

SOAR to Health and Wellness Live Webinar

Jointly provided by:



Postgraduate Institute
for Medicine
Professional Excellence in Medical Education



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES
Office on Trafficking in Persons



**NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING
TRAINING AND TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE CENTER**

In Collaboration with:



SOAR to Health and Wellness Course Objectives

After you complete this module, you'll be able to:

1. Describe the types of human trafficking in the United States
2. Recognize possible indicators of human trafficking
3. Screen and identify individuals who have been trafficked
4. Assess the needs of individuals who have been trafficked and deliver appropriate services
5. Share the importance of human trafficking awareness and responsiveness with others in your work environment

Today's Agenda

3:00 – 3:10 PM	Introduction and Overview (10 Minutes)
3:10 – 3:35 PM	Stop (25 Minutes)
3:35 – 4:00 PM	Observe (25 Minutes)
4:00 – 4:30 PM	Ask (30 Minutes)
4:30 – 5:00 PM	Respond (30 Minutes)

Today's Training Facilitators

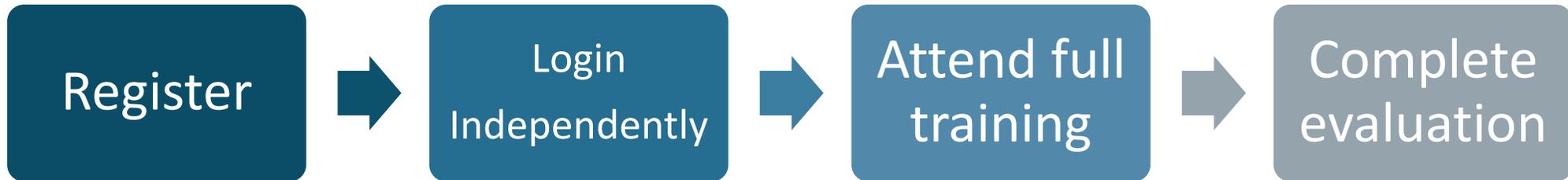


Erin Wirsing
Masters Social Work
Delta Program Manager
Devereux Advanced Behavioral Health

Suamhirs Piraino-Guzman
Masters Behavioral Psychology
Senior Program Coordinator
Washington Anti-Trafficking Response Network

Facilitator Disclosure: The facilitators have nothing to disclose

Continuing Education Requirements





Pulse Check

- Could you identify a person who is at risk or may have been trafficked?
- Have you ever encountered a person who may have been trafficked?
- Do you know how to respond if/when you do encounter a person who is being trafficked?



What is Public Health?

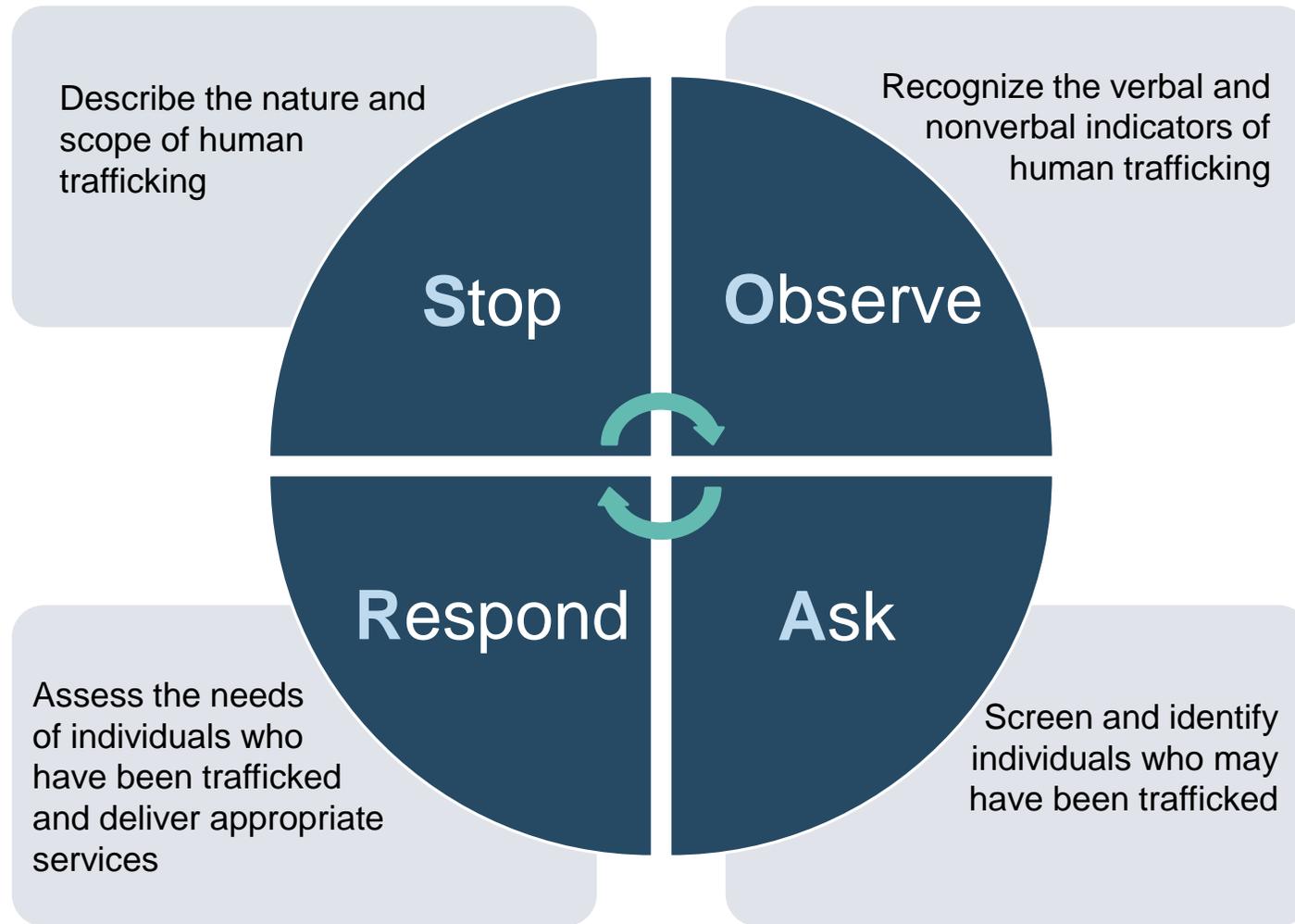
Public health is the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities. This work is achieved by promoting healthy lifestyles, researching disease and injury prevention, and detecting, preventing and responding to infectious diseases.

Centers for Disease Control Foundation
<https://www.cdcfoundation.org/what-public-health>

Upstream/Downstream Metaphor for Public Health



SOAR Framework



What Do We Mean by “Trauma”?

“Individual trauma results from an event, series of events or set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual’s functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional or spiritual well-being.”

