

PDH Academy

Human Trafficking

2 Hours

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Final Exam

Human Trafficking CE Course Evaluation Questions

1. This course focuses on the following CSWE core competency:
 - a. Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice
 - b. Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice
 - c. Competency 4: Engage in Practice-informed Research and Research-informed Practice
 - d. Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice

2. The NASW core value this course focuses on is:
 - a. Integrity
 - b. Service
 - c. Social justice
 - d. Importance of human relationships

3. Human trafficking is best described as
 - a. Modern-day slavery
 - b. Human smuggling
 - c. Prostitution
 - d. Forced labor

4. In what year was the first federal anti-trafficking legislation enacted?
 - a. 2000
 - b. 2003
 - c. 2005
 - d. 2008

5. As defined by the TVPA, for minors, under the age of 18:
 - a. Force, fraud, or coercion is not a requirement to meet the criteria for labor trafficking
 - b. Force, fraud, or coercion is not a requirement to meet the criteria for sex trafficking
 - c. Force, fraud, or coercion is not a requirement to meet the criteria for labor and sex trafficking
 - d. Force, fraud, or coercion is a requirement to meet the criteria for labor and sex trafficking

6. The last P (4th P) to be added to the 3P paradigm was:
 - a. Protection
 - b. Prevention
 - c. Partnership
 - d. Prosecution

7. Human trafficking is the:
 - a. Largest criminal industry in the world
 - b. Second largest and fastest growing criminal industry in the world
 - c. Third largest and slowest growing criminal industry in the world
 - d. Not ranked as a criminal industry in the world

8. The elements involved in a trafficking situation include:
 - a. Act and means
 - b. Means and purpose
 - c. Purpose and act
 - d. Act, means, and purpose

9. Protection, according to the 3P Paradigm, refers to:
 - a. Investigating traffickers
 - b. Providing support to victims and survivors
 - c. Preventing trafficking
 - d. Strengthening laws and legal responses

10. What is difference between human trafficking and human smuggling?
 - a. Human trafficking is a crime against persons and human smuggling is a crime against borders
 - b. Human trafficking is an unauthorized border crossing
 - c. They are the same crime
 - d. Human trafficking is legal

11. The U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking is comprised of:
 - a. Police officers
 - b. Traffickers
 - c. Survivors
 - d. Policymakers

12. Human trafficking:
 - a. Must involve some form of travel
 - b. Entails movement across state or national borders
 - c. Does not require transportation

- d. Does not happen in rural areas
13. When should you report a suspected case of human trafficking?
- a. Never report trafficking unless the trafficker is in sight
 - b. Anytime something seems unusual or not right
 - c. Only if the victim identifies as a victim
 - d. Only during regular Monday through Friday business hours
14. The following countries had the highest reports of trafficking victims
- a. Mexico, the Philippines, and Thailand
 - b. United States, Mexico, and the Philippines
 - c. China, Mexico, and Cambodia
 - d. The Philippines, Thailand, and China
15. _____ are not considered victims of trafficking:
- a. Boys and men
 - b. Anyone over 18
 - c. Anyone can be a victim of trafficking
 - d. U.S. citizens

Biographical Summary

Stephanie L. Mace, MSW, Ph.D.

Dr. Stephanie L. Mace is the Director of the Social Work Department at Warner Pacific University and an Assistant Professor in the Graduate and Professional Studies Division. She teaches an upper division course on human trafficking that focuses on the local community and sex trafficking. Dr. Mace earned her MSW and Ph.D. from Colorado State University. Prior to joining the faculty at Warner Pacific University, Dr. Mace worked at Colorado State University in the School of Social Work. She taught in both the undergraduate and graduate programs, worked with field education, accreditation, and the Social Work Research Center, and served as the faculty advisor for the student organization, Generation Combating Sex Trafficking.

Before entering higher education, Dr. Mace was a Community and Organizational Development Volunteer with the U.S. Peace Corps. She has over a decade of experience working with human trafficking prevention, awareness, and advocacy in the United States and Bulgaria as well as youth development and empowerment programs domestically and globally. Presently, she serves on the Multnomah County Child Sexual Exploitation (CSEC) Steering Committee and is a member of the Advisory Board for the Deceptions Program, a sex trafficking awareness program. Dr. Mace's scholarship employs qualitative and quantitative methodologies and her research concerns are human trafficking; human rights and social justice; and child welfare. Her publications include articles related to human trafficking, human resource development, and child trafficking and child welfare. Dr. Mace has presented at professional conferences and facilitated workshops on human trafficking and is passionate about increasing education and awareness of this human rights and social justice issue.

Course Abstract:

The foundation of this course is framed by the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) Code of Ethics as well as the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE). The NASW Code of Ethics serves as a guide for the professional conduct of social workers. The ethical principles are based on social work's core values and inform social work practice (NASW, 2017). Specifically, this course relates to the core value of social justice and the ethical principle that social workers challenge social injustice. Additionally, the course integrates CSWE Educational Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice. Human trafficking is a social justice issue and both the NASW and CSWE view social justice as foundational to the social work profession. The course is designed to provide human service and social work practitioners a better understanding of human trafficking and modern-day slavery. This course reviews the scope of the problem, domestically and globally, the different forms of human trafficking, and defines key terminology. Practitioners will learn the 3P Paradigm developed by the U.S. State Department to address human trafficking (Prevention, Protection, & Prosecution) with a fourth P, Partnership, added in 2009. Utilizing this framework, methods of prevention, identification, and support for victims/survivors as well as the role federal policy, governmental and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and communities play in combating this social injustice will be explored. The course contains seven sections: Introduction, Overview, Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Partnership, and Summary/Resources.

Course Learning Objectives:

Upon completion of this course, you shall be able to:

1. Understand the scope and magnitude of human trafficking globally and in the United States.
2. Articulate the various forms of human trafficking.
3. Define key terminology associated with human trafficking.
4. Describe the 3P Paradigm (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution) and the fourth P, Partnership, identifying the role each P plays in addressing human trafficking.
5. Identify prevention measures and specific steps to help prevent trafficking (Prevention).
6. Learn how to identify human trafficking and the needed resources and services to support survivors (Protection).
7. State the federal anti-trafficking legislation (Prosecution).
8. Recognize the roles that governments and various professionals play in anti-trafficking efforts, particularly human service and social work practitioners (Partnership).

Human Trafficking

Part 1

Introduction

“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

Martin Luther King Jr., 1963

The course is designed to provide practitioners with a better understanding of human trafficking and modern-day slavery. This course is well-suited for practitioners in the human services and social work fields as these professions intersect with human trafficking policy and practice. The field of psychology, particularly clinical, forensic, and school psychologists, may also find the material in this course applicable to practice settings. The course reviews the scope of the problem, domestically and globally, the different forms of human trafficking, and defines key terminology. Practitioners will learn the 3P Paradigm developed by the U.S. State Department to address human trafficking (Prevention, Protection, & Prosecution) with a fourth P, Partnership, added in 2009. Utilizing this framework, methods of prevention, identification, and support for victims/survivors as well as the role federal policy, governmental and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and communities play in combating this social injustice will be explored. The course contains seven sections: Introduction, Overview, Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Partnership, and Summary/Resources.

Course caution: The content of the course explores challenging topics and reveals the nature of victimization and trauma inherent in this human rights issue. Although the majority of the material is based in scholarly theory and inquiry, the reality of this issue highlights the darkest sides of human behavior, social injustice, and abuses of human rights.

Please note: The terms victim and survivor will be used interchangeably throughout this course. Both denote an individual who has been trafficked and exploited. Human trafficking, trafficking in persons, trafficking, and modern-day slavery will also be used interchangeably in this course as they are in the literature as well.

Purpose of the social work profession, the NASW Code of Ethics, and CSWE educational policy

According to the NASW Code of Ethics, social justice is a core value of the social work profession. This value is connected to the ethical principle that states, “social workers challenge social injustice” (NASW, 2017, p. 5). The emphasis of the social justice value is grounded in social change and the need to address social problems related to vulnerable and oppressed populations. This ethical principle, *social workers challenge social injustice* declares,

Social workers pursue social change, particularly with and on behalf of vulnerable and oppressed individuals and groups of people. Social workers’ social change efforts are focused primarily on issues of poverty, unemployment, discrimination, and other forms of social injustice. These activities seek to promote sensitivity to and knowledge about oppression and cultural and ethnic diversity. Social workers

strive to ensure access to needed information, services, and resources; equality of opportunity; and meaningful participation in decision making for all people (NASW, 2017, p. 5).

