

## Lesson 01: Course Overview

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### Slide 1-1. Course Introduction

Welcome. This class is the fourth class in a series of classes to help you understand the nature and scope of human trafficking and sexual assault. This training class will explore the operations and recruitment practices of gangs in trafficking, as well as victim vulnerabilities, and overcoming service challenges when working with gang-involved victims of sex trafficking.

At the end of this class you should be able to define a gang, recognize the intersections between human trafficking and gang-related violence, understand risk factors that make individuals vulnerable to gang-involved sex trafficking, and identify challenges and promising practices.

### Slide 1-2. Overview

Gangs are well known for the perpetration of violent and drug-related crimes but they also rely on crimes of violence against women and girls to exploit and control their victims and their communities.

Gang members' use of violence against women and girls, including pimping, sexual assault, exploitation, and trafficking has become commonplace - and the victims can be anyone, from a gang member's intimate partner to a female gang member, and even innocent bystanders.

Gang members are also notorious for intimidating witnesses, and often go to great lengths, including murder, to prevent them from cooperating with law enforcement. The pervasive nature of gang-related violence against women and girls, combined with the habitual use of witness intimidation, present unique challenges to the effective investigation and prosecution of these cases.

The United Nations Office On Drugs & Crime (UNODC) recognizes that human trafficking is one of the fastest growing criminal enterprises worldwide and the FBI has reported that over 35 states in the U.S. are reporting that gangs are getting involved in commercial sexual exploitation as a criminal activity and source of revenue. When gangs are exploiting minors for commercial sex, the criminal activity is sex trafficking.

## Lesson 02: Definitions

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### Slide 2-1. Human Trafficking

Before we begin to examine gang-involved sex trafficking, we will review the definition of human trafficking. NOTE: The following definition is not the criminal definition, but rather a general definition as recognized in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. To see the Federal human trafficking criminal offenses, please review the U.S. Code TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 77 — PEONAGE, SLAVERY, AND TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS. For the complete definition in Louisiana law, refer to the Louisiana Revised Statutes 14: 46.2 and 14:46.3.

Human trafficking became a federal crime in the year 2000 with the passage of the Trafficking Victim's Protection Act or TVPA. Generally, the TVPA defines human trafficking as the use of force, fraud, or coercion to compel a person into commercial sex, labor, or services against his or her will. This definition identifies two types of human trafficking: sex trafficking and labor trafficking.

### Slide 2-2. Sex Trafficking

Sex trafficking is further divided into two distinct subcategories: sex trafficking (of adults) and child sex trafficking. Under sex trafficking, adults are induced into commercial sex by means of force, fraud or coercion. Force, fraud, or coercion is not required when minors under the age of 18 are persuaded into commercial sex; they are automatically considered victims.

### Slide 2-3. Labor Trafficking

In regard to labor trafficking, adults and children are treated as one category: both adults and children must be made to provide labor or services through the use of force, fraud or coercion.

In the following slide, we will review the Action-Means-Purpose Model to further break down the definition.

### Slide 2-4. The A.M.P. Model

The Action-Means-Purpose Model further breaks down the definition of human trafficking discussed in the previous slide. For a case to be considered human trafficking, at least one element from all three columns must be present.

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## Action + Means + Purpose = Human Trafficking

Action	Means	Purpose
inducing, recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining an individual	force, fraud or coercion	compelling the victim to provide commercial sex acts or labor or services

In other words, human trafficking occurs when a trafficker takes an Action such as inducing, recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining an individual, and then employs the Means of force, fraud or coercion for the Purpose of compelling the victim to provide commercial sex acts or labor or services. Think of the definition of human trafficking as a formula of Action + Means + Purpose = Human Trafficking.

The presence of force, fraud or coercion in cases of sex trafficking of adults, or labor trafficking of adults and minors, indicates that the victim has not provided fully-informed consent to engage in commercial sex or labor of his or her own free will. Think of human trafficking as the exploitation of another person for personal gain, through force, fraud, or coercion.

