

[Please stand by for realtime captions] >> It looks like we have about five or six folks who have joined. Hopefully we will get going within the next five minutes. For the non-speakers, I will place you on mute . When I have questions, I will place you off mute. >> Press*six to unmute yourself. You are currently yielded -- muted >> Okay, we will start in about two minutes. I just want to check if sound is okay.

Sound is good.

For the folks first joining, we will be cord this session. In order to use it for folks unable to participate today. -- Record the session.

We will start at 3:05 . Okay, I am showing it is 3:from -- 3:05. I will start us off. Welcome for this first webcast of the national human trafficking and disability working group subcommittee. Today's webcast is on Human Trafficking and Disabilities Training 101. We are expecting the first of many webcast moving forward for the training subcommittee.

A quick background before I introduce the speakers and more about the committee. My name is David Hyde, I am with the national disability rights network, I am a staff attorney NDRN . We became involved in the trafficking issue more explicitly about 2 years ago, after being approached by folks from the human trafficking committee, noticing this issue with disability and human trafficking. NDRN is the membership association and technical Association provider for the protection and advocacy agencies, created and funded by Congress, located in every state. They conduct investigations of abuse and neglect. Obviously a natural fit between human trafficking and the work of the NDRN system.

Working group started earlier this year officially. If you have not looked at the website, or have participated on the calls, the NDRN working group is to prevent trafficking of individuals with disabilities, and death individuals, to help survivors with disabilities and death survivors -- deaf technical assistance, and training. The sub committee for the working group training, specifically to look at first -- basically training our own folks within the working group. This is the first training and we will do one within the summer looking at disabilities 101. Once the working group feels comfortable with the cross issues and trafficking and disability, we will start focusing training other folks outside of our community. That is the initial charge of the working group.

Let me turn it over -- I will introduce our three speakers. Morgan [Indiscernible] on the video. Morgan is the original coalition coordinator in Southeast Indiana, with the trafficking assistance program. Cochair of the southern Indiana coalition. Trainer for the protection of children in Indiana, developed by the Texas Department of Public Safety. Designed to make patrol officers of the Friday of resources available to assist in establishing this that is of a child, missing, exploited or a risk of exploitation. And courses of action available. We will hear from Pat's got a director and provider of the support of the Lucas County board, develop mental disabilities, oversight of 433 providers, and over the major and unusual incident unit Pat [Indiscernible] mental health, 21 years in the development

disabilities field, Lucas County human trafficking coalition and three years with the partners against trafficking of humans filled human trafficking, and the University of Toledo. We will hear from Jody Haskins, who was my cochair for the training subcommittee. Jody program director and anti-trafficking specialist at the international Association. Working to support various antitrafficking programs almost 5 years. Currently leads you trafficking training and technical assistance initiative, for the Department of Justice and violence against women.

We will first hear from Morgan. I will advance the slides so that is why you will hear me doing so. Again for folks joining late, we are recording this and we will share it to individuals unable to participate today. We hope to have enough time, maybe 15 minutes, or so to open up for questions. The lines currently are muted. I will unmute everyone's line once we have questions.

Great thank you so much. You can go to the next slide. Thank you. Again my name is Morgan thank you for having me today. And education on human traffic and an overview. As you already know, human trafficking is a loaded topic, and intersections and things like that. We will cover as much as we can with the time that we have. If you have any questions, please feel to ask. Feel free to ask, as well as to interject if you have any ideas. >> The introduction to human trafficking. It is [Indiscernible - low volume] exploiting people. [Indiscernible - low volume] human trafficking -- the exchange that happens if a person is being sold, and/or a monetary exchange. Please note that it does not necessarily need to be a monetary exchange. In exchange as in monetary value, as in shelter [Indiscernible]. That exchange is important to know and how it is defined. It can also be referred to [Indiscernible - low volume] bondage. We will talk about that later. [Indiscernible - low volume] you can go to the next slide.

A lot of times people will ask the difference between human trafficking and smuggling. We will take the time to explain it. When we talk about smuggling, it is authorized -- unauthorized [Indiscernible]. Something voluntary, a move across borders. And usually facilitated from one country to another, and with human trafficking, the difference it is a crime against someone. There is an element of coercion involved. A lot of times they will note if someone is smuggled into a country, there is a cat -- chance once they have been here, they can engage and become [Indiscernible]. If someone is smuggled and they engage in human trafficking, that person is experiencing human trafficking. It does not necessarily mean, when we talk about human trafficking that movement occurs. You may see a situation where it is apparent. You do not necessarily need to move from country to country, or state order. That is the difference between smuggling and human trafficking.

For such trafficking, here is the definition.

