



Human Trafficking

Optional MWLC CE

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Objectives

Define	Define human trafficking and list elements of a trafficking situation
Dispel	Dispel commonly held beliefs and stereotypes that promote sex and labor trafficking
Describe	Describe individual and societal factors that make someone vulnerable to being trafficked
Recognize	Recognize red flags that indicate someone might be in a labor or sex trafficking situation
Explain	Explain how to aid survivors and gain knowledge about anti-trafficking resources

Trigger warning

- ▶ Trigger/Content warning:
 - ▶ The following presentation is on the topic of human trafficking and shares stories of survivors. This may upset some participants.



Definitions
and Key
Terms to be
Explained

Explicit bias

Implicit bias

Human trafficking

Survivor

Child: Under age of 18

Biases

EXPLICIT BIASES

- * AWARE of THOUGHTS & EMOTIONS TOWARDS a SPECIFIC GROUP
 - ~ HATE SPEECH
 - ~ DISCRIMINATION
 - ~ PREJUDICE



IMPLICIT BIASES

- * GUT REACTIONS OCCUR w/in MILLISECONDS
- * UNCONSCIOUS ATTITUDE & BELIEFS
 - └ FEELINGS
 - └ BEHAVIOR
 - └ JUDGEMENT
- * UNAWARE (SUBCONSCIOUS)
- * can DIRECTLY AFFECT HEALTHCARE OUTCOMES & PATIENT SATISFACTION

6 WAYS TO COMBAT IMPLICIT BIAS

IMPLICIT BIAS REFERS TO UNCONSCIOUS ATTITUDES OR STEREOTYPES THAT AFFECTS OUR UNDERSTANDING, ACTIONS, AND DECISIONS WITHOUT OUR AWARENESS

Educate yourself



Learn about different types of biases and their impacts on society

Practice mindfulness



Be aware of your thoughts and decisions, questioning your assumptions

Diversify your network



Engage with people from different backgrounds to broaden your perspectives

Challenge stereotypes



Question and speak up against stereotypes in media and daily life

Slow down decisions



Take time to reflect on important decisions to avoid snap judgments

Take the Implicit Association Test (IAT)



Discover your own implicit biases through scientifically validated tests

Link for Implicit Bias testing:
[implicit bias testing](#)

Reflect on what biases
might you have?



Identifying Our
Own Biases:
A First Crucial Step

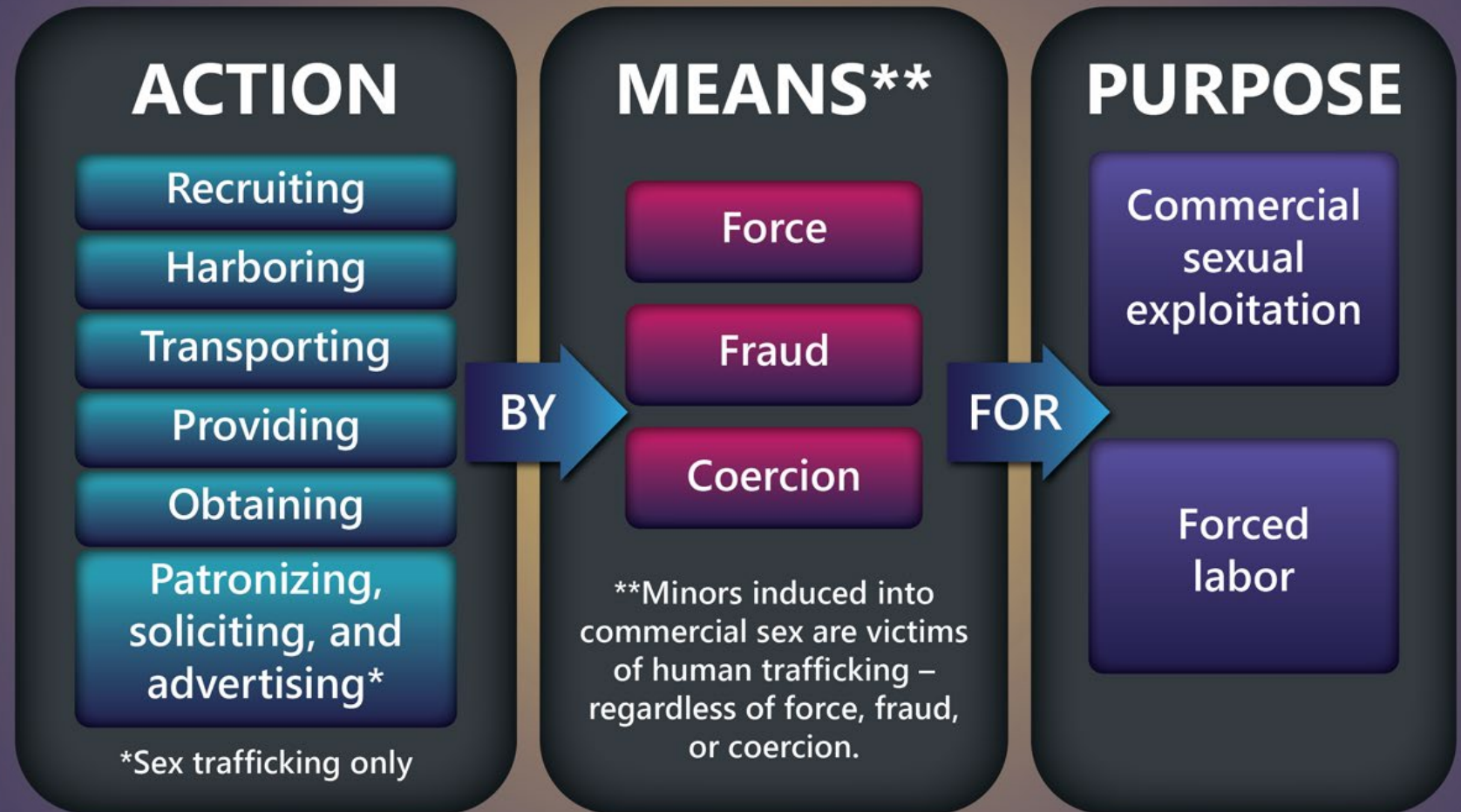


Human Trafficking

- Human trafficking is the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring, or receiving individuals through force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploitation. This exploitation may include forced labor, sexual slavery, or other forms of commercial sexual exploitation. It is considered a serious violation of human rights and a form of modern slavery.