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
(SAMHSA) Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
Center for Integrated Health Solutions
<http://www.integration.samhsa.gov>

Trauma-Informed Approach



[Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#)

Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) Standards

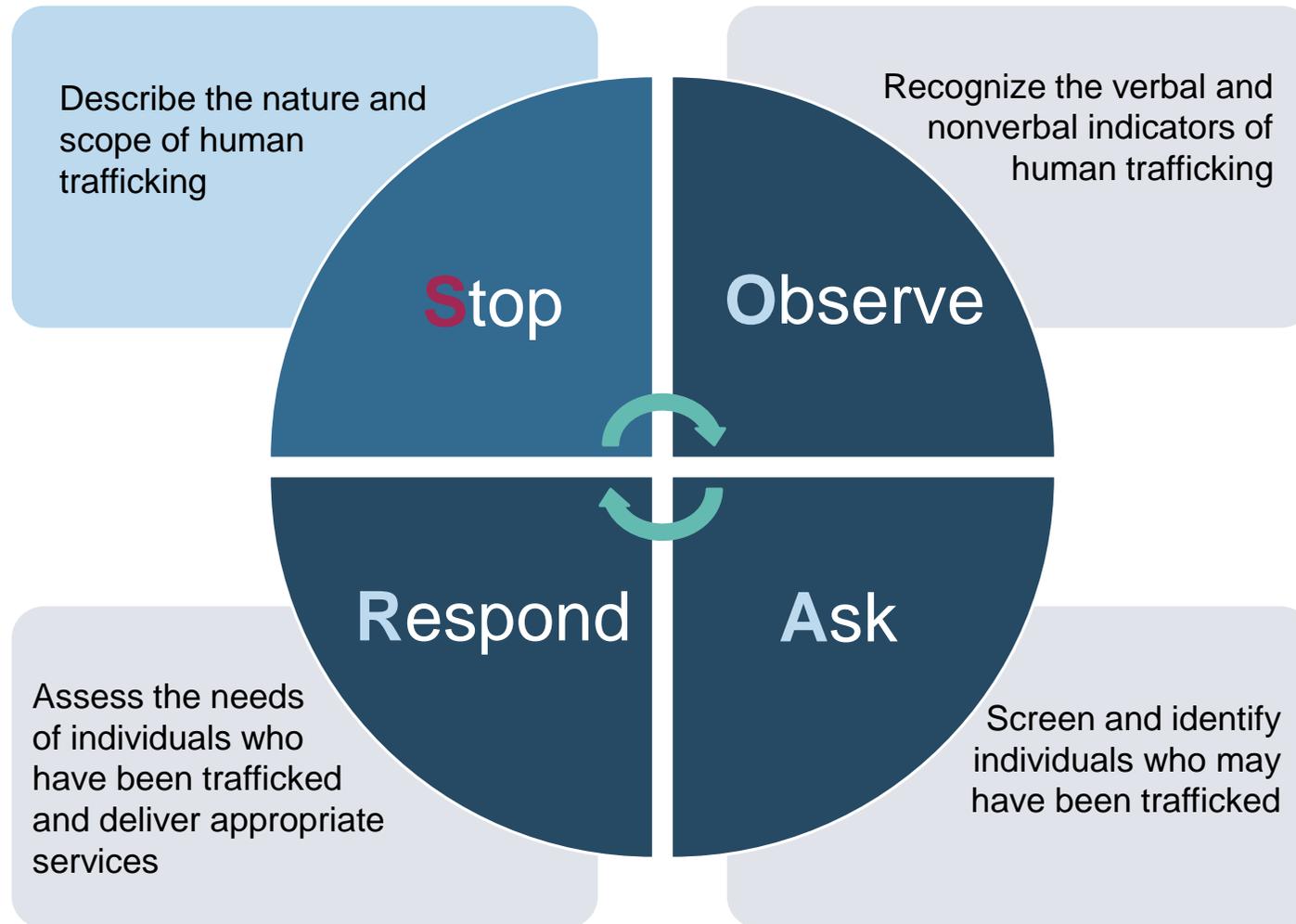
CLAS helps organizations be respectful of and responsive to:

- Cultural health beliefs and practices
- Preferred languages
- Health literacy levels
- Communication needs



[Department of Health and Human Services site for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services Standards](#)

Stop



Your Role



**Social Service
Providers**



**Public Health
Professionals**



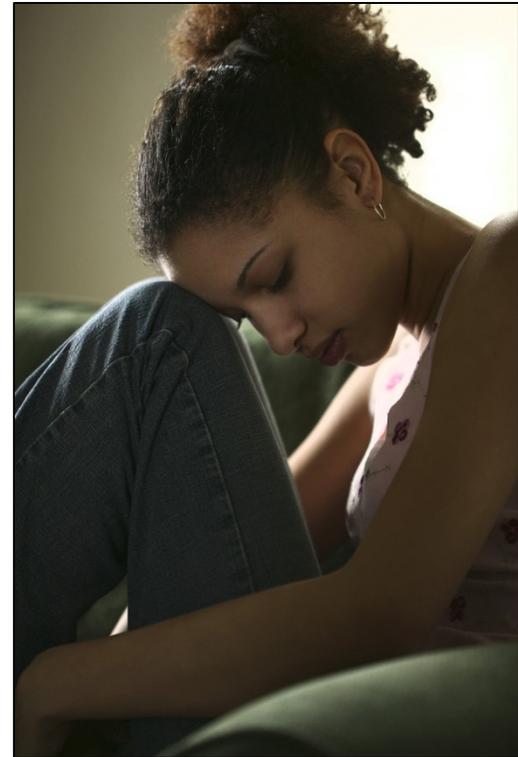
**Health Care
Providers**



**Behavioral Health
Professionals**

🔍 Case Study: Liza

- Grew up in foster care with abusive foster parents and was first forced into sex trafficking at age 11
- Ran away from foster home frequently
- Left foster home permanently at age 12
- Manipulated by trafficker into sex trafficking
- Abused physically and emotionally by her trafficker

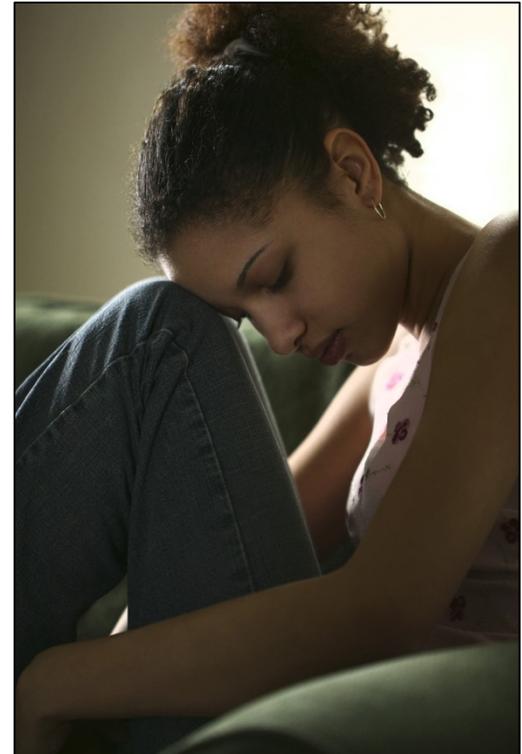


Case Study: Liza

If Liza came in to your office or emergency department, how would you proceed?

