

Indiana Education for Homeless Children & Youth

Homelessness & Human Trafficking



Working Together for Student Success

Training Objectives

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

1. Definition of Homelessness
2. Causes & Impact on Students
3. Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
4. Addressing Trauma
5. Describe the types of human trafficking
6. Recognize possible indicators of human trafficking
7. Screen and identify individuals who have been trafficked
8. Assess the needs of individuals who have been trafficked and deliver appropriate services
9. Share the importance of human trafficking awareness and responsiveness with others in your work environment



Definition of Homelessness

- Children & Youth who lack a fixed, regular, & adequate nighttime residence-
 - Sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason (75% of identified MV student in 2013-2014)
 - Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, camping grounds due to lack of alternatives. (6% of identified MV students in 2013-2014)
 - Living in emergency or transitional shelters. (15% of identified MV students in 2013-2014)



Definition of Homelessness (continued)

- Living in a public or private space not designed for humans to live. Living in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, substandard housing (no water or electricity, mold, etc), bus or train stations.
- The definition includes migratory students who live in the abovementioned situations
- Beginning Dec. 10, 2016, “those awaiting foster care placement” are not included in the definition.



Causes

- Housing shortage
- Job loss
- Illness
- Increasing cost of living & frozen wages
- Natural disasters
- Family discord

Impact on Students

- Higher than average rates of
 - Emotional, behavioral, & health issues
 - Developmental delays
 - Grade retention & lower rates of academic success
 - Hunger & food insecurity
 - Exposure to domestic violence
- Correlation between adverse childhood experiences & adult homelessness



Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

- Definition: Child or youth who meets the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness and is not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. 11434a(6)
- Youth run away due to abuse or neglect.
 - 40-60% of unaccompanied youth were abused physically at home.
 - 17-25% of unaccompanied youth were abused sexually at home.
 - Research links parental substance abuse and youth running away from home.
- 67% of students say they were uncomfortable telling people at school about their homelessness and asking for help.



Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

- **Why is school so important for unaccompanied youth?**
- **A:** School is often the most “normal” part of a homeless youth's day. School provides youth with many opportunities to grow and succeed. Schools offer academics, adult and peer support, meals, basic medical and mental health services, sports and clubs, and other activities. Schools can also connect youth to other resources and supports available in the community. They can teach youth the skills they need to find safety and security as adults. Many youth understand education is a way out of poverty.



Impacts of Homelessness



What Do We Mean by “Trauma”?

