

HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING WORKBOOK

A Prevention Approach to Reducing the Risk of Human Trafficking

DEVELOPED BY
LOVE146



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



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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.

3.

RISK FACTORS

SOCIETY

Stereotypes
Materialistic Culture
Phobias
Laws and Policies
Sexualizing Youth
Migratory Status
Social Norms
Inequality
Media

COMMUNITY

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

RELATIONAL

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

INDIVIDUAL

History of Trauma
Mental Illness
Low IQ
Low Self-Esteem
Personal Substance Abuse



DISCLOSURE PROTOCOL

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?”



DISCLOSURE PROTOCOL

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

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