



CE TRAINING
WORKSHOPS

Training for Professional Excellence

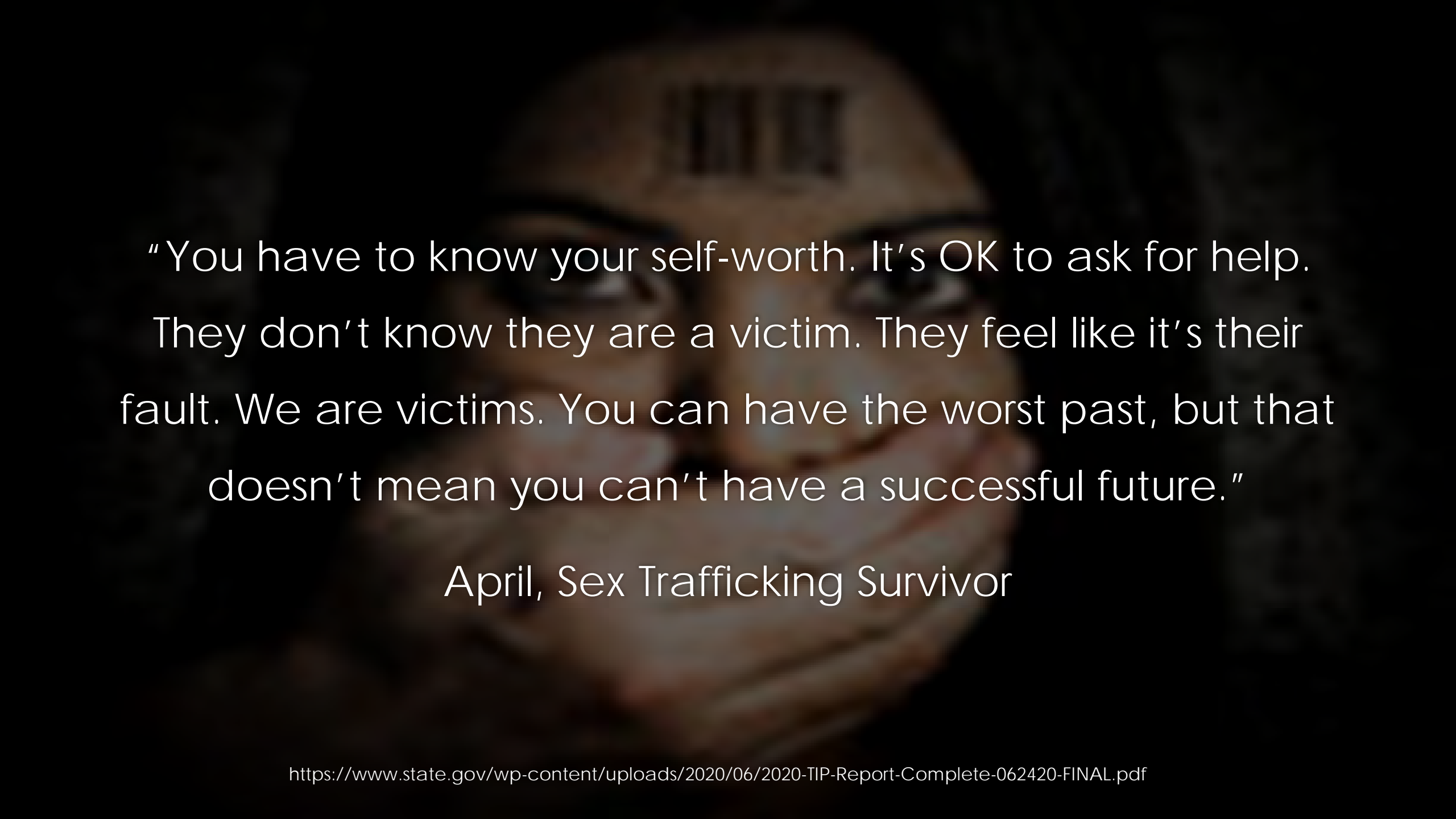
<https://cetrainingworkshops.com>

Welcome!
We are so glad to have
you join us today!



OBJECTIVES

- Identify Human Trafficking
- Understand the Core Concepts of the “Weaponization of Drugs in Human Trafficking”
- Determine risk factors for mental health & substance use



“You have to know your self-worth. It’s OK to ask for help. They don’t know they are a victim. They feel like it’s their fault. We are victims. You can have the worst past, but that doesn’t mean you can’t have a successful future.”

