

I/DD and the Criminal Justice System: Victims, Policy Contact, and Policies

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Overview

There are many ways in which people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (I/DD) may come into contact with the criminal justice system. This panel examines three areas of concern:

- 1 Increased risk of labor exploitation and trafficking**
- 2 Disproportionate rates of suicide**
- 3 Interactions with law enforcement**

**STOP
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**



Labor exploitation and trafficking among people with intellectual and developmental disabilities

Presented by:

Ezequiel Dominguez, MSW

Defining Labor Trafficking

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to **involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery**.¹

Involuntary Servitude: Being forced to work through threats, coercion, or abuse without the ability to leave

Peonage: Being trapped in a system where work is demanded to pay off a debt, often with no realistic way to repay it

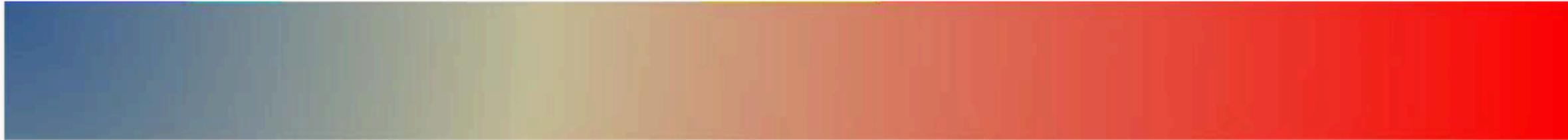
Debt Bondage: Being bound to work indefinitely due to a debt that is manipulated or impossible to pay off

Slavery: Complete control over a person, forcing them to work without pay or freedom

Source(s):

1. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000).

Exploring Labor Conditions



Fair Labor

- Employment practices that uphold workers' rights, dignity, and well-being
- This includes ensuring reasonable working hours, fair wages, safe working environments, and access to social protections

Unfair Labor

- Defined by revised statutes
 - Interfering with unionizing, transferring an employee to a different more undesirable job in retaliation
 - Anything that violates the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA)
- Can also include other forms of mistreatment

Labor Violations

- Sometimes referred to as “labor exploitation”
- Includes any breaches or non-compliance with labor laws and regulations
 - Failure to provide fair wage and benefits, improper record-keeping, denial of rest periods, lack of safety measures, discrimination in hiring or promotion, etc.

Labor Trafficking

- Can include any unfair practice or labor violation
- Needs to include force, fraud, and or coercion per the TVPA

Source(s):

Adapted from: Skřivánková, K. (2010). Between decent work and forced labour: Examining the continuum of exploitation. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Understanding Labor Trafficking

- Earlier International Labour Organization estimates found about **20.1 million victims of labor trafficking globally**²
- **Reliable U.S. national prevalence data is currently limited**³
 - Some hotline and service data indicate **tens of thousands of cases and reports annually**; still likely a significant undercount

- Anyone can experience labor trafficking
 - **Individual push factors include**⁴⁻⁸:
 - Economic insecurity or financial hardship
 - Limited education or literacy
 - Lack of immigration status
 - History of trauma, abuse, or neglect
 - Gender and age
 - Disability or cognitive limitations

Source(s):

2. International Labour Organization, *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage* (Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2022), https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_854733.pdf.
3. Polaris Project, *National Statistics* (2025), <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/en/statistics>.
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Labor Traffickers

A diverse group with backgrounds and motivations shaped by a range of demographic and socioeconomic factors.⁹

Labor traffickers can be both private individuals and corporate entities.

