

ECPAT –USA Sample Educator’s Toolkit*

- Factsheet, Statistics, and FAQs: Human Trafficking and Child Trafficking
- Lesson Plan for Educators (6-12)
 - ❖ Associated materials
 - ❖ List of Activities for Educators
- 2014 Legislative Advocacy Opportunities

About ECPAT-USA

For the past two decades ECPAT-USA has been at the forefront of the fight to end the commercial sexual exploitation of children. We go to the source of the problem by fighting for new and improved laws, encouraging the private sector to do its part, and raising awareness among those who may be in a position to identify a child who is being commercially sexually exploited.

Fighting to abolish the commercial sexual exploitation of children is a complex challenge. The criminals who exploit children for commercial gain use sophisticated methods that are changing all the time. They know how to entice children and then keep them in the shadows to be sold for sex. ECPAT-USA and its team of staff, board members, and volunteers work tirelessly to fight this inhumane and criminal activity at the source.



* Please note the materials in this toolkit only represent an introduction to the full Educator Toolkit and Trainings offered by ECPAT-USA. ECPAT-USA is able to customize packages by request. For more information please contact info@ecpatusa.org.



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Factsheet, Statistics, and FAQs: Human Trafficking and Child Trafficking

Child Sex Trafficking and the Role of School Professionals

What Is Child Sex Trafficking?

Child sex trafficking is a form of human trafficking and modern-day slavery. It is and a serious federal crime with penalties of up to life imprisonment. Those who recruit minors into prostitution violate federal anti-trafficking laws, **even if there is no coercion or movement across state lines.** Federal law defines sex trafficking as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for a commercial sex act, in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which a person induced to perform such an act has not yet attained 18 years of age (22 U.S.C. §7102(9)).

What Is the Extent of Child Sex Trafficking in the United States?

Human trafficking is not just a problem in other countries. Cases of human trafficking have been reported in all 50 states, Washington D.C., and some U.S. territories. Victims of human trafficking can be children or adults, U.S. citizens or foreign nationals, male or female. U.S. government estimates that thousands of men, women, and children are trafficked to the United States for the purposes of sexual and labor exploitation. An unknown number of U.S. citizens and legal residents are trafficked within the country primarily for sexual servitude and, to a lesser extent, forced labor. [One study conducted by the University of Pennsylvania](#) estimates that there are 300,000 children at risk for commercial sexual exploitation in the US. [Another study by the John Jay College of Criminal Justice](#) found that there were almost 4,000 victims of CSEC in New York City alone, and that was only counting local children, not foreign victims trafficked to the city.

How Does Child Sex Trafficking Affect Our Schools?

School-age children—particularly those not living with parents—are vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation. Educators and school professionals can play an essential role in identifying trafficking cases and helping victims access appropriate services.

Children in trafficking situations may continue to attend school. The school setting provides **an opportunity for interacting with trafficked children without a controller present.** As an educator or school professional, you can also take direct preventive action with your students.

Sex traffickers target children because of their vulnerability and gullibility, as well as the market demand for young victims. The children at risk are not just high school students—studies demonstrate that **traffickers and exploiters prey on victims as young as 12.** Traffickers have

been reported targeting minor victims through the internet, on social media, using chat-lines, at clubs, on the street, through friends, and at malls. They also use girls to recruit other girls at schools and after-school programs.

What Are the Risk Factors?*

Traffickers exploit the vulnerabilities of children that include but are not limited to the following:

- History of sexual, physical, and emotional abuse, and/or trauma
- Unstable, abusive, or neglectful home environment
- History of running away or homelessness
- Low self-esteem and isolation from peers
- History of truancy, delinquency, and criminal activity
- Mental health issues and developmental/learning disabilities
- Gang affiliation
- Language barrier
- Immigration status

How Do I Identify a Victim of Child Sex Trafficking?*

The following list can help you recognize potential victims of child sex trafficking. Some of these indicators may be familiar to you as they are in line with red flags for child abuse and neglect.

