WHAT DO EDUCATORS NEED TO KNOW TO IDENTIFY HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THEIR SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES?
A PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

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Introduction

What do educators need to know in order to identify human trafficking in their schools and communities? This is the question that forms the basis of this project. The purpose of this project is to create professional development training that raises awareness of human trafficking and equips educators with the tools needed to identify and report human trafficking, in both a school setting and in their communities. An additional goal is to highlight the risk factors students may possess that make them vulnerable to becoming a victim of human trafficking so educators can connect them with services before they become a trafficking victim.

All schools in Arkansas have been mandated by law to provide 30 minutes of yearly human trafficking awareness training for all licensed staff. This project endeavors to satisfy that mandate.

Setting and Audience

This professional development training is designed to be appropriate for all school district settings and staff. Any school official should be able to take conduct this training in their area with little modification. This particular professional development training will be during a district-wide professional development day that includes approximately 150 educators gathering in the school auditorium. While Arkansas state law stipulates a thirty-minute training, this initial training may take as much as an hour.

Design Framework

Outcomes. Awareness is the first and most basic outcome of this training for educators. If they are unaware their students and neighbors could be victims of human
trafficking, then they are not looking for the signs and don’t recognize them when they see them. At the end of this training, the participants will know how to identify human trafficking. They will also know what to do and whom to contact if they suspect human trafficking. They will also become aware of some of the risk factors and vulnerabilities, so they can take preventative measures. It is especially important that at-risk students be connected with services that could prevent them from falling victim to a trafficker.

Teachers are in a perfect position to be a catalyst for prevention as well as rescue.

**Instructional strategies and materials.** The presentation, presented via Google slides, will include the highlights of U.S. laws, especially the verbiage “force, fraud and coercion” which are the hallmarks of the U.S. trafficking law. Following this, the presenter will touch briefly on the history of slavery as it relates to modern-day human trafficking and very briefly mention human trafficking as a global problem. The bulk of the presentation will be on human trafficking in the United States. The purpose of this section is to dispel the idea that human trafficking is a problem for other countries and has nothing to do with everyday life in rural America.

Considerable time will be spent on the indicators of human trafficking and a printed copy handout of the slides will be provided to the participants for note-taking and to keep as a reference. There will be videos and activities throughout the presentation that will give the participants a chance to practice using the indicators in situations they are likely to encounter. The handout will include both the Human Trafficking Hotline and the Child Abuse Maltreatment telephone numbers for the Arkansas State Police.
Educators will be advised to contact the State Police Child Abuse Hotline for suspected cases of human trafficking of a student encountered while conducting their duties.

**Assessments.** At the end of the training session, the participants will be given several scenarios and asked to label each one as a case of human trafficking or not and to justify their responses. If a case is identified as being human trafficking, trainees must write the indicators that helped them make this choice. Cases identified as not being human trafficking should also be justified. Participants should collaborate with partners, but all educators should complete their own assessments. The correct answers will be given so participants will know the correct identifying factors.

**Theories.** Using Malcolm Knowles’ principles of adult learning, the conference is designed with participation and inquiry in mind. He recommends an informal tone, which will be created by the speaker sharing personal stories from her time in Thailand and linking them to recent happenings in the participants own area because, as Knowles asserts, adults understand and retain information if it is somehow linked to their own lives. To Knowles, in order to increase comprehension, it is also important that participants have good quality interaction in the form of visuals and discussion with the speaker and other participants (Knowles, 1992). In this presentation, there will be a google slide presentation, a note-taking handout as well as many opportunities for the participants to collaborate and apply knowledge throughout the presentation. The assessments will be as authentic as possible, designed with realistic scenarios that teachers in rural Northeast Arkansas might expect to encounter (Wiggins & McTighe, 2011).
Human Trafficking: Professional Development Training Outline

1) At the beginning of the training, give everyone the handout packet which includes the slides, printed 6 to a page and the scenarios.
2) Google Slideshow presentation includes all of the following
3) Introduce myself with pictures from my time living overseas and talking about my work there.
4) Goals and Objectives
5) Define Human Trafficking - U.S. Law and Three Essential Criteria
6) Statistics
7) Slavery around the world
8) Slavery Then and Now
9) Slavery in the United States
10) The Victims - Foreign Nationals and US Citizens
11) Sex Trafficking
12) Recruitment
13) Victims and Vulnerabilities
   - Activity: Talk to someone near you. Using the risk factors on this slide, evaluate the level of risk your students have. Why? 0- No risk, 1- low risk, 2 - some risk, 3 - medium risk, 4. High risk, 5- Extremely high risk
14) Sex Trafficking in Arkansas
15) Indicators for Sex Trafficking
16) Show two videos from the Homeland Security Website
   - Recruitment Video
   - Activity: Have the participants work with one or two people near them to identify the indicators that were present in each video and answer the question, what specifically made this a case of human trafficking. Get volunteers to share answers.
   - Entrapment Video - Activity: Have the participants work with one or two people near them to identify the indicators that were present in each video and answer the question, what specifically made this a case of human trafficking. Get volunteers to share answers.
13) Forced Labor
14) Domestic Servitude and Field Workers
15) Forced Labor and Child Servitude Indicators
   - Child Servitude Video - Activity: Have the participants work with one or two people near them to identify the indicators that were present in each video and answer the question, what specifically made this a case of human trafficking. Get volunteers to share answers.
16) Assessment - Scenarios: Working with at least one other person, read a series of 4 scenarios that could be human trafficking. Using the indicators provided, determine if it is human trafficking or not. Share answers as a big group.

17) Evaluation: Google form to be emailed later that same day.

Assessment: Human Trafficking Scenarios

Read the following scenarios. Decide if they are human trafficking or not. Use your indicators to justify your answer.

1) Agricultural migrant workers in Florida work jobs that are ridiculously hard, tightly controlled by work crew foreman and for extremely low pay. They work, often, everyday, waking up at 4 a.m. to wait in parking lots for buses to take them to the fields. The only places to buy food are the local grocery stores where the prices are high, often twice what they are other places but the workers have no choice but to pay their prices. They also have no choice about where they live, Broken down trailers and small, dirty apartments are all they can afford; and still the rent is more than one or even two people can afford. As many as 12 men share one dilapidated single-wide trailer, sleeping on thin mattresses on the floor. Minimum wage laws are disregarded by their employers. There are no fixed hours, and what records are kept are often doctored in favor of the crew leader and the grower. The only true measure of the workers’ compensation is their annual earnings: workers average $7,000 to $10,000 per year.

Is this human trafficking? Yes ________ No ______________ Explain why or why not.
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

2. A 16 year old, high school girl in a small rural town wants to have money to buy a phone and the nice clothes that her family cannot afford. Her family has always been poor and unable to afford the things that many of her friends have. She feels ashamed everyday of her poverty. She heard that she can make money by going to college parties in the nearby city, so she and her friend spend their weekends staying with a cousin who lives in this town. They go to these parties where they have sex with college boys that pay them $100 dollars for an hour. Her parents know nothing about this and the cousin just thinks they are spending the night with their boyfriends.