[Indiscernible - low volume] withholding or destroying government documents. A planned pattern of coercion. [Indiscernible - low volume] when we talk about sex trafficking, we will look at the breakdown. The important thing to note federally, the law states anyone under the age of 18, Lewis exploited -- who is exploited as a victim is human

trafficking . With the federal law you do not have to prove coercion. For anyone under the age of 18. Labor tracking thing -- trafficking [Indiscernible - low volume] someone having to prove coercion for labor tracking -- trafficking situation.

Labor trafficking, having the same elements of sex trafficking, but it is for labor purposes. And coercion involved. This is something that you do need to prove for all ages -- but for sex trafficking you do not. Federally, we will never call a child or youth a prostitute. That is not language we can utilize. Even if that child is selling themselves, [Indiscernible - low volume] with the labor trafficking, we need to prove coercion. >> These are the elements of human trafficking. A few years ago the federal government came out with [Indiscernible] model. Very similar to what a model looks like, breaking down the elements of trafficking, [Indiscernible] a lot of times when we talk and work with people, even with victims and/or survivors, there needs to be an element or traffic -- if they have sold them. There are other elements within the trafficking process that one can engage, and [Indiscernible]. For example, the recruitment process. Someone that might engage in recruitment and I trafficking ring and exploitation, and the person doing the recruitment is considered participating in the trafficking process, and can be prosecuted. It does not need to be someone [Indiscernible] but someone recruiting. Note, we see a lot of situations where traffic people will use a lot of people within their ring, and my call the person a bottom. That is someone that has been within the organization for a while. And that trafficker might bump them up so to speak. And that maybe the person recruiting. And that person has been to victimization, and to know the recruitment person can also be a trafficking victim and/or survivor.

You may see things like transporting. Transporting victims place to place. I saw a situation in Texas with a semi truck, having victims in the back, transporting these people from state to state. That is considered to be engaging in the trafficking situation, and a trafficker. Again, also providing or selling a person, providing a person for services they can also hold a person in a location. We see that without labor tracking situation, victims being held within restaurants, or agricultural settings, and they live there and they are being held there. The person that is holding them, they are considered to be a part of the trafficking process.

These three elements commonly talk about human trafficking, these are the three buzz words that get thrown out, as we describe what it looks like. You have coercion. We will break them down. I will not go into much detail. And for end or a purpose . Being sold for sexual purposes, pornography, and lap dances, stripping. Those are sexual conduct where people are being exploited.

We also have labor and services and we will break it down momentarily. Again, these are the three elements. With force, you can see physical force, I don't know if folks have heard about [Indiscernible] something that people identify with trafficking, something about it. You can see the force -- forcing someone into a car, physical force and

abuse, the force element. And we see that very common with our trafficking cases .

We also have fraud. We see that a lot with labor cases, [Indiscernible - low volume]. With fraud you can see something like we will promise you \$20,000 if you come here. And then they would say that the victim comes over, the next thing you know the trafficker is saying I brought you here, now you owe me \$20,000 on top of that I am living -- letting you live above the rest. And now you owe me rent. And then we have situation called bondage they are only money but not making money. -- They are owing money. And then fraudulent ideas and reasons [Indiscernible - low volume]

The third one is coercion. Coercion can be the most difficult. We know it occurs within a lot of trafficking cases. Wary trafficker may have a -- where a trafficker may have a face-to-face conversation. If you do not do what I say I will hurt your family, and I will hurt your tax. -- Pets. This occurs within a lot of trafficking cases. And not always been able to be proven. [Indiscernible - low volume]

The positive note, there was a case in Ohio about one year ago. The whole case based on coercion factor. The trafficker was taken victims and making them addicted to drugs and made independent on him. If they tried to leave, the victim would come back because they were dependent on the trafficker. The court took the case to trial, and ended up prosecuting the trafficker based on coercion. It happens. And not always able to be proven. >> Again, this is an example of what force might look like. Kidnapping, domestic violence. You may see the victim come into a domestic violence shelter, and it is also occurring within a trafficker. That is one way that the force is being used. And it can be used on the Thames children -- victims. [Indiscernible - low volume] I have seen this with a lot of cases where they are being starved. And only fed if they go through the trafficking.

These are some examples of force. Again these are some extent of -- examples of fraud. Making promises. I will promise you money and love and marriage, education and shelter. I will tell you -- with adult runaway and homeless publishing, a lot of times fraudulent pieces can come in and they are looking for shelter. They might be promised you can stay on my couch, or at my house, and after an extended amount of time, they may say now you have been here long enough, now you need to start doing something for me. We call that survival sex. This is a human trafficking situation. Something being exchanged for labor.