Domestic services, agriculture, and restaurant work

were the three most common forms of exploited labor

Texas, California, and Georgia

were the states with the highest arrest numbers

23.7% (n = 112) of perpetrators

were convicted for labor trafficking

Table 1. Trafficker Background Characteristics

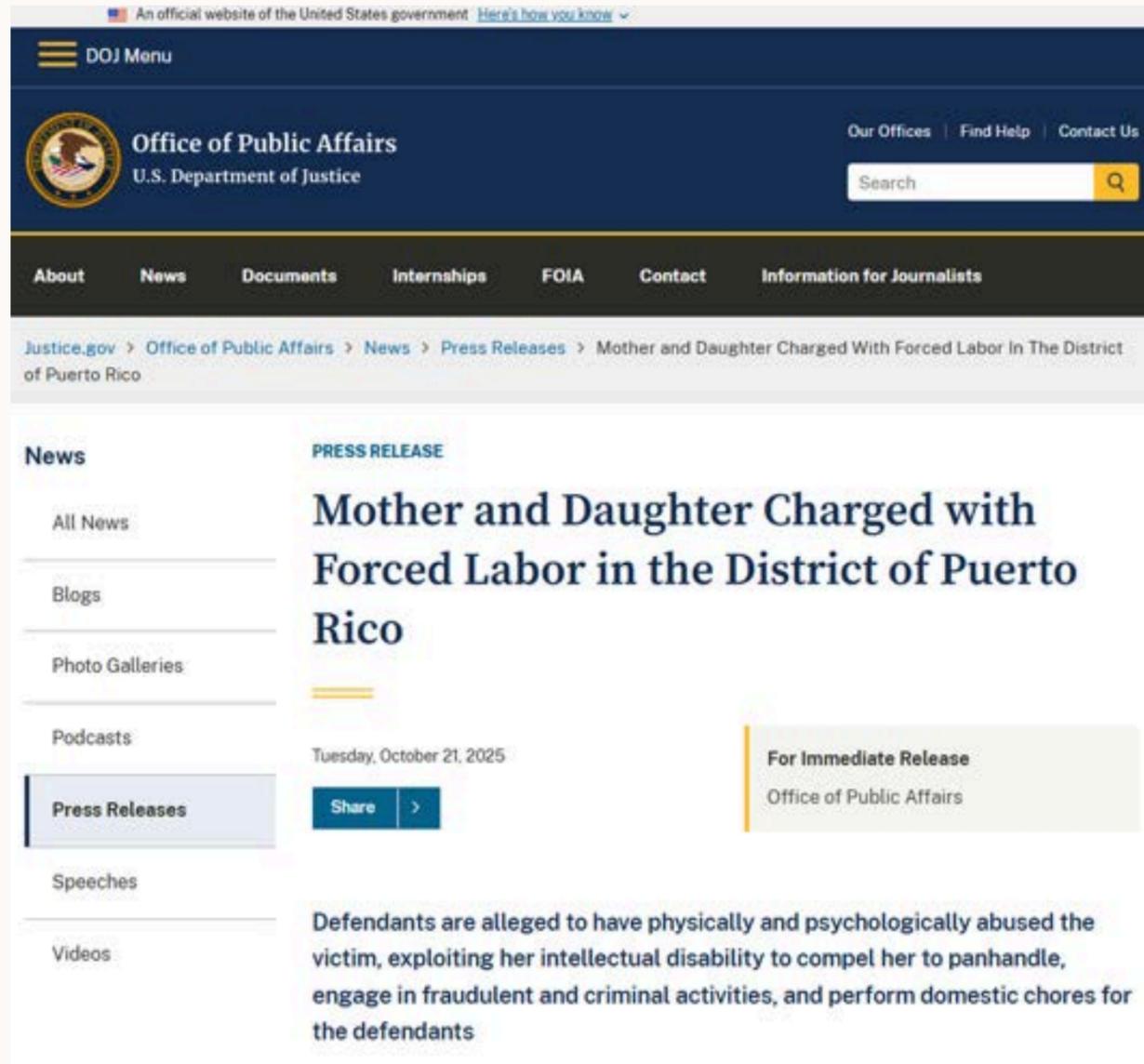
Variable	Frequency	Percent	
Gender			
Male	181	64	
Female	97	34.3	
Missing	5	1.8	
Country of origin			
United States	49	17.3	
Not United States	84	29.7	
Missing	150	42.6	
	Min	Max	Mean
Age at arrest	19	80	42.6

Note. N = 283

Source(s):

9. Dominguez, E. Y., Sandal, M. E., Pukalo, L. M., & Roe-Sepowitz, D. (2024). A comprehensive analysis of labor trafficking cases in the United States: An 11-year review. *Crime & Delinquency*

