

Human Trafficking Awareness Training Student Manual

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Introduction to Human Trafficking Awareness Training

The First Family's Video

Hello, I'm Marty Kemp. My family and I would like to thank you for participating in this training program and joining our fight to end human trafficking in Georgia. Sadly, our state has one of the highest human trafficking rates in the nation. It is a reality that we refuse to accept. We need your help. In this fight, education is key. This training program will teach you how to recognize the warning signs of human trafficking and who to contact for assistance to save lives. We will continue our fight until there are no more victims, because one person trapped by human trafficking is one too many. Together, we can end this evil industry in Georgia once and for all.



Human trafficking is a worldwide problem happening everywhere. Human trafficking includes different types of trafficking such as labor trafficking, sex trafficking, etc.



After drug trafficking, human trafficking is tied with the illegal arms industry as the second largest criminal industry in the world, today. It is considered the fastest growing illegal industry, generating \$32 billion a year. Human trafficking is not limited to a certain demographic. It affects people of any nationality, age, social or economic status, or gender in every country of the world.

While there is no official estimate of victims in the United States, it is believed the total is in the hundreds of thousands. Less than 1% of victims are identified and rescued.



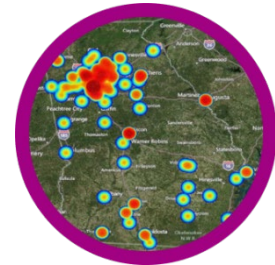
The State of Georgia is not exempt from this issue. Human trafficking occurs not only in our cities, but across the state, including our suburbs and rural areas.



Human Trafficking Statistics for the State of Georgia

Consider the following statistics for human trafficking in the State of Georgia:

- The average age of a human trafficking victim in Georgia is 14.8 years old
- 7,200 men purchase sex from a minor every month in Georgia
- Approximately 374 girls are commercially sexually exploited in Georgia, each month
- Around 65% of men who buy sex with young females do so in and around suburban and metro Atlanta with 9% near the airport
- Atlanta has the highest number of trafficked Hispanic females in the nation



This training was developed in response to the First Lady's mission to help end human trafficking. Its purpose is to help employees of the State of Georgia become more aware of the illegal human trafficking industry around us. Training is vital because your awareness may rescue a person(s) from a life of modern slavery.



Learning Objectives

This training awareness presents you with helpful information for expanding your knowledge and awareness of human trafficking. The learning objectives include the following:

- Provide an overview of what human trafficking is, including the various forms
- Provide examples of the groups involved in human trafficking
- Provide a definition of sex trafficking and key indicators
- Highlight the various ways for reporting human trafficking
- Outline how you can help prevent human trafficking in Georgia



The training program will be offered through three learning modules. These include:

Module 1: What is Human Trafficking?

This module will provide you with a clear definition of human trafficking and provide examples of the various forms human trafficking may take.



Module 2: Who is Involved in Human Trafficking?

This module will provide you with an overview of the groups of individuals involved in human trafficking, including the traffickers, buyers and victims.



Module 3: Key Indicators and Reporting of Human Trafficking.

This module will increase your awareness of the key warning indicators a person is involved in human trafficking. You will also review how you may notify the appropriate individual(s), when you suspect human trafficking occurs.



Next Module

Now let's begin with Module 1, What is Human Trafficking?

Module 1: What is Human Trafficking?

Module Topics

Module 1: What is Human Trafficking?

This module covers the following topics:

- The definition of human trafficking
- The victims of human trafficking
- What Georgia laws says regarding human trafficking



Module Introduction

As a State employee and as a citizen of Georgia, you play an important role in all aspects of Georgia business. It is for this reason that this training is now available to you to give you an understanding on how human trafficking affects our State, and how you can be a piece of the puzzle that helps unravel this problem.



In the previous module, you reviewed a series of statistics that presented the severity of human trafficking around the world and, more specifically, around Georgia.

Whether you are on the job or on your own time, you may witness behavior associated with human trafficking. Learning about this issue, can help you make a difference!

