



“Human Trafficking...”

It's Not Only About Sex Trafficking!



What are the real facts about Human Trafficking? What is it and what can we do to help prevent it?

Leaders Guide

Designed for and Presented at the 2023 Oregon FCE State Conference
Oregon Association for Family and Community Education
Springfield, Oregon

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Outline:

- Welcome and Introduction of Presenters 1 minute
 - Review Goals and Objectives (Page 2)..... 3 minutes
 - Introduction of Lesson (Page 4) 1 minute
 - HO #1 - “Human Trafficking” Quiz (Page 4)..... 5 minutes
 - Human Trafficking Lesson Presentation (Page 4-19) 40 minutes
 - Conclusion, comments, questions, and Handouts (Page 18) 10 minutes
- 60 total minutes**

Goals and Objectives

Participants will gain an understanding of:

1. What is Human Trafficking?
2. What is Forced Labor?
3. What is the History of Human Trafficking?
4. Why is there such a thing as Human Trafficking?
5. Who is affected by Human Trafficking?
6. How many people are affected by Human Trafficking?
7. Who does Human Trafficking affect?
8. What communication can happen during Human Trafficking?
9. What can we do as individuals and communities to help prevent Human Trafficking?
10. What are some great resources to learn more about Human Trafficking?



Items That May Be Needed for Presentation

- **“Human Trafficking...” *It’s Not Only About Sex Trafficking!*** Leaders Guide
- Various Activities and Handouts
- Pencils or pens for each attendee
- Blank paper for each attendee
- *PowerPoint Presentation on **“Human Trafficking...” *It’s Not Only About Sex Trafficking!*** (if needed)
- *Computer
- *PowerPoint projector
- *Screen or wall to project presentation on
- *Computer/projector table
- *Electrical cords/power bars as needed
 - *Only needed if PowerPoint presentation is used



References and Credit Given to:

- Department of Homeland Security - website: www.dhs.gov
- Human Trafficking Hotline - <https://www.hhs.gov/>
- Contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline if you have any concerns about a potential trafficking situation. Call 1-888-373-7888, text HELP to BEFREE (233733), or email help@humantraffickinghotline.org.
- <https://sexualexploitatio.weebly.com/history-of-human-trafficking.htm>
- <https://humantraffickingsearch.org>
- <https://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca>
- <https://htcourts.org/>

Note to the Presenter of this Lesson: It is suggested that you read through this lesson and “Hi-Lite” the parts that you want to present and read. This lesson can be shortened or lengthened to meet various meeting times and presentations.

Use the PowerPoint presentation, if possible, so that all the participants can see the pictures.

“Human Trafficking...”

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Questions we’ll discuss today:

1. What is Human Trafficking?
2. What is Forced Labor?
3. What is the History of Human Trafficking?
4. Why is there such a thing as Human Trafficking?
5. Who is affected by Human Trafficking?
6. How many people are affected by Human Trafficking?
7. How does Human Trafficking affect each of us?
8. What communication can happen during Human Trafficking?
9. What can we do as individuals and communities to help prevent Human Trafficking?
10. What are some great resources to learn more about Human Trafficking?



*******Handout #1: Human Trafficking Quiz*******

What is Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked worldwide – including right here in the United States. It can happen in any community and victims can be any age, race, gender, or nationality. Traffickers might use the following methods to lure victims into trafficking situations:

- Violence
- Manipulation
- False promises of well-paying jobs
- Romantic relationships



Language barriers, fear of their traffickers, and/or fear of law enforcement frequently keep victims from seeking help, making human trafficking a hidden crime.

Traffickers look for people who are easy targets for a variety of reasons, including:

- Psychological or emotional vulnerability
- Economic hardship
- Lack of a social safety net
- Natural disasters
- Political instability



The trauma caused by the traffickers can be so great that many may not identify themselves as victims or ask for help, even in highly public settings.

Many myths and misconceptions exist. Recognizing key indicators of human trafficking is the first step in identifying victims and can help save a life. Not all indicators listed are present in every human trafficking situation, and the presence or absence of any of the indicators is not necessarily proof of human trafficking.

