Human Trafficking
Awareness, Education, and Prevention
and
Child Welfare
(Part I)

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
(CSEC)
And Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking
(DMST)
Video: The Making of a Girl

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvnRYte3PAk
Learning Objectives

- Identify the three forms of human trafficking.
- Define Trafficking according to the US Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA).
- Define commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST).
- Describe the dynamics involved that contribute to the victimization of young people by sex traffickers.
- Identify how CSEC intersects with the Child Welfare System.
- Identify tools that may be utilized in the identification and assessment of victims of trafficking.
- Briefly identify and highlight programs designed to intervene, assess and treat those affected by the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
Defining Human Trafficking

According to the FBI Human trafficking is defined as, “The recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person by such means as threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, or fraud or deception for the purpose of exploitation.”

Trafficking consists of three core elements:

1) The action of trafficking which includes any of the following: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons.

2) The means of trafficking which includes threat or use of force, deception, coercion, abuse of power or position of vulnerability.

3) The purpose of trafficking which is always exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, and/or servitude.
## The A-M-P Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Means*</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recruits</td>
<td>Force</td>
<td>Commercial Sex Acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbors</td>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>Labor or Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transports</td>
<td>Coercion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or so attempts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Proof of force, fraud & coercion are not required for prosecution under federal mandates for minors under the age of 18 engaged in commercial sex.*
FORCE
- Beating/Slapping
- Beating with Objects (bat, tools, chains, belts, hangers, canes, cords)
- Burning
- Sexual Assault
- Rape/Gang Rape
- Confinement/Locked in
- Torture Practices
- Seasoning/Initiation

FRAUD
- False promises
- Deceitful enticing and affectionate behavior
- Withholding wages
- Lying about working conditions
- Lying about the promise of “a better life”
- Preying on desperation and poverty
- Blackmail, extortion

COERCION
- Threats of serious harm or restraint
- Threatened abuse of legal process
- Intimidation/Humiliation (Pimp circle)
- Emotional Abuse
- Climate of Fear
- Modeling abusive behavior
- Controlling daily life skills
- Creating dependency
- Establishing quotas
Commercial Sex Trade

When an **adult** is coerced, forced, or deceived into prostitution—or maintained in prostitution through coercion, force, or deceit—that person is a victim of trafficking. The commercial sex trade can include street prostitution, massage parlors, escort services, strip clubs, and brothels.

Labor Trafficking

Adults or minors in forced labor services or involuntary servitude via force, fraud, or coercion. Forced labor takes many different forms including (but not limited to) sweatshops, farm work, factories, the hospitality and restaurant industry, construction, nail salons, and peddling or begging rings.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation children (CSEC)

Regarding minors in the sex industry, there is no need to prove force, fraud or coercion. A child under the age of 18 is not able to consent to working in any part of the sex industry, including prostitution, strip clubs, and pornography, and is automatically considered a victim of sex trafficking.
Trafficking Victim Protection Act - TVPA

- Trafficking Victims Protection Act was signed into law by President Clinton on October 28, 2000.
- The TVPA 2000 was created to, “ensure just and effective punishment of traffickers, and to protect their victims”.
- There were three initial components of the TVPA, commonly called the three P’s are: Protection, Prosecution, and Prevention.
Smuggling Vs. Human Trafficking... They are different crimes

Smuggling

- A crime against a country’s borders.
- Illegal border crossing.
- Often transportation only.
- Can be a gateway to trafficking.

Human Trafficking

- A crime against a person.
- Involves forced labor or commercial sex acts.
- Transportation can be an element but is not required.
- Smuggling debt can be used as a means of control.
Myths and Misconceptions

• Myth #1: Trafficking requires travel and the crossing of international or state borders.

• Myth #2: Trafficking victims are only immigrants or foreign nationals.

• Myth #3: There must be physical restraint, physical force, or physical bondage present for it to be considered trafficking.

• Myths #4: If a trafficked person consented before the abuse or was paid, it is not trafficking.
Global Human Trafficking Statistics

The UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons looks at the crime of human trafficking. It reports these key findings:

• Women account for 55-60% of all trafficking victims detected globally; women and girls together account for about 75 per cent.

• 27% of all victims detected globally are children. Of every three child victims, two are female and one is male.

