

Texas RISE to the Challenge

An Introduction to Human Trafficking for Education Professionals

Developed by the Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force



“Human trafficking is a despicable crime that is poorly understood and rarely spoken of. But as education professionals, we are in a position to help identify and combat this very troubling issue in our state.”

- Michael Williams
Commissioner of Education

Purpose of this Training

- Empower education professionals to:
 - Recognize risk factors and indicators related to human trafficking.
 - Identify potential human trafficking victims and report as legally required.
- Provide a foundation to:
 - Share knowledge with colleagues, parents, and community members.
 - Engage in local prevention efforts.



Importance of this Training

- In 2013, the Texas Legislature identified education personnel as a priority profession to be trained on human trafficking.
- **Education professionals** serve an important role in Texas trafficking prevention efforts because teachers, administrators, and staff interact daily with **children who are at risk** of becoming or already **victims of human trafficking**.
- You can become our eyes and ears by **recognizing human trafficking** and **reporting the abuse** to the proper authorities.

Objectives

This training is designed to help education professionals:

1. Understand what human trafficking actually is
2. Understand child trafficking
3. Understand risk factors and vulnerabilities of school-aged children related to human trafficking
4. Understand human trafficking indicators for school-aged children
5. Recognize how your legal responsibilities and obligations apply to potential victims
6. Take the next steps

Objective

- 1. Understand what human trafficking actually is**



6 percent complete

What is Human Trafficking?

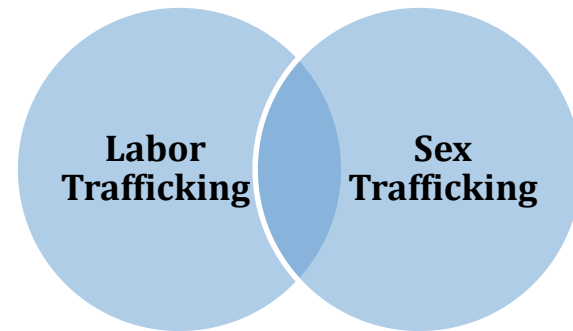
“Human trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transporting, or procurement of a person for labor or services for the purpose of involuntary servitude, slavery, or forced commercial sex acts.”

-Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force



Understanding Human Trafficking

- Human trafficking is categorized as:
 - Labor trafficking
 - Sex trafficking
 - A crossover of both labor and sex trafficking



- Human trafficking can be prosecuted under federal or state law.
- Human trafficking is about **exploitation** and **does not** have to involve movement of a person.

Human Trafficking Victims

“Since the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000, law enforcement investigators, social service providers, and community leaders have reported cases of **forced labor**, **debt bondage**, **involuntary servitude**, and **sex trafficking**, impacting a diverse range of populations including **men**, **women**, and **children**, who are U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or foreign nationals.”

-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Trafficking Can Occur Anywhere

- Our cities and towns
- Our neighborhoods
- Our schools
- Our foster and group homes
- Our shelters
- Our malls and parks
- Our online social networking



A victim can be trafficked without ever leaving their home or community.

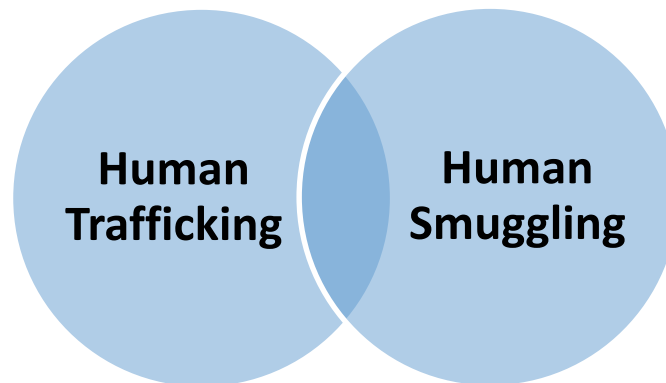
Industries with Known Trafficking Cases

Labor Trafficking	Sex Trafficking
Agriculture, manual labor, or landscaping	Commercial sex/prostitution
Construction	Residential brothels
Domestic servitude	Massage parlors
Restaurants and food service	Internet-based commercial sex
Factories	Sexually oriented business, hostess and strip clubs
Peddling or begging	Escort services
Sales crews	Truck stops
Hospitality and tourist industry	Pornography
Nail salons	Fake modeling agencies
Carnivals	Restaurants/bars
Gas stations	
Cleaning services	

Trafficking versus Smuggling

Trafficking	Smuggling
Crime against a person	Crimes against a country
Contains an element of coercion (unless a child is under 18)	No coercion
Exploitation and/or forced labor	Involves entry into the country only
Persons are seen as victims (one cannot consent to be a victim)	Persons are seen as criminals

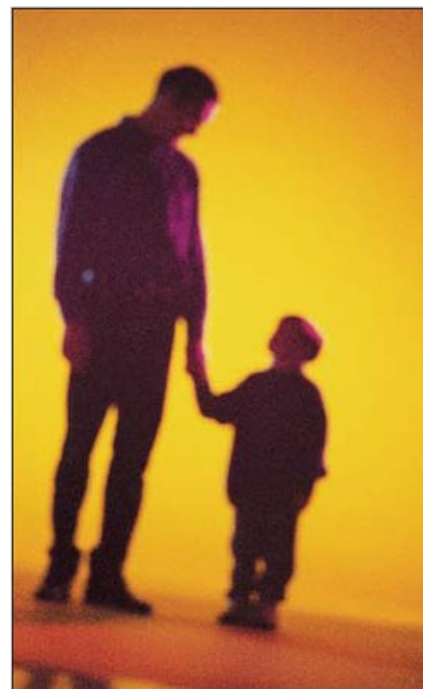
*Smuggling can become trafficking if exploited after a border crossing



Who are the Traffickers?

Traffickers can be **anyone**:

- Men or Women
- Parents or Family members
- Neighbors
- Boyfriends/Girlfriends
- Peers
- Employers
- Brothel Owners
- Organized Crime Participants/Gang Members



Anyone Can be a Trafficker: Media Reports

- A Houston **trafficking ring** forced minors to work in businesses labeled as massage parlors, bikini bars, etc. The victims could not keep their profits, making them financially dependent on their traffickers.
- In Fayetteville, NC, a **mom** pled guilty to sex trafficking her 5-year-old daughter to pay off a \$200 debt.
- In White Plains, NY, three members of a **suburban family** were convicted of assault and labor trafficking after they forced a woman into domestic servitude.

