

Presenters Guide

Module 1

This training is geared towards law enforcement and service providers. The presenter will use the presentation and notes to guide conversation around understanding the victimization and vulnerabilities of human trafficking survivors. The goal of this training is to build understanding from not only listening to the presentation but also the conversations that follow.

Slide One: We have three categories of trainings. The first one is titled What You Need to Know, the goal of it is to understand the definition, case studies and laws associated with labor trafficking and sex trafficking. The What You Need to Know section has three modules to it. The first module which is what we will be going through now is Human Trafficking 101. We will be going over definitions, case studies, and laws for Labor Trafficking and Sex Trafficking.

Slide Two: DOJ Disclaimer

Slide Three: Goal and Objectives slide

Slide Four: I want to emphasize the caveat that force fraud or coercion does not need to be proven for persons under the age of 18 in the case of Sex Trafficking

Slide Five: Force is when you make someone do something against their will. Some examples of how force can be used is by kidnapping, torture, physical abuse ect.

Fraud is when you device someone else into doing something. Some examples of how fraud can be used are promises of immigration

papers or documentation, or misrepresenting the working conditions, or by convincing someone you are in a relationship ect.

Lastly Coercion is getting someone to do things by the threat of force. Some examples of how coercion can be used is by withholding legal documents or money, controlling communications, ect.

Again I want to emphasize that Force Fraud or Coercion is not necessary in the case of the person being under the age of 18 in regards to sex trafficking.

Slide Six: Debt bondage is defined as “the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.” (22 U.S.C. 7102)

“Involuntary servitude – forcing a person to work against their will by creating a climate of fear” OJP

Slide Seven: “Sex traffickers frequently target victims and then use violence, threats, lies, false promises, debt bondage, or other forms of control and manipulation to keep victims involved in the sex industry for their own profit.

Sex trafficking exists within diverse and unique sets of venues and businesses including fake massage businesses, escort services, residential brothels, in public on city streets and in truck stops, strip clubs, hostess clubs, hotels and motels, and elsewhere.”

“Sex trafficking is a market-driven criminal industry that is based on the principles of supply and demand. Therefore, people who purchase commercial sex increase the demand for commercial sex and likewise provide a profit incentive for traffickers, who seek to maximize profits by exploiting trafficking victims. Therefore, buyers of commercial sex

need to recognize their involvement in driving demand. By not buying sex and not participating in the commercial sex industry, community members can reduce the demand for sex trafficking.”

Slide Eight: *Video is Hyperlinked, click where it says [Labor Trafficking](#) and it will play the video.*

It is important to note that these indicators are not comprehensive, as well as just because a person/company may have some of these indicators it does not mean they are involved in labor trafficking. We use these indicators as a rough guide in understanding what to look for. What Key indicators did you notice in this video?

Slide Nine: *Video is Hyperlinked, click where it says [Sex Trafficking](#) and it will play the video.*

Just like with the key indicators of labor trafficking it is important to note that these indicators are not comprehensive, as well as just because a person may have some of these indicators it does not mean they are involved in sex trafficking. We use these indicators as a rough guide in understanding what to look for. What Key Indicators did you notice in this video?

Slide Ten: Some of these numbers are from 2019 and some are from 2020. It is important to note that the numbers spiked during the pandemic and as of now we do not have accurate numbers for 2021 these are the most recent numbers we have. It is important to note that there are limitations with this type of data- not every survivor is going to seek help in these settings, and hotline calls are not a precise indicator of trafficking.

NHTH is cited, the other stats come from the NM HT Task Force reports and are not published.

Slide Eleven: New Mexico's Human Trafficking Background

Slide Twelve: References.