April, Sex Trafficking Survivor

We are going to set the tone for today's training by watching this 6-minute video
"The Faces of Human Trafficking"



HUMAN TRAFFICKING DEFINED

“severe forms of trafficking in persons”

- Sex trafficking in which a 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
- Or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, using force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

A victim need not be physically transported from one location to another for the crime to fall within this definition.

Action-Means-Purpose

The Action-Means-Purpose (AMP) Model can be helpful in understanding the federal law. Human trafficking occurs when a perpetrator, often referred to as a trafficker, takes an Action, and then employs the Means of force, fraud or coercion for the Purpose of compelling the victim to provide commercial sex acts or labor or services.

Action	Means	Purpose
Induces	Force	Commercial Sex
Recruits	Fraud	(Sex Trafficking)
Harbors	Coercion	or
Transports	*Inducing a minor into commercial sex is considered human trafficking regardless of the presence of force, fraud or coercion.	Labor/Services
Provides		(Labor Trafficking)
Obtains		

At a minimum, one element from each column must be present to establish a potential situation of human trafficking.

What causes human trafficking?

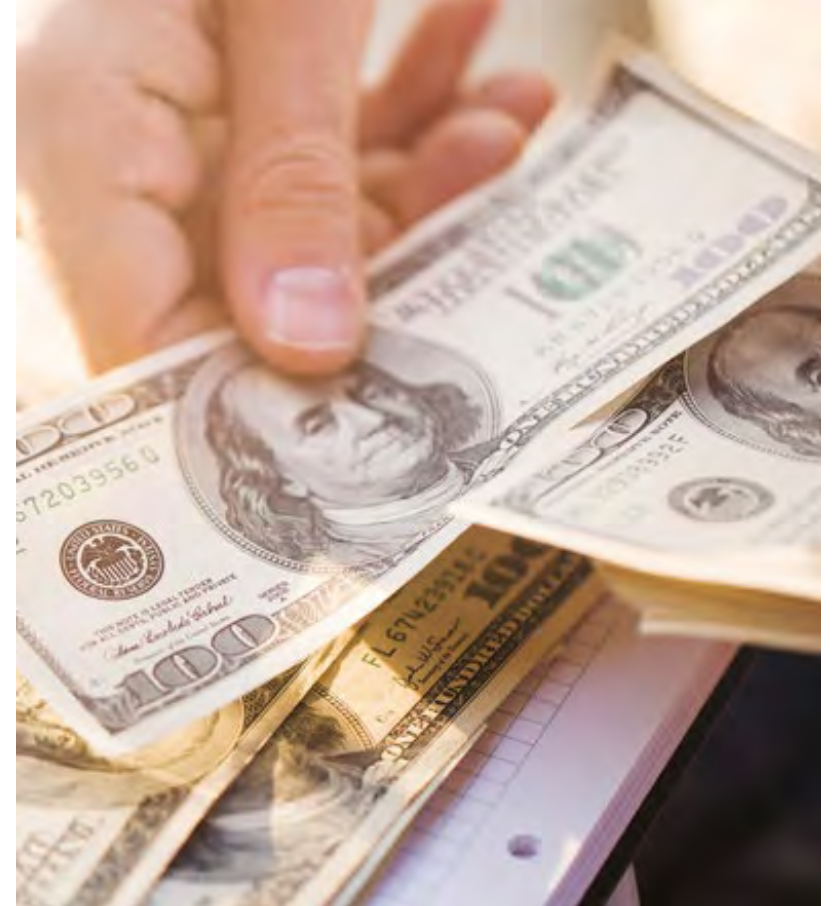
THE ROOT CAUSE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS TRAFFICKERS.

- Traffickers prey on others' **weaknesses**, **unfortunate circumstances**, **unfamiliarity**, and **inexperience**.
- Traffickers are trained to identify **vulnerability** and use expert **manipulation** tactics to persuade and control their victims.
- They identify a void and offer to fill it.

Why do Traffickers Traffic?

MONEY

- Human trafficking is the fastest-growing criminal industry in the world, second in size only to drug trafficking.
- Traffickers generate \$150 billion per year, according to the International Labor Organization.
- \$99 billion of that is generated through sex trafficking alone, while the other \$51 billion is generated through labor trafficking.
- The more traffickers participate in the exploitation of others, the more money they make for themselves



Why do Traffickers Traffic?