The safety of the public as well as the victim is important. Do not attempt to confront a suspected trafficker directly or alert a victim to any suspicions. It is up to law enforcement to investigate suspected cases of human trafficking.

What is Forced Labor?

Forced labor occurs when individuals are compelled against their will to provide work or service through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. This crime happens both in the United States and overseas. The

International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that 24.9 million people around the globe were in forced

labor as of 2016. Victims are rarely able to seek help for various reasons. For instance, they may be hindered by language barriers, or they may physically be unable to leave the premises to seek help if their movements are restricted and monitored by their employer.



Who is Affected?

Traffickers who exploit people for forced labor do not discriminate. Neither do employers: Victims can be any age, race, religious affiliation, gender identity, or nationality. They may also come from any socioeconomic group. Certain risk factors, however, may make certain individuals more vulnerable to forced labor than others. These include:

- Unstable immigration status
- Language barriers
- Poverty and lack of basic needs like food, shelter, and safety
- The psychological effects of a recent or past trauma
- Lack of social support systems like friends, family, and community
- Physical or developmental disabilities

Traffickers frequently target vulnerable populations, such as children, individuals without lawful immigration status, those with debts, and those who are isolated, impoverished, or disabled, to name a few. U.S. citizens, foreign nationals, women, men, and children can all be victims of forced labor.



What Does it Look Like?

Forced labor indicators often intersect and overlap, feeding into each other. Some signs may be more subtle than others. For instance, the individual could fall into debt during the recruitment process, compounded by an employer who takes unexpected deductions from their pay. The workers then cannot repay their debt as quickly as they had anticipated, falling further into debt bondage as a result of both deception and withholding of wages. Does an individual appear to be monitored when talking to or interacting with others? Are they living in dangerous, overcrowded, or inhumane lodging provided by an employer? Are they isolated, physically or culturally? A “yes” to any of these questions could indicate a potential forced labor situation.

Indicators of forced labor may take place at any point during the recruitment and employment process. Forced labor could begin during the worker’s recruitment process to force the acceptance of the job, to deceive the worker into an exploitative job, or to create a situation of debt bondage by charging recruitment fees that are virtually impossible for the workers to repay. Once the person is working, an employer may also force, defraud, or coerce the victim to perform

work not agreed to at the time of recruitment. A worker may agree to do a job, find the conditions are not what were expected and agreed upon, but be prevented from leaving the job by their employer.

A list of indicators used to identify whether forced labor is occurring can be found on the ILO's website.

What is the History of Human Trafficking?

1200-1600

Slavery had existed for many years prior to 1200 and was a common form of everyday life worldwide. However, in the 1400's, it started the beginning of European slave trading in Africa with the Portuguese transporting people from Africa to Portugal and using them as slaves. Britain joined the slaved trade in Africa in 1592. During the 1600s, other countries became more involved in the European slave trade. These included Spain, North America, Holland, France, Sweden, and Denmark.



1700-

Human trafficking for sexual purposes was first legally recognized by the term 'white slavery'. According to Kristina Kangaspunta, 'white slavery' is obtaining a white woman or girl- by the use of force, drugs, or by dishonesty- for sex which is unwanted by the woman or girl. Kangapunta, has argued that international governments began to discuss 'white slavery' after the Transatlantic slave trade was made illegal in the 1700's. In 1807, Great Britain passed a law that made the Transatlantic Slave Trade illegal. In 1820, the United States was right behind Great Britain's example by making the slave trade a crime that was punishable by death. In 1899 and 1902, worldwide conferences to discuss white slavery were arranged. In 1904, a worldwide agreement against the 'white slave trade' was created, with a focus on migrant women and children. In 1910, 13 countries signed the International Convention for the Suppression of White Slave Trade to make this form of trafficking illegal. However, despite the new laws, human trafficking still existed internationally.



