



Resource Guide on Human Trafficking for Title X Family Planning Clinics



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Overview

This resource guide is designed to inform and support Title X family planning clinics on the understanding of, and identification and response to, potential victims of human trafficking for women served through Title X-funded programs.¹

Recent efforts to address victims of human trafficking have focused increasingly on the extent to which victims of human trafficking, and particularly human sex trafficking, go to a variety of healthcare settings, from women’s health clinics to emergency rooms, to address issues such as sexually transmitted diseases or infections (STDs/STIs) and pregnancy testing and other OB/GYN issues. As such, healthcare providers, such as those working in women’s health clinics funded through Title X, serve as potential points of intervention and an opportunity for these women to remove themselves from these exploitative situations.

This resource guide is designed to provide a wide range of information, tools and other resources about human trafficking, with particular emphasis on human sex trafficking, how to identify and treat potential trafficking victims, and recommendations on how to best assist potential victims for safe removal from these dangerous and damaging experiences. With a few exceptions, all of the information provided in this resource guide is from a government source, and mostly through federal government agencies.

The resource guide begins with an examination of the basics on human trafficking, with an overview of the various federal agencies and policies relating to human trafficking, definitions and myths about human trafficking, and guiding principles to serving and responding to both the immediate (e.g., health) and longer-range needs for victims of human sex trafficking. This is followed by an examination of resources to assist Title X family planning grantees in the identification of trafficking, along with a variety of recommended screening tools.

There are also sections of this resource guide on the importance of trauma-informed care, as well as other information and resources specifically for healthcare providers, including how to talk with a potential victim and communicate the availability of resources and programs to help them further. The resource guide concludes with information on additional training modules available, as well as posters, brochures and other printable materials to help create greater awareness of this widespread yet also very hidden problem plaguing communities across the United States and abroad.

¹ This Resource Guide uses the terms “victim” and “survivor” to refer to individuals who were trafficked. Both terms are important and have different implications when used in the context of victim advocacy and service provision. For example, the term “victim” has legal implications within the criminal justice process and refers to an individual who suffered harm as a result of criminal conduct. The laws that give individuals particular rights and legal standing within the criminal justice system use the term “victim.” Federal law enforcement uses the term “victim” in its professional capacity. “Survivor” is a term used widely by service providers to recognize the strength and courage it takes to overcome victimization.

Section 1: Basics in Human Trafficking

1.1 What is Human Trafficking?

There are two types of a severe form of trafficking on persons:

Labor trafficking – Individuals are compelled to work or provide services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion.

Sex trafficking – Individuals who are compelled to engage in commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. When a person under 18 years old is induced to perform a commercial sex act, it is a crime regardless of whether there is any force, fraud, or coercion.

- [What is human trafficking?](#) This webpage is from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) Office on Trafficking in Persons.
- [Information Memorandum: Definitions and Principles to Inform Human Trafficking Prevention](#). This resource describes common definitions, terminology, and principles of violence prevention to inform the development and implementation of activities to prevent human trafficking.
- [Blue Campaign: What is Human Trafficking?](#) Blue Campaign is a national public awareness campaign, designed to educate the public, law enforcement and other industry partners to recognize the indicators of human trafficking, and how to appropriately respond to possible cases.
- [Tools that Teach: What is Human Trafficking?](#) The Blue Campaign infographic resources will help you to answer the question, “What is Human Trafficking?” Please help us bring this crime out of the shadows by sharing these materials on social media.

1.2 Legal Definition of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a crime that involves exploiting a person for labor, services, or commercial sex. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its subsequent reauthorizations define human trafficking as:

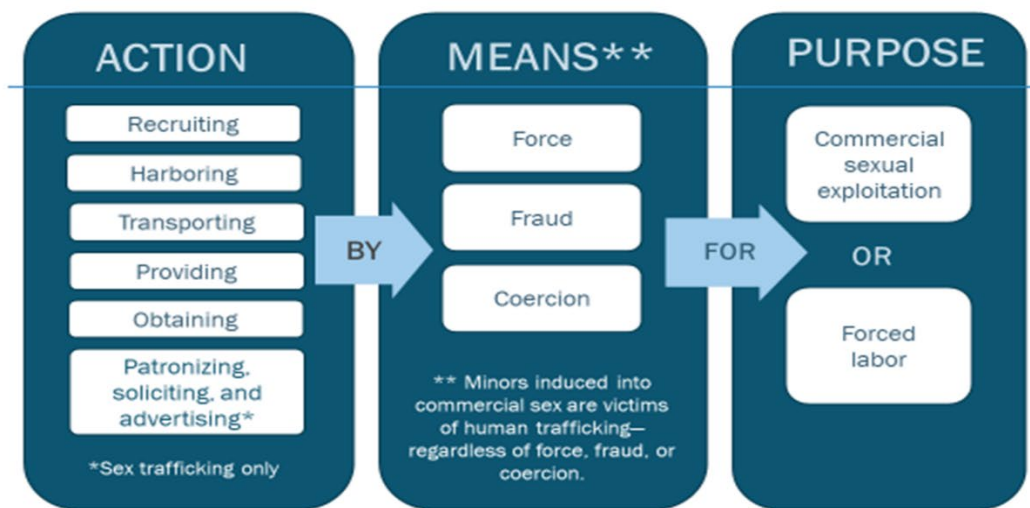
- a) Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
 - b) The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (22 U.S.C. § 7102(9)).
- [Human Trafficking Defined](#). This Department of Justice resource provides the legal definition of human trafficking.