(cont.)

CHEAP LABOR

- Traffickers use deception to attract employees to work for them. They may promise a safe working environment and fair pay.
- In reality, employees are often forced to work long, hard hours for little or no pay.
- By using threats or violence, employers can convince their employees to continue working for them and to keep quiet.

Why do Traffickers Traffic?

(cont.)

ESCAPE FROM VICTIMIZATION

Once victims age out of their current positions, they may be offered a job as a trafficker. Some accept the new position to escape their own victimization. They then begin exploiting others.





Types of Human Trafficking

Sex Trafficking, Domestic Servitude, Forced Labor

We are going to watch a 5-minute video by National Geographic about the "American Sex Slave Trade"



Sex Trafficking

- Sex trafficking victims are manipulated or forced against their will to engage in sex acts for money.
- Sex traffickers might use violence, threats, manipulation, or the promise of love and affection to lure their victims.
- Truck stops, hotel rooms, rest areas, street corners, clubs, sporting events, and private residences are just some of the places where victims are forced to sell sex.
- Sex trafficking is the most common form of trafficking (79% of HT victims) because it is the most visible and most reported.

Domestic Servitude

- Traffickers sometimes take a victim's identification papers and travel documents in order to limit their freedom .
- Victims of domestic servitude are hidden in plain sight, forced to work in homes across United States.
- They are prisoners working as nannies, made, or domestic help.

Forced Labor

- Victims of forced labor could be found in factories, on farms, doing construction work, and more.
- Very often victims are forced to manufacture or grow products that we use and consume every day.
- Through force, fraud, or coercion, victims are made to work for little or no pay.
- This is the second most common form of Human Trafficking.

UNDER FEDERAL & NORTH CAROLINA LAW:

Human Trafficking is...

- Minors involved in any commercial sexual activity;
- Adults induced into commercial sexual activity through force, fraud, or coercion; and
- Children and adults induced to perform labor or services through force, fraud, or coercion

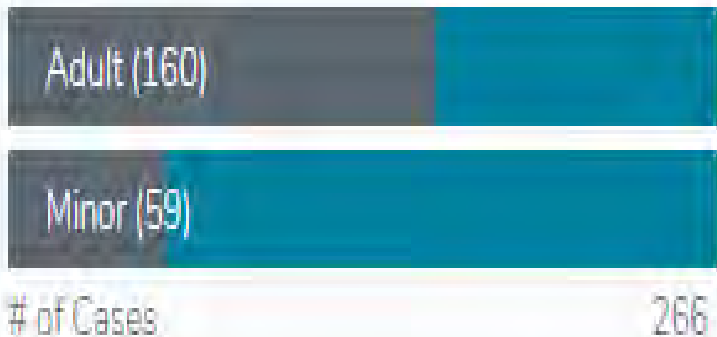
... ARE VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Demographic Breakdown in North Carolina

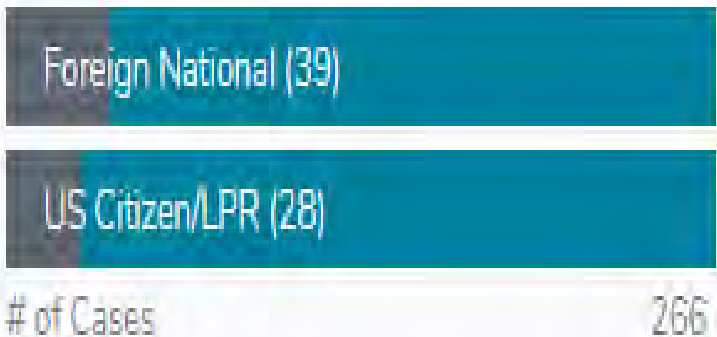
GENDER



AGE



CITIZENSHIP



Who are the victims of trafficking?

- The majority of sexually exploited human trafficking victims are women and children.
- A statistic from the International Labor Organization (2012) estimates that there are approximately 21 million victims of human trafficking globally, including 5.5 million children.



Who are the victims of trafficking? (cont.)

Victims differ in age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, level of education, and country of origin.