However, neither force, nor fraud, nor coercion is required to be shown for minors (under the age of 18) induced to perform commercial sex acts.

## Slide 2-5. Human Trafficking vs. Smuggling

It is also important to review the differences between human trafficking and human smuggling. Human smuggling is a crime against a country's border involving illegal crossing of its geographical boundaries whereas human trafficking is a crime against a person and involves compelling individuals into forced labor or commercial sex.

With human smuggling, the main element is transportation of individuals. With human trafficking, transportation can be present, but is not required. Human smuggling can be a gateway to human trafficking if force, fraud or coercion is used to compel an individual into commercial sex or labor. For example, a smuggling debt may be used as means of control against foreign national victims of human trafficking.

Gangs may engage in smuggling activities, but this course focuses on gang involvement in human trafficking.

## Lesson 03: Gangs

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### Slide 3-1. What is a Gang?

In this section, we will define a gang and explore intersections between human trafficking and other gang-based criminal activity.

Before we explore the linkages between human trafficking and gang-related violence, it is important to establish a definition of what constitutes a gang. Federal law defines a 'criminal street gang' as 'an ongoing group, club, organization, or association of three or more persons' whose primary purpose is in furtherance of the commission of criminal activities', (18 U.S. Code § 521).

These criminal activities can include any felony involving a controlled substance, crimes of violence that involve an element or attempted element of physical force against another person, and any conspiracy to commit any of the preceding felony crimes.

These individuals typically possess an identifiable name, sign, or symbol. Finally, membership in a criminal street gang hinges on participation in these criminal activities or predicate acts of violence, which can include human trafficking.

### Slide 3-2. Signs & Symbols

Take a moment to examine these examples of signs, symbols, and colors employed by criminal street gangs.





### **Slide 3-3. Types of Gangs**

There are three general types of gangs, which include:

- Transnational gangs,
- National gangs, and
- Local gangs or crews.

#### **Transnational Gangs**

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While there is no single definition of what constitutes a transnational gang, this term generally refers to a criminal entity gang that is active in more than one country, whose criminal activities transcend national borders, and whose efforts are planned, directed, or controlled by leaders in a different country. In the United States, these include Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and 18th Street, whose criminal operations are far-reaching and extend beyond the United States.

#### **National Gangs**

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National gangs include criminal street gangs that solely operate within the United States. A few of the more well-known national gangs include the following: Crips, Bloods, and the Latin Kings.

#### **Local Gangs or Street Crews**

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While local gangs and street crews might be significantly smaller than transnational or national gangs in terms of membership and geographic scope of their criminal activities, some local gangs and street crews engage in violent acts and include commercial sexual exploitation. In fact, as a byproduct of being relatively new or less established than larger national or transnational gangs, members of these local gangs or street crews may feel they have something to prove which increases the likelihood of them engaging in criminal activities.

### **Slide 3-4. Gang Culture**

Criminal street gangs offer a sub-culture of violence that strongly relies on the concept of family. It is through this mechanism that gangs have traditionally recruited new members and how gangs are now recruiting victims into gang-involved sex trafficking. Criminal street gangs

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foster loyalty by providing members and victims with an identity, isolating them from outside influences to further their indoctrination, and then immersing them in this sub-culture.

This loyalty is commonly displayed by wearing distinctive colors, specific numbers, or brands; by adopting individual street names; communicating through hand signs and gang-specific language; tattooing or branding; and most prominently, through demonstrations of violence.

In particular, female victimization is a cornerstone of many gang sub-cultures. Females affiliated with gangs are often not allowed to be members but, rather, may be considered property and used for profit. Violence against women can be used as a form of punishment against a gang member's girlfriend or other female relation, against a female gang member directly; as a form of retaliation against rival criminal street gangs or crews; and used through gang-involved sex trafficking as a source of revenue benefiting the criminal entity.

In some cases, females affiliated with gangs do serve the role as a secondary controller when it comes to sex trafficking operations. In sex trafficking, a secondary controller is an individual, who may also be a victim, who has been in the trafficking situation long enough to move into a position of authority under the trafficker. These individuals are often held responsible for enforcing quotas or the rules of a trafficker.

