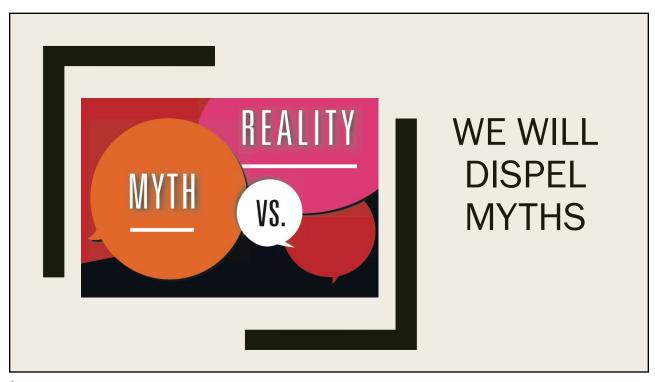


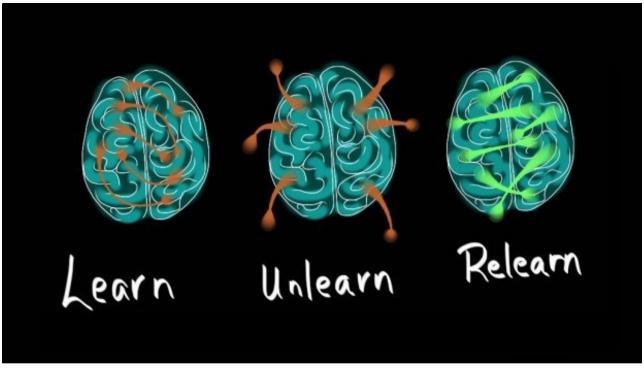


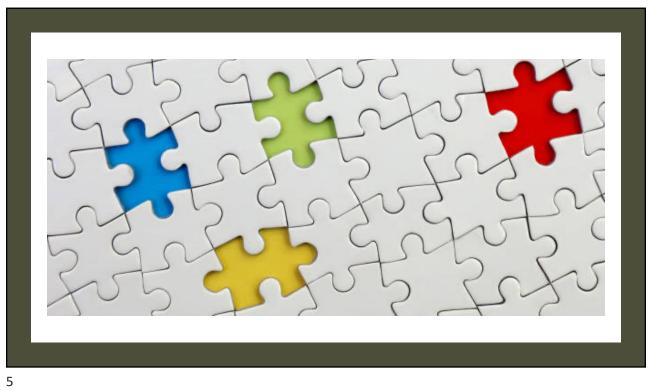
LEARNING Objectives

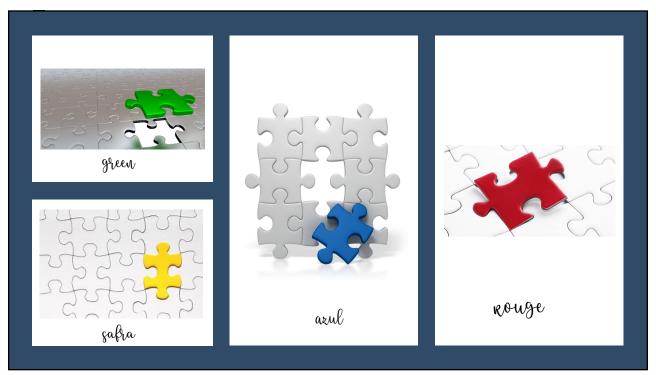
- Identify the warning signs of human trafficking
- Identify victims of human trafficking
- Dispel myths and misconceptions regarding human trafficking
- Learn-Unlearn-Relearn
- Working together as partners of excellence for better identification and prevention

2

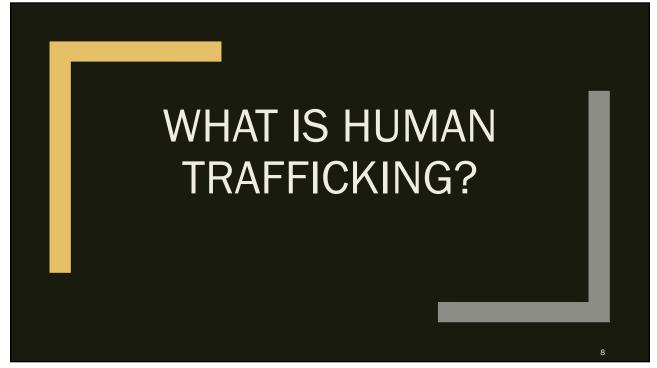












What is Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a violation of human rights and a public health crisis.

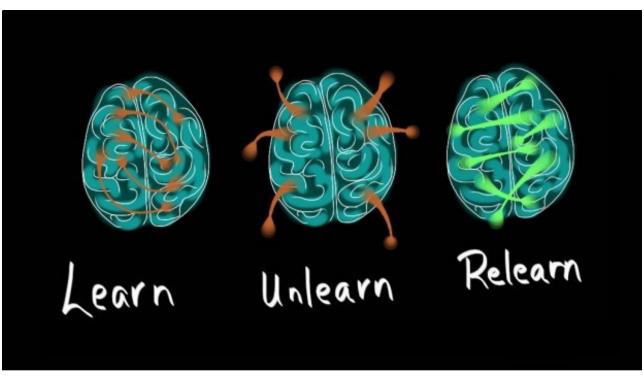
United Nations: a crime based on exploitation

All trafficking victims share one essential experience: the loss of freedom.

https://humantraffickinghotline.org/type-trafficking/human-trafficking

9

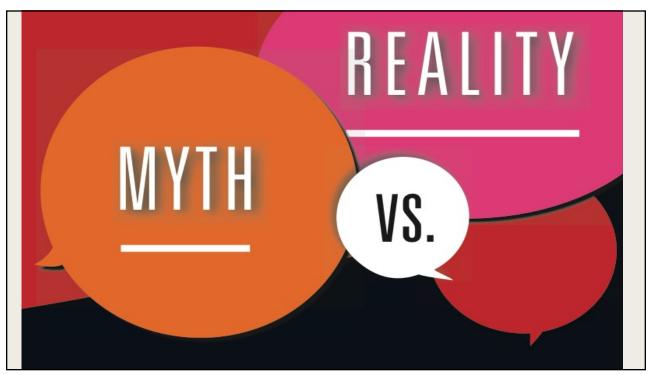
9



Language: Modern day slavery.. Not recommended!

- This language minimizes historical enslavement of African people and the multi-generational trauma and resulting impact.
- It can also be harmful to survivors, as it paints an inaccurate picture of many trafficking experiences.
- Approaching language with intentionality can help individuals and communities more intimately
 - understand the issue of human trafficking
 - o who is most impacted by it
 - o how to responsibly move toward action

11



Myth vs. reality

- Myth: Sex trafficking is the only form of human trafficking and affects only women.
- Reality: The federal definition of human trafficking encompasses both sex trafficking and labor trafficking, and the crime can affect men and women, children and adults.



https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/myths-misconceptions

13

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Federal Definition of Human Trafficking

Sex Trafficking

Commercial sex act induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which person performing the act is under age 18.

