



A LOCAL ISSUE: WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES?

An unknown number of U.S. citizens and legal residents are trafficked within the country for sexual servitude and forced labor. Contrary to a common assumption, human trafficking is not just a problem in other countries. Cases of human trafficking have been reported in all 50 states, Washington D.C., and the U.S. territories. Victims of human trafficking can be children or adults, U.S. citizens or foreign nationals, male or female.

Common examples of identified child trafficking cases include:

Commercial sex	Stripping	Pornography	Forced begging	Magnitude crews	As price or ransom	Restaurant work	Hair and nail salons	Agricultural work	Drug sales and cultivation
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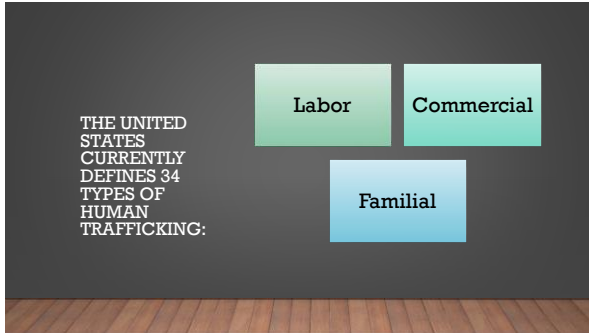
TRAFFICKING IS NOT JUST A FOREIGN ISSUE... IT HAPPENS
**ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES,
IN ALL 50 STATES**

Percentage of main types

- PROSTITUTION (46%)
- DOMESTIC SERVICE (27%)
- AGRICULTURE (10%)
- SWEATSHOP FACTORY (5%)



“There is an estimated 48.5 million human beings enslaved today”







WHAT DOES SEX AND LABOR TRAFFICKING LOOK LIKE?

DEMAND

- The average "john" is a 40 year old, married father of 2, with an income of \$75,000 a year or more.
- Without a demand, we do not have an epidemic.
- A pimp will spend an average of \$150,000 to groom a victim who in return can yield up to \$500,000 in two years for them.
- Many pimps have control of several victims.
- Pimps can be men and women
- The average minor victim in the US is 13, with familial age of 5.

VULNERABILITY

- Victims of human trafficking can be any age, gender, race, or immigration status; they live in cities, suburbs, and rural areas.
- Human traffickers relentlessly canvass ways to take advantage of people who find themselves in circumstances of extreme adversity or violence, experience discrimination, economic vulnerability, or dependence.
- Communities that experience some of these hardships may be particularly vulnerable to human trafficking.
- Child victims are sent across borders to "family" and then trafficked for sex or labor with little tracking.

WHO ARE THE PERPETRATORS?

- An estimated 60% of perpetrators of sexual abuse are known to the child but are not family members, e.g., family friends, babysitters, child care providers, neighbors, peers.
- About 30% of perpetrators of child sexual abuse are family members.
- Only about 10% of perpetrators of child sexual abuse are strangers to the child.
- Not all perpetrators are adults—an estimated 23% of reported cases of child sexual abuse are perpetrated by individuals under the age of 18.
- The average child sex buyer is a 40 year old white married male with 2 children, making \$75,000 a year.

Source:NIHTRC

"A child is sold for sex trafficking every 30 seconds of every single day."

Basic Math: A Conservative Estimate

Child Victims (8,500) x
Daily Purchase average (5.4) x
One working day per week (52)=

Children are bought for sex at least

2.5 million times per year by adults

Probable estimates are closer to **17,500,000** times a year as most kids are forced to work 7 days a week (2.5 million x 7 days is still low end)

IN RURAL AMERICA: FAMILIAL TRAFFICKING IS MORE PREVALENT THAN COMMERCIAL TRAFFICKING

Sex Abuse is the single biggest commonality between drug and alcohol addiction, mental illness, teenage and adult prostitution, criminal activity, and eating disorders in Rural and Urban communities:

Small towns with small populations do not have the services victims need when it comes to reporting and recovery.

Many victims may have to drive large distances to receive help, and not everyone can afford the time and money to do so.