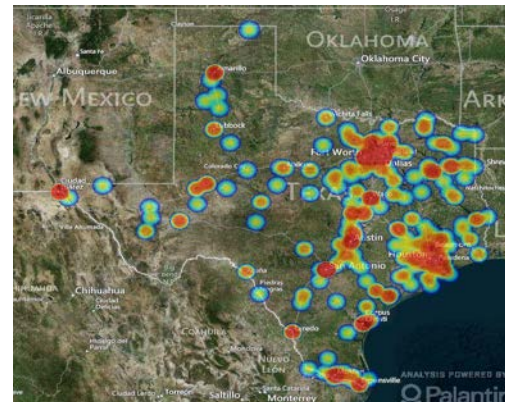
The Economics of Human Trafficking

- There are two primary factors that drive human traffickers: **high profits** and **low risk** for the trafficker.
- Annual illegal profits worldwide from human trafficking are estimated at \$150.2 billion.



Trafficking is Happening in Texas

- In a recent report from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC):
 - Texas was 2nd to California in the number of calls to the hotline reporting a tip or requesting assistance.
 - Texas is consistently in the top tier of states in both number of calls to the hotline and potential cases along with states such as California and Florida.
 - New York and Ohio are also in the top five.



A Snapshot of Human Trafficking In Texas

Amarillo and Odessa – A man was sentenced to 26 years in federal prison for sex trafficking. He used social media to lure a 14 year-old Houston girl into trafficking.

Dallas – Five individuals were charged for a forced labor scheme. They confiscated identification documents from a woman, physically threatened her, and required her to provide labor and services for them.

Madisonville – A woman was convicted for sex trafficking and compelling prostitution, including at least one child. The woman provided the victims with a place to live and then made them engage in prostitution.

El Paso – A juvenile probation officer and five suspected gang members were charged with sex trafficking for forcing juveniles and adults to engage in prostitution.

This is a sample of media reports from around the state. Additional cases have been reported in other areas.

Mission - A bar owner in Mission, Texas, was sentenced to 30 years in prison for a trafficking scheme that forced undocumented teenagers to work at a local bar without pay and provide prostitution services to customers.

Houston – Three people were sentenced for a labor trafficking scheme that targeted immigrants. Victims were forced to work off their smuggling debt by selling pirated CDs and DVDs, and were subjected to assaults, threats against themselves and against family members.



Elements of Trafficking: Adult (18 and older)

Action

Transporting

Enticing

Recruiting

Harboring

Providing

Obtaining

Maintaining

Means

Force

Fraud

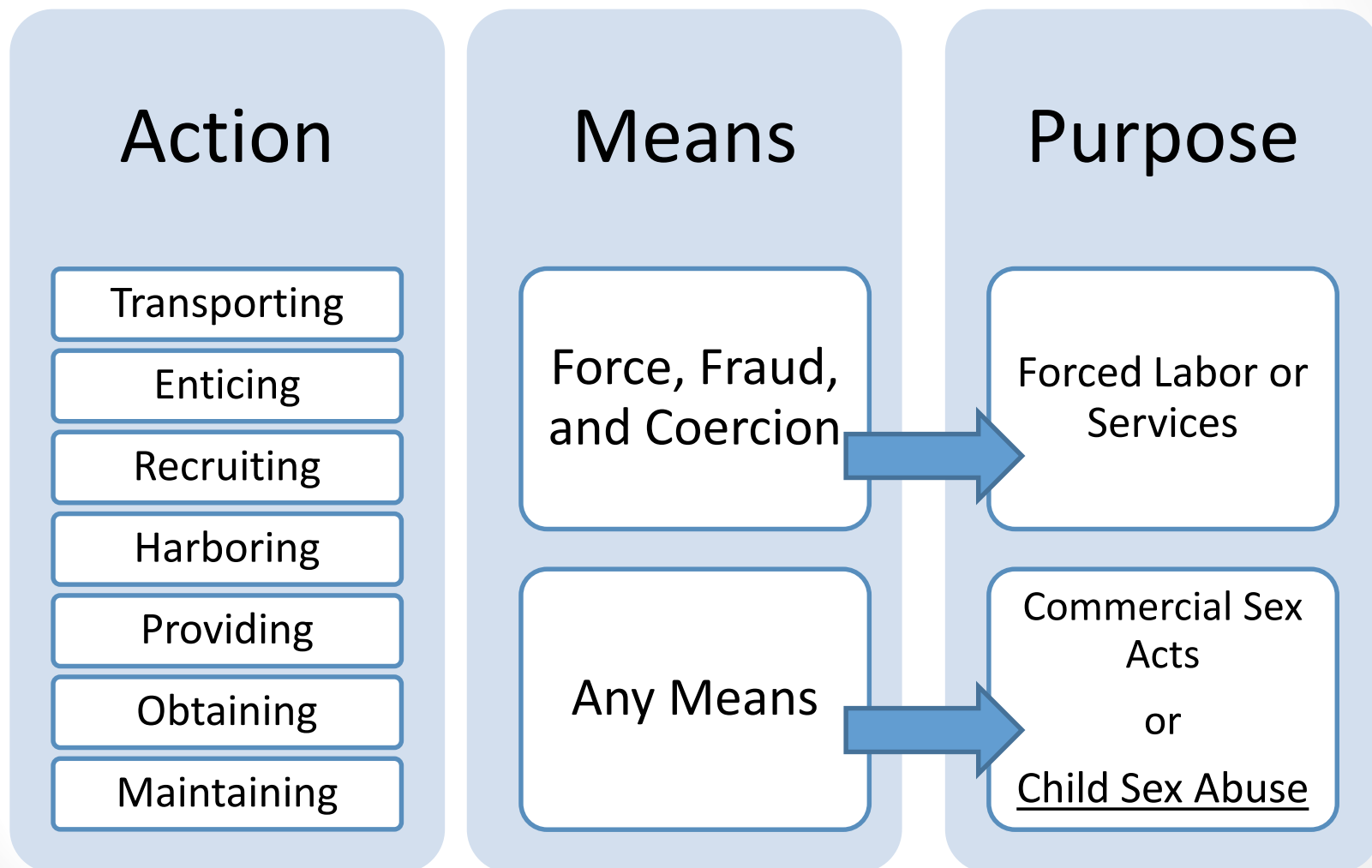
Coercion

Purpose

Forced Labor or
Services

Commercial Sex
Acts

Elements of Trafficking: Children (under 18)



Labor Trafficking: Adult and Children

Under Texas Law **labor trafficking** occurs when a person:

- **ACTION:** Knowingly **traffics** another person
- **MEANS:** Utilizing force, fraud, or coercion in cases involving **children and adults**
- **PURPOSE:** With the intent that the trafficked person engage in **forced labor** or **services**

Traffics	Force	Fraud	Coercion	Forced labor or service
Transports, entices, recruits, harbors, provides, obtains, or maintains.	Physical restraint or serious harm.	False promises regarding employment, wages, working conditions or other matters.	Threats of serious harm to or physical restraint to any person if they fail to perform a certain act.	Any work or service performed by an individual against their will.