This is the coercion the man withholding wages. Psychological manipulation. The thing to note we know this occurs within trafficking situations. A lot of times coercion is the reason that trafficking survivors are able to leave. We know it happens but not always able to prove it. >> Grooming. I am sure many people have heard of the term. This is not something specific to human trafficking. You see this within domestic violence situation, or on sexual abuse. Grooming is basically the process of what I describe as preparing someone for a crime. Preparing someone for victimization. [Indiscernible - low volume] and it can last up to 2 years. It is important for trafficking traffickers

because this is the process in which they are choosing their victims, finding out whether they will be a long-lasting victim. You may hear traffickers -- we have a lot of data and we have heard that they might go to the mall and walk around. They may look at a girl or a boy, and they tell them smile and you are pretty. They are assessing to see if that child or that victim will look up in the confident. And if they do so, they may not go after that person, because they think that person will be a bit. They don't think they can control them -- victim. I need someone with a low self-esteem, low self image, more support and love if they do not look up and they are shy, those are the big Dems they will target -- victims. And they put a lot of time and effort into the grooming process they put a lot of money into the process as well. Basically, at the end of the day, this person is what they hope would make a lot of money for them. It is important to know, especially when it comes to trying to work with victims and/or survivors, and you know that question, why did you not leave?

A lot of times they will tell you they will not leave because they were in a grooming process and they trusted them and they love them. This is very important with human trafficking victims that we are working with. >> Again these are some of the things that they can include. One part I want to know, it can be via social media. One thing that we see more of, if I would have been talking to people 15 or 20 years ago before Facebook, a lot of victims are meeting traffickers at a grocery store, or a gas station. Things like that. But the reality is that we are seeing more so, they meet the trafficker, at a gas station or at a Walmart. A high chance already connection made on social media. Social media is a good thing, -- can be a great thing -- but remember it is a platform that traffickers are utilizing to find victims that they can groom and victimized.

One other piece of that, we have also seen cases, not just on Facebook, or Instagram or Snapchat, we see grooming hacking via video games. Where maybe a young person is wearing a headset, and [Indiscernible] and playing with someone they do not know, and that person is grooming them, getting information from them. Keeping that in mind, it does not always need to be on Facebook. Video games are done as well. >> This is a map developed by [Indiscernible]. A national human trafficking organization, housing hotline. This map was created based on the reports they received. I believe this map is in 2015. They found that the numbers are being reflected on the map, the red dot shows most reports, and the lighter color, those are the lesser reports. Since December of 2007, they have received 40,000 plus human trafficking cases across the U. S.. That is a lot of reporting. One thing that they see more so of, each year the number of reports have increased. That is unfortunate. That means more people are being victimized and being trafficked. The fortunate part that more people are being identified in tracking. It is a good thing in reality, because we are reaching people, educating people, and people are able to record when they see it.

This map shows you the reports. I had a colleague tell me one time this map would show a disease, the CDC with in Vail looking at the [Indiscernible - low volume]. I thought that was terrible. If this were the -- if this were a disease -- [Indiscernible - low volume]. We

need to be cognizant and knowledgeable about the human trafficking going on in our own country. >> Again, these are some of the cases from 2017 from the national human trafficking hotline. You can see a breakdown. It has gender and/or age. It is a very interesting thing to see the numbers. One thing to know, especially with the minor population, it was not until very recently that we were told, in Indiana, they want to start getting the reports of any minors who are being trafficked. Basically, what I am trying to say, about one year ago we were told if you get someone under the age of 18, the report only goes into your state department of child services. [Indiscernible - low volume] however, the national human traffic hotline wants to collect numbers. With that being said, the minor numbers could be a lot higher than what we are being reported. Technically not reporting minors to the national hotline. That is something required now. And the number may increase. Another thing you may notice on this data, they are reporting cases of individuals traffic with disabilities. This is not reflecting any victim survivors with disabilities.

We are hoping as this grows and continues, we will have conversations - - identifying vulnerable populations, and we can improve stats and having that data recorded. That is a gap we are having. We are hoping to fill it. >> As you can see, again these are statistics that we have. These are the top three. Massage parlors, spas, now's lines, -- nail salons. The health beauty has a high level of human trafficking. Also hotel and motel. And a lot of trafficking -- sex trafficking coming through their. Another thing it is not one of the higher recordings that gets reported, but some labor trafficking within hotels and motels. It is not being recorded at the same level that the trafficking cases.

You have online ads. I don't know if you have heard of the page. Recently shut down. I describe as [Indiscernible]. You can go and find -- if you want an escort, or sexual course, you can basically purchase someone online. It has been shut down. That is a positive thing, but on the other side, we still know that people are being sold via Internet and online ads. They are tracking that. These are numbers that we have seen [Indiscernible - low volume]. I would be interested to see if that page had an impact on 2017.