1.3 The AMP (Action + Means + Purpose) Model of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking occurs when a perpetrator, often referred to as a trafficker, takes any one of the enumerated actions, and then employs the means of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of compelling the victim to provide commercial sex acts or labor or services. At a minimum, one element from each column must be present to establish a potential human trafficking situation. The presence of force, fraud, or coercion indicates that the victim has not consented of his or her own free will. Remember that under federal law, any minor under the age of 18 years induced into commercial sex is considered to be a victim of sex trafficking—regardless of any indicators of force, fraud, or coercion. Several agencies have diagrams illustrating the AMP Model of Human Trafficking.



Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)



Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), Pub. L. No. 106-386, 8 U.S.C. § 1101, § 7101, 114 STAT 1464 (2000)

S - STOP

- [Fact Sheet: Human Trafficking](#). This factsheet is from the ACF Office on Trafficking in Persons
- [Understanding the Definition Of Human Trafficking: The Action-Means-Purpose Model](#). This factsheet is from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center of the Polaris Project.

1.4 Some Myths About Human Trafficking

- [Myths and Facts About Human Trafficking](#). This resource addresses a number of myths about human trafficking in terms of what constitutes trafficking, who are the victims, and what happens in a trafficking situation. For example:

MYTH: Victims will be desperate to escape their trafficker and ask for help when they need it.

FACT: Individuals who experience trafficking may not readily seek help due to a number of factors, including shame, self-blame, fear, or even specific instructions from their traffickers regarding how to behave when interacting with others. They do not always self-identify and may not realize that they have rights.

1.5 Who Is at Risk?

Individuals from any class, religious, cultural, or ethnic group can be targeted in human trafficking schemes. The following groups are especially vulnerable:

- a) Individuals who have experienced childhood abuse or neglect
 - b) Children and youth involved in the foster care and juvenile justice systems
 - c) People experiencing homelessness
 - d) American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders
 - e) Survivors of violence
 - f) Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) individuals
 - g) Migrant workers and Undocumented immigrants
 - h) Racial and ethnic minorities
 - i) People with disabilities
 - j) People with low incomes
 - k) People with a history of substance abuse
- [***Risk Factors and Indicators***](#). This webpage is from the National Center on Safe and Supportive Learning Environments.
 - [***How do I Identify a Victim?***](#) This resource is one of the Trafficking Prevention resources from youth.gov.
 - [***Human Trafficking 101***](#). This factsheet is from the Blue Campaign at the Department of Homeland Security

1.6 Who Are the Traffickers?

Traffickers can be any gender, age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, nationality. According to the Office on Trafficking in Persons at HHS, some are strangers, while others are peers, friends, romantic partners, or family members. Just as there is no one type of trafficking victim, perpetrators of this crime also vary. According to the Office of Victims of Crime, traffickers can be foreign nationals or U.S. citizens, family members, partners, acquaintances, and even strangers. People often incorrectly assume that all traffickers are males; however, multiple cases in the United States have revealed that women can also be traffickers. Traffickers can be pimps, gang members, diplomats, business owners, labor brokers, and farm, factory, and company owners.

- [**About Human Trafficking**](#). This resource is from the Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime.
- [**What is human trafficking?**](#) This webpage is from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) Office on Trafficking in Persons.

1.7 Signs and Indicators of Trafficking in Persons

The first step for identifying human trafficking is to recognize key indicators. These resources provide information on common indicators that research shows are often correlated with trafficking. There are many types of indicators, including physical, psychological, social, and emotional.

- [**Indicators of Human Trafficking**](#). This resource from the Blue Campaign also includes an indicator card that can be downloaded.
- [**What is Trafficking in Persons \(TIP\)?**](#) This resource from the Combating Trafficking in Persons Program Management Office at the Department of Defense includes indicators of TIP.
- [**Fact Sheet: Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking**](#). This factsheet from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center includes general indicators for human trafficking as well as psychological and physical indicators.
- [**Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking: What to Look for in Health Care Settings**](#). This resource from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center includes red flags and indicators of human trafficking including indicators for labor trafficking and sex trafficking.