Although anyone can become a victim of trafficking, certain populations are especially vulnerable to this form of victimization. Traffickers frequently target the following types of people:

- Undocumented immigrants
- Runaway and homeless youth
- Victims of trauma and abuse
- Refugees
- Impoverished individuals

Human Trafficking Indicators

While not an exhaustive list, these are some key red flags that could alert you to a potential trafficking situation that should be reported:

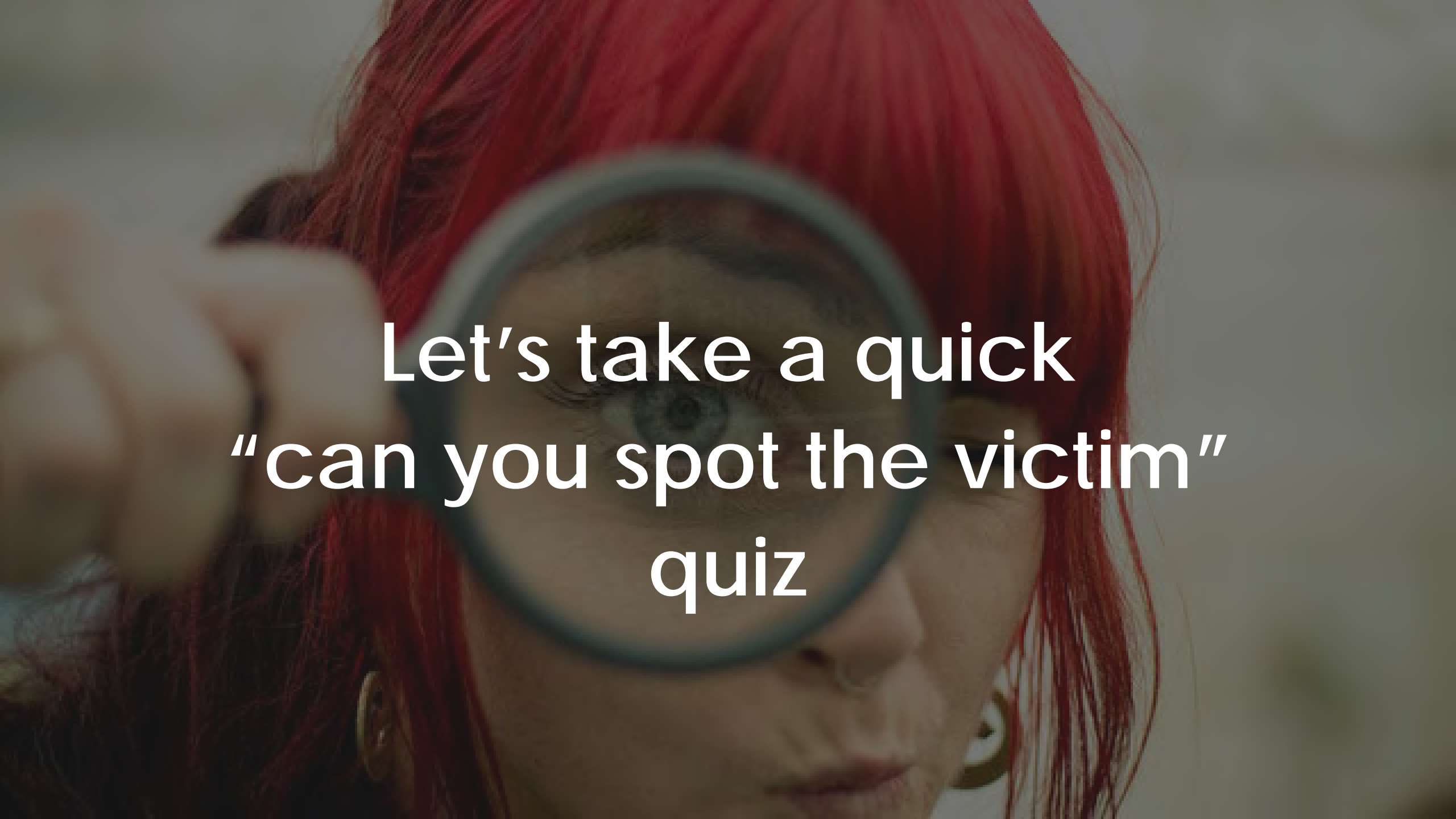
- Living with employer
- Poor living conditions
- Multiple people in cramped space
- Inability to speak to individual alone
- Answers appear to be scripted and rehearsed
- Employer is holding identity documents
- Signs of physical abuse
- Submissive or fearful
- Unpaid or paid very little
- Under 18 and in prostitution
- Are not allowed to socialize or attend religious services
- Have restricted freedom of movement
- Are a juvenile engaged in a commercial sex act
- Are threatened or afraid of being handed over to the authorities

Safety Check Questions

- Is it safe for you to talk with me right now? How safe do you feel right now? Are there times when you don't feel safe?
- Do you feel like you are in any kind of danger while speaking with me at this location?
- Is there anything that would help you to feel safer while we talk?