• Trafficking for sexual exploitation is more common in Europe, Central Asia and the Americas. Trafficking for forced labor is more frequently detected in Africa and the Middle East, as well as in South and East Asia and the Pacific.

• Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation accounts for 58% of all trafficking cases detected globally, while trafficking for forced labor accounts for 36%. The share of detected cases of trafficking for forced labor has doubled over the past four years.

• Victims trafficked for begging account for about 1.5 per cent of the victims detected globally. Trafficking for the removal of organs has been detected in 16 countries in all regions of the world.
Male Trafficking Victims

- Sex trafficking of boys is often hidden.
- The average age for boys entering into domestic minor sex trafficking is 11-13 years.
- Across the nation and the globe migrant boys are vulnerable to sexual exploitation.
- Authorities may fail to identify male victims due to lack of training and a focus on female victims.
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the US

- An estimated 200,000 American children are at risk for trafficking into the sex industry.
- As many as 2.8 million children in the U.S run away from home each year.
- Within 48 hours of being on the street, 1/3 of runaways in the U.S may be lured or recruited into the underground world of prostitution and/or pornography.
- 12-14 years is the average age girls enter CSEC
- 11-13 Average age boys enter CSEC
- LGBT youth are also at risk for CSEC
Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children (CSEC)  
And  
Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST)  
What’s the Difference?

The World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children defines CSEC as: “Sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration (pay for work or service) in cash or kind to the child or a third person or persons. The child is treated as a sexual object and as a commercial object.”

Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST) is defined by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act as “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act” where the person is U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident under age 18.
CSEC Includes:

- Street Prostitution
- Pornography
- Stripping
- Erotic/nude massage
- Escort Services
- Phone sex lines
- Private parties
- Gang-based prostitution
- Interfamilial pimping
- Forms of Internet-based exploitation

CA Human Trafficking

California is a hub for exploitation:

- Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego have been identified as areas where there is a high incident of domestic minor sex trafficking.

- CA passed the CA TVPA on January 2006 to implement provisions to address Human Trafficking in the state.

http://www.justice.gov/oig/reports/FBI/a0908/chapter4.htm
Clarification to W&IC § 300

300(b)(2) The Legislature finds and declares that a child who is

- sexually trafficked, as described in Section 236.1 of the Penal Code, OR
- who receives food or shelter in exchange for, OR
- who is paid to perform, sexual acts described in Section 236.1 or 11165.1 of the Penal Code, AND
- whose parent or guardian failed to, or was unable to, protect the child,
- is within the description of this subdivision, and that this finding is declaratory of existing law. These children shall be known as commercially sexually exploited children.
Intersection of CSEC and Child Welfare

• Approximately 90% of CSEC victims have previous history of child abuse and neglect
• Estimates indicate that 50-85% of children involved in CSE have history with the child welfare system prior to exploitation
• Youth who have experienced sexual abuse are 28 times more likely to be exploited than their non-abused counterparts
CSEC and Child Welfare

• The CWC completed a study on the problem of children being subjected to, or at risk of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

• Key Recommendations from the CWC:
  Prevalence & Assessment
  Prevention & Training
  Specialized Services
  Multi-System Data & Coordination
Pathways to Entry Into CSEC

• Parents selling children
• Kidnapping/Violence and force
• Seduction and coercion
• False advertising for “modeling,” “acting,” or “dancing” opportunities
• Peer recruitment
• Internet enticement through chat rooms or profile-sharing sites
Additional Risk Factors for Foster Care Youth

• Prior history of abuse and/or neglect
• Lack basic support systems, basic needs
• Often come from communities impacted by both poverty and violence and where exploitation may be prevalent.
• May leave placements and find themselves homeless
• May suffer from trauma related mental health issues

TRAFFICKERS TARGET THESE VULNERABILITIES
Estes & Weiner (2001) found that in the United States, the primary causes of CSEC are:

- **Family dysfunction** (Substance Abuse, Domestic Violence, Criminal History)
- Family sexual assaults
- Family or personal drug dependence, or
- School or other social failures
Intersections of Abuse

- Child Sexual Abuse
- Sexual Exploitation of Children
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking
Human Trafficking/CSEC and Sexual Abuse

- 60-80% of prostituted persons were sexually abused as children
- 57-75% were physically abused. (Shively et al., 2010)
- An estimated 1 in 12 children and youth nationally have experienced sexual victimization.
- Approximately 97% of children and youth with any sexual victimization will experience future victimization. (Finkelhor et al., 2005)
- The odds of survival sex are significantly increased for youths who have been previously victimized. (Greene et al, 1999)
- Sexual abuse is the most common reason for children running away from home

These are the youth most at-risk for becoming victims of CSEC.
Continuum of sexual abuse.
The process of "breaking down" a girl from having healthy adolescent sexual boundaries to having commercial sex with strangers is often referred to as "grooming" or "seasoning."