What indicators would alert you that she might be a victim of human trafficking?

What questions would you ask?



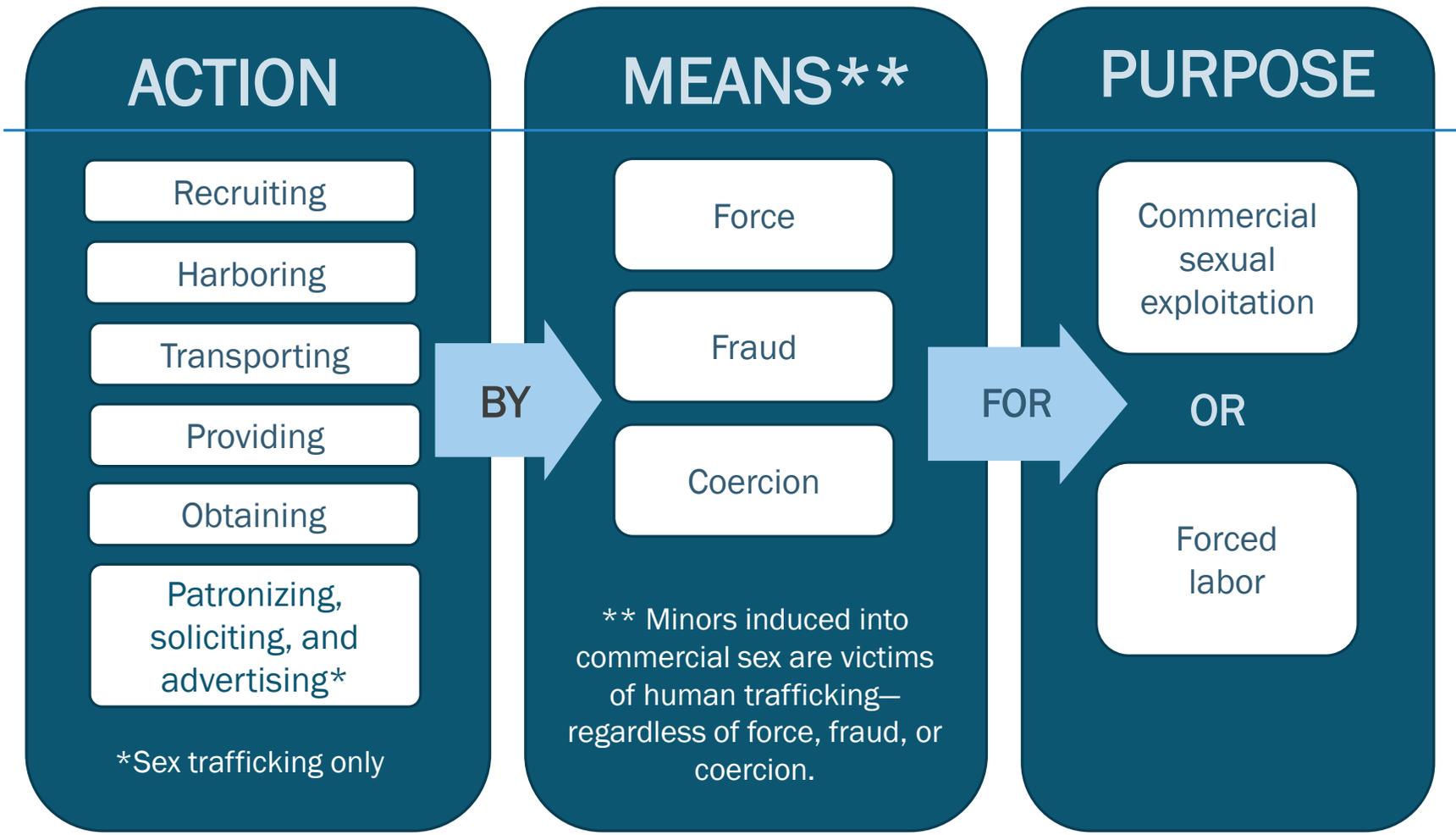
Definition

*What do we mean by **human trafficking**?*

Human trafficking is a crime involving the exploitation of someone for the purpose of compelled labor or a commercial sex act through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Where a person younger than 18 is induced to perform a commercial sex act, it is a crime regardless of whether there is any force, fraud, or coercion.

—The Trafficking Victims Protection Act

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)



Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), Pub. L. No.106-386, 8 U.S.C. §1101, §7101, 114 STAT 1464 (2000)

Types of Trafficking



Sex Trafficking



Labor Trafficking

Force, Fraud, and Coercion



Force—Physical assault, sexual assault, physical confinement, isolation



Fraud—False promises about work and living conditions, false pretenses for interpersonal relationships, use of fraudulent travel documents, fraudulent employment offers, withholding wages



Coercion—Threats of serious harm or psychological manipulation such as holding someone at gunpoint, threatening the life and safety of a person or their family and friends, withholding legal documents, debt bondage



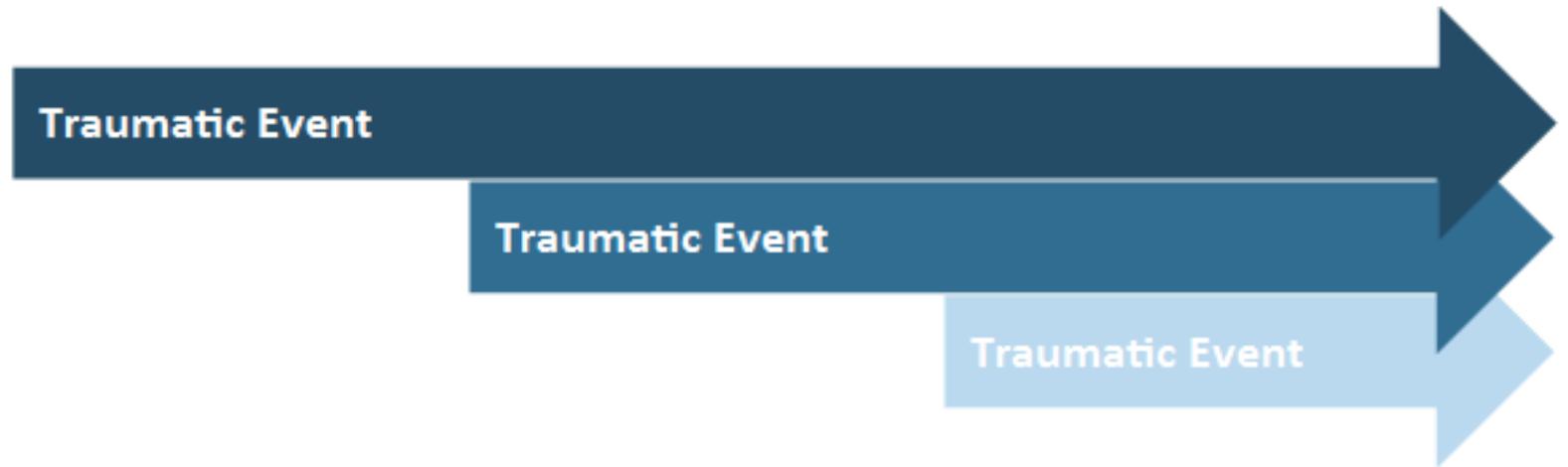
Pulse Check

Which vulnerable populations are you most likely to encounter during your work day?