Labor Trafficking

Using force, fraud or coercion to recruit, harbor, transport, or obtain a person for labor or services in involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.

Human trafficking is the exploitation of one person by another for financial or personal gain

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Myth vs. reality

- Myth: Human trafficking is essentially a crime that must involve some form of travel, transportation, or movement across state or national borders.
- Reality: Trafficking does not require transportation. Transportation may be involved as a control mechanism to keep victims in unfamiliar places but is not a required element.



https://human trafficking hot line.org/what-human-trafficking/myths-misconceptions

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Human Smuggling is transportation based Human Smuggling is transportation based Human Trafficking is exploitation based (as we saw from the legal definition) and does not have to involve movement.

What is Why is it done? done? **PURPOSE Of** How is it done? ACT **EXPLOITATION* MEANS*** Recruiting Sexual exploitation* Force Transferring Labor trafficking **Transporting** Fraud Slavery/similar Harboring practices Coercion Receipt of Removal of organs persons Other exploitation **Elements of Human Trafficking**

What is done? ACT

Recruiting
Transferring
Transporting
Harboring
Receipt of
persons



Why is it done? PURPOSE Of EXPLOITATION*

Sexual exploitation*
Labor trafficking
Slavery/similar practices
Removal of organs
Other exploitation

Elements of Human Trafficking

*Any child (under the age of 18) who has been recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, advertised, maintained, patronized, or solicited to engage in a commercial sex act is a victim of trafficking regardless of whether or not force, fraud, or coercion is used.

The use of children in the commercial sex trade is prohibited both under U.S. law and by legislation in most countries around the world.

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Force

- The use of physical restraint or serious physical harm.
- Physical violence, including rape, beatings, and physical confinement, is often employed to control victims

Force, Fraud, & Coercion

Fraud

 False promises regarding employment, wages, working conditions, or other matters

Coercion

- Threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person
- The abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.



Myth vs. reality

- Myth: Human trafficking victims always come from situations of poverty or from small rural villages.
- Reality: Victims can come from a range of income levels, and many may come from families with higher socioeconomic status. Chances are it's happening nearby!



https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-humantrafficking/myths-misconceptions 22

Why and How does it exist?

- Victims are most often trafficked by someone they know, such as a friend, family member or romantic partner.
- Human trafficking is a market-driven criminal industry that is based on the principles of supply and demand
 - demand for cheap labor, services and for commercial sex
 - Vulnerable children and adults

High Profits: Individuals are willing to buy commercial sex and products. It is profitable for traffickers to sexually exploit children and adults.

Low Risk: Human traffickers perceive there to be little risk or deterrence to affect their criminal operations.

23





THE SLAVE IN THE GARAGE

25

Shiyma Hall: The slave in the garage

- Sold by her parents in 1998 when she was 8 years old to pay her sister's debt of \$30
- Smuggled from Egypt to the US
- Trafficked for 2 years
- Finally freed in 2002 when child services received an anonymous tip on her whereabouts

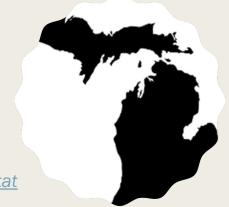




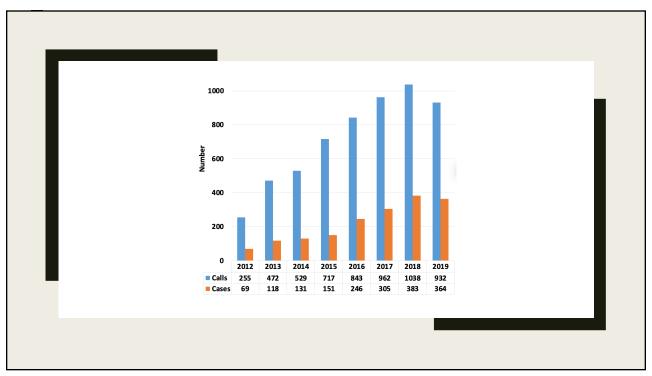


Numbers in Michigan

- Reliable statistics come from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) hotline run by Polaris
- <u>https://humantraffickinghotline.org/states</u>
- 2019 statistics are current as of 12/31/2019/ not updated in 2020

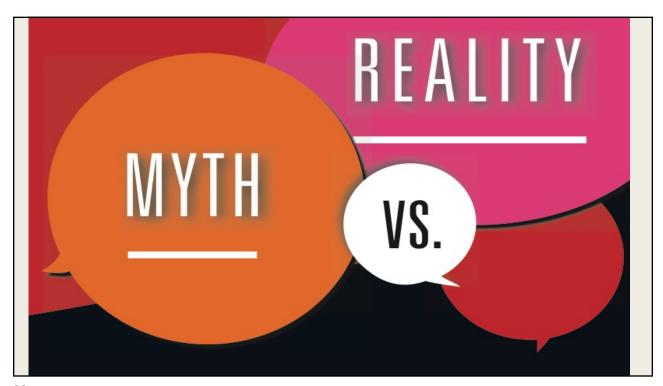


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Myth vs. reality

- Myth: Human trafficking only occurs in illegal underground industries.
- Reality: Trafficking can occur in legal and legitimate business settings as well as underground markets. It has been reported in business markets such as restaurants, hotels, and manufacturing plants, as well as underground markets such as commercial sex in residential brothels and street based commercial sex.



https://human trafficking hot line.org/what-human-trafficking/myths-misconceptions

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fire VICTIMS

- Brayan Medina Contreras, 16 Simeon Diaz Nunez, 18
- Leonel Alvarado Rodriguez, 18
 Miguel Nunez Diaz, 23
- Pablo Alvaro Encino, 23.
- "If Mr. Tam loved them like his own family, then why doesn't he know their names? Why didn't he pay them minimum wage? Or overtime? ... Why did he lie to the 911 operator when he told 911 that everyone was out safely?"
- Two days before the fire, Tam and his wife left the Novi home because of a cockroach problem and went to stay at their lake house.

STATE EFFORTS TO ADDRESS HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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Legislation

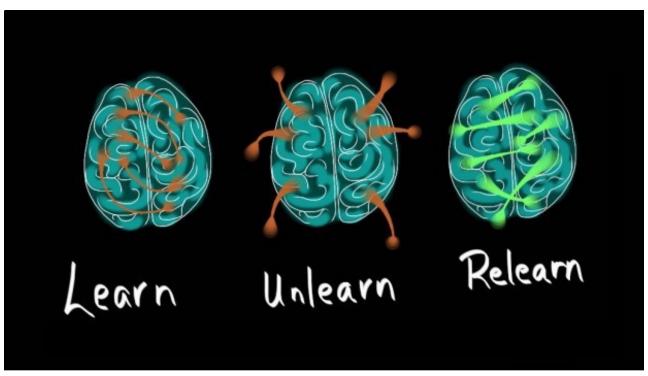
- In 2014, Governor Snyder signed into law a 21-bill legislative package to strengthen the state's efforts to address human trafficking
- Included in the legislative package:
 - Safe harbor provisions
 - ■Presumption that minors engaging in prostitution are victims
 - ■Allows victims to clear criminal records of crimes they were forced to commit by traffickers and avoid prostitution convictions
 - Tools to hold traffickers accountable
 - Training for medical professionals
 - Creation of the Human Trafficking Commission and Human Trafficking Health Advisory Board