What is Human Trafficking?

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)



Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Pub. L. No. 106-386)

TVPA

- The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 is a federal law in the United States that establishes a framework for combating human trafficking, including sex trafficking and labor trafficking.
- Before the TVPA, the U.S. lacked a comprehensive federal law specifically targeting human trafficking. The TVPA was introduced to address this gap, providing a robust framework for prevention, protection, and prosecution.
- It was a response to the growing recognition of human trafficking as a severe violation of human rights and a form of modern-day slavery.



Purpose of the TVPA

Address Human Trafficking through targeted initiatives and strategic interventions.

➤ Prosecution:

- **Criminal Penalties:** The TVPA imposes severe penalties on traffickers, including lengthy prison sentences and substantial fines.
- **Asset Forfeiture:** It allows for the seizure of assets used in or derived from trafficking activities.

➤ Protection:

- **Victim Services:** The TVPA provides for comprehensive services to trafficking victims, including housing, medical care, legal assistance, and counseling.
- **T Visas:** It established the T visa, which allows victims of severe forms of trafficking to remain in the U.S. and eventually apply for permanent residency.



Purpose of the TVPA

➤ **Prevention & Raise Awareness**

- The TVPA mandates the creation of public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the dangers and signs of human trafficking.
- It requires training for law enforcement, immigration officials, and other relevant personnel to identify and respond to trafficking cases effectively.

➤ **Reauthorization:**

- TVPA is a global standard for anti-trafficking efforts. Continued reauthorizations and amendments ensure that the TVPA evolves to address emerging challenges, reaffirming the U.S. commitment to eradicating human trafficking.

What is Human Trafficking?



Sexual exploitation



Forced labour



Debt bondage



Domestic servitude



Organ removal



Forced begging



Child soldiers



Forced marriage

Labor Trafficking: A Survivor Story



- ▶ My employer took away my passport, locked me in the house and disconnected the phone whenever she left home. I was made to sleep on the basement floor. I was so isolated from the outside world that I had no idea there was help available.
- ▶ I worked all the time – literally all the time. I cared for children and cleaned and did all manner of household chores. My employer would allow her friends and colleagues to come over and bring their children and I was to care for them as well. She yelled at me constantly and was physically abusive.

Labor Trafficking

- For all this, I was paid less than 40 cents an hour.
- I had no phone, no money, no friends, and spoke no English
- In the middle of the night, I was taken to business buildings to clean with heavy machinery and no training.



FORCED LABOR

in the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

71 % of victims entered the U.S. with legal visas.



The 3 top industries victims were forced to work in were

37% Residential Domestic Service

24% Restaurants & Hospitality

19% Agricultural

the rest included Construction 10%, Carnivals or Fairs 7%, Factories 4%, Assisted Living Facilities 3%, and Sex Work .01%.

On average victims paid \$6,150 in recruitment fees to in order to get a job in the United States.
That is higher than the annual per capita income of the top six countries of origin for victims.

\$6,150

“Many survivors of labor trafficking came to the United States in search of an opportunity to better their lives and the lives of their family members.”

It is a common belief that human trafficking victims are kidnapped or otherwise violently brought illegally into the country and forced to work.

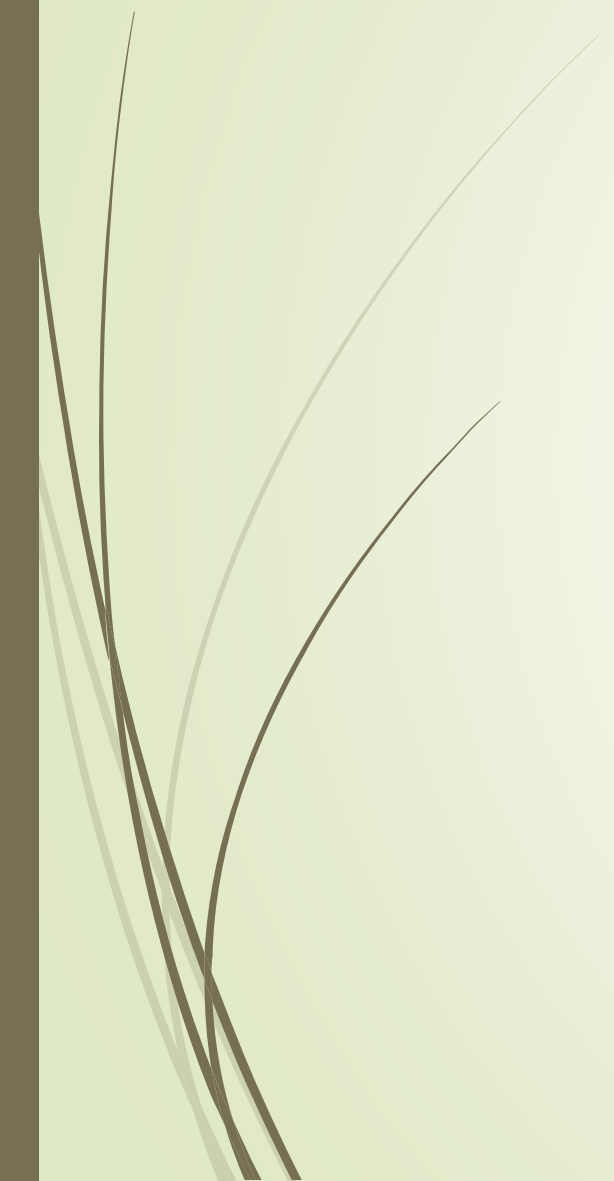
While this is an unfortunate reality, more often, trafficking **victims have come to the US legally** on temporary work visas. They are then forced into labor under the guise of legal employment, especially in the fields of agriculture, hospitality, domestic service, construction, and restaurants.