Sex Trafficking: Adult

Under Texas Law **sex trafficking** occurs when a person:

- **ACTION:** Knowingly **traffics** another person
- **MEANS:** Utilizing force, fraud, or coercion in cases involving **adults**
- **PURPOSE:** With the intent that the trafficked person engage in **commercial sex acts**

Traffics	Force	Fraud	Coercion	Commercial Sex Acts
Transports, entices, recruits, harbors, provides, obtains, or maintains.	Physical restraint or serious harm.	False promises regarding employment, wages, working conditions or other matters.	Threats of serious harm to or physical restraint to any person if they fail to perform a certain act.	Prostitution, promotion of prostitution, aggravated promotion of prostitution, or compelling prostitution.

Sex Trafficking: Children

Under Texas Law **child sex trafficking** occurs when a person:

- **ACTION:** Knowingly **traffics** a child under the age of 18
- **MEANS:** Causes by **any** means
- **PURPOSE:** That the child engage in or become the victim of **commercial sex acts or child sex abuse**

Traffics	Force, Fraud, Coercion	Commercial Sex Acts or Child Sex Abuse
Transports, entices, recruits, harbors, provides, obtains, or maintains	NOT REQUIRED for child under 18.	<p>Commercial Sex Acts: Prostitution, promotion of prostitution, aggravated promotion of prostitution, or compelling prostitution.</p> <p>Child Sex Abuse: Sexual assault, continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children, aggravated sexual assault, sexual performance by a child, employment harmful to children, indecency with a child, or possession or promotion of child pornography.</p>

Child Sex Trafficking

- Force, fraud, or coercion is **not** required for sex trafficking victims **under 18** years old.
- To be a victim of sex trafficking, a child under age 18 does **not** have to be:
 - Deceived
 - Manipulated
 - Threatened
 - Physically harmed
 - Controlled
 - Forced or coerced in any manner



Human Trafficking as a Form of Abuse

- Texas Family Code, Section 261.001, specifically includes human trafficking as a form of child abuse.



- Cases involving abuse or neglect at the hands of a **traditional caregiver** may be investigated by **Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)**.
- All other cases must be handled by a **law enforcement** agency.

Objective

2. Understand child trafficking



28 percent complete

Children at Risk

“Among the diverse populations affected by human trafficking, **children are at particular risk** to sex trafficking and labor trafficking.”

-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



Understanding Child Trafficking

- **Thousands of children** in the U.S. are at risk of trafficking.
- Children have been trafficked throughout Texas.
- Average age a child is recruited or forced into prostitution: **11-14 years old**.
- By understanding the dynamics of child trafficking you will be better able to **identify** suspected instances of human trafficking and **report** as required.

Child Trafficking Conditions

- Traffickers show little regard for a child's health or well being.
- Children may be subjected to inhumane conditions:
 - Long work hours for little or no pay.
 - Live where they work, usually in very squalid conditions.
 - Subjected to verbal, physical, and sexual abuse.
 - Lack basic necessities and have no access to medical care.

Child Labor Trafficking

Can occur in settings such as:

- Fields (harvesting crops)
- Domestic households (cooking, cleaning, childcare, caring for elders, or gardening)
- Restaurants or bars
- Motels and hotels
- Traveling sales or peddling crews (selling magazines, candy, beverages, or household products)
- Entertainment venues such as concerts, traveling fairs, circuses, or carnivals

Child Sex Trafficking in the U.S.

“In the United States sex trafficking is the **most common form** of trafficking among domestic victims and, within the realm of domestic sex trafficking, **domestic minor sex trafficking** is especially prevalent.”

- *Children at Risk*



Child Sex Trafficking

Can occur through:

- Online advertisements of children for sex
- Children working in sexually oriented businesses
- Producing, buying, selling, or trading child pornography
- Buying, selling, or trading of children for sexual exploitation for anything of value
- Fake child modeling agencies
- Children engaging in sex acts to acquire food, clothing, or shelter



(Photo courtesy of HSI.)

Preying on Children

- Traffickers prey upon children because they are easier to manipulate and deceive.
- They often target children with vulnerabilities, including:
 - Lack of family support
 - Significant familial and school disruptions
 - Parental alcohol or substance abuse
 - Exposure to domestic violence
 - Lack of supervision, care or basic necessities (food, clothing, and shelter)
 - Physical or sexual abuse histories



Children as Commodities

“We’ve seen tattoos not just in visible areas, but in private areas with dollar signs; which just emphasizes the fact that this is **property** and that part of her body is **making money** and that is **all the pimp** or **trafficker cares about.**”

“The tattoo is used for many reasons...to show that she is **his property**, and to tell her that she is **not a human being.**”

-FBI Special Agent Patrick Fransen



How Does Human Trafficking Affect Our Schools?

- Traffickers may use **your school** as a place to recruit victims:
 - Students may recruit other students.
 - Adults may recruit on or near campus.
- Traffickers may text or contact students in school.
- Traffickers may use positions of authority to contact and recruit children.





Human Trafficking and Schools: Media Reports

- **17-year-old student** from Irving, Texas, arrested on human trafficking charges for recruiting local middle school students on popular social networking site.
- A **former school teacher and coach was arrested** for recruiting juvenile and adult females for sex trafficking.
- A Kentucky couple were charged with human trafficking after a **school teacher recognized** two local students outside a movie theater dressed provocatively and being offered for sexual services by their father.



Schools Can Help

- Each year, nearly **5 million children** attend Texas public and charter schools.
- These children are all targets for traffickers.