Our top three labor [Indiscernible] some of our populations. You can see situations where someone is doing trafficking throughout the day. And then sex trafficking as well. Our main and domestic population, and agricultural population -- within Indiana -- 20 to 25,000 migrant workers coming into the state every year. There is not a way to track them. We do not know where they go. But Goering that time, -- during that time -- there is a lot of trafficking going on in rural areas. And traveling sales -- that is another place we see labor trafficking. Door to door sales kids and/or adults. And I see a lot of youth getting moved state to state, selling magazines and things like that. That is a huge area of labor trafficking going on. I was actually surprised it was one of the top three. >> These are, according to the hotline, these are list factors the top five, migration, [Indiscernible]. A lot of people coming into the country, and a trafficker having a situation where they get their papers stolen or thrown away, who knows what the trafficker does. They are vulnerable. Once they lose documentation,

they become very dependent upon trafficker. This is a huge risk factor and people being taken advantage of.

I will tell you in Indiana, the majority of my cases, parents [Indiscernible] for drugs. Especially for me, it is a huge risk factor if you have a substance abuse issue. Also the inclusion of poverty can have a huge impact on whether or not a child or adult may be traffic.

A lot of the victims that I work for [Indiscernible - low volume] before they became victims of trafficking, they not -- they did not necessarily have a drug issue. They are giving them drugs -- to make them dependent. [Indiscernible - low volume] whether Runaway and/or homeless, this population is needing support [Indiscernible]. Shelter, food, etc.. This population is a huge population.

In this area, about 40.9% of youth are sheltered have reported sex trafficking. Usually they report that sex trafficking occurred once they have runaway or became homeless. That is a huge population at risk.

Mental health concerns. [Indiscernible - low volume] I say treated and/or untreated. They are looking to do it in multiple areas. They will either do brainwashing, or they may offer medication to them . Or you need to do something for me. Or they may tell you you do not need to take that medicine, I have a better drug for you. [Indiscernible - low volume] mental health concerns, this is what they display, especially medication. Lastly, unstable housing. Looking for places to stay, and etc..

As you see on the other side, these are coercion, emotional and economic abuse. Getting them away from their support system. Threatening the family. And physical abuse as well. >> As you see, if you have anyone over the age of 18, they will report to the national hotline, and as I said earlier. -- If you have anyone under 18, they are collecting information as well. Although I will advise, before you call about a minor to the traffic hotline, make a report to your local and/or state . That would be wonderful. Again, this is who you will make a report to. If you are working with someone and they made not being a safe situation to make a phone call, there is a texting app where you can communicate that way. We have over 200 languages at the hotline. They are a 24/seven agency. Share this with people. And have this information to come across anything . >>

This can be a trafficker. I do not know. [Indiscernible - low volume] as you can imagine, anyone can be a trafficker. Within the mayor's office, we have had situations where I had a young girl -- traffic by [Indiscernible - low volume]. The University campus. I say that, keep in mind, anyone with economic status, age, anyone can be a trafficker. Sometimes they talk about older boyfriends and girlfriends, [Indiscernible - low volume] it could be here to peer, high schoolers trying to traffic others. Keep in mind, it could be anyone at any age. >> Again, anyone can be a trafficker. A family member. I see unfortunately. Friends, acquaintances, family friends. It could be employees. Restaurants or any type of employees who might be trafficking. A could be community leaders. It can be politicians, landlords, it does not matter. I know that you will probably are aware,

but this can be an area which we have to do a lot of convincing about who to look for. We are not looking for anyone, it could be any person. >> The same on the flip of the coin. Anyone can be a survivor. Whenever I talk to kids, you may not have anything else going on, or risk factors, you may be a high school student, with a job, making good grades. You are still at risk. Everyone could be at risk. The important thing that you need to know, this information that you are sharing today, how to keep yourself safe. The important thing to know, especially women talk about trafficking, we will get this later with a disability portion. People with disability are at high risk. I have worked with a lot of shelters and groups, and they have told me this population, after hearing some of the stuff that you said, we know a lot of them that we work with are at high risk. We are trying to figure out what we can do to help facilitate and/or advocate for folks to get [Indiscernible]. I am hoping that you will take this today and the tools that we will give you today.

That is it for me. I will hand over to the next speaker.

Hello, I am Pat Stevens. I will discuss disability and trafficking. First I want to talk about how national NPR has done a long study about individuals. Especially our population and vulnerabilities of sexual abuse they found a very common population, and that the DD population having the highest rates of sexual abuse in America. This is the portion of my slide mentation talking about vulnerabilities of individuals -- presentation. They often rely on other people. Go to the next slide, I'm sorry.

Technically they relied on someone taking care of them. By that, increase vulnerability of actual individuals. A lot of people come in and out of the lives as they care for them. They talk about relationships and this is critical. As a director, what we notice is that if we have cases of sexual and/or physical abuse, human trafficking, a could be that perpetrator. But they may not want to tell you. It is hard to get that information. 41% of the quinces, of actual individuals, -- acquaintances. They can be used. Versus a person without disabilities.