Temporary work visas are often tied to a single employer, and **a person is deportable if they leave that employer**, and traffickers will use this against their victims, using the threat of deportation as a constant tool for exploitation.

Labor Trafficking

- Most common industries using labor trafficking





Survivor

Play video (link below in case of difficulty)

[Sex trafficking survivor helping others like her reclaim their lives](#)



One who remains alive and continues to function during and after overcoming a serious hardship or life-threatening disease

We can make a difference...

- Human trafficking is a major public health problem, both domestically and internationally.
- Health care professionals are often the only professionals to interact with trafficking victims who are still in captivity.
- The assessment and interview skills of providers contribute to their readiness to identify victims of trafficking.



**TOGETHER WE CAN
MAKE A DIFFERENCE.**

DID YOU KNOW?

Labor trafficking is more common than you think.

1 IN 3



Construction workers involved in post-disaster work in Houston, TX experienced labor trafficking.

Source: JONES, E. & PETER, A. (2024). Labor Trafficking & Other Labor Abuse in Houston's Construction Industry.

5 P's of Trafficking:

- Prevention: Focuses on stopping trafficking from happening in the first place through awareness campaigns, education, and addressing root causes.

Enslaved workers are making your breakfast: Wisconsin confronts labor trafficking



RUTH CONNIFF

FEBRUARY 28, 2023 6:45 AM



- Protection: Ensuring the safety and well-being of victims, providing them with support services, and protecting their rights.

Support Survivors of Human Trafficking

Purchase items from our
Amazon Wishlist to fill
100 Survivor Go Bags!

Bags Include:

- Personal Care and Hygiene Items
- Clothing
- Food and Hydration
- Personal Empowerment and Comfort Items

- Prosecution: Holding traffickers accountable for their crimes through legal action and ensuring justice for victims.

Prosecution is the process of bringing a case, while **Conviction** is the result of that process, meaning the defendant is found guilty.

YEAR	PROSECUTIONS	CONVICTIONS	VICTIMS IDENTIFIED	NEW OR AMENDED LEGISLATION
2007	5,682 (490)	3,427 (326)		28
2008	5,212 (312)	2,983 (104)	30,961	26
2009	5,606 (432)	4,166 (335)	49,105	33
2010	6,017 (607)	3,619 (237)	33,113	17
2011	7,909 (456)	3,969 (278)	42,291 (15,205)	15
2012	7,705 (1,153)	4,746 (518)	46,570 (17,368)	21
2013	9,460 (1,199)	5,776 (470)	44,758 (10,603)	58
2014	10,051 (418)	4,443 (216)	44,462 (11,438)	20

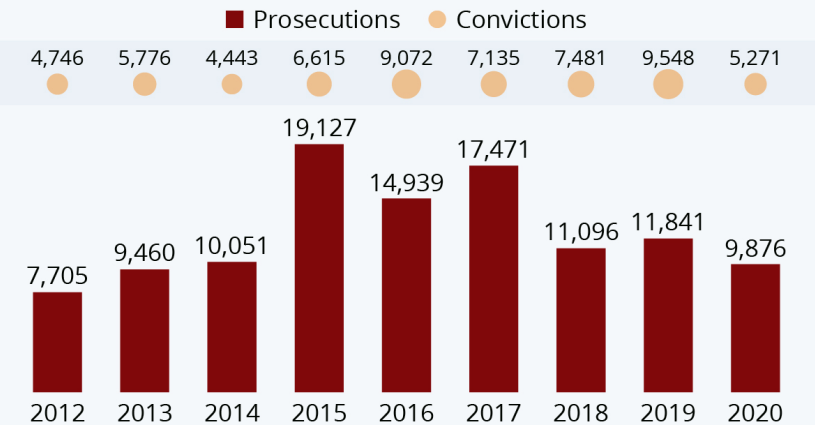
The above statistics are estimates only, given the lack of uniformity in national reporting structures. The numbers in parentheses are those of labor trafficking prosecutions, convictions, and victims identified. The number of victims identified includes information from foreign governments and other sources.

The Challenges in Prosecuting Trafficking Cases

- A law criminalizing human trafficking was only first passed in 2003, by the state of Washington [2]. It took another 10 years for all 50 states to have a similar law enacted. Meaning these crimes have only been prosecutable for the last 9 years at a state level.
- Law enforcement is faced with a handful of challenges when it comes to investigating trafficking cases. First force, fraud, and coercion can be difficult to prove.
- This crime is complex and time consuming and many states do not have the necessary task forces and manpower dedicated to combating it. For example, in the entire state of Oregon there is only one detective whose entire job is to focus on trafficking.

The Development Of Human Trafficking Prosecutions

Global prosecutions and convictions for human trafficking*



* Statistics are estimates derived from data provided to the State Department by foreign governments.

Source: U.S. Department of State



statista

Partnerships



- Partnerships: Building strong collaborations between government agencies, NGOs, community organizations, and other stakeholders to effectively combat trafficking.



NON-CRIMINALIZATION

31 states (including D.C.) have Safe Harbor laws that, at a minimum, prohibit the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for prostitution offenses.

20 states still have laws that allow child sex trafficking victims to be prosecuted for prostitution.

18 states prohibit the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for offenses other than prostitution.

- Policy: Developing and implementing effective laws, regulations, and policies that address human trafficking and ensure a coordinated response.