Furthermore, the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) Commission on Educational Policy and the CSWE Commission on Accreditation states, “The purpose of the social work profession is to promote human and community well-being. Guided by a person-in-environment framework, a global perspective, respect for human diversity, and knowledge based on scientific inquiry, the purpose of social work is actualized through its quest for social and economic justice, the prevention of conditions that limit human rights, the elimination of poverty, and the enhancement of the quality of life for all persons, locally and globally” (CSWE, 2015, p.5). This course is built upon a human rights foundation, based on the CSWE educational competencies and the purpose of the social work profession. Specifically, this course is informed by Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice.

Social workers understand that every person regardless of position in society has fundamental human rights such as freedom, safety, privacy, an adequate standard of living, health care, and education. Social workers understand the global interconnections of oppression and human rights violations, and are knowledgeable about theories of human need and social justice and strategies to promote social and economic justice and human rights. Social workers understand strategies designed to eliminate oppressive structural barriers to ensure that social goods, rights, and responsibilities are distributed equitably and that civil, political, environmental, economic, social, and cultural human rights are protected. Social workers:

- apply their understanding of social, economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels; and
- engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice (CSWE, 2015, pp.7-8).

Need for human trafficking education for competent human service and social work practice

The fields of social work and human service practice share many parallels. Within these two professional domains, there are similar practitioner roles and opportunities for addressing human trafficking. The Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) educational policy is grounded in the notion that competency-based education communicates a collective view of what competent professional social work practice entails. This view encompasses the following definition, “Social work competence is the ability to integrate and apply social work knowledge, values, and skills to practice situations in a purposeful, intentional, and professional manner to promote human and community well-being. (CSWE, 2015, p.6). This course is also grounded in the NASW core value of social justice and seeks to prepare practitioners to be informed, competent, and equipped in addressing human trafficking, widely recognized as a social injustice.

In the effort to promote human and community well-being as well as advance human rights and social justice, this course prepares human service and social work practitioners to understand the mechanisms that facilitate trafficking and integrates case studies to better prepare practitioners to

identify and respond to trafficking in practice situations. This issue is particularly relevant to the field of social work as social workers are often first responders. First responders have been described as those individuals and/or agencies that first come into contact with a victim, such as law enforcement, social service providers, health care professionals, faith-based organizations, domestic violence prevention groups, homeless assistance professionals, and child protective services (Clawson, Solomon, & Goldblatt Grace, 2009). These professionals are in a unique position to identify victims, provide services, and offer support and resources. Human service and social work practitioners are likely to interact with victims and/or populations at-risk of human trafficking in a variety of settings and with respect to prevention, protection, and policy efforts. Social workers are particularly well-equipped to provide assessment, intervention services, and advocacy during critical periods of time and with the capacity to deliver a much-needed trauma-informed care approach.

Human trafficking case studies and critical reflection

Think about what response you have when you hear, *human trafficking*. What words and images come to mind? What do you think it entails? Where does human trafficking occur and who does it affect? How can you learn to recognize the signs? What can be done in terms of prevention? How can we care for victims and survivors? How does human trafficking apply to the human service, social work, and psychology profession? To your role as a practitioner? These questions and others will be explored as the issue of human trafficking is discussed and the literature is reviewed. Consider the following case studies:

Trina was excited to meet Damien on the first day of high school. He was a senior, and she was flattered he paid so much attention to her. Trina had drunk a little alcohol previously, but her brother told her cocaine was the best drug, and she revealed to Damien that she was curious. Damien invited Trina to a party where he convinced her to try cocaine for the first time. Damien and Trina used cocaine together regularly until Trina was addicted. One day, Damien told Trina they had run out of money for cocaine, and that she would need to prostitute herself to earn more money. Damien kept all the money Trina earned and provided her with enough cocaine to keep her addicted (Klain & Kloer, 2009, p. 14).

Grant is a 13-year-old U.S. citizen and was living with his stepfather Mike since his mother died three years ago. Grant revealed to his school guidance counselor that his stepfather was sexually abusing him. At first, the abuse was only from Mike, but then Mike recruited Grant to come to a party his friends were having, and Mike's friends abused Grant as well. Mike convinced Grant that if he didn't have sex with Mike's friends when they came over, Grant would be kicked out of the house and forced to live on the streets. Upon asking some additional questions, you determine that Mike's friends were buying him alcohol, cigarettes, and concert tickets in exchange for abusing Grant at the parties (Klain & Kloer, 2009, p. 11).

What indicators are present in these situations that may indicate cases of human trafficking? Are there specific signs and or/criteria that may be representative of trafficking risks? What questions would you ask if you were the practitioner assigned to the case? How would you provide proper

care and support for Trina and Grant? These questions and more will be examined and more fully discussed in this course. The scenarios illustrate the complexity of trafficking, the serious life-threatening nature of the crime, the use of substances and pretenses of romance to control victims, and the reality that parental involvement may be a factor. The case of Trina depicts a trafficking situation in which substance abuse and the facade of a boyfriend were used as primary vehicles to maintain power and control over the victim. Trina's scenario meets the criteria for sex trafficking and her "boyfriend" was her trafficker.

In the case of Grant, his stepfather, Mike, received items of value from his friends in exchange for sex with Grant. Grant's situation is one of sexual abuse and child trafficking. The case study of Grant also highlights the reality that human trafficking can affect anyone. More often than not, the focus, especially with sex trafficking, is largely on women and girls, leaving boys behind and unnoticed. Although sex trafficking does affect women and girls at much higher rates than men and boys, they too can be victims. This course will unveil myths and realities of human trafficking, its impact on men, women, boys, girls, and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) population, and the human rights violations and social injustices inherent in this crime.

Part 2

Overview

"To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity."

Nelson Mandela

Human trafficking is an issue of human rights, social, and economic justice. Human trafficking is modern-day slavery, the exploitation of human beings, especially vulnerable populations, and is recognized as one of the most severe abuses of human rights today. Violations of human rights are both a cause and a consequence of human trafficking (Robinson, 2002). Condoleezza Rice, former U.S. Secretary of State, asserted: "Trafficking in persons is a modern-day form of slavery, a new type of global slave trade. Perpetrators prey on the most weak among us, primarily women and children, for profit and gain" (U.S. Department of State, 2007, p.3). Ten years later, Rex W. Tillerson, U.S. Secretary of State declared,

Human trafficking is one of the most tragic human rights issues of our time. It splinters families, distorts global markets, undermines the rule of law, and spurs other transnational criminal activity. It threatens public safety and national security. But worst of all, the crime robs human beings of their freedom and their dignity. That's why we must pursue an end to the scourge of human trafficking (U.S. Department of State, 2017b, p. ii).

Human rights violations, discriminatory practices, and an unjust distribution of power are all part of the trafficking cycle. These injustices sustain impunity for traffickers and deny justice to victims (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2014). This course seeks to not only foster greater awareness of the complex issue of human trafficking; but, to

extend beyond education and awareness and equip human service and social work practitioners with the knowledge and skills to effectively prevent and identify human trafficking. Additionally, this course will provide the tools necessary for practitioners to better support and serve victims/survivors and empower communities to become more informed.

3P Paradigm

The federal anti-trafficking legislation, Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), adopted a three-pronged “Three P Approach” to *protect* victims, to *prosecute* human traffickers, and to *prevent* human trafficking worldwide. In 2009, former Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton introduced the fourth P, partnership (U.S. Department of State, 2011). Specifically, the 4Ps are detailed accordingly:

- Prevention – to prevent trafficking and decrease the number of persons trafficked;
- Protection – to increase protection and support to victims and survivors;
- Prosecution – to investigate and prosecute traffickers, strengthen laws and legal responses; and
- Partnership – to bring together diverse experiences, amplify messages, and leverage resources of law enforcement, service providers, community members, and survivors (U.S. Department of State, 2017a).

Governments and international organizations have declared that an effective response to human trafficking must include these four key elements. In subsequent sections of this course, the four pillars of the paradigm and their significance will be further explored.

International definition of trafficking

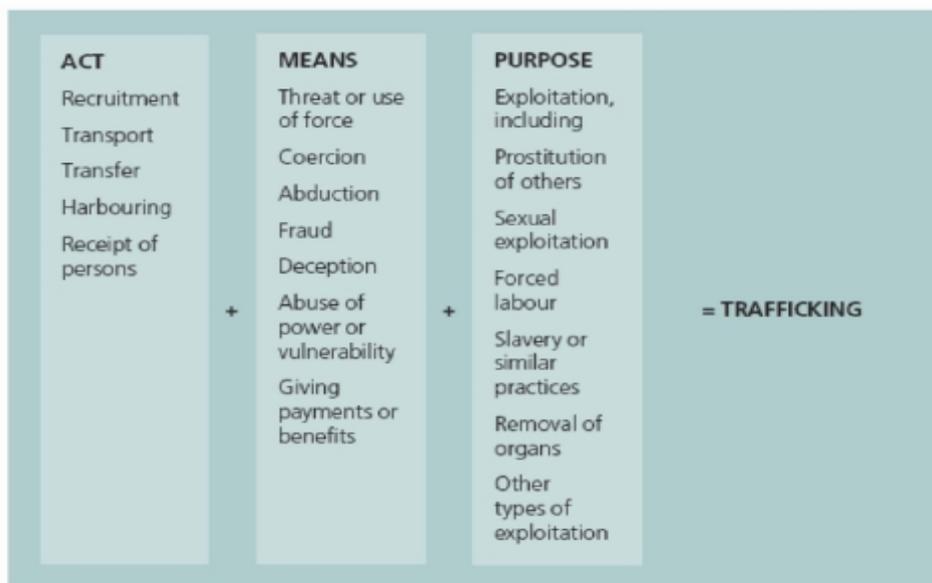
Article 3, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (U.N. Protocol) provides an internationally accepted definition of human trafficking as:

Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (2000, p. 32).