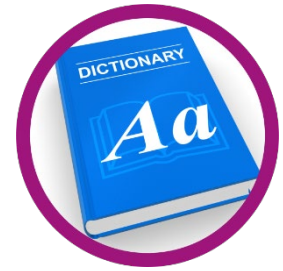
This training will give you key points that can help you recognize signs of human trafficking and provide you with information for how to report anything suspicious.

With these tools, you will be equipped to identify suspected cases or instances of human trafficking, be more vigilant and become an important part of the solution!

Identifying what Human Trafficking is marks the beginning of your understanding.

Definition of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is the trade in people, especially women and children. The Department of Homeland Security defines human trafficking as a “modern-day form of slavery involving the illegal trade of people for exploitation or commercial gain.”



Human trafficking happens every day in Georgia: in cities, in rural areas, in suburban areas, in all zip codes.

Since 2009, human trafficking has been reported in 145 out of 159 Georgia counties (*Statistics received from Georgia Cares*).

Who are the Victims of Human Trafficking?

Who are the victims? Under USA law, victims of human trafficking can be divided into the following two groups:

- Children under the age of 18 that are tempted into commercial sex
- People of any age that are tempted into commercial sex through force, fraud or coercion

Group One

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, or CSEC, is any situation in which someone under the age of 18 performs a sex act or is otherwise sexually exploited and something of value, financial or otherwise, is exchanged. This may include, but is not limited to, situations in which someone else, such as a human trafficker, benefits from this exchange.



Key points in this definition are the following:

The exchange of something of value. This is not limited to strictly cash transactions. It may include goods or services, such as food or a place to stay, in exchange for drugs or for someone else to receive drugs.

Possible inclusion of a third party. Money or other “things of value” may not be received directly by the exploited child or retained by the child. The transaction may be brokered by, or the money transferred to, someone else, such as a human trafficker, relatives, or gang members.

Sexual exploitation is **not limited to overt sexual acts**. It may include pornography, stripping, etc.

Other related terms that are sometimes used include: “Sex Trafficking,” “Child Sex Trafficking,” and “Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking.”

Group Two

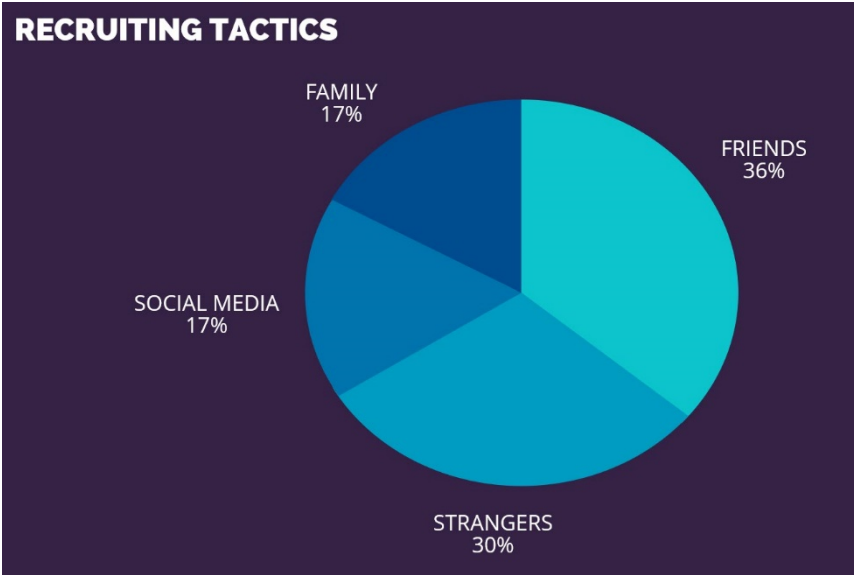
Sex traffickers use violence, threats, lies, debt bondage, or other forms of coercion to compel adults to engage in commercial sex acts against their will.