Is this human trafficking? Yes ________ No ______________ Explain why or why not.
____________________________________________________________________
3) A young woman from Vietnam works in a nail salon with ten other Vietnamese workers. A distant relative sponsored her to come to America for a job and her work visa is tied to working in that salon. If she leaves her visa becomes invalid. The only salary she receives are her tips. She lives in a room in the back of the salon with five other of the girls who work with her. Her food and rent are deducted from her earnings. The owner keeps their passports for "safe" keeping.

Is this human trafficking? Yes ________ No ______________ Explain why or why not.

4) A 19 year old girl’s boyfriend has asked her to sleep with some other men in order to help him pay a debt he has acquired. He says if she doesn’t then he will leave her. She decides to do it to help him out. It becomes a regular part of her life as the money that she brings home is never enough to pay his debt.

Is this human trafficking? Yes ________ No ______________ Explain why or why not.
The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)

a) Sex trafficking in which a 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; or
b) 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. (22 U.S.C. § 7102(9)). (Justice Department, n.d)

This is the trafficking law in the United States. The important thing to notice is that no one under the age of 18 can consent to being a prostitute. It is human trafficking. So if you see someone who is obviously a prostitute and also very young, you should report it to the National Trafficking Hotline. Or if you hear a rumour about one of your students getting paid for sex then it is also something you should report. The hotline number is at the end of this slideshow presentation in your notes. (United States Justice Department, n.d)

The other important words in this law is “force, fraud, or coercion”. These words are present in the United Nation protocols and the standard used for evaluating every trafficking case. Does the person have a choice in the work that they are doing? This is the question law enforcement will always ask themselves. (Mclaughlin, 2008.)
Goals and Objectives

- Meet the standards of Arkansas state law that requires all educators to have 30 minutes of yearly training on identifying human trafficking
- Raise awareness of human trafficking as a world-wide problem
- Equip educators with tools to identify human trafficking in their schools and community
- Highlight the risk factors students may possess that makes them vulnerable to human trafficking so educators can connect them with services

Arkansas State Legislature (4 Apr 2017)

This training is designed to meet the requirements of the Arkansas state law that was passed in 2017. I intend to help raise awareness as well as give tools to help educators keep the children in their classrooms safer and become a more vigilant community member.
Three Essential Criteria for Human Slavery

1) a person has complete control over another human being through the use of physical and psychological violence

2) the victim has to do very hard work for little or no pay

3) the slaveholder is making a profit exploiting the work of the captive

(Bales & Soodalter, 2009)

When you encounter a situation that you suspect might be human trafficking, there are three essential criteria that need to be present. If you see a situation where someone is under the complete control of another person, is working without pay, and someone else is benefiting from the work of the controlled person, you have a case of human trafficking. The important question to ask yourself is, “Can this person walk away?” If the answer is “No” then you should report it. (Bales & Soodalter, 2009). In the case of the trafficking that happened at the Kirin restaurant in Jonesboro, the two Indonesian workers were working for only tips and had their passports confiscated by the owners. (AP, 7 Feb. 2018) You can see that it meets all three of the essential criteria.
Statistics

- 45.8 million people in the world living in slavery
- Human Trafficking generates $150 billion dollars yearly
- Commercial sex trafficking - 58% of all total trafficking cases
- Forced labor - 36% of all trafficking cases

(Global Slavery Index, 2016)

The statistic 45.8 million people caught in human trafficking is an estimate at best. Human trafficking happens in such a shadowy world and is so hidden that it is impossible to know really how many people are enslaved in the world. In my research, I found statistics that were all over the place but I used the data that I saw the most often from the most reputable sources. The reality is that these numbers are most likely much higher.

For many years human trafficking was the third most lucrative illegal enterprise in the world behind drugs and gun running. Recently, however, it has surpassed gun-running and is now second only to drugs generating $150 billion dollars yearly (United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, 2013).

As you can see commercial sex trafficking is the most common with forced labor falling behind. Forced labor has been on the rise as well in recent years (United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, 2013).
Statistics

- 58% of all slavery in the world is concentrated in just five countries: India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Uzbekistan.
  - 18.3 million slaves in India alone
- 76% of all trafficking victims are women and children
- The last 10 years have seen a rise in the number of men being trafficked, particularly in the area of forced labor.

(Global Slavery Index, 2016)

The vast majority of human trafficking is happening in Asia. The countries that make up the top 5 countries for human slavery are also the countries that produce most of the cheap consumer goods that we use everyday here in America. The cotton in our clothes likely comes from countries like India and Uzbekistan where it is harvested by slaves.

Human trafficking, like all kinds of exploitation, hits the most vulnerable in society the hardest as you can see in the statistics on women and children making up 76% of all the world’s trafficking. But as forced labor numbers continue to rise we are seeing more and more men being victimized as well, typically from the poorest regions of the earth (Global Slavery Index, 2016).
Slavery around the world

- **Asia** - 30 million which is 2/3rd of the world's slave population
  - *ex) Thai fishing industry*
  - *China, Bangladesh, India - clothing and electronics*

- **Europe** - 1.2 million - increasing because of influx of refugees
  - *ex) Nigerian sex slaves working in Italy's agricultural district*

- **Eurasia and Russia** - 2.8 million
  - *ex) Uzbekistan enslave almost its entire population to work in cotton harvest each year.*

(Global Slavery Index, 2016.

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**Asia** - We talked about Asia already. Thailand is of course one of the worst offenders in human trafficking with not just its infamous sex industry but also its fishing industry. It uses children to clean the fish that are caught out in the Indian ocean. They live on these bamboo platforms out in the ocean in horrible conditions. If they happen to die from sickness, injury or starvation during their work, they just roll their bodies into the ocean (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

**Europe** - Europe has a similar situation to us in the United States because it is a destination for traffickers to bring their captives for sale. The money and opportunities in these rich countries make them a target because poor people dream of working in high paying jobs so they are easy targets for traffickers to recruit them for “jobs” when really they are being brought into slavery (Bales & Soodalter, 2009). Also with the high numbers of refugees flooding Europe from places like Syria and Nigeria, the amount of human trafficking has gone up in Europe. Wherever there are poor and desperate people, traffickers will find a way to exploit them. 11,000 Nigerian women arrived in Italy by boat in 2016. Now many of them working as sex slaves in Italy. They live and work beside the roads in the rural farming areas. (United States State Department, 2017).

**Russia and Eurasia** - Uzbekistan is one of the few countries in the world that sponsors slavery by forcing almost its entire population to work every year in the
cotton harvest. Ukraine has also begun using child soldiers since its hostilities with Russia began (Global Slavery Index, 2016).
Slavery around the world

- **Africa** - 6.2 million

  *There are 21,000 child slaves working in the fishing and mining industry in Ghana*

- **Middle East** - 2.9 million

  *Slaves are currently building Qatar's facilities for World Cup*

- **North and South America** - 2 million

  *Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Chile, Dominican Republic and Bolivia have the most slaves*

(Global Slavery Index, 2016)

A large number of the world’s slaves are in Africa but there are even more being sent to richer countries as we saw in Europe. The majority of the world’s sex slaves come from Africa (Bales & Soodalter, 2009). Again, we see the fishing industry using child slaves in Ghana as well as the gold mining industry (Global Slavery Index, 2016).