It is a systematic process that has been documented and replicated by traffickers/pimps nationwide.
Trafficker engage in constant recruiting to attempt to entice women and children into their web of control. Common recruiting locations include:

- Junior high and high schools
- Courtrooms
- Hallways of court buildings
- Foster homes
- Malls
- Bus stations
- Group homes
- Homeless shelters
- Halfway houses
- Restaurants and bars
- Parks and playgrounds
Recruiting Behavior

Traffickers manipulate their victims beginning with an initial period of false love and feigned affection or violence. This initial period is critical to attaining long-term mind control and may include:

- Warmth, affection, gifts, compliments and sexual and physical intimacy.
- Elaborate promises of a better life, fast money, and future luxuries.
- Frequent physical abuse and rape.
- Purposeful and pre-meditated targeting of vulnerability (e.g., runaways)
- Purposeful targeting of minors due to naiveté, virginity and youthful appearance.
Language & Terminology

- “The Life” – the subculture of individuals involved in trafficking/prostitution
- “Daddy” — used to describe one’s own pimp.
- “Bottom” or “Bottom Bitch” — the person who’s been with the pimp the longest and often takes on a mid-level controlling role to keep other victims in line. *(Middle Management)*
- “Dates,” “Johns,” and “Tricks” — terms used to describe buyers of commercial sex.
- “Square” — a term used that describes trying to go straight and get out of the life, or that describes law enforcement and those who don’t understand “the game.”
- The “Stroll,” “Track” or “Blade” — the common area or cross-streets where street prostitution is known to occur on a daily basis.
Language & Terminology

- **“Pimp Circle”—** the process of multiple pimps swarming and surrounding one woman or girl and hissing insults at her, for the purposes of humiliation and intimidation.
- **“Wifey/Wife-in-Law/Sister Wife”—** each individual in a group of women or girls that are with the same pimp. “Family” and “folks” are synonyms.
- **“Stable”—** refers to the group of women and girls under a pimp’s control.
- **“Square”—** an individual not involved in trafficking or wanting to get out of the sex trafficking industry.
- **“Out of Pocket”—** a term used to describe when a woman or girl breaks “the rules” by making eye contact with another pimp.
- **“John aka Trick”—** An individual who solicits and pays for sexual acts.
Traffickers

• Traffickers can be associated with sophisticated international organized crime networks or small criminal networks and local gangs.
• Traffickers may be male or female, family members, and friends,
• Traffickers may appear to be affluent and seemingly upstanding members of the community.
• Traffickers exploit vulnerable persons by putting them in slave-like conditions for profit or personal gain.
• Traffickers use a variety of techniques to entrap men, women, and children in prostitution and other commercial sex trades, or into labor situations, such as domestic servitude, factory or migrant agricultural work.
• Recruiters, work to ensnare persons for traffickers, and are often women or other persons known and trusted by the targeted victims.
Pimp Tactics
Of Coercion and Control

- Isolation
- Enforcing trivial demands
- Demonstrating “omnipotence”
- Degradation
- Threats
- Occasional indulgences
- Monopolization of perception
- Induced exhaustion
Types of Pimps

• Gorilla Pimp: a pimp keeps who controls through the use of fear, violence and coercion.

• Finesse Pimp: lures victims with smooth talk and false promises.

• Romeo/Boyfriend Pimp: cons vulnerable young women into a relationship with them, pretending to care for them.

