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preventconnect.org/Facebook
preventconnect.org/Twitter
preventconnect.org/Flickr
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preventconnect.org/Pinterest
Website: www.HEALtrafficking.org
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for a world healed of trafficking
How to use this technology

Raise hand
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PowerPoint slides
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Call iLinc Technical Support at 800.799.4510.
PreventConnect

- Domestic violence/intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Human Trafficking
- Violence across the lifespan, including child sexual abuse
- Prevent before violence starts
- Connect to other forms of violence & oppression
- Connect to other prevention practitioners
Towards Community Health and Justice

January 25: Back to basics and moving beyond: A prevention approach to sexual and domestic violence

February 15: Intertwined and aligned: Supporting health equity and justice in sexual and domestic violence prevention

March 15: How do we Connect the Dots? Local approaches to preventing multiple forms of violence

May 31: Communities for all: supporting inclusion and positive gender norms for sexual and domestic violence prevention

June 21: From private to community accountability: Building capacity to make sexual and domestic violence prevention a community responsibility

July 19: Organizing for economic opportunity: Movements and strategies to improve economic opportunities for sexual and domestic violence prevention

August 16: A safe place to call home: Strategies and movements to transform the physical/built environment for sexual and domestic violence prevention

September 20: From research to practice: Addressing shared underlying factors to prevent sexual and domestic violence
Public Health Approach to Preventing Human Trafficking

March 23, 2017
11am-12:30pm PT; 2pm-3:30pm ET

PreventConnect.org is a national project of the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CALCASA) and is sponsored by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The views and information provided in PreventConnect.org activities do not necessarily represent the official views of the United States Government, the CDC, or CALCASA. For more information, visit PreventConnect.org.
Co-facilitators

Hanni Stoklosa, MD, MPH, HEAL Trafficking
Tweet @hstoklosa

David S. Lee, MPH, PreventConnect and CALCASA
Tweet @davidcalcasa
Objectives

• Introduce essential elements of human trafficking as a public health issue as opposed to a criminal justice perspective

• Articulate the problematic and complex nature of human trafficking and how it intersects with sexual and domestic violence in primary prevention programs

• Provide examples of community health organizations engaged in preventing both labor and sex trafficking, lessons learned and successes

• Describe actionable steps and measures to prevent trafficking in your communities
Today’s Agenda

• An Overview
• Preventing from a Public Health Perspective
• Labor Trafficking
• Sex Trafficking
• Community Health and Prevention
• Take-away message
An Overview

HEAL Trafficking

*for a world healed of trafficking*

*because human trafficking is a public health issue*

Website: [www.HEALtrafficking.org](http://www.HEALtrafficking.org)
Inter-sectionality

Community violence

Elder abuse

Child abuse

Human trafficking

Intimate partner violence

Sexual assault

HEAL TRAFFICKING

PreventConnect
Human Trafficking
TVPA, 22 USC 7102 (9) and (10)

**Labor Trafficking**
- recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person
- for labor or services
- through force, fraud, or coercion
- for subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery

**Sex Trafficking**
- recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person
- for a commercial sex act
- induced by force, fraud, or coercion OR person is under 18
Human Rights, Public Health & Trafficking

HEAL Protocol Toolkit

Source: https://healtrafficking.org/linkagesresources/protocol-toolkit/
Why is it important to address ending human trafficking in your communities?
Our Panel of Speakers

Melissa Merrick,
Division of Violence Prevention,
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Jean Bruggeman,
Executive Director,
Freedom Network USA

Kimberly S.G. Chang,
Asian Health Services,
Oakland, California

Rhumannee Hang,
Banteay Srei,
Oakland, California
THE PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACT OF EARLY ADVERSITY

Melissa Merrick, Ph.D.,

Division of Violence Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (E) kcq7@cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children is Child Abuse

• Confronting Commercial Exploitation and Trafficking of Minors in the US

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CKh78vXIfis
Violence in the Broader Public Health Context
Building Brain Architecture
Violence Compromises Early Brain Development

Healthy Brain

Injured Brain
When you think of child abuse & neglect, you likely picture this...
but probably not this
Have you heard of or read about the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) study?