1900-

Women and young girl victims were (are) used for sex, while men and young boys were forced to do labor for no or little pay. However, human trafficking of

children is most common. King and Queens in Europe, in 1904, signed an agreement, the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. The agreement included combating the traffic of women and girls in their countries. Later on, 12 countries signed the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic as well. In 1923, the British colonial government in Hong Kong, passed the law of banning the selling of girls as domestic slaves. Countries all over the world started signing the law of banning the trafficking and selling of people. Forced labour and sexual exploitation was at its all-time high during the 1900's. In 1927, after WWI, the League of Nations was founded. It had the goal maintaining world peace and also focusing on international issues such as human trafficking. The idea of White Slave Traffic was changed to "traffic in women and children" so that everyone was included with no discrimination to race. Children of both genders were also recognized as victims of trafficking.

2000-

Free the Slaves, an American charity organization of Anti-Slavery International, was launched in the United States. This organization is one of the most influential movements in history. This organization highlighted the effects of human trafficking.



Approximately 80% of trafficking involves sexual exploitation, and 19% involves labor

exploitation. There are approximately 20 to 30 million slaves in the world today. Human trafficking is the third largest international crime industry (behind illegal drugs and arms trafficking). It reportedly generates a profit of \$32 billion every year. Of that number, \$15.5 billion is made in industrialized countries. Today, many charities and organizations help free and save the lives of those trafficked.

Why is there such a thing as Human Trafficking?

Why Trafficking Exists

Human trafficking is a market-driven criminal industry that is based on the principles of supply and demand, like drugs or arms trafficking. Many factors make children and adults vulnerable to human trafficking. However, human trafficking does not exist solely because many people are vulnerable to



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exploitation. Instead, human trafficking is fueled by a demand for cheap labor, services, and for commercial sex. Human traffickers are those who employ force, fraud, or coercion to victimize others in their desire to profit from the existing demand. To ultimately solve the problem of human trafficking, it is essential to address these demand-driven factors, as well as to alter the overall market incentives of high-profit and low-risk that traffickers currently exploit. Labor trafficking and sex trafficking of U.S. citizens and foreign nationals persist.

Low Risk:

Human traffickers perceive there to be little risk or deterrence to affect their criminal operations. While investigations, prosecutions, and penalties have increased throughout recent years, many traffickers still believe the high profit margin to be worth the risk of detection. Factors that add to low risk include: lack of government and law enforcement training, low community awareness, ineffective or unused laws, lack of law enforcement investigation, scarce resources for victim recovery services, and social blaming of victims.



High Profits:

When individuals are willing to buy commercial sex, they create a market and make it profitable for traffickers to sexually exploit children and adults. When consumers are willing to buy goods and services from industries that rely on forced labor, they create a profit incentive for labor traffickers to maximize revenue with minimal production costs.



Left unchecked, human trafficking will continue to flourish in environments where traffickers can reap substantial monetary gains with relatively low risk of getting caught or losing profits.

As such, communities can help to reduce sex trafficking in their communities by not buying sex and not participating in the commercial sex industry. Community members can use online tools such as Slavery Footprint to see how human trafficking exists in the services and products they consume, buy fair trade and survivor-made products, and hold their favorite brands accountable for fair labor practices. Alongside the efforts of



service providers, criminal prosecutors, and law enforcement, these community efforts can help to reduce the demand for sex and labor trafficking.

Who is affected by Human Trafficking?

Victims of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking victims can be of any age, race, ethnicity, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, nationality, immigration status, cultural background, religion, socio-economic class, and education attainment level. In the United States, individuals vulnerable to human trafficking include children in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, including foster care; runaway and homeless youth; unaccompanied foreign national children without lawful immigration status; individuals seeking asylum; American Indians and Alaska Natives, particularly women and girls; individuals with substance use issues; racial or ethnic minorities; migrant laborers, including undocumented workers and participants in visa programs for temporary workers; foreign national domestic workers in diplomatic households; persons with limited English proficiency; persons with disabilities; LGBTQI+ individuals; and victims of intimate partner violence or other forms of domestic violence.

How many people are affected by Human Trafficking?

