

National Prevention Toolkit on Human Trafficking Review | Facilitator’s Guide

First, we at the Institute for Family Violence Studies would like to thank you for prioritizing the training of law enforcement officers on human trafficking. We know that there are many things demanding your attention, and sincerely thank you for proactively working to end human trafficking.

**What’s Next?** After officers have taken the online training, the agency can facilitate a short presentation to review and reinforce the concepts learned in the online training

**Tools:**

* Multimedia handouts
* Facilitator’s guide without PowerPoint
	+ For a discussion guide with a PowerPoint, check out the end of the online training

**Tips for Success:**

* Invite the victim advocate to be a part of the discussion
* Invite other human trafficking agencies, task-force members, or experts in the subject matter to sit in or designate them a portion of time to speak

**Content:**

* Case Studies: Identifying Victims
	+ Case Study #1: Sex Trafficking
	+ Case Study #2: Labor Trafficking
* Reminders for Law Enforcement
* Additional resources

This training will only take 30-45 minutes.

Introduction

Welcome everyone and remind them that this meeting is only relevant for those who have completed the online National Prevention Toolkit on Human Trafficking training. If they have not, direct them to The National Prevention Toolkit on Human Trafficking and Officer-Involved Domestic Violence at <https://nationaltoolkit.csw.fsu.edu/> before participating.

If any other human trafficking agencies, victim advocates, or experts in the subject matter are present, thank them and introduce them to the officers.

Briefly overview the agenda and remind everyone that this meeting should not take more than 30-45 minutes.

Agenda:

* Takeaways from the Online Training
* Case Study Analysis
* Reminders for Law Enforcement

Takeaways from the Online Training

Ask individuals to answer the following questions.

* What new information did you learn from the training?
	+ Questions to help create conversation
		- What did you learn about labor or sex trafficking?
		- What did you learn about victim identification?
		- What did you learn about working with victims?
* What misconceptions did you have about human trafficking before the training?
	+ Questions to help create conversation
		- Were you aware trafficking victims could also be victims of domestic violence?
		- Did you think that only certain individuals were victims?
		- How did you think victims presented before this training?

Case Study #1

This first case study will assess the officers’ ability to identify sex trafficking.

Read the scenario or print it out on a piece of paper and have someone else read it. Let the officers know that they will be identifying whether this is human trafficking or another crime.

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| ‘On June 7, 2016, law enforcement officers arrested William Maurice Saddler in North Carolina for allegedly forcing a teenage girl he had been involved with to perform sexual acts with numerous men from April 2014 to November 2015.Saddler gave the girl crack cocaine then took her to the migrant camps where they collected money after forcing her to commit acts of prostitution. Honey, who prosecutors say was Saddler's girlfriend, assisted in the scheme, they say, by driving the teen around to various migrant camps.’ <http://www.newsobserver.com/news/local/crime/article208055344.html>  |

After allowing time for the officers to think, take a vote about whether this is human trafficking or a different crime.

State that the case is human trafficking. Ask the officers to state the indicators/red flags that they noticed. If not mentioned, point out these:

* The victim was a minor engaged in prostitution
	+ Under the Safe Harbor Act, a minor in prostitution is automatically considered a victim
	+ Remind everyone that force, fraud, and coercion do not have to be present in a case with a minor victim
* There was the use of force
	+ Saddler forced the victim to use crack cocaine to create a dependence because he was her only supplier

Ask who the victim and accused perpetrator was:

* Victim: teenage girl
* Accused Perpetrator: William Maurice Saddler
	+ Ask that although Honey was complicit, could she have been a victim? What indicators would be present that Honey was a victim?
		- Tattoos indicating Saddler pimped her
		- How she met saddler
		- If her boyfriend was abusive AND allowed other men to sexually abuse her for an exchange of goods

Ask about what trauma-informed techniques could be used with the victim.

* Hold the interview in a neutral location
* Have patience with the victim
* Being mindful of the language used with the victim
* Referring the victim to the services they need
* Ensuring the victim’s rights are protected

Ask what resources the victim should be connected to. If not mentioned, name the ones on the list.

* Substance abuse program
* Mental Health program/Counseling
* Physical Health
	+ Gynecologist
	+ Primary care doctor
* Child Protective Services
* Government assistance programs for survivors
* Survivor-leader programs
	+ These programs connect a previous survivor of trafficking who has completed the justice process with a newly identified victim.

Case Study #2

Read the scenario or print it out on a piece of paper and have someone else read it. Let the officers know that they will be identifying whether this is human trafficking or another crime.

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| On February 25, 2016, Huang brought F.L. (the identified victim) from Shanghai, China to Minnesota. F.L. had worked for Huang in China as a housekeeper and child caretaker but the situation in Minnesota was very different. F.L. did the same type of work but worked up to 18 hours a day. If she did not meet demands Huang was physically and emotionally abusive. On April 23, 2016, F.L. asked Huang to buy her a plane ticket to China. Instead, Huang took F.L.’s passport and continued to make F.L. work. <https://www.justice.gov/usao-mn/pr/woodbury-woman-pleads-guilty-labor-trafficking-case>  |

After allowing time to think, take a vote about whether this is human trafficking or another crime.

State that the case is human trafficking.

Ask the officers to state the indicators/red flags. If not mentioned, point these out:

* Although the victim consensually entered the U.S., the accused perpetrator used force to make her stay
* The accused perpetrator confiscated her legal documents
	+ This is a common coercive tactic
* Red flags:
	+ Victim lived with accused perpetrator
	+ Victim was not familiar with surroundings or culture
	+ Victim had marks from physical abuse

Ask who the victim and accused perpetrator were.

* Victim: F.L.
* Accused Perpetrator: Huang

Ask about what trauma-informed techniques could be used with the victim.

* Hold the interview in a neutral location
* Have patience with the victim
* Being mindful of the language used with the victim
* Referring the victim to the services they need
* Ensuring the victim’s rights are protected
* Being sensitive to victim’s cultural differences

Ask what resources the victim should be connected to. If not mentioned, name the ones on the list.

* Mental Health program/Counseling
* Physical Health
	+ Primary care doctor
* Immigration services
* Government assistance programs for survivors
* Survivor-leader programs
	+ These programs connect a previous survivor of trafficking who has completed the justice process with a newly identified victim.

Reminders for Law Enforcement

Briefly remind the officers that victims of human trafficking often have extensive trauma in addition to being trafficked. Thus, it is imperative to use empathy and patience when working with victims.

In addition, to prevent burnout or secondary traumatic stress, the officers need to be aware of their own physical and emotional health. At the very least they should be regularly:

* Eating healthy
* Exercising
* Sleeping well
* Spending quality time with friends and family

Closing Remarks

Let the officers know that the following handouts will be passed out over the next coming weeks.

* Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking
* Labor Trafficking Risk Factors
* Sex Trafficking Risk Factors for Minors
* Perpetrator Tactics
* How Victims Are Trapped
* Victim-Centered Investigations
* Sex Trafficking and Domestic Violence
* Human Trafficking and Other Crimes
* Assistance for Victims of Trafficking
* Trauma and Self Care for LEOs

Ask if any of the officers still have any questions about human trafficking that the training did not cover. If the answer is unknown, tell them you will contact the FSU office to get an answer. You can contact us at (850)-644-6303.

Make sure to point out the best contact for human trafficking after the meeting ends. In addition, state who would be the best contact for anyone who would be interested in becoming more involved, i.e., task force liaison or other community initiatives.