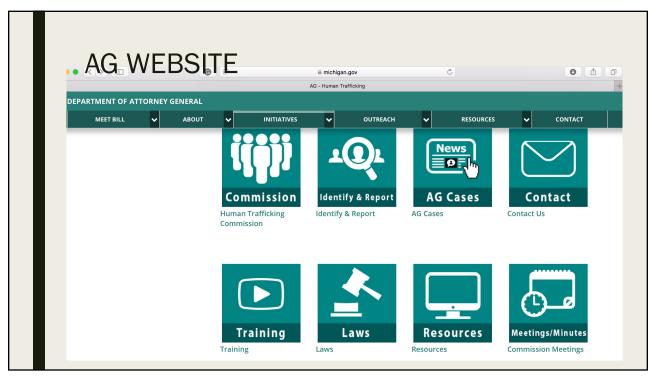
The training must cover all the following:

- understanding the types and venues of human trafficking in the United States
- Identifying victims of human trafficking in health care settings
- Identifying the warnings signs of human trafficking in health care settings for adults and minors
- Identifying resources for reporting the suspected victims of human trafficking.



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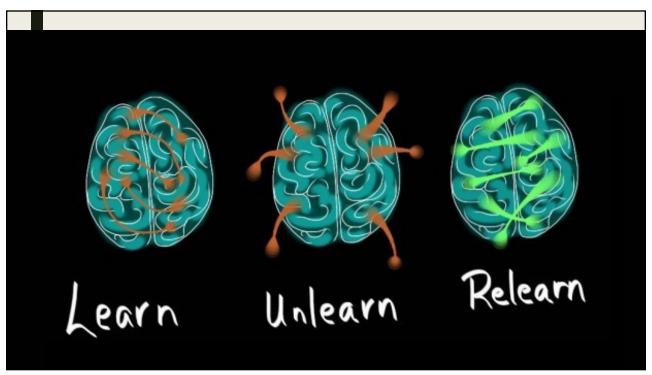
Gruesome!

- Sedrick Leman-Isaac Mitchell, whose street name was Gruesome, was a pimp who preyed on young girls, forcing them into the sex trade.
- He kept several girls in a house on Detroit's east side, all of whom
 engaged in "prostitution" under Gruesome's direction. He forced the girls
 to work the streets at night and hand over their earnings, and would
 physically abuse them if they did not earn enough money for him.
- Apart from forcing these girls into the sex trade, he also raped victims, choking a 15-year-old when she resisted him.

Gruesome's Victim

One of his victims: "I cannot sleep at night because I have bad dreams, the shakes and night sweats. I feel that I am not a normal teenager like my friends because of all the bad things he did to me and made me do with different men. I feel like I am nobody and nobody will ever love me."

43

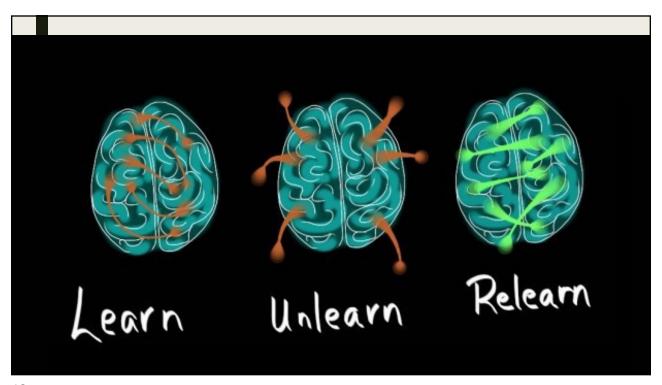


Language often sensationalizes exploitation and abuse.

- Gruesome details and graphic content of exploitation do not positively impact survivors or move the cause forward.
- Conversely, they serve only to shock the audience, rather than spread education.
 - Survivors are more than what has happened to them.
 - The focus should be on a young person's strengths and resilience.
 - How did they survive?
 - What has been their journey forward?
 - What can they share to help others do the same?



45



New vocabulary

■ Teen/Child "Prostitute"

Implies choice

Bad kid

Resistant

Not worth the effort

Professional, working, doing job

Juvenile offender, criminal

Deserving of consequences: sexual violence, social isolation, incarceration

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New vocabulary Teen/Child "Prostitute" Vot v. effort Professio king, d vvenile offer. arving of cons. sexual violence, social isolation,

Sexually exploited child

- A young person who has been sexually used, coerced, manipulated, and violently controlled for another person's profit
- Victim
- Inequality, power imbalance
- Vulnerability
- Multiple systems of oppression
- System of violence against women and children
- Call for social responsibility and accountability

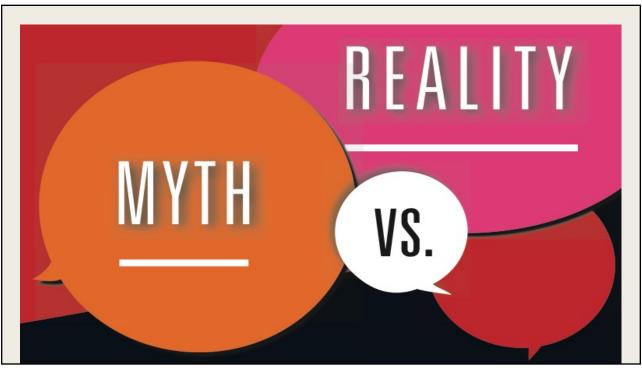
49

OBJECTIVES:

IDENTIFYING VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN HEALTH CARE SETTINGS.

IDENTIFYING THE WARNING SIGNS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN HEALTH CARE SETTINGS FOR ADULTS AND MINORS.

50







■ In 2020, 42% of trafficking victims were brought into trafficking by a member of their own families ■ 39% were recruited via an intimate partner or a marriage proposition

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND HEALTHCARE

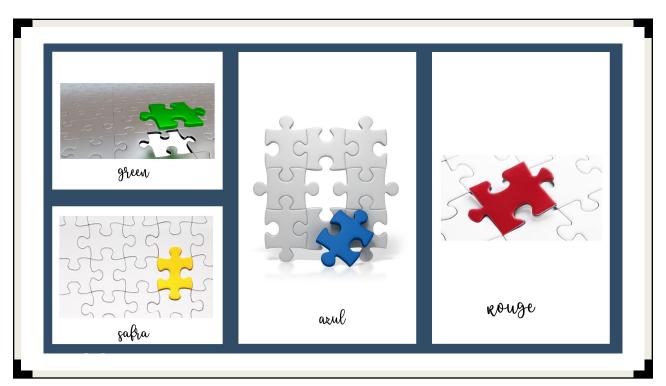
55

Healthcare's Unique Opportunity

- Healthcare professionals are on the frontlines to identify and intervene in cases of trafficking.
- One of the most likely groups to interact with victims.
- Unique opportunity to identify victims and offer assistance.
- Approximately 88% of domestic sex trafficking victims had contact with healthcare while being trafficked