Along with the lack of services come the lack of resources and training for law enforcement.

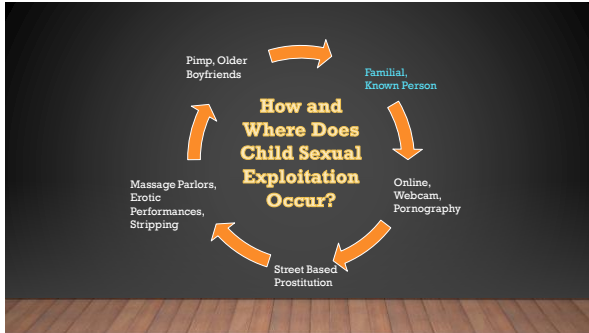
The physical spread of communities in rural regions with low populations means that there are less centers available for the community.

Of the 3077 Counties in the US, 2051 are considered rural and 1367 of them list child sex abuse as their main crimes.

LABOR TRAFFICKING: NOT JUST A RURAL ISSUE



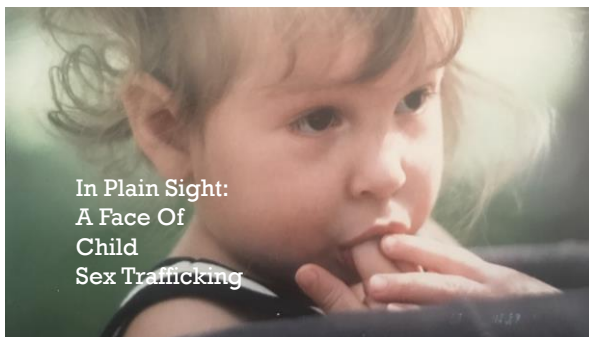
- Labor trafficking occurs in numerous industries in the US and globally. In the United States, common types of labor trafficking include people forced to work in homes as domestic servants, farmworkers coerced through violence as they harvest crops, or factory workers held in inhumane conditions.
- Mountain and rural communities, domestic servants from immigrants, etc. Language Barriers are critical.
- There are work camps in the US for labor in the form of agriculture and sweatshops.
- There are also Children kept in animal crates who are in industrial areas in cities.



COMMERCIAL VS. FAMILIAL TRAFFICKING


- Commercial sexual exploitation manifests in numerous forms, such as brothels, sex trafficking, mail order brides, sex tourism, pornography, prostitution, stripping, lap dancing, and phone sex companies.
- The most common forms of child commercial sexual exploitation are sex trafficking, child pornography, and child sex tourism (Women's Support Project 2014).
- One source estimates a child sex trafficker can make as much as much as \$850,000 annually exploiting four children. Exact estimates of prevalence and monetary gain, however, vary extensively because true numbers and figures remain unknown due to a lack of awareness about the issue, general underreporting of the crime, and the difficulties associated with identifying victims and perpetrators.
- Family member/close family friends abuse the existing power dynamics and vulnerabilities of the child to compel them in to a trafficking situation.
- One count estimates sex trafficking to victimize more than *400,000* children in the United States annually. An additional *244,000–360,000 children in the United States are at risk each year* of being trafficked and sexually exploited. In the United States, children are most likely to be sexually exploited by their families or family friends for monetary gain.
- Commercial victims average age is 12, familial victims are as young as birth. Many familial victims are drawn to commercial in their life time to escape the abuse at home.

Source: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Polished Project 2014



We are More Than A Story...

We all do not look the same, most of us are in front of you daily.



I am a wife, mother, social worker, business woman, entrepreneur, former Legislator and Survivor Leader.

I was sexually abused and trafficked from the ages of 1-14 by my biological father and his associates.