The situations that sex trafficking victims face vary dramatically. Many victims become romantically involved with someone who then forces or manipulates them into prostitution. Others are lured in with false promises of a job, such as modeling or dancing. Some are forced to sell sex by their parents or other family members. They may be involved in a trafficking situation for a few days or



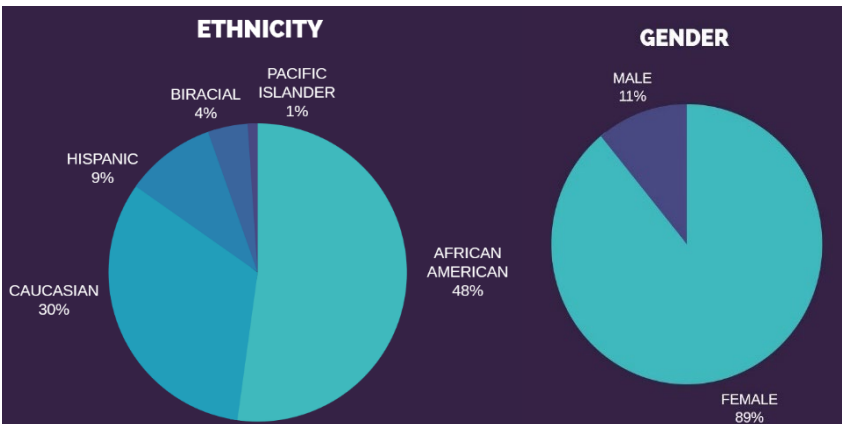
weeks or may remain in the same trafficking situation for years.

The following pie chart displays the various recruiting tactics used in human trafficking. It is important to note that over 50% are recruited by family and friends; the people they trust most in their lives!



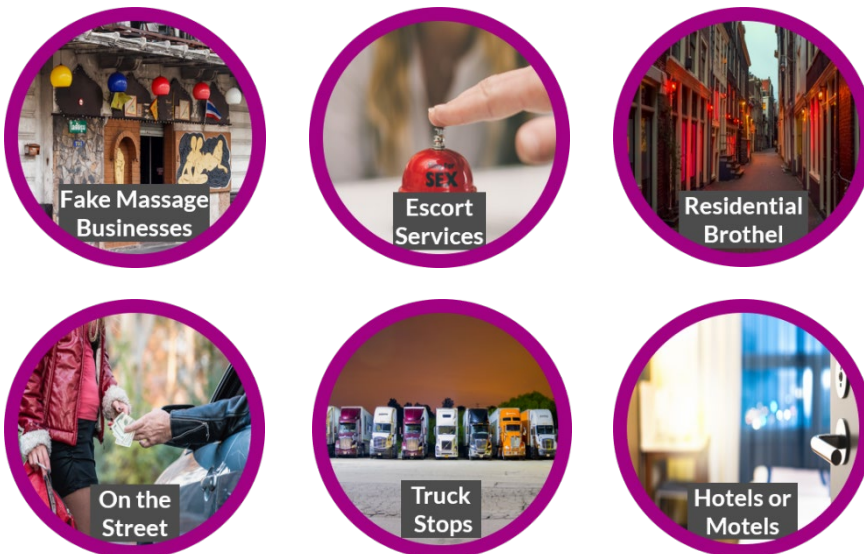
Victims of sex trafficking can be U.S. citizens, foreign nationals, women, men, children, and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender; Questioning, or LGBTQ, individuals.

The following pie charts identifies human trafficking victims by their ethnicity and gender.



Vulnerable populations are frequently targeted by human traffickers, including runaway and homeless youth who begin as minors and continue through adulthood, as well as victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, war, or social discrimination.

Sex trafficking occurs in a range of venues including fake massage businesses, via online ads or escort services, in residential brothels, on the street or at truck stops, or at hotels and motels.



What Georgia Law Says About Human Trafficking

Under Georgia Law, a Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, or CSEC, victim is a child who has received food, drugs, money, shelter, or anything of commercial value in exchange for sex.

Under Georgia Law, Children under 16 cannot legally consent to sex, which is the age of consent, and children under 18 cannot be willing participants in commercial sex.