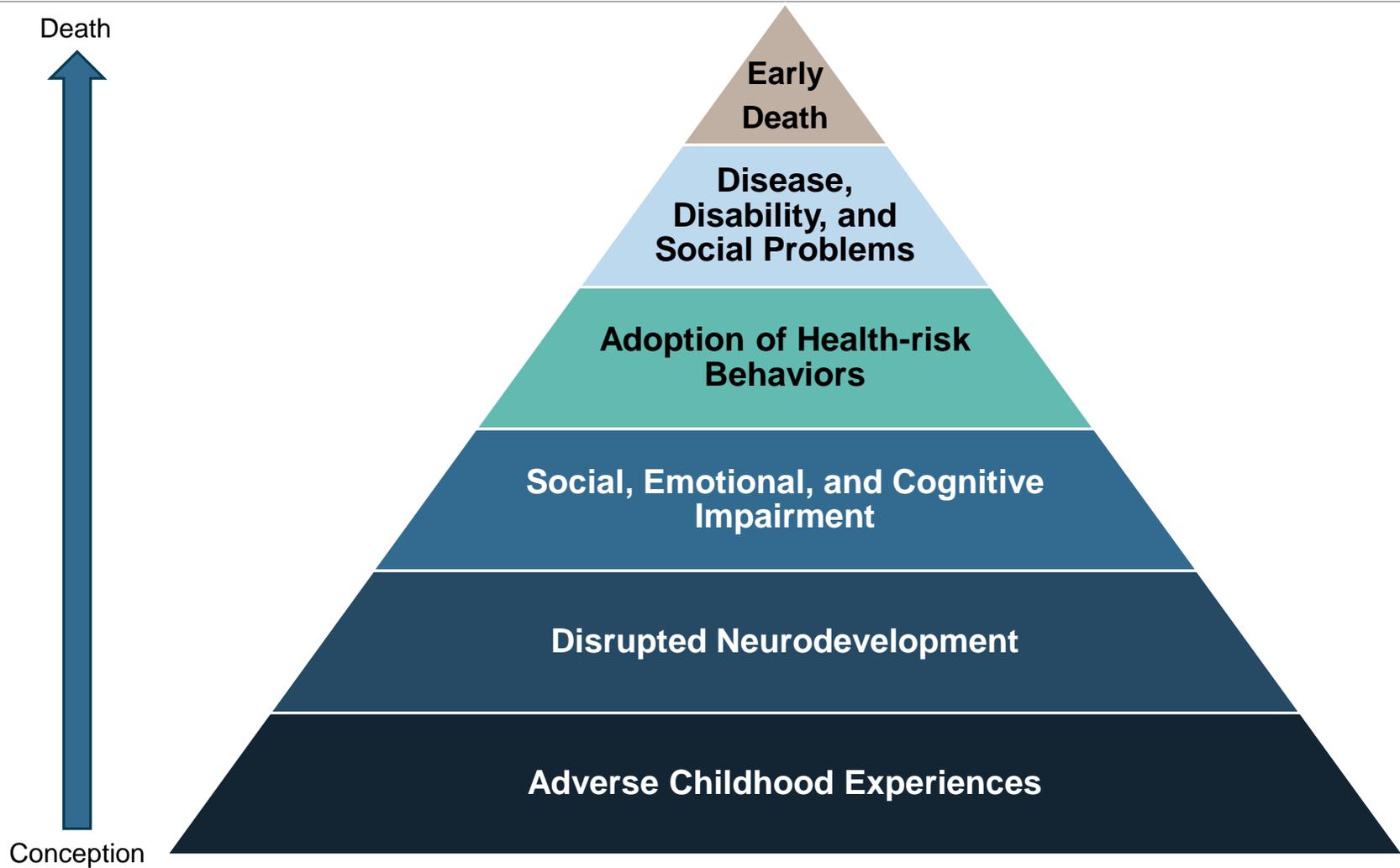
Polyvictimization and Human Trafficking

Childhood



Adulthood

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study



Types of ACE

Abuse



Emotional



Physical



Sexual

Household Challenges



Mother Treated
Violently



Substance
Use



Mental
Illness



Separation or
Divorce



Criminal Household
Member

Neglect



Emotional



Physical

Impact of ACE



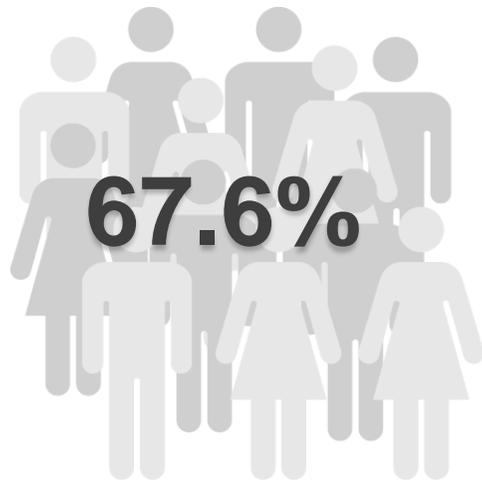
Possible Risk Outcomes

- 
 Depression
- 
 Substance Use
- 
 Poor Physical Health
- 
 Suicide Attempts
- 
 Poor Academic Achievement
- 
 Financial Stress

Encountering Individuals Who Have Been Trafficked

- Child welfare and family services
- Health care settings (especially hospital emergency departments)
- Advocacy work in immigrant communities (e.g., migrant farmworkers)
- Homeless shelters
- Substance use and addiction counseling
- Sexual assault services
- Elementary, middle, and high schools
- Outreach programs for homeless or runaway youth
- Resettlement programs for immigrants, refugees, and/or torture survivors
- Prison release programs
- Dental office