As an education professional, you have a unique opportunity to observe, identify, and report possible victims of human trafficking.



Educators are Essential

- Children may still attend school while being trafficked.
 - At school they are outside of the trafficker's presence.
 - This provides an opportunity to **identify** and **report**.
- Educators are already trained to look for:
 - Potentially dangerous behaviors.
 - Changes in behavior and emotional state.
 - Signs of abuse and neglect.

Recognizing Exploitation

- Recognize that all kids are at risk of exploitation.
- There is no such thing as a “good kid” or a “bad kid” when it comes to exploitation.
- Recognize that traffickers, recruiters, and victims cross ethnic, racial, gender, socioeconomic, and age lines.
- Recognize that traffickers brutalize the children that they traffic.
- Understand **our children** are being exploited.
- **REPORT WHAT YOU OBSERVE.**

YOU Can be the Missing Link

- When educators report abuse or neglect, children can be linked to vital services, including:
 - Counseling or mental health services
 - Medical care
 - Shelter or housing
 - Immigration or legal services
 - Safety planning
 - Education and training



Educators Identifying Victims: Media Reports

- Several children rescued and 4 individuals charged with sex trafficking of minors in Houston, Texas after **school counselor** noticed an older man picking the girls up and condoms in a middle school girl's bag.
- **Counselor** at Fort Worth ISD identified sex trafficking victim; the 73 year-old offender was then indicted for sexual assault of a child.
- **School Resource Officer** in Laredo, Texas, identified nine potential human trafficking victims from one household through their falsified records.

Objective

3. Understand risk factors and vulnerabilities related to human trafficking



48 percent complete

Traffickers Target Children

“It is not surprising that young children and adolescents are the **primary targets** of traffickers/pimps, given their operational methods. Youth have **less life experience**, **fewer coping mechanisms**, and **smaller social support mechanisms**. This can work to the trafficker’s favor as he implements different **recruitment** and **control** tactics.”

- Shared Hope International

Individual Factors

Individual Characteristics or Experiences May Increase Risk

History of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	In a new unfamiliar country or location
Runaway	Stigma and discrimination
Disability	Mental illness/mental health
Homeless	Low self-esteem
Truancy	Poverty or limited resources
Delinquency	Language barriers
Substance abuse	Distrust of authority
Foster care	Adolescent development

Relationship Factors

Relationship Characteristics or Experiences May Increase Risk

Family conflict, disruption, or dysfunction	Unhealthy social relationships
Peer pressure to engage in risky behavior	Social isolation
Lack of long-term connections or sense of belonging	Family and friends living elsewhere
Self-esteem not supported	Gang affiliation

Community Factors

Community Characteristics or Experiences May Increase Risk

Reluctance to believe trafficking occurs in the community

No clear understanding of human trafficking

No dedicated resources to identify victims or provide services

Limited community resources to assist at-risk populations

Gang presence

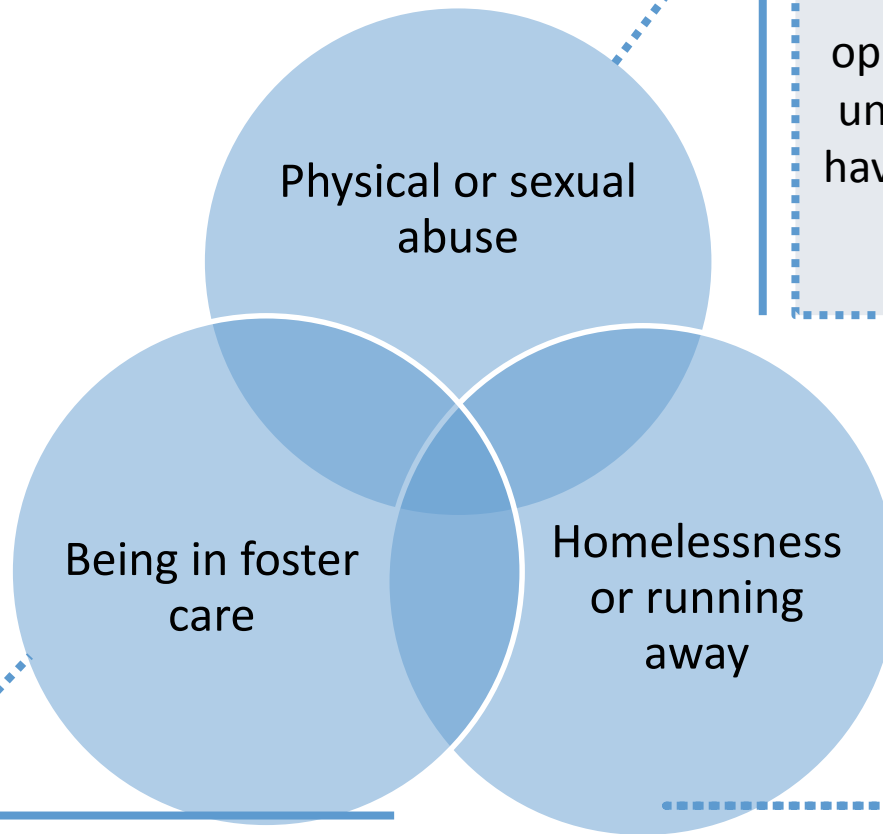
Lack of school resources to provide prevention or referral programs

Societal Factors

Societal Characteristics or Experiences May Increase Risk

Biases against human trafficking victims	Stigmas against prostitution
Prevalence of sexual violence	Racism/racial inequality
Glamorization of pimp culture	Children viewed as property or commodities
Apathy toward homeless and runaway youth	Social norms