In a nutshell, regardless of how they act or appear, Georgia law recognizes these youth as victims of human trafficking and victims of child abuse (O.C.G.A. §16-5-46 and O.C.G.A. §19-7-5).

Many organizations have teamed together to fight human trafficking. It is possible to eradicate this problem by joining our force.

Next Module

In the next section, you will learn more about the victims of human trafficking and the three primary categories of sex trafficking.



Module 2: Who is Involved in Human Trafficking?

Module Topics

Module 2: Who is Involved in Human Trafficking?

This module covers the following topics:

- Who are the participants in the human trafficking crime?
- What are the types of human trafficking?



Learning about the different types of human trafficking helps with identifying red flags in behaviors.

Who are the Participants in Human Trafficking?

For human trafficking to take place, several persons participate in criminal acts. So, who are the participants of human trafficking?



The Human Traffickers

The human traffickers range from a small-time, one-person operation, to unorganized networks of criminals, to highly sophisticated criminal organizations.

Human traffickers are not just the persons who “pimp” the victim, but any person who provides transportation, assists, or knowingly provides a room for said acts.



A human trafficker can be anyone -- a classmate, employer, family friend, acquaintance, a boyfriend or girlfriend, or someone you met online.

Human traffickers often pretend to be someone they are not by setting up fake accounts online to "friend" teens, and then groom them using a variety of techniques to gain their trust.

Human traffickers entice people into sex trafficking and forced labor by manipulating and exploiting their vulnerabilities.

Human or sex traffickers use the Internet as a way to target unsuspecting and vulnerable youth for their own personal financial gain, as targets are seen as none other than a dollar sign.

Human traffickers promise a high paying job, a loving relationship, or new and exciting opportunities. In other cases, they may kidnap victims or use physical violence or substance abuse to control them.

Human traffickers employ a variety of control tactics, including physical and emotional abuse, sexual assault, confiscation of identification and money, isolation from friends and family, and even renaming victims.

Often, human traffickers identify and leverage their victims' vulnerabilities in order to create dependency. As a result, victims become trapped and fear leaving for various reasons, including psychological trauma, shame, emotional attachment, or physical threats to themselves or their children's safety.

The Victims

Victims are children who are used for sexual servitude, or an adult who is used for sexual servitude through force, fraud or coercion.



The Buyers

It is impossible to end discussing Sex Trafficking participants without addressing the demand! The buyers create the demand. Buyers are the persons who pay for receiving goods and services from the victims.



Human traffickers blatantly advertise their victim's sexual services with provocative photographs and unsubtle messages complete with per hour pricing. The human traffickers pay online classified websites to display their messages.

Sex trafficking is in some respects a hidden crime, but for the sex trafficker to make money, which is his or her ultimate goal, the human trafficker must obtain a stream of paying clients, or "johns", and provide an array of new victims.

Sex Trafficking Case Examples

According to Human Rights First, the following descriptions of recent human trafficking cases in the USA demonstrate the wide range of industries where exploitation takes place. Some of these victims were subjected to force and coercion, while others were lured through fraud and false promises.

A group of 17 exploiters lured women and girls – one victim was 12 years old -- with promises of love and wealth.

FBI agents and task force officers staged operations in hotels and truck stops. The youngest victim recovered during the operation was three months old, and the average age of victims recovered during the operation was 15 years old.

A male met girls online and convinced them they would have a better life with him. He supplied them with necessities and trafficked them to commit sexual acts.

A father allowed his drug dealer to commit sexual acts with his children in exchange for crack cocaine.

What Is Sex Trafficking?

So far, you have reviewed the definition of human trafficking and some of the types of human trafficking taking place, today. Let's review the definition of Sex Trafficking and look at the different types of sex trafficking crimes.

Sex trafficking is a type of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, including sexual slavery. A victim is forced, in one of a variety of ways, into a situation of dependency on his/her human trafficker and then used by the human trafficker to give sexual services to customers.

In the United States, there are various categories of sex trafficking. Although this list does not include all categories, the three main categories reviewed in this course are very common as documented by survivors of sex trafficking.