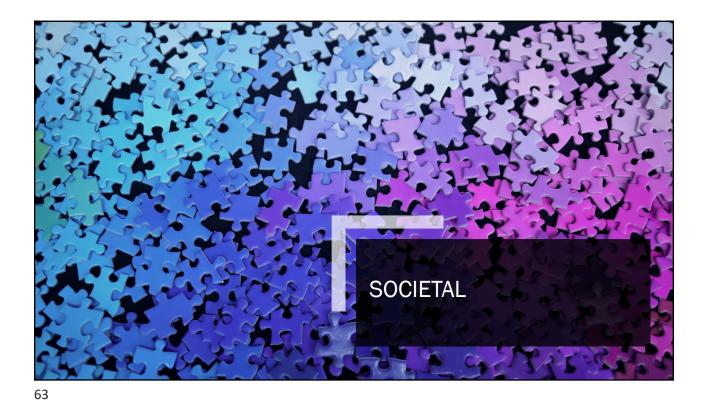




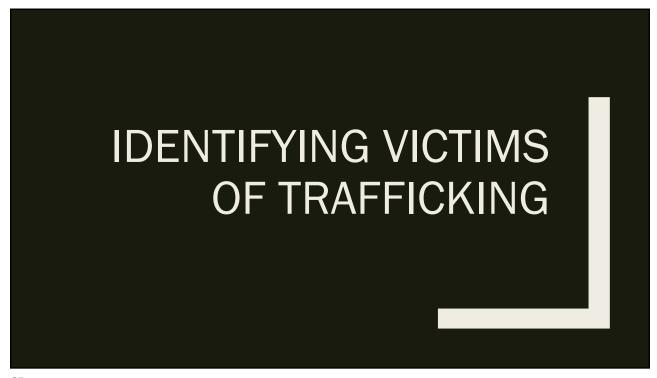


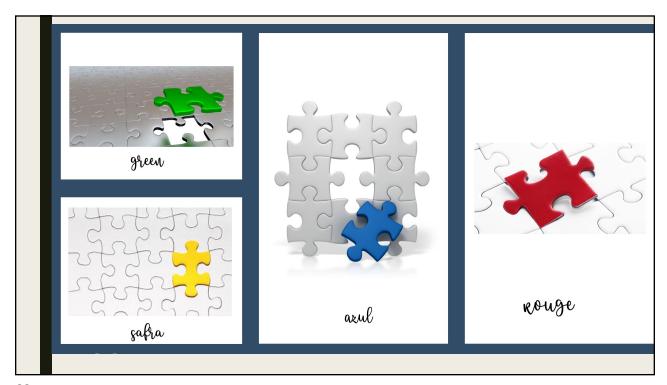


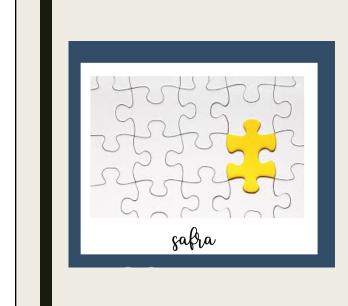




Gender-based violence & discrimination Cultural attitudes/beliefs/stigma Societal Natural disasters Political/social upheaval Tolerance of sexual exploitation Lack of community resources/support Community Community violence High crime rate Refugee Encampment Family violence Relationship Familial poverty Family dysfunction Forced migration Young age History of abuse/neglect History of violence Individual Homeless/runaway LGBTQ+ status Substance misuse Forced migration Limited education Peck, Jessica L. (03/2020). "Human Trafficking of Children: Nurse Practitioner Knowledge, Beliefs, and Experience Supporting the Development of a Practice Guideline: Part Two". Journal of pediatric health care (0891-5245), 34 (2), p. 177.





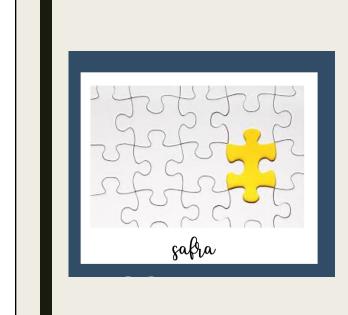


Safra

- Safra is a 19-year-old.
- She is pregnant and needs assistance with resources.
- She was sent by her family to live with her cousin in Detroit and pursue her education after her family experienced financial trouble in Mexico.
- She does not speak English and her cousin is by her side to translate.

67

67



Safra

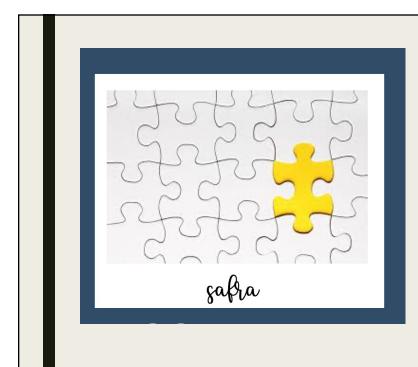
- Safra appears malnourished and exhausted.
- When asked for her ID, her cousin pulls it out of his wallet.
- She does not know her address and has had no prenatal care so far.
- Safra says she works for her cousin at his convenience store.

Safra.. More to the story..



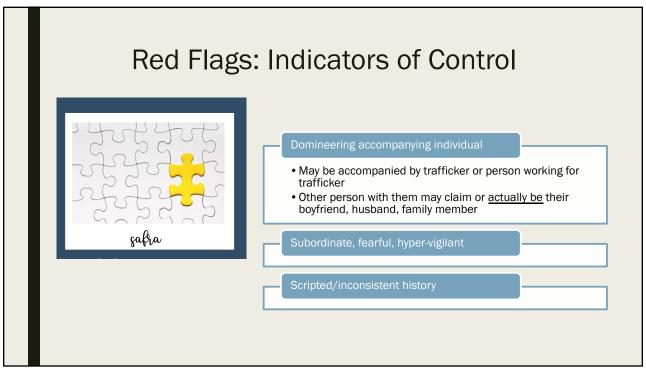
- Safra was forced to do domestic work at her cousin's home all day and would work at his corner store late at night.
- She was not paid for her work and was denied education and medical care.
- She was kept away from the public's eye and neighbors didn't know she lived there.
- She was denied contact with her family and was verbally and physically assaulted.
- Recently her cousin started locking the store at night and having male customers come in where Safra would be forced to "have sex" with up to 5 customers /night