Answer on the left
The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study

- Kaiser Permanente and CDC
- Retrospective cohort study of an HMO population with average age of 57 years
- Over 17,000 participants

[www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy)
## Categories of ACEs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abuse</th>
<th>Neglect</th>
<th>Family Challenges</th>
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<td>Physical</td>
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<td>Emotional</td>
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<td>Incarcerated Relative</td>
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<td>Substance Abuse</td>
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<td>Divorce</td>
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Graphic Credit: [Robert Wood Johnson Foundation](https://www.rwjf.org/)
ACES can have lasting effects on:

- **Health** (obesity, diabetes, depression, suicide attempts, STDs, heart disease, cancer, stroke, COPD, broken bones)

- **Behaviors** (smoking, alcoholism, drug use)

- **Life Potential** (graduation rates, academic achievement, lost time from work)

ACEs have been found to have a graded dose-response relationship with 40+ outcomes to date.

*This pattern holds for the 40+ outcomes, but the exact risk values vary depending on the outcome.*

https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/
Violence Against Children Is Costly and Destructive

- Violence
  - Injury
    - Internal Injury
    - Fractures
    - Burns
  - Mental Health Problems
    - Depression and Anxiety
    - PTSD
  - Suicide
  - Assault
  - Fetal Death
  - Maternal and Adolescent Pregnancy
  - Pregnancy Complications

- Non-Communicable Disease
  - Communicable Disease and Risk Behaviors
    - HIV
    - STDs
  - Alcohol and Drugs
    - Alcohol
    - Smoking
    - Physical Inactivity
    - Obesity
  - Unsafe Sexual Practices
    - Multiple Partners
  - Violence Against Children

- Chronic Lung Disease
  - Heart Disease
  - Diabetes
  - Cancer
  - Violence Against Children
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Leading Causes of Death in the U.S. in 2014

1. Heart disease
2. Cancer
3. Chronic lower respiratory diseases
4. Unintentional injuries (accidents)
5. Stroke
6. Alzheimer's disease
7. Diabetes
8. Influenza and Pneumonia
9. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis (Kidney disease)
10. Intentional self-harm (suicide)

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Violence Across the Lifespan

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Child Maltreatment

Bullying

Youth Violence

Dating Violence

Intimate Partner Violence

Sexual Violence

Suicide

War and Other Collective Violence

ADOLESCENCE

ADULTHOOD

Elder Maltreatment
Role of Public Health in Violence Prevention

Role of Criminal Justice, Child Welfare, Social Service
Are you familiar with the Essentials for Childhood?

Answer on the left
Assuring Safe, Stable, Nurturing Relationships & Environments for All Children
- Raise Awareness & Commitment

- Use Data to Inform Action

- Create the Context for Safe, Stable, Nurturing Relationships & Environments

• Funding Initiative: 5 State Health Departments
  – California
  – Colorado
  – Massachusetts
  – North Carolina
  – Washington

• Over 30 self-supported states participating in Essentials for Childhood initiative

CDC’s Technical Package to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect

5 strategies to prevent child abuse & neglect

- Change social norms to support parents and positive parenting
- Enhance parenting skills to promote healthy child development
- Strengthen economic supports for families
- Provide quality care and education early in life
- Intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Approach</th>
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</table>
| **S** – Promote *social norms* that protect against violence | - Bystander approaches  
- Mobilizing men and boys as allies                                                                                                           |
| **T** – *Teach* skills to prevent sexual violence | - Social-emotional learning  
- Teaching healthy, safe dating and intimate relationship skills to adolescents  
- Promoting healthy sexuality  
- Empowerment-based training                                                                                                                |
| **O** – Provide *opportunities* to empower and support girls and women | - Strengthening economic supports for women and families  
- Strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls                                                                                     |
| **P** – Create *protective* environments | - Improving safety and monitoring in schools  
- Establishing and consistently applying workplace policies  
- Addressing community-level risks through environmental approaches                                                                         |
| **SV** – *Support victims/survivors* to lessen harms | - Victim-centered services  
- Treatment for victims of SV  
- Treatment for at-risk children and families to prevent problem behavior including sex offending                                          |
How do you think these public health tools help to prevent human trafficking?
LABOR AND SEX TRAFFICKING:

Jean Bruggeman,
Executive Director, Freedom Network USA
(E) jean@freedomnetworkusa.org
• Embrace a human rights-based approach, prioritizing self-determination, choice and non-judgmental services and support

• Website: https://freedomnetworkusa.org/
To what level of training have you received on Labor Trafficking?

A. A Lot  
B. Some  
C. A Little  
D. None

Feedback:  
- 0 A  
- 0 B  
- 0 C  
- 0 D  
- 0 No Answer
Types of Labor Trafficking

**Involuntary servitude**
- Threats of violence to victims or families
- Psychological coercion, including locked doors, guards, isolation
- Abuse of legal process, including threats of deportation and debtor’s prisons

**Debt bondage/ Peonage**
- Forced to work off debt, may stem from agreement
- No choice in where/how to work off the debt
- Fees take all/nearly all pay, so debt is not being meaningfully reduced over time (example: company store scheme)
Invisible Chains

- Debt, manipulated by trafficker
- Emotional ties to trafficker
- Psychological coercion
- Threats to reveal secrets, photos, videos
- Community judgment
- Abuse of legal process
- Instability in home or home country
- Fear of government/law enforcement
- Isolation (remote location, language barriers)
Trafficking vs. Smuggling

**Trafficking**

- Crime against the human rights of individuals
- Movement is not required
- Victims are forced to work/commit commercial sex acts
- Victims believe that they cannot safely escape

**Smuggling**

- Crime against state borders
- Movement across borders is required
- Immigrants may not be required to do anything
- Ends at the destination, or upon payment of fee
Where is Sex Trafficking?

- Street prostitution
- Massage parlors
- Brothels
- Bars/Cantinas
- Live sex shows
- Private homes
- Hotels
- Strip clubs
- Via online ads
Where is Labor Trafficking?

- Restaurants
- Hotels
- Construction
- Health care
- Factories
- Agricultural fields
- Private homes (house cleaning, child care, home aids and personal assistants, spouse)
Who are the Victims?

- US Citizens
- Temporary workers
- Students
- Immigrants
- Minors
- Adults
- Men
- Women
- LGBTQ
- People with disabilities
Who are the Traffickers?

- Organized crime
- Small criminal rings
- Gangs
- Opportunistic individuals, including pimps
- Family members
- Romantic partners
- Anyone willing to exploit the vulnerabilities of others for profit
What are the Signs?

• Loss of personal identity and/or travel documents
• No/very low pay
• Working to pay off a debt
• Physical, sexual or psychological abuse of victims, friends or family members
• Threats of deportation
• Loss of freedom of movement
• Inability to communicate with family, friends, community
• Unsafe working/living conditions
• Minors engaged in commercial sex
Victim Needs

- Intensive case management
- Interpretation/translation services
- Legal services
- Education
- Job training and placement
- Medical, dental, and mental health care
- Housing and food
- Transportation
- Victim advocacy
Freedom Network USA’s Approach

• Build capacity of service providers to meet the needs of survivors through training and technical assistance
• Engage policymakers in expanding services, support and prevention efforts that address trafficking from a human rights perspective
• Collaborate with members and allies to develop promising practices
Policy Initiatives