Consider the diagram below, Figure A, which depicts the three elements involved in a trafficking situation as outlined in the above U.N. Protocol definition. The Act refers to *what* is done, the

Means indicates *how* it is done, and the purpose specifies *why* it is done. All three of these aspects must be present to qualify as a case of trafficking. The diagram (Figure A) helps to illustrate the three necessary components involved in human trafficking and the common ways in which they manifest. These three elements will be further detailed in subsequent sections of the course.

Figure A:



Source: UNODC, 2017

* In the case of minors, there is no requirement of force, fraud or coercion.

Federal definition of trafficking

The federal anti-trafficking legislation, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) defines severe forms of trafficking in persons as:

- a. sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or,
- b. 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 (U.S. Department of State, 2017b, p. 3).

For minors, under the age of 18 (as defined by the TVPA), force, fraud, or coercion is not a requirement to meet the criteria for sex trafficking. It is further noted that physical movement or transport from one location to another is not required for a victim to be considered trafficked

according to these definitions (U.S. Department of State, 2017b). The TVPA and its reauthorizations will be further discussed in Part 5 – Prosecution.

Forms of human trafficking

The major forms of human trafficking include sex trafficking, child sex trafficking, forced labor, forced child labor, bonded labor or debt bondage, involuntary domestic servitude, and unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers (U.S. Department of State, 2017b). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) adds forced marriage and organ removal as major forms of trafficking (UNODC, 2017). Within these main sectors, different categories, classifications, situations, and trafficking experiences exist. In the United States, a typology data-driven report classified 25 types of trafficking, beyond the existing general categories (Polaris, 2017e). These types of trafficking are summarized below in Table A.

Table A: 25 Types of Trafficking

Escort Services	Pornography	Personal Sexual Servitude	Landscaping	Carnivals
Illicit Massage, Health, and Beauty	Bars, Strip Clubs, and Cantinas	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Commercial Cleaning Services	Factories and Manufacturing
Outdoor Solicitation	Traveling Sales Crews	Health and Beauty Services	Arts and Entertainment	Remote Interactive Sexual Acts
Residential	Restaurants and Food Service	Construction	Illicit Activities	Health Care
Domestic Work	Peddling and Begging	Hotels and Hospitality	Forestry and Logging	Recreational Facilities

Within the different types of trafficking, various mechanisms exist to recruit, control, and hide the crime. One of the greatest challenges in the field is the lack of data detailing how trafficking operates (Polaris, 2017e). Little empirical research is a consistent barrier to understanding the magnitude and scope of the problem as well as the complex nature of the issue.

Human trafficking versus human smuggling

It is important to differentiate between human trafficking and human smuggling, two crimes which are often confused and referred to as the same or similar. Human trafficking is a crime against a person whereas human smuggling is a crime against a border, commonly unauthorized border crossing and/or facilitation of illegal entry. With human trafficking, the relationship with the trafficker typically continues as opposed to human smuggling wherein the relationship is terminated. There is also a distinction in terms of how the crime is perceived by law

enforcement; trafficked individuals are victims whereas smuggled persons are viewed as violators of the law (Walts & French, 2011, p. 28).

Data and statistics concerning human trafficking

Every country in the world is affected by human trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit, or destination, and commonly, as all three. It is both a national and transnational crime that has become more prevalent with the globalization of society (DeStefano, 2007). United Nations data indicate that after Italy, the primary destination nation for human trafficking victims is the United States (Hodge, 2008). Human trafficking is not just a problem in other countries; cases of human trafficking have been reported in all 50 U.S. states (DeStefano, 2007). Research reports numerous estimates of the problem, with statistics varying considerably. Over the last decade, these estimates have not changed much, reflecting the unknown nature of the problem. Despite increased attention and response to the topic of human trafficking, the empirical state of the literature has seen only marginal developments over time, leaving the true magnitude of the problem ambiguous. Different numbers are offered from various sources, but one thing remains constant: the facts are hard to discern. Moreover, there is consensus that the data mirror the research in child abuse statistics, which typically are underreported as well (Mace, 2015). The following statistics serve to offer an estimation and overview of the problem, from different studies and perspectives.

Research indicates human trafficking is the second largest and fastest growing criminal industry in the world (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2010). Recent statistics continue to reinforce this claim with numbers continuing to climb. Schauer and Wheaton (2006) argue that human trafficking is more lucrative than drug trafficking, in part because it holds fewer risks and because, unlike illicit drugs, humans may be sold and re-sold, often countless times in one day. In the United States, “The Internet has created the golden age of the sex industry. It’s an \$87 million a day business and it is growing” (3 Generations, 2012, para 1). Additionally, “Thousands of new sex workers enter the trade each month...Unsuspecting victims fall prey to the elaborate schemes of predators, who are charming, street smart, unscrupulous, and often violent. They know that a girl can generate upwards of \$300,000 a year” (3 Generations, 2012, para 2). Common earnings by one child have been estimated at \$1,200 for one weekend night.

Globally, in the private economy, forced labor has been estimated to produce US \$150 billion in illegal revenue each year. Of the \$150 billion, \$ 99 billion is attributed to commercial sexual exploitation (International Labour Organization, 2014). The direct cost to society from the crime of human trafficking remains difficult to quantify. The damage caused by human trafficking impacts multiple levels of society, from health and human services, safety and security, and legal and justice systems, with implications for individuals, families, communities, and countries.

In 2016, there were approximately 40.3 million victims of modern slavery, including those in forced marriage (15.4 million). Of this total, women and girls comprised 28.7 million, or seventy-one percent, reflecting the disproportionality of the crime, and 10 million were children. It is important to note that these estimates are considered conservative figures (International Labour Organization and Walk Free Foundation, 2017). Other estimates suggest roughly 20.9

million are trapped in human trafficking globally (Polaris, 2017b) and social scientists have placed the number of victims at 27 million at any given time (U.S. Department of State, 2013). According to the U.S. Department of State (2010), about 14,500-17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States each year. In the U.S., an official estimate of the number of trafficking victims is unknown; however, there are likely hundreds of thousands of victims, including children and adults, trafficked for labor and sex (Polaris, 2017b). This number does not account for those considered at-risk of exploitation. The hidden nature of the crime, paired with the combination of high profits and low risk, maintains an economic system that enables human trafficking to continue to flourish.

Data from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline, Polaris's BeFree Textline, and communications from overseas cases provides an overview of recent human trafficking statistics in the United States:

- Human trafficking reports rise each year and 8,042 cases of trafficking were reported in 2016, representing a 35% increase from 2015. The increase has been attributed to greater awareness of human trafficking and the Hotline.
- There has been an increase in the number of survivors seeking help. In 2016, 2,042 survivors reached out to the Hotline directly, signifying a 24% rise from 2015.
- Sex trafficking victims were largely trafficked by intimate partners and labor trafficking victims were commonly recruited via job offers.
- While still extremely underreported, labor trafficking increased by 47%.

Polaris maintains the biggest available data set on human trafficking in the United States via these hotlines (Polaris, 2017a).

Child trafficking and child welfare

Child trafficking generally refers to persons under the age of 18, but can vary depending on the country or state. Children are trafficked globally and domestically for both labor and sex. Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) can be used appropriately as a synonym for child sex trafficking because all minors less than 18 years of age are considered sex trafficking victims if they are involved in commercial sexual activity of any nature. Commercial sexual activity takes place whenever there is an exchange of something of value for a sexual act (Klain & Kloer, 2009). The buying of sexual services from a minor represents trafficking, even if there is not a third party or trafficker profiting from the sex act (Adelson, 2008; U.S. Department of Justice, n.d.).

Child sex trafficking is considered a particularly intolerable form of human trafficking due to the natural and inherent vulnerability of children (ILO, 2008; Vieth & Ragland, 2005) and represents a severe form of child maltreatment (Estes & Weiner, 2005). Furthermore, according to the U.S. Department of Justice (n.d.), it is illegal to lure, transport, or obtain a child for the purposes of prostitution or any other illegal sexual activity under federal law. Perpetrators of these acts are

considered traffickers or pimps and benefit in some manner from the sale of a child, resulting in a profit or gain of something of value.