The rich countries of the Middle East are also a draw for people wanting better opportunity but too often they fall into human trafficking instead. In the Middle East, we see some state sponsored slavery, in Qatar for example. The government there is currently using forced labor to build the facilities for the 2020 World Cup (Global Slavery Index, 2016).

In the Americas, you will find slaves working in places like the rural areas of Brazil, working in the mahogany, brick making and gold mining industries (Global Slavery Index, 2016).

It is important, if you are concerned about human trafficking in the world, to make sure you do what you can to avoid buying products that are made with slave labor. There are a lot of resources online to help you identify products you use that are made with slave labor. I have included one at the end of this presentation from the Department of Labor which puts out a list of goods made with child labor.
HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES
**Slavery: Then and Now**

There has never been one day without slavery in America
- Legalized slavery existed for 350 years until the Civil War
- It continued unofficially in the South with various forms of sharecropping and debt bondage systems until the 1960’s.
- Slavery reached its lowest number in the 1940’s and 1950’s.
- Globalization and open borders have led to a dramatic increase human trafficking all over the world.

(Bales & Soodalter, 2009)

We will just take a quick look at the history of slavery also known as human trafficking in America. We all know our country’s harrowing history of slavery very well and that knowledge can help us understand what is happening now. Unfortunately slavery is alive and well in the United States. Legalized slavery lasted 350 years until it was abolished at the end of the Civil War. It continued unofficially in the South and probably reached its lowest point in the 40’s and 50’s. But as the Cold War ended and globalization began to rise, borders became easier to cross and human trafficking increased as America became, once again, the destination place for traffickers to bring their captives for sale (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).
Slavery Then and Now - Differences

- Number of Slaves THEN: 9.9 million total Africans (over 350 years)
- Number of Slaves NOW: 45.8 million in the world today

- Cost of a slave THEN: Approx. $40,000 in U.S. dollars today
- Cost of a slave NOW: can be less than $100

- Who was a slave THEN: Africans
- Who is a slave NOW: every race and nationality in the world, male and female, child and adult.

(Swanson, 2015)

Number - There are a few differences between slavery in the past and human trafficking today. First of all there is the sheer number of people. Over the whole 350 year period of legalized slavery, there were 9.9 million African slaves brought to America. Now there are over 4 times that many living in the world today (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Cost - The cost of a slave then was $40,000 in US dollars today, for this reason, only very rich people had slaves. Having a slave back then was something to be proud of and shown off to the world as a sign of success. Presidents and senators had slaves. Now it is a criminal enterprise that is hidden from the world. A slave can also cost less than a hundred dollars. Because human life is so cheap now, traffickers often find it more cost effective to get a new slave rather than pay for medical care or enough food to keep their victim alive and healthy long term (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Who? - Back then it was only Africans who were enslaved. Today it can be anyone, regardless of race, gender, age or class (Swanson, 2015).
Slavery Then and Now- Similarities

- Motivations: power and money
- Methods: the dehumanizing of a human being by violence and terror
- Life expectancy - 7 years
- Reproduction: Women not in control of their own reproduction
- Names: Deprived of their given names and assigned new names
- Branding and tattooing
- Quotas: They have a certain amount of money or product they must produce each day or they will be punished

(Swanson, 2015)

But in a lot of ways slavery is still the same as it has always been. People are still motivated by money and power. They gain control over their captives using violence, terror and manipulation.

I thought it was interesting that the life expectancy of a slave on a sugar plantation and a sex slave were the same. The brutal conditions on the sugar plantations were so awful that a slave usually died in about 7 years from disease or just overwork. Today a commercial sex slave lives about that long. They die from STDs or other diseases, violence, drug overdose or suicide (Swanson, 2015).

Women are forced to have abortions today just as they were forcibly impregnated in the Old South. Neither of them had anything to say about what was happening with their reproduction and they are used for the purposes of the traffickers (Swanson, 2015).

They still do branding today. Most likely a victim today would be tattooed instead of branded. A rescued woman here in the US was found to have a barcode tattooed on her neck. Or they might have their captor’s name tattooed on them somehow. However it happens, traffickers usually find a way of marking their “property”
And just like slaves in the South had quotas for how much cotton they had to harvest each day, modern day trafficking victims also have quotas for how much they have to produce. Sex workers are expected to bring back a certain amount of money and if they don't they are punished and sent back out to get the money however they can, sometimes even resorting to stealing (Swanson, 2015).
Statistics: Human Trafficking in US - Foreign Nationals

- Foreign Nationals: 14,000-17,500 people are trafficked into the United States each year from all over the globe - Asia, Africa, India, China, Eastern Europe and Latin America (Global Slavery Index, 2016).

- Most come voluntarily, recruited by people within their own country

- They are deceived by the promise of a better job or educational opportunity

As I stated before, America is a prime target for traffickers because of the opportunity we have here. Many times it happens this way: A poor person in a poor country is approached by someone that they may know distantly. A distant relative or friend of a friend who has a job or a chance of schooling in America. It is usually a countryman but it is always someone who inspires trust. Traffickers often use other women to recruit women and the rates of conviction for women in human trafficking is higher percentage wise than many other crime (United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, 2013)s.

There is usually a fee that the person has to pay to get this opportunity. They are given visas and passports or are smuggled in illegally. Once they get to America, they are far from home, they often don’t speak the language or even really know where they are, their papers are taken away and they are forced to work in someway for the traffickers. Often they are told they have a debt that must be paid for their transportation and visa. But the debt can never be paid and only increases with time. They are trapped. They can’t ask for help if they don’t speak the language. They are often afraid of the police and this fear is fed by the traffickers. They are held captive by fear, violence and shame. Many times they are told their family back home will be harmed if they don’t do as they are told. They know the friend of a friend who sent them here is there to carry out these threats (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

- 100,000 U.S. citizens under the age of 18 are victims of human trafficking (Hartinger-Saunders, Troutnam, & Matos Johnson, 2017)
- The average age for entry into sex trafficking are ages 12-14 for girls and 11-13 for boys (Hartinger-Saunders, Troutnam, & Matos Johnson, 2017)
- 83% of victims in the cases prosecuted by the FBI are U.S. citizens (Justice Department, n.d.)

I found statistics on trafficking in the United States very difficult to come by but as you can see, the vast majority of trafficking victims are NOT foreign nationals but U.S. citizens. Of the 100,000 U.S. Citizens under the age of 18 who are human trafficking victims, the vast majority of these are in the sex trade with young girls engaging in prostitution, willingly or unwillingly (Siskin & Wyler, 2016). They would still be considered human trafficking victims regardless.