1.8 Where Does Trafficking Occur?

- [**The Typology of Modern Slavery: Defining Sex and Labor Trafficking in the United States**](#). Trafficking can happen anywhere, from illicit markets to legal industries like hospitality, construction, agriculture, or domestic services. Sex trafficking can occur in brothels, bars, escort services, strip clubs, online on sex sites, and on popular platforms. Labor trafficking can occur in hotels, restaurants, food services factories, garment factories, construction work, landscaping, and other labor-intensive industries. The National Human Trafficking Hotline identified 25 different types of human trafficking.

Section 2: The Fundamentals- Guiding Principles And Tools For What Every Provider Needs To Know

2.1. Guiding Principles

- [*Guiding Principles: For Agencies Serving Survivors of Human Trafficking.*](#) The Administration for Children and Families Region 4 Southeast Regional Human Trafficking Advisory Group developed a best practice framework to guide and evaluate agencies providing services to victims of human trafficking.
- [*Why Do We Need Best Practices Guidance for Service Provision in Human Trafficking?*](#) While working with human trafficking survivors has some overlap with the services needed and the trauma experienced by survivors of sexual assault or domestic violence, human trafficking is a specific crime with its own challenges in regards to service needs, trauma, policy, funding, and other areas. As such, there is value in clearly identifying best practices and providing guidance for service provision as a resource for service providers, community partners, funders, and others who serve survivors of human trafficking.
- [*Faces of Human Trafficking – Office of Victims of Crime \(OVC\) Project.*](#) OVC encourages local organizations to use these resources throughout the year at public awareness, education, and training events to promote and advance the cause of justice for victims of crime. The series is intended to be used for outreach and education efforts of service providers, law enforcement, prosecutors, and others in the community. The series includes information about sex and labor trafficking, multidisciplinary approaches to serving victims of human trafficking, effective victim services, victims' legal needs, and survivors voices.

2.2. Survivor Informed Programs and Survivor Voices

- [*U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking.*](#) The United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, established by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA), enacted on May 29, 2015, provides a formal platform for trafficking survivors to advise and make recommendations on federal anti-trafficking policies to the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (PITF). Each member is a survivor of human trafficking, and together they represent a diverse range of backgrounds and experiences. The Council is appointed by the President for two-year terms.
 - [2019 Report](#)
 - [2017 Report](#)
 - [2016 Report](#)

- [**Survivor-Informed Best Practices**](#): A team of six non-government service providers and six survivor leaders worked together to develop recommendations on how to enhance service provision to survivors of human trafficking or those at risk of human trafficking using trauma-informed practices and survivor-informed principles.
- [**Human Trafficking Leadership Academy Class 3 Recommendations**](#): Fellows with diverse professional backgrounds and expertise, including survivor leaders, worked together to develop recommendations on how to enhance service provision to survivors of human trafficking or those at risk of human trafficking using trauma-informed practices and survivor-informed principles.
- [**Faces of Human Trafficking – Office of Victims of Crime Project**](#). OVC encourages local organizations to use these resources throughout the year at public awareness, education, and training events to promote and advance the cause of justice for victims of crime. The series is intended to be used for outreach and education efforts of service providers, law enforcement, prosecutors, and others in the community. The series includes information about sex and labor trafficking, multidisciplinary approaches to serving victims of human trafficking, effective victim services, victims' legal needs, and voices of survivors.
- [**Toolkit for Building Survivor Informed Organizations**](#). The Toolkit for Building Survivor-Informed Organizations is a collection of new and existing resources that build organizational capacity to collaborate with and support staff, volunteers, and consultants who identify as survivor leaders

2.3. Screening Tools for Identifying Trafficking

Note: Not all experts on human trafficking agree that a screening tool is the best way to identify victims of trafficking; however, some U.S. government agencies include them as a helper for first responders.

- [**Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool and Guide**](#). A guide for training public health, behavioral health, health care, and social work professionals who wish to use trauma-informed and survivor-informed practices to assess adult clients and patients for human trafficking victimization or risk of potential trafficking victimization.
- [**A Screening Tool for Identifying Trafficking Victims**](#). Identifying human trafficking victims is a challenge for service providers and law enforcement officers. A screening tool that reliably identifies victims could be an enormous help to law enforcement agencies and organizations involved in victim services.

2.4. Victim Needs Assessment

Providers may first come into contact with a victim of trafficking through a variety of different means. The victim may visit the clinic for a particular service and then disclose or be referred by another agency. Especially if clinic providers are the first responders, there are important steps

to take in meeting basic needs—conducting a preliminary intake/needs assessment, providing emergency victim assistance support, and building rapport that must be considered.

- [Victim Service Provider Intake and Needs Assessment](#). This chapter in the in the Human Trafficking Task Force e-Guide developed by OVC provides guidance on conducting an intake with a potential victim of human trafficking.