Why criminalizing children is a problem:

- Every year in the United States, about 1.7 million youth run away from home, which places them at risk for sex trafficking and prostitution. Sadly, most youth tend to fall victim to sex trafficking between the ages of 12 to 14.
 - While federal and state laws have been enacted to protect these runaway youth, they continue to be arrested, charged and detained for prostitution.
 - Detaining youth who should not legally be considered offenders and who have extensive histories of victimization and mental health issues only exacerbates their underlying vulnerabilities that may have led them to run away or be sexually exploited in the first place.
 - It does so despite overwhelming evidence showing that incarceration is an ineffective strategy for steering youth away from delinquent behavior and that high rates of youth incarceration do not improve public safety. Incarceration harms young people's physical and mental health, impedes their educational and career success, and often exposes them to abuse. And the use of confinement is plagued by severe racial and ethnic disparities.
- 

The cost of human trafficking

Every year, human traffickers make
profit from the trade

\$150bn

Women and girls



71%

Men and boys



29%

21 million
victims
worldwide

54% sexual
exploitation

38% forced
labour

8% other purposes,
including organ
trafficking



Source: UN Office on Drugs and Crime, International Labour Organization
Icons: Kid A - The Noun Project



ALJAZEERA



There is A Crisis in Our Communities

\$10+

BILLION

Sex Trafficking is a \$10 Billion industry in the United States.

80%

OF VICTIMS

End up back on the street without a safe recovery home.

1

HOUSE

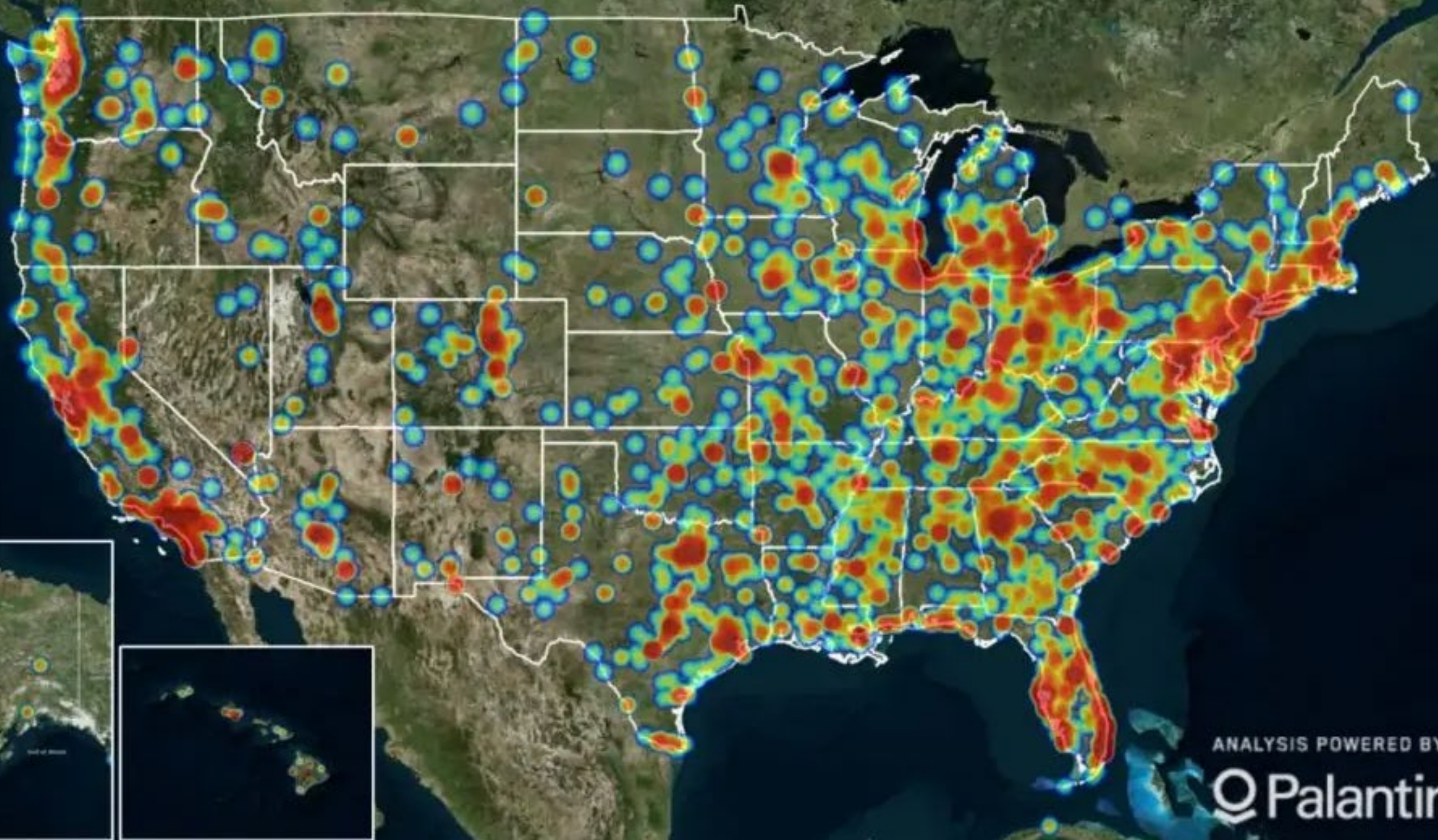
Twelve states have **only one** house offering safety and recovery.

16

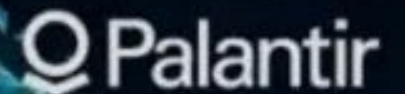
STATES

Sixteen states have **no** recovery housing at all.

Locations of potential human trafficking cases in the U.S.



ANALYSIS POWERED BY



SEX TRAFFICKING: HOW IT HAPPENS

LURING

Establishing a connection, in person or online, with the intent of developing a relationship for the purpose of exploitation.



ISOLATION

Creating distance between the individual and their loved ones.



EXPLOITATION

Ensuring ongoing participation in commercial sexual acts while taking away their earnings.

GROOMING

Identifying and fulfilling the needs and dreams of the individual, for example by showering them with gifts.