## **Slide 3-5. Gang Mentality**

The gang mentality relies on power and respect, which is cultivated through generating fear and territorial dominance. Since the primary purpose of a criminal street gang is the commission of criminal activities to benefit the gang, they are wary of law enforcement. As strategies for intervention, policing, and prosecution advance for law enforcement to address gang-related violence, so too do the efforts and network operations of criminal street gangs.

In gang culture, the concept of 'blood in, blood out' is widely held and understood as a core tenet of gang membership. This is a common phrase used to describe the process of entering and leaving a gang. Prospective members may shed blood in some way as part of their initiation to the gang and told that they must shed blood should they ever choose to leave the gang. While some individuals might leave a gang without any serious ramifications, others face threats of violence to themselves and loved ones, physical assault, and even death.

Finally, the gang mentality relies on the centrality of the gang overall - which serves as surrogate family.

### Slide 3-6. Profitable Crime

It was originally believed that criminal street gangs existed for the primary purpose of committing violence. However, law enforcement is increasingly seeing violence used as a means to an end when it comes to engaging in profitable crime to support the gang.

When it comes to reliable sources of revenue for the gang, there are four primary crimes that are deemed profitable. These include the trafficking of narcotics, trafficking of firearms, extortion, and human trafficking, specifically sex trafficking. With the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 2000 that criminalized sex trafficking and labor trafficking, human trafficking is the most recently criminalized activity on this list, with fewer resources devoted to their investigation and prosecution than those other crimes.

Sex trafficking and labor trafficking are low-risk criminal activities that can provide a high-yield profit to a gang, if they are not investigated and prosecuted for their acts. As a result, human trafficking can be an attractive venture for criminal street gangs looking to support or diversify their sources of revenue.

In the next section, we will explore risk factors and specific vulnerabilities common among victims of gang-involved sex trafficking and discuss how these networks operate.

## Lesson 04: Victims

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### Slide 4-1. Who are the Victims?

Victims of gang-involved sex trafficking can be U.S. citizens or foreign nationals; frequently female, although in rare instances also male; and from diverse socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds. While there is no typical victim profile for human trafficking, there are certainly risk factors that increase an individual's vulnerability to gang-involved sex trafficking.

These can include, but are not limited to: individuals lacking the support structure of friends or family; those seeking an identity or substitute family; individuals with situational needs such as homelessness stemming from having runaway or being thrown out of their home; individuals with low self-esteem or mental health issues, such as depression or substance abuse; individuals who might lack healthy interpersonal relationships; victims of prior domestic or sexual violence; and finally, any vulnerable or at-risk population.

As with any other type of human trafficking, youth is a particular vulnerability that is exploited by gang-involved traffickers.

### Slide 4-2. Where Does Recruitment Occur?

When recruiting victims for commercial sexual exploitation, criminal street gangs often seek out individuals who they think will be vulnerable and easy to control.

Traffickers employ recruitment strategies that are specifically tailored to the target's unique vulnerability. These strategies might include (but are not limited to) promises of love or marriage; promises of better opportunities; promises of a shared identity or support structure in lieu of family; blackmail or extortion; solicitation by family, friends, acquaintances; threats of abduction or kidnapping; and smuggling.

Recruitment for gang-involved sex trafficking can occur at a variety of venues that can include bus stops; malls or other social hangouts; weekend parties or skip parties where there is recreational drug and alcohol use among youth who should otherwise be in school; school campuses; in local neighborhoods; through peer recruitment or those intimately tied to existing gang members; and most prominently through social media online.



### Slide 4-3. Social Media

Of all the avenues for recruitment, social media in particular provides an avenue through which to readily access personal information, recruit, groom, control and monitor, advertise, and harass victims (especially minors) of gang-involved sex trafficking. Similar to pimp traffickers, gang-involved traffickers are able to gather intelligence from profiles, create fake accounts posing as peers or talent scouts, and mass message potential targets through these websites.

