WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human Trafficking is Modern Day Slavery.

There are more slaves in the world today than at any other time in history.

At any given time, there are up to 27 million people enslaved throughout the world.

The U.S. Department of State Estimates That:

- 800,000 women, children and men are internationally trafficked every year.
- Most of these victims are enslaved in the sex trade industry, followed by domestic servitude and labor.
- Over 14,000 victims are trafficked into the United States annually, according to the United States Department of Justice, more than half are children.
- 200,000 American children are at risk of being trafficked into the sex trade each year.

Where are the Victims?

- Victims are largely hidden from sight by nature of their condition.
- There is a lack of public and professional awareness of the problem of human trafficking which leads to the overlooking of victims who appear in plain sight.
- Victims are prosecuted for offenses related to their victimization.
- Victims do not self-identify.

TRAFFICKING VS. SMUGGLING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trafficking</th>
<th>Smuggling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consent</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims either do not consent to their situations, or if they initially consent, that consent is rendered meaningless by the actions of the traffickers.</td>
<td>Migrant smuggling includes those who consent to being smuggled. No coercion is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transnationality</td>
<td>Transnationality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking does not have to involve physical movement</td>
<td>Smuggling is always transnational. Smuggling is a breach of the integrity of a nation’s borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploitation</td>
<td>Exploitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual is delivered into slavery after entering the country</td>
<td>The individual is left free after entering the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued exploitation in order to generate revenue for the trafficker</td>
<td>Smuggled individual a law violator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficked individual is a victim</td>
<td>Crime against a person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime against a person</td>
<td>Crime against the government</td>
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Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

• The purposes of this division are to combat trafficking in persons, a contemporary manifestation of slavery whose victims are predominantly women and children, to ensure just and effective punishment of traffickers, and to protect their victims.*

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000

The entire text of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 can be read at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf

Relevant Implications of the Act:

• Created comprehensive federal law addressing human trafficking
• Established an interagency task force to monitor and combat trafficking
• Allowed for legal protections (visas) and service allocations to immigrant victims of crimes
• Increased punishments
• Created public awareness programs

Arkansas Trafficking Statute

Process

Means

End

KNOWINGLY*

Recruits
Harbors
Transports
Obtains
Enticels
Solicits
Isolates
Provides
Maintains
A PERSON

BY

FORCE
or
FRAUD
or
COERCION

There is not an exception for the trafficking of minors for any commercial sex act

FOR THE PURPOSES OF

Involuntary Servitude
or
Commercial Sexual Activity

or

Benefits financially or benefits by receiving anything of value from participation in any of above activities*

Human Trafficking, Arkansas Definition

Human trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transporting, obtaining, enticement, soliciting, isolating, providing, or maintaining of a minor child for the purposes of commercial sexual activity or the recruitment, harboring, transporting, obtaining, enticement, soliciting, isolating, providing, or maintaining of any person for the purposes of involuntary servitude.

Commercial Sexual Activity –

sexual act or sexually explicit performance for which anything of value is given, promised or received, directly or indirectly, by a person.

Involuntary Servitude –

the inducement or compulsion of a person to engage in labor, services or commercial sexual activity by means of force (physical restraint, kidnapping, facilitation or control of a victim’s access to addictive substances), fraud (abuse or threatened abuse of legal processes, deception, peonage) or coercion (threats of physical abuse against victim or others, taking of personal or real property, confiscation of travel or identification documents, extortion or blackmail, threats of and actual physical restraint, abuse or threatened abuse of the legal system).
Arkansas Trafficking Statute

**Process**
- KNOWINGLY*
  - Recruits
  - Harbors
  - Transports
  - Obtains
  - Entices
  - Solicits
  - Isolates
  - Provides
  - Maintains

**Means**
- BY
  - FORCE
  - OR
  - FRAUD
  - OR
  - COERCION

**End**
- FOR THE PURPOSES OF
  - Involuntary Servitude
  - or
  - Commercial Sexual Activity
  - or
  - Benefits financially or benefits by receiving anything of value from participation in any of above activities*

* if the victim is a minor involved in commercial sex it does not have to be proven that the trafficker had knowledge of their age.

