	 Self Injury 	behavioral health, correctional,	he	aven
R	end" of abuse.	 Eating disorders 	and social services		
		 Perpetrate interpersonal violence 			

TRAUMA HISTORIES IN TRAFFICKED YOUTH FROM THE FIELD CENTER FOR CHILDREN'S POLICY AND PRACTICE

22%

of those homeless youth who were approached for paid sex had this happen on their very first night of being homeless

67%

of sex trafficked victims had not graduated from high school

1 of 5

were victims of human trafficking

95%



of those who were sex trafficked had a history of child maltreatment

41%

of those who were sex trafficked had at least one outof-home placement at some point in their lives, and many experienced frequent moves



Source: Field Center for Policy and Practice Study, January 2018

GENERAL VULNERABILITIES

- Age
- Emotional vulnerability; feeling scared, lonely desperate to belong
- Lack of resources/poverty
- Aspects that make the person different
- Limited supports
- Prior traumatic experiences
- Immigration Status
- Substance use/misuse
- LGBTQIA+
- Mental health



RURAL COMMUNITIES

- Farming/agricultural industries
- Sometimes tourist destinations (Skiing, outdoor recreation)
- Trucking routes
- Cultural differences—small towns, close knit
- Isolation is easier for a trafficker
- Stigma, stereotypes
- Lack of resources for services
- Transportation
- Higher rates of poverty
- Work opportunities may be more spread out
- Demand



RED FLAGS

- Is not free to leave or come and go as they wish
- Is under 18 and is providing commercial sex acts
- Is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- Works excessively long and/or unusual hours
- Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work
- Owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off
- Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid
- Poor Physical Health
- Lacks health care
- Shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture
- Has few or no personal possessions



Source: National Hubble For the Hentligton money, no financial records, or bank account

LABOR TRAFFICKING: CASE EXAMPLE





"A man called the NHTRC hotline with concerns about his employment situation. This man was working as a herder in the western mountain states, though he was unsure of his current location. He was several hundred miles from the nearest town and had to go to a specific location in order to get cell reception. He was on an H-2A visa, a temporary work visa for agricultural workers. He was unsure of the employing farm's business name and his documents had been confiscated, so he could not confirm. He had been in the United States for six weeks and had only been paid once. This payment was significantly lower than what he expected before he accepted the job, but had been unable to read the employment contract to know what was legally agreed upon. In addition to the low payment, most of his pay had been retained by the employer to cover living expenses.

He reported that he lived in a small trailer, without electricity and plumbing. He had recently been injured in a rock slide, but had yet to be able to see a doctor, since he relied on the employer for transportation and finding another herder to relieve him to see the doctor. When he had called his supervisor to ask to see the doctor, the supervisor had rebuked him and threatened that if he wanted to leave his post, then they could just call immigration and have him deported."



Source: National Human Trafficking Hotline



DISCUSSION

- Is this trafficking? Why or why not?
- What elements of force, fraud or coercion are present?





A female obtained employment at a grocery store under the condition that she move in with the store owner ... Outside of the store, she was required to clean, provide childcare, and have sexual relations in the home.

Seventy-three percent of labor trafficking victims identified as male, as opposed to 31% of sex trafficking victims.







Field Center for Social Policy and Research January 2018

CHALLENGES IN IDENTIFICATION

- Victims typically do not self identify
- Language barriers*
- Isolation* (physical and psychological)
- Accessibility /transportation*
- Resources
- Training for providers
- Cultural barriers
- Societal stereotypes
- Need for a Paradigm shift

"I just wish I would have had somebody to keep me on the straight and narrow before I made these terrible choices. Somebody like a mentor or something, or somebody to just stay on my back."