It is shocking to think that boys and girls in 5th and 6th grades are being targeted for recruitment and begin to be trafficked at that young age. This means that middle school teachers have an important role in preventing and reporting children from being trafficked.
Sex Trafficking - Victims and Risk Factors

Teens under the age of 18, cannot under the U.S. trafficking law, consent to becoming a prostitute, and are automatically considered a human trafficking victim. (Justice Department, n.d.)

We are going to talk now specifically about sex trafficking in the United States. I just can’t emphasize this point enough that a child under the age of 18 CANNOT consent to be engaged in commercial sex (United States Justice Department, n.d.). I just believe that this is what we are likely to see in our school because many of our children are so poor. It is not hard to imagine a girl in high school wanting to make some extra money going to a party at ASU and getting paid for sex. She may think, well I am doing it anyway and I am tired of not having the things I want! It is human trafficking and I imagine it happens in our schools.
Sex Trafficking - Recruitment

- Actively recruiting in schools, malls and on the internet (Polaris, 2017)
- Manipulation and deceit (Polaris, 2017)
- Blackmail (Polaris, 2017)
- Coerced/sold by parent, family member or romantic partner (Free Weekly, 2016)
- Kidnapping (AP, 2003)

It would not be difficult for this high school girl to find her way into sex trafficking this way. Traffickers have other students that they pay to recruit actively in schools. A boy in Tennessee was arrested for recruiting for a trafficker. He was given $20 for every $100 the girls made over the weekends (U.S. Department of Education, 2015). Traffickers also recruit in malls and increasingly on the internet. They start out posing as a friend or possible boyfriend or girlfriend. They can groom a potential victim for months or even years. They look for children who are lonely and hungry for love and attention and they prey on this.

In one FBI interview with a recruiter, the recruiter said he usually walked around the mall and approached young girls who seemed alone. He would go up to them and say “You have beautiful eyes.” If they would say “Thanks!” he would keep moving but if they would look down at the floor and say “No, I don’t.” Then he would know he had found someone who could be manipulated (Withers, 2013)

Kidnapping doesn’t happen often. Usually recruiters are able to blackmail or manipulate victims without having to resort to kidnapping (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).
Sex Trafficking - Risk Factors and Vulnerabilities

- Foster children
- Homeless youth
- Poverty
- Substance abuse
- Lack of supportive family
- Traumatic loss (ex) death of a loved one
- Insecure (feeling worthless)

(Activity)
Talk to someone near you. Using the risk factors on this slide, evaluate the level of risk your students have. Why?

0 - No risk
1 - Low risk
2 - Some risk
3 - Medium risk
4 - High risk
5 - Extremely high risk

(Polaris, 2017)

This slide lists the various types of people who are at risk for human trafficking exploitation (Polaris, 2017). I want you to talk to someone near you about these risk factors. Evaluate the level of risk you think your students have and be ready to discuss why. Assign a risk factor of 0 to 5 with 5 being the highest level of extreme risk. - Ask for volunteers to share their answers and tell why.
Sex Trafficking in Arkansas: Why?

- Arkansas was later than many other states in passing its human trafficking laws.
- Small police forces and lack of vice squads
- High rates of poverty and drug abuse - Instances of parents selling their own children are more common in Arkansas than other places
- Interstate 40 is a big draw for traffickers

(From Weekly, 2016)

Arkansas has a high poverty rate and a has a high level of drug and alcohol abuse which, as we have learned, would leave a lot of people at risk for human trafficking. These problems lead directly to one of the saddest statistics of all: that Arkansas parents sell their children at higher rates than in other places (From Weekly, 2016). In many ways, it has some similarities with Thailand for these reasons.

Added to these issues is the fact that Arkansas was late in passing its human trafficking laws so traffickers flocked here to operate for many years without prosecution. We also have small towns with small police forces and no vice squads so it makes it harder to for our law enforcement to combat human trafficking (From Weekly, 2016). This is why it is important for all of us to be aware and knowledgeable about human trafficking so we can observe and report cases that we see.

Traffickers also use major interstate highways like highway 40 as a way to transport their victims and sell them at the truck stops and rest areas along the way. Truckers in Arkansas have started to play a big role in combating human trafficking for this reason. Most of them are trained and their calls to the Human Trafficking Hotline have led to many children being rescued (Barnes, 2018).
Arkansas: Calls to the National Human Trafficking Hotline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Calls</th>
<th>Total Verified Cases</th>
<th>Sex Traff Cases</th>
<th>Forced Labor Cases</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Top Venues for Sex Trafficking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13 US 7 Foreign</td>
<td>Residence, Truck stop, Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17 US 1 Foreign</td>
<td>Hotel, Truck stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28 US 6 Foreign</td>
<td>Hotel, Truck stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38 US 6 Foreign</td>
<td>Hotel, Online, Escort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31 US 7 Foreign</td>
<td>Hotel, Online, Truck stop, Massage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Human Trafficking Hotline (n.d.)

This is a chart I made of the number of calls to the National Human Trafficking Hotline from Arkansas. As you can see, the verified cases we had in 2017 was 42 up quite a bit from 26 in 2013, most of them are sex trafficking cases involving U.S. citizens. Some of the places that sex trafficking is happening include truck stops, hotels, residences, and online (National Trafficking Hotline. n.d).
Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking

Victims of human trafficking can be difficult to identify because many of them come home every night, sleep in their own beds and go to school the next day. But there are indicators that educators can use to identify and rescue these children.

(Barnes, 2018)

I hope you are starting to understand that trafficking is not what we may think of foreign girls huddled in back rooms but children in our communities that come to school and sleep in their beds at night and look normal to most people (Barnes, 2018). They sit in our classrooms but there are signs that we can learn to read to identify them. Raising our awareness is the first step to rescue because we can’t see what we are not looking for.
Indicators of Sex Trafficking

- a “boyfriend” or “girlfriend” who is noticeably older and/or controlling
- an attempt to conceal scars, tattoos, or bruises
- a sudden change in attention to personal hygiene
- tattoos (a form of branding) which the student refuses to talk about
- hyperarousal or symptoms of anger, panic, phobia, irritability, hyperactivity, frequent crying, temper tantrums, regressive behavior, and/or clinging behavior
- hypoarousal or symptoms of daydreaming, inability to bond with others, inattention, forgetfulness, and/or shyness
- uncharacteristic promiscuity and/or references to sexual situations or terminology beyond age-specific norms


Some of the indicators on this slide are also unique to human trafficking. Having a tattoo that the student does not want to talk about is a very big red flag. People who get tattoos love to talk about them and usually have a story so that would definitely be something to watch (Barnes, 2018). Suddenly having expensive items is also a big indicator. Especially if you ask them about it and they are evasive with their answers. And much older boyfriend or girlfriend, promiscuity and change in behavior are all things to pay attention to. The important thing is to ask questions and be a nosy teacher. Just like maltreatment cases, one indicator doesn’t equal trafficking but more than one is worth checking into (U.S. Department of Education, 2018).
Sex Trafficking Recruitment Video and Activity

https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/videos/sex-trafficking


We are going to watch two videos put out by Homeland Security’s Blue Campaign. They are designed to show you what human trafficking could look like in your school (Department of Homeland Security, 18 Mar. 2010). So watch the video and at the end I will have you work with a partner to identify the indicators that let the educator in the video know that human trafficking was taking place. Ask for volunteers to share answers with a whole group.
Sex Trafficking Entrapment Video and Activity

https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/videos/sex-trafficking


Activity

Work with one or two people near you to identify the indicators that were present in this video. What specifically made this a case of human trafficking? Prepare to share answers.