Federal Trafficking Definition

**Process**
- RECRUIT
- HARBOR
- TRANSPORT
- PROVIDE
- or
- OBTAIN

**Means**
- BY
  - FORCE
  - OR
  - FRAUD
  - OR
  - COERCION

**End**
- FOR THE PURPOSES OF
  - INOVLUNTARY SERVITUDE
  - PEONAGE
  - DEBT BONDAGE
  - SLAVERY
  - A COMMERCIAL SEX ACT

“TEETH” ADDED TO NEW LAW:

- Eliminated the “Mistake of Age Defense”
- Upgraded to a Class Y felony if victim is a minor (10-40 or life) and trafficker must serve at least 70% of sentence
- Allows victims to collect restitution and sue for civil damages
- Created the offense of knowingly patronizing a human trafficking victim, a Class B felony (Class A felony if the victim is a minor)

Who are the Victims?

**Forms of Trafficking/Slavery**
- Domestic Servitude
- Maids
- Nannies
- Caretakers
- Forced Labor
- Migrant farm workers
- Performers
- Debt bondage
- Peonage

**Places to Look**
- Inside homes in the community
- Parks and open areas
- Agricultural fields
- Sweatshops
- Factories
- Restaurants and Hotels
- Construction sites
- Nail Salons and Beauty Shops

Who are the Victims?

Primary countries of origin of foreign victims certified by U.S. government:
- Thailand
- Mexico
- Philippines
- Haiti
- India
- Guatemala
- Dominican Republic
Who are the Victims?

- 82% of foreign adult victims and 56% of foreign child victims are labor trafficking victims.*

- U.S. citizens are more likely to be victims of sex trafficking

*Victims certified by the U.S. Department of Human Services

What is the difference between a prostitute and a victim of sex trafficking?

Victim Profile

- Any ethnicity, race, or religion
- Any socio-economic class
- Male and female
- Any sexual orientation

Children at risk for recruitment into CSEC

- Are under 18 years old
- Walk to school or to the store alone
- Own or have access to a computer
- Are attracted to consumer goods
- Desire to develop romantic relationships
- Sometimes feel insecure
- Feel misunderstood
- Fight with their parents
- Sometimes feel their parents don’t care
- Want more independence
- Test boundaries and take risks
Victims are:
- Targeted
- Tricked
- Traumatized

Victim Profile

Histories of Abuse
- Youth who experience sexual abuse
  - 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 5 boys are sexually abused by the age of 18 in Arkansas
- History of emotional and physical abuse
- Parental history of drugs and alcohol
- Exposure to Domestic Violence

Victim Profile

Runaways/Throwaways
- Usually approached on the streets within 48 hours

Foster Placement

School Related Problems
- Truancy
- Learning disabilities

In 2012, Connecticut reported 88 child victims of sex trafficking. 86 were child welfare involved, and most reported abuse while in foster care or residential placement.

In 2007, New York City identified 2,250 child victims of trafficking. 75% of those experienced some contact with the child welfare system, mostly in the context of abuse and neglect proceedings.

In San Diego, California, between 80-95% of CSEC had child welfare involvement. Many of those youth had multiple child welfare referrals, and in most instances the initial referrals took place prior to the age of 7.

The Tactics
- Infiltrating a congregate care setting with a “bottom bitch”
- Scouting at:
  - Schools
  - Train and bus stations
  - Malls
  - Movie theaters
  - Fast food restaurants
  - ANYWHERE THAT CHILDREN AND YOUTH SPEND TIME
- Looking for weaknesses

Additional Studies:
- Florida
- Alameda County, CA

*Cathy S. Widom, Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Long-Term Consequences, Nat’l Inst. of Justice Research in Brief (Mar. 1995)*
Additional Recruitment Tactics

- Internet and social media
  - Facebook
  - Snapchat
  - Instagram
  - Twitter

Intersection of violence...