• Popcorn Pimp: has very few girls/women in his “stable” and his considered to have very little knowledge of the pimp game and is ridiculed by other types of pimps.
# Psychopathic Checklist and Traffickers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor 1</th>
<th>Factor 2</th>
<th>Other items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facet 1 Interpersonal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glibness/superficial charm</td>
<td>Need for stimulation/proneness to boredom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandiose sense of self-worth</td>
<td>Parasitic lifestyle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathological lying</td>
<td>Lack of realistic, long-term goals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunning/manipulative</td>
<td>Impulsiveness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facet 2 Affective</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of remorse or guilt</td>
<td>Many short-term marital relationships</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotionally shallow</td>
<td>Promiscuous sexual behavior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callous/lack of empathy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to accept responsibility for own actions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Facet 3 Lifestyle</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Need for stimulation/proneness to boredom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasitic lifestyle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of realistic, long-term goals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impulsiveness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irresponsibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Facet 4 Antisocial</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor behavioral controls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early behavioral problems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile delinquency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revocation of conditional release</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal versatility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rules of the “Game”

• **The Term “Daddy”:** Women and girls under a pimp’s control must never know his real name or identity and refer to him exclusively as “daddy.”

• **Eye Contact:** A woman or girl may not ever make eye contact with another pimp. If this rule is broken, the woman or girl suffers serious physical violence.

• **Sidewalks and Streets:** As indicated by the term “Pimps Up, Hos Down,” women and girls must always exist in “lower” ways than the pimp, including by standing only on the street during street prostitution.

• **Quotas:** Pimps set nightly monetary quotas that the women or girls must reach through providing commercial sex or theft. Failure to meet nightly quotas may also result in various forms of physical and verbal “punishment”.
Sexual Exploitation of Children Via Technology

• Backpage
• Craigslist
• MyRedBook.com
• MyPinkBook.com
• Social Media websites
• Mobile Applications
The Role of Money

Boiled down to its very essence, money is oftentimes the primary motivating factor driving trafficking behavior.

Quotas
• Typically fall in the range of $500-$1,000 each night.
• Victim must reach these quotas by whatever means necessary in order to eat or sleep.
• Strictly enforced. Punishment is severe.
• Victim keeps none of the money. 100% of the profits go to the trafficker.
HOW MUCH MONEY CAN TRAFFICKERS MAKE?

Based on the low end of the quotas:

$500/night \times 7 \text{ nights a week} \times 5 \text{ girls/women} = $890,000 Per year
Where does Trafficking occur?

Locations can be:

- Street Prostitution
- Truck Stops & Rest Stops
- Online Solicitation
- In-home Services
- Escort Services or Delivery Services
- Sporting events (ex: NFL Superbowl)
- Massage Parlors

ANYWHERE
Who are the Buyers?

Johns /Tricks aka Solicitors of CSEC

- US citizens
- Foreign nationals
- Any race or ethnicity
- Range of ages
- Diverse socioeconomic backgrounds
- Primarily men – most of which are in long term romantic relationships
- Women who also purchase sex from youth (boys and girls)
- Most buyers (75%) indicate they purchases sex for the first time between the ages of 16-25 years old

ANYONE
Why is it hard to identify victims?

Hidden in Plain Sight

• **Frequent movement** – may not be in one place long enough to form social connections

• **Distrust of service providers** – generalized impressions and perceived judgmental attitudes

• **Lies and false stories** – may be self-generated or trained to tell lies, fake names, fake SSN, change to physical identity

• **Rarely come into contact with institutional systems** – that are designed to help them

• **Low likelihood of multiple encounters** – within institutions or through doing outreach
### Barriers to Human Trafficking

**Victim Self-Identification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limited Familial support or limited contact with family/friends</th>
<th>False promises of protection - to love like the parent they didn’t have</th>
<th>Loyalty or traumatic attachment to trafficker</th>
<th>Lack of resources available while living on the streets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normalization of sex trafficking as survival on the streets</td>
<td>Juvenile arrests for prostitution – treatment as criminals</td>
<td>Distrust of service providers/Law enforcement</td>
<td>Transient nature – no established roots with schools/service providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased fear/distrust of adults</td>
<td>Feeling that no one will understand</td>
<td>Fear of judgment from peers</td>
<td>Lack of access to money to afford means to leave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identification of CSEC Youth