Identifying Trafficking in Health Care Settings

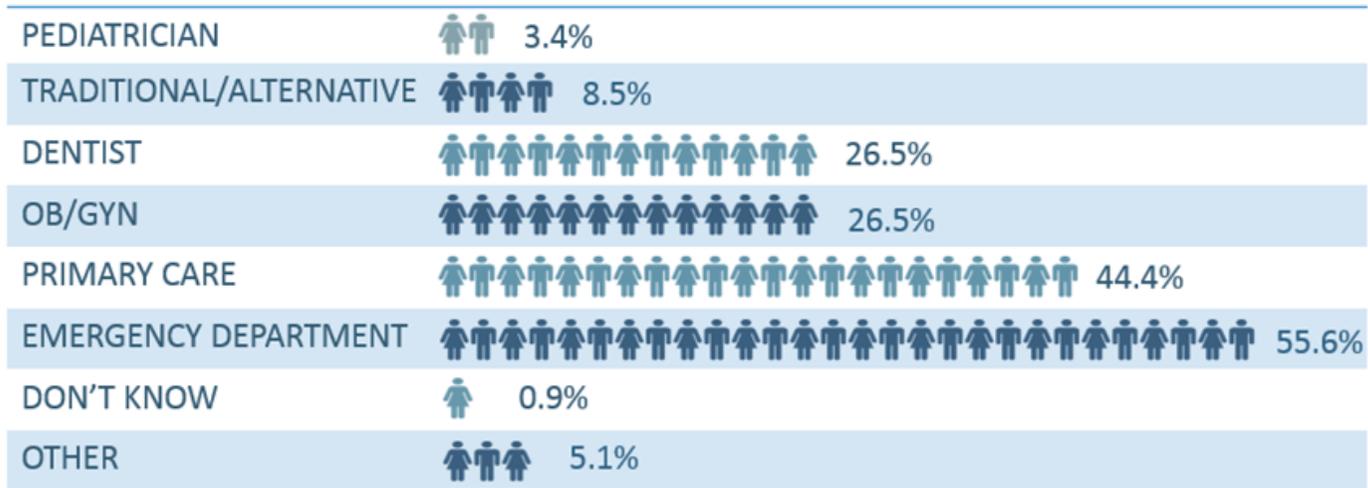


Individuals who have been trafficked are highly likely to come into contact with someone within the health system

Chisolm-Straker, M., Baldwin, S., Gaïgbé-Togbé, B., Ndukwe, N., Johnson, P., Richardson, L. (2016). Health care and human trafficking: We are seeing the unseen. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 27(3), 1220-1233. <https://doi.org/10.1353/hpu.2016.0131>

Who They Meet

Percentage of victims who came in contact with health care professionals (by specialty)*

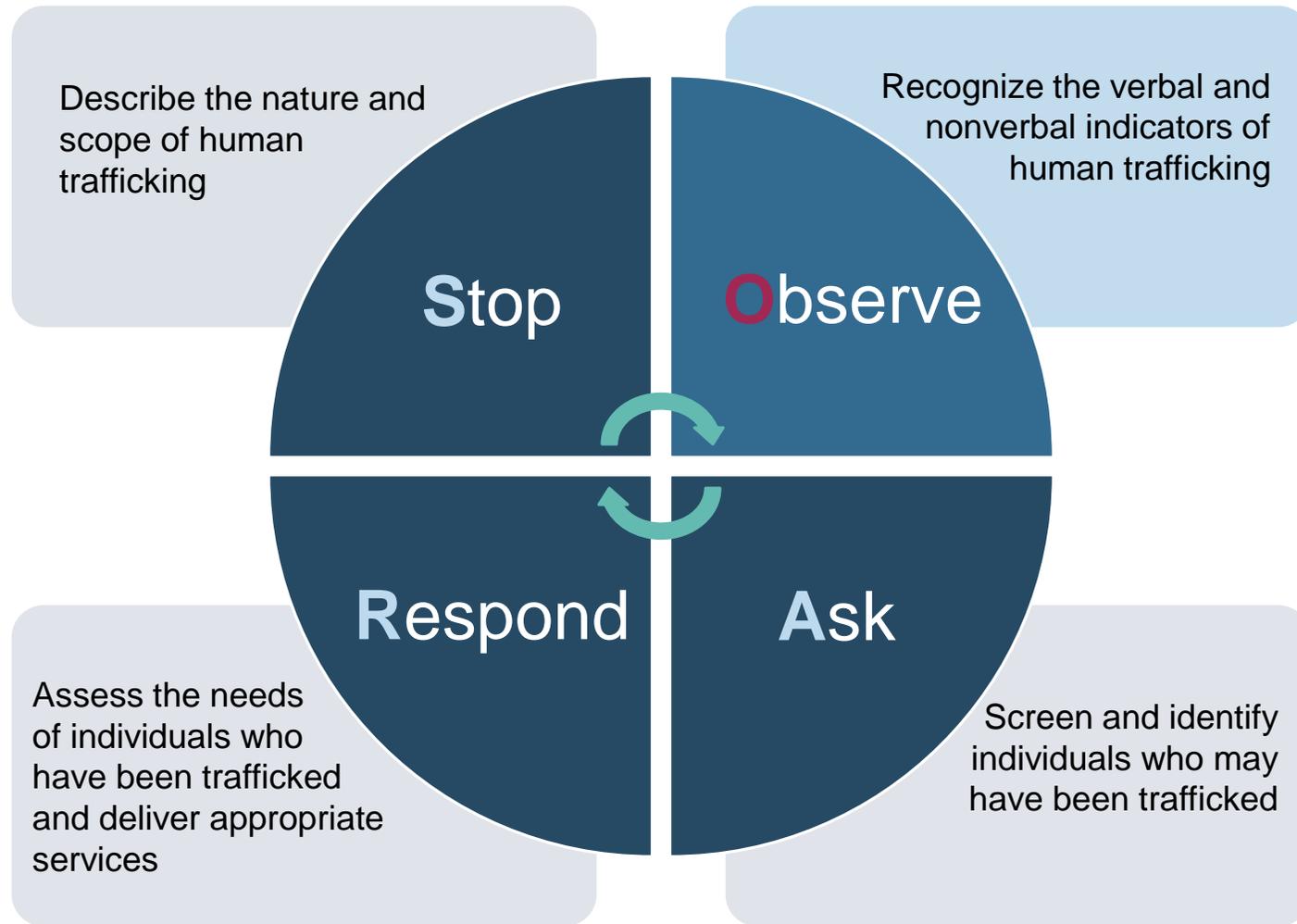


* Some of the 117 victims surveyed received services from more than one category of provider.

Data in chart: Chisolm-Straker, M., Baldwin, S., Gaïgbé-Togbé, B., Ndukwe, N., Johnson, P., Richardson, L. (2016). Health care and human trafficking: We are seeing the unseen. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 27(3), 1220–1233. <https://doi.org/10.1353/hpu.2016.0131>

Related Study: Chisolm-Straker M, Richardson L. Assessment of emergency department provider knowledge about human trafficking victims in the ED. *Acad Emerg Med*. 2007; 14 (suppl1):134

Observe



“Red Flags” That Indicate Human Trafficking

Physical Health

- Frequent treatment for sexually transmitted infections
- High number of sexual partners
- Multiple pregnancies/abortions
- Exposure to toxic chemicals
- Dental issues
- Bruising and burns
- Signs of self-harm
- Weight loss or malnourishment
- Respiratory issues
- Suicide attempts
- Physical and sexual abuse

Behavioral Health

- Confusing/contradicting stories
- Inability to focus or concentrate
- Unaware of current date, location, or time
- Protects person who hurt them
- Minimizes abuse
- Guilt and shame about experiences
- Suicidal ideations
- Extreme timidity
- Aggressive, antagonistic, or defensive
- Heightened stress response
- Posttraumatic stress disorder
- Withdrawn
- Depressed

Social/Environmental

- Absent from school
- Failing grades
- Sudden increase in substance use
- Change in dress
- Age-inappropriate romantic partner
- Change in friends
- Repeat runaway
- Not able to speak for oneself or share information
- Evidence of being controlled
- Wears inappropriate clothing for the weather
- Lives at worksite
- Multiple people in cramped living space

What are some of the patient/client-related barriers that prevent identification?