We are going to do the same thing with this video. Watch for the indicators and be prepared to discuss with a partner. *Ask for volunteers to share answers with a whole group.*
**Forced Labor**

- Recruiters, contractors, and employers who obtain a person for labor or services using “fraud, force or coercion”, against their will and under the threat of violence (Justice Department, nd)
- Vast majority are foreign born (Polaris, 2017)
- 31% are Hispanic, 26% come from Southeast Asia, and 13% from Southern Asia (Owens, 2016).
- 71% percent entered the United States on legal visas (Polaris, 2017)
- Victims, on average, pay $6,150 in recruitment fees for US jobs (Owens, 2016).

As I said before, forced labor is on the rise around the world. We had 7 reported cases in Arkansas last year. One of them was the local Chinese restaurant. If you didn’t see the news on this, the Kirin restaurant owner had two Indonesian workers enslaved, working in his restaurant. He confiscated their passports and paid them only tips. He ended up raping the woman and she asked a customer for help. The police arrested him on two counts of human trafficking (AP, 7 Feb. 2018).

Most are foreign born and come to the U.S. legally. They come for a better life and become entrapped in a life they cannot escape. To make matters worse, they usually pay $6,150 for a job in the U.S. So they are selling what they have or borrowing from friends and family in order to come to the United States to end up becoming a slave (Polaris, 2015).
Most Common Types of Forced Labor in US

- Domestic servitude in private residences
- Farm workers in the agricultural sector
- Factory workers
- Construction crews
- Lawn services
- Restaurants
- Massage and beauty services

(Bales & Soodhalter, 2009)

These are just a few of some of the industries that have had documented cases of human trafficking. We are going to be talking specifically about domestic slavery and field workers.
Domestic Slavery

- Domestic slavery is unique because it is about saving money not making money.
- These women hide in plain sight - walk children to school, go to the grocery store, take out the trash, and live in the same place for years.
- They live in mental bondage - suffering from fear, shame, depression, confusion, and hunger in a way that compounds to make escape seem impossible.

* (Bales & Stoddalter, 2009).

Domestic slavery is the second most common form of human slavery in the U.S. after sex trafficking. Domestic slavery, which is usually women who cook, clean and care for children in private residences, is not really conducted by large criminal syndicates like sex slavery. Instead it done by mom-and-pop places (Bales & Stoddalter, 2009). In the Sandra Bearden case, Bearden, who was Mexican American, traveled to a small village in Veracruz, Mexico where she asked the parents of a 12 year old girl if their daughter could come to America to work for her. Instead of the better life she was promised, the girl ended up chained to a pole in a backyard in Laredo, Texas, without food or water, whenever she was not working. After smuggling her into the country, the girl was starved, beaten, chained to a pole and forced to eat dog feces. Doctors said she would not have survived another week if a neighbor, who was fixing his roof, had not seen the young girl, tied to a pole and called the police. (Theiss, 2011).

Since these women hide in plain sight you may wonder why they don’t escape. You could be standing next to one of these women in the grocery store and yet they don’t ask for help. The reality is that these women live in a mental bondage that is hard to understand if you haven’t experienced it. They don’t speak the language often, they fear for their lives and the lives of their family. They often love the children they care for and hate to leave them with monsters. And the slaveholders are very skilled in
manipulation. They know exactly how much food and sleep these women need to be able to function yet be too exhausted and hungry to run away. Typically, domestic slaves are fed one small meal a day and allowed to sleep 3 hours. This is enough food and rest for the slaves to keep working but not enough energy to run away (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).
Field Workers

- Human trafficking in American agriculture is the third largest form of modern slavery in the United States.
- Florida, especially, is known as “ground zero for modern slavery”.
- In 2003, a Florida fruit-picker’s slave ring was broken up by the FBI. Two men, Ramiro and Juan Ramos were convicted of enslaving 700 illegal immigrants from Mexico.
- Ronald Evans recruited dozens of men from homeless shelters to work in Florida’s potato fields.

(Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

The third most common type of human trafficking in the U.S. is field workers. Anywhere that has labor intensive farming, that is not mechanized, is vulnerable to this kind of human trafficking. The cotton we grow around here requires a lot of manual labor so it would be something to be on the look-out for in this area.

Florida is considered “ground zero” for human trafficking in agriculture. This typically happens in large labor crews of trafficked laborers run by a boss. They are usually watched over with men with guns and forced to work and live in horrible conditions. They work 10 hour days or more with no holidays, especially during harvest seasons. They are moved around following the harvest (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Two cases are are listed here on the slide. The Ramos brothers had 700 people enslaved in large work crews throughout Florida. The crews were made up of illegal Mexican workers. They murdered people who tried to escape and their families were under threat in Mexico. They were brought down by a non-profit group who wouldn’t give up investigating this situation (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Ronald Evans enslaved a group of homeless men who were U.S. citizens. He promised them jobs, food and shelter but enslaved them with drugs and alcohol claiming they had a debt that had to be paid off. If they tried to escape they were killed (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).
Indicators of Forced Labor

- Abuse of vulnerability (such as lack of English, immigration status)
- Worker was obtained by deception
- Restriction of movement
- Isolation
- Physical and sexual violence
- Intimidation and threats
- Retention of identity documents
- Withholding of wages
- Debt bondage
- Abusive working and living conditions
- Excessive overtime

International Labor Organization (1 Oct. 2012.)

So here is a list of indicators of forced labor. As you can see, withholding wages is a big one. In the Kirin case, the workers were paid tips but it was still considered trafficking because it was only tips and that is not enough pay for the work they do under the law. (International Labor Organization (1 Oct. 2012.).)
Indicators of Child Labor Trafficking

- being unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- a child who is not in school but should be
- owing a large debt and being unable to pay it off
- not being allowed breaks at work or being subjected to excessively long work hours
- being overly concerned with pleasing an employer and/or deferring personal or educational decisions to a boss
- not being in control of his or her own money
- living with an employer or having an employer listed as a student’s caregiver
- a desire to quit a job, but not being allowed to do so


I want to spend more time on the child labor indicators. It is what you would expect, long hours, no pay or breaks or not going to school. Living with their employer is a big sign and the desire to quit a job and not being able to do so (U.S. Department of Education (2018))
Forced Labor Video and Activity

Activity

Work with one or two people near you to identify the indicators that were present in this video. What specifically made this a case of human trafficking? Prepare to share answers.

https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/videos/forced-trafficking

