

Sexual Exploitation & Human Trafficking on College Campuses

Presented By:

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INTRODUCTION



- Graduated from Purdue Northwest in 2016
 - Bachelors of Arts in Human Development & Family Studies
- Started with Fair Haven RCC in July 2015
- Regular trainer for ICESAHT Core 40
- Certified in Crisis Intervention for Adults, Youth, and Groups through ICISF
- Winner of ICESAHT's Social Service Award, 2022

PRESENTATIONS OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the statutes of Sex & Labor Trafficking
- Break down the AMP Model
- Discuss the prevalence in the Midwest region
- Unpack common indicators of trafficking to look out for
- Recruitment tactics used by traffickers
- What to do if you see this happening





WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) defines trafficking as:

- **Sex trafficking:** the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; (and)
- **Labor trafficking:** the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.





SEX TRAFFICKING BREAKDOWN

Action

- **Recruiting** includes proactive targeting of vulnerability and grooming behaviors
- **Harboring** includes isolation, confinement, monitoring
- **Transporting** includes movement and arranging travel
- **Providing** includes giving to another individual
- **Obtaining** includes forcibly taking, exchanging something for ability to control
- **Soliciting** includes offering something of value
- **Patronizing** includes receiving something of value





SEX TRAFFICKING BREAKDOWN

Means

- **Force** includes physical restraint, physical harm, sexual assault, and beatings. Monitoring and confinement is often used to control victims, especially during early stages of victimization to break down the victim's resistance.
- **Fraud** includes false promises regarding employment, wages, working conditions, love, marriage, or better life. Over time, there may be unexpected changes in work conditions, compensation or debt agreements, or nature of relationship.
- **Coercion** includes threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person, psychological manipulation, document confiscation, and shame and fear-inducing threats to share information or pictures with others or report to authorities.

****Not needed for trafficking of minors****





SEX TRAFFICKING BREAKDOWN

Purpose

- **Commercial Sex Act** is when sexual acts are exchanged for things of value (money, drugs, a place to stay, food, etc.).
- **Involuntary Servitude** is any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.
- **Debt Bondage** includes a pledge of services by the debtor or someone under debtor's control to pay down known or unknown charges (e.g., fees for transportation, boarding, food, and other incidentals; interest, fines for missing quotas, and charges for "bad behavior"). The length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined, where an individual is trapped in a cycle of debt that he or she can never pay down.
- **Peonage** is a status or condition of involuntary servitude based on real or alleged indebtedness
- **Slavery** is the state of being under the ownership or control of someone where a person is forced to work for another.



UNDERSTANDING THE LANGUAGE

- **Sex Trafficker / Pimp** : The person that recruits the victim by providing basic needs; Links victims to the buyers; controls the victim and collects money made from the commercial sexual exploitations. *Can be any gender, race, role in the person's life*
- **Sex Buyer**: Individuals who purchase people to engage in sexual activities for money (AKA: "Johns")
- **Sex Trafficking Victim**: Individuals who are lured or forced into sexual exploitative situations