If speaking with the individual over the phone:

- Are you in a safe place? Can you tell me where you are?
- Are you injured? Would you like for me to call 911/an ambulance?
- If someone comes on the line, what would you like for me to do? Hang up? Identify myself as someone else, a certain company/person/friend?
- Also remind the individual to feel free to hang up at any point during the conversation if they believe that someone may be listening in.
- How can we communicate if we get disconnected? Would I be able to call you back/leave a message?
- Would you prefer to call me back when you are in a safe place?

A close-up photograph of a person with vibrant red hair. A magnifying glass is held over their right eye, which is the focal point of the image. The background is a soft, out-of-focus grey. The text is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font.

Let's take a quick
"can you spot the victim"
quiz

Question #1

While at the airport, you notice a child behaving strangely.

Which of these signs most likely indicates that the child could be a victim of human trafficking?

Possible Answers

1. The child is crying loudly and throwing a tantrum refusing to follow the person that they're traveling with .
2. The child is dressed inappropriately for their travel destination and seems to be accompanied by someone who has no obvious relationship to them .
3. The child and the person they are with are frantic, running or moving very fast through the airport.



Discussion

- If you spot a child at the airport who is dressed inappropriately for their destination of travel and accompanied by someone dressed more appropriately with no obvious relationship to them, this could be a sign of child trafficking. If a child is unable to provide information about their destination of travel, shows signs of malnourishment and an unusually large appetite, or gives a 'rehearsed' communication lacking consistency, these are further causes for concern.

Question #2

You've landed at your destination and check in to your apartment. You notice that a nearby property on your street has boarded up the front windows, and that the occupants have tacked electricity from the power line above. You rarely see anybody visit, except at night and very early in the morning, and when you do see visitors, they tend to be men. The property is monitored by CCTV.

What could these be significant signs of?

Possible Answers

1. Domestic Violence
2. Money Laundering
3. Sexual Exploitation



Discussion

- The signs above point toward the property being used for sex. Those inside could have been trafficked into the sex trade. In this instance, it would be essential that you share what you'd seen with the relevant authorities. Boarded up front windows, suspicious comings and goings and tacked electricity could also be signs of Cannabis Cultivation.

Question #3

While sightseeing in the city, you notice a group of people begging at multiple times throughout your day, moving to different locations but returning to the same location every night.

Is it right to assume that they are panhandling, and your observations are coincidental?

Possible Answers

1. Yes. Why?
2. No. Why?



Discussion

- No. If a large group of adults or children move daily to different locations to beg but return to the same location every night, this could be a significant sign of forced begging and could indicate further forced street crime. A group of child beggars, especially if guarded by an adult, is another significant sign of potential trafficking.

Question #4

One day, you decide to visit a hair salon that came highly recommended for its low-cost treatments. You notice that one of the staff members displays the following behaviors (next slide).

Which of these signs could point to labor exploitation? (Choose 3)

Possible Answers

A. The staff member appears tired and withdrawn and admits to not taking a break all day.

B. The staff member seems on edge around the manager.

C. The staff member is overly conversational.

D. The staff member receives regular text message and calls.

E. You offer the staff member a tip, and the become distressed when handling cash.

F. The staff member is frantic and hurried, rushing through your treatment.

Discussion

- A, B and E are some significant signs of labor exploitation, or someone being held against their will.
- Exploitation in the beauty industry commonly occurs in budget salons, where demand for low-cost treatments is high.
- Victims, who are often young women and girls, can feel indebted to employers, trapped in a helpless situation where violence and psychological abuse occur daily.



Question #5

You visit a restaurant one evening and notice a young child working at the back of the building. It's a family restaurant, and the child appears to be related to the owner.

Is this OK?