Patient/Client-Related Barriers That Prevent Identification

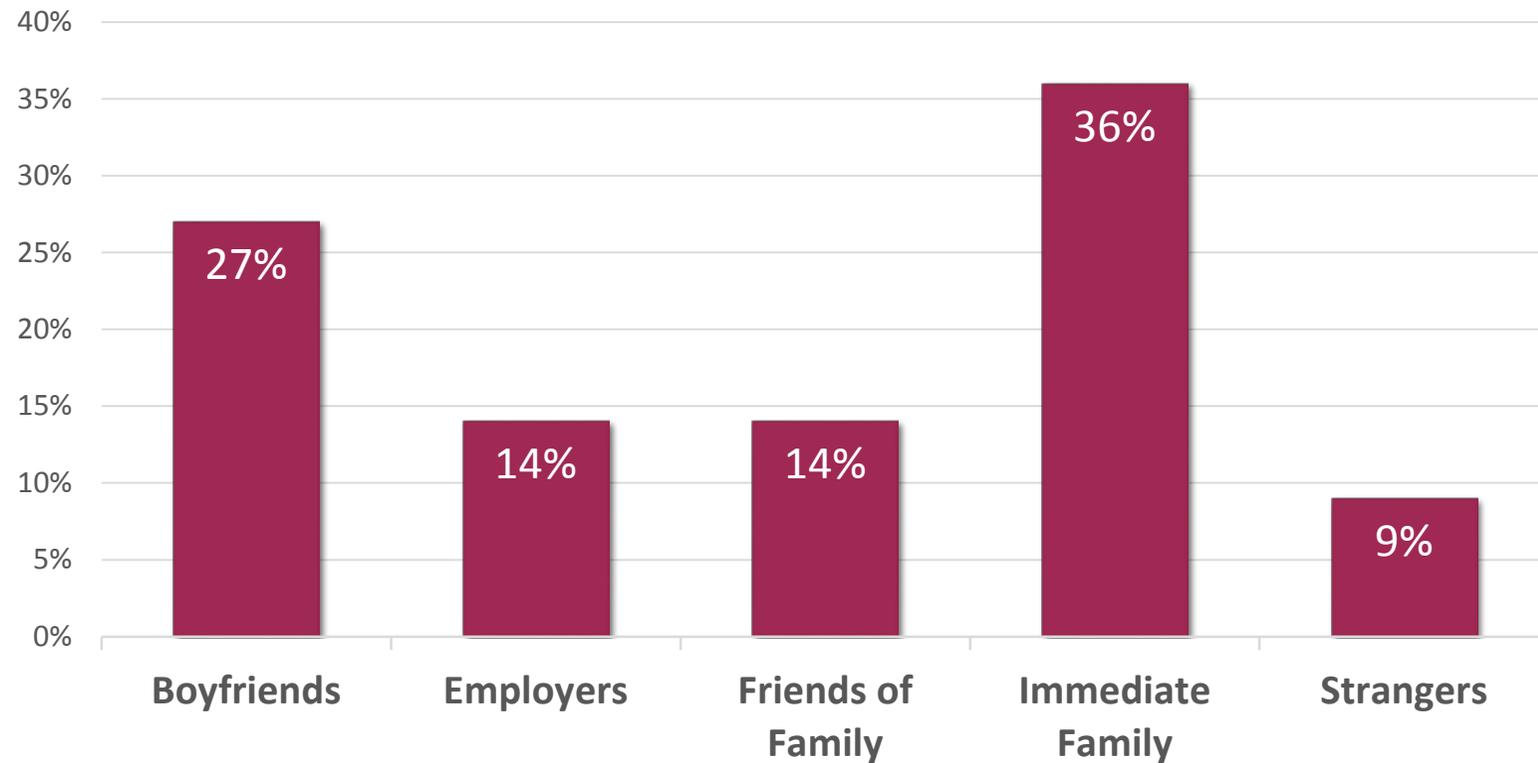
- Lacks awareness of victimization
- Lacks understanding of legal rights
- Lacks I.D. and other records
- Has a language barrier
- Fears deportation or law enforcement
- Has experienced trauma bonding with the trafficker or other victims
- Fears that reporting could lead to return to an abusive home, jail, or foster care placement
- Feels complicit in an illegal act
- Fears that traffickers will cause harm to self, family, or loved ones
- Has limited literacy and education that hinders the ability to communicate
- Distrusts the provider or those in authority
- Feels hopeless and helpless
- Feels shame or guilt

Source on importance of training: The Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking. Resources: The mindset of a human trafficking victim. <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/rescue-restore-campaign-tool-kids>. Published September 30, 2008. Accessed January 24, 2014.

Provider-Related Barriers That Prevent Identification

- Lacks knowledge about human trafficking
- Has inadequate understanding of federal, state, and local human trafficking laws
- Fears violating HIPAA rules
- Lacks trauma-informed care training
- Misidentifies the case
- Has preconceived notions of how a victim of trafficking will present
- Lacks access to neutral, professional interpreters
- “Checks off boxes” without seeing the full patient or client situation
- Thinks that asking will be time-consuming or too complex
- Feels the patient is unresponsive or hostile to questioning or tells a rehearsed story
- Lacks information on good referral options
- Attributes behavior(s) to harmful cultural stereotypes
- Does not believe it is his or her role to get involved

Common Relationships Between Victims and Traffickers



Covenant House New York and Fordham University's Applied Developmental Psychology Department. Homelessness, survival sex, and human trafficking as experienced by the youth of Covenant House New York. May 2013. <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org>.

🔍 Case Study: Sione

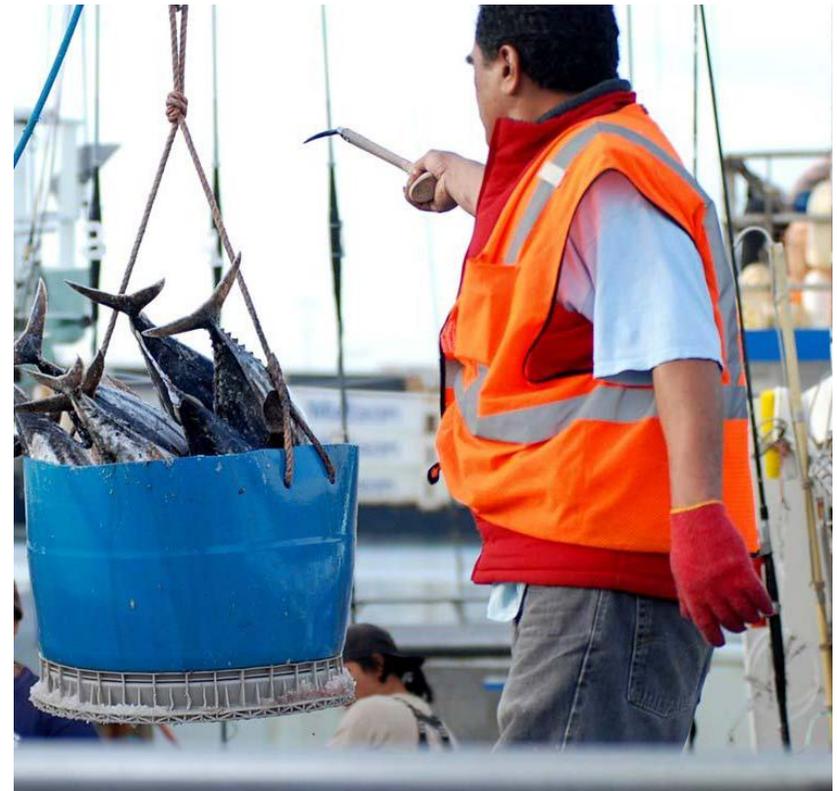
- Agreed to work a day job on a fishing vessel but was forced to remain aboard for 3 months
- Injured his foot while on board, received no medical treatment, and was forced to continue working
- When his foot became so infected he could no longer work, Sione's traffickers left him in Honolulu
- Traffickers left him without money or papers, and threatened that if he went to the authorities, he would be arrested for entering the country illegally