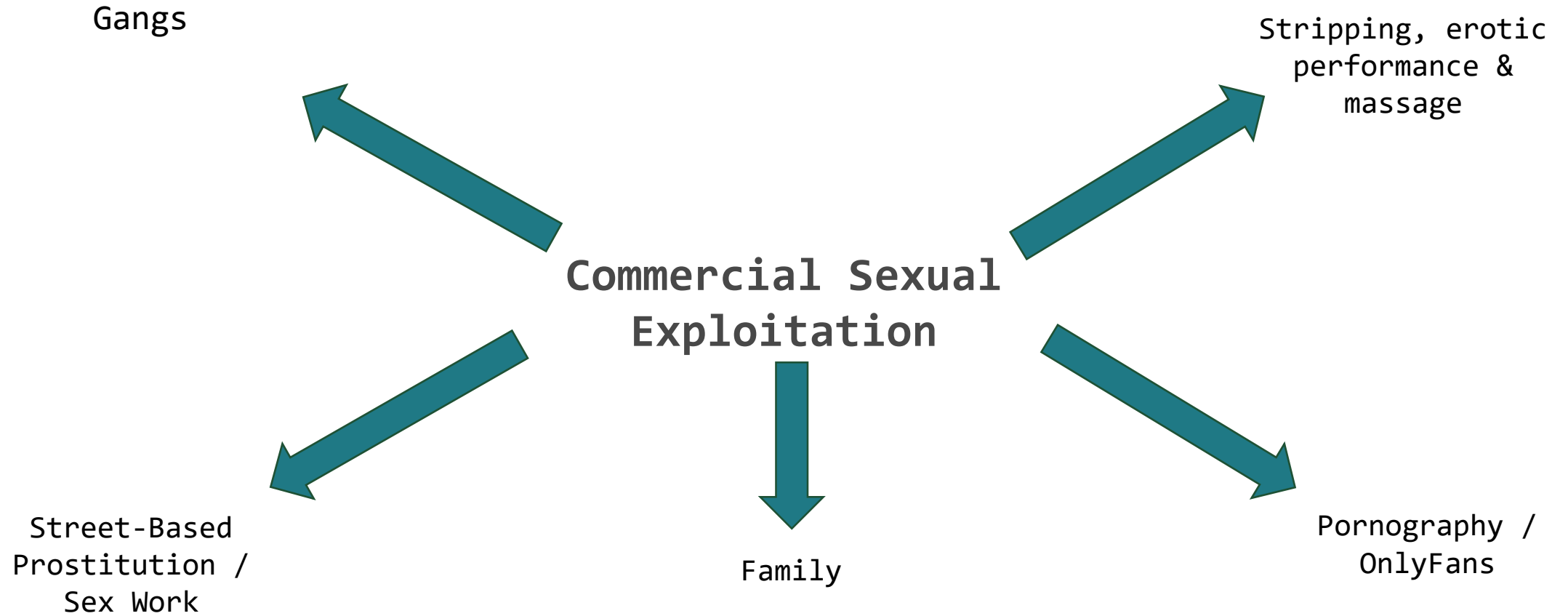


TYPES OF TRAFFICKERS

- Gorilla
 - Men (18 years +) who want to hang out with young girls
 - These men use overly friendly girls (recruiters/ “bottoms”) to party with young girls
- Romeo
 - Uses romance, gifts, love
 - Trafficker appears to fall in love very quickly
- CEO
 - Uses money, job offers, business strategies to swindle aspiring young women in the entertainment industry
- Familial
 - Uses familial relationships to gain access
 - Exploits trust
 - Children are typically groomed beginning at a young age



TYPES OF TRAFFICKING



RAMYDIAWIC
FBI PROSECUTOR AND UN ADMIRAL

NEWS

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COMMON RED FLAGS

- They live where they work or are transported between home and workplace
- They are children who live with or are supported by or dependent on a family member with a substance abuse problem or who is abusive in other ways
- They have a pimp or manager in the sex trade
- They work in an industry where it may be common to be pressured into performing sex acts for money, such as a strip club, illicit cantina, go-go bar, or illicit massage business
- They have an older, or simply controlling parent, guardian, romantic partner or “sponsor” who will not allow you to meet or speak with the person alone or monitors their movements, spending and/or communications



