Bringing prevention education to youth and families to stop trafficking before it starts.

(402) 521-3080
www.setmefreeproject.net

Trigger Warning

The National Human Trafficking Resource Center
1-888-3737-888
Text to BeFree: 233733
Call Local Law Enforcement in case of immediate danger 911

What is Human Trafficking?
Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery. It is the force, fraud, or coercion of a human being for the personal profit and gain of another, with limited freedoms and little to no pay or compensation.
Types of Human Trafficking

- Sex
- Labor
- Infant
- Organ Harvesting
- Child Soldiers
- Senior Citizens

Common Myths of Human Trafficking

Myth #1: Only Girls are Victims of Trafficking
Myth #2: Only Men are Buyers and Traffickers
Myth #3: No U.S. citizens are trafficking victims, only very poor international immigrants.
Myth #4: Trafficking victims must be transported from place to place.
Myth #5: Force/bodily restraint must be present in trafficking.

People being trafficked choose to be trafficked of the traffickers
recruiting victims are men

52% of the traffickers recruiting victims are men

International Labor Organization

More women are involved in human trafficking than most other crimes

Women traffickers are often involved in the trafficking of girls and tend to be used for low-ranking activities that have a higher risk of detection

United Nations Office on Drug and Crime

42% of the traffickers recruiting victims are women

52%
1.6 – 2.8 MILLION youth run away each year in the U.S.

According to

32%

68%

in 6 in 2016, 1 in 5 runaways in 2015 were likely sex trafficking victims (that’s up from 1 in 6 in 2014 and 1 in 7 in 2013)

68% of runaways were in foster care or with social services when they ran.

10/17/18
Stages of Grooming

- Stage 1: Targeting the victim
- Stage 2: Gaining the victim’s trust
- Stage 3: Filling a need
- Stage 4: Isolating the child
- Stage 5: Sexualizing the relationship
- Stage 6:Maintaining control

We can’t do this alone!
Red Flags
National Trafficking Hotline: 1-888-3737-888

- Excess cash
- Expensive gifts
- Abrupt change in habits, mood, behavior, speech, or apparel
- Presence of older "boyfriend," "girlfriend," or "friend."
- Frequent absence from class or work
- Tattoos (especially hidden)

Signs of a Trafficked Victim

- Unusual Tattoos – such as dollar sign behind ear, bar code, pimp name on body i.e. branding of victims
- Large amounts of cash
- Several cell phones
- No ID or someone is holding their ID
- Usually unkempt and malnourished
- May have lots of hotel keys, massage oil, condoms, condom wrappers etc.
- Chronic runaway/homeless youth
- Lying about their age
- Inconsistent Stories/May have trouble recounting events
- Unable or unwilling to give local address or info about parents/guardian
- Fear of social interaction, anxiety, hyper-submission

Mental Health Signs and Red Flags

- Providing health provider contradictory information.
- Suicidality and/or depression.
- Fearfulness, anxiety, and trauma symptoms.
Medical Signs and Red Flags

• Untreated injuries, explanations inconsistent with injuries.
• No preventative health care.
• Attempts at unsanitary/unprofessional medical "fixes."
• Multiple STIs or abortions.
• Evidence of sexual abuse.
• Age inappropriate familiarity with sexual terms or practices.

Pay attention to…

Signs of physical abuse

Medical Indicators

• Delayed medical care
• Headaches
• Fatigue
• Abdominal Pain
• Back pain
Medical Indicators Continued

• Severe/untreated dental problems
• High blood pressure
• Malnourishment
• Drug or alcohol addiction

Trauma Indicators

• Sexualized behavior or seductiveness, particularly in a child (seeking inappropriate proximity to nurse or doctor).

Trauma Indicators Continued

• Flinching or jerking away from contact.
• Lack of responsiveness (appearing checked out as if in another place, not responding to verbal prompts or name).
• Confused, having difficulty paying attention.
How Trauma Impacts Assessments

- Fears consequences of identifying as victim:
  - Retaliation by trafficker - especially common are threats made against family members or loved ones
  - Deportation (foreign national)
  - Social services interventions (especially for youth who previously experienced abuse or harassment in foster care placements)
- In crisis mode.
- Trouble recounting history/details – no linear timelines.
- May not self-identify as victim.

How Trauma Impacts Assessments Continued

- Loyalty to trafficker(s).
- Cultural/language barriers.
- Mistrust of health professionals.
- Limited understanding of rights.

Interviewing Best Practices

- Use the same words the patient is using and don’t correct them, especially as it refers to their relationships and situation.
- Be open to unfamiliar narratives and stories.
Interviewing Best Practices Continued

- Always use professional interpreter services when a language barrier exists.
- DO NOT rely on a friend or associate of the patient if interpretation services are required.
- Use a trauma-informed, non-judgmental approach when interviewing patients.

Recommended Line of Inquiry

Ask simple, direct questions:

- Are you in a personal or work relationship with a person who physically harms or threatens you?
- You seem to be in a hurry to leave. We are here to help you and it is important that you remain for treatment. What is making you feel anxious to leave right now?
- Have you been hurt while working on the job either by someone you work for or with?

What if you suspect?

Communicate messages of hope:

- You have rights.
- You are not alone and not to blame.
- You are entitled to services and help.
What if you suspect?

**Assess safety:**
- Are you afraid to go home?
- Do you have a safe place to stay?
- What would happen if you didn’t return to your work site/residence this evening?

What if you suspect?

**Make referrals:**
- Hospital
- Social Worker
- Appropriate Service Provider

What if you suspect?

- Do not try to rescue.
- Do not contact authorities without permission (unless mandated to do so).
- Do not make promises you can’t keep.
- Provide any necessary contact information (agency, etc.).
What if they are not ready?

Validate/normalize their feelings:
- Reassure them that they have the choice not to accept your help at that time.

Provide information:
- Many trafficked persons will seek assistance for their situation when they feel safe and able to do so.
- Make sure to communicate options verbally since traffickers are likely to destroy written instructions if they are found.

Volunteer
Partner in Funding
Bring Us To Your School
Hold Parent/Community Events

Iowa Child Advocacy Centers

- Regional Child Protection Center - Unity Point Blank Children’s Hospital
  Des Moines - 515-241-4211
- St Lukes Child Protection Center - Unity Point St Lukes Hospital - Hiawatha
  319-369-7908
- Allen Child Protection Center - Unity Point Allen Hospital - Waterloo
  319-226-2345
- Child Protection Response Clinic - Genesis Hospital - Davenport
  563-421-7160
- Mason City Satellite Center of Unity Point Allen Hospital CPC - Mason City
  219-226-2345
- Mercy Child Advocacy Center – Mercy Hospital Sioux City - Sioux City
  712-279-2548
Remember
Take Care of Yourself

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