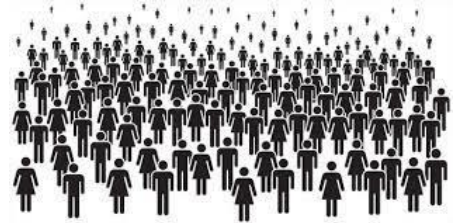
Human trafficking, also called trafficking in persons, has no place in our world. As both a grave crime and a human rights abuse, it compromises national and economic security, undermines the rule of law, and harms the well-being of individuals and communities everywhere. It is a crime of exploitation. Traffickers profit at the expense of their victims by compelling them to perform labor or to engage in commercial sex in every region of the United States and around the world. With an estimated 27.6 million victims worldwide at any given time, human traffickers' prey on people of all ages, backgrounds, and nationalities, exploiting them for their own profit.



How Many Victims of Human Trafficking Are There?

International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Walk Free Foundation, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), released **Global Estimates of Modern Slavery** in September 2022. This report estimates that, at any given time in 2021, **approximately 27.6** million people were in forced labor. Of these, “17.3 million are exploited in the private sector, 6.3 million in forced commercial sexual



exploitation, and 3.9 million in forced labour imposed by state.” The definition of forced labor used in this report is based on ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), which states in Article 2.1 that forced labor is “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.”

This report also estimates that 49.6 million people were in “modern slavery” at any given time in 2021, but this figure includes both the estimate for forced labor and an estimate for forced marriage. Consistent with current implementation of U.S. law, it is recommended to use only the 27.6 million estimates when referring to human trafficking. While some instances of forced marriage may meet the international or U.S. legal definition of human trafficking, not all cases do. Note further that the term “modern slavery” is not defined in international or U.S. law.



In addition, the National Human Trafficking Hotline provides on its website data sets on the issue of human trafficking in the United States. These data sets are based on aggregated information learned through phone calls, emails, online tips, and texts the hotline receives and should not be confused with prevalence studies or closed-out confirmed cases. Note that the hotline receives several types of calls in addition to those about human trafficking cases. The hotline does not verify the accuracy of information reported, but it determines on a case-by-case basis whether the information should be passed on to an appropriate local, state, or federal investigative and/or service agency equipped to investigate the tip and/or respond to the needs of the potential victim.

**NATIONAL
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
HOTLINE**

1-888-373-7888

TEXT BEFREE TO 23373

Alarming Numbers and Facts About Human Trafficking?

- **What are the top 5 states of human trafficking?** These numbers do, however, give policy makers, service providers, and law enforcement a snapshot of the issue. Comparatively, the top five states in the country with the highest human trafficking case counts are California, Texas, Florida, Michigan, and Ohio. Dec 21, 2022 
- **Where does the U.S. rank in human trafficking?** The United States ranks as one of the worst countries in the world for human trafficking, with an estimated 199,000 incidents occurring annually. The number of reported cases, however, is much smaller. 
- **In 2019 there were 11,500 reported cases of Human Trafficking in the United States.** There were 199,000 estimated incidents occurring annually. Of those reported cases:
 - Sex trafficking was the most common type of human trafficking occurring, with 8,248 reports.
 - Pornography and illicit spa and massage businesses were the most common venues where sex trafficking occurred.
 - One in five victims of human trafficking were believed to be children, exploited for child labor, child pornography, and begging.
 - As of the last US human trafficking demographic analysis conducted by the Bureau of Justice for the period of January 2008 through June 2010, the most common sex trafficking victims were either black (40%) or white (26%), while the most common victims of labor trafficking were Hispanic (63%) followed distantly by Asian (17%).
- **According to a 2022 Global Estimates of Modern Slavery report, there were over 27.6 million reported global human trafficking cases in 2021.** Of this number, 6.3 million were sexual exploitation victims, while 17.3 million fell under the private sector.
- **Trafficking victims in the United States come from diverse backgrounds and include both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals.** However, certain populations are more vulnerable than others. For instance, a study by Exodus Road shows that women and girls make up the majority of trafficking victims, accounting for 71% of the total cases.

