

Human Trafficking: Identification, Tools, Resources

Wisconsin Association of Perinatal Care and the Perinatal Foundation
2018 Regional Forum Series

Objectives

- ▶ **Identification:** Describe two effective strategies for identifying red flags and risk factors for human trafficking.
- ▶ **Access:** List three barriers to care, access, and help-seeking faced by people being trafficked.
- ▶ **Support:** Identify two promising practices for providing care to victims of trafficking.



Overview

- I. Human Trafficking: Definitions and Realities
- II. Human Trafficking and Healthcare
- III. Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking
- IV. Resources



Content Warning

- ▶ Take care of yourself.



A Note on Language

- ▶ People-first language
- ▶ Victim vs. Survivor
- ▶ Pronouns
- ▶ Savior / Rescue language



Human Trafficking: Realities and Definitions

Human trafficking happens in Wisconsin. Here are the facts.



Human Trafficking: Realities and Definitions

Action	Means*	Purpose
Induce	Force	Commercial Sex
Recruits	Fraud	
Harbors	Coercion	Labor/Services
Transports		
Provides		
Obtains		

*Minors induced into commercial sex are human trafficking victims—regardless if force, fraud, or coercion is present.

Source: Human Trafficking National Hotline, operated by the Polaris Project, with funding from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services




Human Trafficking: Realities and Definitions

Where does it happen?

- ▶ In 2016, there were 227 reported cases of Human Trafficking in Wisconsin
- ▶ Trafficking (sex and labor) occurs in every county in WI


Source: National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center, U.S. Administration on Children and Families



Human Trafficking: Realities and Definitions

Who are the victims?


- ▶ There is no “profile” of someone who is trafficked
 - Rural/Urban
 - Diverse socioeconomic backgrounds
 - Varied levels of education
 - (un)Documented
 - Cisgender/LGBTQ+ individuals
- ▶ Labor trafficking victims are more often foreign-born



Human Trafficking: Realities and Definitions

Who are the perpetrators?


- ▶ Family members
- ▶ Any gender
- ▶ Criminal networks/gangs
- ▶ Intimate partners
- ▶ Acquaintances
- ▶ Factory owners/corporations/small business owners
- ▶ Pimps



Human Trafficking: Realities and Definitions


Barriers to leaving faced by victims

- ▶ Documentation status
- ▶ Threats of violence against themselves or loved ones
- ▶ Debt bondage
- ▶ Hopelessness, normalization of situation
- ▶ Self-blame, shame
- ▶ Language
- ▶ Feeling that no one cares; that they deserve to be in this situation
- ▶ Mistrust of others
- ▶ Traumatic bonding with perpetrator



Human Trafficking and Healthcare

What you might see in a healthcare setting



Human Trafficking and Healthcare: Identifying possible victims

Risk Factors and Vulnerabilities

- ▶ History of domestic violence
- ▶ History of sexual abuse/violence
- ▶ Runaways and housing insecurity
- ▶ LGBTQ+ youth
- ▶ Foreign Nationals (labor and CSE)
- ▶ Substance Use Disorders



Human Trafficking and Healthcare: Identifying possible victims

Red flags


- ▶ No prenatal care
- ▶ Tampon misuse
- ▶ Branding (tattoos, burns)
- ▶ Accompanied by someone who insists on translating, speaking for them
- ▶ Fearful, nervous behavior, avoids eye contact
- ▶ Not in control of own money
- ▶ Not in possession of identification documents



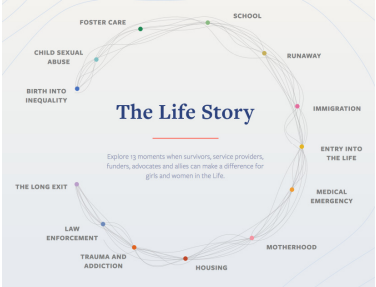

Human Trafficking and Healthcare: Identifying possible victims

Red flags

- ▶ Unable to provide or *does not know* their address/current location/day/time
- ▶ Accompanied by the same person, but the relationship changes
- ▶ Abusive behavior towards staff
- ▶ Explosive response that is incongruent with the situation
- ▶ Constantly checking phone and/or receiving texts



Human Trafficking and Healthcare

Human Trafficking and Healthcare: Barriers to Identification

Healthcare Providers	Victims/Survivors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lack of time ▶ Lack of screening tools ▶ Lack of knowledge about indicators of human trafficking & local resources to help victims ▶ Lack of policies or procedures regarding human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fear of trafficker ▶ Fear of social service involvement ▶ Does not self-identify as a victim ▶ Cultural or linguistic barriers ▶ Limited understanding of rights/protections




Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking

You can make a difference.

Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking


1. Employ the empowerment model
2. Provide trauma-informed care
3. Look for support people around you
4. Know your local resources and referrals



Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking

- ▶ Empowerment model
 - ▶ Give options, resources
 - ▶ Support choices
 - ▶ Avoid giving advice


This includes not calling law enforcement without the person's consent unless you are mandated, as in the case of minors



Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking

- ▶ Trauma-informed care: 6 key principals
 - ▶ Safety
 - ▶ Trustworthiness and Transparency
 - ▶ Peer support
 - ▶ Collaboration and mutuality
 - ▶ Empowerment, voice and choice
 - ▶ Cultural, Historical, and Gender Issues

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration www.samhsa.gov/nctic/trauma-interventions



Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking


- ▶ Look for support people around you
 - ▶ Interpreters
 - ▶ Sexual assault advocates
 - ▶ Worker's rights advocates



Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking

Know your local resources and referrals

- ▶ Resources and referrals
 - ▶ When to call CPS, law enforcement, etc
 - ▶ Mandatory reporting
- ▶ Considerations
 - ▶ Patient and staff safety
 - ▶ Documentation status
- ▶ Set up policies and protocols in your institution
- ▶ Review screening tools appropriate for your setting




Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking

Screening Adult Victims

- ▶ Establish a rapport
- ▶ Recognize red flags
- ▶ Secure privacy
- ▶ Screen for potential human trafficking
- ▶ Discuss whether or not to file a report
- ▶ Refer to resources

Source: "Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool and Guide." National Human Trafficking Hotline, Office on Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Administration of Children and Families



Resources

- ▶ “WI, We need to talk...” Department of Children and Families
- ▶ “Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool and Guide” U.S. Administration for Children and Families, Office on Human Trafficking
- ▶ SOAR Training Stop, Observe, Ask, Respond