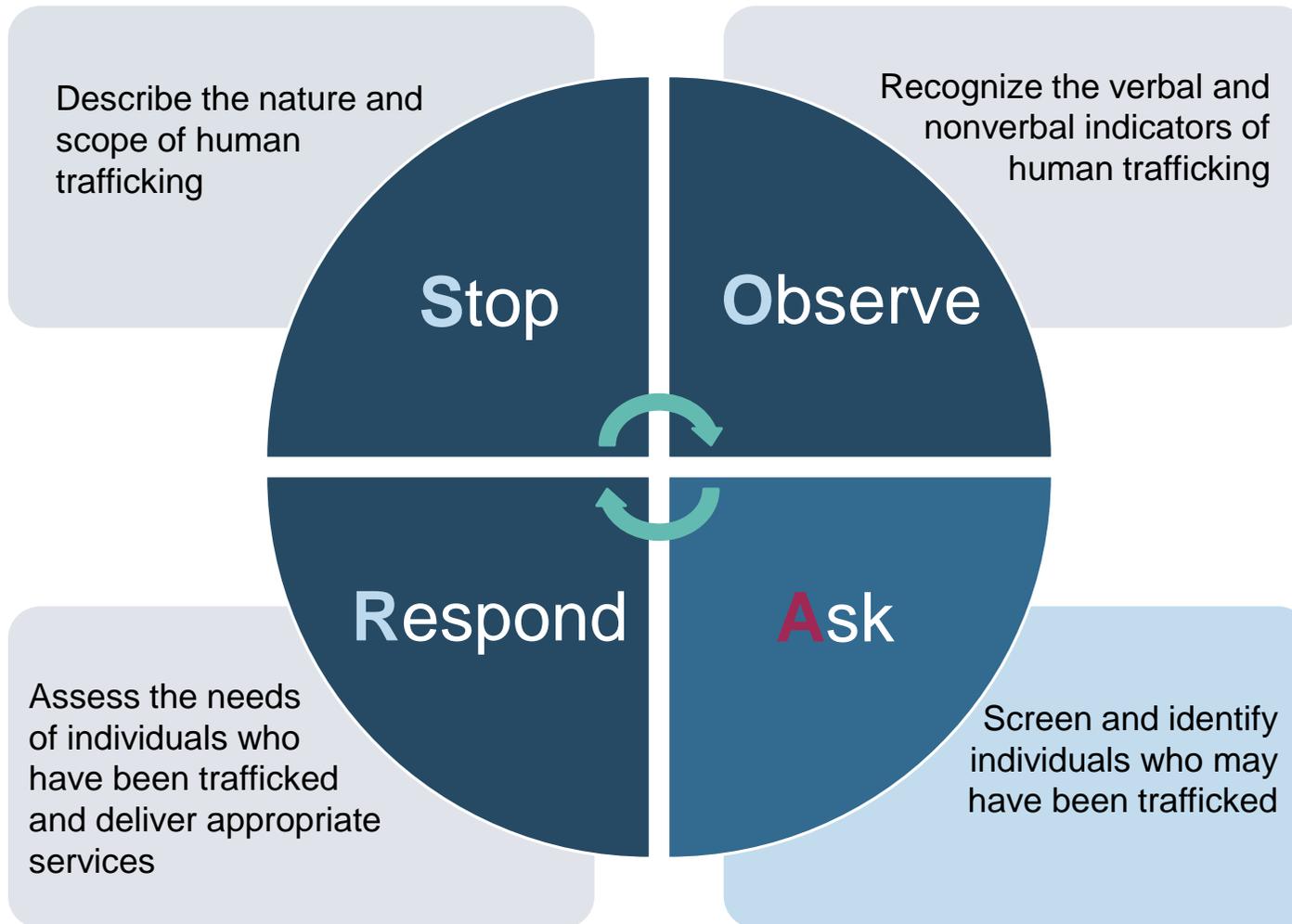
🔍 Case Study: Sione

Identify the force, fraud, or coercion used in this case.

What patient/client or provider barriers might influence the way you understand Sione's case?



ASK



Your Role in Screening for Trafficking

- Gather information necessary to identify the services your patient/client needs
- Use trauma-informed screening; avoid asking for a detailed history of their exploitation
- Screen in a safe, neutral location
- Provide interpreter services as needed



Screening Questions



Human trafficking screening tools should collect information to determine:

- Emergency needs
- Medium-term needs
- Long-term needs

Avoid talking in depth about a person's exploitation. Screening should be focused only on assessing the person's needs and determining how you can meet them.

Survivor-Centered Screening Techniques



Create a setting conducive to a victim-centered, trauma-informed screening



Get informed consent prior to the screening



Inform the victim of the purpose of the screening and the screening process



Discuss confidentiality and mandatory reporting

Working With Interpreters

- Trained and qualified interpreters available to any patient who has limited English proficiency or other communication needs.
- Vary on a case-by-case basis, depending on the availability of resources and the patient's needs.
- Patients right to refuse a particular interpreter if they are not comfortable.



Preparing the Interpreter

- Discuss expectations of confidentiality.
- Translate verbatim all questions and answers.
- Train using a trauma-informed approach.
- Explain what to expect during screening.



NHTTAC's Screening Tool



Screening tool to identify minors
who are being trafficked



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Screening tool to identify adults
who are being trafficked

Separating the Patient or Client From a Possible Trafficker



When should an individual be separated from a suspected trafficker?

What reason should be given?

Who will do the separating?

What safety measures are needed?

