



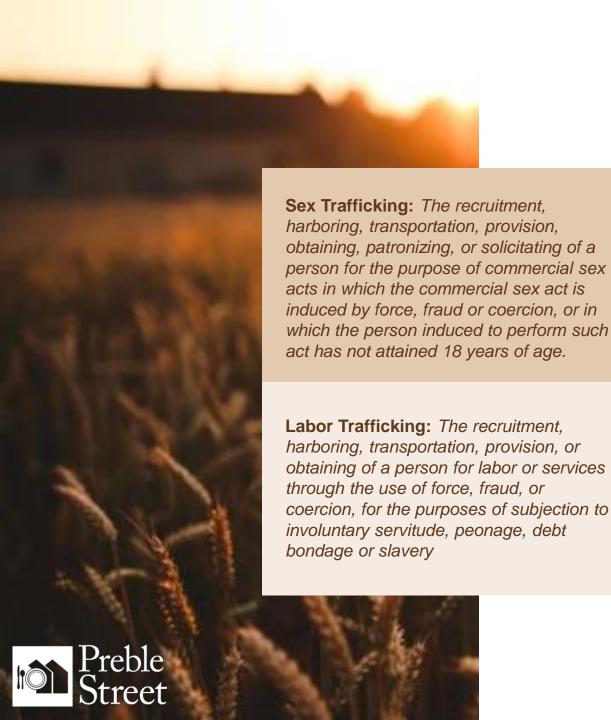
Learning Objectives

Recognize the different types of human trafficking, common risk factors and intersections

Explore potential indicators, dynamics and barriers, approaches to assessment with a focus on employment

Be familiar with reporting processes and available resources





Defining Human Trafficking

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000

- Criminal prosecution/penalties of traffickers
- Immigration protections for foreign-born victims
- Civil remedies and victim benefits
- Legally defines severe forms of trafficking

Any compelled activity, whether for labor, services, and/or commercial sex, where **force**, **fraud**, **and/or coercive** methods are used for gain

or

Any **MINOR** involved in commercial sex

AMP Model

Means not

required for minors induced into

commercial sex

Action

- Recruits
- Harbors
- Transports
- Provides
- Obtains
- Solicits/patronizes
- Advertises

Means

- Force
 - Physical or sexual violence
 - Confinement or kidnapping
 - Withholding/supplying
 - Food, water, medical care, substances
 - Forced abortions
- Fraud
 - False or misrepresented:
 - Job offers, wages, work conditions
 - Marriage, promises of love or better life
 - Positions of authority
 - Language or document manipulation
- Coercion
 - Psychological manipulation, intimidation, or threats of serious harm
 - Monitoring, surveillance
 - Reproductive coercion
 - Cultural / spiritual abuse
 - Confiscation of ID or other legal documents
 - Quota, debt or contracts

<u>P</u>urpose

- Commercial Sex
- Forced labor / services
- Involuntary servitude
- Debt Bondage
- Peonage
- Slavery





Labor Trafficking vs. Labor Exploitation

Labor Trafficking

- Using force, fraud, or coercion to recruit, harbor, transport, obtain, or employ a person for labor or services in involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery
 - Not free to leave

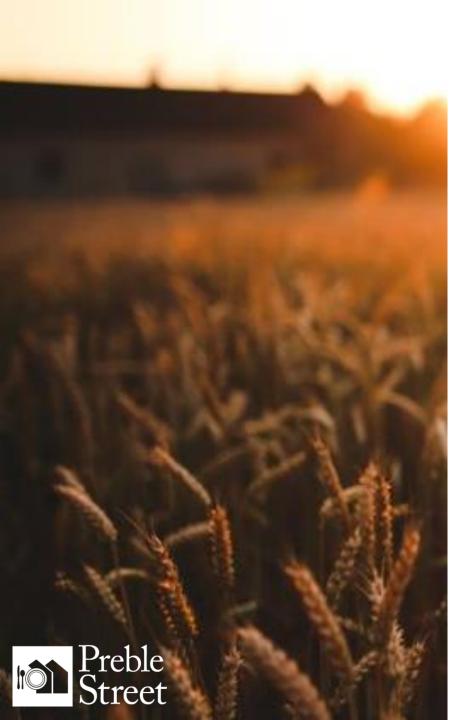
Labor Exploitation

- Labor trafficking and labor exploitation are "exploitive" crimes
- Poorly treated, not paid, and/or exploited, but "free to leave"