Field Center for Social Policy and Research January 2018







*Source: National Human Trafficking Hotline

SEX TRAFFICKING: CASE EXAMPLE





Gabriella grew up in Atlanta, Georgia with her mom. She did not know her father, but her mother worked hard to care for her and her two siblings. At age 14 she started to be bullied at school and turned to online chat rooms to find friendships. Soon thereafter she met a man named Dave who began to make her feel pretty, and accepted. He began to "groom her," but all she knew was that he cared for her and wanted to be her boyfriend. One day he asked to meet at the mall so he could take her out on a real date. She was flattered and complied. When she met him in person he told her how beautiful she was and that he was going to take care of her. As they started dating he asked her to send him pictures of herself that would only be for the two of them, because they were in love. Then one day when they were at his house, he brought a strange man in and said she needed to sleep with him. He told her that if she didn't comply he would post all the pictures on facebook that she had sent of herself naked. He also said he would give them to her mom. Gabriella was terrified and did was told her to do. Eventually he brought in more men, after seven men raped her, she lost count and passed out. She had nowhere to go, and felt completely alone. He said if she left he would get her little sister to do this instead. Gabriella could not fathom her sister going through this and so she stayed and lost touch with her family for weeks, months and eventually years as Dave moved her around and trafficked her up and down the East Coast. Eventually Gabriella turned 18, and had a run in with law enforcement. She was arrested during a prostitution sting.



DISCUSSION

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- What elements of force, fraud or coercion are present?





UNDERSTANDING PIMP CONTROL AND **TRAUMA BONDING**

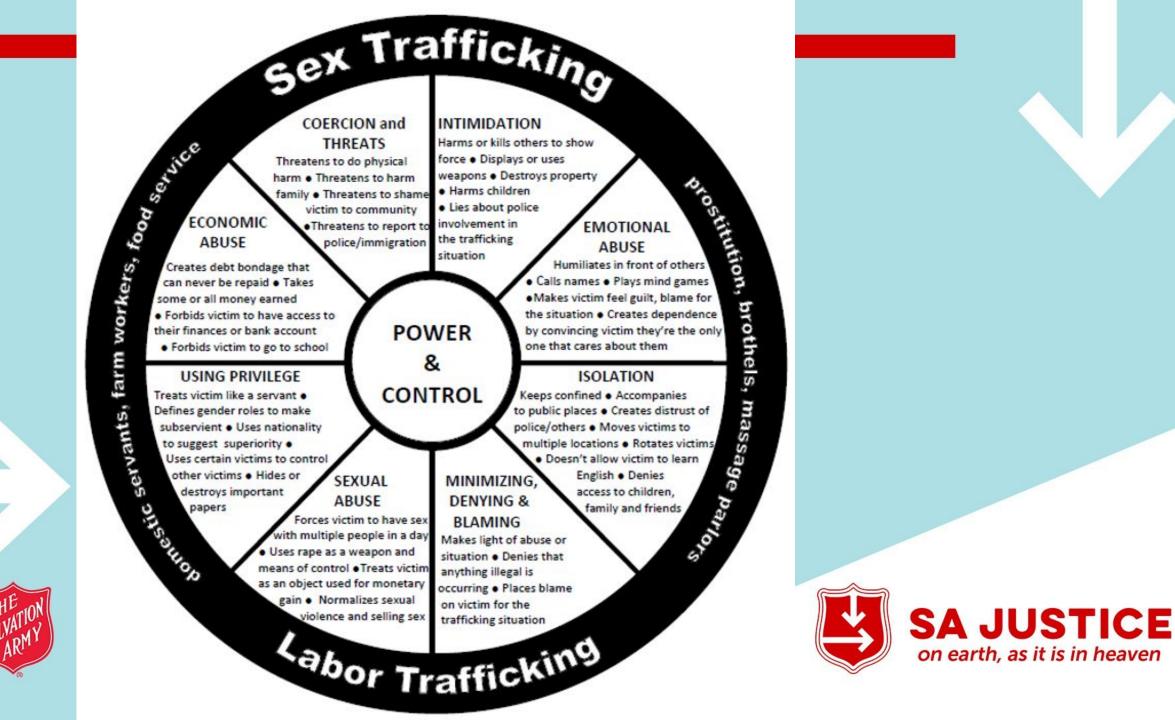
"Attachment between hostage and captor is the rule rather than the exception."