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

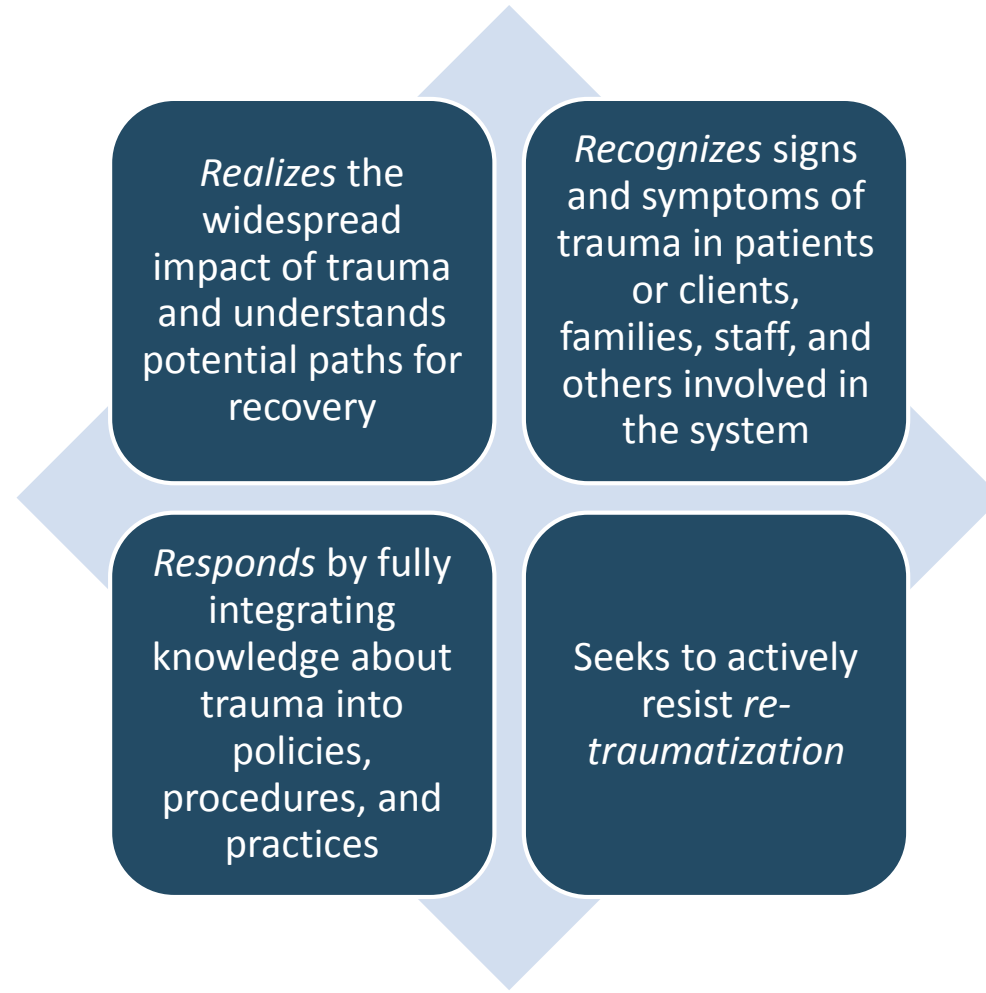


Addressing Trauma

- Homelessness is inherently traumatic and frequently violent. SEAs and LEAs should train staff on the traumatic effects of homelessness and specific strategies to provide trauma-informed care.
- SEAs and LEAs should ensure school personnel consider issues related to homelessness prior to taking disciplinary action.



Trauma-Informed Approach



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



Statistics in Indiana

- According to IDOE, data from 2012-2016 on homeless Children and youth (Pre K through 12th grade) are as follows:
 - 2012-2013- 15,777 Children & Youth
 - 2013-2014- 17,911 Children & Youth
 - 2014-2015- 19,173 Children & Youth
 - 2015-2016- 19,610 Children & Youth



Homelessness & Trafficking Living Situation



Awareness Questions??

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



Definition

What do we mean by *human trafficking*?

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

—*The Trafficking Victims Protection Act*



Types of Trafficking



Sex Trafficking



Labor Trafficking



What is Human Trafficking?

- Sex Trafficking: When 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
- Labor Trafficking: The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

