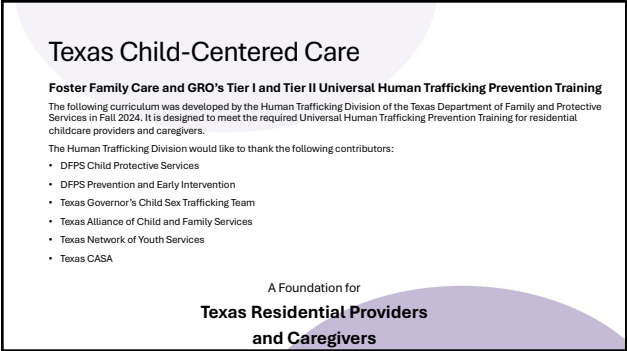
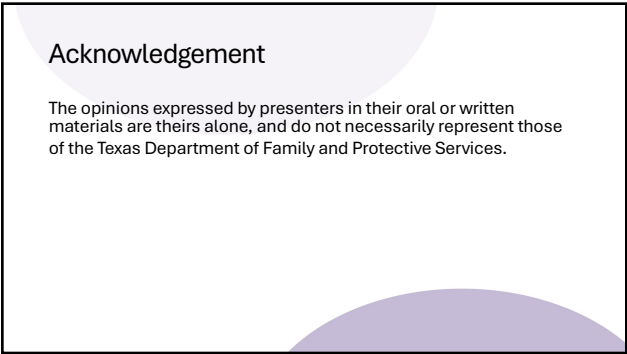




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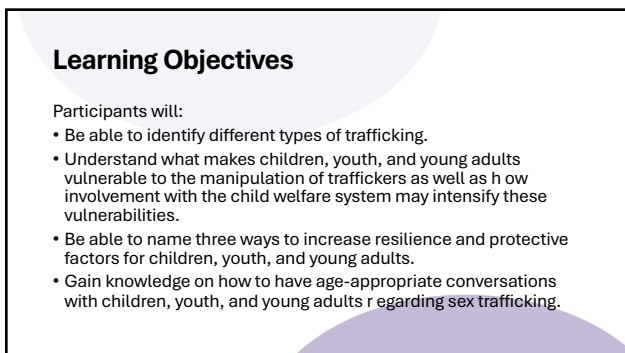
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SELF-CARE

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING OVERVIEW

8

Trafficking vs Smuggling: What's the Difference?

Human trafficking and human smuggling are distinct criminal activities, and the terms are not interchangeable.



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Human Smuggling

Human smuggling centers on transportation and is generally defined as:

- Importation of people into the United States involving deliberate evasion of immigration laws.
- This offense includes bringing illegal noncitizens into the country, as well as the unlawful transportation and harboring of noncitizens already in the United States.

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Human Trafficking

Human trafficking centers on exploitation and is generally defined as:

- Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- 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 subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.

11

It is true?

Victims of **Smuggling** can also be victims of **Trafficking**.



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TALKING POINTS

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Types of Human Trafficking

Polaris identifies 25 types of trafficking

• Escort Services • Illicit Massage, Health and Beauty • Outdoor Solicitation • Residential • Domestic Work • Bars, Strip Clubs and Cantinas • Pornography • Traveling Sales • Restaurants and Food Service • Peddling and Begging • Agriculture and Animal Husbandry • Personal Sexual Servitude • Health and Beauty Services	• Construction • Hotels and Hospitality • Landscaping • Illicit Activities • Arts and Entertainment • Commercial Cleaning Services • Factories and Manufacturing • Remote Interactive Sexual Acts • Carnivals • Forestry and Logging • Health Care • Recreational Facilities
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Types of Labor Trafficking

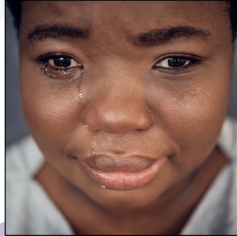
- Forced Criminality
- Involuntary Servitude
- Peonage
- Debt Bondage
- Slavery



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Types of Sex Trafficking

- No Broker
- 3rd Party Trafficker
- Gang
- Organized Crime
- Familial



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QUESTIONS?