Human Trafficker Controlled Trafficking. Human traffickers pride themselves on tricking their victims into selling their bodies for money and thinking they have freely chosen to do it.



Gang Controlled Trafficking. At least 3 or more persons associated with a criminal street gang who work in concert to further a human trafficking enterprise.



Family Controlled Trafficking. Family could be parents, step-parents, aunts, uncles, grandparents, siblings or cousins. Often a form of domestic abuse that is passed down from generation to generation.



Next Module

In the next module, you will learn more about recognizing the signs of sex trafficking, how to respond when you witness sex trafficking and how to report sex trafficking.



Module 3: Sex Trafficking Signs and How To Report

Module Topics

Module 3: Sex Trafficking Signs and How To Report

This module covers the following topics:

- Review the signs of sex trafficking
- The proper ways to react when you witness sex trafficking
- How to report sex trafficking if you happen to see something suspicious



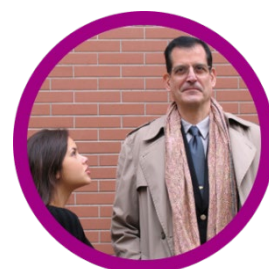
Signs of Sex Trafficking?

Is sex trafficking happening in your community? To be able to identify it and assist, it is important to recognize the signs. Recognizing potential red flags and knowing some of the indicators of sex trafficking is a key step in identifying more victims and helping them find the assistance they need.



How to Identify or Recognize Sex Trafficking

Because sex trafficking is often a crime that is hidden in plain sight, it is important to be aware of its warning signs.



Consider the following indicators exhibited by a person that may be a victim of sex trafficking, especially in the case of women and children, as established by Federal guidelines for recognizing sex trafficking.

Poor Physical Health

- Shows signs of poor hygiene, malnourishment, and/or fatigue
- Has injuries or signs of physical abuse



Lack of Control

- Has few personal possessions and always wears the same clothes regardless of the weather or circumstances
- Is frequently monitored
- Is not allowed or able to speak for themselves; a third party may insist on being present and/or translating



Other Signs

- Avoids eye contact and appear hesitant to talk to strangers
- Claims of just visiting and inability to clarify where they are staying/address
- May have tattoos used to brand the victim as a human as sex trafficking



Keep in mind, that this list is not exhaustive and represents only a selection of possible indicators. The red flags in this list may not be present in all trafficking cases. Take each individual indicator in context and not in isolation or as "proof" that sex trafficking is occurring.

How to React to Sex Trafficking

How you react is an important component of how to solve this crime. What is important?



Do not intervene. Engaging with human traffickers can endanger the life of their victims.



Keep track of your observations. Note any signs or red flags so you can provide the most accurate information of the events, such as physical descriptions, number of people, any suspicious behaviors, etc.



Observe any context clues such as not allowing the victims to interact with others or allowed to speak to others or any degrading treatment or controlling behavior.



How to Report Sex Trafficking

Here is what to do depending on your observations.

Call 911 if it is an emergency or you see that the victim is in danger, or his/her life is being threatened. That is, the victim needs immediate help.

Don't be afraid to call and report something that you think is not quite right. You are trying to help!

Text HELP or INFO to BeFree or 233733 for the Human Trafficking Hotline at 1-888-373-7888.

You can also download the See Something, Send Something App, which allows you to send a picture or written notes to the State Police Intelligence Center, where its credibility can be examined and referred to the proper law enforcement agency if necessary.

This app is available for apple, android and iphone.



Help Stop Human Trafficking

As a public servant, you play an important role in all aspects of Georgia business. As such, you may encounter suspected cases of human trafficking in your own community. By teaching you to identify red flags and outlining steps for reporting human trafficking, you are now a trained eye working to stop this horrific crime.

Georgia believes in the power of knowledge and is committed to the ideal that an informed public is its best asset – Awareness is Georgia's strongest tool!

Know the Signs. Speak Up. Make a Difference.

For additional information on how to help, visit the Human Resources Administration Human Trafficking Awareness web page on the DOAS web site.