Domestic Violence
- Physical Abuse
- Verbal Abuse
- Mental Abuse
- Economic Abuse

Sexual Violence
- Rape, gang rape
- Sexual exploitation
- Sexualized torture

Child Abuse
- Early childhood sexual abuse
- Physical & emotional abuse
- Fetishization

Indicators

- Chronic Runaway
- Truant
- Parental history of Prostitution arrests
- Family dysfunction

Indicators

- Visible signs of abuse
  - Unexplained bruises or injuries
  - Cigarette burns
  - Malnourished

- Change in physical appearance
- A tattoo or mark reluctant to explain
- Signs of Drug Abuse
- Multiple infections or STD’s

Branding

Indicators

- Fearful, anxious or withdrawn
- Language from “The Life”
- Calls boyfriend “daddy”
- Controlling or dominating boyfriend
- Wears sexually provocative clothing
- Sudden change in attire or material possessions
- Unexplained gifts
Indicators

- Secrecy about whereabouts.
- Unaccounted for time, vagueness concerning whereabouts, defensiveness
- Late-night or unusual hours.
- New friends hesitant to discuss
- Disconnected from family and friends
- Fake ID or no identification

Red Flags at Home

- Large amounts of time online especially at night
- Phone calls from people you don’t know and hesitant to answer questions about them
- Turns computer or phone off quickly when caregiver enters the room

“Foster care was the perfect training ground for transitioning into ‘the life.’ It was in foster care where I first recognized the duality of being cared for and raped, and it was in foster care where I got used to being attached to a paycheck.”

*Survivor Advocate, T Ortiz Walker Pettigrew

“Being in foster care was the perfect training for commercial sexual exploitation. I was used to being moved without warning, without any say, not knowing where I was going or whether I was allowed to pack my clothes. After years in foster care, I didn’t think anyone would want to take care of me unless they were paid. So, when my pimp expected me to make money to support ‘the family,’ it made sense to me.” - “Tina”

Rescue Syndrome

JUST BEING AN ADOLESCENT

- Developmental stage spanning from 12 through early adulthood around age 23.
- Second most active period of brain development.
  - Physical
  - Cognitive
  - Emotional
  - Social
- The frontal lobe which controls planning, impulse control and reasoning does not fully mature until early adulthood
  - Rapid thickening of gray matter occurs just before puberty – may lead to increased mood instability
The Making of a Girl

- Sexual Abuse is becoming kind of normal for you
- Everything in my life prepared for this moment
- …When I stepped across a line I never really thought I would step across
- You just don’t feel like that’s a world you belong in anymore

Stages

- Enticement
- Learning the Lifestyle
- Living the Lifestyle
- Caught up in the Lifestyle
- Leaving the Lifestyle

Enticement

- Financial gain
- Shifting moral objections

Learning the Lifestyle

- Feeling Powerful
- Adapting to the environment and learning the rules
- Focusing on the rewards and benefits of the lifestyle

Living the Lifestyle

- Trusting the Game
  - Increase of time spent engaging in sexual acts
  - Distancing from conventional connections

Caught up in the Lifestyle

- Accumulating Burdens
  - Chronic depression
  - Drug Abuse
  - Learned Helplessness
  - Deterioration of physical and emotional health
Leaving the Lifestyle

Taking stock and getting out/ belief that there is “something better”

Vs.