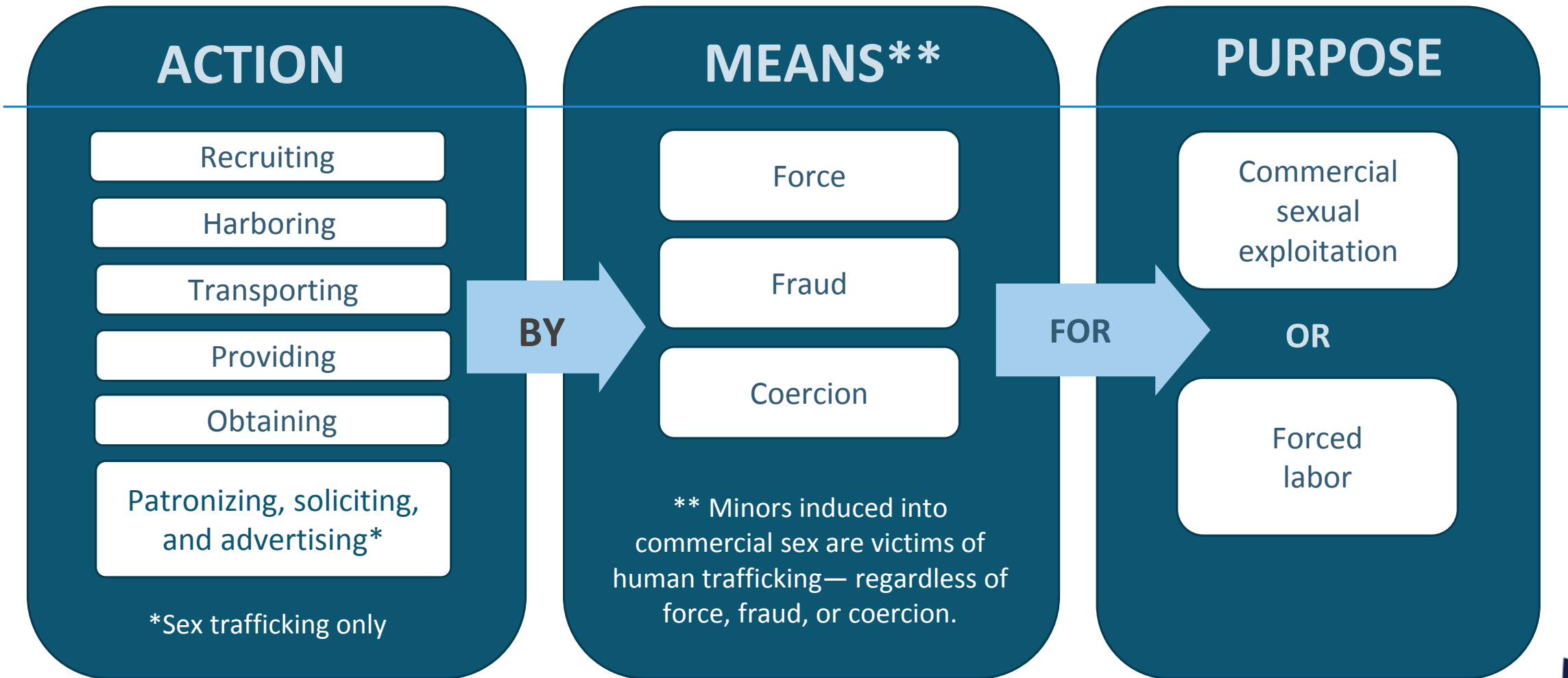


Three Elements of Trafficking

- In order to be considered trafficking on both federal and state levels, all three of these elements must be identified:
 - ✓ Recruiting Harboring, Moving, or Obtaining A person
 - ✓ By Force, Fraud or Coercion (unless under 18 for sex trafficking)
 - ✓ For the purpose of Involuntary servitude, Debt bondage, Slavery or Sex Trade



Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)



Force, Fraud, and Coercion



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



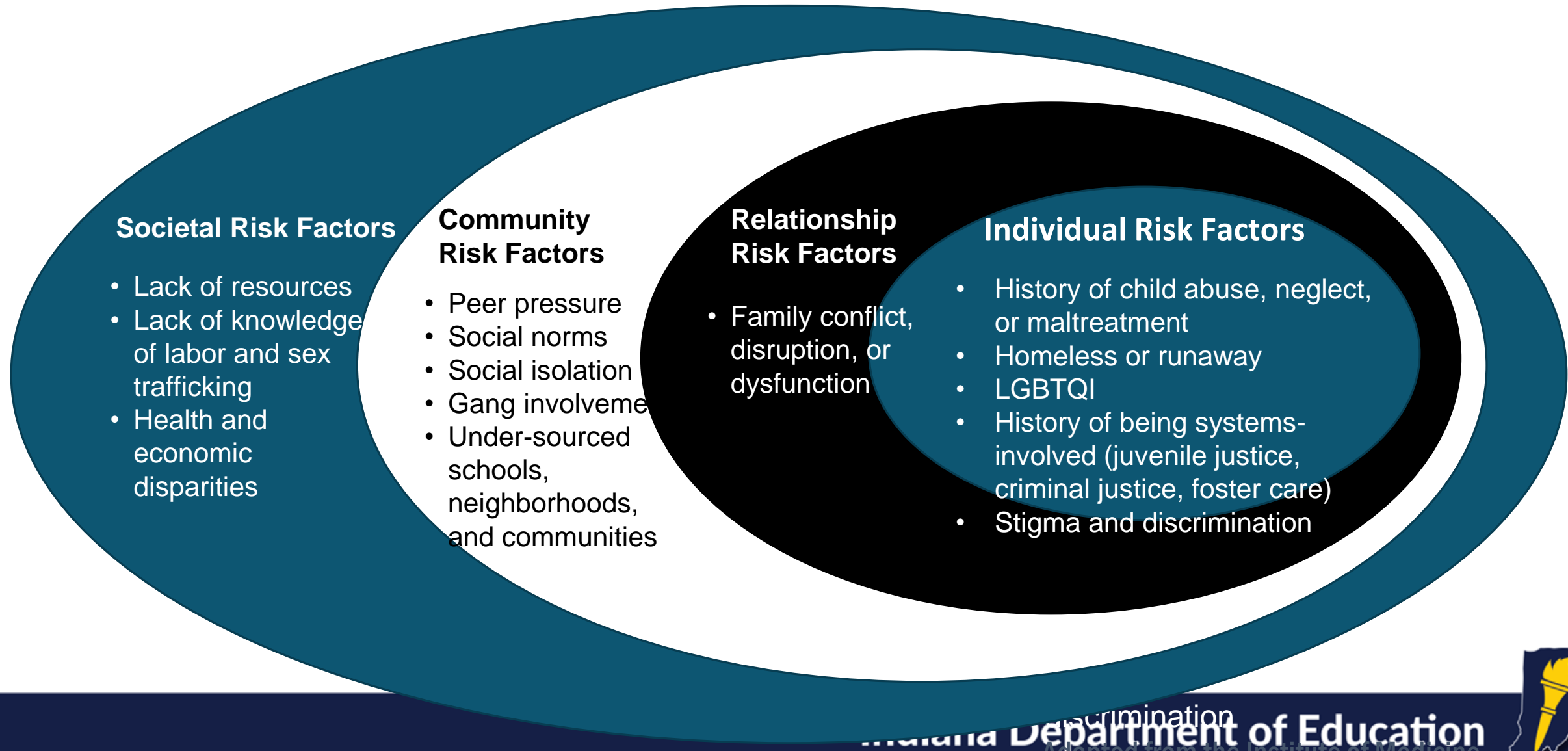
Fraud—False promises about work and living conditions, use of fraudulent travel documents, fraudulent employment offers, withholding wages