At 15, I testified to place my trafficker in prison

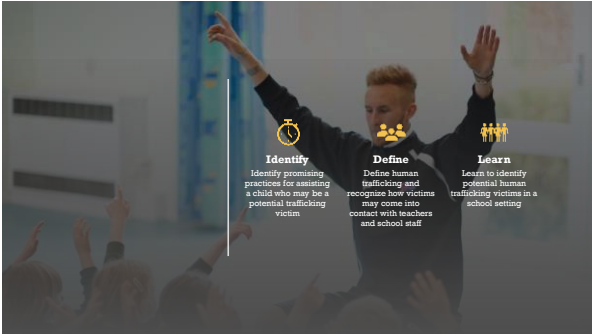
The State of Colorado brought 27 counts of child abuse, sexual abuse, endangerment, human trafficking, etc.


He pled guilty to 19 and was sentenced to 2 months and 8 months served.

He did not have to register as a sex offender, pay restitution or fines in 1994.

I learned how to live a dual life- I only showed people what I wanted them to see to protect my family. We are conditioned to believe we have one purpose.









Identify

Identify promising practices for assisting a child who may be a potential trafficking victim



Define

Define human trafficking and recognize how victims may come into contact with teachers and school staff



Learn

Learn to identify potential human trafficking victims in a school setting

HOW MANY PEOPLE DID I TELL?

7

How does a seemingly All-American Girl get missed by doctors, teachers, family and community members?

"It's their families' mentality. Victims are stigmatized"

When the community is tight-knit and everybody knows each other, a trafficking situation can involve familiar faces. But it's even more difficult to imagine what it would be like to come forward as a victim if you're in a small community—perhaps the perpetrator isn't just your trafficker, but your neighbor's uncle, and the man who purchased you for sex isn't just a stranger, but also your neighbor.

In addition, the trafficker may be a relative, parent, or even someone with close ties to local law enforcement. These close ties among community members can lead to uncertainty of what will happen once a victim reports. If and how this past's types of relationships within communities, but law enforcement of what breaks out rapidly victims' names and reality of being unsafe, even if the case is reported or already underway.

When coming out as a victim means having to name someone as the trafficker in a community where people have personal ties to, and when making justice means your neighbor's uncle is going to face prison, they might do less. Chances are you're not going to be seen as a victim—you're going to be seen as a homebreaker.

WHY ARE THEY HARD TO IDENTIFY???

DISCLOSURE

- Disclosure of sexual abuse is often delayed; children often avoid telling because they are either afraid of a negative reaction from their parents or of being harmed by the abuser. As such, they often delay disclosure until adulthood.¹⁰
- Males tend not to report their victimization, which may affect statistics. Some men even feel societal pressure to be proud of early sexual activity, regardless of whether it was unwanted.¹¹
- Studies of adults suggest that factors such as the relationship to the perpetrator, age of first incident of abuse, use of physical force, severity of abuse, and demographic variables, such as gender and ethnicity, impact a child's willingness to disclose abuse.¹²
- When children do disclose:¹³
 - It is frequently to a friend or a sibling.
 - Of all other family members, mothers are most likely to be told. Whether or not a mother might be told will depend on the child's expected response from the mother.
 - Few disclose abuse to authorities or professionals.
 - Of all professionals, **teachers** are the most likely to be told.
- Historically, professionals promoted the idea that children frequently report false accounts of abuse. Current research, however, lacks systematic evidence that false allegations are common. Recantations of abuse are also uncommon.¹⁴

BARRIERS TO VICTIMS SELF-IDENTIFICATION



Shame or guilt

Fear of retaliation by trafficker

Fear of arrest or deportation

Lack of transportation or controlled movement

Fear of a report to social services

Lack of understanding of U.S. healthcare system

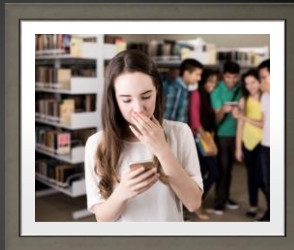
Home to School: A Conundrum

According to the FBI, there is at least one of more instance of human trafficking in EVERY public school in America. What are some of the factors that make kids susceptible?



ABUSE VIA TECHNOLOGY HOW CAN PEERS TRAFFICK EACH OTHER:

- 15% of cell-owning teens (12-17) say they have received sexually suggestive nude/semi-nude images of someone they know via text.¹¹
- Of respondents to a survey of juvenile victims of internet-related sex crimes, the majority met the predator willingly face-to-face and 83% of those encounters had included sexual contact.
- 11% of teenagers and young adults say they have shared naked pictures of themselves online or via text message. Of those, 28% do not think the person whom they sent the naked pictures to shared them with anyone else.
- Pimps will use APPS to recruit victims or victimize a peer.