- Chronic runaway/homeless youth
- Excess amount of cash in their possession (may be reluctant to explain its source)
- Hotel keys and key cards
- Lying about age/false ID
- Inconsistencies when describing and recounting events
- Unable or unwilling to give local address or information about parent(s)/guardian
- Presence or fear of another person (often an older male or boyfriend who seems controlling)
- High number of reported sexual partners at a young age
- Sexually explicit profiles on social networking sites
- Injuries/signs of physical abuse (that they may be reluctant to explain)
- Inability or fear of social interaction
- Demeanor exhibiting fear, anxiety, depression, submissiveness, tenseness, nervousness
- Is not enrolled in school or repeated absence from school
- Does not consider self a victim
- Loyalty to positive feelings toward pimp/trafficker
- May try to protect pimp/trafficker from authorities
- Prepaid cell phones/Prepaid cash cards
- Tattoos or branding of Traffickers name and/or items that denote financial gain i.e. : dollar signs that are visible on the neck, face, or other areas.
Risk Factors

**Individual [Internal]**
- Sexual abuse
- Abuse
- Neglect
- Runaway
- Homelessness
- LGBTQ
- Mental health issues
- Unaddressed trauma
- Developmental/learning disabilities

**Environmental [Micro/Situational]**
- Adult sex industry
- Substance abuse
- Transient male population
- Poverty
- Violence
- Street-involved culture/economy

**Social [Macro / Contextual]**
- Racism
- Sexism & misogyny
- Homophobia
- Transphobia
- Sexualization of boys
- Acceptance of violence against women and minority groups
- Glorification of pimp culture
- Materialism and consumerism
- Inaccessibility of legal economies
- Access to technology

The Trauma Experience

(CSEC Victim)

X 25 (JOHNS) per day

X 7 days/week x 1 year

= 8,900 rapes per year
Assessment and Screening Tools

• Casey Life Skills Assessment
• Adverse Childhood Experience Trauma Indicator Scale
• Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths
• Child Welfare Trauma Referral Tool
• Social History Assessment
• Mental Status Assessment
• PTSD checklist
• Mental Health/Substance Abuse Functional Assessment
• Addiction Severity Index
• Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-A2
Mental Health Effects & CSEC

- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- Depression
- Disconnection from feelings and flat affect
- Anxiety disorders
- Self-blame
- Hopelessness, helplessness
- Nightmares – dreams of rapes, sexual assaults, physical abuse
- Anger and anger management issues Suicidal ideation and attempts

- Paranoia
- Stockholm Syndrome
- Spiritual disruption
- Fatalism and rage
- Dual diagnosis
- Self-care issues
- Sleeping issues
- Dissociative disorders
Stockholm Syndrome, Trauma Bonds and CSEC

- **Denial**
  - Denies anger at trafficker to others and self
  - Denies occurrence of violence
  - Rationalizes violence/Blames self for abuse

- **Search for Control**
  - Believe that they have some control over abuse
  - Believe if they control situation it lessens trafficker/customers control and abuse
  - Tries to get into traffickers/customers head

- **Lack of Self**
  - May or may not have own perspective
  - Experiences sense of self through traffickers/customers eyes

- **Empathy with Trafficker**
  - Sees world through trafficker’s perspective
  - Sees trafficker as a good person/protector
  - Sees trafficker as a victim of circumstances
  - Is thankful trafficker/customer has not killed them
  - Sees outside authorities as a threat

- **Others**
  - Shows ongoing signs of trauma or PTSD
  - Intensely and overly grateful for small acts of kindness
  - Hyper vigilant to traffickers needs
  - Seeks to keep trafficker happy to decrease violence
Providing a Trauma-Sensitive Response

- Create a Safe Space
- Use a calm voice
- Let the client lead
  - Allow silence
  - Ask open-ended questions
- Set boundaries:
  - “I would like to help you, in order to do so I need you to be open and calm”
- Avoid re-traumatization
  - How much detail is enough?
- Be non-judgmental
  - Don’t say: “Why didn’t you leave?”
  - Do say: “What would happen if you left?”
As youth make strides to exit ‘the life’ their progress commonly follows the **Stages of Change** model:

- **Pre-contemplation**
  - Not yet acknowledged that there is a problem behavior

- **Contemplation**
  - Acknowledging a problem but not yet ready or sure of wanting to make a change

- **Preparation**
  - Getting ready to change

- **Action**
  - Changing behavior

- **Maintenance**
  - Maintaining a behavior change

- **Relapse**
  - Returning to old behaviors and abandoning the new changes

---


Graphic: The Australian Government Department of Health: Module 9: Working with Youth People on AOD Issues: Learner’s Workbook
Service Needs