Estimates propose there are about 100,000 to 300,000 American children between 11 and 14 who are vulnerable to being sold for sex every year (Smith, Vardaman, & Snow, 2009). Between 244,000 and 325,000 American youth are considered at risk for sexual exploitation and about 199,000 incidents occur every year in the U.S. (Estes & Weiner, 2002). Data suggest that 25% of child sex trafficking victims are exploited by family members and never actually leave home (Estes & Weiner, 2005). A more recent source estimates between one and two million adolescents among the ages of 5 and 15 experience domestic sex slavery each year (Countryman-Roswurm & Bolin, 2014). Further, statistics from a 2016 report indicate that one in six endangered runaways were likely victims of child sex trafficking, and of these children, 86% were in the care of social services or foster care when they went missing (National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2017).

Child advocacy groups estimate that as many as one-third of teen runaways and throwaways (those who are unwanted or rejected by their families) become involved in prostitution within 48 hours of leaving home. Many of these children are in the child welfare system, in the care of the states, and many of them are not reported to law enforcement (Atwell-Davis, 2010). Human trafficking impacts the child protection system in a variety of ways. The lack of awareness and training about the crime are particularly significant because this lack in awareness and training affects the proper identification and response to child trafficking victims. The International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA) has trained child welfare professionals and findings indicate the majority of state child welfare service providers and advocates were not aware of federal and/or state anti-human trafficking laws. Moreover, these professionals reported that earlier in their work they had encountered trafficked children; however, due to their lack of awareness of the issue, these children and youth were never identified as victims (Walts & French, 2011). Mace (2015) reports similar findings with respect to child welfare and the lack of training, awareness, and identification of child trafficking victims.

Myths and realities of human trafficking

Given the material presented thus far in this course, consider the following myths often perpetuated about trafficking. Human service and social work practitioners may serve a vital role in furthering education and fostering greater awareness to better prevent, identify, and respond to human trafficking.

Myth: Trafficking persons can only be foreign nationals or are only immigrants from other countries.

Reality: The federal definition of human trafficking includes both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. Both are protected under the federal trafficking statutes and have been since the TVPA of 2000. Human trafficking within the United States affects victims who are U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, visa holders, and undocumented workers.

Myth: Human trafficking is essentially a crime that must involve some form of travel, transportation, or movement across state or national borders.

Reality: Trafficking does not require transportation. Although transportation may be involved as a control mechanism to keep victims in unfamiliar places, it is not a required element of the trafficking definition. Human trafficking is not synonymous with forced migration or smuggling, which involve border crossing (Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking, 2017).

It is important to consider how myths perpetuate stereotypes and serve to constrict progress. Myths about human trafficking can be very damaging when examined within the context of prevention and protection.

Part 3

Prevention

“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”

Margaret Mead

According to the U.S. Department of State (2009),

Human trafficking is a multi-dimensional issue. It is a crime that deprives people of their human rights and freedoms, increases global health risks, fuels growing networks of organized crime, and can sustain levels of poverty and impede development in certain areas. The impacts of human trafficking are devastating. Victims may suffer physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against self and family, and even death. But the devastation also extends beyond individual victims; human trafficking undermines the health, safety, and security of all nations it touches (p.5).

The ramifications of human trafficking are multi-layered just as the problem is multi-dimensional. There are effects on the micro (individuals), mezzo (families and communities) and macro (societal, national, global) levels. As such, prevention efforts are paramount. The 3P Paradigm serves as a platform to address human trafficking around the globe and evaluate governments’ efforts to combat trafficking (U.S. Department of State, 2011).

With respect to the 3P Paradigm, the first **P**, *Prevention*, refers to efforts aimed at preventing human trafficking. Prevention is a vital component of the global movement to address trafficking and includes activities such as public awareness and awareness-building campaigns, education within and among communities, policy and advocacy work, strengthening labor law protection and enforcement, furthering partnerships with governments, NGOs, and law enforcement to

better collaborate and communicate, improving reporting systems, and taking a good look at the root causes of trafficking by increased monitoring of supply chains and demand reduction for commercial sex (U.S. Department of State, 2011).

Victim identification measures

The development of education and awareness materials to better support prevention practices and eliminate barriers that often impede victims from seeking help is a vital component of prevention. A serious approach to improve identification measures is crucial. The United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, comprised of survivors, offers the following specific recommendations to enhance identification.

- Work with licensing authorities (boards/associations) for different industries to develop rules that require businesses to post the national human trafficking hotline in public areas.
- Continue to improve public awareness campaigns, including television shows and public service announcements for public access television and radio. Agencies should consider the best times to air television and radio messages to reach the target audience.
- Work with health practitioners to increase efforts to raise awareness in the medical field. This could include bringing in local NGOs to educate and train medical staff. Posters and other public awareness materials should be targeted to specific regions and audiences; think about placement of these materials and where they can make the most impact.
- Encourage foreign embassies in the United States to support training sessions for embassy staff on U.S. anti-trafficking laws, victim identification, and how U.S. authorities are able to respond.
- Encourage state and local school systems, in partnership with the Department of Education, to have a curriculum in place to help schools learn and understand all forms of human trafficking. (United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, 2016, p. 17).

Reporting human trafficking

In 2007, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), operated by Polaris, introduced a national hotline to report suspected trafficking situations, and in 2013 a text line was added to further support reporting measures (Oselin, 2014). The hotline is toll-free, open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and serves as a platform to report tips, connect with services, and ask for help. The reporting of human trafficking is of utmost importance. This point cannot be stressed enough: When in doubt, report. Call. Ask. Question. Contact information to report suspected cases of human trafficking or situations which seem unusual or where something just feels ‘not right’ include the National Human Trafficking Hotline 888-373-7888

and Polaris BeFree Textline Text "BeFree" (233733). Specialists are available to answer any questions and provide additional information and support. It is always an option to report suspicions to law enforcement (911) as well.

The following case example illustrates the utilization and support provided by the NHTRC.

Laura, a school counselor, called the National Human Trafficking Hotline because she was concerned that one of her middle school students, Alyssa, was engaging in commercial sex. Alyssa was a frequent runaway and was recently found at a home with several adults where commercial sex was believed to be taking place. Laura told the National Hotline that Alyssa's foster family had noticed that she had recently received some expensive gifts, and some of Alyssa's peers had reported that she was having sex in exchange for money. Laura planned to speak to Alyssa in order to get a better understanding of what was going on, but wanted the National Hotline's guidance. The National Hotline talked through some of the indicators of trafficking and how to do a trafficking assessment. Additionally, the National Hotline provided Laura with referrals to local resources and sent her a comprehensive assessment tool for educators (NHTRC, 2015).

Factors supporting human trafficking

A variety of factors have been recognized as increasing vulnerability and contributing to the problem of human trafficking. These include poverty and armed conflict; lack of economic opportunity and education; discriminatory practices including gender discrimination; abusive family environments; restrictive migration policies; and poorly regulated industrial sectors (Shigekane, 2007). Moreover, human trafficking depends on there being source countries with people demanding better economic living conditions, and destination countries with people, or industries, demanding cheap labor or cheap prostitution to enlarge their profits. Research on human trafficking indicates that the crime has been fueled largely by demand for victims' work as well as the increasing ease of global travel and immigration (Farr, 2005).

Extreme poverty remains the single most important factor in becoming a target of human trafficking (Logan, Walker, & Hunt, 2009). Human trafficking thrives due to source countries with a supply of persons seeking better economic opportunities and destination countries with the demand for cheap labor and/or cheap prostitution. The literature suggests that as long as a lucrative market for trafficked persons exists, alongside poverty and weak political institutions, human trafficking will continue to flourish (Kapur, 2005). It has become evident that typically the victim movement shifts from less developed to more developed countries (U.S. Department of State, 2011), but that all countries are affected by human trafficking, either as a source, transit, or destination nation, and commonly as all three.

Aspects of vulnerability to human trafficking

The literature suggests that victims of sexual abuse are extremely vulnerable and are at a heightened risk of becoming involved in trafficking situations. Traffickers often prey on people who have a history of sexual abuse (Polaris, 2013). Additionally, "while anyone can become a victim of trafficking, certain populations are especially vulnerable. These may include:

undocumented immigrants; runaway and homeless youth; victims of trauma and abuse; refugees and individuals fleeing conflict; and oppressed, marginalized, and/or impoverished groups and individuals” (Polaris, 2013, para. 4). Furthermore, “runaways and at-risk youth are targeted by pimps and traffickers for exploitation in the commercial sex industry or different labor or services industries. Pimps and sex traffickers are skilled at manipulating child victims and maintaining control through a combination of deception, lies, feigned affection, threats, and violence” (Polaris, 2013, para. 6). Moreover, estimates suggest between 20-40% of the homeless youth population identifies as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI). Research has shown these individuals are at an elevated risk of being trafficked for sex (U.S. Department of State, 2017c).