2.5. Health and Human Trafficking

- [SOAR to Health and Wellness](#). The SOAR (Stop, Observe, Ask, Respond) framework is a trauma-informed, culturally, and linguistically appropriate response to human trafficking. It provides a quick mental reference for professionals to keep in mind the best way to help individuals who are at risk, currently experiencing, or have experienced trafficking. [SOAR Online](#) is a series of training modules designed to educate health care providers, social workers, public health professionals, and behavioral health professionals on how to identify and respond appropriately to individuals who are at risk of or who have experienced trafficking. SOAR Online is now offered for the following sectors:
 - [Health and Wellness*](#): The SOAR framework is a trauma-informed, culturally, and linguistically appropriate response to human trafficking. It provides a quick mental reference for professionals to keep in mind the best way to help individuals who are at risk of or have experienced trafficking.
 - [Trauma-Informed Care*](#): Anyone can experience trauma. Individuals who have been trafficked have often experienced trauma repeatedly and cumulatively over their lives. In this module, we discuss how to recognize the signs of trauma and deliver trauma-informed care to your patients and clients.
 - [Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services*](#): Individuals who have experienced human trafficking come from a variety of cultural backgrounds and speak many different languages. In order to work with such a diverse population, it's important to use culturally and linguistically appropriate services.
 - [Behavioral Health*](#): Individuals who are at risk, currently experiencing, or have experienced trafficking access a variety of services. This module provides behavioral health professionals with tailored information on how to identify and respond to human trafficking within their field.
 - [Public Health*](#): Individuals who are at risk, currently experiencing, or have experienced trafficking access a variety of services. This module provides public health professionals with tailored information on how to identify and respond to human trafficking within their field.
 - [Health Care*](#): Individuals who are at risk, currently experiencing, or have experienced trafficking access a variety of services. This module provides health care professionals with tailored information on how to identify and respond to human trafficking within their field.
 - [Social Services*](#): Individuals who are at risk, currently experiencing, or have experienced trafficking access a variety of services. This module provides social service professionals with tailored information on how to identify and respond to human trafficking within their field.

- School-Based Professionals: This module equips those serving middle and high-school aged students to better understand the issues surrounding human trafficking and its impact on youth. It describes possible indicators of human trafficking in youth and identifies protective factors you can use to support those children at highest risk.
- Native Communities: Individuals who have experienced human trafficking or are at risk of human trafficking access a variety of services. This module equips those serving Indigenous populations to better understand the issues surrounding human trafficking and its impact in American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities.

* These resources are available in English and Spanish; however, the Spanish version is not approved for continuing education/continuing medical education credits.

- [Common Health Issues Seen In Victims of Human Trafficking](#): Trafficking victims may suffer from an array of physical and psychological health issues stemming from inhumane living conditions, poor sanitation, inadequate nutrition, poor personal hygiene, brutal physical and emotional attacks at the hands of their traffickers, dangerous workplace conditions, occupational hazards and general lack of quality health care.
- [Hidden in Plain Sight](#). An article about exposing childhood sex trafficking in a health center.

2.6. Homelessness and Trafficking

- [Addressing the Needs of Human Trafficking Victims](#). This issue of SNAPS in Focus discusses the intersection between human trafficking and homelessness and HUD's work with its federal partners to ensure access to its programs for this vulnerable population.
- [Human Trafficking in Youth-serving Programs: A Blueprint for Organizations Working with Street Youth, Homeless Youth, and Youth At-Risk](#). This resource serves as an introduction to important information for any youth-serving organization considering providing services to homeless youth who have been trafficked.
- [Human Trafficking and Runaway and Homeless Youth: Practical Tools for Grantees Online Recruitment of Youth Via Social Media and the Internet](#). This social media document discusses the recruitment of youth through social media platforms and highlights strategies to assist grantees in discussing this topic with youth.

2.7. Domestic Violence and Trafficking

According to experts, domestic violence abusers and traffickers use the same tactics to exert power and control over a victim. Domestic violence perpetrators often use the same power and control tactics as traffickers to groom and control their victims, including psychological

manipulation, physical abuse, financial control, substance abuse coercion, and sexual violence, which can include forcing victims to participate in pornography and sharing images.

- [***Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking: Advocacy at the Intersections***](#). This article from the ACF Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) includes links to additional resources on domestic violence and human trafficking by the Asian Pacific Institute on Gender Based Violence.
- [***National Domestic Violence Awareness Month Presidential Proclamation***](#). The proclamation highlights HHS' efforts to educate people about domestic violence, sexual violence, and human trafficking, as well as connect people to services
- [***Special Edition of Primary Health Care Digest: Intimate Partner Violence and Human Trafficking***](#). In recognition of Domestic Violence Awareness Month, HRSA issued a special edition of the Primary Health Care Digest focused on intimate partner violence and human trafficking. In one convenient place, you can read about promising practices from health centers and find resources to support patients.

2.8. Mandatory Reporting

- [***Human Trafficking and Health Professionals: Questions and Answers***](#). This resource is from the HHS Office of The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

Section 3: Victim-Centered, Trauma-Informed Care, Therapeutic Intervention Models and Safety Plans For Victims

3.1. Victim-Centered Approach

A victim-centered approach places emphasis on a victim’s self-determination and seeks to minimize re-traumatization. This approach assists in gaining a sense of empowerment while providing information to make informed choices. A victim-centered approach is a person-centered approach.