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VULNERABILITIES



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VULNERABILITIES

- Traffickers recognize and manipulate people who are vulnerable.
- There is something the person needs, and a trafficker expertly seeks out people whose specific need they can fill (or promise to fill).
- Often what traffickers offer is the illusion of love, belonging, safety, and acceptance.
- Individuals from any class, religious, cultural, or ethnic group can be targeted by a trafficker.



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Vulnerabilities to Trafficking

- Individuals who have experienced childhood abuse or neglect (especially sexual abuse)
- Children and youth involved in the foster care and juvenile justice systems
- People experiencing homelessness or unstable living situation
- Survivors of violence
- LGBTQ+ individuals
- Migrant workers/Undocumented immigrants
- Racial and ethnic minorities
- People with low incomes
- People with a history of substance abuse or caregiver with substance abuse issues
- Communities exposed to intergenerational trauma

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VIDEO



24



25



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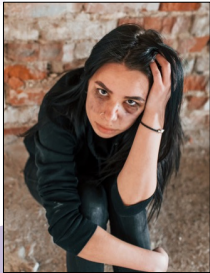
CHILD ABUSE AND THE WELFARE SYSTEM



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Child Abuse

- Most common risk factor is childhood abuse and neglect.
- Childhood abuse and neglect motivate some youth to leave home which makes them vulnerable to trafficking.
- Victims of sexual abuse sometimes sell sex to regain control over their bodies.
- Child abuse increases risky behaviors such as drug/alcohol use and reducing coping skills leading to high-risk relationships.



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Child Welfare System

Why are children in foster care?

- Detected abuse history
- Breakdown of attachment from primary caregiver
- Undetected abuse history

There is little that the foster care system can do to fully replace the emotional bond children have lost due to being separated from their families.



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Child Welfare System (2)

- Multiple placements – uncertainty about the future, intensifies already present trauma and creates a sense of instability
- Not every child has a positive foster care experience. Foster children may feel misunderstood and chose to run away. This creates unmet physical, mental health, and educational needs.
 - Desire to be one's own
 - Anger at the CPS System
 - Dislike of rule of placement
- Youth may normalize unhealthy, high-risk relationships because it may be all they've ever known.
- Trauma exacerbates issues, to which children 'in the system' are more vulnerable.

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TRAFFICKERS & BUYERS



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Who are they?

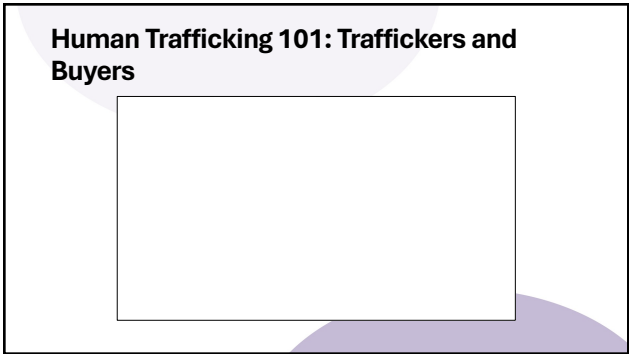
- Traffickers
- Recruiters
- Buyers



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TALKING POINTS



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RECRUITMENT TACTICS & GROOMING



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Process

Target Victim > Gain Trust > Meet Needs > Isolation > Exploitation > Maintain Control

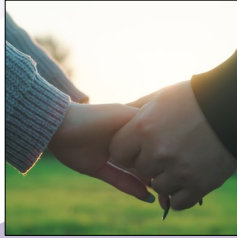
Sex trafficking is not a discrete event – it unfolds over time.



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Recruitment: It's all about relationships

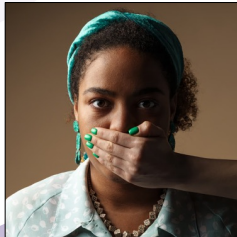
- Love
- Family Member
- Friend
- False job advertisements



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Grooming & Manipulation

Traffickers manipulate their victims through love (romantic love, friendship, and familial love) to cooperate in their own exploitation.