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

- The exploitation of a child (under the age of 18) by an adult, accompanied by a payment in money or an exchange of anything of value, to the child <u>OR</u> to one or more third parties.
- Anything of value can include a place to stay, food, substances, gift cards, clothing, and more.
- Commercial = transactional





Distinctions

Human Trafficking

Crime against a <u>person</u>

Movement not required

Involuntary / nonconsensual

Not able to "leave"

Exploitation

May be unfair; a violation; or an abuse of power

Elements of choice

Ability to leave

Spectrum of experiences

Smuggling

Crime against a state or border

Illegal border crossing

Ends at destination

Voluntary, involves consent

Commercial Sex

Commercial or transactional sex is the exchange of money or goods for sexual services

Mix of choice and circumstance

Spectrum of experiences



Recruitment Pathways & Dynamics

- Romantic or Partner-based
- Befriending or Peer-based
- Bait and Switch
- Guerilla tactics
- Leveraging crimes committed
- Dealer
- Preying on Disabilities
- Familial-Based

Industries

- Escort Services
- Stripping/Dancing
- Pornography
- Sex Work
- Remote Sex Work
- Panhandling/Peddling
- Illicit/Criminal Activity
- Cleaning Services
- Beauty Services:
 - Nail technicians
 - Hairstylists
 - Braiders
- Health care
- Elder care
- Child/Day care
- Domestic Work
- Forced Marriage

- Casinos
- Hotels/Hospitality
- Restaurants
- Retail Sales
- Traveling Sales
- Carnivals/Fairs
- Gig economy
- Transportation
- Construction
- Forestry
- Field work/Agriculture
- Herding/Livestock
- Landscaping
- Manufacturing
- Seafood Processing
- Solar Farming















Trafficker Types

- Parent or guardian
- Intimate partner(s) or Spouse
- Friend or Peer
- Dealer / substance provider
- Relatives or extended family
- Employer
- Labor broker
- Landlord
- Diplomats
- Religious Leaders
- Other Community Leaders
- Gangs or organized crime group
- Stranger

What makes someone high risk

Push Factors

Interpersonal

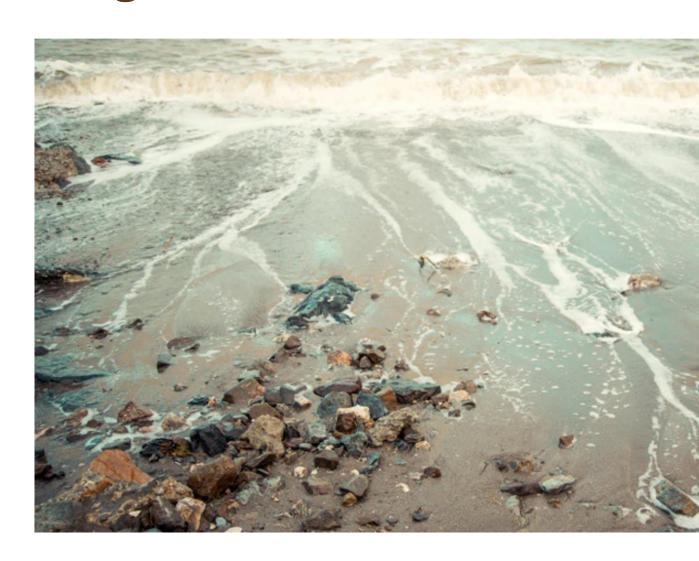
- Sexual/ Domestic/ Childhood abuse
- Systems Involvement
- Sexual orientation/gender identity
- Cognitive/physical disabilities
- Substance Use and/or Mental Illness
- Lack of support system or role models
- Dysfunction in the home
- Illiteracy or lack of education

Community / Societal

- Communities with intergenerational trauma
- Few economic opportunities
- High-barrier work / limited social mobility
- Political instability

Geographic Issues

- Forced migration
- Natural disasters / Climate change



What builds resiliency

Pull Factors

Interpersonal

- Protection from abuse
- Emotional connection
- Belonging and acceptance
- Aid or personal care
- Provision of substances or prescriptions
- Support system of role model
- Free from home dysfunction
- Educational opportunities