Case Study: Sara

- Visited emergency department with severe head injury
- Accompanied by an older man claiming to be her uncle
- Remained quiet during her examination; uncle answered all of Paul's questions
- Wouldn't answer when Paul spoke directly to her and seemed distressed by the attention



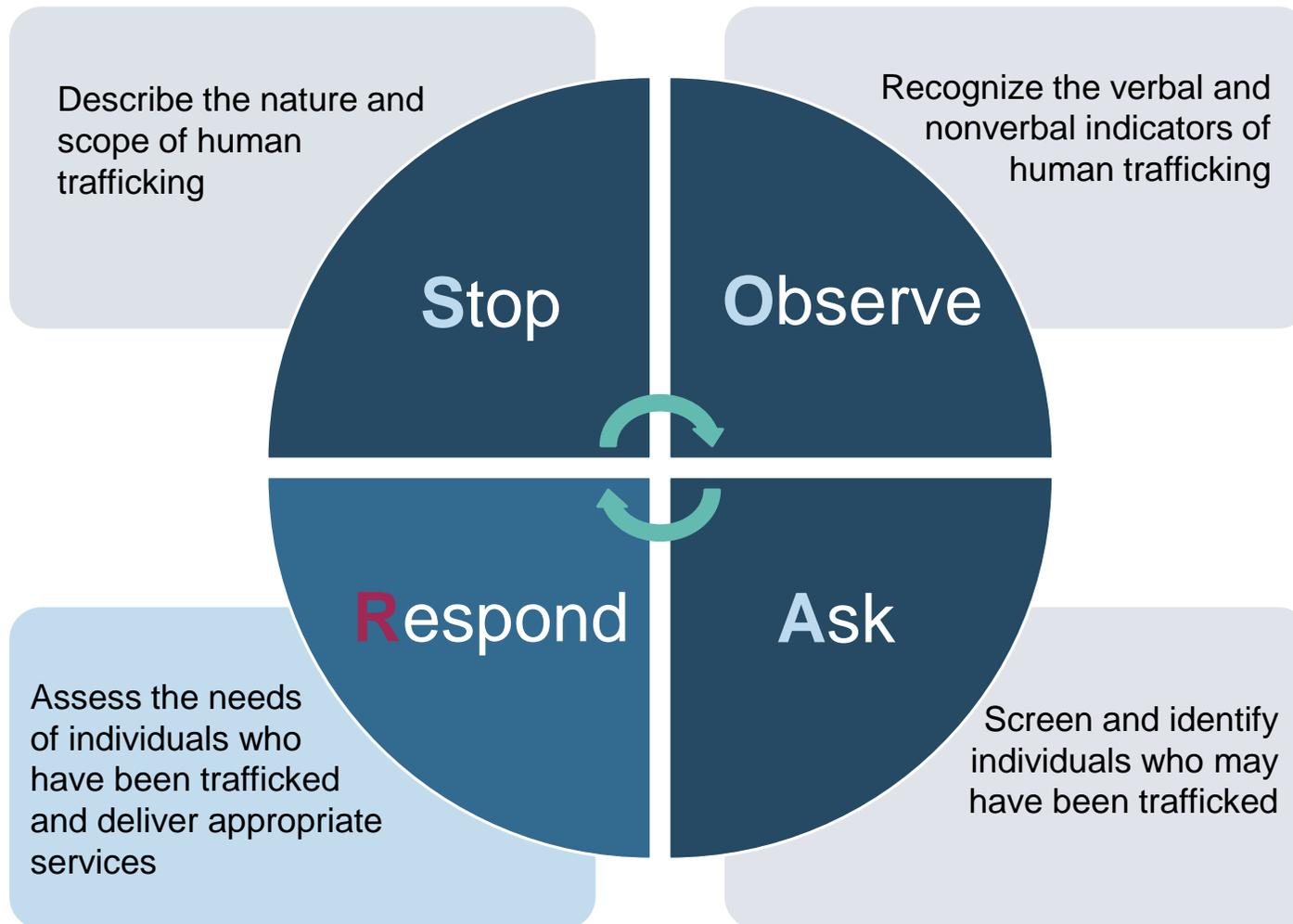
Case Study: Sara

What are the red flags of trafficking in this situation?

If you were Paul, what would you do next?



Respond



RHY/APP Resources

- Adult and Youth-facing infographic on peer to peer trafficking: https://teenpregnancy.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/resource-files/FINAL_SexTraffickingInfographicAdult-12-18_508compliant.pdf
- Youth-facing infographic: https://teenpregnancy.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/resource-files/FINAL_SexTraffickingInfographicYouth-12-18_508compliant.pdf
- FYSB APP grantee Training and Online Resources: <http://teenpregnancy.acf.hhs.gov/>
- RHYTTAC Trafficking Page: <https://www.rhyttac.net/human-trafficking->

Staff Training



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Screening and Identification

Safety Planning

- What patient/client and staff safety needs should be considered?
- What will you do if the trafficker refuses to be separated from the patient/client?
- How should you respond when you reach a level of certainty that the patient/client has been trafficked, but they refuse any intervention?



How will the response team differ for patients/clients who:

- are at-risk of being trafficked
- are currently being trafficked
- have a history of trafficking

Multidisciplinary Response and Referral Networks



Mandated Reporting

Human Trafficking

Child Abuse or
Neglect

Domestic Violence

Health Insurance
Portability and
Accountability Act
(HIPAA)

When to Report?

During the screening process for any of these crimes, if you are a mandated reporter, you are required to report suspected abuse. Many federal laws have expanded mandatory reporting requirements related to human trafficking.

Select each topic for information and resources on current federal and state laws that affect mandated reporting.

Follow-Up or Follow-Through Procedures

- Establish trust and receive buy-in from the client/patient.
- Engage the client/patient at every step of the follow-up process.
- Maintain high level of confidentiality.
- Empower the client/patient by including them in the development of their after-care plan.



Protocol Components

1. Staff training
2. Screening and identification
3. Interview procedures
4. Safety planning
5. Multidisciplinary treatment and referral process
6. Mandatory reporting and HIPAA compliance
7. Follow-up and follow-through



Identifying Champions for Protocol Development

Development of a protocol requires at least one person who has the authority to move the process forward. Who has the authority?

- Executive director
- Program manager
- School administrator
- Licensed social worker
- Emergency department director
- Hospital administrator
- Nursing director
- Dental clinic director
- Office manager



National Human Trafficking Hotline

- Comprehensive service referrals for potential victims of human trafficking
- Tip reporting to trained law enforcement
- Data and trends on human trafficking in the United States
- **Text HELP to 233733 (BEFREE)** to get help for potential victims of human trafficking or to connect with local services

**NATIONAL
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
HOTLINE**

1-888-373-7888

National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center



www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/training/nhttac



info@nhttac.org



NHTTAC Customer Support Center

844-648-8822

Monday through Friday

8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. EST



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 Pulse Check

- Could you identify a person who is at risk or may have been trafficked?
- Have you ever encountered a person who may have been trafficked?
- Do you know how to respond if/when you do encounter a person who is being trafficked?

Training Conclusion

You should now be able to:

1. Describe the types of human trafficking in the United States
2. Recognize possible indicators of human trafficking
3. Screen and identify individuals who have been trafficked
4. Assess the needs of individuals who have been trafficked and deliver appropriate services
5. Share the importance of human trafficking awareness and responsiveness with others in your work environment

SOAR Framework