Case 1



- **Defendants:** Mother and adult daughter
- **Victim:** Adult woman with an intellectual disability
- **Alleged conduct:**
 - Forced labor and conspiracy to commit forced labor
 - Use of physical violence, threats, isolation, and restraint
 - Restriction of movement within the home
 - Denial of basic hygiene and medical care
 - Provision of drugs or unprescribed medication
- **Forms of exploitation alleged:**
 - Compelled panhandling
 - Forced participation in criminal and fraudulent activities (victim's Social Security disability benefits)
 - Domestic labor within the shared residence
- **Legal status:**
 - Defendants charged with forced labor and related offenses
 - Case under federal prosecution; all defendants presumed innocent

Source(s):

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/mother-and-daughter-charged-forced-labor-district-puerto-rico>

Case 2



[District Attorney](#) > [News](#)

Jack Patrick Hauser Sentenced to Two Years in Prison in Labor Trafficking Case

Jack Patrick Hauser sentenced to two years in prison in labor trafficking case.

Media release

[District Attorney](#)

Posted June 13, 2025

HILLSBORO, Ore- On June 13, 2025, Jack Patrick Hauser, age 47, pleaded guilty to trafficking in persons and failure to report as a sex offender. Judge Brandon Thompson sentenced the defendant to 24 months in prison. Deputy District Attorney Christina Luedtke prosecuted this case.

The victim in this case is a 26-year-old man with intellectual disabilities. After the death of the victim's mother, the defendant saw an opportunity to take advantage of the victim's circumstances. Over the course of several years, Mr. Hauser began exercising control over all aspects of the victim's life. He required him to live in unsanitary and unsafe conditions in the backyard of the defendant's residence in Vernonia. Beginning in 2023 until approximately August 2024, he took the victim to the Hillsboro Esplanade shopping center daily, where the victim was required to sell various small items to motorists, in all sorts of extreme weather conditions, utilizing a cardboard sign. The defendant would then demand and retain the majority of the proceeds.

- **Defendant:** Adult male
- **Victim:** 26-year-old man with intellectual disabilities
- **Conduct:**
 - Exercised control over multiple aspects of the victim's daily life
 - Required the victim to live in unsafe and unsanitary conditions
 - Controlled the victim's movement and daily activities
 - Retained the victim's identification, debit card, and bank documents
- **Forms of exploitation:**
 - Compelled panhandling and sales of small items in public spaces
 - Retention of the majority of proceeds generated by the victim
 - Exposure to extreme weather conditions during forced labor
- **Legal status:**
 - Defendant pleaded guilty to trafficking in persons and failure to report as a sex offender
 - Sentenced to 24 months in state prison

Source(s):

<https://washingtoncountyda.org/da/news/2025/06/13/jack-patrick-hauser-sentenced-two-years-prison-labor-trafficking-case>

Implications for Prevention and Response



The existing research on labor trafficking is limited, with even less attention to how labor trafficking affects individuals with disabilities;



Identification efforts may benefit from increased attention in disability-serving settings, including vocational programs, residential services, and behavioral health systems;

- Case patterns indicate the importance of examining authority-based relationships (e.g., employers, program staff, caregivers, landlords) when assessing potential labor exploitation

Resources

If you suspect someone is in immediate danger, consider calling 911 or a local crisis hotline. However, be prepared that the individual may not feel safe engaging with law enforcement or emergency responders.

National Resources

National Human Trafficking Hotline

- 1-888-373-7888 | Text “BEFREE” (233733)
- Confidential 24/7 support in over 200 languages
- For referrals, consultation, and reporting tips

U.S. Department of Labor – Wage and Hour Division

- Report labor violations: <https://dol.gov/agencies/whd>
- Does not require immigration status to report

Arizona-Based Resources

Arizona Human Trafficking Hotline

- 1-877-429-8477
- 24/7 support
- For referrals, consultation, and reporting tips

Arizona Attorney General’s Office

- Report labor violations: <https://www.azag.gov/>
- Does not require immigration status to report

Arizona Labor Trafficking Outreach (ALTO) website

- <https://altoproject.org>
- Outreach, education, and community referrals

THANK YOU

Questions?