We are going to watch a video about a kind of forced labor that you might encounter. Watch for the indicators and be prepared to discuss with a partner. Ask for volunteers to share answers with the whole group.
Reporting Human Trafficking

If you suspect a child in your school is being trafficked call the Arkansas State Police Child Maltreatment Hotline at

800-482-5964

If you suspect someone in your community is a victim of human trafficking call the National Human Trafficking Resource Hotline at

1 (888) 373-7888

If you suspect a case of human trafficking do not try to rescue the trafficked person yourself. Traffickers are very dangerous people. We have laws in place that protect the victims and a call to report your suspicions is all you need to do. If the case is a child in your school then you should follow the procedure for reporting any type of abuse and call the State Police Child Maltreatment number. If it is outside of school, you should call the National Human Trafficking Hotline. I hope you will keep this packet of information and refer to it when you have questions about this subject.
Resources Cited


Resources Cited


Resources Cited


Resources Cited


Presentation Script

Slide 2  U.S. LAW

This is the trafficking law in the United States. The important thing to notice is that no one under the age of 18 can consent to being a prostitute. It is human trafficking. So if you see someone who is obviously a prostitute and also very young, you should report it to the National Trafficking Hotline. Or if you hear a rumour about one of your students getting paid for sex then it is also something you should report. The hotline number is at the end of this slideshow presentation in your notes. (United States Justice Department, n.d)

The other important words in this law is “force, fraud, or coercion”. These words are present in the United Nation protocols and the standard used for evaluating every trafficking case. Does the person have a choice in the work that they are doing? This is the question law enforcement will always ask themselves. (McLaughlin, 2008.)

Slide 3 - 3 Essential Criteria

When you encounter a situation that you suspect might be human trafficking there are three essential criteria that need to be present. If you see a situation where someone is under the complete control of another person, is working without pay, and someone else is benefiting from the work of the controlled person, you have a case of human trafficking. The important question to ask yourself is, “Can this person walk away?” If
the answer is “No” then you should report it. (Bales & Soodalter, 2009). In the case of
the trafficking that happened at the Kirin restaurant in Jonesboro, the two Indonesian
workers were working for only tips and had their passports confiscated by the owners.
(AP, 7 Feb. 2018) You can see that it meets all three of the essential criteria.

Slide 4 - Statistics

The statistic 45.8 million people caught in human trafficking is an estimate at
best. Human trafficking happens in such a shadowy world and is so hidden that it is
impossible to know really how many people are enslaved in the world. In my research, I
found statistics that were all over the place but I used the data that I saw the most often
from the most reputable sources The reality is that these numbers are most likely much
higher.

For many years human trafficking was the third most lucrative illegal enterprise in
the world behind drugs and gun running. Recently, however, it has surpassed
gun-running and is now second only to drugs generating $150 billion dollars yearly

As you can see commercial sex trafficking is the most common with forced labor
falling behind. Forced labor has been on the rise as well in recent years (United Nations
Slide 5 - Statistics

The vast majority of human trafficking is happening in Asia. The countries that make up the top 5 countries for human slavery are also the countries that produce most of the cheap consumer goods that we use everyday here in America. The cotton in our clothes likely comes from countries like India and Uzbekistan where it is harvested by slaves.

Human trafficking, like all kinds of exploitation, hits the most vulnerable in society the hardest as you can see in the statistics on women and children making up 76% of all the world’s trafficking. But as forced labor numbers continue to rise we are seeing more and more men being victimized as well, typically from the poorest regions of the earth (Global Slavery Index, 2016).

Slide 6 - Slavery around the world

Asia - We talked about Asia already. Thailand is of course one of the worst offenders in human trafficking with not just its infamous sex industry but also its fishing industry. It uses children to clean the fish that are caught out in the Indian ocean. They live on these bamboo platforms out in the ocean in horrible conditions. If they happen to die from sickness, injury or starvation during their work, they just roll their bodies into the ocean (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Europe - Europe has a similar situation to us in the United States because it is a destination for traffickers to bring their captives for sale. The money and opportunities in
these rich countries make them a target because poor people dream of working in high paying jobs so they are easy targets for traffickers to recruit them for “jobs” when really they are being brought into slavery (Bales & Soodalter, 2009). Also with the high numbers of refugees flooding Europe from places like Syria and Nigeria, the amount of human trafficking has gone up in Europe. Wherever there are poor and desperate people, traffickers will find a way to exploit them. 11,000 Nigerian women arrived in Italy by boat in 2016. Now many of them working as sex slaves in Italy. They live and work beside the roads in the rural farming areas. (United States State Department, 2017).

**Russia and Eurasia** - Uzbekistan is one of the few countries in the world that sponsors slavery by forcing almost its entire population to work every year in the cotton harvest. Ukraine has also began using child soldiers since its hostilities with Russia began (Global Slavery Index, 2016).

**Slide 7 Slavery Around the World**

A large number of the world’s slaves are in Africa but there are even more being sent to richer countries as we saw in Europe. The majority of the world’s sex slaves come from Africa (Bales & Soodalter, 2009). Again, we see the fishing industry using child slaves in Ghana as well as the gold mining industry (Global Slavery Index, 2016).

The rich countries of the Middle East are also a draw for people wanting better opportunity but too often they fall into human trafficking instead. In the Middle East, we see some state sponsored slavery, in Qatar for example. The government there is
currently using forced labor to build the facilities for the 2020 World Cup (Global Slavery Index, 2016).

In the Americas, you will find slaves working in places like the rural areas of Brazil, working in the mahogany, brick making and gold mining industries (Global Slavery Index, 2016).

It is important, if you are concerned about human trafficking in the world, to make sure you do what you can to avoid buying products that are made with slave labor. There are a lot of resources online to help you identify products you use that are made with slave labor. I have included one at the end of this presentation from the Department of Labor which puts out a list of goods made with child labor.

**Slide 10: Slavery Then and Now**

We will just take a quick look at the history of slavery also known as human trafficking in America. We all know our country’s harrowing history of slavery very well and that knowledge can help us understand what is happening now. Unfortunately slavery is alive and well in the United States.. Legalized slavery lasted 350 years until it was abolished at the end of the Civil War. It continued unofficially in the South and probably reached its lowest point in the 40’s and 50’s. But as the Cold War ended and globalization began to rise, borders became easier to cross and human trafficking increased as America became, once again, the destination place for traffickers to bring their captives for sale (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).
Slide 11 - Slavery Then and Now - Differences

**Number** - There are a few differences between slavery in the past and human trafficking today. First of all there is the sheer number of people. Over the whole 350 year period of legalized slavery, there were 9.9 million African slaves brought to America. Now there are over 4 times that many living in the world today (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

**Cost** - The cost of a slave then was $40,000 in US dollars today, for this reason, only very rich people had slaves. Having a slave back then was something to be proud of and shown off to the world as a sign of success. Presidents and senators had slaves. Now it is a criminal enterprise that is hidden from the world. A slave can also cost less than a hundred dollars. Because human life is so cheap now, traffickers often find it more cost effective to get a new slave rather than pay for medical care or enough food to keep their victim alive and healthy long term (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

**Who?** - Back then it was only Africans who were enslaved. Today it can be anyone, regardless of race, gender, age or class (Swanson, 2015).