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



Trafficking Socio-ecological Model



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
- Individual Orientation
- Community Based
- Prevent/Treat Harms



Human Trafficking Examples

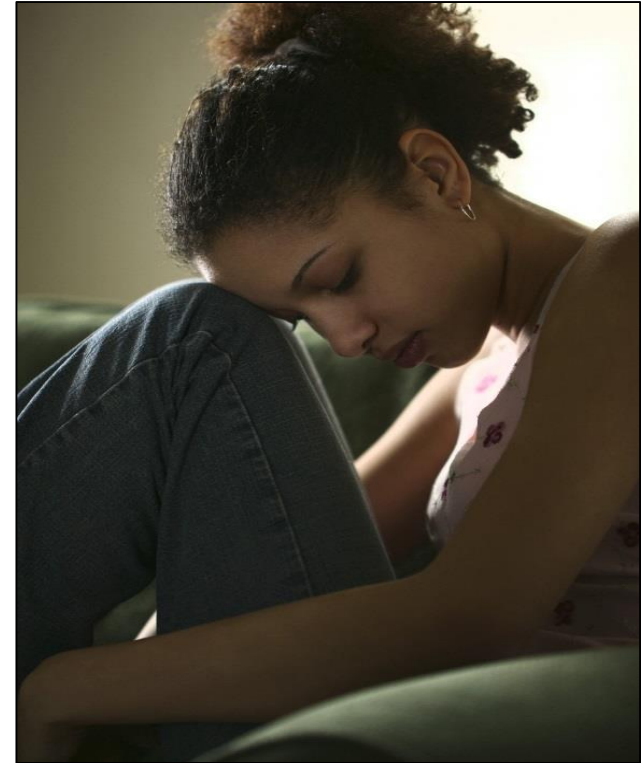
Sex Trafficking Example: A 17 year old girl* runs away from her abusive family for the second time. She meets a 20-something man at the mall who befriends her and offers to buy her something pretty. Their romantic relationship grows slowly as she becomes more dependent upon him and believes he loves her. He starts to ask her to do things for him, eventually leading to pimping her out for profit and resorting to violence and psychological trauma to control her.

Labor Trafficking Example: After losing his factory job*, a 35- year old man answers a job advertisement in the local newspaper for skilled welders. The ad promises affordable, safe housing and good pay. However, after being coerced into signing a “contract” in English, which he does not speak, he is taken to his home: a 2-bedroom apartment housing 8 other men, costing him \$600 per month. The men are transported to a restaurant where they work 15 hours a day and their living costs always outnumber their pay, causing them to become burdened by an ever increasing debt.