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Visit ALTO's Website

 altoproject.org

The Hidden Strain: **Understanding the** **Health Implications of** **Problematic Policing** **on Families with** **Autistic Loved Ones**

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An Overview of Autism

- **Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)** is a “complex developmental condition involving persistent challenges with social communication, restricted interests, and repetitive behavior”
- Since 2000, autism diagnoses have **increased by 384%**

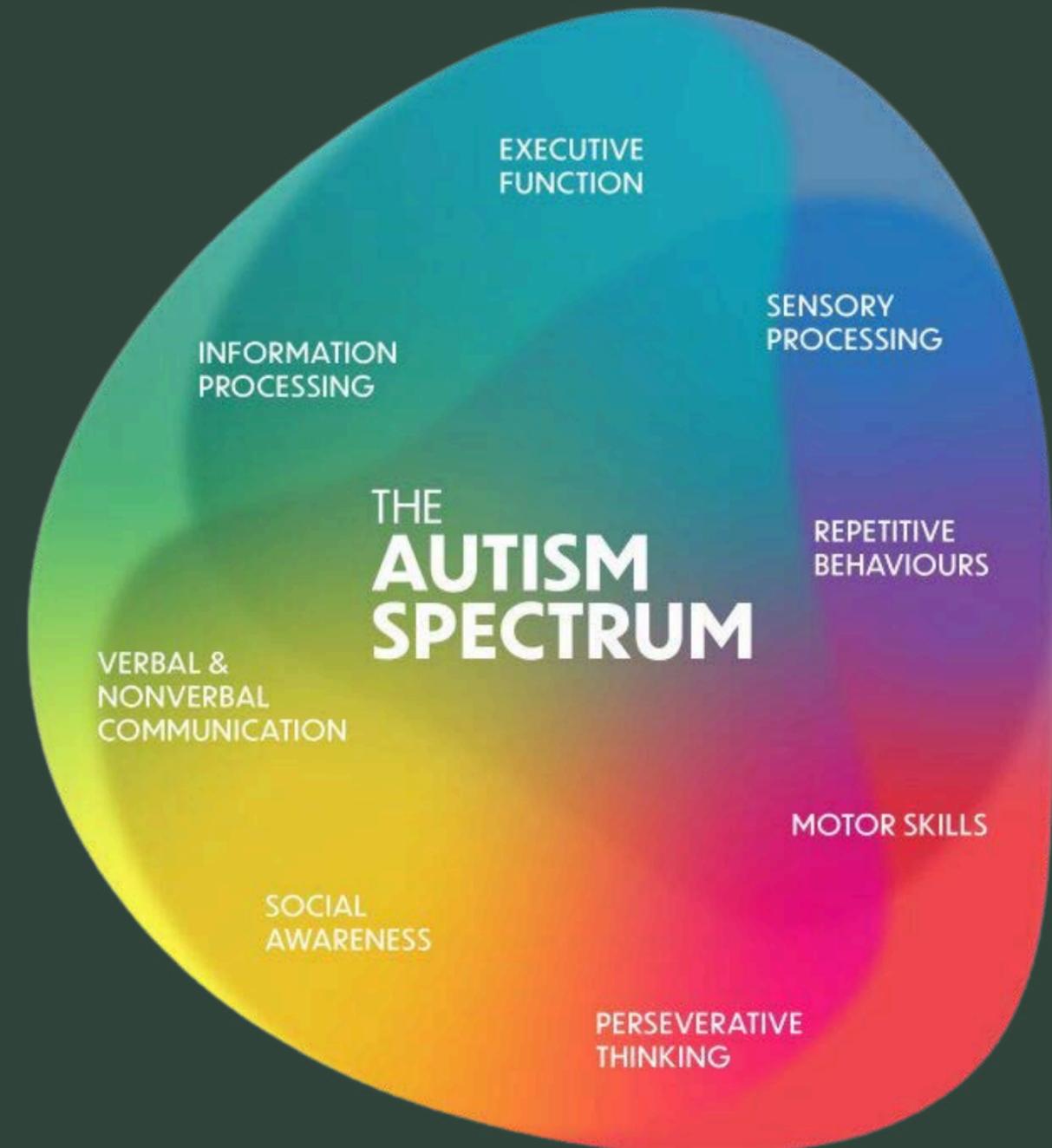
1 in 31

children in the US

1 in 45

adults in the US

- **Boys** and **non-White** children are more likely to be diagnosed than girls and White children
- Cohorts of autistic individuals and their families are **unprecedented** and **will continue emerging**