- [*A Victim-Centered Approach*](#). DHS uses a victim-centered approach to combat human trafficking, which places equal value on the identification and stabilization of victims and providing immigration relief, as well as the investigation and prosecution of traffickers.

3.2. Trauma Informed Care

- [*ACF Resource Guide to Trauma Informed Human Services*](#). This guide provides human services leaders at the local, State, Tribal, and Territorial levels with information and resources on recent advances in our understanding of trauma, toxic stress, and executive functioning. The guide helps professionals learn about trauma-informed care and helps those currently engaged in trauma-informed work to improve their practice.

Other resources on trauma informed care include the following:

- [*Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma Informed Approach \(SAMHSA\)*](#)
- [*NIH Treating Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Female Victims of Trafficking*](#)
- [*FYSB Asking “What’s Happened to You?” A Focus on Trauma Informed Care*](#)
- [*Bought and Sold: Recognizing and Assisting Youth Victims of Domestic Trafficking*](#)
- [*Serving Trafficking Victims Using a Trauma-Informed Approach*](#)
- [*Checklist for Integrating Trauma Informed Care in Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention*](#)
- [*Interagency Task Force for Trauma Informed Care*](#)
- [*HRSA Trauma Informed Care Perspectives and Resources*](#)
- [*Providing Trauma Informed Care*](#)
- [*Practical Steps for Creating Trauma Informed Services and Organizations*](#)
- [*Resources for Child Trauma-Informed Care*](#)

HIPAA and TIP

- [*When does the Privacy Rule allow covered entities to disclose protected health information?*](#)

Polyvictimization or Complex Trauma:

- [*Mental Health Needs*](#). This section in the in the Human Trafficking Task Force e-Guide developed by OVC provides information on the types of physical and psychological abuse human trafficking victims experience which can lead to serious mental or emotional health consequences, including feelings of severe guilt, PTSD, depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and eating disorders.
- [*Understanding and Addressing Trauma and Child Sex Trafficking*](#). This brief provides policymakers and other stakeholders with an overview of child sex trafficking and its relationship to child trauma, as well as policy-relevant and child trauma-focused recommendations to assist them in their response to child sex trafficking.
- [*Treating the Hidden Wounds: Trauma Treatment and Mental Health Recovery for Victims of Human Trafficking*](#). This issue brief addresses the trauma experienced by most trafficking victims, its impact on health and well-being, some of the challenges to meeting trauma-related needs of trafficking victims, and promising approaches to treatment and recovery. While this issue brief touches on trauma across human trafficking populations, it has a special emphasis on trauma resulting from sex trafficking of women and girls.
- [*Polyvictimization: Children's Exposure to Multiple Types of Violence, Crime, and Abuse*](#). This is the first study to ask children and caregivers about exposure to a range of violence, crime, and abuse in children's lives. The research findings reported here and in the other bulletins from the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (DOJ) – *Juvenile Justice Bulletin* series are critical to informing our efforts to protect children from its damaging effects.
- [*Trauma-Informed Care for Children Exposed to Violence - Tips for Staff and Advocates Working with Children: Polyvictimization*](#). Older children may exhibit the most behavioral changes as a result of exposure to violence. Depending on their circumstances, teenagers may:
 - Talk about the event constantly or deny that it happened
 - Refuse to follow rules or talk back with greater frequency
 - Complain of being tired all the time
 - Engage in risky behaviors
 - Sleep more or less than usual
 - Demonstrate increase in aggressive behavior
 - Want to be left alone, not want to spend time with friends
 - Experience frequent nightmares
 - Use drugs or alcohol, run away from home, or get into trouble with the law

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

- [**Violence Prevention – Adverse Child Experience**](#). This resource from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides information on strategies to prevent Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). ACEs have a tremendous impact on future violence victimization and perpetration, and lifelong health and opportunity. Learn more about ACEs in your community by assuring safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments.
- [**CDC-Kaiser Permanente Adverse Childhood Experiences \(ACE\) Study**](#). The original ACE study, conducted by the CDC and Kaiser Permanente in the mid-1990s, focused on how traumatic childhood events may negatively affect mental health. Subsequent studies have expanded to include ACEs among inner-city youth and the implications of intergenerational trauma. The charts here display data on the prevalence of ACEs from all of these studies.