Slide 12: Slavery Then and Now - Similarities

But in a lot of ways slavery is still the same as it has always been. People are still motivated by money and power. They gain control over their captives using violence, terror and manipulation.
I thought it was interesting that the life expectancy of a slave on a sugar plantation and a sex slave were the same. The brutal conditions on the sugar plantations were so awful that a slave usually died in about 7 years from disease or just overwork. Today a commercial sex slave lives about that long. They die from STDs or other diseases, violence, drug overdose or suicide (Swanson, 2015).

Women are forced to have abortions today just as they were forcibly impregnated in the Old South. Neither of them had anything to say about what was happening with their reproduction and they are used for the purposes of the traffickers (Swanson, 2015).

They still do branding today. Most likely a victim today would be tattooed instead of branded. A rescued woman here in the US was found to have a barcode tattooed on her neck. Or they might have their captor’s name tattooed on them someway. However it happens, traffickers usually find a way of marking their “property” (Swanson, 2015).

And just like slaves in the South had quotas for how much cotton they had to harvest each day, modern day trafficking victims also have quotas for how much they have to produce. Sex workers are expected to bring back a certain amount of money and if they don’t they are punished and sent back out to get the money however they can, sometimes even resorting to stealing (Swanson, 2015).

Slide 13 - Statistics: Human Trafficking in US: Foreign Nationals
As I stated before, America is a prime target for traffickers because of the opportunity we have here. Many times it happens this way: A poor person in a poor country is approached by someone that they may know distantly. A distant relative or friend of a friend who has a job or a chance of schooling in America. It is usually a countryman but it is always someone who inspires trust. Traffickers often use other women to recruit women and the rates of conviction for women in human trafficking is higher percentage wise than many other crime (United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, 2013).

There is usually a fee that the person has to pay to get this opportunity. They are given visas and passports or are smuggled in illegally. Once they get to America, they are far from home, they often don’t speak the language or even really know where they are, their papers are taken away and they are forced to work in someway for the traffickers. Often they are told they have a debt that must be paid for their transportation and visa. But the debt can never be paid and only increases with time. They are trapped. They can’t ask for help if they don’t speak the language. They are often afraid of the police and this fear is fed by the traffickers. They are held captive by fear, violence and shame. Many times they are told their family back home will be harmed if they don’t do as they are told. They know the friend of a friend who sent them here is there to carry out these threats (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Slide 14 Statistics: Human Trafficking in U.S. - U.S. Citizens
I found statistics on trafficking in the United States very difficult to come by but as you can see, the vast majority of trafficking victims are NOT foreign nationals but U.S. citizens. Of the 100,000 U.S. Citizens’ under the age of 18 who are human trafficking victims, the vast majority of these are in the sex trade with young girls engaging in prostitution, willingly or unwillingly (Siskin & Wyler, 2016). They would still be considered human trafficking victims regardless.

It is shocking to think that boys and girls in 5th and 6th grades are being targeted for recruitment and begin to be trafficked at that young age. This means that middle school teachers have an important role in preventing and reporting children from being trafficked.

**Slide 15 Sex Trafficking - Victims and Risk Factors**

We are going to talk now specifically about sex trafficking in the United States. I just can’t emphasize this point enough that a child under the age of 18 CANNOT consent to be engaged in commercial sex (United States Justice Department. n.d.).. I just believe that this is what we are likely to see in our school because many of our children are so poor. It is not hard to imagine a girl in high school wanting to make some extra money going to a party at ASU and getting paid for sex. She may think, well I am doing it anyway and I am tired of not having the things I want! It is human trafficking and I imagine it happens in our schools.

**Slide 16: Sex Trafficking - Recruitment**
It would not be difficult for this high school girl to find her way into sex trafficking this way. Traffickers have other students that they pay to recruit actively in schools. A boy in Tennessee was arrested for recruiting for a trafficker. He was given $20 for every $100 the girls made over the weekends (U.S. Department of Education, 2015). Traffickers also recruit in malls and increasingly on the internet. They start out posing as a friend or possible boyfriend or girlfriend. They can groom a potential victim for months or even years. They look for children who are lonely and hungry for love and attention and they prey on this.

In one FBI interview with a recruiter, the recruiter said he usually walked around the mall and approached young girls who seemed alone. He would go up to them and say “You have beautiful eyes.” If they would say “Thanks!” he would keep moving but if they would look down at the floor and say “No, I don’t.” Then he would know he had found someone who could be manipulated (Withers, 2013)

Kidnapping doesn’t happen often. Usually recruiters are able to blackmail or manipulate victims without having to resort to kidnapping (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

**Slide 17**

This slide lists the various types of people who are at risk for human trafficking exploitation (Polaris, 2017). I want you to talk to someone near you about these risk factors. Evaluate the level of risk you think your students have and be ready to discuss
why. Assign a risk factor of 0 to 5 with 5 being the highest level of extreme risk. 

Ask for volunteers to share their answers and tell why.

Slide 18 - Sex Trafficking in Arkansas: Why?

Arkansas has a high poverty rate and a has a high level of drug and alcohol abuse which, as we have learned, would leave a lot of people at risk for human trafficking. These problems lead directly to one of the saddest statistics of all - that Arkansas parents sell their children at higher rates than in other places (Free Weekly, 2016). In many ways, it has some similarities with Thailand for these reasons.

Added to these issues is the fact that Arkansas was late in passing its human trafficking laws so traffickers flocked here to operated for many years without prosecution. We also have small towns with small police forces and no vice squads so it makes it harder to for our law enforcement to combat human trafficking (Free Weekly, 2016). This is why it is important for all of us to be aware and knowledgeable about human trafficking so we can observe and report cases that we see.

Traffickers also use major interstate highways like highway 40 as a way to transport their victims and sell them at the truck stops and rest areas along the way. Truckers in Arkansas have started to play a big role in combating human trafficking for this reason. Most of them are trained and their calls to the Human Trafficking Hotline have led to many children being rescued (Barnes, 2018).

Slide 19 - Arkansas: Calls to the NHTH
This is a chart I made of the number of calls to the National Human Trafficking Hotline from Arkansas. As you can see, the verified cases we had in 2017 was 42 up quite a bit from 26 in 2013, most of them are sex trafficking cases involving U.S. citizens. Some of the places that sex trafficking is happening include truck stops, hotels, residences, and online (National Trafficking Hotline. n.d).

**Slide 20 Identifying Victims**

I hope you are starting to understand that trafficking is not what we may think of foreign girls huddled in back rooms but children in our communities that come to school and sleep in their beds at night and look normal to most people (Barnes, 2018). They sit in our classrooms but there are signs that we can learn to read to identify them. Raising our awareness is the first step to rescue because we can’t see what we are not looking for.