Targeting the Most Vulnerable

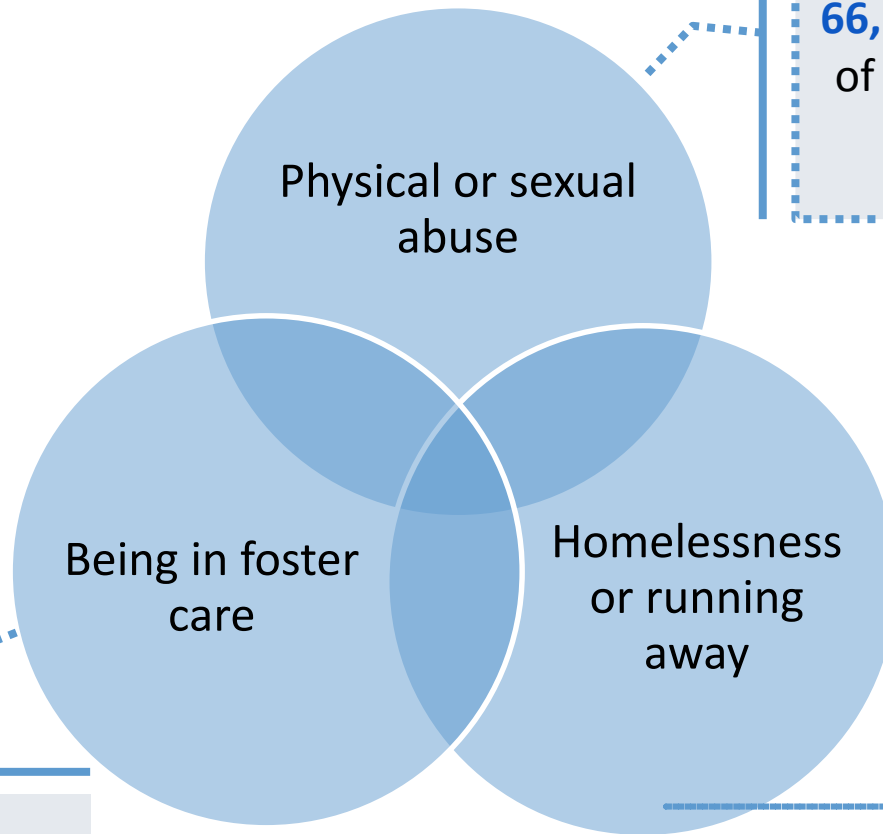


“Traffickers often prey on people who are hoping for a better life, lack employment opportunities, have an unstable home life, or have a history of sexual abuse.”
-Polaris Project

67% of children identified as likely child sex trafficking victims were in the care of social services when they ran.
-NCMEC (2012 data)

Homeless and runaway youth are targeted because they often lack the skills and basic necessities to survive on their own.
-U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Most Vulnerable in Texas



66,398 confirmed cases of child abuse/neglect in FY 2013

Being in foster care

Homelessness or running away

Physical or sexual abuse

30,740 children in foster care in FY 2013

- **94,624** homeless students enrolled in Texas schools in 2011-2012
- **10,254** juvenile runaways taken into custody in FY 2012



Trafficker Recruitment Methods: A Survivor's Story

“He was able to lure me away from home with things like he could help me become a **model**, he could help me become a **songwriter** because I really wanted to join a rock band. Things that might sound not so real to an adult. They worked well on me at **fourteen**. And so he lured me away from home, and **within hours of running away**, I was forced into prostitution...”

-Holly, Survivor

*Excerpt from MADE IN THE USA:
The Sex Trafficking of America's Children*

Trafficker Recruitment Methods

Pick
recruitment
location

Identify and
exploit
vulnerabilities

Assert and
maintain
control

Recruitment Opportunities

Places	Internet
School campuses	Social networks
Foster homes and residential Treatment Centers	Gaming or other electronic devices with internet capabilities
Bus stops	Texting apps
Train/Metro stops	Computers/tablets/laptops
Shopping centers	Smartphones and cell phones
Parks/playgrounds	
Street	
Concerts/sports/public events	
Court houses	
Shelters	
Restaurants and bars	
Juvenile detention	

****If a trafficker does not have access to a recruitment location, the trafficker may send in another child as a recruiter.***

Using Technology for Recruitment

- Technology has facilitated exploitation of children.
 - 75% of 12- to 17-year-olds own cell phones
 - 93% of 12- to 17-year-olds go online
- Technology can be used to “reach children anywhere, anytime” and traffickers use it to their advantage.



Traffickers and Technology

Technology allows traffickers to more easily:

- Make contact or stalk victims
- Groom and recruit victims
- Control victims
- Employ sexting or sextortion tactics
- Advertise and market victims
- Connect with potential buyers
- Complete transactions
- Move victims
- Maintain anonymity
- Distance the trafficker from the crime



Trafficker Recruitment Methods

Pick
recruitment
location

Identify and
exploit
vulnerabilities

Assert and
maintain
control

Traffickers Exploit Vulnerabilities

- Children from an abusive home life may fall prey to **false love and affection** provided by the trafficker.
- Children who are impoverished may believe in the trafficker's **promise of a better life**.
- Children who have runaway or are living on the street may be taken in by the trafficker who provides **food and shelter**.
- Children using online social networks may be lured by the trafficker as they strike up **friendships**.

Love and Attention

“Any player can tell when a girl has the look of desperation that you know **she needs attention or love**. It’s something you start to have a sixth sense about.”