Difference as a Foundation for Concern

- For most families with young children, ensuring that they are **happy, healthy, and safe** are top priorities
- While early intervention is beneficial for supporting children's needs and abilities, **messaging for families whose loved ones differ often paints a gloomy, uncertain future**

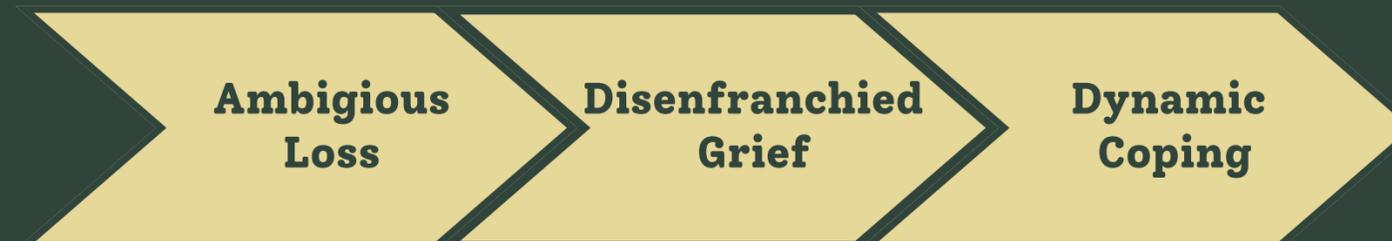
“**Children with developmental problems are at an increased risk for poor outcomes in many areas important to health, well-being, and success in life**”

- This process cannot only be **emotionally overwhelming** for families, but also **marks the beginning of a complex journey of concern**



Autism as an Invisible, Ongoing Concern

- For families who receive an **autism diagnosis**, research indicates that they undergo a **unique grieving process** due to its chronic and “non-apparent” nature



- Everyday experiences of **social exclusion, misunderstanding, and a persistent lack of compassion** toward their autistic loved ones **reaffirm families’ concerns about the future**
- This adds **even more strain** to already challenging **family dynamics, responsibilities, and emotional well-being**



Autism and Safety Concerns

- Research demonstrates that autistic individuals may be at an **increased risk of experiencing unsafe and/or dangerous situations** at home, in school, and in public
- Although **safety is recognized as a major concern** for families with autistic loved ones, **current resources and strategies still place the burden of safety on the autism community:**

8. Get to know law enforcement.

Getting to know local law enforcement and public safety personnel in your area not only will help them become more aware of your child's wandering behavior, but also can help your child feel more comfortable around these important individuals. Seek out non-emergency opportunities to introduce your child and family to police officers and firefighters. If your child is comfortable approaching and interacting with law enforcement personnel, then it can greatly aid any search and rescue operations if the need ever arises in the future.

Childhood

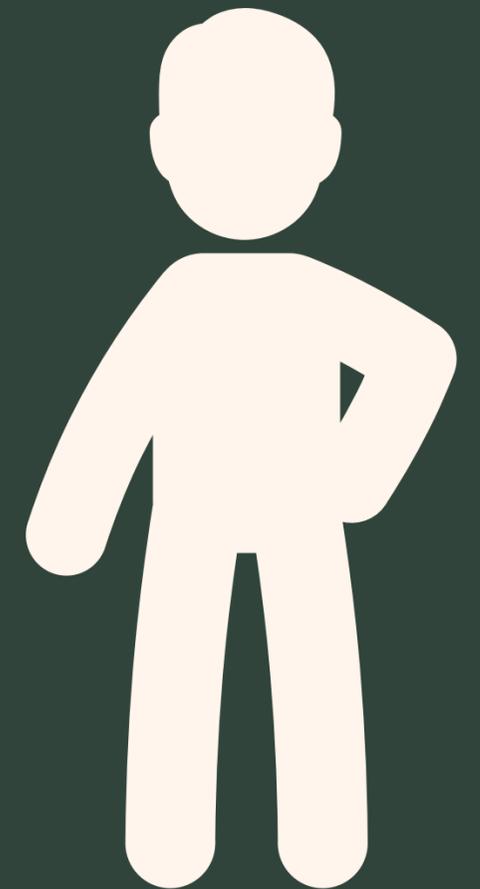
- Aggressive or self-injurious behaviors
- Elopement
 - Drowning
 - Traffic