A victim:

- Has unexplained absences from school for a period of time, and can be considered truant
- Demonstrates an inability to attend school on a regular basis
- Chronically runs away from home
- Makes references to frequent travel to other cities
- Exhibits bruises or other physical trauma, withdrawn behavior, depression, or fear
- Lacks control over her or his schedule or identification documents
- Is hungry-malnourished or inappropriately dressed (based on weather conditions or surroundings)
- Shows signs of drug or alcohol addiction

* It is important to note that this list is not comprehensive of all signs of human trafficking, nor are all students who exhibit these signs most certainly trafficking victims. The list is meant to be a guide to help determine if further action is appropriate.

Additional signs that may indicate sex-related trafficking include:

- Demonstrates a sudden change in attire, behavior, or material possessions (e.g., has expensive items)
- Makes references to sexual situations that are beyond age-specific norms
- Has a “boyfriend” who is noticeably older (10+ years)
- Makes references to terminology of the commercial sex industry that are beyond age specific norms; engages in promiscuous behavior and may be labeled “fast” by peers

How Do I Report a Suspected Incidence of Child Sex Trafficking?

- In cases of **immediate emergencies**, it is best to call your **local police department or emergency access number (911)**.
- You can report suspected trafficking crimes or get help by calling the national 24/7 toll-free **Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888**. This center will help you determine if you have encountered a victim of human trafficking; identify local resources available in your community to help victims; and coordinate with local social service providers to help protect and serve victims so they can begin the process of rehabilitation. When appropriate, the Resource Center makes referrals to local organizations that assist victims with counseling, case management, legal advice, and other appropriate services, as well as to law enforcement agencies that help trapped victims reach safety.
- For sexually exploited or abused minors call the **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children’s (NCMEC) hotline at 1-800-THE-LOST** to be connected with the most appropriate assistance in your area, or you can report incidents at <http://www.cybertipline.org>.
- You can report suspected instances of trafficking or worker exploitation by contacting **the FBI field office nearest you at <http://www.fbi.gov/contact/fo/fo.htm>** or by contacting **the Department of Justice’s Human Trafficking Office at 1-888-428-7581**.

Resources and Publications

One of the best ways to help combat human trafficking is to raise awareness and learn more about how to identify victims. Information on child sex trafficking for schools can be found on the following Web sites:

- **Human Trafficking of Children in the United States: A Fact Sheet for Schools by the Department of Education Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools**
<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/oshs/factsheet.html>
- **Trafficking prevention tips for elementary schools**
<http://communities.washingtontimes.com/neighborhood/speaking-out/2012/jun/5/10-trafficking-prevention-tips-schools/>

- **And Boys Too: An ECPAT-USA discussion paper about the lack of recognition of the commercial sexual exploitation of boys in the United States**
<https://d1qkyo3pi1c9bx.cloudfront.net/00028B1B-B0DB-4FCD-A991-219527535DAB/1b1293ef-1524-4f2c-b148-91db11379d11.pdf>
- **Short film “What I Have Been Through Is Not Who I Am”**
<http://ecpatusa.org/what-we-do/helping-children-in-america/witness-video-project/>
- **CNN news report, Child Sex Trafficking on the Internet “Selling the Girl Next Door”**
<http://youtu.be/fFRZ1NDR0Rc>

Additional information from government agencies may be found at the following Web sites:

- **U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons**
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip>
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation, Investigative Programs, Crimes Against Children**
<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/cac/crimesmain.htm>
- **ECPAT-USA**
<http://www.ecpatusa.org>
- **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children**
<http://www.ncmec.org>
- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>
- **United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography**
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>

For individuals who wish to become more involved in combating the issue beyond the school setting, toolkits and resources for activism on the issue of child sex trafficking and tourism developed by ECPAT USA, please contact info@ecpatusa.org.

*This document is based on Human Trafficking of Children in the United States: A Fact Sheet for Schools by the Department of Education Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools and Educators and Human Trafficking: In-Depth Review by the Polaris Project.