Interrupted and Removed

Return to the life

• Lack of supports
• Fear of unknown

Due to the covert nature of the crime, sex trafficking can come to your attention indirectly through other violations:

• Prostitution
• Domestic violence crimes
• Drug charges
• Runaways/homeless
• Cases of assault
• Status Offenses
• Curfew violation
• Loitering/trespassing
• Cases of sexual abuse/neglect
• Disorderly conduct
• Theft
The Trafficker

- Can be a pimp, a boyfriend, father, mother, brother, uncle, a coach, a teacher or anyone exerting control over a minor, even a peer
- Not always organized criminals
- Both men and women of varying ages
- Any ethnicity or race
- Anyone who benefits from the commercial sexual exploitation of a minor or facilitates the commercial sexual exploitation of a minor

“The Denied Innocence” Task Force

- Operated by the Little Rock Field Office of the FBI since early 2013
- Consists of the FBI and eight other federal, state, and local agencies
- FBI provides work space and Title 18 deputation authority for task force members

Neil Parliment

Former Garland County Deputy Sheriff

Pled guilty in 2013 in federal court to arranging for a minor to travel to Hot Springs from Memphis for the purpose of prostitution
JERMAINE LAMON ROY
aka Vegas

Convicted under federal human trafficking statute in summer of 2013

First conviction for the “Denied innocence” Task Force

U.S. v. Cook

- Edward Bagley, 4 additional defendants
- December 2002 – February 2009
- Lebanon, Missouri

- “Obtain” = John
- Sexual Sadists
- Rural Area

FORCE

FRAUD

COERCION

Examples
- Capture/recapture of victim
- Kidnapping
- Use of restraints/Physical Restraint
- Physical abuse
- Sexual Assault
- Denial of food and/or water
- Exposure to disease or adverse health conditions and subsequent refusal of medical care
- Mandatory use of addictive substances

Indicators
- Injuries
- Untreated illnesses
- Branding or scarring
- Living on the same premises as “job” or escorted to and from “work”
- Living in place with restricted public access
- Inappropriate loyalty to abuser (i.e. Stockholm syndrome)
- Shifting loyalty to abuser
- Signs usually associated with Domestic Violence

FRAUD

Examples
- Promises made of legitimate work that do not materialize
- Signed contract for work other than what is actually being carried out
- Instructed to use counterfeit documents
- Solicited for work in their country of origin
- Abuse or threatened abuse of legal processes
- Deception
- Peonage

Indicators
- Victim appears to have been coached on what to say to law enforcement
- Does not understand terms of contract/contract in language other than native language of victim
- Victim was lied to about:
  - Travel arrangements
  - Nature of work/Living conditions/ Rate of pay

COERCION Defined

- COERCION.—
  - A) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person;
  - B) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or
  - C) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

FORCE

Coercion Defined

You saw what happened to the last person that tried to disobey me . . . .
Remember that I know where your family lives. . . .
You are just as guilty as I am, you are breaking the law also . . .
### COERCION

**Examples**
- Control of Children
- Involvement of victim in criminal activity
- Quotas for amount of money earned
- Contacts with family and friends controlled
  - Travel documents confiscated
- Verbal and/or psychological abuse
  - Representation/Threats of physical harm
  - Seizure of all earnings
- Taking of Personal or Real Property
  - Denial of clothing
  - Extortion or Blackmail

**Indicators**
- Fearful of police and officials
- False accusations made against the victim involving illegal activity and abuse
- Any signs normally associated with stalking or sexual harassment
  - Not in possession of travel documents
- Victim refers to a romantic relationship between herself and the alleged abuser that does not appear to be reciprocal

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**Characteristics of Modern Slaves**

**I am...**
- Cheap
- Disposable
- Undetectable
- Highly susceptible to disease and sickness

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**“I got you here”**

**Video Clip**

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### Forms of Torture and Their Counterparts in Pimp Control

- **Restrained movement, only get information from one source**
- **Starvation, sexual exploitation, forced to provide sex for 12-18 hours straight**
- **Persecution, isolation**
- **Exhaustion, threats**
- **Prison, domination**
- **Indigence, domination**
- **Dehumanization, blackmail, ridicule, constant emotional abuse**
- **Enforcing complete power over victim: physical and emotional state**
- **Consistent daily threats against self and loved ones**
- **Occasional release to build emotional dependency**