The anonymity afforded by fake accounts also gives gang-involved traffickers plausible deniability unless it can be proved that they created the false username directly. In terms of mass messaging, the more individual accounts that are contacted by the trafficker the greater the likelihood that a potential victim will respond to these advances.

### Slide 4-4. Control Mechanisms

Gang-involved traffickers use a variety of means to exert power and control over their victims to prevent them from leaving the situation. This control is primarily wielded through the perception that the criminal street gang is ever present. While gangs mostly operate within a limited geographic area or territory, gang land myths upheld by popular culture reinforce the idea that gangs are far-reaching. In fact, gangs indoctrinate victims with stories of gang retaliation to underscore this belief.

Gangs are often unpredictable in terms of their operations, use of violence, and the lengths they will go to ensure the well-being and dominance of the gang. This unpredictability disorients victims and complicates efforts by law enforcement to address this crime. Furthermore, gangs use violence and threats of violence to instill fear in victims and intimidate them should they consider leaving.

Isolation can include physical confinement, but may also in some circumstances mean taking advantage of a victim's lack of familiarity with their surroundings. In some cases, the trafficker might prevent the victim from attending school or keep them closely monitored. Drug and alcohol addiction, either prior or facilitated during the trafficking situation, is another method of control for victims.

There is also a strong element of learned loyalty and trauma bonding. Since gangs rely on the concept of family, there is a sense of obligation and hierarchy for victims of gang-involved sex trafficking.

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## Slide 4-5. Methods of Advertising

Similar to domestic pimp control in the United States, gang-involved sex trafficking operations will also advertise services through online classified websites and through social media. These venues offer anonymity – in particular, to prospective buyers of commercial sex – and an easy way of reaching an expansive, prospective client base.

To diminish law enforcement scrutiny, criminal street gangs also resort to word-of-mouth or business card advertisements in a limited geographic or ethnically-based community. These are a cheap and readily accessible option for both creation and distribution to a smaller, more concentrated group of individuals.

## **Lesson 05: The Operations**

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### **Slide 5-1. Comparing Gang & Pimp Sex Trafficking Operations**

The operations employed by gang-involved sex trafficking differ from those employed by traditional pimp-controlled sex trafficking networks. First and foremost, their operations are neighborhood-centric and largely limited to the territory inhabited by the criminal street gang. This provides an opportunity for counter-surveillance, where other gang members will monitor the neighborhood in an effort to deter law enforcement involvement.

To further avoid law enforcement detection, gang-involved sex trafficking operations will rely on trusted clientele or buyers of commercial sex, rather than relying on an open network. In this network, the victims will very rarely dress in provocative or sexually-oriented attire. The purpose of this effort is twofold, to make the victims appear younger and to further avoid law enforcement detection since these victims would appear like any individual off the street.

### **Slide 5-2. Case Examples**

Take a moment to view cases examples that demonstrate instances involving human trafficking and gang-related violence.

#### **U.S. v. Traylor**

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US v. Traylor et al is a federal sex trafficking case that occurred in 2011 and involved 38 individuals who were gang members affiliated with various Crips sets near Oceanside, CA. They included the 'Insane Crip Gang,' 'Deep Valley Crips,' and 'Crook, Mob, Gangsters.' The defendants in this case included both gang members and hotel staff at properties where the network was operating.

This sex trafficking ring exploited over 30 adult women and girls, who were targeted for their vulnerability. Many were runaways, or from broken homes lacking a support structure. The gang-involved traffickers conducted much of their recruitment online through well-known social networking sites and lured their victims with the promises of a better life and a surrogate family.

After recruiting their victims, the traffickers used drugs and alcohol to maintain control over them and subjected them to physical abuse and threats of violence. The victims were required to provide commercial sex at multiple hotel properties throughout the area. The sentencing of these defendants ranged from 6 to 12 years in prison for

conspiracy and sex trafficking of minors. To-date, this is one of the largest gang-involved sex trafficking cases in the United States.