[Captioner transitioning] >> >>

We do see quite a few things. It can happen with a provider who sees them on a day-to-day basis. There are also statements and marginalization and mental health. So it's where a lot of people may not understand them. There is just a stigma that really what they are reporting is not factual. A lot of times, we can establish relationships naturally. But the individuals cannot. That is where the social barriers come in. The isolation of the individual comes into play because they don't just walk up to people and say hello and they are a very isolated population as it is. We are attempting to integrate them into the community more. But it does not necessarily mean we are integrating them with the right people. So has to be some way to monitor how that is happening for their protection.

If you have school systems where they can accommodate the students, and actually, they will begin to either start hanging out in the streets where they will start hanging out with people that are not very good with them. And that is because they really feel that sometimes the populations have limited futures and there will not be anything they can do. So as we continue to push through and informed them that they can be employed, there are things that they can do to be productive citizens in our society, then if it is not meeting their needs, a lot of times, they will drop out of school. That is more like the learning disability individuals.

You have a common view that they are not sexually active. We will tell you a personal story.

I am assister of an individual that has development of disabilities. So of course, we have a family of five children with the mom and dad and we were considered a common family because my sister, has she ever been asked if she had a sexual relationship with anybody, none of us ever had and one time, we were doing a training and I really had to start thinking about when I said that actual statement that we fit that role. We never thought of my sister or any of us that thought she was sexually active. Currently, she is 68 and I am 61. As always, I tell people when I am training them, at this stage of the game, I do not think I really want to know. And I really do not feel that I need to ask her that question either.

But it does sometimes sit in the back of my mind why do we not ever talk about that. But I do not know if my mother and father did not tell her about the birds and bees so I will have to leave that alone. But just think. We were that family. The next thing is that sex education and relationship expectations are rarely explored. This is a really strong area because, I think what we do when it comes to individuals with development told disabilities as well as learning disabilities, we do not do enough sex education for them. If we are not doing that, they are really not going to know how to have a very good relationship with expectations on what that looks like and what that should be.

My training partner and I have developed modules in order to address that issue because we feel very much like it is critical. As we continue to integrate the community which is a push for a system, we want to make sure we are educating them in every area of their lives even when it comes to their sexuality.

I am having a problem with this slide. There we go pick

Okay. A lot of times there is a lot of discrimination with exclusion. And so that is what is happening in our system. We are getting dual diagnosis individuals. There's a lot of discrimination. It is a matter of how our agencies are addressing individuals. With the government, what has happened, we are looking at how there have not been a lot of failsafe provisions for antitrafficking efforts. And how that ended up happening is I do not think any of us at the time or at this time thought about how individuals being trafficked. That is not something we actually thought about until we went to the coalition and started

working with them. And we never thought that our individuals because we did not look at the vulnerability of that population. And so a story about the situation where we really started pushing our efforts is we had a meeting one time at her agency at 9 AM and we had our first case by 11 AM that morning. And so when I went to the coalition, we asked could restart really talking about how can we start addressing our individuals because we never thought about that.

After you have 7 or 8 cases which we do have right now, we start looking at how can we start looking at antitrafficking experts so we are sitting at the table looking at laws, looking at how can we put policies in place to protect our actual individuals like everybody else can protect the other victims. And so I went over the stigmas and marginalization and also human trafficking numbers are very difficult when it comes to our individuals and lack of reporting. It is very hard for individuals because it is a person they are close to, it is hard to report them and the other thing is that individuals, usually beating them incompetent to be witnesses.

And actually, we are their voices. Believe it or not. What begins to happen, the first case that we had, she was an individual who is telling us about a situation, there was someone working with her getting close to the money and that she had and she told us they made her sleep with men. This was our first case that we had. And so they were saying what do you mean and she did a descriptor of that they tied her hands behind her back, blindfolded her, took her to a garage, and she was serviced about 45 men. And so when they finally found out, they wanted to put her in a safe place at the domestic violence shelter. When she got to the shelter, what occurred was they were saying when was the last time you ever had sex with anybody and she looked at them and asked them what the hell are you talking about because I never had sex with anyone. So I am saying they -- we are their voice. The staff said what was the last time you are blindfolded and your hands were tied behind your back and then she gave the actual description of the human trafficking with the man and the sexual abuse. We do speak on behalf of them because they will not be able to interpret until we start doing a lot more training for them. In that case, it was very critical because we had the FBI involved and the actual person who trafficked her is serving time in jail for 19 years. >> A lot of individuals have not always been integrated in the community and they are not going to have a lot of knowledge about what happens in society. That the period when they are very powerless. They have an inability to detect who is safe and who is not safe. What that causes is a problem with trust. Our individuals are very trusting of people. That is why they have very huge barriers with communication skills that persist. Depending on what that disability may be, there can be a lot of verbal or nonverbal inequities. A lot of sexual abuse will happen with nonverbal individuals because they figure they do not know language as well so that is one of the reasons why they target them because they feel they will not be able to tell on them. There's also the diminished ability to protect themselves and with lack of instruction and resources. That's why I talk about how the educational visa so important because we do need to educate our individuals about sexual relationships and how just about them selling their bodies and how to protect their bodies adjust