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**Young girls in “the life” are often brutally raped on a daily basis, think of the impact that one rape has on the life of a woman, imagine the impact of a thousand...**
Pimp Tactics
Of Coercion and Control

- Enforcing trivial demands
- Degradation
- Demonstrating “omnipotence”
- Threats
- Occasional indulgences
- Isolation
- Monopolization of perception
- Induced debility & exhaustion

If the violence and abuse are this severe, why don’t individuals just leave or call out for help?

- Stockholm Syndrome
- Lack of resources
- Rejection from family
- Feelings of worthlessness
- Addictions
- Lack of self-esteem
- Going home could be worse
- Trafficker has passport

Identifying and Responding to Victims

- Trauma Bonds
- Brainwashed into the industry
- Lack of social and community support
- Lack of programs and services
- Frightened of “real world”

Identifying Victims

- Appears to be watched or monitored at all times
- Disoriented
- Fearful
- Depressed
- No money on person
- Visible physical abuse
- Does not speak for themselves
- Overly dependent on partner or boss

Identifying Victims

- Immigrant Specific Indicators –
  - No English language skills
  - Recently arrived in country
  - Does not appear to be appropriately acclimated for the amount of time she has resided in the United States
  - Not in possession of identity or travel documents
  - Does not know how she entered the country or how documents were obtained
  - Fearful of police or officials
Effects on Victim

Victims are controlled:

Physically
- Beatings and Abuse
- Rape and Sexual Abuse
- Starvation and Sleep Deprivation

Emotionally
- Isolation
- Threats Against Family
- Psychological Abuse
- Drug Dependency

Financially
- Debt Bondage
- Threat of Deportation

What Prevents Escape?

- Inability to communicate
- Geographic isolation
- Isolation from public and/or members of their ethnic group

What Prevents Escape?

- Fear of navigating through an unknown world
- Unaware of available resources
- Unaware of or intentionally misinformed about the laws protecting them
- Fear of police and court system instilled by abuser

What Prevents Escape?

- Sleep deprivation and starvation
- Deportation (Lack of documentation – tangible or theoretical)
- Lack of financial resources

What Prevents Escape?

- Fear of harm to themselves or family members
- Dependency on master
- Loyalty to master
What Prevents Escape?

- Sense of obligation to repay debts
- View situation as temporary
- Shame

Questioning Potential Trafficking Victims

Rapport Building

- Do you know why you are here?
  - Explain who you are and why they are there

- When was the first time you ran away?
- Where have you been staying?
- Who provides you with food and clothing?
- Do you have a boyfriend?
- Has your boyfriend been taking care of you?
- Do you owe anyone money?
- Has anyone forced you to do anything you didn't want to do?
- Have you tried to leave before? What happened?

Building Rapport

- Use a private and secure location
- Make sure that potential victim is alone (not accompanied by anyone from the scene)
- Start slowly and build trust
- Reassure victim of your intent and ability to assist and protect her
- Use an interpreter, if needed
- Allow adequate time

“"I am not a victim”

- One challenge that you may face in identifying and assisting victims of human trafficking is that the victim does not self-identify as a victim.
- There are many reasons for this, which include the following:
  - Believe that the trafficker “loves them”
  - Ashamed of the situation to which they believe they have “allowed themselves” to be subjected to
  - Fear of the emotional and psychological effects of analyzing their current situation without the use of survival mechanisms
  - Dishonor to family
  - Fearful of law enforcement
  - Fearful of backlash of trafficker
  - Unaware of rights

Reassurances

- They are safe now
- You are there to help them
- They are a victim, not a criminal
- They have rights
- The trafficker will not have access to their information
- There may be protections available for their family
- There may be legal remedies available
Victims suffer from a host of **physical and psychological** problems stemming from:

- Inhumane living conditions
- Poor sanitation
- Inadequate nutrition
- Poor personal hygiene
- Brutal physical and emotional abuse
- Dangerous workplace conditions
- General lack of quality medical care

**Physical Impacts**

- Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, pelvic pain, rectal trauma and urinary difficulties.
- Unwanted pregnancy
- Infertility from chronic untreated sexually transmitted infections or botched or unsafe abortions.
- Chronic back, hearing, cardiovascular or respiratory problems

**Physical Impacts**

- Malnourishment and serious **dental** problems.
- Undetected or untreated diseases, such as diabetes or cancer.
- Bruises, scars and other signs of physical abuse and torture.
- Scars or tattoos

**Psychological/Emotional Impact**

- Disruption of healthy **psychological development**
  - Self-concept, intimacy, beliefs and goals
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
  - Impulse to revisit traumatic events
- Intrusive emotions & memories, flashbacks, hyper arousal
- Exaggerated startle reaction, panic symptoms
- Self-injurious and suicidal behavior, Clinical depression
- Dissociative disorders

**Psychological/Emotional Impact**

- Anxiety and Paranoia
- Explosive outbursts
- Sleep disturbance & nightmares
- Bond with perpetrators
- Hyper-sexualization
- Substance abuse problems or addictions
- Feelings of helplessness, shame, humiliation, shock, denial or disbelief

**Social Impacts**

- Isolation from peer group
- Isolation from mainstream society
- Homelessness
- Incarceration/Criminal record as obstacle
- Disempowerment
- Lack of life and job skills
- Trust Issues/Difficulty maintaining relationships
- Educational deprivation
  - Missed school, disconnection with school system
Helpless  Numb  Discouraged
Shameful  Exhausted  Lost
Lovesick  Reckless  Sad
Isolated  Scared  Humiliated
Irritated  Judged  Suspicious
Hateful  Suspicious  Excluded
Annoyed

What needs of adolescents are being met in the “Life”? What needs can YOU fulfill? What personal and professional skills can YOU bring to the table for victims?

Tangible Needs
- Crisis placement
- Long-term housing
- Food
- Clothing
- Education
- Job or income
- Viable alternatives for employment
- Transportation
- Legal representation and/or advocacy

Intangible Needs
- Opportunities to develop new skills and strengths
- Medical and/or dental care
- Health education
- Mental healthcare
- Counseling and/or case management
- Safety plan
- Childcare and/or parenting skills

Intangible Needs
- Safety
- Protection
- Non-judgmental environment
- Respect
- Acceptance
- Engagement in positive community
- Healthy adult relationships
- Mentors and/or positive role models
- Supportive peers

Trauma Approach
- Understanding of the recovery process
- Affirmation of skills and strengths
- Recognition of abuse and trauma
- An opportunity to not be defined solely by abuse and trauma
- Options
- A sense of empowerment in one’s own healing and restoration process
- Political education to understand the issue
- Youth leadership opportunities
- Love & Holistic Care
What is a Trauma Informed Approach?

- Trauma informed services are sensitive to the pervasiveness of trauma and its impact on survivors, including how trauma affects a survivor’s ability to cope, to access services and to feel safe physically and emotionally.

Intersections

- Arrest rate of trauma-exposed youth are up to 8 times higher than community samples of same-age peers.
- 70%-92% of incarcerated girls reported sexual, physical or severe emotional abuse in childhood.