- Emergency, Transitional, and Long-term housing
- Legal services
- Medical and Mental health services
- Clothing and food
- Court and daily accompaniment
- Crisis intervention
- Emotional support and counseling
- Employment assistance
- Protection/safety planning
- Social service advocacy
- Transportation
- Literacy education (school, G.E.D.)
- Assistance in accessing government benefits
Essentials of Service Delivery
for Youth Exiting “The Life”

• **Safe Space**
  – *Physical safety*
    • Choose a safe location
    • Set rules for appropriate conduct for youth
  – *Emotional safety*
    • Decorate the space with appropriate, informational, and/or inspiring images
    • Respect children’s need for privacy and confidentiality

• **Cultural Competency**
  • Make sure that staff have a thorough understanding of impact, dynamics, and subcultures of CSEC
  • Support survivor voices and/or work with survivors of CSEC

• **Youth Development**
  • Believe that all sexually exploited children have the ability to be leaders
  • Foster a sense of belonging and importance in the community

Key Components of and Effective Service System for CSEC

- Screening, and identifying victims
- Education and Awareness - all agencies use the same language
- Safety planning for youth, families and the staff serving them
- Collaboration across the multiple child-serving systems and agencies, including CBOs, FBOs, etc.
- Tracking, collecting, and sharing data
- Trauma-informed system of care
- Appropriate placements trained to serve CSEC
- Trust and Relationship building to improve service provision
- Culturally competent and appropriate services
- Survivor involvement in designing and implementing programming for CSEC
Housing Recommendations for CSEC Survivors

Emergency, Transitional and Permanent Housing

CSEC victims are in need of immediate, safe housing that provides non-judgmental services that is sensitive to the special issues affecting this population.
Strategies to Address Prevalence and Assessment

Immediate Action:

• Gauge prevalence of CSEC in child welfare, juvenile justice, and other child serving systems
• Assessment: identify screening and assessment tools for use with CSEC

Longer-Term Strategies:

• Prevalence: establish data sharing agreements and a coordinated system for data collection and analysis
• Assessment: implement screening and assessment tools for use by child-serving system, adapt tools for the different systems, develop protocols for screening and assessment, and evaluate tools
Collaboration of Agencies Serving CSEC

• Child Welfare
• Probation
• Education
• Medical Personnel
• Churches
• Tribal Agencies
• Community Based Organizations
• Housing Departments
Next Steps
How to utilize this information in daily practice

- Know the signs
- Identify and assess
- Develop a strategy for intervention and safety planning
- Inform and educate collaterals
Resources

California's regional anti-human trafficking task forces employ a comprehensive, victim centered approach and are made up of law enforcement and local, state, and federal prosecutors, as well as other governmental leaders and nongovernmental organizations.

As a part of their work to combat human trafficking, the task forces provide training to a variety of audiences on how to identify and respond to the crime.

There are currently a total of nine Regional Anti-Human Trafficking Forces, who have received funding from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Department of Justice (U.S. DOJ) and the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA). California’s nine regional anti-human trafficking task forces.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Riverside, CA - Anti-Human Trafficking Taskforce:
  - Million Kids: MillionKids.org

- San Bernardino, CA - Coalition Against Sexual Exploitation (CASE):
  San Bernardino County CASE Program
  [https://www.facebook.com/sanbernardinoCASE](https://www.facebook.com/sanbernardinoCASE)

- San Diego, CA - PCI and the Bilateral Safely Corridor Coalition (BSCC)
  - [http://www.pciglobal.org/](http://www.pciglobal.org/)

- Orange County, CA – Community Service Programs (CSP) Human Trafficking Program: [http://www.cspinc.org/Human%20Trafficking](http://www.cspinc.org/Human%20Trafficking)

- Kate Walker, Attorney, National Center For Youth Law: kwalker@youthlaw.org

- Tenia Davis, Curriculum and Evaluation Analyst, CalSWEC, UC Berkeley School of Social Welfare: teniad@berkeley.edu
References


Harris, K. (2012). The state of human trafficking in California. California Department of Justice


Polaris Project (2012). Understanding the definition of human trafficking:: The action-means-purpose model

Senator Leland Yee, Chair (2013), CSEC: Policy Considerations for the Child Welfare System, An informational Hearing of the Senate Human Services Committee


Film: GEMS’ Making of a Girl