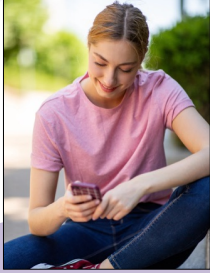
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Role of Technology

- Victim Identification/Targeting
- Recruitment
- Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)
 - Videos
 - Photos
 - Live Streaming
- Victim Control
- Advertisement
- Logistics
- Money Laundering



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WHEN IS TRAFFICKING HAPPENING?



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ANYWHERE & EVERYWHERE



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PREVENTION



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Guiding Principles

Reminder:

- Survivor-Centered
- Trauma-Informed



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Reducing Vulnerabilities and Strengthening Resiliency

Self-actualization
desire to become the most that one can be

Esteem
respect, self-esteem, status, recognition, strength, freedom

Love and belonging
friendship, intimacy, family, sense of connection

Safety needs
personal security, employment, resources, health, property

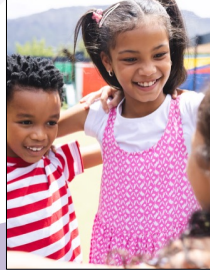
Physiological needs
air, water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing, reproduction

Maslow's hierarchy of needs

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Protective and Compensatory Experiences (PACES)

- Parent/caregiver unconditional love
- Spending time with a best friend
- Volunteering or helping others
- Being active in a social group
- Having a mentor outside of the family
- Living in a clean, safe home with enough food
- Having opportunities to learn
- Having a hobby
- Being active or playing sports
- Having routines and fair rules at home



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Relationships and Resources

Relationships

- Parent/caregiver unconditional love
- Spending time with a best friend
- Volunteering or helping others
- Having a mentor outside of the family
- Being active in a social group

Resources

- Living in a clean, safe home with enough food
- Having opportunities to learn
- Being active or playing sports
- Having a hobby
- Having routines and fair rules at home

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NOW WHAT?



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How to work with kids Age 0-6

- Develop a trustworthy relationship
- Body education and safety
- Practice independent self-care behaviors
- Each child how to set boundaries
 - Self-advocate for personal space
 - Respect others personal space
- Acknowledge and process reactions towards unfair behaviors
- Address gender roles and stereotypes



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How to work with kids Age 7 – 12

- Recognizing signs and forms of trafficking
- Healthy relationships and sexual responsibility
- Internet and social media safety
- Boundaries and peer pressure
- Connect education and workforce exposure to fair labor discussion
 - Visiting work with parent
 - Allowance



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How to work with kids Age 13 – 18

- Recognizing signs and forms of trafficking
- Internet and social media safety
- Healthy relationships o Age-appropriate sexual responsibility
 - Address dating violence
 - Consent
- Financial literacy
- Peer and social pressure



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How to talk with kids

- Create a trusting and safe space for questions
- Discuss exploitation
 - Feelings of being taken advantage of
- Discuss protective factors\
 - Encourage self-worth
 - Build future goals
- Apply a strengths-based approach
 - Empower youth to acknowledge their strengths
- Use relatable language



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**EVERYDAY
TEACHABLE
MOMENTS**



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How to handle outcries of sexual abuse

- Support the victim
 - Avoid victim blaming
- Create a safe environment
 - Confidential* and comfortable
 - Calm and supportive reactions
 - Non-judgmental
- Active listen
 - Avoid making assumptions
- Document quotes verbatim
- Do not make promises
 - Educate victim on the next steps
- Report suspected child abuse and neglect



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How to handle outcries of sexual abuse (2)

Reporting

- Know and follow minimum standards, contract obligations, and your organization's reporting procedures
- Call Texas DFPS Statewide Intake **1-800-252-5400**
- Call 911 or local law enforcement



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RESOURCES



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THANK YOU!



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QUESTIONS?

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FINAL THOUGHTS



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Universal Human Trafficking Prevention Training

A Foundation for Texas Residential Providers and Caregivers



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