Human Trafficking and Child Trafficking Statistics

- Globally, profits obtained from the use of forced labor are estimated at \$150 billion per year; about \$99 billion from commercial sexual exploitation.
Source: "Profits and Poverty: The economics of forced labour," International Labour Organization, 2014
- At least 100,000 children in the U.S. are commercially sexually exploited.
Source: Testimony of Ernie Allen, President and CEO of the National Center for Missing and Exploited children, at the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, September 15, 2010
- As many as 300,000 children are at risk of commercial sexual exploitation
Source: [Estes, Richard J. and Neil Alan Weiner, "The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children In the U. S., Canada and Mexico," University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 2001](#)
- Children as young as 12 years old are trafficked for sexual exploitation.
Source: Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Efforts to Combat Crimes Against Children" Audit Report 09-08, January 2009
- There are fewer than 250 shelter beds for commercially sexually exploited children in the U.S.
Source: ECPAT-USA, Shared Hope International and the Protection Project of Johns Hopkins University, "Colloquium Report: An Inventory and Evaluation of the Current Shelter and Services Response to Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking," 2012
- Most states' laws allow children to be arrested for prostitution, even children below the age of consent.
Source: Institute of Medicine and National Research Council, "Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation And Sex Trafficking Of Minors in the United States," 2013
- In one study in New York City, almost 4,000 children were found to be sexually exploited, half of them boys.
Source: [Ric Curtis, et al., "The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in New York City," The Center for Court Innovation, New York City, 2008](#)

- 45% of child commercial sexual exploitation victims in New York City were **exploited in hotels**.

Source: Ric Curtis, et al., "The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in New York City", The Center for Court Innovation, New York City, 2008

- Over the last 15 years, there were more than 1.9 million reports involving suspected child abuse imagery (child pornography) made to the National Center on Missing and Exploited Children.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, "The National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction. A Report to Congress," August 2010

Important Terminology

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) - Commercial sexual exploitation of children is the exploitation by an adult with respect to a child or an adolescent – female or male – under 18 years old; accompanied by a payment in money or in kind to the child or adolescent (male or female). Commercial sexual exploitation in children includes all of the following:

- The use of girls and boys in sexual activities remunerated in cash or in kind (child sex trafficking) in the streets or indoors, in such places as brothels, discotheques, massage parlors, bars, hotels, restaurants, etc.
- Child sex tourism.
- The production, promotion and distribution of pornography involving children.
- The use of children in sex shows (public or private.)

Child - Any person under the age of 18.

Commercial Sex Act - When something of value is exchanged for sexual services. This may be money, but it can also be food, clothing, or shelter.

Child Sex Trafficking – Any child engaged in a commercial sex act. There does not need to be a person who compels the child to perform said sex act through force, fraud or coercion.

Pimp/Trafficker - A person who compels another individual to perform a commercial sex act, often by means of force, fraud, and/or coercion.

Exploiter/Buyer - The person who buys sex from a trafficking victim, commonly referred to as a "John". A person can be both a trafficker and exploiter.

FAQs

What is Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children?

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in its primary forms is prostitution, pornography, sex tourism, sex trafficking and sexual performance, in which a commercial transaction is involved. A child cannot consent to these abuses and in all cases abusers are exploiting the vulnerabilities of children for their own gratification. Commercial sexual exploitation is a violation of children's human rights, international law, and the laws of many countries, including the United States of America.

What do you mean by “child”?

The US and the UN define a child by anyone under the age of eighteen. Virtually everyone in America will strongly agree that a prepubescent child found to be commercially sexually exploited is a victim, but there is still debate over whether adolescents truly are victims. Some people believe that a teenager may choose to enter prostitution, and that no real crime is taking place when they are sold for sex. This is wrong and people need to learn the truth.

Does it really happen in America?

Across America and the world children are being commercially sexually exploited. According to estimates, up to 300,000 American Children are at risk each year. Thousands of children, if not tens of thousands, are trafficked into the U.S. each year for sex and labor.