so that they are safe within the community. >> Part of the reason is they are

on some type of benefits. Another area that we notice within our County is because they know they have section 8 housing. With that housing, that is where they can have all of the activity to do the trafficking actually at that site. Those are three things they are looking at. The predators perceive that people with disabilities are weakened and would not know what to do and are less likely to report. That's another reason why they target our individuals. In the cases that we had, it got fearful with one because we had have police intervention and law enforcement had to go there. An individual was hooked on heroin. She was one of the girls who is doing a lot of work for them and they were losing a lot of money so there were a lot of frets involved in that situation. Her actual trafficker knew that if we pulled her away from them, there would be money that he could not receive and he felt that she was weak enough and vulnerable enough to talk to us but she really did begin to talk to us and did do some reporting. There are some biases against people with disabilities. They figure they do not understand certain things. So why would that matter. But that bias can go a long way. That is why the traffickers target them knowing -- not knowing there are services attached to our population. We hope that as they continue to learn that information, there will be less trafficking with our population. We are going out training and doing outreach on what to look for in our Ohio counties putting in protocols and safety measures so that when we have a person with disabilities that is targeted, we are all following the same format for protection for them. -- The same format for protection for them. >> Persons with developmental disabilities are more victims of violence and that's the National Public Radio, there survey as well as other studies that they shared with us. They are less likely to have police or legal

protection. One thing in the state of Ohio, we have an actual fleet of police detectives who are part of the FBI. It's part of her actual task force. Any cases they are getting, these cases automatically go into federal court immediately once they find an individual with a developmental disability. So we are looking at how many ways and things we can do to do more prevention and protection of our individuals. Women and girls with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to abuse. About 25% of your women with intellectual disabilities are being raped. 6% of them are disabilities who have been forcibly sterilized. One issue with the vulnerabilities

for women with disabilities, we got a report about two weeks ago which came from our coalition on that report. 41% of the females that were listed on the report had some type of developmental disability. It also shows research here that

it occurs at an annual rate of 1.7 times greater for them than their peers without disabilities. That is factual. That's part of the reason why went to look at how much educational training we can do.

At this point, we can hand it off to case studies. Thank you. >> Is Jody on? >>

I am here. >> This is Jody. I'm from the international organization for adolescent. We are one of the founders of the national human trafficking and disabilities working group. We were finding also

that there was a big need for truck crosstraining when it came to human trafficking communities and those organizations that work with individuals with disabilities. We found that we were missing some very vulnerable individuals when it came to making sure that people had services and that we were making sure that everyone understands what human trafficking is and address these gaps. Now that you have a better idea of what human trafficking is and how individuals with disabilities are funneled to being exploited, I want to talk about some case studies in that led to some current laws we have around human trafficking. Have to do with individuals with disabilities. I will go through these relatively quickly because I know that Pat shared a lot of really great vignettes for us. And these case studies are also available online. You can find them at the website. I will be presenting some of these slides from the legal center who does a lot of work in building comprehensive human trafficking cases databases. So they look at and analyze data from federal cases across the country. And they found that there was an uptick in the number of cases involving the trafficking of persons with disabilities. So

it's an effort to raise awareness about legal remedies for victims with disabilities. I am going to use the term victim in this case just because that is more of a legal term. But we know that in our social services, we often use the term survivor when it comes to individuals who have been involved in a trafficking situation. >> In this case, this is actually showing all of the cases since 2009 that involve people with disabilities. There is a fact sheet of -- fact sheet as well. The searched dockets and found 13 federal criminal and civil cases that they are aware of. They also found is that few of these cases get prosecuted. On the left side, you'll see there are red, dotted lights. That indicates what human trafficking became a federal crime which was in the year 2000. This is when the TPA was initiated in the year 2000. -- Wendy TVPA was initiated in the year 2000. -- When the TVPA was initiated in the year 2000. This is beyond what we have seen a typical trafficking cases. These are different types of abuses that were tracked. One of these cases was brought under the ADA and not under the trafficking victims protection act. While none of the TVPA claims were brought, it shows that there were elements of forced labor. So we will talk about that case in just a minute. I think we are looking at , are we looking at the graph still, David?

Yes.