Possible Answers

- Yes. Why?
- No. Why?




Discussion

- Witnessing a young child working in a professional establishment should be cause for concern, whether it's family-run or not. No matter the circumstance, Child Labor is defined as work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, interfering with schooling and hindering physical and mental development.
- Currently, there are an estimated 152 million children in Child Labor worldwide, 72 million of which are in hazardous work.

Could you identify a trafficked victim? (12-Minutes)



A woman with long hair, wearing a dark t-shirt and denim shorts, is leaning into the open door of a car at night. The background is a blurred city street with various lights and a white van. The overall mood is somber and mysterious.

The Weaponization of Drugs in Human Trafficking

Substance Use and Sex Trafficking of Adults

- Drug use among sex trafficked victims is common and is used in a variety of ways in the sex trafficking arena.
- Drugs are used to: induce compliance; create dependency; feed a “habit”; punish an unwilling victim; cope with the stress of sex trafficking; lure in a vulnerable and unsuspecting individual; criminalize a victim; and incapacitate a victim.
- In essence, they are weaponized in the trafficking arena.



Intersections of Human Trafficking & Substance Use

- **Recruitment through drug use:** Traffickers may target and recruit individuals who already have a drug addiction.
- **Control through drug use:** Traffickers may use drug addiction to keep the victim in a trafficking situation. Drugs could be used as reward or punishment.
- **Drug use as a coping mechanism:** Victims may use this as a way to respond to the trauma of their trafficking situation and self-medicate.
- **Drug purchase/sale:** Traffickers may ask for drugs in exchange for their victims; or, may also force their victims to sell drugs for them.

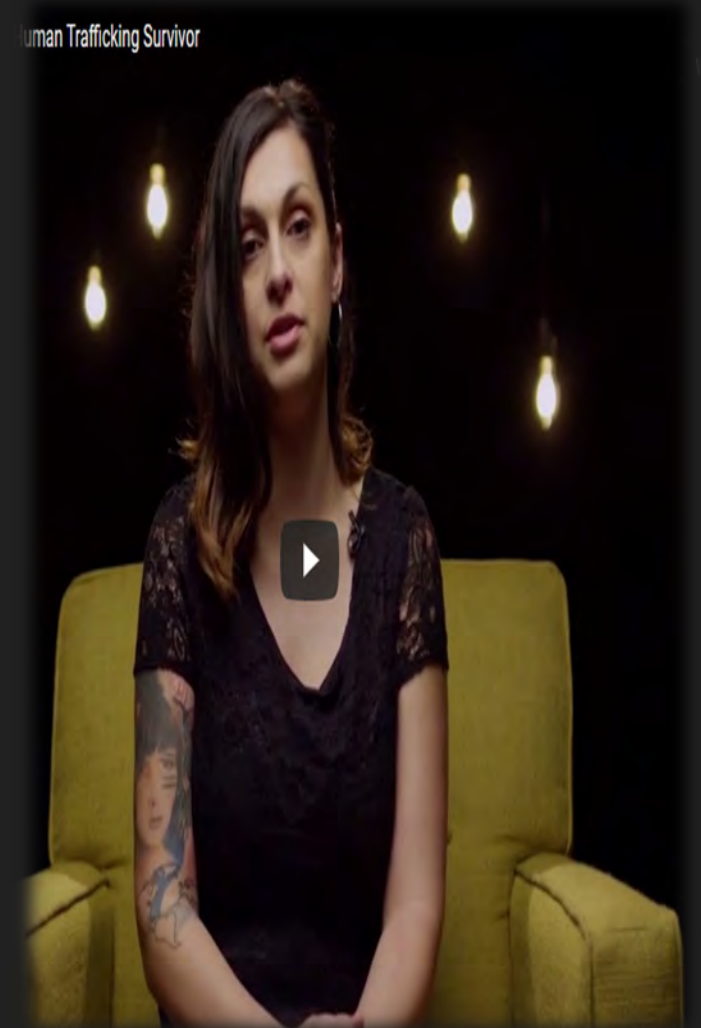
Commonly Used Drugs in Sex Trafficking

- Alcohol, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, sedatives, and marijuana.
- Heroin, which is an opioid, is particularly addictive (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2013).
- Heroin and other opioids are frequently used drugs by trafficking victims (Office on Trafficking in Persons of the Administration of Children and Families, "n.d.").