-Chicago Ex-Pimp

*Excerpt from MADE IN THE USA:
The Sex Trafficking of America’s Children*



Trafficker Recruitment Methods

Pick
recruitment
location

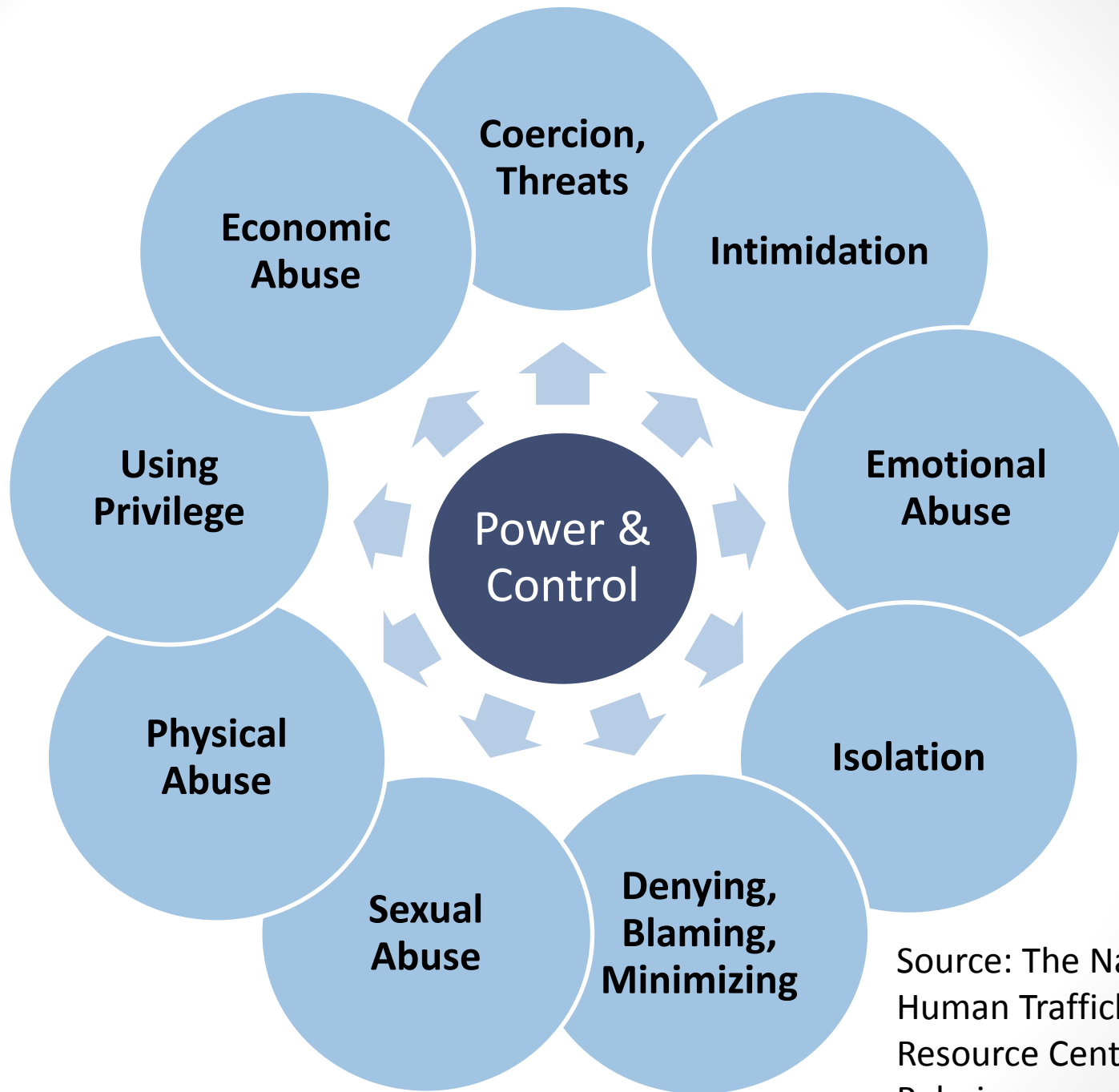
Identify and
exploit
vulnerabilities

Assert and
maintain
control



Trafficker Tactics

- Provide false feelings of love and affection.
- Create a dependency on drugs or alcohol.
- Isolate the victims from others.
- Physically, sexually, or verbally abuse the victim.
- Confine the victim.
- Control access to food or shelter.
- Place the victim in “debt.”
- Exhaust victims with long work hours and quotas.
- Threaten friends, family, or other victims.
- Convince child that engaging in commercial sex or other forced labor is better than the life they have at home.

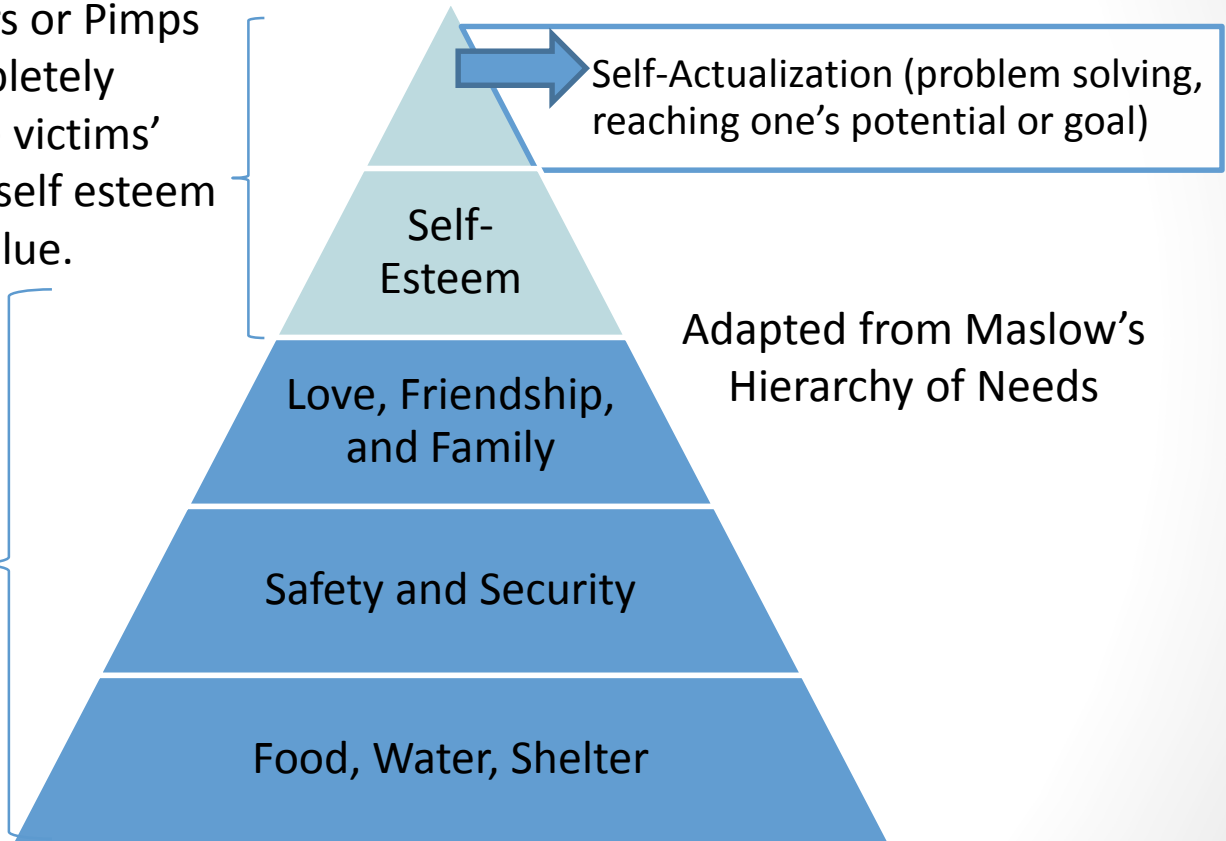


Source: The National Human Trafficking Resource Center and Polaris.

