HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING WORKBOOK

A Prevention Approach to Reducing the Risk of Human Trafficking





HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES

Human Trafficking

- Labor: Labor trafficking is specifically defined as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion...
 - Youth who are under 18 do need to prove that they were forced, coerced, or offered fraudulent opportunities.
- Commercial Sex: Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for a commercial sex act
 - Youth under the age of 18 never have to prove force, fraud, or coercion.

The Means

- Force: Physical assault, confinement, rape
- Fraud: False promises, withholding wages
- Coercion: Blackmail, threats, psychological manipulation



HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES

Survival Sex

If a minor is engaging in, or has attempted to engage in, any form of commercial sex — including survival sex — this meets the legal definition of human trafficking. Regardless of whether or not there is a third-party trafficker.

Who is vulnerable?

- Youth with a history of abuse or neglect
- Youth experiencing homelessness
- Youth struggling with addictions
- Youth involved in systems (DFPS, JJ)
- LGBTQ+ Youth
- Special Populations (English language learners, differently abled, special needs, etc)
- All youth experience vulnerabilities

In your small groups identify three vulnerabilities in the population(s) you serve.

1.	 	 	
2.	 	 	
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3.	 	 	



Workers Rights

- At what age can a minor legally work in the state of your state?
- How many hours per week can a minor work in your state?
- What is the curfew for minors working in your state?
- What is the minimum wage for youth workers?

What is the legal minimum age and hours to work each job?

- Agriculture
- Family business
- Retail Workers
- Non-Agriculture
- Landscaping
- Food service

Resources

- International Labor Organization
- Youth Rules
- US Department of Labor

RISK FACTORS

SOCIETY

Phobias Laws and Policies **Sexualizing Youth Migratory Status** Social Norms Inequality Media

Stereotypes Materialistic Culture Poverty Lack of Social Supports High Level of Transience Limited Employment Opportunities High Levels of Incarceration High Levels of Family Disruption Gangs System Involved

COMMUNITY

RELATIONAL

INDIVIDUAL

History of Trauma Mental Illness Low IO Low Self-Esteem Personal Substance Abuse Low Emotional Attachment to Caregivers Separated/Divorced Parents **Dating Violence** Incarcerated/Deceased Family Member Low Parental Involvement Family Substance Use/Abuse **Bullying** Peers in "the life" Domestic Violence in the Home

NOT ANUMBER | LOVE 146



Red Flags

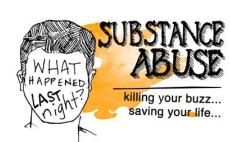
- Secrecy in whereabouts
- Contradicting personal information
- Abusive or controlling relationship
- Signs of physical abuse
- Chronically running away
- Risky sexual and/or online behavior
- Sudden possession of expensive clothes or jewelry
- Not in control of their own money

Trauma Informed Principles

- Trust & Safety
- Empowerment with Skills & Knowledge
- Cultural & Gender Considerations
- Peer Support & Mutual Self Help
- Choice & Collaboration

In your small groups, use the internet to find local resources for youth in your area. Use the next page to create your guide.

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Resource Name	Region	Resource Name	Region	Resource Name	Region









Resource Name	Reg.						



1. Build rapport and listen in a nonjudgmental way

- Foster a welcoming environment.
- Communicate with words and body language. Show respect and interest in what the youth is saying.
- Don't jump to conclusions or question the youth's motives or situation.
- Express encouragement and appreciation for the youth's initiative to share and/or ask for support.

2. Keep confidentiality to the extent possible and clarify your role

- Treat any information provided by the youth with respect and confidentiality. Report when child abuse or neglect is suspected. Human trafficking and exploitation of a minor is child abuse. Other students and staff who do not need to be involved in this process should not receive information, especially about details that do not affect them.
- Do not make promises you might not be able to keep, and clarify your role with the youth (e.g., if you're a teacher, there are things that you will not be able to do with them or for them; a school counselor or a law enforcement agent might be the one providing follow up.)

3. Ask few, but key, questions about immediate safety and basic needs

- If a student is making statements about fear or danger or is demonstrating a hesitation to share:
 - "How safe do you feel right now?"
 - "Are there times when you don't feel safe?"
- If a student is making somewhat general statements about need for support, struggles, difficult feelings:
 - "Is there any specific information that I can help you find?"
- If a student is making statements about need for support, struggles, difficult feelings, family conflict, potential signs of mental health needs:
 - "Would you like to talk to someone "else" (counselor, mentor, therapist) outside of our group about your feelings and concerns?"
- If a student is expressing suicidal ideation or talking about hopelessness:
 - "Have you thought about harming yourself or others?"
 - "Have you ever thought about how and when you would do that?"
- If a student is making statements about an abusive relationship or potential exploitation/human trafficking:
 - "Have you ever been threatened?"
 - "Would you get in trouble if someone else found out that you have reached out for help or told someone about what is going on?"

4. Report

- Call 911 if there is an emergency or you believe there is immediate danger.
- Report to the appropriate child welfare agency (e.g. CPS, DFPS).
- It is important to understand that only those who are trained and qualified to "rescue" or directly remove a victim from a trafficking situation should be doing so. Call law enforcement if you have enough information to provide a tip about an individual or a community/business.
- If child welfare in your state does not address trafficking cases and/or you have enough information to provide a tip about an individual, business, or community, you can also call The National Human Trafficking Hotline (1-888-373-7888). You can call the hotline for assistance with information and help connecting to specialized law-enforcement and services in your area. Note that calling the hotline does not satisfy your duty to report child abuse to your state.

5. Make referrals/provide support to reduce risk of exploitation

- Become familiar with services in your area and have at hand some of the national and local numbers. Provide referrals and support for:
 - In-house services/relevant staff (school social workers or counselors, therapists, case managers)
 - Basic needs (food, shelter, transportation)
 - Counseling needs
 - Mentoring and life skills
 - Job development and case management
 - Prevention intervention
 - Services specific to trafficking victims if applicable

Ways in which youth disclose:

- Open disclosure
- Comment card (identifiable or anonymous)
- One on one

PREVENTION TEAM

- NotANumber@love146.org
- tom@love146.org
- prevention@love146.org