While trafficking affects every part of the world, the three countries with the highest reports of victims were the United States, Mexico, and the Philippines, according to federal reporting systems in fiscal year 2015. In the U.S., populations experiencing elevated vulnerability have been identified as children involved in the child welfare system, runaway, homeless, and throwaway youth, children in the juvenile justice system, migrant workers, particularly those in visa programs for temporary workers, domestic workers (foreign nationals) in diplomatic households, persons with disabilities, English language learners, and LGBTI individuals (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Growing research denotes the commercial sexual exploitation of males is a widespread issue in the United States. It has been suggested that nearly half of commercially sexually exploited minors are male. However, reliable statistics are challenging because males are a predominately hidden portion of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) population. There is hope with increased attention directed to boys, this will change. A major problem resides in the lack of services and resources allocated for male victims (Bastedo, 2014). The following quote illustrates the prevalence of commercially exploited boys as well as the lack of awareness and attention boys have received. It is critical that human service providers and social work practitioners are aware that boys too are victims of this crime.

While there has been some increased awareness about sexually exploited boys in the U.S. over the past several years, most law enforcement and services providers often miss them entirely or view them as too few to be counted or not in need of services. The little attention given to boys primarily identifies them as exploiters, pimps and buyers of sex, or as active and willing participants in sex work, not as victims or survivors of exploitation. Discussion of boys as victims of survivors of CSEC is frequently appended to a discussion about commercially sexually exploited girls. A panel discussion about commercial sexual exploitation often ends with these words: “...and boys too” (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT), 2013 p.2).

Significance of education and awareness

It is imperative that not only human service and social work practitioners become more educated about human trafficking, but also the general public because there are various implications for the well-being of individuals and communities based on awareness. Key stakeholders include the

justice and juvenile justice system, prosecutors, judges, district attorneys, schools, health care providers, and the public. Lack of education and awareness has the propensity to result in uninformed communities, juries, and other vital individuals and entities, and may ultimately impair the rescue and proper treatment of trafficking victims. The lack of awareness translates to a lack of victim identification, making it imperative that the public and governmental officials become better educated about the problem (American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2011).

Victim recruitment and advertisement

Methods of victim recruitment and advertisement are changing as the crime of human trafficking grows and technology advances. In a study done by Thorn (2015), respondents indicated meeting their trafficker in person with only 14 percent reporting having met online. However, those recruited more recently as well as younger victims were found to be significantly more likely to have met their trafficker online. This is a growing trend and reflective of the ease and access to technology, including cell phones and apps, that younger children and adolescents are more frequently using. The average age at recruitment was 16, with the youngest victim being five years of age and the oldest 36. The most common websites used for recruitment and advertisement of victims were identified as Backpage (most common), Facebook, and Craigslist. Other websites included bangbros.com, cityvibe.com, erosguide.com, fabscout.com, friendfinder.com, mocospace.com, modelmayhem.com, mofos.com, myredbook.com, myspace.com, sugardaddy.com, usasexguide.com, tagged.com, and tna.com. These data provide an opportunity to utilize the Internet for prevention measures as well as disseminating information about resources and support services for those who may be seeking help.

Practitioners and law enforcement can help educate parents, communities, and populations at-risk about websites frequently used to recruit and advertise victims to reduce risk. Monitoring Internet use and being aware of the dangers of online activity are important steps to take in prevention efforts. With the increase in the use of technology, web-based awareness campaigns are highly visible and serve as a venue to post educational materials about human trafficking as well as how to access resources if you or someone you know may be involved in a trafficking situation.

Prevention of human trafficking is significantly connected to protection and prosecution efforts. Protection measures and strong law enforcement policies and practices are critical to prevention methods, which form the foundation of deterring human trafficking (U.S. Department of State, 2011).

Part 4

Protection

“True peace is not merely the absence of war, it is the presence of justice.”

Jane Addams

The second **P**, *Protection*, is concerned with the allocation of resources and services to protect victims and must embrace a victim-centered approach. A victim-centered framework is vital to combating human trafficking on a local, national, and international level and protection is fundamental in this strategy. A victim-centered approach to trafficking necessitates responsiveness to the “Three Rs” – rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society for victims/survivors. The Three R’s serve as a foundation for the provision of resources, support, and service delivery for survivors of human trafficking (U.S. Department of State, 2017b).

Identification and protection for victims and survivors

Identification measures must be proactive and include training for first responders. As well, protection efforts must incorporate skilled partnerships between service providers and law enforcement for all levels of care, including the criminal justice system. Following rescue, protection practices must address the rights and needs of victims as a priority to safeguard the dignity and respect of survivors, and subsequently enable them to reintegrate into society in a safe and productive way. Care and concern for the protection of family members must also be taken into consideration. In trafficking situations involving foreign-born victims, it is crucial that governments permit survivors to stay in the country, work, and secure services without threat of deportation or other immigration related concerns (U.S. Department of State, 2017b).

Protection for child trafficking victims

For children and youth, services must be designed to meet their specific needs and be tailored to their age, incorporating multiple systems of care. Critical services include protection; safety planning; housing placements; medical and dental care; mental health services and crisis intervention; education and life skills; court orientation; and when applicable, substance abuse treatment, immigration services, and translation services and/or English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) classes (Klain & Kloer, 2009).

Indicators of human trafficking

Victim identification is the first critical step to ensuring service delivery and proper support and care for human trafficking victims. The following list of human trafficking indicators serves as a framework for common signs victims of trafficking may exhibit. This list is not exhaustive, and it is important to recognize that trafficking cases present differently, and victim experiences vary considerably. The warning signs apply to both labor and sex trafficking; however, these indicators may not exist in all trafficking situations. Warning signs are organized in the overarching categories pertaining to: work and living conditions; poor mental health or abnormal behavior; poor physical health; lack of control; and other. Within these categories, specific things to be aware of when evaluating the individual and/or circumstances include:

Common work and living conditions

- Is not free to leave or come and go as he/she wishes
- Is under 18 and is providing commercial sex acts
- Is in the commercial sex industry and has a pimp / manager
- Is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- Works excessively long and/or unusual hours
- Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work
- Owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off
- Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work
- High security measures exist in the work and/or living locations (e.g. opaque windows, boarded up windows, bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)

Poor mental health or abnormal behavior

- Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid
- Exhibits unusually fearful or anxious behavior after bringing up law enforcement
- Avoids eye contact

Poor physical health

- Lacks health care
- Appears malnourished
- Shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture

Lack of control

- Has few or no personal possessions
- Is not in control of his/her own money, no financial records, or bank account
- Is not in control of his/her own identification documents (ID or passport)
- Is not allowed or able to speak for themselves (a third party may insist on being present and/or translating)

Other

- Claims of just visiting and inability to clarify where he/she is staying/address
- Lack of knowledge of whereabouts and/or do not know what city he/she is in
- Loss of sense of time
- Has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story (Polaris, 2017d, para 3).

With respect to sex trafficking of youth, the following indicate common risk factors to be aware of and warning signs that may be associated with sex trafficking:

- History of child abuse, neglect, and/or trauma, especially youth sexual abuse;
- Challenging relationships with caregivers;
- Family history of criminal activity and substance abuse;
- Involvement in violent or abusive dating relationships;
- Risk of or being homeless and/or a runaway;

- Living or staying in a shelter or group home;
- Association with peers or family members who are involved in the sex trade;
- Branding/tattoos;
- Risky sexual behaviors;
- Isolation from friends, peers, and family members; and
- Mental health concerns including depression, anxiety, PTSD, ADHD, and chronic stress (Countryman-Roswurm & Bolin, 2014; Rabbitt, 2015).

Challenges in victim identification

Lack of awareness is a major challenge in victim identification and carries many implications. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (2011) assert, “barriers to accurately assess the scope of the problem include the hidden nature of the problem, fear and cultural barriers, lack of awareness on the part of the public and public officials, the limited legal language related specifically to human trafficking, and the lack of adequate funding and training for those capable of identifying and assisting victims of human trafficking” (p.3).

One of the biggest challenges in victim identification is the fact that many victims do not self-identify as victims. This is due to the unfamiliarity of the term or because they do not perceive themselves as victims (Reardon, 2016). Logan et al. (2009) acknowledge a lack of awareness about what trafficking is among victims themselves, health and human service providers, law enforcement, and the general public. Limited research, funding, and the hidden nature of the crime also hinder victim identification (Countryman-Roswurm & Bolin, 2014).