VULNERABILITIES

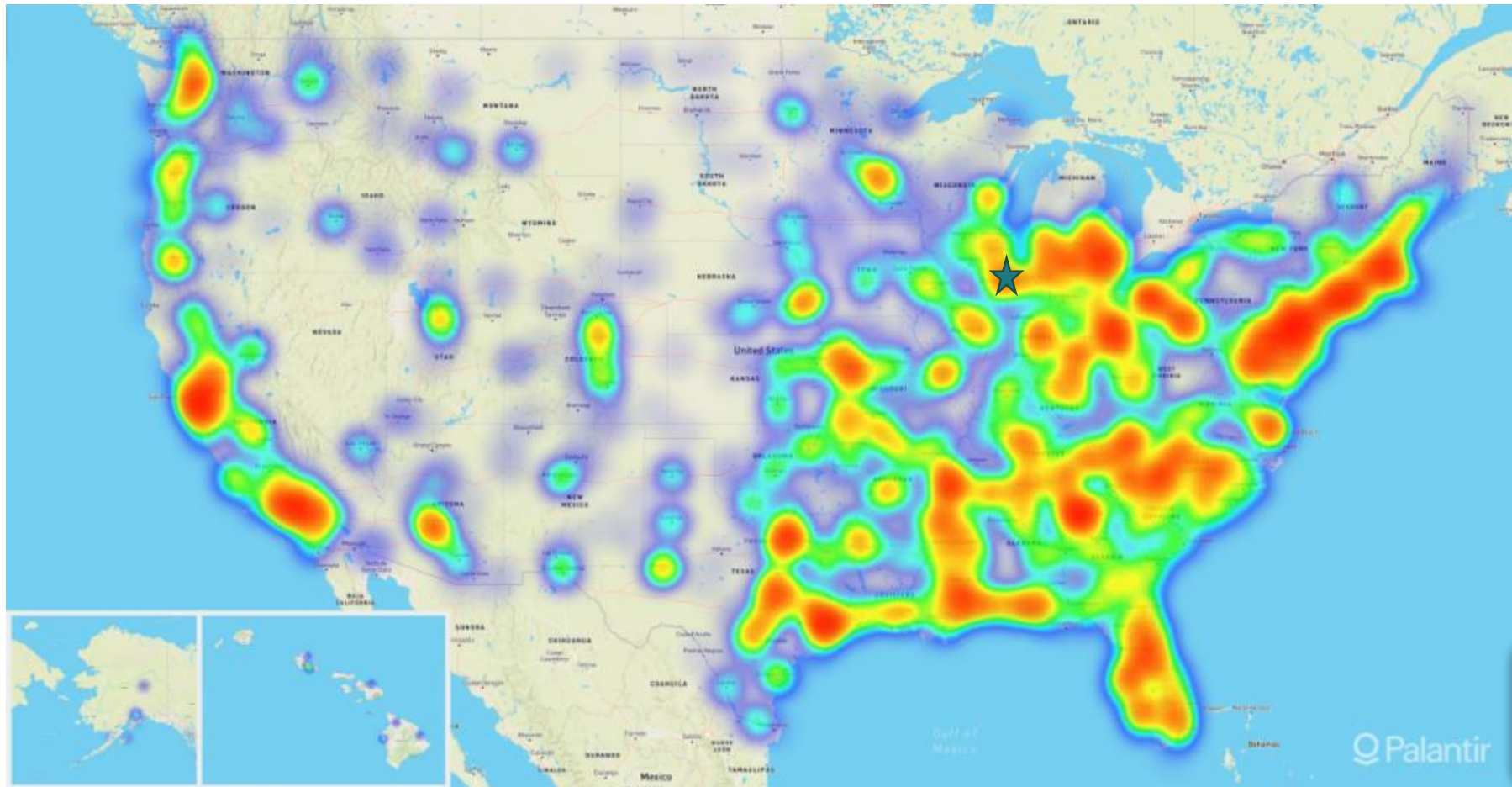
- Have an unstable living situation
- Have a history of domestic violence
- Has a caregiver or family member who has a substance abuse issue
- Are runaways or involved in the juvenile justice or foster care system
- Are undocumented immigrants
- Are facing poverty or economic need
- Have a history of sexual abuse
- Are addicted to drugs or alcohol



CASE STUDY - ARIANNA

1. What were some of the victim's vulnerabilities?
2. How did the sex trafficker exploit those vulnerabilities?
3. What changes happened in the victim's life?
4. Who in the victim's life should have noticed these changes? What could they have done?
5. What were the missed opportunities to prevent this victim's sex trafficking experiences?
6. How many ways could this story end?
7. How could this victim's peers have noticed these changes? Who could they have told?
8. If this student came to your school, how can the students support them?
9. If this student came to your school, how can the staff support them?

DOES IT REALLY HAPPEN HERE?



<https://polarisproject.org/2020-us-national-human-trafficking-hotline-statistics/>

DOES IT REALLY HAPPEN HERE?