3.3. Therapeutic Intervention Models

- ***Team-Based Care: Incorporating “Huddles” into Title X Response to Trafficking.*** Over the past decade, new research in the health care field has shown that daily clinical team meetings called “huddles” may be helpful in implementing new roles and responsibilities for patient care because they provide a regular opportunity for member learning and feedback. Huddles create time and space for conversations, enhance relationships, and strengthen a culture of safety. A huddle is a 5- to 10-minute briefing in which the clinic team works together to discuss the patient's condition, assess workload, and make adjustments as needed to ensure that assignments are manageable and patient care is not compromised. It is an effective way of sharing what each team member knows about the patient. Huddles can be of particular value for treating human trafficking victims because they allow the provider team to compare notes without having the victim retell her story and recount her symptoms or concerns to many people. Resources on huddles include the following
 - [“Huddle Up!”](#)
 - [Implementing a Team Huddle](#)
 - [Huddle Up: Adoption and Use of Structured Teams](#)
 - [Huddle Up for Safer Health Care](#)
 - [Huddling for High Reliability and Situational Awareness](#)
 - [Daily Huddle Component Kit](#)
 - [Huddles: Who, What, When, Where for Multi-Disciplinary Team Based Care](#)

- **Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs):** In complex cases such as human trafficking, multidisciplinary teams are a possible promising practice to enhance and improve response to the many needs of trafficking victims. Multidisciplinary teams represent a variety of disciplines that interact and coordinate their efforts to diagnose, treat, and plan for the client. Currently MDTs are mainly used in domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse, but the practice can be easily tailored for trafficking victims. Resources on MDTs include the following:
 - [Practice Facilitation Handbook - Module 19. Implementing Care Teams](#)
 - [Creating and Sustaining Successful Multidisciplinary Teams Within Your Organization](#)
 - [Multidisciplinary Teams](#)

3.4. Safety Plan for Victims

A safety plan is a written agreement that a health care provider, case manager, or social service provider develops, usually with youth, that clearly describes the safety services that will be used to manage threats to a person's safety and well-being. They are often used by social workers for young people who are at risk. They are also utilized by behavioral health professionals for suicide prevention. They can be tailored for trafficking victims or those who are suspected of being victims of trafficking. Safety plans outline activities that are feasible and sustainable over time and are designed to control threats to the youth's safety using the least intrusive means possible. In all cases, the safety services outlined in the safety plan must have an immediate effect and be immediately available and accessible. They may be formal or informal. The important thing is that everyone who is part of the safety plan understands his or her role and is able and willing to carry out their responsibilities. Resources on victim safety plans include the following:

- [The Safety Planning Intervention to Reduce Suicide Risk for People with SMI](#)
- [Runaway & Homeless Youth and Relationship Violence Toolkit - Guidance and Materials for Practitioners: Safety Planning](#)
- [National Human Trafficking Resource Center: Safety Planning and Prevention](#)

Section 4: Title X Staff Care

4.1. Cultural Competence

- [*Put the Focus on Victims: Consider Culture and Diversity*](#). This section of the Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) Toolkit reviews how to provide culturally congruent care and how to serve specific types of victims.

4.2. Unconscious Bias

- [*Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias in Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence*](#). This guidance examines how gender bias can undermine response to sexual assault and domestic violence, and provides a set of basic principles that agencies' efforts are not undermined by gender bias.

4.3. Clinician Care: Vicarious Trauma and Burnout

- [*Compassion Fatigue*](#). This resource provides strategies to help address burnout, vicarious trauma, and compassion fatigue among behavioral health providers.
- [*Disaster Behavioral Health Self Care for Healthcare Workers Modules*](#). This resource includes three modules designed to provide information for front-line healthcare and social services workers to use prior to a disaster to recognize and reduce their stress levels and maintain resilience during recovery.
- [*Patient Safety Primer: Burnout*](#). This resource covers key concepts related to burnout and provides links to resources on strategies to prevent and reduce burnout.
- [*Charter on Physician Well-being*](#). This journal commentary describes a charter for health care organizations to prioritize physician well-being in order to preserve quality and safety of patient care.

Section 5: Community Connections

The core of the anti-trafficking mission is to identify victims, assess their needs and obtain the right set of services for them. Key to this mission are the thousands of community and faith-based organizations across the U.S. These organizations bring well-developed networks, strong community trust, long-standing expertise serving refugees, victims of violence, and other populations in need. They also have the capacity to tailor services to their communities based on localized research and experience.

5.1. Building a Collaborative Community Response

- [*How to Address Intimate Partner Violence and Human Trafficking at the Community Level.*](#) This webpage includes resources designed to help community health care centers and domestic violence programs address intimate partner violence (IPV) and human trafficking.

5.2. Connecting with Local Faith-Based and Community Organizations

- [*Faith-Based and Community Organizations Can Help End Trafficking.*](#) This resource provides information on engaging faith-based and community organizations to address human trafficking.
- [*Success Stories: Faith-based Organization Helps Trafficking Survivor Build a New Life.*](#) This vignette provides a real-life example of the role of faith-based organizations in addressing human trafficking.
- [*Driving out the Darkness: Faith-based and Community Partners Preventing Human Trafficking.*](#) This webinar from the HHS Center for Faith-based & Neighborhood Partnerships highlights how faith-based and community groups can prevent and respond to slavery and human trafficking in your community and around the world.