The lack of training as well as procedures and/or protocol to identify trafficking cases results in great difficulty with respect to proper identification and appropriate services for victims (Walts & French, 2011). Misidentification has been cited as the primary barrier to the rescue and response to domestic minor sex trafficking victims (Smith et al., 2009). Additional challenges are related to the misidentification of victims or lack of identification procedures among professionals most likely to come into contact with victims. Often human service and social work professionals are not prepared with the proper training to identify victims nor do they know the warning signs. Furthermore, practitioners may not even be looking for indicators of trafficking within the scope of their work (Reardon, 2016).

In studies conducted by Beck et. al. (2015) and Mace (2015) victim identification was noted to be a serious challenge. Mace (2015) found that child welfare professionals indicated the lack of training as one of the most significant barriers. Participants in the study shared that the overall lack of awareness about the subject matter, lack of resources, absence of screening mechanisms with precise questions and indicators of what to look for, and the various ways child trafficking may appear were all challenges in the identification process. Additionally, participants stressed the need for education about child trafficking and how to recognize victims, provide services, and work collaboratively with law enforcement and other key stakeholders (Mace, 2015).

Beck et. al. (2015) surveyed service providers in a medical setting, including social workers, and found that only 48% of survey participants correctly identified a minor as a victim of trafficking.

Furthermore, only 42% were able to differentiate trafficking from child abuse. Findings also revealed that 63% had never received training related to sex trafficking.

Frequently, the initial point of contact for a child victim of human trafficking is law enforcement together with child protective services. Child welfare workers have a fundamental role in their capacity to identify potential child trafficking victims. Many trafficking victims have interacted with child protection at some level, as wards of the state, foster care or group homes at the time of their recruitment, and/or through prostitution/pornography (Mace, 2015). It is paramount that child welfare professionals build trust, create a safe environment, develop effective interviewing skills, and ask open-ended questions to enable potential victims the space to disclose, safely, the details about their situation (Mace, 2015).

Education and training needs for victim identification

Mace (2015) found a significant desire among child welfare professionals to learn more about trafficking, to better recognize it in practice, and to accurately identify victims. All participants acknowledged that training and development are greatly needed and wanted, and that as child welfare professionals, it is their role to protect and provide proper care for children. This need and desire for training is one of the most noteworthy findings of the study. One participant shared,

That's hilarious, yes. So if we're mandated to address child abuse, which I believe that we are, and this is one part of that that we've totally neglected, that for me is an issue and something that needs to change and be addressed, and I think that for us to do that, we need to at least even recognize that we don't know anything about it (p. 55).

Walts and French (2011) suggest several needed policy and practices to better support victim identification. These include:

- Implement and provide training and resources;
- Protect the human rights of victims;
- Build resiliencies;
- Properly identify the victims and cases of trafficking;
- Know the rights and resources available to victims;
- Treat the victims for trauma and after effects; and
- Empower victims (p. 114).

These factors are crucial to working with victims and providing appropriate care. The proper identification of victims as trafficking victims is paramount. It is essential that human service and social work practitioners be aware of the problem, know about screening mechanisms, and have the tools available as they may often be first responders. Building relationship and trust with victims is also critical in the identification and treatment planning process. Consideration and attention to diversity and cultural sensitivity must be integrated into the education and training protocol as well.

Diversity and cultural considerations

Human trafficking is a complex crime, impacts individuals from all backgrounds, and manifests in different ways and under a variety of circumstances. In a systematic review of the health needs of survivors of trafficking, a common theme identified was the importance of and need for culturally competent and appropriate services (Hemmings et al., 2016). It is crucial that practitioners engage in culturally sensitive practices and embody cultural humility in responding to the needs of trafficking victims and survivors. It is important that services be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner. Tailored care that considers the various aspects of diversity that shape each individual is fundamental.

Cultural humility involves embracing an interpersonal stance that is other-oriented with respect to characteristics of cultural identity. This conceptualization necessitates that practitioners focus on and are open to the client and features of cultural identity that are most important to the individual (Hook, Davis, Owen, Worthington Jr., & Utsey, 2013). It is critical that practitioners exhibit cultural humility when engaging with trafficking victims and survivors.

Cultural differences in attitudes about health and mental health may greatly impact service delivery. In particular, counseling may not be the most appropriate resource as victims may find individual therapy to be shameful and/or blaming, depending on one's cultural background. An alternative might be to consider acupuncture or other care approaches (Hemmings et al., 2016). Flexibility is key as well as acknowledging how one's culture and beliefs impact the way in which care is perceived and accepted. Moreover, practitioners must avoid making assumptions based on a victim/survivor's cultural background. It is also vital to recognize the diversity and difference that exists between cultures as well as among individuals of the same cultural background.

Victims may not identify themselves as victims or survivors of trafficking and/or they may be arrested before they are properly identified as victims. Due to the degree of power and control characteristic of trafficking situations, victims might be fearful and/or believe they are at fault for any criminal behavior, even if they were forced or coerced into it. It is important to respond with confidentiality guidelines specific to trafficking victims and that are culturally sensitive (Office of Justice Programs, 2011). Misunderstandings have the potential to lead to revictimization or further isolation.

A key component in human trafficking prevention and protection is the dissemination of information and resources that are both safe and accessible. Recommendations include advertisements on radio, television, and newspapers to meet a range of audiences and cultural groups. As well, it is helpful to post fliers in a variety of places such as churches, supermarkets, and laundromats, with consideration for languages other than English. It is also important that the messages are easy to understand and can be seen or heard in a short amount of time since victims may be monitored closely and under the control of their traffickers (Office of Justice Programs, 2011).

Central to diversity and cultural sensitivity is the necessity of individualized interventions and treatment plans which consider the evolving needs of victims and survivors. It is crucial to partner with survivors to prioritize needs and distinguish between short-term and long-term supports. Of utmost importance is immediate and continued safety and protection for victims/survivors. Consideration for legal and immigration services must also be taken into account, depending on individual circumstances. Another suggestion involves pairing victims with practitioners of the same ethnicity and culture to help build trust and overcome language barriers. The delivery of culturally sensitive services can be achieved through a greater, more intimate knowledge of the victims' cultural values (Office of Justice Programs, 2011). Human service and social work practitioners must be aware of the significance of recognizing diverse needs and cultural orientations in providing holistic care and ensuring culturally sensitive practice.

Physical, emotional, and psychological trauma experienced by victims

Consider the following two vignettes depicting trafficking situations involving minors, from different backgrounds and circumstances. The example of Damian reveals domestic youth sex trafficking while Irina portrays a foreign-born domestic servitude victim. These cases provide only a glimpse into the realities of victims and serve to depict the significance of the abuses and complexities of the crime.

Damian is a fourteen-year-old boy from Milwaukee. Due to an abusive situation at home, he ran away and moved in with his cousin, a twenty-four-year-old male, in Chicago. His cousin had substance abuse issues, and soon Damian did as well. Damian would spend a lot of time on the streets. An older man befriended him and brought him food, clothes and drugs. This man then made Damian turn “tricks” for him, to pay him back for the drugs, food, and clothes he provided (Walts & French, 2011, p. 33).

Irina is sixteen years old and from the Ukraine. She responded to an ad in the newspaper for placement as a nanny for a family in the United States. She was told she would take care of two young children, be able to attend school part-time, and would have the weekends free. Instead, she was forced to work 7 days a week. Her documents were withheld, and she also had to care for an elderly parent who was ill. She slept in the basement and was not allowed out of the house. The employers were physically and verbally abusive to her and threatened to turn her into authorities if she tried to escape (Walts & French, 2011, p. 27).

Furthering the exploration of diversity in trafficking scenarios, the next case study illustrates labor trafficking involving an adult, foreign-born victim as well as the recruitment fees traffickers often make victims pay. Unknowingly, victims pay exorbitant fees or get trapped in bonded labor situations to repay the fees.

Prateek was hired by a marine services company to repair shipyards after Hurricane Katrina. He came to America through the guestworker visa program, having paid \$10,000 in recruitment fees after being promised a good job and permanent residency for him and his family. “After I work in America for a while, you can join me there,” he promised his children. But when he arrived, Prateek learned that

things were not as promised. He was forced to work around the clock and had to pay over \$1,000 a month to live in a crowded labor camp with other workers. Anyone who tried to leave was threatened with deportation. Prateek was finally able to escape, and together, he and his co-workers won one of the largest labor trafficking cases in history (Polaris, 2017c).

There are countless ways in which human trafficking manifests, paired with tremendous, devastating effects on individuals and families. Ultimately, this case demonstrates a victory for justice and human rights.