Thank you. So the traffickers also hold victims in forced labor. There's serious harm or threat to harm, scheme, pattern of harm, someone might suffer physical restraint or harm.

This shows some of the really early cases of labor trafficking. And actually, these are some of the cases that prompted some of our current laws on human trafficking. And they both involve situations where the victims and survivors had disabilities. The first one was called U.S. versus Kaminski. This is where, in 1983, two men with intellectual disabilities were discovered working on a dairy farm. This is in Michigan. The victims were in their 60s. They were in poor health. They lived in substandard conditions as we see

where it's agriculture and they are very far from any kind of support. Some individuals do not know where they are. These victims, in

particular this case, they worked between 13 and 16 years, seven days a week, up to 17 hours a day. So they initially were receiving payment of \$50 a week. But then after that, they received no pay. And as we found out earlier, there are situations where survivors of trafficking, victims of trafficking are working in a forced labor and are actually receiving a paycheck often that they are forced to turn over all or most of that money for things such as a place to stay, even if it is in a terrible condition, even the opportunity to receive a paycheck, they might be charged for that. They were physically and verbally abused in this case. And one victim was threatened with institutionalization if you did not do what he was told. So in this case, it turned out that, when he took it to courts, psychological coercion was not sufficient for involuntary service. So this is one of the reasons why it led to the beginning of something called the TVPA. So the next case is 1998.

This is just before the passage of the TVPA. This is one of the first recognized cases of human trafficking. This was in the state of New York in New York City. It was 55 Mexican nationals who were deaf and were forced to beg and sell tickets in the New York City subway

Some victims were working 60 or 70 hours a week and forced to turn over all of their proceeds and were beaten if they failed to meet their selling quotas. If we remember back to force and coalition, we can see easily that there was force, coercion and they had to turn over all of their money for labor trafficking.

All 55 of the victims were forced to live in two overcrowded homes. They received very little food. The traffickers would call their relatives back home and assure them that family members were taken care of and that they were well. So this was in 1998. And it was just before the passing of the TVPA. I just want to talk about this one very quickly because it is a very popular and commonly well-known case. This is also known as the boys in the bunkhouse or the hill country farm Fort Henry [indiscernible word]. So there was actually a New York Times or actually a book that was put out in 2016 called the boys in the bunkhouse. You can read about this. What happened is that there were 32 men who had intellectual disabilities who were taken from the state of Texas to Iowa. And they were forced to work in a turkey evisceration plant for 30 years. Said this kept happening for 30 years -- so this kept happening for 30 years. This is what you are cutting the insides of the turkey. They were paid only \$.41 -- \$0.41 per hour or \$65 per month and they lived in terrible conditions. And they were physically and verbally abused by their supervisors. They were forced, one of them was forced to hold heavy blocks for extended periods of time for punishment. Others, their bathroom breaks were taken away from them. The other part of it is that they were living in a smaller town so people would see them walking around and they were just considered part of the neighborhood. So the people who are living among them do not ask any questions. They just assumed that they were being paid or receiving

some sort of good wages, place to stay. So no one really asked any questions. They were just part of the community.

What ended up happening is that one of the sisters of the victims discovered that her brother only had \$88 in savings after 35 years of

work. So she contacted several state agencies and there was nothing that happened. And she finally contacted a reporter at the Des Moines register to make sure that something would happen. And that is how there was actually some kind of action because a reporter got involved. >>

This was by these two people who ran a residential care treatment center for individuals with mental illness for more than 20 years. As part of their treatment, they forced patients to perform nude, manual labor. And they would record videos. They also would steal their Social Security benefits and they would charge Medicare for actual services. So overtime, -- over time starting from the 1980s until 2004, there were reports to the state of Kansas about some of the eddies that may have been going on. In 1999, locals reported naked adults working in fields. There were no charges. And there were videotapes depicting possible sexual abuse. Again, there was no action. Finally, there was an investigation about a female who is alleging abuse. And the investigation was by the Kansas Attorney General. And there was the disability rights Attorney General which led to suspension of guardianship of that victim. At a just wanted to note that in many of these cases, it takes a lot of time for these cases to move forward for someone to be believed for anyone to actually take action. But knowing that maybe this could be potentially not only just an exploitation situation but potentially a human trafficking situation, this is a time when community members can even call the human trafficking hotline and describe the situation. There is no law enforcement involved when you call the human trafficking hotline initially to talk to them about what might be happening. So they would be able to work out, if this is a human trafficking situation. >> Here are two brothers who trafficked an 18-year-old girl with developmental disabilities for sacks. They knew her since she was 15. And then she turned 18 in 2013. They convinced her to leave her home and drive with them to Dallas but once they were there, they took provocative photos of her and used those to advertise her on backpage.com. They deprived her of food and prevented her from leaving the room. She had to perform commercial sex acts for money and she had to turn that money over to the brothers. This victim was forced into sexual trafficking. Much was filmed and streamed online and she was held captive for 6 years and was forced to sign a sex contract. She was finally identified when she was hospitalized for emergency medical treatment after going into cardiac arrest. They sometimes, in order to punish her, they would shock her and this time she was not responding. So they were forced to take her to the hospital. >> Now I wanted to talk about this case is just so you know some of the things that are happening, some cases that happened and were prosecuted and also to let you know that there were several individuals who brought light to these cases in order for the victims and survivors of trafficking to leave these trafficking situations. The last case I talked about, there was somebody who was at the hospital who understood that the victim showed signs of extreme sexual torture and she was able to report that instead of maybe looking the other way or just treating it as another injury.