### **U.S. v. Rances Amaya**

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In 2012, Rances Amaya or 'Blue' was charged with sex trafficking of a minor and was found to be the leader of the Guanacos Lokotes Salvatrucha (GLS) clique of MS-13. The defendant had allegedly assisted another MS-13 gang member in operating a sex trafficking ring, which trafficked female minors who were runaways, using violence and threats of violence.

The clique would recruit prospective buyers of commercial sex and provide security at 'appointments' to ensure that they received payment for the commercial sex acts. This security reportedly included carrying a machete. Amaya was found to have threatened the victims and both physically and sexually assaulted them if they refused to have sex with the clients. He reportedly told one of the victims not to reveal her true age, since she was a minor.

Amaya was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to 50 years in prison.

### **U.S. v. Justin Strom**

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In 2012, Justin Strom or 'Jae Dee' was arrested for operating a gang-involved sex trafficking ring that victimized female minors. The victims were told that they might be involved in dancing, stripping, or escorting for payment. However, gang members would intimidate and coerce the victims into providing commercial sex to the sole financial benefit of the Underground Gangster Crips. These victims were in part controlled through consumption of alcohol and drugs.

The criminal street gang was successful at recruiting minors, in particular those who lived at home with a support structure and would not have ordinarily been considered at risk. The defendant created fake profiles on popular social media sites, where he would mass message young girls that he found attractive with the intent of luring them into the operation. Furthermore, Strom also relied on peer recruitment, using a 17-year-old runaway under his control to find other victims through school and online.

A total of five gang members were successfully convicted, receiving sentences ranging from 10 years to 40 years in prison.



### Transnational Gang Activity

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In this case example, a 16-year-old male minor reported that he had previously worked as a bartender at a bar in his hometown back in Honduras. When the bar was purchased by MS-13, he was forced to continue working there.

While he refused to join MS-13, its members would physically, verbally, and psychologically assault him. When he attempted to leave the bar, he was beaten and repeatedly threatened. The gang reportedly hosted “Ladies Nights” at the bar, where he was forced to provide commercial sex to adult women who would pay approximately 150 USD.

There were two other minors who were forced to provide commercial sex and this exploitation lasted for two years until he was able to escape from the gang and seek assistance in the United States. Fortunately, this case was brought to light and the minor was granted a letter of eligibility as a foreign national minor victim of human trafficking. Through the US Department of Health & Human Services (HHS), he was given access to Federal benefits and services to the same extent as refugees, which include placement in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors program, which provides other sensitive and culturally-appropriate services.

## Lesson 06: Victim Identification

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### Slide 6-1. Victim Identification Challenges

There are challenges in victim identification that are inherent among this victim population. Previously, they might have been perceived as truants who were distrustful of authority and unreceptive to help or services. These victims might be mislabeled as sexually promiscuous or consenting participants rather than true victims of gang-involved sex trafficking, since they are working against social stigmas tied to commercial sex and often coached by the gang on canned stories.

In some instances, they might be perceived as homeless, runaway, or troubled. And for law enforcement, this victim population might initially present as gang members or associates engaging in criminal activities. It is important to recognize and address the tension between identifying these minors as victims of crime and potential 'troublemakers' or 'bad kids.' By understanding that these youth are crime victims, both service providers and law enforcement can assist these young people on a road to recovery.

### Slide 6-2. Victim Assistance Challenges

There are numerous challenges that law enforcement may encounter when trying to assist victims of gang-involved sex trafficking. These challenges can look different depending on whether the victim is an adult or child and the tactics and operations employed by these criminal networks in order to exploit these individuals. Some common hurdles to assisting these victims include accessibility, trauma bonding, providing stability, and a lack of understanding of their rights.

#### **Accessibility**

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Vulnerable youth, particularly those who have runaway, are often hard to locate after the initial encounter and are usually very isolated. The very nature of their situation might dissuade them from assisting law enforcement. These youths often fear being criminalized/punished if they self-report or being returned to a home situation or an environment from which they tried to escape initially.