Services for survivors of trafficking

Victims of trafficking are considered especially vulnerable due to the horrific conditions common among trafficking situations and the intense trauma endured (Mace, 2015). Trafficking survivors have experienced a severe form of trauma and services must meet not only physical needs but also psychological, emotional, and holistic wellbeing. At a minimum, support services need to consist of medical, dental, vision, mental health, housing, family, job training and placement, substance abuse, and family reunification. This is not an exhaustive list and it is vital that these resources be individualized and sensitive to religious and cultural considerations (Reardon, 2016). Housing is a complex need and survivors require access to not only emergency shelter, but transitional and long-term housing as well. Safety is paramount (United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, 2016). Victims of trafficking often require greater sensitivity due to fear of exposure, lack of anonymity, and because family members may not be accessible. There is a critical need to identify appropriate treatment and therapy options, to recognize cultural difference and diversity, and to adapt services to meet the diverse backgrounds of trafficking victims (Fong & Cardoso, 2009). Furthermore, it is essential that survivors are offered services that empower social justice and provide tools and resources for success (United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, 2016).

Part 5

Prosecution

“Let it not be said that I was silent when they needed me.”

William Wilberforce

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)

The third **P**, *prosecution*, is informed by anti-human trafficking policy and is foundational, and of utmost importance, in the fight against modern-day slavery. According to the U.S. Department of State (2017),

Human trafficking is an assault on human dignity and should be penalized accordingly. No government can hold human traffickers accountable or address the

needs of victims without stringent and comprehensive human trafficking laws, strong law enforcement and prosecutorial capacity funded with adequate resources, and an informed judiciary. Victims of human trafficking deserve timely and meaningful access to justice through a system that respects rule of law and due process rights. Without these measures, human trafficking will continue to flourish (p. 12).

The ultimate goal of the U.S. government's anti-human trafficking policy is to free those trapped in slave-like conditions, both domestically and internationally (U.S. Department of State, 2009). The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) was the first comprehensive federal legislation in the United States to guide anti-human trafficking efforts and to assist victims of human trafficking. It was reauthorized in 2003, 2005, 2008 (as the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act), and 2013. Most recently, the TVPA was reauthorized as the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (JVTA), Pub. L. No. 114-22 (U.S. Department of Justice, 2017).

The reauthorization of the TVPA in 2013 strengthened the focus on victim-centered strategies to support prevention, protection, and prosecution and added survivor-led initiatives (Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking, 2017). As well, the legislation incorporated greater concentration on the elimination of human trafficking from supply chains.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (JVTA) added further tools to address human trafficking. Some of these additions include the usage of 'patronizes' and 'solicits' to facilitate in the prosecution of buyers of sex and including "advertises" when there is proof the defendant knew the victim was a minor or when involving force, fraud, or coercion. It also details the production of child pornography clauses and the requirement that the Attorney General generate and sustain a National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking (U.S. Department of Justice, 2017).

The first state to criminalize human trafficking was Washington, in 2003. Presently, all 50 states and the District of Columbia, have laws creating criminal penalties for human trafficking. Variations exist among states and some examples of these difference include qualifiers for labor trafficking and sex trafficking, how 'trafficker' is defined, statutory elements required for convictions, sentencing mandates, and financial penalties for both traffickers and consumers (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2015).

Prosecution efforts ultimately seek to determine whether governments criminalize all forms of human trafficking and to investigate, prosecute, convict, and sentence those responsible for trafficking. Sentencing is a vital component of prosecution and is evaluated with respect to ensuring punishment is sufficient to effectively deter the crime as well as reflect the atrocious nature of the offense. It is imperative that the criminal justice system, along with governments, hold traffickers and intermediaries accountable, and refrain from reduced sentences or alternative penalties as these measures only serve to perpetuate the problem of low risk and weak law enforcement, enabling trafficking to flourish (U.S. State Department, 2017a).

Implications for policy

When a private matter becomes a social problem, a policy window typically affects it. According to Jimenez (2010), “When a social problem reaches critical mass in terms of public attention, there is only a brief period of time during which a public policy can be enacted, since public attentions waxes and wanes about social issues” (p. 14). There is greater awareness of the issue among organizations, professionals, and the general public (Walts & French, 2011), which means there is opportunity for policy change. Human service and social work practitioners have an opportunity to advocate for policies and legislation to better inform human trafficking victim services. Equally important, the human services field prepares practitioners to be competent in prevention frameworks and harm reduction. The International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA) trains child welfare professionals and findings indicate the majority of state child welfare service providers and advocates were not aware of federal and/or state anti-human-trafficking laws. Moreover, these professionals reported that earlier in their work they had encountered trafficked children; however, due to their lack of awareness of the issue, these children and youth were never identified as victims (Walts & French, 2011). Mace (2015) reported similar findings related to the lack of awareness about trafficking and corresponding lack in victim identification. Policymakers and practitioners would benefit from greater understanding of the complexities of this crime.

Conviction case examples

The following case examples explicate the progress that has been made in the prosecution of human trafficking offenses. While many of the convictions remain relatively light and/or utilize lesser charges than ideal, nonetheless, the justice system is advancing and communicating the intolerance of this crime. These convictions of traffickers demonstrate the variety of situations characteristic of trafficking cases.

United States v. Hicks (2015, California): Shantaye Ebony Hicks recruited at least four victims, ranging in age from 13 to 17 years old, and forced them to engage in commercial sex acts. She advertised victims, negotiated prices, and transported the victims to the customers, collecting money in exchange for time with the victims. Hicks used drugs and alcohol to motivate the victims to perform and threatened those who resisted with violence and a handgun. Hicks transported one of her victims across state lines to provide commercial sex in Nevada. Hicks was sentenced to 292 months in prison for two counts of transportation of a minor with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity (National Human Trafficking Resource Center, 2016, p. 2).

This case highlights the fact that traffickers are women too. All too often, the message that traffickers are men and victims are women is portrayed in the media. It is important to recognize that traffickers are men and women, and the victims are too.

United States v. Mendez-Hernandes (2014, Georgia): Joaquin Mendez-Hernandes, also known as “El Flaco,” enticed women to come to the United States from Mexico and Nicaragua with false promises of a comfortable life and easy fortune to be

made. Once Mendez-Hernandes lured the women into the U.S., he forced them to perform as many as 20-50 commercial sex acts a day. He threatened anyone who resisted with violence. He also had men in Mexico threaten the children and families of the victims. Mendez-Hernandes was sentenced to life in prison for his role in a sex trafficking organization that exploited dozens of women. Twenty-four other members of this trafficking organization were also arrested at the same time, and their sentences ranged from 12 to 240 months in prison (National Human Trafficking Resource Center, 2016, pp. 2-3).

This case demonstrates the frequency of false premises in which trafficking situations are often built upon. Additionally, it highlights the intersectionality with immigration policy as well as the threats made to family members, a common occurrence.

State of Florida v. Andras Janos Vass (2015, Florida): Andras Janos Vass and two others convinced gay Hungarian men, ages 20 to 22, to come to the United States under false promises of jobs with good pay. The defendants then brought the young men to Miami, Florida, where they forced the victims to engage in commercial sex entirely for their own profit, working up to 20 hours a day. The traffickers isolated the victims from each other, confiscated their travel and identification documents, kept them confined to the apartment, and used financial manipulation to keep the victims from leaving or seeking help. The traffickers monitored their communications with family and with others. Vass was found guilty of human trafficking of an adult, deriving support from prostitution, racketeering conspiracy, and RICO/Racketeering. He was sentenced to 11 years in state prison (National Human Trafficking Resource Center, 2016, p. 2).

This example shows us trafficking affects men too, and can include both labor and sex trafficking simultaneously. It also depicts the isolation, manipulation, and confiscation of identification documents that often accompanies trafficking cases.

United States v. Sanderson (2009, Connecticut): Jarrell Sanderson and Hassonah Delia recruited two 14-year-old runaway girls who were in the custody of the state's Department of Children and Families and arranged to prostitute them in the East Hartford, Connecticut area. They advertised the girls online and drove them to hotels where the appointments for commercial sex occurred. They bought them alcohol and supervised them when they were with johns. The defendants pleaded guilty to sex trafficking of a minor and received a sentence of 110 months imprisonment (National Human Trafficking Resource Center, 2016, p. 5).

This case details the frequent intersection of child welfare and trafficking situations as well as the use of substances (alcohol) to maintain power and control. All of these case examples serve to portray the variety of circumstances and diversity involved in trafficking scenarios as well as the convictions associated with such offenses. These cases provide a glimpse into the realities of human trafficking and some of the different factors to be aware of.