Trafficker Manipulation of Basic Needs

Traffickers or Pimps will completely eradicate victims' sense of self esteem or self-value.

Traffickers provide victims with basic necessities and often create a false sense of love or affection; they build dependence and control, and they emphasize complete loyalty to the trafficker.




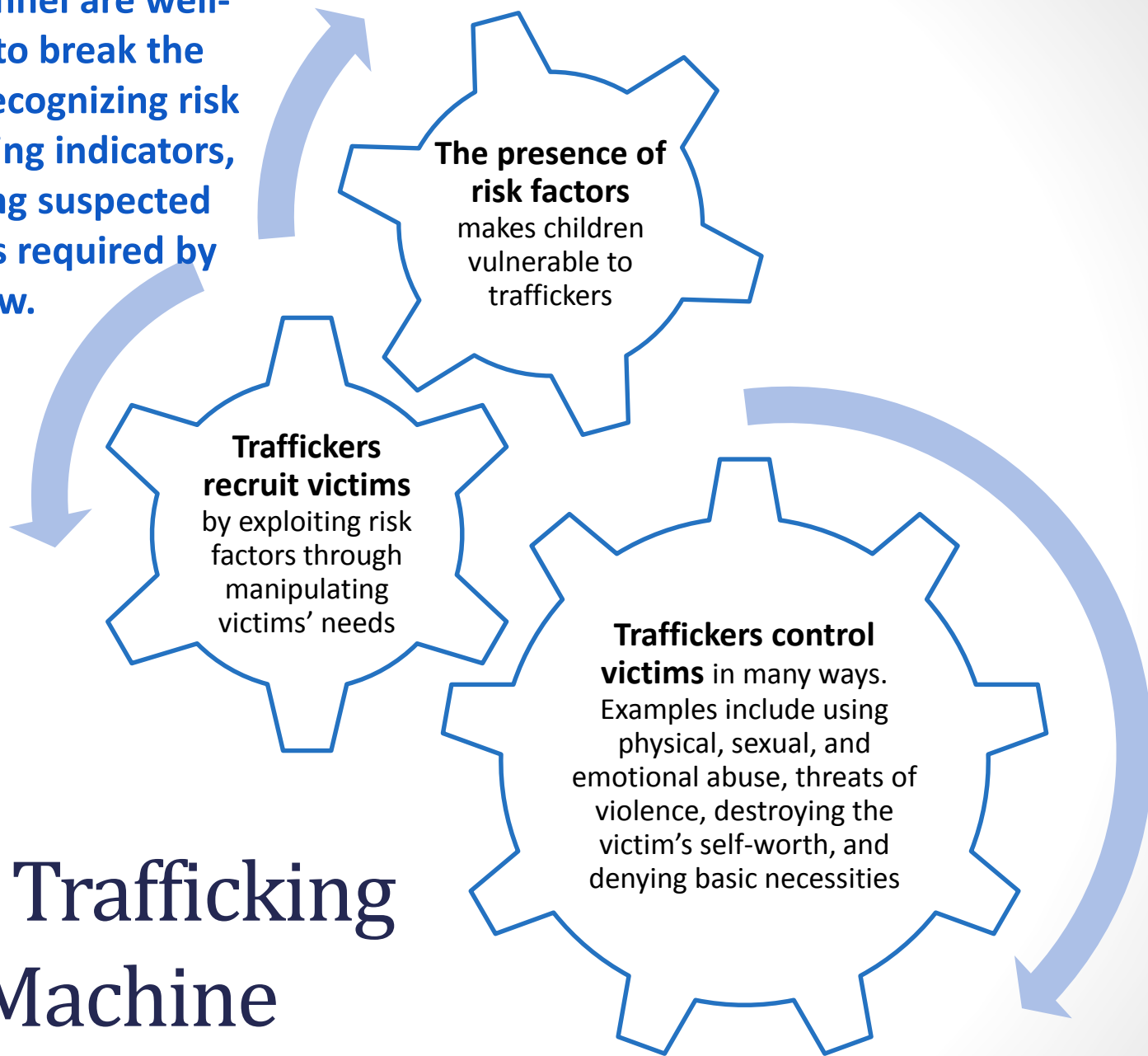
Traffickers are Control

“The pimp is not the glamorized pimp we see in the movies. The pimp is controlling, persuasive, and manipulative...”

“The pimp controls the way the child thinks, the environment, what they eat and where they sleep, where they can utilize the bathroom...the pimp is **control.**”

-Withelma Ortiz, Survivor of Child Sex Trafficking

 School personnel are well-positioned to break the machine by recognizing risk factors, noticing indicators, and reporting suspected trafficking as required by law.



The Trafficking Machine

Objective

4. Understand human trafficking indicators



74 percent complete

Why is it Difficult to Identify Victims?

- Victims may not be looking to be rescued.
- Victims may be misidentified by social service agencies.
- Victims mislabeled as criminals instead of victims.
- Technology can disguise the real age of a victim.
- Traffickers train victims to tell lies and false stories.
- Victims trained to distrust authority.
- Victims may be running away from something worse at home.
- Traffickers maintain physical and psychological hold over the victim.

Why Don't Victims Ask for Help?

Children may not self-identify as a victim or ask for help due to:

Limited
Family/social
support

False promises of
security, love a
better future

Trauma bonding

Language and
social barriers/
unfamiliarity

Normalization of
sex for
survival/abuse

Juvenile arrest
histories—
treatment as a
criminal

Fear and distrust

No personal ID or
documents

Confined or
monitored

Feeling that no
one will
understand

Threats of
violence and
reprisal against
loved ones

Shame, self
blame,
hopelessness,
resignation

How Can Educators Help Identify Victims?