- **The largest of these proportions is a target for commercial sexual exploitation.** A report by Deliver Fund backs this data by indicating that this number ranges between 15,000 and 50,000 women annually.
- **Children are also a part of this statistic, with minors making up a significant portion.** A National Center for Missing & Exploited Children report found that 1 in 5 endangered runaways reported to NCMEC in 2020 were likely child sex trafficking victims. Further, the report indicates that of the 17,000 reports, boys accounted for 7%.
- **A 2021 Trafficking Institute report indicates that 92% of the human trafficking cases that authorities filed in the Federal Courts were for sex trafficking.** Further, of the total reported cases, 41% were sex trafficking.
- **Additionally, a Polaris Project report estimates that over 9,000 illicit massage businesses are operating in the U.S.** Most of these businesses act as sex trafficking venues, with women and young girls being the primary victims.



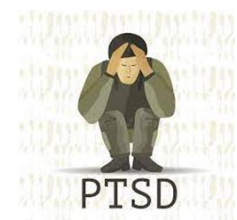
How does Human Trafficking affect each of us?

The physical and mental health effects of human trafficking are serious. It can cause a loss of basic human rights, loss of one's childhood, disruption in families, and severe mental health consequences, including anxiety disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and substance abuse.



The impact of human trafficking on victims and survivors varies depending on the type of trafficking and the specific situation. But research has identified a range of issues that victims and survivors may experience.

Victims of trafficking are often exposed to harsh and extreme physical conditions, including excessive work, work without proper protection and equipment or the use of force by their traffickers. In addition, victims may be exposed to health risks, such as HIV/AIDS, infections, and substance abuse. They often experience serious mental health risks due to being trafficked that result in anxiety, insecurity, fear, and trauma. Several studies indicate high levels of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in



survivors. Trafficking can also lead to cognitive impairment, memory loss, depression, and even suicide.

Trafficked minors are even more vulnerable due to their age. Trafficking of any kind greatly impacts the healthy development of a child’s emotional, physical, and overall psychological development.



Victims are also vulnerable to social ostracism. They often become isolated from their social circles, leaving them unable to engage with their community or reach out for help. When trafficked internationally, victims may be unable to ask for help or try to flee due to language limitations, geographic barriers, and lack of cultural familiarity.

Trafficked persons are sometimes forced to engage in illegal activities as a direct result of their victimization. If law enforcement fails to properly differentiate between a victim and a criminal, survivors can be prosecuted and convicted for a situation they were forced into. Having a criminal record can make moving forward after being trafficked much more difficult, preventing survivors from renting an apartment, getting a job, or receiving financial aid towards education.



What communication can happen during Human Trafficking?

Information Communication Technologies and Trafficking in Persons

The development and advancement of information communication technologies (technologies) have revolutionized the way people communicate and share information. Technologies have made communicating and accessing information more efficient and effortless. Unfortunately, the benefits of technologies enable traffickers to more easily recruit, harm, and exploit victims/survivors without fear of being arrested and prosecuted. The purpose of this Brief is twofold: to summarize how technologies are used to facilitate trafficking in persons and to highlight how technologies are used to combat and prevent this serious violation of human rights.



The Use of Technologies to Facilitate Trafficking in Persons

Traffickers can exploit technology for their own illegal purposes. For instance, technologies offer traffickers anonymity. Prior to the internet, traffickers were forced to reach consumers and conduct business through underground networks. Due to the anonymity of the internet, both traffickers and consumers can conduct business online with minimal risk of being identified. The result is an increased market and consumption in the trafficking in persons industry. Individuals fearful of being identified, and potentially prosecuted for their involvement, can now access information and make connections anonymously from the safety of their own homes.

[1] pre-paid and disposable mobile phones are purchased without long-term contracts and personal identification, or credit checks are not required. These phones are perfect communication tools for traffickers. They provide a high level of anonymity and make it more difficult for law enforcement to obtain incriminating evidence for prosecution.