Case Study: Liza

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



Case Study: Simon

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



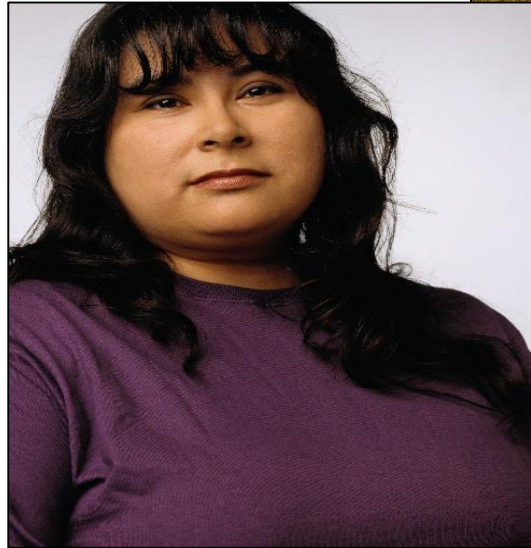
Vulnerable Populations

- History of abuse and neglect
- Runaway and homeless youth
- Victims of domestic violence
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) individuals
- Foreign nationals
- Racial and ethnic minorities
- Individuals with disabilities
- Low socioeconomic status
- History of substance use
- Communities exposed to intergenerational trauma



Awareness Question?