Situations of trafficking identified: **10,583**

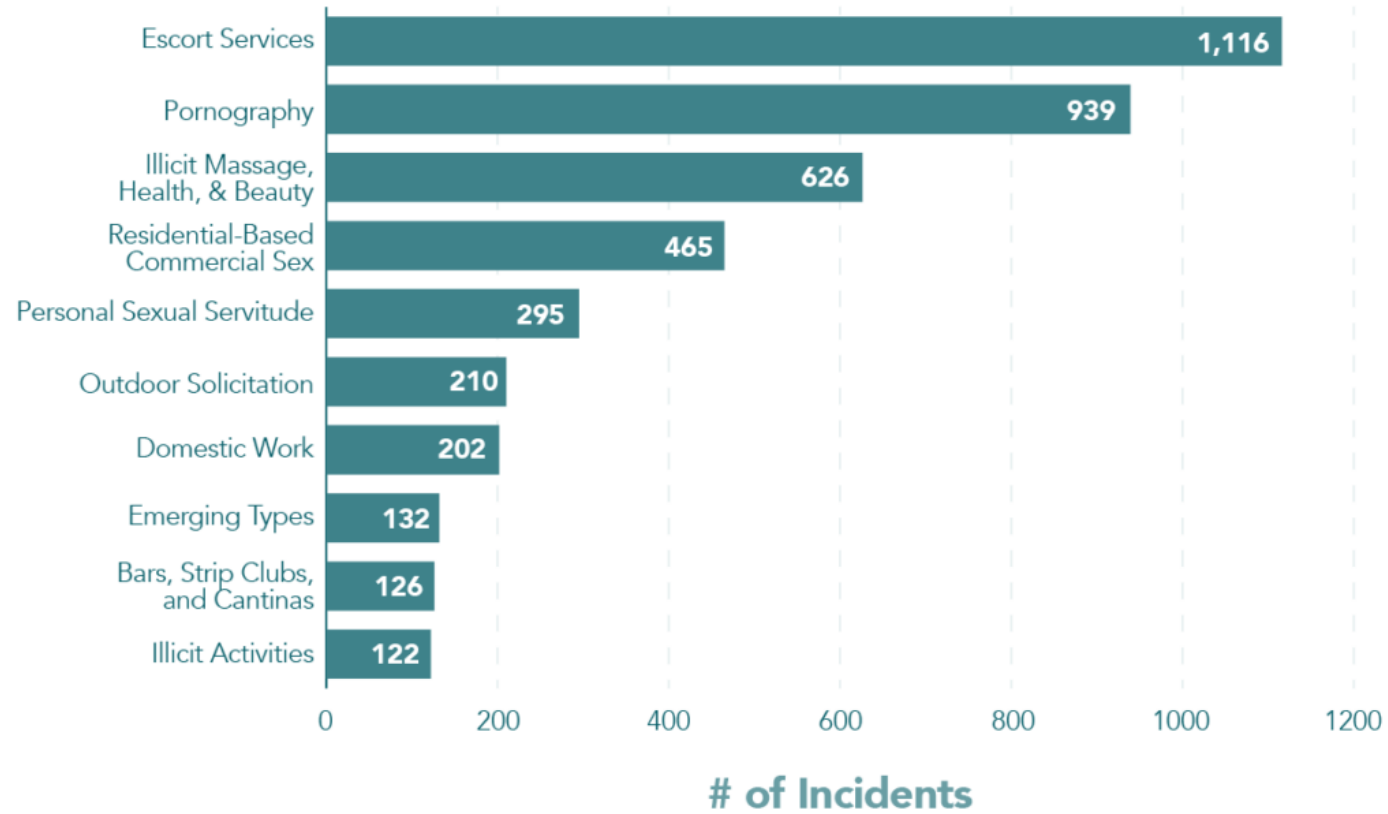
Sex	7,648
Labor	1,052
Sex & Labor	334
Other/Not Specified	1,549

Victims of trafficking identified: **16,658**

Sex	10,836
Labor	3,583
Sex & Labor	631
Other/Not Specified	1,634



DOES IT REALLY HAPPEN HERE?



SO, WHAT DO YOU DO?

Stop. Think. Engage. Prevent. Indiana

STOP

- STOP and assess the situation.

THINK

- THINK about the most appropriate, safest way to intervene

ENGAGE

- Distract by diffusing the situation
- Direct by directly asking the potential victim if they are okay
- Delegate by enlisting an ally to help diffuse the situation

PREVENT

- Become a community role model by showing people that you will not tolerate sexual violence

INDIANA

- The only person responsible for preventing sexual violence is the perpetrator, but we all can play an important role in protecting each other and keeping our communities safe.



Fair Haven 24-
Hour Crisis Line:
219-218-2552



Final thoughts or questions?

National Human
Trafficking
Hotline:
1 (888) 373-7888