MANIPULATION & COERCION

Sending mixed messages, making claims like 'you owe me' or making threats to cause the individual to feel their only option is to participate in commercial sex acts.



Top 5



RISK FACTORS FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Recent migration/relocation **3,516**

Substance use **710**

Unstable housing **593**

Runaway/homeless youth **569**

Mental health concern **530**



METHODS OF FORCE, FRAUD, COERCION

Isolation/confinement **5,353**

Economic abuse **5,019**

Threats of any kind **4,677**

Emotional abuse **4,007**

Physical abuse **3,159**



Play video (link below in case of difficulty)
[Rebecca Bender's Story - Human Trafficking Survivor](#)



Human Trafficking Pitfalls

- CHICAGO (WLS) -- A new report from Shared Hope International has given Illinois an "F" grade for its handling of child sex and human trafficking.
- The organization said while the state has improved in some areas, more resources are needed.
- Brenda Myers Powell is child sex trafficking survivor, who was forced into sex work at the age of 14. She said Illinois is still struggling to fund resources to help survivors and victims of trafficking.

Shared Hope Report

SAFE HARBOR LAWS

Comprehensive Safe Harbor laws
**SHOULD PROHIBIT
ARRESTING, DETAINING,
CHARGING, & PROSECUTING**
all minors for prostitution offenses, regardless of
whether a finding of trafficking victimization is
made, and, instead, require law enforcement to
direct child and youth survivors to
SPECIALIZED SERVICES & CARE.

Safe Harbor laws
**SHOULD ALSO PROHIBIT
CRIMINALIZATION**
of child sex trafficking survivors for other crimes
committed as a result of their victimization.

ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

6 ISSUE AREAS IDENTIFIED:

CRIMINAL
PROVISIONS

IDENTIFICATION OF &
RESPONSE TO VICTIMS

CONTINUUM
OF CARE

ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR
TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

TOOLS FOR A VICTIM-CENTERED
CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

PREVENTION
& TRAINING

40 POLICY GOALS ANALYZED:

110 TOTAL POINTS AWARDED:

States earn up to 2.5
points per policy goal

100 possible points

Extra credit: Protections
for labor and youth 18+

plus up to 10 points

FINAL LETTER GRADES ASSIGNED:

A | 90-110 **B** | 80-89 **C** | 70-79 **D** | 60-69 **F** | <60

Shared Hope Report

Shared Hope International's Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking are graded under an advanced legislative framework, providing a comprehensive analysis and assessment of all state statutes related to and impacting child and youth sex trafficking in all 50 states and D.C.