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



Encountering Individuals Who Have Been Trafficked

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



“Red Flags” That Indicate Human Trafficking

Physical Health

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

Behavioral Health

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

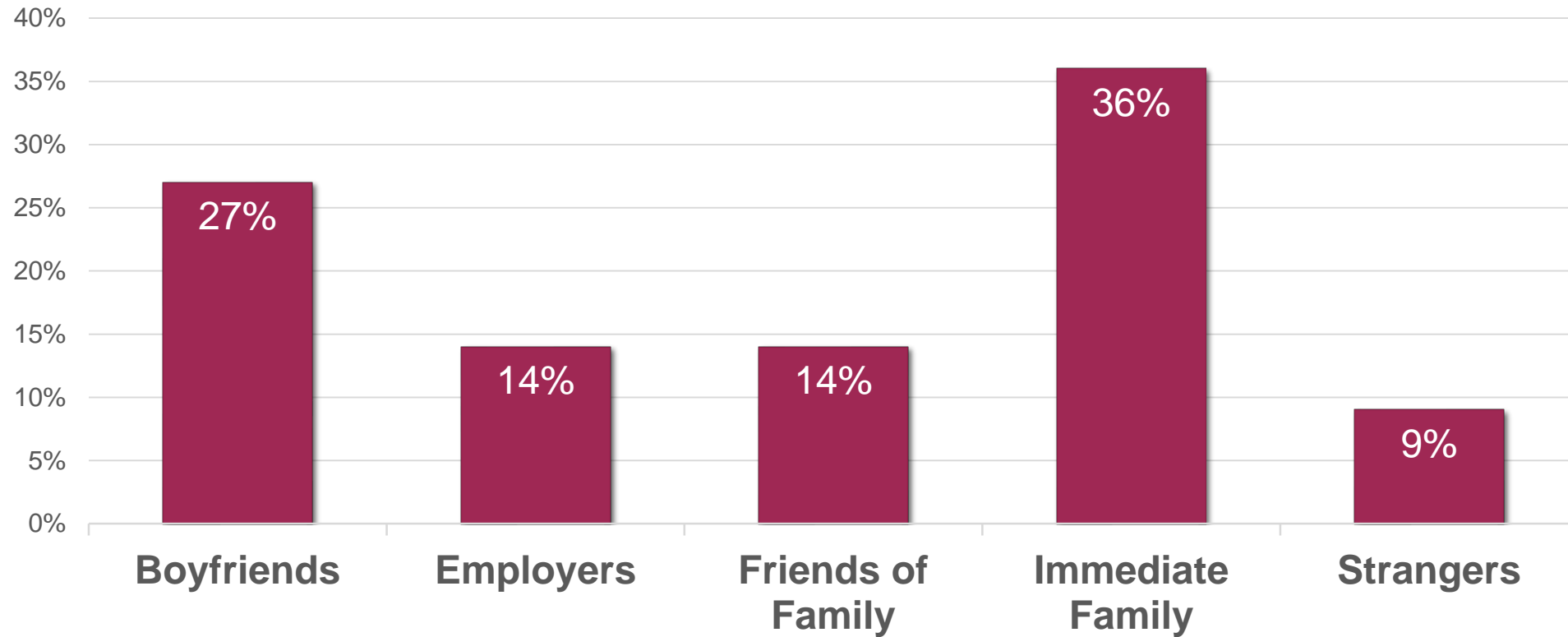
Social/Environmental

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



Common Relationships Between Victims and Traffickers

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



Your Role in Screening for Trafficking

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



Screening Questions



Human trafficking screening tools should collect information to determine:

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

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



Survivor-Centered Screening Techniques



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



Get informed consent prior to the screening



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



Discuss confidentiality and mandatory reporting



Separating the Patient or Client From a Possible Trafficker

When should an individual be separated from a suspected trafficker?

What reason should be given?

Who will do the separating?

What safety measures are needed?



Case Study: Siara

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



Case Study: Siara

What are the red flags of trafficking in this situation?

If you were Paul, what would you do next?



Screening and Identification

- **VICTIM** Human Trafficking reaches every culture and demographics. Regardless of their demographics, victims are vulnerable in some way, and the traffickers will use their particular vulnerability to exploit the victim.
- ✓ Victims can be:
 - Foreign born adults
 - US Citizen adults
 - Foreign born children *
 - US Citizen children *



Human Trafficking and Technology

Social Networking -- Pimps hit social networks to recruit underage girls to engage in commercial sex

- ✓ The pimps "searched Facebook for attractive young girls, and sent them messages telling them that they were pretty and asking if they would like to make some money"
- ✓ If a girl expressed interest, a gang member would arrange to meet up. At that point, participation stopped being voluntary.

The pimp may have a collection of fake Facebook accounts.

- ✓ On one of them, for "Rain Smith" investigators found more than 800 messages sent out to potential targets.



Violence Against Children is Destructive



Multidisciplinary Response and Referral Networks



Identifying Champions for Protocol Development

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

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



Indiana Law IC 35-42-3.5

- Trafficking: A person who, by force, threat of force, or fraud engages a person in:
- Forced Labor
- Involuntary Servitude
- Marriage
- Prostitution
- Participation in Sexual Conduct
- Prosecutors don't have to prove force when a minor under the age of 18 is being trafficked
- Any individual can be guilty of committing trafficking of a child; no specific relationship required
- Restitution is available to trafficking victims
- Trafficking victims may also have a civil cause of action to recover other damages from the trafficker

Federal Law: Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

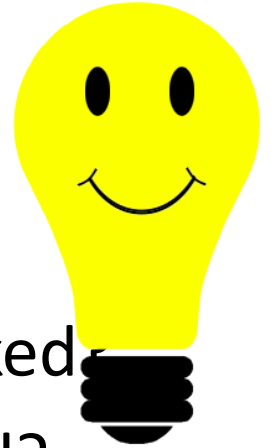
A Comprehensive Law:

Areas of Focus:

- Prevention • Public Awareness, Outreach and Education
- Protection • T-Visa, Certification, Benefits and Services to Victims
- Prosecution • Created Federal Crime of Trafficking, New Law Enforcement Tools and Efforts



Awareness Questions??



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



Training Conclusion

You should now be able to:

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



Vision & Mission

- To combat human trafficking by supporting and leading systems that prevent trafficking through public awareness and protect victims through identification and assistance
- Reduce the exposures of those most at risk of human trafficking
- Increase victim identification and access to trauma-informed services for all survivors
- Strengthen short-, medium-, long-term health and well being of survivors of human trafficking



Questions:



Resources & Contact Information



Deepali Jani

McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program State Coordinator

Office of Student Service

Indiana Dept. of Education

115 W. Washington Street South Tower, Suite 600 Indianapolis, IN 46204

 : 317.233.3372  (317) 460-1340 (Text/Direct)

 : 317.232.9121  Office Hours: 7:30-4:00

 Email: djani@doe.in.gov mvgrant@doe.in.gov homeless@doe.in.gov

<http://www.doe.in.gov/student-services/mckinney-vento-homeless>