Education professionals can help identify potential victims by learning about human trafficking indicators, including :

- Physical Signs
- Behavioral Signs
- Academic Signs
- Use of Trafficking-Related Language



Human Trafficking Indicators:

Physical Signs

Sex Trafficking	Labor or Sex Trafficking
Branding tattoos such as “daddy” or bar code designs, or any symbol for the pimp	Malnourishment
Gifts from unknown sources (clothes, hair styles, makeup, manicures, purses, shoes, etc.)	Lacerations (hanger whippings), carvings or bruises from beatings (often with makeup used to cover the injuries), and injuries in less visible locations
Motel keys/cards in the victim’s possession	Sexually transmitted infections
Large amounts of cash on hand	Pregnancy or history of pregnancy
New or pre-paid cell phones	Burns, cuts, or bruises
	Bald spots, rotting teeth, or other indicators of poor health

Tattoo Examples



Branding Tattoo found on a woman involved in sex trafficking ring based in Reno.
(Source: Reno Police Department)



A sex trafficking victim shows her tattooed lip with the name of her pimp.
(Source: Amita Sharma, KPBS)



Human Trafficking Indicators:

Behavioral Signs

Sex Trafficking	Labor or Sex Trafficking
Victim has an older “friend” or “boyfriend” (likely appears fearful of him or her)	Victim avoids eye contact
Uses advanced sexual terms (not age-appropriate)	Fear of social interaction, signs of anxiety, depression, or nervousness
Victim has low self-esteem	Truancy, runaway, or homelessness
Young age with high number of sex partners	Frequent travel
Distrustful of law enforcement, disrespectful or indifferent toward authority	Scripted answers or inconsistent stories involving work, injuries, whereabouts, or home life



Human Trafficking Indicators: Academic Environment

Sex Trafficking	Labor or Sex Trafficking
Social media usage or internet browsing history related to sexual advertising	Truancy or frequent tardiness
Peer conversations about older boyfriends	Frequent changes in schools
Rumors about someone offering a place where youth can party or live	Declining grades
Comments about leaving to meet someone they met online	Tiredness throughout daytime; falling asleep in class
Use of street language (see next slide)	Changes in usual activities or friends; changes in hobbies, demeanor, or economic circumstances

Human Trafficking Indicators: Language

Caught a case: When pimp or victim has been arrested and charged with a crime.

Daddy: What traffickers often call themselves and how victims often refer to them.

Exit fee: What pimp will charge victim for her to leave; usually high amount and victim is unable to leave.

Square: Trying to go straight and get out life, or that describes law enforcement and those that don't understand "the game."

Stable: Those under the trafficker's control.

The Life: Being commercially or sexually exploited (prostitution); the game.

Stroll or Track: Common area where street prostitution occurs.

Trick: Also called a John or date; a customer.

Objective

- 5. Recognize how your legal responsibilities and obligations apply to potential victims**



85 percent complete

Texas Mandated Reporting

- Under Texas law:
 - **All** individuals are required to report suspected abuse or neglect.
 - Certain professionals, including **teachers** and nurses, are required to report suspected abuse or neglect **within 48 hours**.
 - Your report **cannot be delegated** to a superior, administrator, or other individual.
- Reports **must be made** to:
 - Law enforcement, or
 - Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)

Reporting Suspected Human Trafficking

1

If an immediate danger, call 911.

2

Follow reporting law and call law enforcement or Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS). Contact DFPS by phone: 1-800-252-5400, or online: www.txabusehotline.org.



What to do if a Child Makes an Outcry

1. Make sure you and victim are safe.

2. Remain Calm.

3. Assure the child that they did the right thing in telling you and that they are not to blame for the abuse.

4. Do not make promises about what will happen to them or the trafficker.

5. Let the child tell their story, but leave the questioning to the professionals.

6. Never confront the suspected trafficker.

7. Report. Texas law requires reporting to law enforcement and child protective services within 48 hours.

Student Safety Concerns: Additional Assistance

1

Contact www.iWatchTX.org (operated by Texas Department of Public Safety which has human trafficking analysts on staff).

2

Call the National Human Trafficking Hotline at 1-888-373-7888.

3

Provide tips or leads on suspected child sexual exploitation crimes to CyberTipline® at www.cybertipline.com or 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678).

RISE to the Challenge

R ecognize	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cases of trafficked minors occur in all types of school districts.• Adults in schools have regular contact with youth.• Understand what human trafficking looks like.• Know high-risk groups and indicators.
I dentify	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• School environment serves as window of opportunity to identify victims.• Use existing school safety policy and procedures for crime victims.• Notify law enforcement and Department of Family Protective Services.
S hare	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Share your knowledge with other professionals and community members.• Educate others on human trafficking, high-risk groups and indicators.
E ngage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get to know resources.• Join community organizations and task forces.• If there is a gap in resources, establish partnerships to address the gaps.

Objective

6. Take the next steps



92 percent complete

What Else Can We Do?

“One of the best ways to combat human trafficking is to raise awareness and learn more about how to identify victims.”

-U.S. Department of Education



How Can School Districts Help?

- Implement human trafficking training for all staff including mandated reporting.
- Implement identification and response policies for at-risk youth and potential victims.
- Work with District Foster Care Liaison (find your Liaison [here](#)).
- Consider developing policies related to phone and internet usage.
- Provide student education on human trafficking.
- Join community coalitions or organizations.
- Utilize trafficking awareness, prevention and intervention community resources.

Model School-Based Initiatives

- **Florida**

- Miami-Dade County Public Schools developed website dedicated to trafficking awareness, including a fact sheet for educators, awareness poster, and prevention resources.

- **Ohio**

- Mandated human trafficking as a required topic in its Safety and Violence Prevention Curriculum in-service training
- Developed a website with human trafficking prevention and awareness materials.

- **Idaho**

- Developed training for education professionals.
- Recommended schools establish protocols addressing computer and cell phone usage on campus to help prevent human trafficking.



Training in Action: A Counselor's Experience

“In 2011, I took a **training class** on [domestic minor sex trafficking], thinking that I wanted to be educated should I possibly have contact with a victim. **The very next day**, I had a student in my office whose story was riddled with the ‘red flags’ I was taught in the previous day’s training. I immediately contacted the trainer and discussed the ‘red flags.’ We then contacted law enforcement, and **it was confirmed that the child was being trafficked**. From that day forward, I was determined to get the word out and educate our staff.”

-Excerpt from *MADE IN THE USA:
The Sex Trafficking of America's Children*

Texas School-Based Trainings

- Texas regional anti-trafficking coalitions and organizations have developed and provided trainings for:
 - Teachers and staff
 - Parents
 - Students
- Familiarize yourself with established organizations in your area which offer training opportunities.





National Human Trafficking Resource Center

You may also contact the [National Human Trafficking Resource Center \(1-888-373-7888\)](https://www.humantraffickingresourcecenter.org/) to get additional information:

- Provide confidential tips.
- Connect with anti-trafficking services.
- Request training and technical assistance, general information, or specific anti-trafficking resources.