5.3. Locating a Task Force or Coalition on Human Trafficking

- [*Map of OVC/BJA Funded Human Trafficking Services and Task Forces.*](#) The map contains links to task forces and victim services websites that are external to the OVC website.

5.4. Rural, Islander, Native and Indigenous Peoples

- [*Native Youth Toolkit on Human Trafficking.*](#) This toolkit provides resources and tips for organizations addressing human trafficking among Native youth.
- [*Recognizing and Responding to Human Trafficking among American Indian, Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander Communities.*](#) This information memorandum provides information and guidance for organizations on communities on addressing human trafficking among these populations.

- ***Human Trafficking: Investigations in Indian Country or Involving Native Americans and Actions Needed to Better Report on Victims.***
 - [Human Trafficking: Information on Cases in Indian Country or that Involved Native Americans](#)
 - [A Healing Journey for Alaska Natives](#)

5.5 Legal Assistance and Law Enforcement for Trafficking Victims

- ***Civil Legal Needs.*** Trafficking victims have a wide range of civil legal needs, depending on their personal circumstances, and the trafficking situation they endured. Some will need only limited legal services for a short period of time, while others will have multiple issues that may last for many years.
- ***Law Enforcement: National Human Trafficking Hotline.*** This webpage provides a collection of online trainings, reports, and assessment tools related to law enforcement and human trafficking.

Section 6: Other Federal Resources

Many federal agencies play a vital role in combating human trafficking. Each agency has resources that may be useful for Title X Family Planning Clinics.

6.1. Health and Human Services

- The [*Office on Trafficking in Persons \(OTIP\)*](#) at the US Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families (ACF) was established in 2015 to lead and coordinate services within ACF, including the implementation authorities under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.
 - [Administration for Children and Families – Preliminary Recommendations to Strengthen the Nation's Response to Human Sex Trafficking](#)
- Through the [*Runaway and Homeless Youth Program*](#) (RHY), FYSB provides grants to community-based programs serving runaway and homeless youth, many of whom are victims of human sex trafficking. The RHY Training and Technical Assistance Center (RHYTTAC) has a number of resources focused on [*human trafficking and runaway and homeless youth*](#).
 - [Human Trafficking for RHY Serving Agencies: A Resource Guide](#) provides information on a wide variety of topics overlapping RHY and human trafficking, including: Legal Definitions, The Role of RHY Programs, Program Models, Building a Collaborative Community Approach.
- [*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Sexual Violence Prevention Resources*](#) include resources specific to [sex trafficking](#).
- [*How to Address Intimate Partner Violence and Human Trafficking at the Community Level*](#) from the Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Women's Health includes resources designed to help community health care centers and domestic violence programs address intimate partner violence (IPV) and human trafficking.
- Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) conducted a [literature review on Human Trafficking Into and Within the United States](#).

6.2. Department of Justice (DOJ)

- ***The Bureau of Justice Administration and Office of Victims of Crime (BJA/OVC)***. OVC has a [website addressing human trafficking](#), such as the human trafficking task force e-guide and the Federal Strategic Action Plan on Service for Victims of Human Trafficking. BJA investigates cases of trafficking and prosecutes traffickers and has contributed a [network of service providers](#).
- [*OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center*](#) provides practitioner-driven, evidence-based training and technical assistance that is responsive to the particular needs of

victim service providers, their communities, and the victims they serve, including a specific focus on human trafficking.

- Additional DOJ links related to human trafficking:
 - [Federal Bureau of Investigations \(Department of Justice\) - Human Trafficking](#)
 - [Federal Bureau of Investigations \(Department of Justice\) - International Operations](#)
 - [Federal Bureau of Investigations \(Department of Justice\) - Violent Crimes Against Children](#)
 - [National Institute of Justice \(Department of Justice\)](#)

6.3. Department of State

- [***The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons***](#) coordinates international anti-trafficking programs and efforts, coordinates annual *Trafficking in Persons* reports to engage foreign governments, and oversees the *President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons* and the *U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking*.
 - [President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons](#)
 - [US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking](#)

6.4. Other Federal Agencies

The other federal agencies participating in the President's Interagency Task Force To Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons and/or playing active roles in combating human trafficking are as follows:

- **Department of Defense:** [The Combating Trafficking in Persons \(CTIP\) Program](#)
- **Department of the Interior:** [GAO Reports of Human Trafficking of American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States](#)
- **Department of Agriculture:** Conducted [outreach in 2016](#) in rural and tribal communities to learn from stakeholders about trafficking experiences and better inform federal efforts.
- **Department of Transportation:** Trains employees of Amtrak and commercial airlines on how to recognize and report human trafficking. In partnership with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Blue Campaign, [offers virtual trainings, materials, and steps to safely alert federal law enforcement](#).
- **Department of Education:** Provides [guidance for staff working in America's schools](#), including risk factors and protocols for potential instances of trafficking. Also partners with communities to increase awareness and increase youth engagement in preventive efforts.
- **Department of Homeland Security:** Developed [Blue Campaign](#), in collaboration with law enforcement, other government and private organizations to protect freedom and bring traffickers to justice. Also plays key role in identifying [foreign national victims of trafficking](#) through Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