Community / Societal

- Financial opportunities
- Low-barrier work and/or social mobility
- Political stability

Geographic Issues

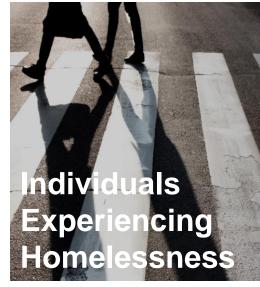
 Location free of violence or environmental harm



Higher Impact Populations







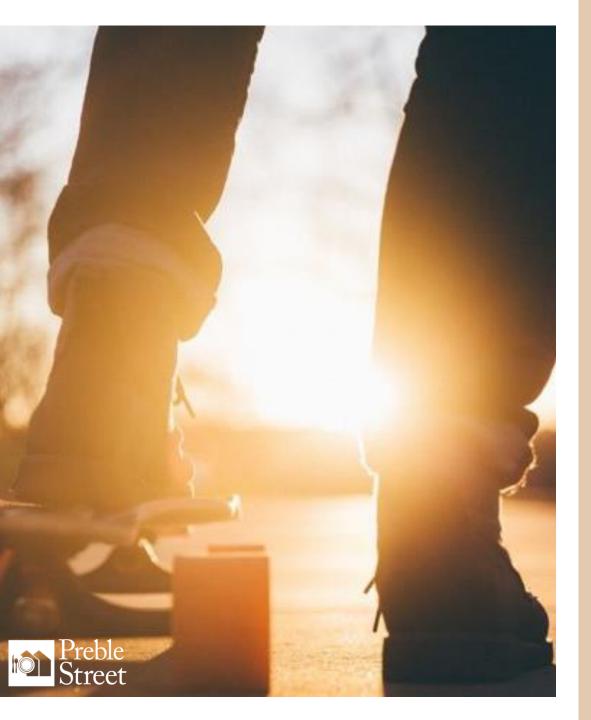












Children and Youth

Compounding Factors

Missing, Runaway and Homeless Youth have...

- Limited options for employment
- Cannot easily sign leases
- Higher rates of interaction with systems
- Minimal social/community supports
- Desire to escape home life/dysfunction

68% of youth who engaged in commercial sex had done so <u>while</u> <u>experiencing homelessness</u>

94% of trafficked youth had ACE scores of 6 or higher

61% of trafficked youth scored 9 out of 10

Youth Homelessness is different than adult homelessness because...

- Critical developmental period
- Single greatest pathway into adult homelessness
- Access to stability

Seasonal Migrant Workers

Seasonal Workers:

- Highly mobile migrating to jobsites or to origin country
- Low wage, season-based work
- Often hired indirectly (not by employer)
- Recruitment often involves fees
- Visa / immigration status tied to employer
- Rural, out of public view settings, limited transportation
- Often live in employer-provided housing
- Limited English proficiency & sometimes formal education





Compounding Factors

Racial & Ethnic Minorities / Historically Excluded

- Harmful racial sexual stereotypes, adultification and hypersexualization of young tribal, black and latinX children
- At multiple intersections of oppression

Indigenous/Tribal Communities

For American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) women...

- 1 in 3 will be raped in their lifetime
- 6 in 10 will be physically assaulted
- Are 2x more likely to be stalked
- Murdered at more than 10x the national average
- Non-Native Americans commit 88% of violent crimes against AI/AN

Foreign Nationals can have...

- Financial debt; lack documents to prove identity
- Limited English Language skills
- Lack of understanding about U.S. system and protections
- Connections to family back home
- Previous negative experiences with law enforcement



Forced Criminality

A survivor's involvement in crime is often a direct result of the coercion they experience at the hands of their traffickers

Criminalization can take the form of:

- Conviction of sex trafficking victims as prostitutes
- Penalization of trafficked foreign nationals for violating immigration laws
- Arrest of individuals threatened with violence to produce/distribute drugs
- National Survivor Network survey 91% of survivors had a criminal record as a result of being trafficked
- One study found 81% of <u>youth</u> trafficked for labor reported instances of forced drug dealing
- Maine's incarceration rate is one of the highest in the country (328 per 100,000 people) and ranks #1 of all New England jail admissions