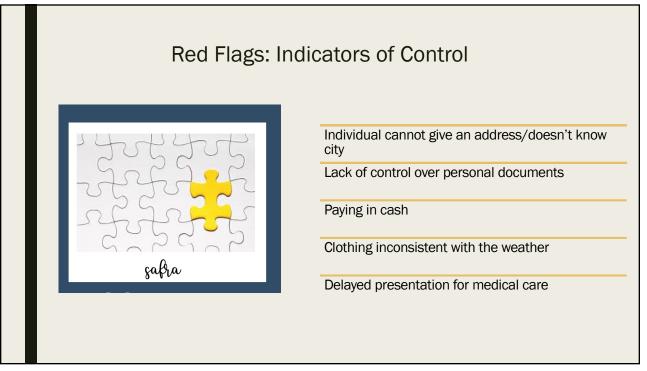
69



Human Trafficking Red Flags

- Indicators of control
- Physical Red Flags for sex and labor trafficking





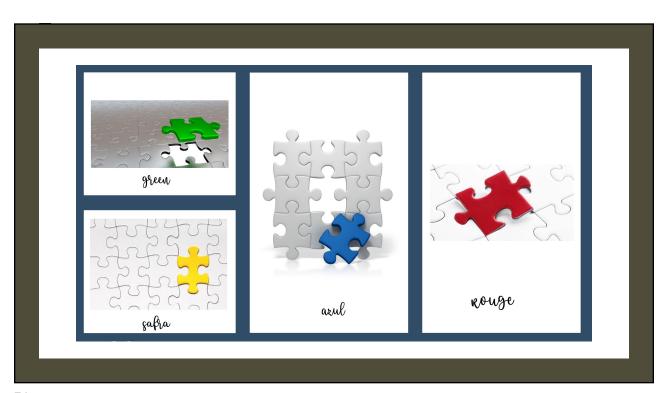
Couple sentenced for holding Nigerian nanny hostage for 2 years

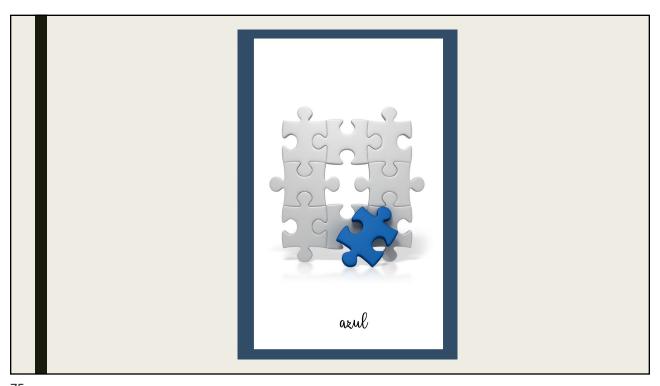


The naturalized U.S. citizens originally from Nigeria recruited the woman there with the promise of a \$100 monthly wage.

Instead, authorities say they abused her physically and verbally while she worked at their home from September 2013 to October 2015.

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AZUL

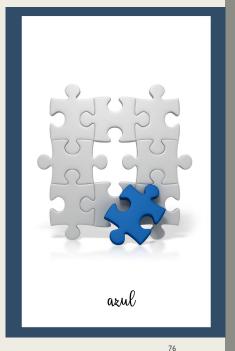
Azul is a 17-year-old who ran away from his home in Lansing, MI. He ran out of money and was sleeping and living on the streets.

He was introduced to heroin by a group of friends who also introduced him to a group of older men who would pay him for "sexual favors".

After a few years of living on the street, he decided to get tested for HIV and presented to the urgent care clinic.

He tested positive for HIV and Hepatitis C.

He got upset when asked for more information and refuses further help offered to him.



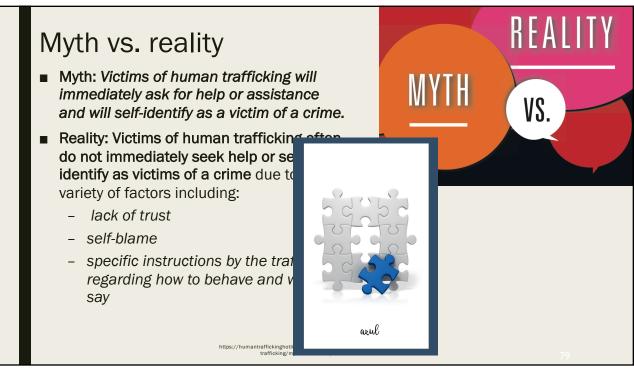


Myth vs. reality

- Myth: If the trafficked person consented to be in their initial situation or was informed about what type of labor they would be doing or that commercial sex would be involved, then it cannot be human trafficking or against their will because they "knew better."
- Reality: Initial consent to commercial sex or a labor setting prior to acts of force, fraud, or coercion (or if the victim is a minor) is not relevant to the crime, nor is payment.

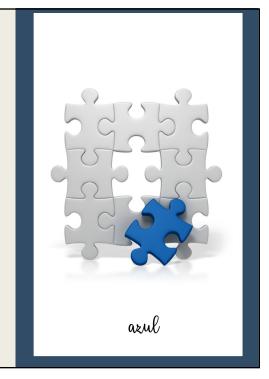


https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-traffickinghotline.org/what-human-traffickinghotline.



Important to Remember...

- Not every victim you identify will want or feel safe to leave their situation
 - Let them know your setting is a safe place
 - Equip with resources/hotline
 - Affirm they are <u>not</u> criminals
- Trauma-informed approach
- Empowerment vs. "Saving"

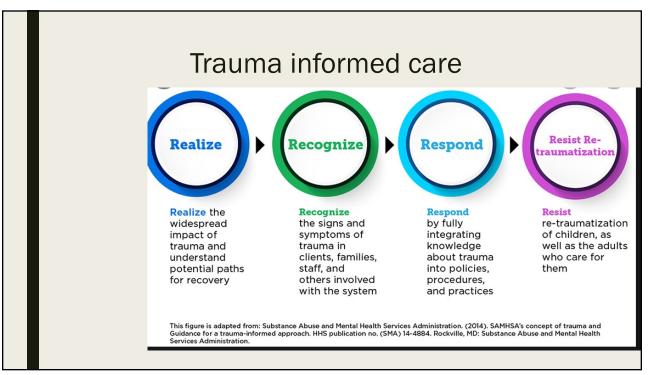


Trauma informed care

- Understand the impact of trauma on individuals, families, and communities.
- Understand that trauma may cause stress that manifests in a variety of ways involving physical, emotional, and behavior domains



81



DO NOT ASK

- How much of the money were you allowed to keep?
- What is your boyfriend's name?



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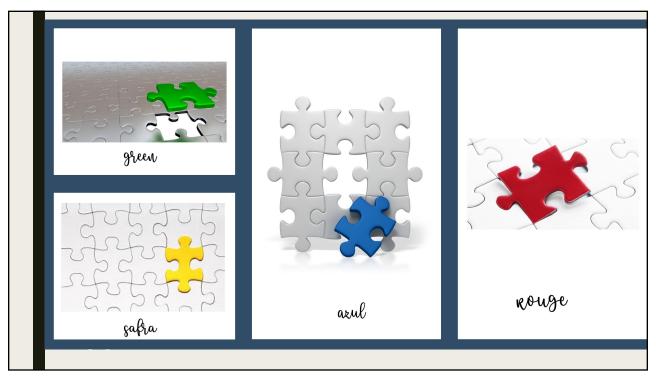
Questions you may ask...