ICON GUIDE



ISSUE 1:
Criminal
Provisions



ISSUE 2:
Identification of
& Response to
Victims



ISSUE 3:
Continuum of
Care



ISSUE 4:
Access to Justice
for Trafficking
Survivors



ISSUE 5:
Tools for a Victim-
Centered Criminal
Justice Response



ISSUE 6:
Prevention &
Training



**EXTRA
CREDIT**
Youth 18+



**EXTRA
CREDIT**
Child Labor
Trafficking

2023

AVERAGE SCORE PER ISSUE

POLICY
ISSUE 1

81.7%



Criminal
Provisions

POLICY
ISSUE 2

40.1%



Identification
of and
Response to
Victims

POLICY
ISSUE 3

42.8%



Continuum
of Care

POLICY
ISSUE 4

67.6%



Access to
Justice for
Trafficking
Survivors

POLICY
ISSUE 5

59.7%



Tools for a
Victim-Centered
Criminal
Justice
Response

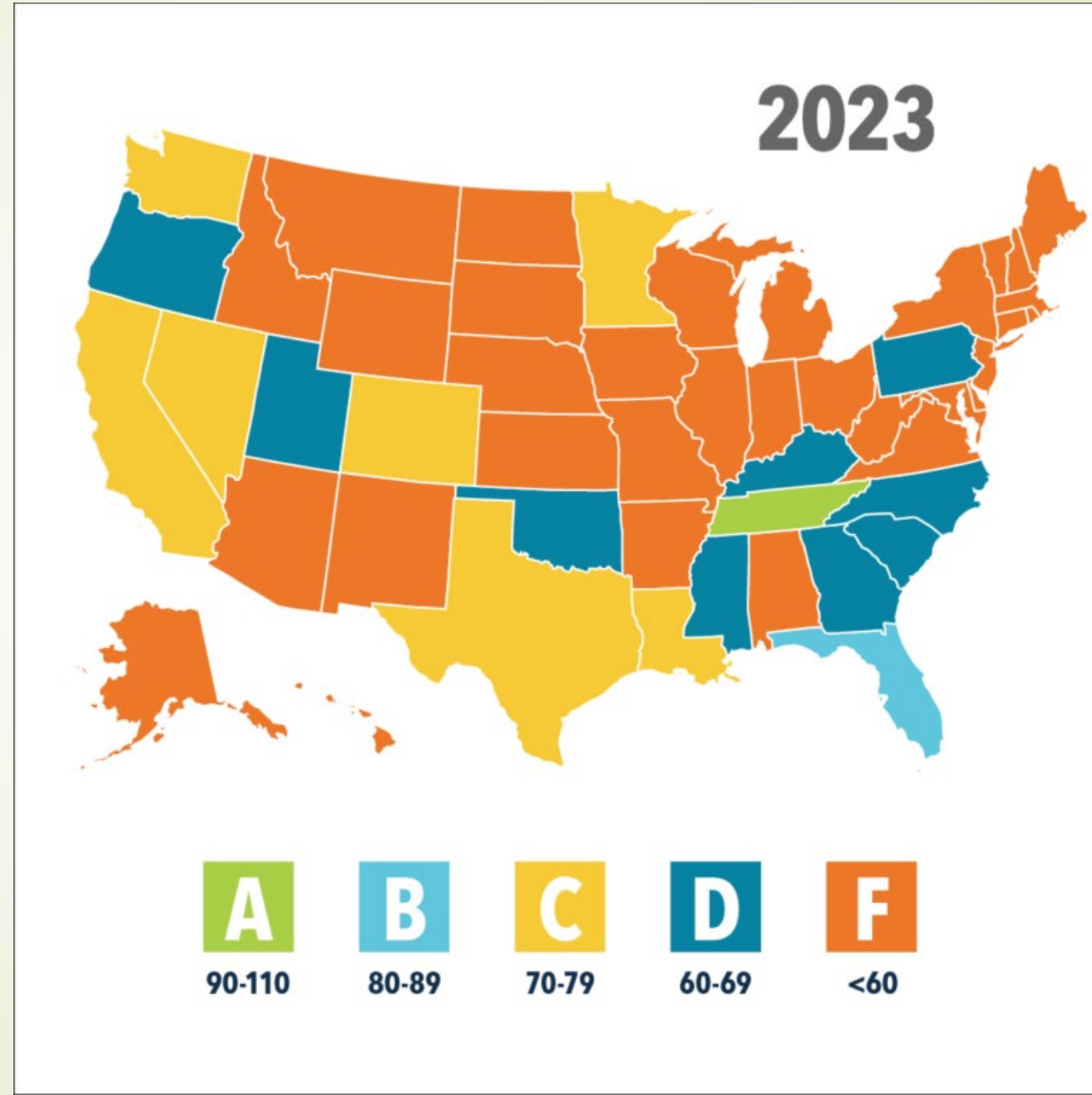
POLICY
ISSUE 6

32.7%



Prevention
and Training

Shared Hope Report



Issue		Grade	Score
	1. Criminal Provisions	B	15.5 17.5
	2. Identification of and Response to Victims	F	10.5 27.5
	3. Continuum of Care	F	4 15
	4. Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors	D	10 15
	5. Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response	F	4 10
	6. Prevention and Training	F	5.5 15
EXTRA CREDIT	 Youth		1
	 Child Labor Trafficking		4
OVERALL GRADE TIER II		F	54.5

Illinois Report Card

ICON GUIDE



ISSUE 1:
Criminal
Provisions



ISSUE 2:
Identification of
& Response to
Victims



ISSUE 3:
Continuum of
Care



ISSUE 4:
Access to Justice
for Trafficking
Survivors



ISSUE 5:
Tools for a Victim-
Centered Criminal
Justice Response



ISSUE 6:
Prevention &
Training



**EXTRA
CREDIT**
Youth 18+



**EXTRA
CREDIT**
Child Labor
Trafficking



Play video (link below in case of difficulty)

[Residents shocked after learning about human trafficking ring in Chicago area](#)

What we need to know:

- Trafficking usually begins with a family member. Traffickers can be a parent, grandparents, cousin, aunt, uncle, etc.
- Many commercial sexually exploited children in the United States have been sexually abused in a family situation
- Males are just as likely as females to be trafficked by their family
- Most kids who are sex trafficked don't consider themselves victims, many of them have been conditioned to normalize their situation
- Although 14-16 is a common age for victims to be trafficked, with familial victims typically the abuse starts at a much younger age
- Often emotional, psychological, physical, and relational isolation is a hallmark factor to familial trafficking
- Children come from many backgrounds: there is no standard socioeconomic situation, race, gender, creed or religious indicator to predict who will be trafficked over another child in a family situation



Look For:

- Be aware if a young girl who does not have a job suddenly has a cellphone or two cellphones, has cash on them and is coming home with gifts they can't explain.
- Traffickers seek out people who are vulnerable, struggling with mental health and substance abuse or appear to be lonely. Victims sometimes are targeted at school and on the internet through social media.



POTENTIAL WARNING SIGNS THAT A CHILD MAY BE BEING GROOMED OR TRAFFICKED:

- Signs of physical abuse such as burns, marks, bruises or cuts
 - Unexplained absence from school; truancy
 - Sudden inappropriate dress or sexualized behavior
 - Overly tired in class or unable to keep up with studies
 - Withdrawn, depressed, or distracted
 - Bragging about making or having lots of money
 - Displays expensive clothes, accessories, shoes, or new tattoo (often used by pimps as a way to brand victims)
 - Older boyfriend, new friends with a different lifestyle or gang affiliations/involvement
 - Disjointed family connections, running away, living with friends or experiencing homelessness
 - Interacting and sharing personal information with sometimes significantly older people online
 - Constant cover-up for abuser, self-shaming/blaming
 - Risk-taking behaviors, poor boundaries
- 



PIMPS/TRAFFICKERS OFTEN EXHIBIT THE FOLLOWING **BEHAVIOR OR CHARACTERISTICS:**

- Jealous, controlling or violent
 - Significantly older than female companions
 - Promise things that seem to be too good to be true
 - Is vague about his/her profession
 - Takes time to learn a child's hopes and dreams and exploits their weaknesses
 - Encourage victims to engage in illegal activities to achieve their goals and dreams
 - May not become sexual or forceful until trust is built
 - Encourages inappropriate sexual behavior
 - Pushy or demanding about sex
 - Expresses financial difficulties to make victim feel obligated
 - Accompanies and translates for, or speaks for, victim at school or medical appointments
 - Befriends a child online through social media, gaming or apps that provide private communications
- 

WHAT DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING LOOK LIKE?