- Approximately 1 in 7 (13%) youth Internet users received unwanted sexual solicitations. ¹
- 9% of youth Internet users had been exposed to distressing sexual material while online. ²
- Predators seek youths vulnerable to seduction, including those with histories of sexual or physical abuse, those who post sexually provocative photos/videos online, and those who talk about sex with unknown people online. ³
- 1 in 25 youths received an online sexual solicitation in which the solicitor tried to make offline contact. ⁴
- In more than one-quarter (27%) of incidents, solicitors asked youths for sexual photographs of themselves. ⁵
- The most common first encounter of a predator with an Internet-initiated sex crimes victim took place in an online chat room (75%). ⁶
- In nearly half (47%) of the cases involving an Internet-initiated sex crimes victim, the predator offered gifts or money during the relationship-building phase. ⁷
- Internet-based predators used less deception to befriend their online victims than experts had thought. Only 5% of the predators told their victims that they were in the same age group as the victims. Most offenders told the victims that they were older males seeking sexual relations. ⁸
- 26% of teenagers and young adults say they have participated in sexting (12 different forms of sexting were examined), a 6% decline since 2011. ⁹
- Nearly 40% of young people in a relationship have experienced at least one form of abuse via technology. A large majority (81%) say they rarely or never feel their significant other uses technology to keep tabs on them too often. ¹⁰



Abuse via Technology

HEALTH INDICATORS: LABOR TRAFFICKING

PHYSICAL	BEHAVIORAL
Musculoskeletal and ergonomic injuries	Anxiety/Panic attacks (e.g. shortness of breath, chest pains.)
Malnutrition/Dehydration	Unexplained/Conflicting stories
Lack of routine screening and preventative care	Overly vigilant or paranoid behavior
Poor dental hygiene	Inability/Reluctance to make decisions independent of employer
Unreated skin infections/Inflammations	Inability/Reluctance to speak without an interpreter
Inflammations/Injuries or illness from exposure to harmful chemicals/unsafe water	Affect dysregulation/Irritability
Ophthalmology issues or Vision complaints	
Resocialization	

PHYSICAL	BEHAVIORAL
Pregnancy at young age	History of running away from home or foster care placements
Evidence of abortions at young age	Truancy/Stops attending school
Early sexual initiation	Highly sexualized behavior or dress
Trauma to vagina and/or rectum	Angry/Aggressive with staff
Symptoms of STIs and/or UTIs	Depressed mood/Flat affect
Abnormal number of sexual partners for young age	Signs of drug or alcohol abuse
Suspicious tattoos or branding	Will not speak without adult present/Fearful

Source:NHTRC

HEALTH INDICATORS: CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

WARNING SIGNS OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

COMMERCIAL

- Signs of physical abuse such as burn marks, bruises or cuts.
- Unexplained absences from school, truancy
- Less appropriately dressed than before
- Sexualized behavior
- Overly tired or falls asleep in class
- Withdrawn, depressed, or distracted
- Brags about making or having lots of money
- Displays expensive clothes, accessories, or shoes
- New tattoo (tattoos are often used by pimps as a way to brand victims.)
- Older boyfriend, new friends with a different lifestyle, or gang involvement
- Disjointed family connections running away, living with friends, or experiencing homelessness

FAMILIAL

- Many similar signs to commercial as well as:
- Overbearing parent or adult who speaks for minor
- Delayed social skills, not a lot of friends
- Says silent, does not engage in school or craves attention (wrong kind)
- Constantly apologizing or seeking reinforcement from other adults
- Wants to please adults, not cause trouble
- Delayed school skills or learning issues, may test high cognitively, but performs average or below
- Chronic health issues, anxiety, sadness, inability to cry or show emotion
 - Asthma or respiratory issues
 - Gastrointestinal issues
- Inappropriate sexual behavior
- Chronic pain, concussion, headaches
- Sexually transmitted diseases, early menarche