Adolescence

- Peer bullying
- School discipline
- Navigating public spaces
 - Driving

Adulthood

- Interpersonal violence and victimization
- Family and housing changes



Problematic Policing as a Safety Concern

- Media coverage and research indicate that autistic individuals are **increasingly experiencing unpredictable, frequent, and violent police encounters**
- Autism poses a **particular problem for safety with the police** because:



- Families and caregivers are right to be concerned, but does it **also impact their health and well-being?**

A 7-year-old North Carolina boy was handcuffed and restrained by a school resource officer to "calm him down"

A 13-year-old Utah boy sustained minor injuries **after he failed to verbally respond** to officers at the public library

A 29-year-old Ohio man was shot in the back **after police stopped him for "suspicious behavior"**



Even when family members or caregivers are present, **police violence still occurs**: Eric Parsa and Ryan Gainer were both killed by the police after their families called 911 for help

Problematic Policing and Family Health

“Policing appears to be a critical cause of health inequity because policing practices can influence health directly and can help shape many of the other social determinants of health for vulnerable populations”

- Given that autism caregiver strain...

Remains the highest, compared to other types and no disability

Can be shared and experienced at similar levels across family members

...the potential stress and worry about an autistic loved one's safety with the police may place a distinctive health strain on family members, both individually and as a unit



Current Study

Research Questions

1. What **positive and negative expectations and experiences** do family members and primary caregivers of autistic individuals have regarding their loved ones' contact with the police?
2. How do these expectations and/or experiences **impact the stress and worry** they have about their loved one's safety, **both individually and as a family?**

Methodology

- **Online survey** of autistic family members and primary caregivers

Potential Impact

- **First study to recognize policing as a stressor** for families and caregivers of autistic loved ones
- Findings will **inform family strategies that reduce stress and strengthen resilience**



TASP Conference | March 13, 2026

Interested in Sharing Your Thoughts?

If you are (1) a family member and/or primary caregiver of an autistic loved one an (2) 18 years old or older, you are invited to participate!

Your insight is deeply valuable for not only advancing this understudied topic, but will also help create a low-stress, autism police safety training designed specifically for families!

Participants will have the chance to win a \$100 Amazon Gift Card!





Thank you so much!

Questions? Concerns? Suggestions?

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Arizona State University

Suicide Among Individuals with I/DD

Presented by Danielle Wallace & Pratiksha Dangle

Overview

01 Problem

02 Current Knowledge

03 Data

04 Methods

05 Findings

06 Parenting Discussion

07 Policy Discussion

Problem

01

We don't know how individuals with I/DD experience causes of death due to non-medical causes, like suicides, and homicides (i.e., violent deaths)

02

In part due to a failure of medical examiners and coroners differentiate between mental health issues and I/DD diagnoses on death certificates

03

Without this distinction, it's hard to know how to structure prevention efforts

Current Knowledge

01

Rates of violent death are higher for people with I/DD than the general population

02

Accidental poisoning more common among I/DD population than general population

03

Individuals with I/DD are less likely to die from suicide than their counterparts

Data

Arizona National Violent Death Reporting System (AZ-VDRS)

- The AZ-VDRS is a state-wide active surveillance system that collects information on violent deaths (i.e., homicide and suicide) in Arizona
- The Centers for Disease Control operates the national reporting system, of which the AZ-VDRS contributes to
- Details about each death comes from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports.
- Our data includes all violence deaths in Arizona from 01/01/2015 to 12/31/2020.
Total of 10,298 deaths with information about mental health diagnoses