- **Department of Housing and Urban Development** provides information and resources for homeless service providers focusing on [strategies to prevent human trafficking among the most vulnerable populations](#).
- **Department of the Treasury** engages with financial institutions to [analyze and disseminate information related to human trafficking](#).
- **Department of Labor's** Bureau of International Labor Affairs carries out [research, policy development and technical support to advance the elimination of trafficking](#).
 - The [Wage and Hour Division](#) investigates complaints of labor law violations and is an important partner in the detection of trafficking victims.
 - [Career One Stop](#) centers offer job search, training and placement, along with referrals to other supportive services, to survivors of trafficking.
- **Office of Director of National Intelligence** works with law enforcement to [identify gaps, disrupt trafficking networks, and integrate anti-trafficking into existing databases and programs](#).
- **Office of the United States Trade Representative** uses U.S. trade policy, including trade agreements, to combat labor trafficking.
- **US Agency for International Development (USAID)** funds [innovative anti-trafficking programs](#) to protect and assist victims and supports individual country assessments of the scope and nature of trafficking and governmental and non-governmental efforts to combat it.
- **US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's** civil enforcement and litigation of [anti-discrimination laws can help trafficking victims](#).

Section 7: Posters, Brochures, Infographics and Other Materials

7.1. Infographics and One Pagers - Basic Information on HHS OTIP Anti-trafficking programs

- [Infographic: National Human Trafficking Hotline FY 2019](#)
- [Infographic: National Human Trafficking Hotline FY 2014 – 2017](#)
- [Infographic: Look Beneath the Surface Regional Anti-Trafficking Program FY 2019](#)
- [Infographic: Look Beneath the Surface Regional Anti-Trafficking Program FY 2018](#)
- [Data Fact Sheet: Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program FY 2008 – 2017](#)
- [Infographic: Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program FY 2014 – 2017](#)
- [Out of the Shadows Infographic](#)
- [Out of the Shadows Infographic - Image](#)

7.2 Look Beneath the Surface (LBS) Regional Anti-Trafficking Program: Basic Materials

- [LBS Materials for Providers - English](#)
- [LBS Materials for Providers - Spanish](#)
- [LBS Materials for Providers - Other Languages](#)
- [LBS Public Awareness Materials - English](#)
- [LBS Public Awareness Materials - Spanish](#)
- [LBS Public Awareness Materials - Other Languages](#)
- [LBS Materials for Faith-Based Organizations - English](#)
- [LBS Materials for Faith-Based Organizations - Spanish](#)
- [LBS Partner Style Guide](#)

7.3 US Government Anti-Trafficking Grantees: OVC, OTIP, and Children's Bureau (CB)

- [OTIP, OVC, and CB Grantees \(April 2019\)](#)
- [OVC, OTIP, and CB Grantees \(May 2018\)](#)
- [One-pager: Victim Assistance Programs – FY 2019](#)

7.4 OTIP Certification Letter Information and Forms

- [Data Fact Sheet: Certification for Adult Victims of Human Trafficking FY 2001 – 2018 \(699.96 KB\)](#)
- [Data Fact Sheet: Certification for Adult Victims of Human Trafficking FY 2001 – 2017 \(402.23 KB\)](#)
- [Fact Sheet: Certification for Adult Victims of Human Trafficking - English \(440.17 KB\)](#)
- [Fact Sheet: Certification for Adult Victims of Human Trafficking - Spanish \(450.7 KB\)](#)

Section 8: Hotlines Related to Human Trafficking Matters

- **National Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-888-373-7888**
The National Human Trafficking Hotline is a national, toll-free hotline available to answer calls from anywhere in the country, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. The Hotline is not a law enforcement or immigration authority and is operated by a nongovernmental organization funded by the Federal government.
- **U.S. Department of Homeland Security: 1-866-347-2423**
Individuals across the world can report suspicious criminal activity to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Tip Line.
- **U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division: 1-866-487-9243**
For cases where exploitation may be present but does not rise to the threshold of trafficking.
- **U.S. Department of Labor OIG Hotline: 800-347-3756**
24 hours a day, 7 days a week to report allegations of trafficking committed through fraud in DOL programs, including, but not limited to, the H-1B, H-2A, H-2B and PERM. When filing an OIG Hotline complaint, it is not necessary to provide names or other identifying information.
- **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC): 1-800-669-4000**
From 7:00 am to 8:00pm EST for information about how workers, including trafficking victims, can file a charge of employment discrimination.
- **The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children: 1-800-THE-LOST**
24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Congressionally authorized Cyber Tipline is operated by a nongovernmental organization and provides a means for reporting crimes against children.
- **The National Runaway Safeline: 1-800-786-2929**
The National Runaway Safeline offers a crisis hotline and online services 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to youth at risk of running away, those who have run away or are homeless, and their families.