Signs that an individual may be trafficked:

POSSESSIONS

- Wearing expensive shoes or outfit
- Few possessions, no suitcase
- Not in possession of own identification, cell phone or money

DEMEANOR

- No apparent knowledge of current date, time or location
- Inability or fear of making eye contact, especially with "boyfriend"
- Restricted or scripted communication
- Shows fear, anxiety, depression, submissiveness, tension, nervousness, resentment/anger

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

- Signs of substance abuse or addictions
- Presence of an older, overly controlling "boyfriend" who escorts the minor, loiters in the bar, lobby or parking lot
- Injuries or signs of physical abuse
- Signs of branding: initials, name, saying or symbol; may deny knowing meaning of the tattoo
- Dressed inappropriately for age or weather

ENVIRONMENTAL CLUES

- Numerous men going in and out of a hotel room
- Trash cans with drug or sex paraphernalia or excessive amounts of alcohol in the room
- Loiterers in hallway outside a hotel room
- Portable massage table in room with lights/cameras

Language that may indicate trafficking:

SISTER WIFE/WIFEYS/WIFE-IN-LAW

What women and girls under the control of the same pimp call each other

STABLE

Group of victims under the control of a single pimp

DATE

The exchange when prostitution takes place, or the activity of prostitution; a victim is said to be “with a date” or “dating”

DADDY

What the pimps require their victims to call them

TRICK

Committing an act of prostitution (verb), or the person buying it (noun); a victim is said to be “turning a trick” or “with a trick”

TRACK

An area of town know for prostitution activity; this can be the area around a group of strip clubs and pornography stores, or a particular stretch of street

CIRCUIT

A series of cities among which prostituted people are moved

QUOTA

A set amount of money that a trafficking victim must make each night before coming “home”

TURN OUT

To be forced into prostitution (verb) or a person newly involved in prostitution (noun)





Why Doesn't She Just Leave?



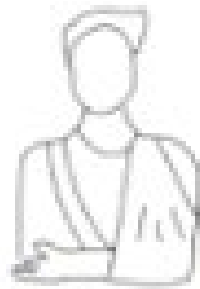
WHY A VICTIM **WON'T LEAVE**

- They fear the physical abuse the pimp will inflict if they are caught
- They have been brainwashed into 'loving' their trafficker
- They are trained to distrust law enforcement and social service providers
- They have been told they are all alone, no one cares about them and if they leave they have nowhere to go
- They're told their loved ones are under threat of harm or death if they leave
- They have no control over their money, so have no cash to run away with
- They believe there is no safe place to go
- They may literally be confined or restrained
- They may be frequently moved around and may not know who to contact
- Facilitators may be helping the trafficker do illegal business such as hotel or club owners, landlords or taxi drivers who are paid to look the other way
- May owe a large debt that is impossible to pay off
- Recruited through false promises concerning the nature of the relationships, or the work they agreed to do
- Is forced to meet daily quotas; will suffer consequences if not met

Survivors of human trafficking are hidden from public view, but many will present to the emergency department for care.^{1,6} ED visits may be the only opportunity to provide support, and in select cases, intervention.⁶ Here are some tips to make the most of these encounters.

Goals of the Encounter²

1



Address the
presenting chief
complaint

2



Establish the
ED as a safe
space

3



Offer additional
resources
if appropriate

The goal of the visit is ***NOT*** to elicit a disclosure.

A provider's role is not to investigate or confirm the presence of trafficking, but to support the patient on their own terms.



Questions to Ask Directly²

Do you feel safe?

Where do you live?

Who do you live with?

Has anyone forced you to do
something you did not want
to?

Has anyone threatened you or
your family?

Has anyone hurt you?

These questions apply to
home and *work*



Suggested Screening Questions

- Can you leave your job or situation if you want?
- Can you come and go as you please?
- Have you been threatened if you try to leave?
- Have you been physically harmed in any way?
- What are your working or living conditions like?
- Where do you sleep and eat?
- Do you sleep in a bed, on a cot or on the floor?
- Have you ever been deprived of food, water, sleep or medical care?
- Do you have to ask permission to eat, sleep or go to the bathroom?
- Are there locks on your doors and windows so you cannot get out?
- Has anyone threatened your family?
- Has your identification or documentation been taken from you?
- Is anyone forcing you to do anything that you do not want to do?

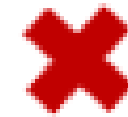
Documentation^{1,3}

State only the medically relevant facts and supporting details. (Insignificant points could be debated in a legal case)

Avoid subjective phrases, particularly if they imply doubt



The patient was



The patient alleges

Be thorough with physical exam findings including

- Findings concerning for abuse
- A complete skin exam
- Any obvious physical findings

**Even if a disclosure has not been made,
consider documenting concerns for human
trafficking in the medical record
for future providers**

Management and Disposition¹

If a patient asks for support

- Address the patient's stated needs
- Discuss safety planning
- Follow institutional protocols
- Work with multidisciplinary staff, discharge specialists, or case managers if available

If you need guidance

Consider contacting a national human trafficking hotline
(Available in Canada and the USA)

Why call a hotline?^{4,5}

It is **free**, available **24/7**, and in over **200 languages**

They can offer support, connect with local services, and assist with law enforcement if requested by the patient

They are **not** affiliated with a government agency (i.e. immigration)

An ED team member *or the patient* can call at any time

Should I call the police?*

Law enforcement should only be contacted at the **explicit instruction** of the patient, or if required by law

*calling law enforcement may lead to inadvertent arrest or deportation

Who else can I involve?⁶

Social work

Hospital security (if concerns for safety)

TO REPORT A TIP OR CONNECT WITH ANTI-TRAFFICKING SERVICES IN YOUR AREA, CONTACT:

! If you see something suspicious, MAKE THE CALL.
You don't have to know all the details to be helpful.

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-843-5678

If you have information about a missing child or suspected child sexual exploitation, call to report it or visit their website.
cybertipline.com

IN AN EMERGENCY: 911
Online Training for Hospitality Employees
in Spanish and English
safeactionproject.org

National Human Trafficking Hotline
1-888-373-7888

A national, toll-free hotline, available from anywhere in the country, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year.

@2020 by Shared Hope International | Washington DC | Vancouver WA | SharedHope.org | 1-800-437-5433

**NATIONAL
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
HOTLINE**

*24/7 • Toll free
Confidential
200+ languages*



CALL
1-888-373-7888



TEXT
"BeFree" (233733)



LIVE CHAT
humantraffickinghotline.org

GET HELP • REPORT TRAFFICKING

What Can We Do?