Methods

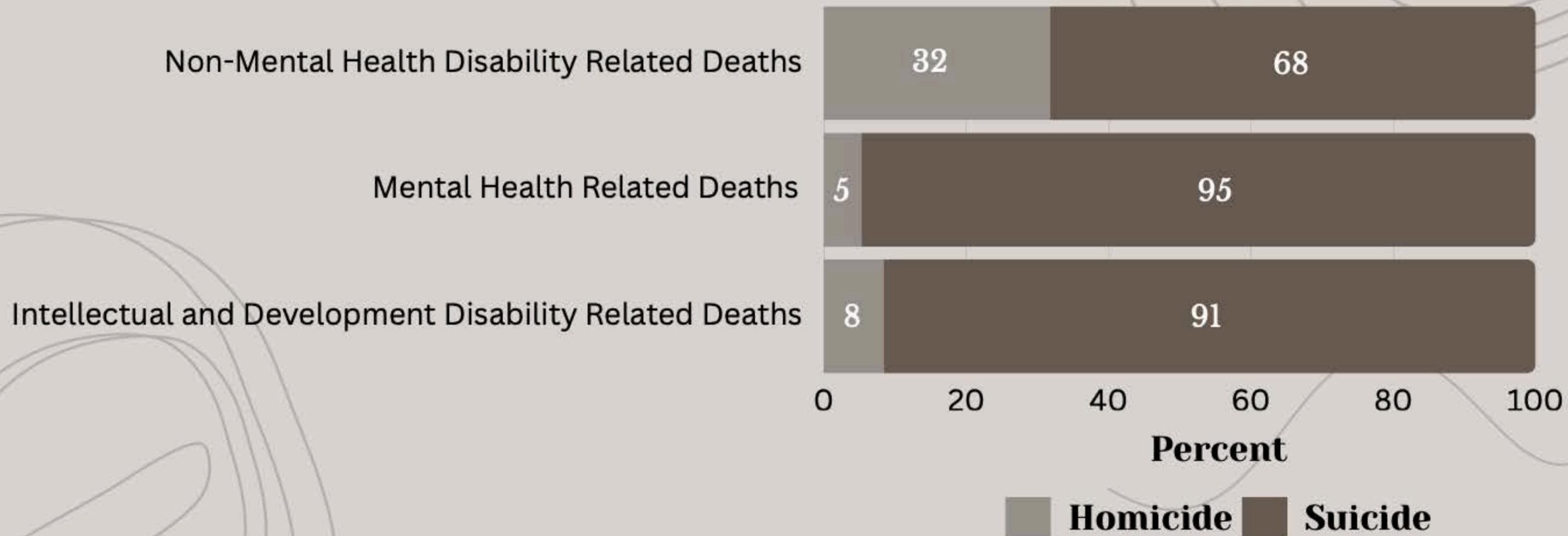
Classifying I/DD

- I/DD is classified in the data as ADD, ADHD, autism spectrum disorder, down syndrome, and dementia.
- Other conditions that are also I/DD where not included given that the medical examiners forums did not consider them I/DD
- Thus, a conservative/lower estimate of I/DD in the data

Statistics

- Frequencies and percentages
- Tables
- Tests of Dependence (i.e., if significant, then the two variables are related)