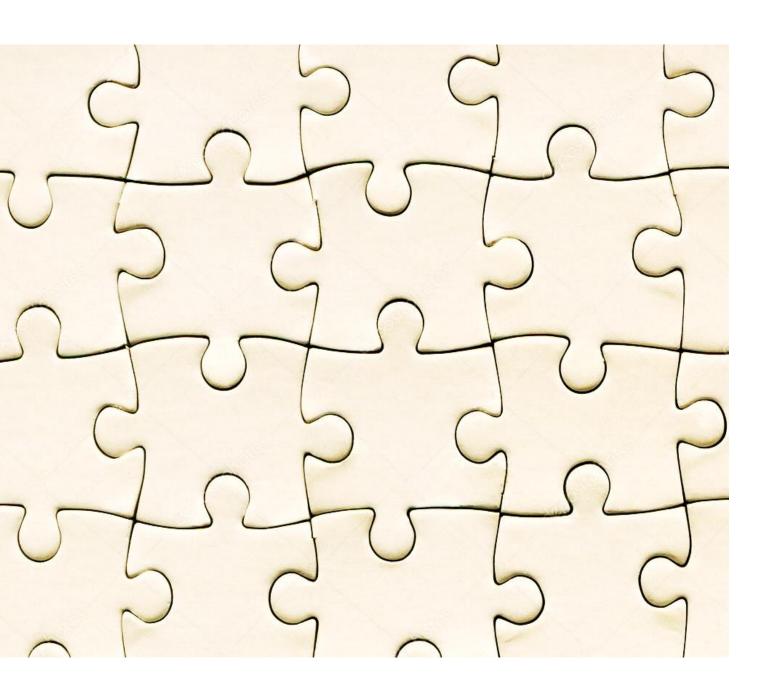
Learning Objectives

Recognize the different types of human trafficking, common risk factors and intersections

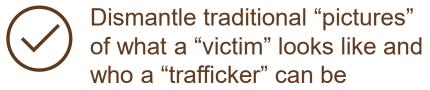
Explore potential indicators, dynamics and barriers, approaches to assessment with a focus on employment

Be familiar with reporting processes and available resources





Keys to Identification





Recognize Signs and Indicators

What Needs Could / Are being met by a Trafficker

Barriers to Identification or Exit

Indicators

What are some of the signs of potential trafficking

Observational

- Travel/Trips without means to do so
- Inappropriate clothing for weather or situation
- Evidence of monitoring
- Constant accompaniment
- Not allowed to speak for self
- Controlled movement
- Unexplained injuries
- Frequent hair/nail maintenance
- Frequenting Hotels
- Unusual branding or tattoos
- Live-in employment

Financial

- Lack of control over finances
- Unexplained valuables/cash
- Multiple Phones
- Mentions of quotas, debt or contracts
- Social media solicitations
- Labor violations:
- Works excessive, unusual or long hours
- Poorly paid or unpaid
- Disciplined through fines or wage theft
- Lack of paper trail

Behavioral

- Hyper-vigilance or flat affect
- Shame or guilt around work
- Communication seems memorized or scripted
- Hyper focused on phone or responding to someone
- Conflicting stories
- Employer makes their decisions
- Protects or justifies harmful someone or abuse
- Evidence of being 'punished' for bad behavior

Health:

Sexual and Physical

- Multiple or frequent treatment for STIs
- Multiple pregnancies or abortions
- Bruises at various stages of healing
- Trauma to the vagina and/or rectum
- Malnutrition / Dehydration
- Unexplained progression of illnesses
- Occupational-type injuries
- Exposure to harmful chemicals / Untreated skin infections/inflammation

What Needs Could/Are being Met?