Rebecca Bender's Story – Human Trafficking Survivor

We are going to watch this five-minute video and then discuss!





There is no single method of force, fraud or coercion. Based on the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project's Duluth Model, this Power and Control wheel outlines the different types of abuse that can occur in labor and sex trafficking situations.



Why don't they just leave?

Unfamiliar Places

- Many victims are trafficked away from their countries of origin, and into countries and cultures that are unfamiliar to them. Traffickers also capitalize on their victims' unfamiliarity with the new country by instilling the fear of the unknown into their victims.
- They convince those they have trafficked that the country they are in is incredibly dangerous and they will not survive for long on their own.
- They tell them that the local authorities don't care about them and besides, who would they talk to if they don't speak the language?
- Victims fear they will be arrested for being in the country illegally and deported or imprisoned.

Dependency on their traffickers

- One of the first things that most human traffickers do is to take the passports or official documentation from their victims.
- They often limit or block all communication with friends and loved ones and keep any earnings for themselves.
- This renders victims of trafficking completely dependent on their abusers with their chances of escape significantly diminished from the outset.

Inside Observers

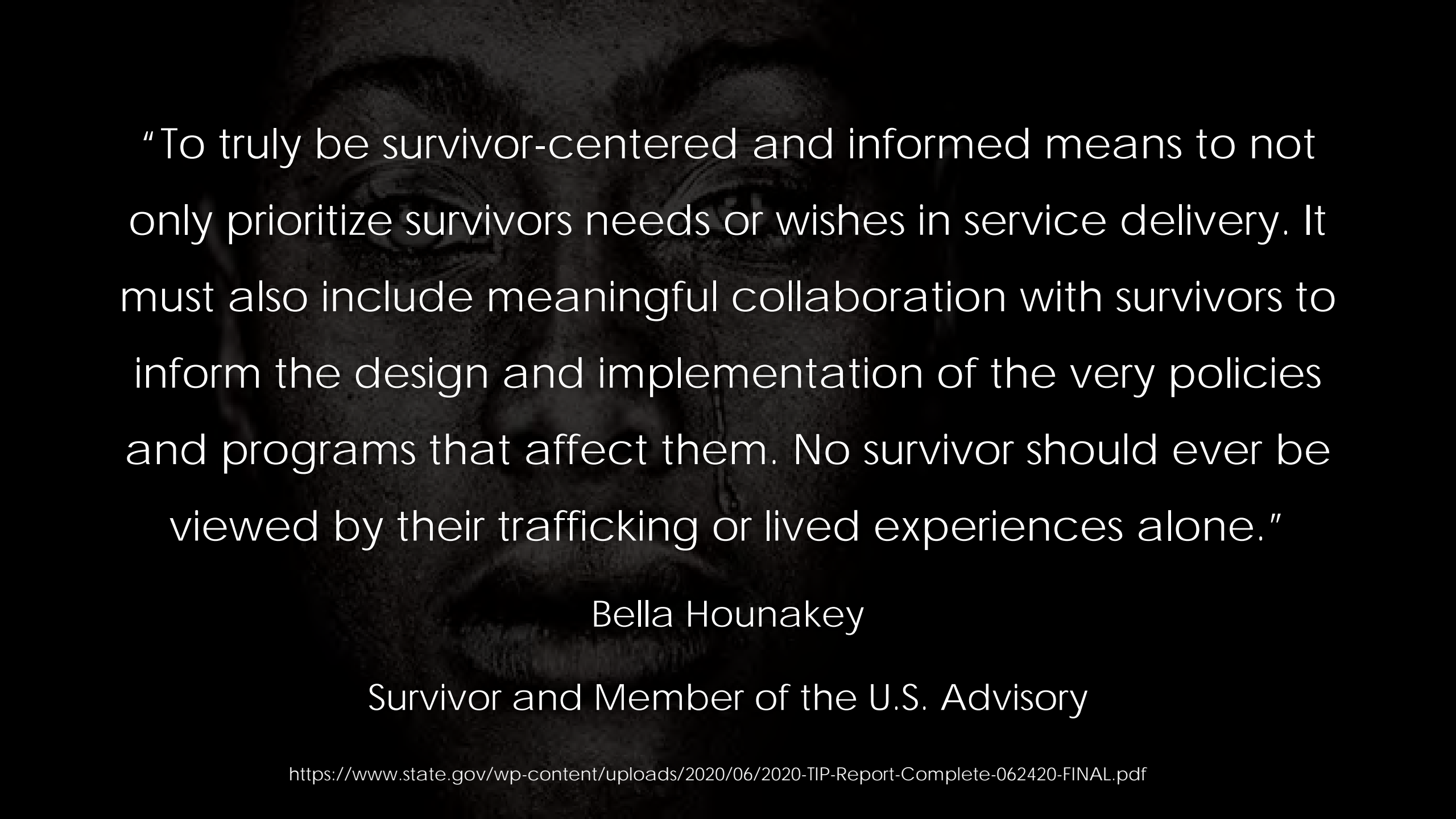
- As well as the myriad ways in which traffickers ensnare their victims, they often recruit one of them to watch over the rest of the group to ensure escape is not discussed or attempted.
- By doing this, traffickers rupture relations between their victims by spreading mistrust and fear. This person often lives with the group of trafficking victims, meaning that they can keep watch all hours of the day.