Gender Responsive Approaches

- Trauma affects boys and girls differently
- Girls are the fastest growing population in the juvenile justice system
- Boys – anger and disassociation
- Girls – depression and anxiety
- EQUAL TREATMENT DOES NOT MEAN SAME TREATMENT

Take Home Lessons

- Neurobiological changes can make memory consolidation and recall difficult
  - Story may come out fragmented or “sketchy”
  - Misinterpreted as evasiveness or lying
  - The content of the memory is accurate, just may take some time and patience for it to come together

Available Assistance

- To qualify for assistance victims must be certified by the Department of Health and Human Services as a trafficking victim
- In order to receive certification the victim must demonstrate:
  - They are a human trafficking victim as defined by the TVPA, that they are willing to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of the traffickers AND
  - They have completed a bona fide application for a T visa OR
  - They have received continued presence status

SOURCE: Campbell & Peterson, 2011; Koss et al., 1995; 1996

International Victims and Access to Legal Remedies
**Continued Presence**

Temporary immigration status

- Granted for one year and renewable in one year increments
- Must be requested by a federal law enforcement agency

**T - Visa**

What is the purpose of the visa?

- To grant temporary legal status to those persons who are trafficked into the United States in order to facilitate their release and recovery
- To assist law enforcement in their ability to investigate and successfully prosecute human traffickers

Federal law breaks down "severe trafficking" into 2 main categories:

**Sex Trafficking:**
Force, fraud or coercion is used in order to induce a person into committing commercial sex acts

The victim is under 18 years of age

**Labor Trafficking:**
"Recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery."

**What are the Eligibility Requirements?**

1. Victim of a severe form of trafficking
2. Physically present in the United States
3. Cooperated with officials investigating the trafficking
4. Victim would suffer extreme hardship if removed.

**Categories of Assistance**

- Immediate sustainability
  - Food assistance
  - Income assistance
- Housing
  - Housing procurement
  - Shelter placement
- Health Care
  - Primary health care
  - Health screenings
  - Treatment for existing conditions
  - Ongoing care
  - Mental health services
  - Assistance for victims of torture

Where will I sleep, where will I live?

Am I going to be deported?

Are they really going to help me... How can I trust anyone again?
Categories of Assistance

- Training
- English language
- Job skills
- Legal Assistance
- Self sustainability
- Job search assistance
- Job counseling and placement
- Case management

CT DCF HT Child Victim Data

- Number of victims:
  - 2008: 4
  - 2009: 30
  - 2010: 31
- Trafficking type: DMST/CSE
- Vulnerability: All victims were on runaway/AWOL status; All victims had experienced sexual abuse and/or neglect
- Gender: 100% female
- Age range: 13 – 18
- Referrals: DCF Social Workers, Law enforcement, congregate care facilities, CSSD, public defenders’ office, NGOs

Keep in Mind….

- Every case is going to be different
  - Learning something new with each case
  - Current statutory definitions of abuse/neglect do not address HT category
- System response lacking
  - Laws and policies disconnected from actual practice

Post Test

- What is the difference between trafficking and smuggling?
- What is the difference between domestic and international trafficking?
- Can you identify the types of trafficking?
- Can you state the elements of trafficking?
- Can you state the processes involved in trafficking?
- Why are victims not easily identified?

Victim Recap

- A victim can be a single person trafficked in as an individual or a group of people trafficked by an organized crime group
- A victim can be male or female and can be a child or adult
- A victim can be working in the sex industry, in a factory, on a farm, in a home, or on the streets
- A victim may not realize or admit that they are a victim
- A victim can become so after they are already physically present in the United States

Catholic Charities Immigration Services

- Victim Referral
- Interpretation assistance
- Resource development and procurement
- Policy development

Reagan Stanford
Victim Services Coordinator
Catholic Charities Immigration Services
501-664-0340 work
501-339-6514 cell
rstanford@dolr.org
Resources

• Human Trafficking Information and Referral Hotline:
  1-888-373-7888

• Department of Justice Trafficking in Persons and Worker Exploitation Task Force Complaint Line:
  1-888-428-7581 (voice and TTY).

• DHS-OSE Daily Human Trafficking and Smuggling Report
  View online: https://www.intelink.gov/hls/.

“You may choose to look the other way but you can never say again that you did not know.”
  — William Wilberforce