[2] Traffickers can use pre-paid, disposable, or pay-as-you-go mobile phones to text information, send photos, or communicate directly with consumers in real-time without the restriction of physical location. Traffickers can also use mobile phones and the GPS tracking systems to maintain constant contact and monitor the whereabouts of victims.[1],[2] Further, disposable mobile phones can be programmed to transmit false identification.[1] The internet also offers communication tools for traffickers (see Table 1) to recruit victims, share information with consumers and other traffickers, and conduct financial transactions.[1] Like disposable phones, the internet offers a high level of anonymity through password protected sites, sending messages through ‘re-mailers’ (identifying information on an email is removed and replaced with false information), or using websites or message boards that do not leave traceable transmissions or illegal materials to be discovered by law enforcement. The internet also provides an efficient mode for financial exchanges between traffickers and consumers. Online financial transactions can be completed very quickly and makes tracking them difficult. The internet also allows ‘virtual identities’, which translates to anonymity, to send or accept money to specific accounts. Finally, technologies provide traffickers with new forums to recruit

victims and advertise to consumers, including chat rooms, social media sites, and advertisement websites.

[3] Traffickers may use websites and online classifieds (e.g., Craigslist) to advertise a fraudulent job (e.g., modeling, nannies, escort) to entice victims/survivors to leave home. They also may engage in social media or chat rooms to establish relationships with potential victims/survivors and often make false promises as a method of persuasion. Online classified sites and social media sites (e.g., twitter) are used to post advertisements of victims/survivors to consumers usually using covert and deceptive language.

[4] Traffickers may also use mobile phones to send photos of newly trafficked victims/survivors to potential consumers or regular clients.

Table 1 - Types of Internet Communication Technologies used by trafficker³

Newsgroups	Sites where users can exchange information
Web message and bulletin boards	A site to exchange information similar to a newsgroup but can be private and password protected
Websites and search engines	A set of related webpages served from a single web domain and programs that search documents or files from a database or network
Chat rooms	A site where users can exchange information in real time. Messages are not archived or stored, and no log files are maintained
Peer to peer networks and file swapping programs	Used to share illegal material by finding and downloading files on online networks without leaving traceable transmissions
File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	Allows users direct access to another’s computer hard drive to upload and download files
Encryption	Can be used to disguise the content of files
Mobile internet systems	A mobile device that provides wireless internet access (e.g., Tablet PCs)

The Trafficking in Persons industry seems to have benefited from the advancement of technologies by providing more effective, efficient, and anonymous ways for traffickers to recruit, advertise, and communicate with consumers and victims. However, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), governments, and other anti-trafficking organizations are using technologies to investigate, interrupt, and prosecute trafficking in persons, to raise awareness about the issue, and to support victims/survivors.[3]

Hand signal for human trafficking and domestic violence

Today we are more aware than ever before of human trafficking and domestic violence. But did you know that there's a special hand signal out there? Someone in distress may need to communicate to you that they need help. Here is the hand signal: Hand held



up, as if giving an oath, with all fingers together, then thumb folded onto the palm. Fingers fold over and around the thumb, thereby symbolically “trapping” the thumb inside the fingers, representing someone who is being trafficked, trapped, abused, hurt, or confined against his or her will.

If someone has shown you the Signal for Help, what should you do? In an emergency, call 911. If you're able to call the victim later, ask him or her general questions, and “yes and no” questions only: “Are you in danger?” “Do you need me to call 911?” “Do you need me to call the shelter?”

If you are the person in danger, do not be afraid to ask for help. Use the Signal for Help to indicate you are in trouble.

What can we do as individuals and communities to help prevent Human Trafficking?

Ten Ways You Can Help End Trafficking



1 Know the Signs

Learn the red flags and indicators of trafficking. Understand common myths about trafficking with facts.



2 Report a Tip

Contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline if you have any concerns about a potential trafficking situation. Call 1-888-373-7888, text HELP to BEFREE (233733), or email help@humantraffickinghotline.org.



3 Spread the Word

Share and display HHS Look Beneath the Surface and DHS Blue Campaign awareness resources in your community. Let everyone know that the National Human Trafficking Hotline is here to help.