### **Building Rapport**

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An individual who has been commercially sexually exploited may not trust someone whom they perceive to be in a position of authority. The victim might have been trafficked by someone previously who was supposed to have offered protection and that trust was betrayed such as a parent or legal guardian. A victim might fear that the information they share will result in their arrest. If they are a minor, they may fear placement within a social services system or being forced to returned home, especially if they experienced abuse in those settings previously. It is therefore important to build rapport with exploited and vulnerable youth.

### **Ensuring Safety**

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It is important to conduct a comprehensive safety assessment and to familiarize yourself with the risks individuals who have been commercially sexually exploited and gang affiliated might face. These safety concerns will vary and occur on a case-by-case basis, but some common risks include fear of retribution – actual or perceived – should the trafficker or gang find out the victim has spoken to law enforcement, abandonment, homelessness, physical and emotional abuse to themselves or someone they care about, sexual assault, and black mailing.

### **Providing Stability**

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It is important to provide victims of gang-involved sex trafficking with the possibility of stability. Unfortunately, this is a persistent challenge for law enforcement when there are limited shelter options for sexually exploited and gang-involved individuals.

### **Trauma Bonding**

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It is important to recognize that victims of gang-involved sex trafficking often become emotionally attached to their traffickers and have learned loyalty to the criminal street gang, which might be functioning as a surrogate family. This makes victims reluctant to self-identify, reach out for help, or assist law enforcement since they do not perceive their situation as exploitative or unusual.

### **Lack of Understanding**

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Another reason that a victim of gang-involved sex trafficking might be hesitant to seek help or assist law enforcement is due to a lack of understanding about their circumstances, their rights, and the severity of the abuse perpetrated against them. These victims are kept in social isolation through the gang and very rarely have the opportunity to cultivate relationships or experiences outside of this network. Additionally, law enforcement might misidentify these victims as delinquents or offenders, which results in further victimization.

### **Evolving Gang Operations**

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As law enforcement efforts to crack down on these networks increase so too do the gangs evolve their methods of conducting operations. This unpredictability keeps victims disoriented, and under the control of the gang, and reduces the windows of opportunity for law enforcement to intervene.



## **Lesson 07: Victim Interaction**

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### **Slide 7-1. Introduction**

When interacting with a potential victim of gang-involved sex trafficking, it is important to respect their perspective(s) and build rapport. It is important to establish ground rules around mandatory reporting for signs of self-harm, suspected abuse of a minor, and/or intent to commit a crime. Law enforcement must be forthcoming with potential victims regarding their responsibility to investigate criminal acts, how they can help a victim, and what they can and cannot do given the circumstances.

### **Slide 7-2. Assessment for Gang Involvement**

In addition to asking questions aimed at determining the presence of force, fraud, or coercion (remembering that those components are not necessary to prove trafficking if underage); consider these assessment questions when interviewing a potential victim of gang-involved sex trafficking.

These questions can include the following:

- When did you start hanging out with the group (or crew)?
- What do you do when you hang out together?
- Are there any rules to hanging out with them? What happens if you don't follow the rules?
- Do you make money for the group (or crew)? If so, how? How do the others make money?
- Have ever felt pressured to do something you didn't want to do? Do you feel like you could say, "No?"
- Have you ever wanted to leave or stop hanging out with the group? Do you feel like you could?
- Were you ever hurt or threatened with violence? If so, under what circumstances?
- Do you have a nickname? Do you go by a different name when you're with your friends, family, and/or crew?
- In some cases, potential victims might not be responsive to the word "gang." Not only is there an added social stigma tied to gang involvement in addition to potential commercial sexual exploitation, but also potential victims might not refer to the organized group of individuals or crew with which they are affiliated as a 'gang'.



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## Slide 7-3. Victim Services

Victims of gang-involved sex trafficking have many of the same needs as other survivors of human trafficking. These can range from emergency services, social services, and legal services. Emergency services can include crisis intervention and counseling, emergency shelter and referrals, urgent medical care, safety planning, and access to food and clothing. Social services can include case management, interpretation services, housing, job training and education assistance, court accompaniment, employment assistance, transportation, medical and mental health care, etc. Legal services can include addressing immigration status and participating in the criminal case against the trafficker.