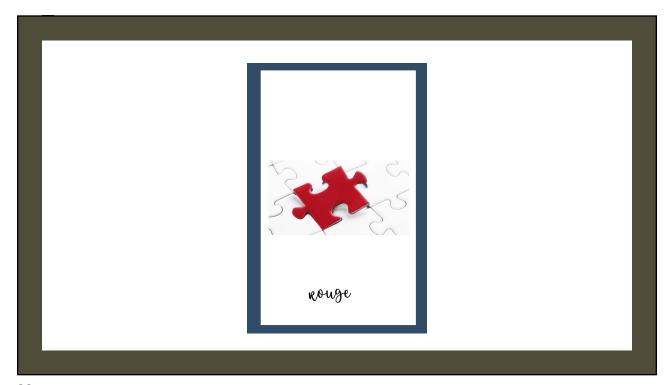
When was the last time you ate?

Did anyone physically hurt you?

Do you feel comfortable telling me about it?







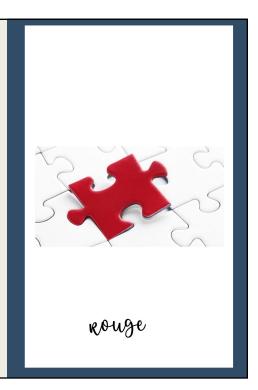
ROUGE

Rouge is a 13-year-old child who presents to the emergency department with vaginal discharge.

She missed her last 2 periods.

She states she is sexually active with multiple partners including her 30-year-old boyfriend and his friends.

She ran away from home and her boyfriend is providing her a place to stay.



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ROUGE

Rouge is a 13-year-old child who presents to the emergency department with vaginal discharge.

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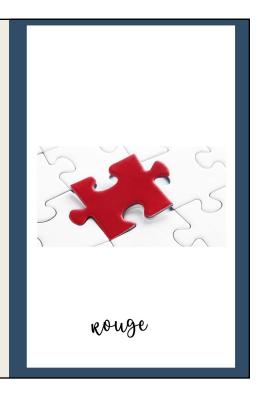
Children as Victims of Sex Trafficking

■ The USE of any child <18 for sexual purposes in exchange for cash or in kind favors.

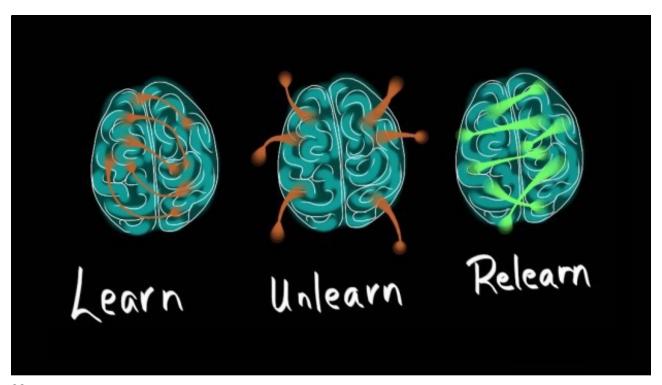
Don't have to show

- Force
- Fraud
- Coercion

Minors cannot consent to commercial sex acts



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IDENTIFYING CHILD VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

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Potential
Indicators of
Commercial
Sexual
Exploitation of
Children
HISTORICAL
FACTORS



- Multiple sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Previous pregnancy/abortion
- Frequent visits for emergency contraception
- Chronic runaway behavior
- Chronic truancy or problems in school
- History of sexual abuse/physical abuse/neglect
- Involvement of child protective services (especially foster care/group home)
- Involvement with department of juvenile justice
- Significantly older boyfriend
- Frequent substance use/misuse
- Lack of medical home and/or frequent emergency department visits

Potential Indicators of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children PHYSICAL FINDINGS

- Evidence suggestive of inflicted injury
- Tattoos (sexually explicit, of man's name, gang affiliation)
- Child withdrawn, fearful
- Signs of substance misuse
- Expensive items, clothing, hotel keys
- Large amounts of cash
- Poor dentition or obvious chronic lack of care

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January, 2018

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Short Screening Tool to Identify Victims of Child Sex Trafficking in the Health Care Setting

V. Jordan Greenbaum, MD,* Martha Dodd, DNP, FNP-BC,* and Courtney McCracken, PhD†

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TABLE 3. Six-Item Screening Questionnaire

Is there a previous history of drug and/or alcohol use?
Has the youth ever run away from home?
Has the youth ever been involved with law enforcement?
Has the youth ever broken a bone, had traumatic loss of consciousness, or sustained a significant wound?
Has the youth ever had a sexually transmitted infection?
Does the youth have a history of sexual activity with more than

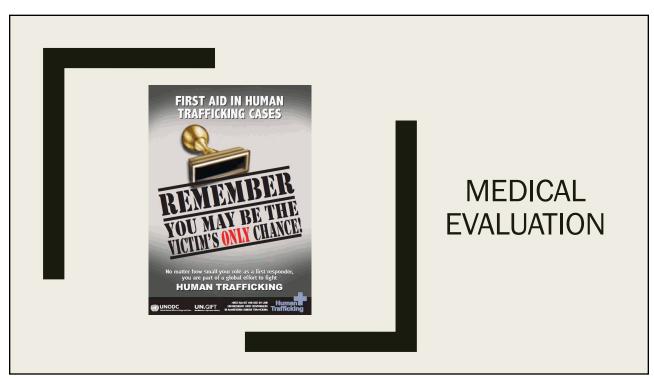
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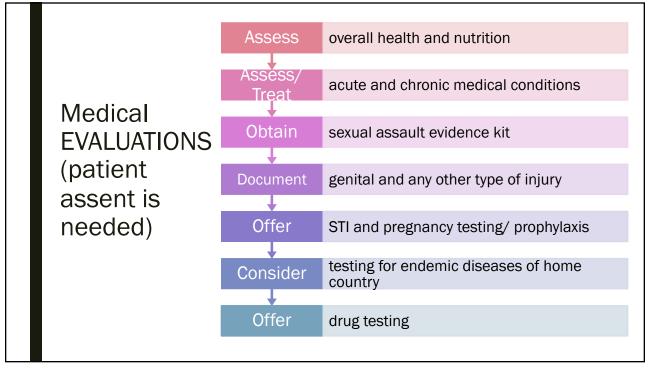
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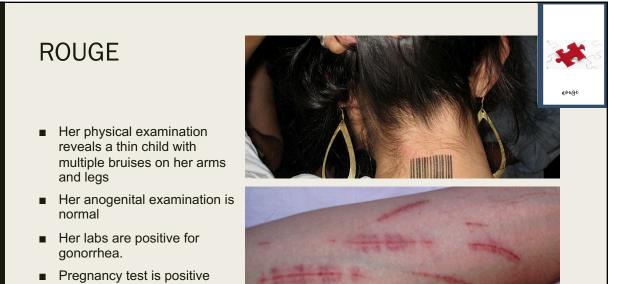
Additional questions when you suspect CSEC:

5 partners?

- 1. Has anyone ever asked you to have sex in exchange for something you wanted or needed (money, food, shelter, or other items)?
- 2. Has anyone ever asked you to have sex with another person?
- 3. Has anyone ever taken sexual pictures of you or posted such pictures on the Internet?