Trafficker profiles

The terms controller and exploiter are often used interchangeably for trafficker. Traffickers employ manipulation, lies, force, threats, and coercion to recruit, transport, harbor, obtain, and ultimately exploit victims. They may promise an attractive job, loving relationship, or exciting and new opportunities (National Human Trafficking Hotline, n.d.). Traffickers utilize an assortment of tactics to control victims, which may include, but are not limited to:

- Physical, sexual, emotional, and psychological abuse
- Seizure of personal identification documents and money
- Isolation from family members and friends
- Giving victims new names
- Leveraging victims' vulnerabilities to build dependency
- Kidnapping
- Substance abuse
- Various forms of violence

Often, victims find themselves trapped in trafficking situations and fear leaving due to psychological trauma, emotional attachment, shame, and threats to themselves and/or family members. Traffickers may share the same national, ethnic, or cultural background with the victim. This helps the trafficker to better exploit vulnerabilities. While traffickers can be sole individuals or part of a criminal network, the common theme is their readiness to exploit others for profit or gain (National Human Trafficking Hotline, n.d.).

Part 6

Partnership

“One thing is clear: No nation can end modern slavery alone. Eliminating this global scourge requires a global solution. It also cannot be solved by governments alone. The private sector, academic institutions, civil society, the legal community, and consumers can all help to address the factors that allow human trafficking to flourish. But governments have a special responsibility to enforce the rule of law, share information, invest in judicial resources, and espouse policies that urge respect for the rights and dignity of every human being. Human trafficking is not a problem to be managed; it is a crime to be stopped.”

John F. Kerry

Significance of partnership in the 3P framework

The addition of *Partnership*, the fourth **P** in the 3P Paradigm was deemed critical in 2009 by former Secretary of State, Hillary Rodham Clinton. The P for Partnership functions as a complementary way to attain progress among the 3Ps and ensure all sectors of society are involved in combating human trafficking. The paradigm is referred to as the 3P/4P Paradigm interchangeably.

Individuals, communities, and countries must foster connections and share ideas, resources, and best practices in order to effectively combat human trafficking. There is a strong need for education and awareness and this platform must take an interdisciplinary, collaborative approach. Key stakeholders include the criminal justice system, prosecutors, judges, district attorneys, schools, health care providers, and the public. Lack of education and awareness has the propensity to result in uninformed communities, juries, and other crucial individuals and entities, and may ultimately impair the rescue and proper treatment of trafficking victims. The lack of awareness translates to improper or nonexistent victim identification, making it imperative that the public and governmental officials become better educated about the problem (American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2011).

For successful prosecution of trafficking cases, local and federal law enforcement and NGOs must develop collaborative partnerships. Collaboration should seek the inclusion of survivors to participate in prosecution efforts, wherein survivors are ensured proper protections without concern for safety issues (Sheldon-Sherman, 2012).

Role of survivor networks in combating trafficking

Survivors play a critical role in the anti-trafficking movement. More recently, their expertise and experience is being highlighted and recognized for the invaluable contributions they are positioned to make. Survivors are vital to close the gap in many facets of trafficking efforts, including public awareness and prevention, resources and services, legislation and policy, and crucial considerations related to reintegration into society.

In 2015, through section 115 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA), Pub. L. 114-22, similarly referred to as the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act, former President Obama appointed eleven survivors of labor and sex trafficking to the to the first U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking. This group of survivor leaders delivers recommendations regarding needed measures to improve federal trafficking policies, public awareness, the provision of victim services, best practices, and to represent the diversity of trafficking survivors in the United States (United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, 2016).

With respect to the impact of sex trafficking on homeless youth, particularly the high representation of LGBTI individuals, partnerships with organizations serving this population are fundamentally needed. Agencies with expertise working with LGBTI issues to enhance referral systems and networks and to ensure the development of inclusivity for LGBTI victims is of critical need. Input from LGBTI survivors is of utmost relevance to strengthening training and improving services (U.S. Department of State, 2017c).

Significance of strategic alliances

The global nature and scope of human trafficking necessitates partnership between governments, civil society, law enforcement, and survivors in order to effectively provide support and services for individuals and communities impacted by trafficking (U.S. Department of State, 2017b). Resources for trafficked individuals have increased substantially over the years. In the late 1990s, service providers explicitly working with trafficking were rare; only a few existed. Recent

reports indicate there are 68 organizations dedicated to human trafficking service provision. Of these 68 agencies, 29 are focused on sex-trafficked women, one exclusively for sex-trafficked boys, and 38 devoted to sex-trafficked girls (Oselin, 2014).

It is essential that governments, policymakers, and agencies work collaboratively to develop and implement best practices for working with trafficking survivors. Resources, referrals, and communication within and among communities must be strengthened and a multi-disciplinary approach employed to address the issue. Partnership among key stakeholders is critical for ensuring the safety and wellbeing of individuals and communities, human rights and social justice.

Without partnership, many barriers have been cited prohibiting effective prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts. Partnerships are vital to ensuring the proper response to human trafficking. A significant challenge is the need for collaboration between federal law enforcement and state and local officials. This is essential because officers must work together to apprehend and charge traffickers as well as advocate for victim cooperation and appropriate legislation, all within the confines of jurisdictional barriers and budgetary and resource constraints. Greater partnering efforts would enable local and state law enforcement to assist in federal investigations while NGOs work to support victims/survivors and help with resource provision.

Nongovernmental organizations serve a vital role in bridging survivors and law enforcement with respect to survivor care and rehabilitation as well as the prosecution of traffickers. NGOs are also well positioned to deliver training and development to law enforcement and communities regarding education, awareness, survivor needs, and resources and services. Victim advocates can support survivors to better assist law enforcement in successful prosecution of trafficking cases. Developing trust between victims and law enforcement, which can be quite an obstacle, is of utmost importance, and NGOs can help foster this relationship. Funding considerations and resource allocation are also crucial to effective partnership and collaboration (Sheldon-Sherman, 2012).

Engagement in the anti-trafficking movement

The following list includes some opportunities to engage, participate, and join in the fight against human trafficking (U.S. Department of State, n.d.).

- Become informed and learn the indicators of human trafficking
- Report any suspicions to law enforcement (911) or the 24-hour National Human Trafficking Hotline line at 1-888-373-7888 or Polaris BeFree Textline: Text "BeFree" (233733)
- Be a conscientious consumer: Discover your slavery footprint (<http://slaveryfootprint.org/>) and consult the Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor (<https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods/>)

- Support companies that investigate and prevent trafficking in supply chains and publish the information for consumer awareness (<https://madeinafreeworld.com/>)
- Volunteer and support anti-trafficking efforts in your community (<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/training-resources/referral-directory>)
- Meet with and/or write to your local, state, and federal government representatives (<https://www.usa.gov/elected-officials>) and inquire about what they are doing to combat human trafficking
- Educate, advocate, fundraise, and/or consider hosting an awareness-raising event

Part 7

Summary and Resources

“Together, all things are possible.”

Cesar Chavez

While we are far from a world free from human trafficking and exploitation, progress has been made, and progress continues. It is of utmost importance that practitioners become educated and aware of the issue of human trafficking, learn tools to aid in prevention and identification, understand the impact, and are prepared to effectively serve those affected. In alignment with the NASW Code of Ethics and CSWE competency-based education, the content discussed in this course prepares human service and social work practitioners to apply their understanding of human trafficking to advocate for human rights and engage in practices that advance social justice, congruent with the NASW core value of social justice and CSWE Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice. In addition to the information and materials provided in this course, the following websites are valuable resources for further study.

Websites pertaining to human trafficking

American Anti-Slavery Group (<http://www.iabolish.com/>)

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, U.S. Department of Justice
(<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/>)

Child Welfare Information Gateway
(<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/trafficking/>)

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (<http://www.catwinternational.org/>)

Council on Social Work Education (<https://www.cswe.org/>)

Federal Bureau of Investigation (<https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/civil-rights/human-trafficking>)

Free the Slaves (<http://www.freetheslaves.net/>)

Global Centurions (<http://www.globalcenturion.org/>)

Human Trafficking (<http://humantrafficking.org>)

International Organization for Migration (<http://www.iom.int>)

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (<http://www.missingkids.org/home>)

National Human Trafficking Resource Center (<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/>)

Not for Sale (<https://notforsalecampaign.org/>)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/pages/home.aspx>)

Polaris (<http://www.polarisproject.org/polarisproject/>)

Prostitution Research and Education (<http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/>)

Shared Hope International (<http://www.sharedhope.org/>)

Social Justice Resource Center (<https://socialjusticeresourcecenter.org/websites/human-trafficking/>)

UNICEF Child trafficking (<http://www.unicefusa.org/mission/protect/trafficking>)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: Trafficking in Human Beings (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking_human_beings.html)

U.S. Department of Education (<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/oshs/factsheet.html>)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Assistance Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (<http://www2.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/astvict.htm>)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Office of Refugee Resettlement (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/>)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (<https://www.dhs.gov/topic/human-trafficking>)

U.S. Department of Justice (<http://www.usdoj.gov/trafficking.htm>)

U.S. Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking (<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/>)

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