4 Think Before You Shop

Consider how you shop and eat. Who made your clothes? Who prepared your food? Know which goods may be produced by child or forced labor.



5 Tell Your Friends: Demand Fuels Exploitation

The U.S. Government has zero tolerance policies for employees, uniformed service members, and contractors paying for sex. Learn more about the Federal Acquisition Regulations and human trafficking.



6 Volunteer Locally

Ask anti-trafficking organizations in your community how you can support them. Perhaps they need volunteers, or you could help with an awareness event.



7 Stay Informed

Sign up for OTIP's newsletter, Follow OTIP's LinkedIn and the Administration for Children and Families' Twitter and Facebook, read reports as they are released, or check out OTIP's newsfeed.



8 Register for Training

The SOAR to Health and Wellness Training Program, delivered through OTIP's National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center, provides tailored trainings to help professionals appropriately identify and address the needs of people impacted by human trafficking.



9 Use Your Skills

Can you train or hire survivors? Reach out to potential local partners. Do you work in a school? Propose anti-trafficking protocols. Are you an attorney? Offer pro-bono services. Writing a story? Use media best practices. Work in hospitals or clinics? Read the Core Competencies for Human Trafficking Response in Health Care and Behavioral Health Systems.



10 - Raise Your Voice

Ask representatives how they are addressing human trafficking. Let them know what your community needs.

Resources to learn more about Human Trafficking

- Department of Homeland Security - website: www.dhs.gov
- Human Trafficking Hotline - <https://www.hhs.gov/>
- Contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline if you have any concerns about a potential trafficking situation. Call 1-888-373-7888, text HELP to BEFREE (233733), or email help@humantraffickinghotline.org.
- <https://sexualexploitatio.weebly.com/history-of-human-trafficking.htm>
- <https://humantraffickingsearch.org>
- <https://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca>
- <https://htcourts.org/>

Conclusion/Questions/Comments

Handout #1 – Human Trafficking Quiz

Handout #1A – Human Trafficking Quiz – Answer Key

Handout #2 – Resources about Human Trafficking

Hand Out #1

Human Trafficking Quiz

Name _____ Score ____/20

Circle the correct answer of either True or False

1. T or F - Human Trafficking is very rare in the United States.
2. T or F – Texas has the highest rate of Human Trafficking in the United States.
3. T or F - Must Human Trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
4. T or F – Human Trafficking is seldom done on men.
5. T or F – Human Trafficking is only done on non-white people.
6. T or F – Only people younger than 30 are caught up in Human Trafficking.
7. T or F – 90% of people being Trafficked are women or girls.
8. T or F – Modern technology has made Human Trafficking more difficult.
9. T or F – Most people that at Trafficked are drug users.
- 10.T or F – One of the best ways to solve Human Trafficking is to ignore the problem and deny that it even exists.
- 11.T or F – One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is to Know the Signs of Human Trafficking.
12. T or F – One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is to Report a Tip.
13. T or F – One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is to Spread the Word.
14. T or F – One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is to Think Before You Shop.
15. T or F – One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is to Tell Your Friends: Demand Fuels Exploitation.
16. T or F – One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is to Volunteer Locally.
- 17.T or F – One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is Stay Informed.
- 18.T or F – One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is to Register for Training.
- 19.T or F – One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is to Use Your Skills.
- 20.T or F - One great way to help stop Human Trafficking is to Raise You Voice.

Hand Out #1A
Human Trafficking Quiz – Answer Key

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. False
7. False
8. False
9. False
10. False
11. True
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. True
16. True
17. True
18. True
19. True
20. True

Handout #2

Resources to learn more about Human Trafficking

- Department of Homeland Security - website: www.dhs.gov
- Human Trafficking Hotline - <https://www.hhs.gov/>
- Contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline if you have any concerns about a potential trafficking situation. Call 1-888-373-7888, text HELP to BEFREE (233733), or email help@humantraffickinghotline.org.
- <https://sexualexploitatio.weebly.com/history-of-human-trafficking.htm>
- <https://humantraffickingsearch.org>
- <https://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca>
- <https://htcourts.org/>