ADVOCACY ACTION CENTER

The Advocacy Action Center is an online resource that allows individuals to join the fight against child sex trafficking either through legislator engagement or by signing a petition. For more information, visit act.sharedhope.org/actioncenter.



Contact your legislators, letting them know you want greater protections for child sex trafficking victims and increased accountability for their exploiters.



Sign a petition to show your support for issues that advance justice for child sex trafficking survivors.



Help end the criminalization of child sex trafficking survivors! Several states can still criminalize child sex trafficking victims for prostitution. Sign the petition to show your support for changing these laws.

How can I help?

1. Understand human trafficking and its consequences on patient health²

3. Know how to recognize, assess, document and refer cases of human trafficking²



2. Recognize the misconceptions that prevent providers from identifying victims⁵

4. Advocate for human trafficking education and protocols within your department⁶



Local Resource:

- Refuge for Women offers long-term residential care in McHenry County for women fleeing traffickers
- The faith-based nonprofit provides housing and programs focused on rescuing women from sexual exploitation and human trafficking.
- The organization has two homes in McHenry County and also operates residences for women in Kentucky, Nevada, Pennsylvania and Texas.

➤ Those who need help can contact:
Refuge for Women @ 224-357-
0078
chicago@refugeforwomen.org



Local Resource

- Contact -



The Child Advocacy Center of McHenry County can be reached by mail, telephone, or email using one of the following: The Child Advocacy Center of McHenry County 1 S. Virginia Street, Crystal Lake IL 60014 Phone: (815) 334-9597 Email: mmarinier@mchenrycac.org You can also fill out an online form to contact the Child Advocacy Center.



Reclaim 13

- <https://www.reclaim13.org/>
- GET HELP | CRISIS HOTLINE (312) 462-3306

Healthcare is in the top 3 points of access for victims and survivors of human trafficking.

69% of trafficked survivors in the U.S. had access to healthcare during exploitation.

85% of these survivors received treatment for illnesses and injuries directly related to their exploitation.

Local Resource

- Very sadly there are not a lot of local resources in our area.
- It does not mean that it is not happening. It is happening.

This is not an exhaustive list of anti-trafficking organizations in the United States.

Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE)

Cook County Sheriff's Office - Public Policy

Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Family Services

Physicians Against the Trafficking of Humans (PATH) - American Medical Women's Association

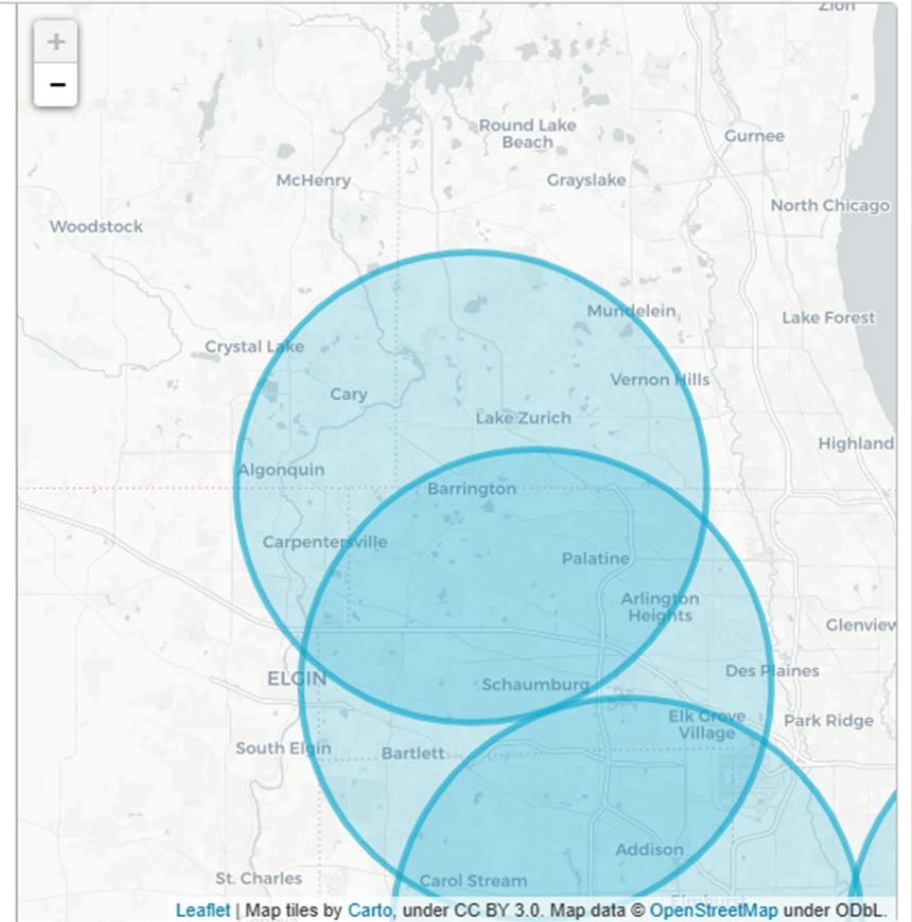
Rahab's Daughters

Reclaim13

Refuge for Women - Chicago

The Salvation Army - STOP IT Program

Traffick Free



National Human Trafficking Hotline at 800-373-7888

Get Help | 24/7 Confidential

1-888-373-7888



TTY: 711



Text* 233733



Chat



If you are in need of emergency assistance, please contact our 24-hour hotline at 877-606-3158.



Education and Resources

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THE COOK COUNTY HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE

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References and Links

- <https://polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/>
- [Home - Refuge for Women](#)
- [Child Advocacy Center – McHenry County](#)
- [Reclaim13](#)
- [SHI Advocacy Action Center](#)
- [THE COOK COUNTY HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE – Home](#)
- [Human Trafficking | Key Legislation](#)
- [The Challenges in Prosecuting Sex Trafficking Cases | Guardian Group](#)
- [The Many Faces of Human Trafficking - Crystal Lake \(McHenry County\) Salvation Army](#)



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