Barriers that Prevent Identification

Why Survivors May Not Disclose and/or Exit

Intangible

- Love or partnership
- Sense of self-worth
- Sense of belonging
- Racial / ethnic belonging
- Parent-like figure
- Protection/security

Tangible

- Basic Needs
- Shelter / housing
- Financial advantages
- Supply of alcohol/substances
- Childcare and/or parent to child(ren)

Psychological

- Shame, blame, embarrassment
- Learned loyalty / obligation
- Reluctance to leave others
- Distrust of authority
- Fear of report to:
 - Police / ICE (deportation)
 - CPS / losing children
 - Retaliation
- Lack substantial "proof" for a charge
- Lack of alternative options
- Normalized abuse
- Cultural stigma / taboo
- Doesn't view self as victim
- Harmful language/assumptions

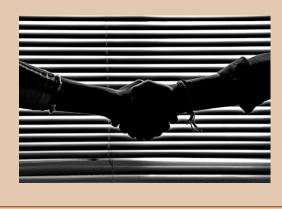
Environmental

- Isolation
- Language barriers
- Frequent supervision
- No Documentation
- Threats or violence
- Unaware or misinformed about rights or resources
- Blackmail
- No term for trafficking
- Limited or lack of transportation
- Poor coverage or restricted phone or internet access
- Limited anonymity
- Available/accepted firearm use
- Longer police response times

Barriers to Attaining & Maintaining Employment

What can you do?

- Partner with local organizations to offer survivors job opportunities
- Review background check practices
- Trauma-Informed Workspaces
- Outreach Signage

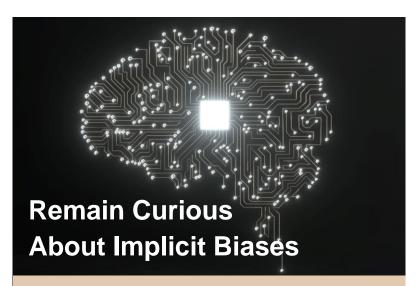


Psychological / Physical Barriers

- Social anxiety
- Fear of contact with trafficking and/or affiliates
- Trauma history
- Memory loss
- Disability due to injuries incurred during abuse
- Executive functioning disorder
- Focused on meeting basic needs (in survival)

Criminal History Barriers

- History of forced criminality
- Probation hours
- Incarceration
- History of or conviction of drug trafficking
- Fraud charges
- Prostitution Charges



- Our biases may reinforce who gains access to supportive services and who does not:
 - Thinking masculine people cannot be sexually assaulted or victimized
 - Thinking feminine people cannot perpetuate abuse
 - Believing intimate partner violence only happens between cisgender people or straight couples
 - Perceiving sexualized behavior in young girls as normal in certain racial groups or economic statuses

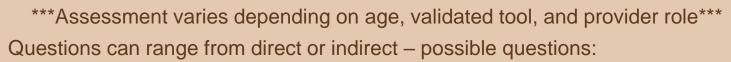


- Meet basic needs (snack, water)
- Create safe conditions to speak
 - Prioritize safety
 - Separate from third parties
 - Offer breaks
- Be mindful of physical positioning
 - Chairs
 - Bodies
 - Proximity to exit
- Keep hands in view
- Open body language; limited notes
- Be aware of eye contact



- If using an interpreter:
 - Only involve professionals
- Clearly explain confidentiality and limitations as a mandated reporter, and check for understanding
- Ask permission and affirm someone's right to not answer
- Mirror someone's language or terms
- Explore for clarity not curiosity
- Normalize asking everyone these questions
- Listening and asking about all types of victimizations





- What kinds of ways do you make money?
- Are you able to keep all the money you earn?
- Do you owe money to your employer or to the person who helped you get the job?
- Have you ever exchanged sex/acts for food, a place to stay or other things you need?
- Have you ever worked for someone who asked you to lie about the work?
- Have you ever done work that was different than what you were promised or told?
- Have you ever felt afraid to leave someone or a situation due to fear of violence or harm to you or your family?
- Do you feel you could leave if you wanted to?
- Are you table to take breaks or time off?
- Has your identification or documentation been taken from you?



- Leave every conversation with the door open; plant the seed
- Be transparent about your concerns
- If ambivalent, talk through what ifs, talk in "others" if easier
- Validate their autonomy and honor whichever choice is made
- True harm reduction creates opportunities to talk and offer options (not instruct or persuade!)
- Trust yourself!