Dr. Judith Herman, Trauma and Recovery, 1992



ICE





PIMP CONTROL

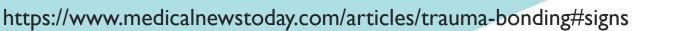
- Recruitment Process
 - Finese Pimp vs. Gorilla Pimp
- Grooming process
- "Daddy"
 - Security
 - Coercion
- Turning out process
- Barrier to leaving becomes the psychological bond between the trafficker or "pimp" and their victim (e.g.: Stockholm Syndrome)



TRAUMA BONDING

- Psychological response to abuse in which the person experiencing abuse may develop sympathy for the abusive person, reinforced by cycle of abuse.
- Trauma Bonds can develop if a person:
 - Perceives a real threat of danger from their abuse;
 - Experiences harsh treatment with small periods of kindness;
 - Is isolated from other people and their perspectives;
 - Believes they cannot escape.







SIGNS OF TRAUMA BONDS

Survivors may...

- Try to justify or defend the abuse;
- Agree with the traffickers response for treating them badly;
- Try to cover for the trafficker;
- Argue with or distance themselves from people trying to help;
- Become hostile if someone intervenes;
- Be reluctant or unwilling to take steps to leave the trafficking situation.

https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/trauma-bonding#signs





IMPACT ON VICTIM'S BELIEFS

- This is my fault
- I'm bad
- Should have known better
- People use me
- Don't feel love hurts
- This is what I deserve
- This is as good as it gets
- I am not a victim



HOW THIS IMPACTS OUR WORK

- Mistrust is prevalent
- Survivors may be unable to remember certain events or may confuse
- Manipulation and dishonesty are adaptive trafficking survival strategies
- Trauma bonding may be strong
- Survivor may return to trafficker multiple times before leaving for good



Working from a strengths perspective is critical

ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING RAPID RESPONSE



Identification: Potential Indicators

- Is under 18 and is involved in commercial sex.
- . Is under 18 and dating a much older, abusive or
- controlling partner
- Has visible signs of abuse (bruises, cuts, marks)
- Exhibits behaviors of fear, anxiety, depression
- Shows evidence of controlling relationships · Lack of awareness of city or state where
- currently located
- Screening Questions

What is your job like?

- Can you leave your situation/job if you want?
- Are there rules at your job? What happens if
- someone doesn't follow the rules?
- Has anyone harmed (or threatened to harm) you
- or your family in order to make you do something
- that you did not want to do?
- Has anyone threatened to call the police/immigration
- on you in order to make you do something you did
- not want to do?
- How To Respond
- DO put all judgments/presumptions aside
- · DO support the person's right to make their
- own choices.
- DO help the person with safety planning:
- Do they have a pimp? Is s/he outside waiting?
- Do they have a safe support system?
- Do they have a safe place to go?

· Has a tattoo (s)he is reluctant to explain Is not in control of own money or identification Has new clothing, possessions without financial means to purchase items · Accompanied by "translator" who answers for the individual · Owes a large debt

• Are you allowed to talk to people outside of your home/job?

- Have you ever exchanged sex for something of value? . Do you have an ID? Does someone else hold your ID?
- Do you have control over the money you earn?
- Is anyone forcing or pressuring you to do anythin
- you do not want to do?
- Do you feel safe where you are living?
- · Can you come and go as you please?

· DO know your child welfare reporting requirements (see below). · DO NOT try to persuade them to stop or leave.

These actions could put the person in great danger from their trafficker. DO NOT attempt to "rescue" the victim. Our role

is to help victims identify and choose the safest and best options.

Is the Person Interested in Getting Help?

Yes

- 1) Discuss current needs of individual
- capacity/ability to meet these needs.
- refer for support.
- 4) If unable to meet needs at TSA, refer to other community anti-trafficking program. Contact the National HT Hotline to identify local resources: 888.3737.888
- 5) If the person is a minor: Trafficking of a minor (anyone under 18) for either sex or labor is child abuse. If a minor discloses a trafficking experience, follow your location's procedure for reporting child abuse/neglect to Child Protective Services.



Is the Person Under 18?

Yes

Trafficking of a minor (anyone under 18) for either sex or labor is child abuse. If a minor discloses a trafficking experience, follow your location's procedure for reporting child abuse/neglect to Child Protective Services.

No

- 1) Consult with the Divisional Human Trafficking Representative for planning/support.
- 2) Ask if it is safe to give them the National HT Hotline so they can receive help when they are ready: 888-3737-888.







2) Consult with supervisor about resources/ 3) If there is a local TSA Anti-Trafficking program,

No

QUESTIONS?