**Slide 21 Indicators of Sex Trafficking**

The signs look like other signs of abuse so we are trained to raise red flags when we see some of these indicators. Things like bruises, malnutrition, frequent absences and drug addiction are already on our radar as teachers. But some others of these indicators are unique to human trafficking. Frequent travel to other cities for example would not likely raise a red flag under normal circumstances but with our demographic it would be something to pay attention to (U.S. Department of Education, 2018). 

**Slide 22 Indicators of Sex Trafficking**
Some of the indicators on this slide are also unique to human trafficking. Having a tattoo that the student does not want to talk about is a very big red flag. People who get tattoos love to talk about them and usually have a story so that would definitely be something to watch (Barnes, 2018). Suddenly having expensive items is also a big indicator. Especially if you ask them about it and they are evasive with their answers. And much older boyfriend or girlfriend, promiscuity and change in behavior are all things to pay attention to. The important thing is to ask questions and be a nosey teacher. Just like maltreatment cases, one indicator doesn’t equal trafficking but more than one is worth checking into (U.S. Department of Education, 2018).

**Slide 23 Sex Trafficking Recruitment Video and Activity**

We are going to watch two videos put out by Homeland Security’s Blue Campaign. They are designed to show you what human trafficking could look like in your school (Department of Homeland Security, 18 Mar. 2010). So watch the video and at the end I will have you work with a partner to identify the indicators that let the educator in the video know that human trafficking was taking place. *Ask for volunteers to share answers with a whole group.*

**Slide 24 Sex Trafficking Entrapment Video and Activity**

We are going to do the same thing with this video. Watch for the indicators and be prepared to discuss with a partner. *Ask for volunteers to share answers with a whole group.*
Slide 25  Forced Labor

As I said before, forced labor is on the rise around the world. We had 7 reported cases in Arkansas last year. One of them was the local Chinese restaurant. If you didn’t see the news on this, the Kirin restaurant owner had two Indonesian workers enslaved, working in his restaurant. He confiscated their passports and paid them only tips. He ended up raping the woman and she asked a customer for help. The police arrested him on two counts of human trafficking (AP, 7 Feb. 2018).

Most are foreign born and come to the U.S. legally. They come for the better life and become entrapped in a life they cannot escape. To make matters worse, they usually pay $6,150 for a job in the U.S. So they are selling what they have or borrowing from friends and family in order to come to the United States to end up becoming a slave (Polaris, 2015).

Slide 26 Most Common Types of Forced Labor

These are just a few of some of the industries that have had documented cases of human trafficking. We are going to be talking specifically about domestic slavery and field workers.

Slide 27  Domestic Slavery
Domestic slavery is the second most common forms of human slavery in the U.S. after sex trafficking. Domestic slavery, which is usually women who cook, clean and care for children in private residences, is not really conducted by large criminal syndicates like sex slavery. Instead it done by mom-and-pop places (Bales & Soodalter, 2009). In the Sandra Bearden case, Bearden, who was Mexican American, traveled to a small village in Veracruz, Mexico where she asked the parents of a 12 year old girl if their daughter could come to America to work for her. Instead of the better life she was promised, the girl ended up chained to a pole in a backyard in Laredo, Texas, without food or water, whenever the girl was not working. After smuggling her into the country, the girl was starved, beaten, chained to a pole and forced to eat dog feces. Doctors said she would not have survived another week if a neighbor, who was fixing his roof, had not seen the young girl, tied to a pole and called the police. (Theiss, 2011).

Since these women hide in plain sight you may wonder why they don’t escape. You could be standing next to one of these women in the grocery store and yet they don’t ask for help. The reality is that these women live in a mental bondage that is hard to understand if you haven’t experienced it. They don’t speak the language often, they fear for their lives and the lives of their family. They often love the children they care for and hate to leave them with monsters. And the slaveholders are very skilled in manipulation. They know exactly how much food and sleep these women need to be able to function yet be too exhausted and hungry to run away. Typically, domestic slaves are fed one small meal a day and allowed to sleep 3 hours. This is enough food and rest for the slaves to keep working but not enough energy to run away (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).
Slide 28 Field Workers

The third most common type of human trafficking in the U.S. is field workers. Anywhere that has labor intensive farming, that is not mechanized, is vulnerable to this kind of human trafficking. The cotton we grow around here requires a lot of manual labor so it would be something to be on the look-out for in this area.

Florida is considered “ground zero” for human trafficking in agriculture. This typically happens in large labor crews of trafficked laborers run by a boss. They are usually watched over with men with guns and forced to work and live in horrible conditions. They work 10 hour days or more with no holidays, especially during harvest seasons. They are moved around following the harvest (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Two cases are listed here on the slide. The Ramos brothers had 700 people enslaved in large work crews throughout Florida. The crews were made up of illegal Mexican workers. They murdered people who tried to escape and their families were under threat in Mexico. They were brought down by a non-profit group who wouldn’t give up investigating this situation (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Ronald Evans enslaved a group of homeless men who were U.S. citizens. He promised them jobs, food and shelter but enslaved them with drugs and alcohol claiming they had a debt that had to be paid off. If they tried to escape they were killed (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Slide 29 Indicators of Forced Labor
So here is a list of indicators of forced labor. As you can see, withholding wages is a big one. In the Kirin case, the workers were paid tips but it was still considered trafficking because it was only tips and that is not enough pay for the work they do under the law. (International Labor Organization, 1 Oct. 2012.).

**Slide 30 Indicators of Child Labor**

I want to spend more time on the child labor indicators. It is what you would expect, long hours, no pay or breaks or not going to school. Living with their employer is a big sign and the desire to quit a job and not being able to do so (U.S. Department of Education (2018).

**Slide 31 - Force Labor Video Activity**

We are going to watch a video about a kind of forced labor that you might encounter. Watch for the indicators and be prepared to discuss with a partner. *Ask for volunteers to share answers with a whole group.*

**Slide 32 - Reporting Human Trafficking**

If you suspect a case of human trafficking do not try to rescue the trafficked person yourself. Traffickers are very dangerous people. We have laws in place that protect the victims and a call to report your suspicions is all you need to do. If the case is a child in your school then you should follow the procedure for reporting any type of abuse and call the State Police Child Maltreatment number. If it is outside of school, you should call the
National Human Trafficking Hotline. I hope you will keep this packet of information and refer to it when you have questions about this subject.

**Training Evaluation**

The following questionnaire should be given to participants either as handout or emailed as google form in order to assess how effective the training has been.

1. Name ____________________________________________________
2. Building _________________________________________________
3. Rate how much you knew about human trafficking before this training 1 to 5 (5 being expert level) ____________________________________________
4. How confident do you feel now that you could identify human trafficking if you saw it? 1 to 5 (5 being expert level) ____________________________________________
5. What was the most helpful thing that you learned in this training? ________________ ________________________________________________________________
6. What was the most surprising or interesting thing you learned today? ________________ ________________________________________________________________
7. Any comments? ____________________________________________________________________________

**References**


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