• Expand labor protections for at-risk populations:
  – Youth in agriculture (CARE Act)
  – Guestworkers (DOL and DOS data transparency)
  – Domestic workers (Domestic Worker Bill of Rights, KYR trainings for A3/G5 workers)
  – Immigrants (Support community policing)
  – LGBTQ (Support inclusive approaches)
  – RHY (RHYA Reauthorization)
Policy Initiatives

• Eliminate criminalization of victims and at-risk populations
  – Decriminalize sex work
  – Decriminalize youth (status offenses), especially LGBTQ youth
  – Support criminal justice reform
  – Support limits on immigration enforcement
Policy Initiatives

• Support expanded understanding of force, fraud and coercion in high risk communities
  – Sex work
  – Gangs
  – International Labor Recruiters
  – Diplomats/International Workers
How can anti-trafficking prevention efforts align with other prevention programs?
Asian Health Services: A Community Health Center Approach to Human Trafficking

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“BK”

“I’d rather die than go back to jail!”
A Paradigm Shift
System Differences

Criminal Justice Framework

Public Health Prevention Framework

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System Differences

Criminal Justice Framework

Goal: uphold laws of the state

Public Health Prevention Framework

Goal: advance patients’ and population health

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System Differences

Criminal Justice Framework

More Defined Timeframe

Public Health Prevention Framework

Long-term Process

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System Differences

Criminal Justice Framework

Justice Orientation

Public Health Prevention Framework

Population Orientation

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System Differences

Criminal Justice Framework

Punish Traffickers

Public Health Prevention Framework

Prevent Harms

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System Differences

Criminal Justice Framework
- Goal: uphold laws of the state
- Victims
- More Defined Timeframe
- Justice Orientation
- Government Based
- Punish Traffickers

Public Health Prevention Framework
- Goal: advance patients’ and population health
- Patients
- Long-term Process
- Population Orientation
- Community Based
- Prevent Harms

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Asian Health Services (AHS) Mission – Dual Mission:
Service and Advocacy
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<th>Health care professional side</th>
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Chang, KSG; Hayashi, AS. The Role of Community Health Centers in Addressing Human Trafficking; in Human Trafficking is a Public Health Issue, Springer 2017. Ed. Chilsolm-Straker, M; Stoklosa, H.

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AHS Programmatic Approach

Prevention Model

Direct Services

Research

Policy

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Banteay Srei Programs

Our prevention programs are:

- **Culturally specific:** Focused on Southeast Asian (SEA) herstory, culture, and identity
- **Arts-based:** Exploration of different mediums of art and expression
- **Intersectional with other health issues:** focused on resiliency and protective factors
S.R.E.I

• Self-Reliant Empowered Individuals (S. R. E. I.)
• Safe space to learn, ask questions, and share knowledge about:
  • Sex
  • Women’s health
  • Sexuality
  • Violence
  • Healthy and unhealthy relationships
  • Communication
  • Self-determination
Southeast Asian Unity Through Cultural Exploration

Cooking program providing peer and intergenerational support

- Elder matriarch figure teaches a dish
- Shares story of refuge or resettlement
- 1-2x per month

Other topics include:
- Healthy eating
- Food justice
- Environmental justice
Bong Srei

Khmer (Cambodian) for “older sister”

Young women’s leadership program

Tasks include:

• Workshop facilitation
• Program planning
• Monthly training with Oakland Youth Empowering Advocates (OYEA) leadership group
• Event planning collaboration with OYEA
“BK”
Text Chat Question

How do you plan to implement what you have learned today about anti-trafficking community work in your communities?
Speakers’ Contact Information

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Additional Resources

- OVC’s Human Trafficking website
  http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/humantrafficking/
- Human Trafficking Task Force eGuide
  https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/
- The Faces of Human Trafficking Outreach Series
  http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/humantraffickingpublicawareness.html
- National Human Trafficking Resource Center
  https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/
- Freedom Network USA
  http://freedomnetworkusa.org/
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