Results



Results

General Population

- 34% of violent deaths between Ages 18-34
- 82% among men
- 59% among whites

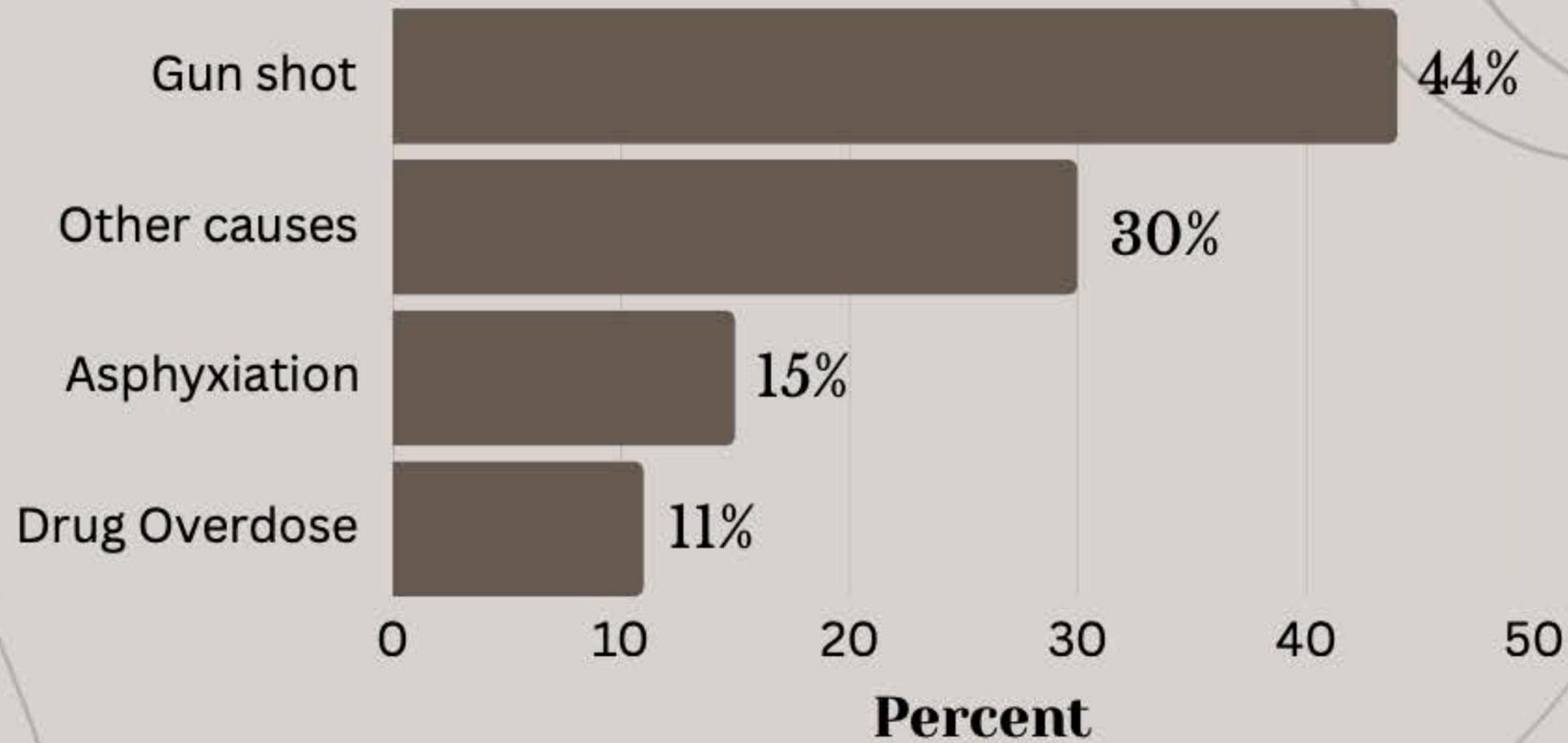
Mental Health

- 27% of violent deaths between Ages 18-34
- 70% among men
- 78% among whites

I/DD

- 55% of violent deaths between Ages 18-34
- 86% among men
- 71% among whites

Cause of death in I/DD suicides



Parenting Discussion

Suicide primary cause of death

Individuals with I/DD not exempt from mental health problems and suicide

Pay attention to depressive behavior and changes to behavior.

Intervene early

Men & people under 34 more at risk

In addition to mental health issues, recognize that men and young(er) adults make have unique strains that make them more prone to suicide

(but more research on this is needed)

Gun shot most common cause of death

When people are at risk for suicide, gun safety at home critical for prevention

Policy Discussion

Suicide Prevention non-existent

Assumptions about not having a “full life” (i.e., ableism) may be getting in the way of policies aimed at preventing suicide among people with I/DD

Targeted Prevention efforts

Biggest payoffs for prevention of suicide lie in targeting/helping men and young(er) adults

Train families about gun safety

When people are at risk for suicide, gun safety at home critical for prevention



**Thank
You**

Thank You!

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