If a victim chooses to testify against their trafficker, they might fear retaliation – actual or perceived – from the criminal street gang which warrants safety planning with law enforcement. It could also involve witness protection to ensure that no harm should fall to the victim over the course of the investigation and/or trial.

It is important that law enforcement be familiar with federal, state and local services for victims of crime and should be familiar with local victim advocates who may be available to assist with victim services.

## Lesson 08: Review & Conclusion

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### Slide 8-1. Course Review

This course was designed to help you understand the nature and scope of human trafficking and sexual assault. You explored the operations and recruitment practices of gangs in trafficking, as well as victim vulnerabilities, and overcoming service challenges when working with gang-involved victims of sex trafficking.

### Review & Reinforcement Quiz

#### Question 01.

Human trafficking became a federal crime in the year 2000 with the passage of the Trafficking Victim's Protection Act or TVPA. (Slide 3-1)

- True
- False

#### Question 02.

Human trafficking occurs when a trafficker: (Select all that apply.) (Slide 3-4)

- Takes an action to induce, recruit, or transport individuals
- Employs a means of force, fraud, or coercion
- Purposefully compels a victim to provide commercial sex acts or labor or services

#### Question 03.

Human trafficking and human smuggling are considered the same crime. (Slide 3-5)

- True
- False

#### Question 04.

A criminal entity gang that is active in more than one country is known as: (Slide 4-3)

- National gang
- Transnational gang
- Street crews

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## Question 05.

Females affiliated with gangs could most likely be: (Select all that apply.) (Slide 4-4)

- A secondary controller
- Gang member
- Gang member victim

## Question 06.

The gang mentality relies on the centrality of the gang overall, which serves as a surrogate family. (Slide 4-5)

- True
- False

## Question 07.

The primary crime that is deemed as profitable and is considered a low-risk activity is: (Slide 4-6)

- Narcotics
- Trafficking of firearms
- Extortion
- Human trafficking (both sex and labor)

## Question 08.

What is the most prominent means of recruitment for gang-involved sex trafficking? (Slide 4-2)

- Bus stops
- Malls
- Parties
- Social media
- Schools
- Neighborhoods



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## Question 09.

Which means are used by gang-involved traffickers to exert power and control over their victims? (Select all that apply.) (Slide 5-4)

- Violence
- Threats of violence
- Stories of gang retaliation
- Isolation
- Drug and alcohol addiction

## Question 10.

Gang sex trafficking operations often rely on trusted clientele or buyers of commercial sex rather than relying on an open network. (Slide 6-1)

- True
- False

## Question 11.

It is important to recognize and address the tension between identifying these minors as victims of crime and potential 'troublemakers' or 'bad kids.' (Slide 7-1)

- True
- False

## Question 12.

The risks individuals who have been commercially sexually exploited and gang affiliated might face include: (Select all that apply.) (Slide 7-2, Tab 3)

- Fear of retribution
- Abandonment
- Homelessness
- Black mailing
- Sexual assault
- Physical and emotional abuse

## Question 13.

Victims of gang-involved sex trafficking never become emotionally attached to their traffickers. (Slide 7-2, Tab 5)

- True
- False

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## Question 14.

When interacting with victims, you must establish ground rules around mandatory reporting for: (Select all that apply.) (Slide 8-1)

- Intent to commit a crime
- Suspected abuse of a minor
- Signs of self-harm

## Question 15.

Victims of gang-involved sex trafficking have many of the same service needs as other survivors of human trafficking ranging from emergency services, social services, and legal services.

(Slide 8-3)

- True
- False

## Slide 08-02: Conclusion

Congratulations! You have completed the training course: Gang Related Sex Trafficking and Sexual Assault. During this course you have learned how to define a gang, recognize the intersections between human trafficking and gang-related violence, understand risk factors that make individuals vulnerable to gang-involved sex trafficking, and identify challenges and promising practices.

Remember that in order to meet the POST mandatory training requirement, you must complete all sexual assault classes.