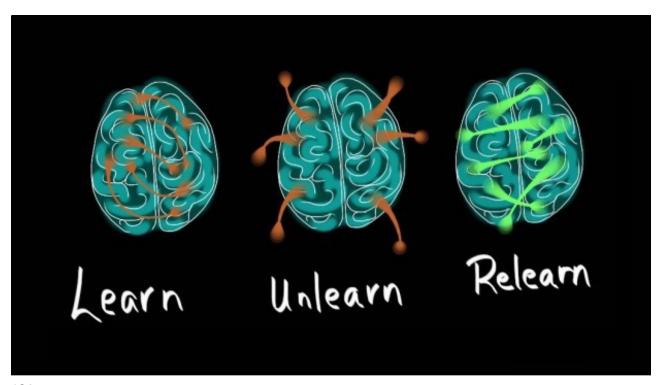


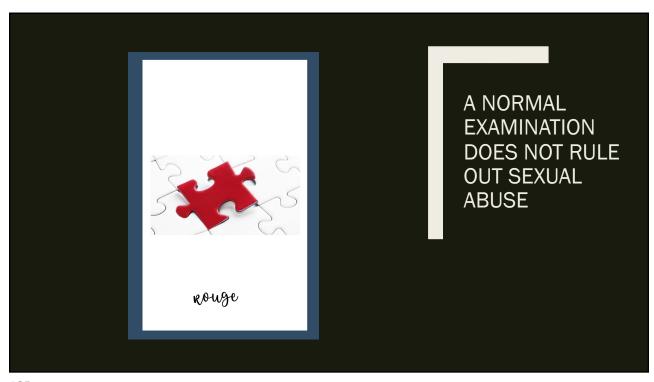






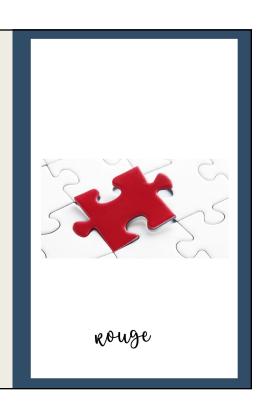






It's Normal to be Normal

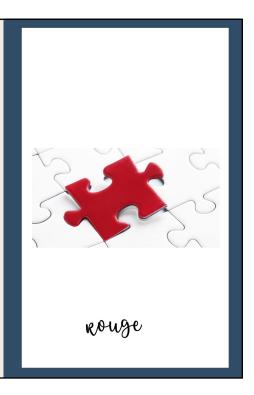
- Only a small percentage of children have signs of genital or anal injury upon examination.
 - no injury was sustained due to the nature of the physical contact
 - the contact involved penetration of tissues that stretched without being injured
 - the contact resulted in injuries that healed by the time the child was examined.



"Normal" Does Not Mean "Nothing Happened"

- Genital Anatomy in Pregnant Adolescents: "Normal" Does Not Mean "Nothing Happened" Nancy D. Kellogg, Shirley W. Menard and Annette Santos
- Pediatrics 2004;113;e67

Only 2 of the 36 subjects had definitive findings of penetration.

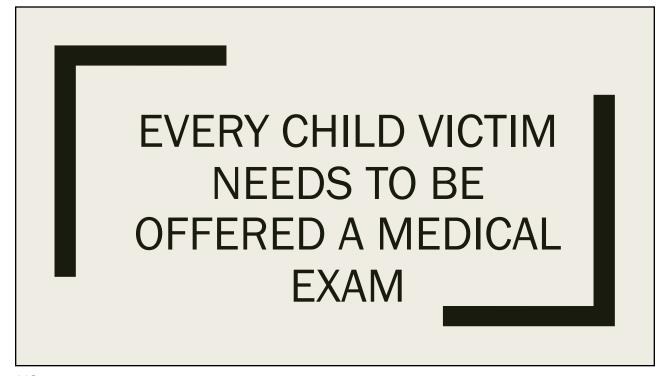


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What to do next

- Follow existing protocols for child abuse, sexual abuse, rape, domestic violence, etc.
- Explain reporting obligations to the patient
- Provide options while keeping in mind the patient's age and immigration status
- Know the local organizations that help survivors of trafficking governmental, non-governmental, international
- In U.S., provide the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHRTC) hotline number: 1-888-3737-888
- "If I am concerned someone has abused or hurt you, I would need help and would have to talk to other adults, but I would talk to you first so that we could figure out together whom we should talk to and the best way to handle it"





WHEN DO WE EXAMINE CHILDREN?

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Acute Exam: As soon as possible if child presents close to the time of the incident

Within 120 hours in Michigan

- (WITHIN 72 HOURS) Need for postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) for STIs including (HIV)
- Evidence Collection (rape) Kit needs to be completed
- Bleeding or pain of the genital/ rectal area
- Physical abuse cases involving serious injuries (fractures, burns, head trauma,...)

Non-acute Exam: When disclosure is delayed, exam can be arranged

Disclosure more than 120 hours and often days to months to years after the incident

- Acute injuries are not expected to be present and there is no evidence to be collected
- Child is asymptomatic
- Please ensure child is safe and the proper authorities have been notified
- Siblings may also need to be evaluated

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Who does the acute and the nonacute exams in your county?

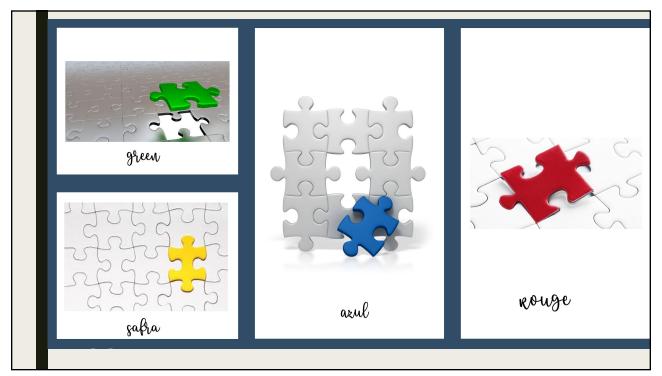


Complex
Needs of
Victims

Housing
Food, clothing, School etc.

Interpreter services
Emotional support
Mental health care
Legal advocacy
Case management

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Forms of Sex Trafficking & Exploitation

ONLINE:

- · Grooming and Online Solicitation
- Child Sexual Abuse Materials (CSAM)
- · Live-stream sex acts

OFFLINE

- · Prostitution, escort services
- · Performing at sex venues
- · Child Marriage; temporary marriage
- · Sexual exploitation in armed conflict
- Domestic Servitude Forced sexual services



CPAT, 2008; TIP Report, 2020



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Potential Indicators of Online Exploitation

Spends more and more time on the internet and social media platforms

Becomes secretive about use of technology

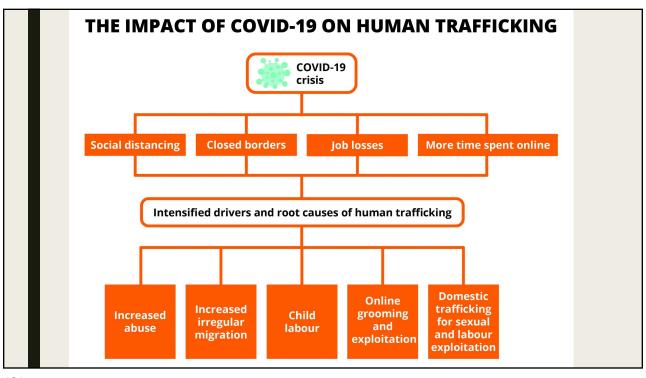
Becomes more possessive of phone, anxious if someone wants to look at it