Learning Objectives

Recognize the different types of human trafficking, common risk factors and intersections

Explore potential indicators, dynamics and barriers, approaches to assessment with a focus on employment

Be familiar with reporting processes and available resources



Trafficking Laws in Maine

Crimes in Statute

- Aggravated sex trafficking
- Forced labor
- Kidnapping and criminal restraint

Victim Protections in Statute

- Victim's compensation and restitution
- Protection orders
- Decriminalization of selling sex (Maine-specific)

Systems Improvement

- Mandatory sign posting in certain businesses
- Information on spotting and reporting HT to truck drivers
- DHHS Expansion



Immigration Relief for Survivors

T and U Visas

- T Visa: a victim
 of severe form of
 trafficking in persons &
 cooperated with LEA in
 the investigation of HT
- U Visa: direct or indirect victim of crime or qualifying criminal activity & is likely to be helpful to LEA or other officials

Continued Presence

- Temporary immigration designation provided to individuals by LEA as victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons, who may be a potential witness
- A victim can temporarily live and work in the U.S. during the investigation
- Initially granted for 2 years

Funds for Survivors

- Victim's Compensation
- VOCA MECASA HT Funding
- Preble Street & MMHP
 Collaboration



Responses



DHHS: Child or Adult Protective Services

Child: 1(800) 452-1999 Adult: 1(800) 624-8404

Mandated Reporting

Investigations



Law Enforcement or Emergencies

911 Or non-emergency numbers by area

Emergency and nonemergency response Investigations



National Human Trafficking Hotline

1 (888) 373-7888

Connective services

Urgent and non-urgent, 200 languages, anonymous option



Preble Street: Anti-Trafficking Services

(207) 775-0026 (207) 415-8554 Online

Supportive services

Outreach, referrals, case management, safety planning, housing support, etc



Children's Advocacy Centers

By County

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) cases

Case coordination, Forensic interviews, Medical exams, follow up



Sexual Assault

Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MECASA)

- Sexual Assault Services (AMHC)
- Immigrant Resource Center of Maine (IRCM)
- Rap Response Services (RRS)
- Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Services (SAPARS)
- Sexual Assault Crisis & Support Center (SAC&SC)
- Sexual Assault Response Services of Southern Maine (SARSSM)
- Sexual Assault Support Services of Midcoast Maine (SASSMM)



Domestic Violence

Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV)

- Hope and Justice Project
 Aroostook
- Partners for Peace (P4P)
 Penobscot and Piscataquis
- Family Violence Project
 Kennebec and Somerset
- Next Step Domestic Violence Project Hancock and Washington
- Safe Voices
 Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford
- New Hope for Women
 Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo
- Through These Doors (TTD)
 Cumberland
- Immigrant Resource Center of Maine Culturally-specific services



Tribal SA and DV Services

Wabanaki Women's Coalition (WWC)

- Micmac Domestic & Sexual Violence Advocacy Center
- Maliseet Domestic & Sexual Violence Advocacy Center
- Indian Township Passamaquoddy
 Domestic & Sexual Violence
 Advocacy Center
- Passamaquoddy Peaceful Relations Domestic & Sexual Violence Advocacy Center
- Penobscot Nation Domestic & Sexual Violence Advocacy Center

Our Work



INTENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT

- Comprehensive services and safety planning to survivors of both sex/labor
- Trafficked and exploited minor services



HEALING CENTER

- Drop-in Safe space offering programming
- Survivor leadership opportunities



HOUSING PROGRAMS

- Rapid Rehousing Program
- Transitional Housing Program
- Post-placement supportive services



TRAINING & EDUCATION

 Customized trainings, protocol development, awareness events, & more



LABOR TRAFFICKING PROGRAM

 Outreach and services for victims of labor trafficking and exploitation



OUTREACH & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Street-based, community centers, correctional facilities, farms, and more
- Multidisciplinary teams
- Local/National policy and advocacy work

"We don't need saving or healing. We need the dismantling of oppressive systems that create conditions from which trafficking exists and survivors need to heal"

People have survived all their lives without you; and will continue being resilient after we've stepped out





Anti-Trafficking Services

Office: 207-775-0026

Text / WhatsApp: 207-415-8554

Email: ATS@preblestreet.org

Healing Center: 55 Portland Street, Portland

Website: preblestreet.org/anti-trafficking-services

Connect with us!

Develop organization-specific Assessment Tools and protocols

Schedule recurring trainings/refreshers for new staff

Request specialized trainings:





National Human Trafficking Hotline:

1-888-373-7888

We value your feedback!

Training Evaluation