Law enforcement had gotten involved. Reporters got involved. There were family members who made sure that they were looking after their family members and making sure that everything was okay. Something like grooming, it is important to understand what is happening relative for

young people and social media. They might be making friends and sometimes it is a really difficult situation to make friends of young people are shunned or do not feel like they fit in at school. If someone shows them a lot of attention, they may be willing to do a lot of things such as provide information for them, perhaps meet up with them in order to create and maintain a friendship. >> Some of these general human trafficking indicators that you may know is that the individual may not be allowed to contact friends or family. They may not be allowed to leave their living or working situation or they might live in their working situation between that some people are not allowed to leave at all. Some people are forced to be where they are and some of the labor trafficking situations, they might be surrounded by a fence or guards or simply someone has taken away their documentation. Maybe it was legal documentation like a visa that has now expired because someone has taken it from them.

They may have signs of physical or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, malnourishment, torture. They might not be allowed to speak for themselves. Often if somebody, for example, who presents in a medical setting might have someone with them shows a lot of power and control. They may not let them speak for themselves. There may be someone who is acting perhaps as a leader in some situations who is not letting this person speak. They may show signs of deference to this person. There might be someone who is having suddenly new and expensive technology, close, gifts, other items that cannot be excellent. We see the sometimes with foster care and they do not have a lot of money but suddenly they are receiving all of these very expensive telephones or purses or they have new, expensive items that they might be being gifted by from a trafficker. >> Additional human trafficking indicators could be that there is the same representative for multiple, unrelated adults. They could be frequent emergency room admissions. That could be physical injuries that are left untreated. There are excessive prescription's for scheduled drugs, malnourishment, interference with efforts to speak with the individual alone. Again, these are in healthcare situations. And there's isolation from family and friends and also signs of trauma. >> I do want to go over a couple of these. We talked about the national human trafficking hotline a lot. This is exactly what the human trafficking hotline will do. They have crisis response, tip reporting, referrals, training, technical assistance. The biggest number of calls to the hotline our community members who are having a tipper asking a question about a potential situation in trafficking. >> We want to make sure that you have this phone number. It is toll-free. This will be a really great way to connect you to resources also for somebody who may be a victim of trafficking. >>

On the website, we are compiling many webinars like this, fact sheets, resources such as from the legal center. There are webinars we have from a lot of our collaborators and partners from around the country who also work specifically on the intersection of disabilities and human trafficking. I want to note that our website is at the bottom as well as our email. If you have any questions, feel free to email us. We would love to keep the conversation going and make sure that everybody is having as much comfort in talking about and understanding what human trafficking is and how that affects individuals with disabilities. >> Thank you, Jodi. Thank you, Pat. And thank you, Morgan.

So we had about , a little under 10 minutes to see if there are any questions. I am going to unmute everyone on the phone right now. So if you do have any background noise, if you could meet yourself if you do not have a question, hopefully, we don't have a lot of people so let me first see if there are any questions on the phone. There's also a chat pods -- option that you can type in your question as opposed to using the phone. >> Any questions so far? I guess my speakers did a fantastic job here. >> As I mentioned in the beginning, this is the first of several webcasts that we will be doing the working group started just this year. And the training subcommittee started a few months after the working group formally kicked off. So this will be the first of a lot of ongoing development and trainings. So I will say one more time, if there are any questions or comments, this again will be an ongoing conversation, so we hope as we keep doing more and more of these, there will be more and more ideas of what we need to develop and what resources and additional trainings we need both within our own respective communities and outside. So going one more time, any questions or any comments? >>

Anything from our speakers? Any final thoughts or words? >> Okay. I want to thank Morgan and Pat and Jodi for the time today. And I hope everybody is watching your email as we will be communicating more information and, as Jodi mentioned, please go to the workgroup website which I know, over the next 6 to 12 months or more, they will be developing additional resources. So have a nice weekend. Thank you for participating.

Thank you.

Thank you.

Thank you. >>[event concluded] >>