Agitated when answering phone, needs privacy for calls

Vague talk of "new friend" online

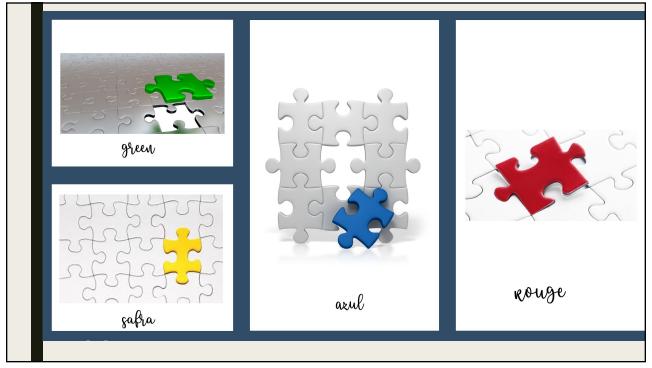
Starts leaving home for periods, without explanation

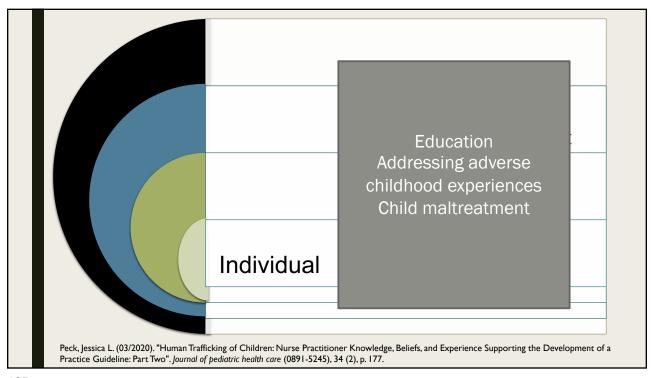
Academic decline

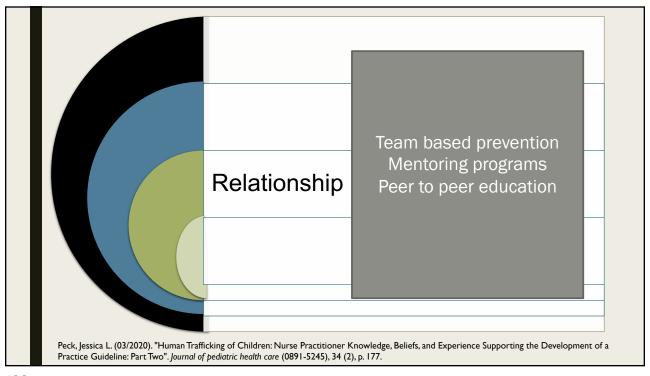


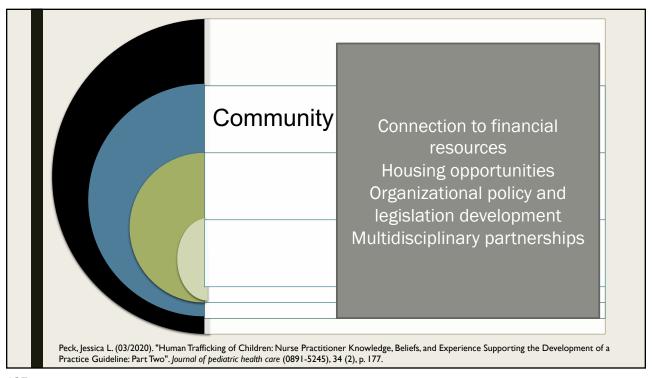


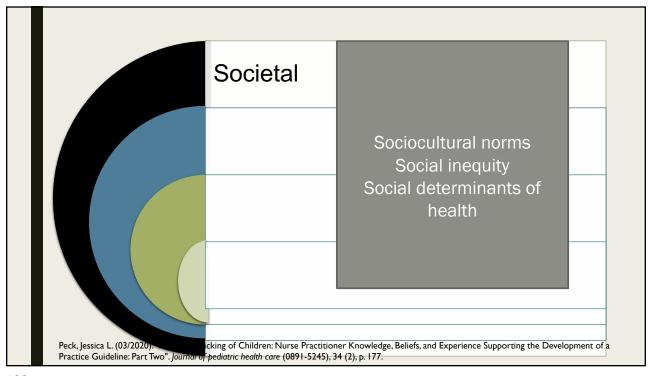




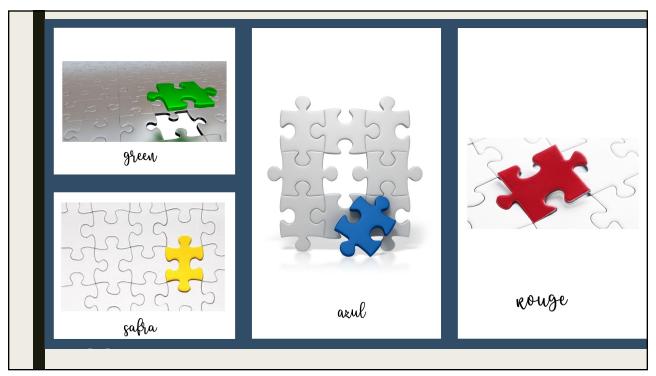
















Take Action

■ IDENTIFY:

- Male and female victims of human trafficking may present for medical care for a variety of reasons
- Look more carefully for red flags of human trafficking

■ EVALUATE:

- Evaluations of victims may be challenging.
- Empowerment nor rescuing
- Obtain a list of resources



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Take Action

■ RECOGNIZE:

- Pregnant victims of human trafficking
- Self harm marks and tattoos

■ REPORT:

- YOU are mandated reporters of suspected child abuse and neglect.
- Call the Human Trafficking Hotline
- Always talk with your patient/ client alone
- Always obtain help from a professional interpreter



Take Action

■ CONNECT:

- Connect with the Children's Advocacy
 Center for a forensic interview and medical evaluation
- Connect with services and do warm hand offs



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Take Action

■ ADVOCATE:

- Educate professionals and families
- Give anticipatory guidance to parents and children regarding Internet safety as well as common recruitment scenarios.



Resources

- National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline (1-888-3737-888)
- Polaris Project: A national resource for human trafficking: http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/global-programs.

If you suspect abuse or neglect, call **855-444-3911** any time day or night. This toll-free phone number allows you to report abuse or neglect of any child or adult. One number. One call. One person can make a difference.

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References and suggested reading

- Nazer D, Greenbaum J. Human Trafficking of Children. Pediatric Annals.
 2020;49(5):e209-e214. https://doi.org/10.3928/19382359-20200417-01
- Greenbaum J, Bodrick N; Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect; Section on International Child Health. Global human trafficking and child victimization. *Pediatrics*. 2017;140(6): e20173138. doi:10.1542/peds.2017-3138.
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