Violence & Threats

- Aside from the invisible chains that entangle its victims, the physical signs of trafficking are unmistakable too. Victims of trafficking are often subjected to violence and abuse, ensuring that they continue to abide by the terms set out by their abusers.
- Additionally, traffickers frequently threaten to harm the loved ones of their victims back in their country of origin if their demands are not met.
- Victims of traffickers do not have the option to hand in their notice or resign, they are physically and mentally trapped in slavery with extremely limited options of freedom on their horizons.

Trauma Bonding – Stockholm Syndrome

- In human trafficking cases, the relationship between victim and trafficker may involve trauma bonding, a phenomenon that is beginning to receive increased attention and is commonly referred to as “Stockholm Syndrome.”
- There is no medical standard for diagnosis of either, nor any agreed upon definition of trauma bonding.
- There is no definitive understanding of trauma bonding’s prevalence within trafficking situations and not all trafficking victims experience it.
- Current research is mostly limited to the United States and focused almost exclusively on sex trafficking of women and girls.



“To truly be survivor-centered and informed means to not only prioritize survivors needs or wishes in service delivery. It must also include meaningful collaboration with survivors to inform the design and implementation of the very policies and programs that affect them. No survivor should ever be viewed by their trafficking or lived experiences alone.”

Bella Hounakey

Survivor and Member of the U.S. Advisory

Final Questions?





dhs.gov/blue-campaign

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services offers training to clinicians through the SOAR to Health and Wellness Program:

The SOAR Campaign provides training for healthcare professionals.

S = Stop

O = Observe

A = Ask

R = Respond to human trafficking



Source: DHHS, 2017.

This program uses a public health approach by building communities that can identify and respond to the complex needs of victims and survivors of human trafficking. The program understand the root causes that make individuals, families, and communities vulnerable to trafficking and educates healthcare providers and the public.

Resources

North Carolina Human Trafficking Commission Fact Sheet

<https://www.nccourts.gov/documents/publications/north-carolina-human-trafficking-commission-fact-sheet>

CONTACT THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE AT 1-888-373-7888 TO ASK QUESTIONS, REPORT AN INCIDENT, OR FIND HELP FOR A POTENTIAL VICTIM.

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/state/north-carolina>

<https://polarisproject.org/resources/>

Resources Specific to Victims of Human Trafficking

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/trauma-toolkit/victims-of-human-trafficking>

UNC Hospital's Beacon Program

<https://www.med.unc.edu/beacon/get-help/human-trafficking/>

References

AMA J Ethics. 2017;19(1):23-24. doi: 10.1001/journalofethics.2017.19.1.ecas3-1701.

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106–386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000).

United Nations. (2000). Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime. Retrieved from <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4720706c0.html>

Videos

Faces of Human Trafficking: An Introduction (7 minutes)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nb66R-Amcz8>

Inside Secret America

<https://youtu.be/KqzgWWavZoA>

How to spot human trafficking | Kanani Titchen | TEDxGeorgeSchool

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hrxhptvEOTs>

Escaping the Pain of Human Trafficking | Markie Dell | TEDxDownsviewWomen"

<https://youtu.be/NcyYBhVDFHM>

Rebecca Bender's Story of Human Trafficking Survivor

<https://youtu.be/jHcoEY6gJJ0>