Source: Stopline, University of Michigan

IDENTIFYING RESPONSE TO PTSD



IMPACT OF TRAUMA

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

- Recurrent thoughts/Re-living the event
- Recurrent nightmares/Trouble sleeping
- Feeling detached/Withdrawn behavior
- Easily startled/Unable to concentrate

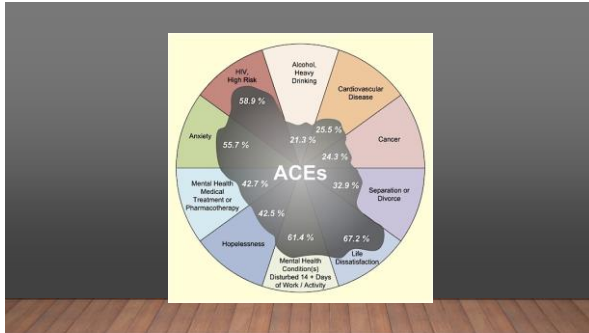
Memory Disruption

- Decreased/Disjointed memory
- Inability to recall traumatic events accurately
- Memories are triggered by related sensory information

Trauma Bonding (IE Stockholm Syndrome)

- Demonstrated loyalty and concern for the trafficker
- Unwillingness to report or testify against the trafficker
- Returning to the trafficker

Source: Polaris



ACEs: The 10 Areas of Trauma

1. Psychological Abuse
2. Physical Abuse
3. Sexual Abuse
4. Emotional Neglect
5. Physical Neglect
6. Loss of a Parent (for any reason)
7. Mother Treated Violently
8. Substance Abuse
9. Mental Illness
10. Criminal Behavior in the Household



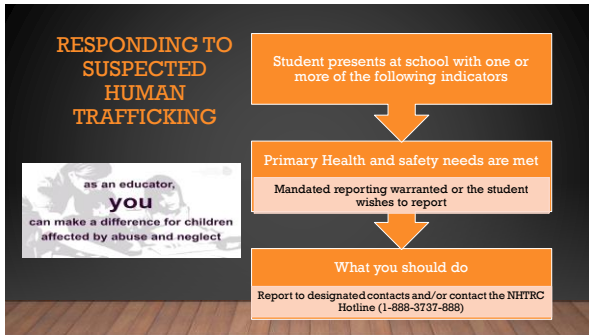
US STATISTICS:

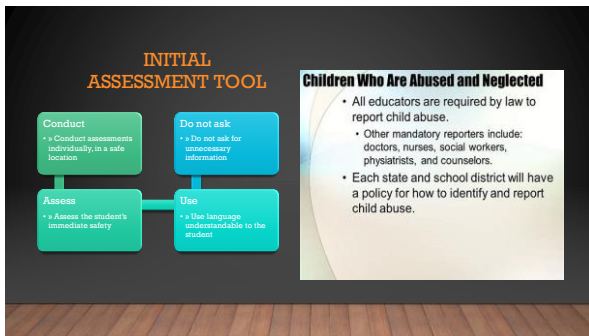
Animal Shelters: **14,500**

Beds for Human Trafficking Victims: **340**

The FBI estimates that over 13,000 are needed daily.

"Imagine how many animals would know kindness through broken humans who understand their own value of life?"







2019 CDC DATA COLLECTION FIELDS FOR PROVIDERS

On June 11, 2018, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the CDC added new data collection fields on human trafficking for the 2019 fiscal year, among the 279 new codes, 143 revised codes and 51 deactivated codes. These 2019 ICD-10-CM codes are to be used for discharges and patient encounters occurring from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019. The addenda to the ICD-10-CM list of diseases and Injuries Included:

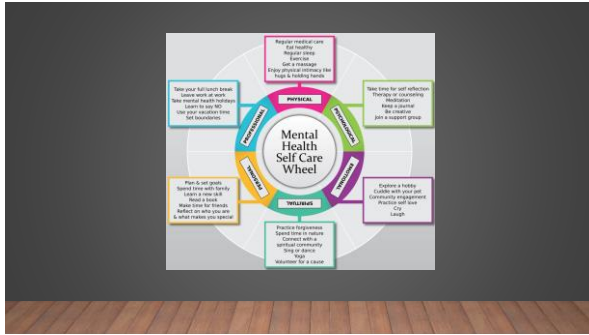
UNDER ADULT AND CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT AND OTHER MALTREATMENT, CONFIRMED:

T74.5- Forced Sexual exploitation, confirmed	T74.51- Adult forced sexual exploitation, confirmed T74.52- Child sexual exploitation, confirmed
T74.6- forced labor exploitation, confirmed	T74.61- Adult forced labor, confirmed T74.62- Child forced labor, confirmed
T76.5- forced sexual exploitation, suspected	T76.51- Adult forced, suspected T76.52- Child forced, suspected
T76.6- Forced Labor exploitation, suspected	T76.61- Adult Forced, suspected T76.62- Child Forced, Suspected

UNDER PROBLEMS RELATED TO UPBRINGING: PERSONAL HISTORY OF ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD AND PERSONAL RISK FACTORS , NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED & PERSONAL HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

Z62.813- Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation in childhood

Z91.42- Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation in childhood

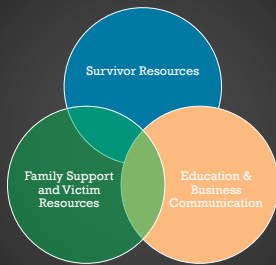


Why is it important for Organizations to Collaborate with Survivors?

NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVOR COALITION

- NHTSC WAS CREATED TO BRING SURVIVORS COLLABORATIVELY TO THE TABLE FOR BEST PRACTICE TRAUMA INFORMED CARE
- FUNDRAISING SO SURVIVORS CAN BE PRESENT
- LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY AND EDUCATION, PARTNERING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT
- LONG TERM GOALS: "ANYTHING ABOUT US, THAT DOES NOT INCLUDE US, CANNOT BE FOR US"
- GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS AND GLOBAL SURVIVOR ALLIANCE AND UNITED NATIONS

Our mission is to provide human trafficking victims and survivors with access to critical support and services to get help and stay safe, and to equip the anti-trafficking community with the tools to effectively combat all forms of human trafficking. We would like to help define what Survivor Leadership and Survivor Engagement looks like on a professional scale as well as help to advise key players and shareholders as to what Global Sustainability for Survivors of Human Trafficking is. We believe Colorado can play a pivotal role in setting national and international guidelines and standards for collaboration between organizations in the field of Anti-Human Trafficking and survivor input. We would like to work with Colorado Human Trafficking Council members in their duties as describes in statute (HB 14-1273 or 18-3-505 C.R.S.)



LONG TERM GOALS: PREVENTION, NOT REACTION



Looking past the "rescue", we rescue shelter animals, not people: as of 2018, there are 548 beds in the US for survivors, there are only 3 available for boys and according to the FBI an average of 18,000 is needed at any given time.



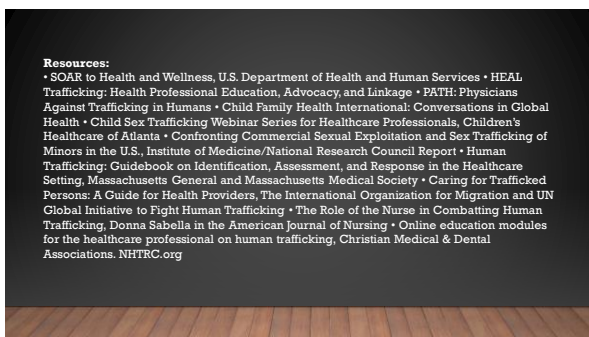
Focusing on funding for after program care, complex trauma informed education with businesses, colleges, vocational training to reduce recidivism and extended support for survivors complete with trauma informed trained mentor advocates.



Long term for second hand trauma of first responders for less turn over and trauma informed response and collaboration







QUESTIONS???

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