

Presenters Guide

Module 2

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 Two: 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 second module which is what we will be going through now will dive into the victimization and vulnerabilities of human trafficking survivors.

Slide Three: DOJ Disclaimer

Slide Four: Goal and Objectives slide

Slide Five: Video is hyperlinked, press the titled where it says [It can happen to anybody no matter age, race, or gender](#) and the video will play.

Slide Six: Although this list is not exhaustive, these are some populations that are vulnerable to trafficking. “the presenter will discuss some of the vulnerabilities of these populations as well as ask the audience what vulnerabilities they see in these populations.

Slide Seven: All of the factors that we have already discussed that

make a person vulnerable to human trafficking work to create despair, and desperate people are vulnerable people.

Slide Eight: There are many vulnerable populations and trends in human trafficking, but remember that traffickers are equal opportunists. While some populations are particularly vulnerable, it is important to not let stereotypes preclude your judgment.

Slide Nine: In the mid-90s, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Kaiser Permanente surveyed 17,000 participants on childhood maltreatment, family dysfunction, and current health status and behaviors for a study on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE).

The ACE Pyramid represents the conceptual framework for the ACE Study, noting how strongly related ACEs are to the development of risk factors for disease and other negative health outcomes, such as human trafficking.

Slide Ten: ACEs are categorized by three categories: abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction.

Abuse can be physical, emotional, or sexual

Neglect can be physical or emotional

House dysfunction can include mental illness, incarcerated relative, mother treated violently, substance use, or divorce

Slide Eleven: According to a study done by the American Journal of Preventive Medicine, "The ACE study found that adverse childhood experiences are vastly more common than recognized or acknowledged. 64% of the respondents in the original study had at least one ACE. The study also found that ACEs have a powerful relationship to adult health. As the number of ACEs a person has experienced increases, so does their risk for negative health outcomes. In fact, childhood trauma has staggering health, social, and economic impacts, and many trafficking victims may have already experienced adverse childhood experiences which compound the

abuse, neglect and trauma experienced while being trafficked. This may also contribute to the 'normalizing' of trafficking among U.S. trafficked youth. "

([http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797\(98\)00017-8/abstract](http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(98)00017-8/abstract))

Slide Twelve: We mention ACE score for many reasons one of those is because of polyvictimization.

Polyvictimization is not unusual in human trafficking. It is very rare that a person at risk of trafficking or those that have been trafficked experience their first victimization when exploited as victims of trafficking

"Polyvictimization, also known as complex trauma, describes the experience of multiple victimizations of different types, such as sexual abuse, physical abuse, bullying, exposure to family violence, and more. This definition emphasizes different kinds of victimization, rather than just multiple episodes of the same kind of victimization, because it signals a generalized vulnerability. Research shows that the impact of polyvictimization is much more powerful than even multiple events of a single type of victimization."

- National Children's Advocacy Center

And it is important to keep in mind that the issues they present when you work with them may be related to trauma they experienced prior to being trafficked.

Slide Thirteen: Fear

Some traffickers will confine or imprison trafficked persons to control them, but traffickers use other methods such as threats of violence or sexual assault. Someone in fear for themselves or their loved ones will most likely do what they're told. If they do try to leave, the trafficker may then use actual violence to maintain control.

Debt Bondage

Trafficked persons fear that if they fail to repay their debt, they or their families, will face violent consequences from the traffickers. Threats of harm, deportation, and arrest for failing to repay the debt are also used by traffickers.

Shame and Guilt

A person who has been trafficked may have been sexually assaulted by the trafficker or others, may be pregnant or addicted, or have acquired a sexually transmitted infection. They may feel too ashamed and guilty to tell the authorities, or to return to friends and family. For males who have been exploited, there's often shame due to the fact that it isn't commonly recognized that they can also be trafficked.

Dependency and Isolation

A person alone no family, no friends in an unfamiliar place where they might not know the language, local laws, or customs may end up believing that the trafficker is their only support.

The trafficker may forbid them from talking to or even making eye contact with others, or keep them moving from place to place so they never get to know anyone else. The trafficker may also hold passports and other identity documents as security, or even get them hooked on drugs or alcohol for complete control.

A child who has been trafficked is particularly easy to keep dependent and "invisible" through extreme isolation or within a ring where many people possibly family and community members are involved in the exploitation.

Religious Belief

A trafficker may be able to use religious beliefs to control a trafficked person. Some cultures believe that if someone else has a sample of their hair or a nail clipping or piece of skin that person can also control their bodies.

Grooming: Traffickers are experts at finding those moments when people are vulnerable, of working the angles, of manipulating reality and leveraging fears. The process is called grooming. It is methodical, intentional and it works. The purpose of the grooming process is for a

trafficker to be able to gain full control over their victim and manipulate them into cooperating in their own exploitation.

Slide Fourteen: Video is hyperlinked, press the title where it says Case Study: Elijah Muhammad and the video will play.

Slide Fifteen: Reference Page