Why don't I hear about it more often?

Unfortunately, very few victims are identified, and fewer still receive the help and services they need. Often when a child is discovered with a trafficker (pimp) or exploiter (John), the girl or boy is the one blamed. These children, below the age at which they can legally consent to sex, are then arrested by police officers and tried for solicitation by courts that view them as criminals, not victims. Meanwhile, the exploiter often goes unpunished.

If there are so many victims why haven't I seen it before?

The prostitution market, including for young people, is increasingly off the street and on the internet. Today, dates are set up via e-mail and the act often occurs behind the closed doors of local hotel rooms. Youth are targeted and manipulated by pimps who transport victims from city to city. Exploiters use hotel rooms as venues to abuse children, knowing that systems are not in place to identify and protect the victims.

How can you be sure children don't choose this willingly?

It is difficult for some people to believe that these children are tricked and coerced into prostitution, and many ask why can't they just leave? When they imagine being forced into

prostitution, they think of someone being grabbed off the street in an unmarked van, held at gun point, and chained to a radiator in a leaky basement, forced to serve lecherous and corpulent men with perverted appetites. If not for the popularity of reality TV, it would be difficult to dispel this myth. Two brothers from the Bronx, New York City, thought they could get a reality TV show on cable television highlighting their lives as pimps. They filmed themselves recruiting, grooming, and controlling young girls. They explained what they were doing to the camera, literally deconstructing their methods. They were only so bold because of the normalization of the pimp image in America, and after submitting their video to MTV they got a ten year sentence in federal prison instead of a television show contract.

Why Children?

Traffickers are actively seeking out fresh girls and boys to feed the sex industry's demand for more and more young and attractive 'objects' to sell. Children are easier to coerce and control than adults, and many factors in a child's youth can make her or him vulnerable to trafficker. Foster care youth often don't have a caring adult helping to protect them from predators, whether at the shopping mall or on the internet. Runaway and homeless youth are vulnerable to an adult offering an exchange of sex for a place to sleep tonight, a meal or cash. Sexually abused children are especially vulnerable. As one pimp said, "These girls have been raped so many times. Well, it's my job to convince them they might as well get paid for it."

What can I do to help?

You need to help awaken the conscience of America. People have to know that the prostitution of children is occurring, that it is a problem, and that the victims are unable to help themselves. These children are threatened and physically assaulted by their traffickers, their exploiters, and are shunned by the community at large. If all you do is tell a few friends what you've read on this one page, you've already made a difference. If you'd like to do more, navigate through our website to educate yourself and read about other ways to help.

Lesson Plan for Educators (6-12)

- ❖ **Associated materials**
- ❖ **List of Activities**

Anti-Trafficking Lesson Plan (6-8; [9-12])

Objective	Materials	Activities, Methodology, and Instructional Strategies
To teach students about human trafficking and child trafficking	<p>TV screen hooked up to the Internet or projector hooked to computer.</p> <p>Copies of Pre- Test Copies of terminology handout</p> <p>5 sheets of paper, each sheet of paper marked with a different word: “Prostitute, Victim, John, Trafficker, and Pimp”</p> <p>Chalkboard or whiteboard</p>	<p><i>Introductory Activity (5-10 min.): Human Trafficking Pre-Test</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass out pre-test and have students answer each question individually. • Start Stigma Activity with entire class or with smaller group of 5 students and have rest of class observe the interactions. Have class create definitions as a group to see commonalities and create standard definitions. <p><i>[Playground Film Trailer (15-20 min) – please view clip prior to using]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play film (5 min) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gWMOxWlzcXo) • Discussion Points: (1) What did the film make you think about child prostitution in the US? (2) What did you notice about the girls in the film? Do you think they made a choice to do what they were doing? (3) Which is a better term for the children they talk about in the film; child prostitute or child victim of commercial sexual exploitation? What are the benefits and drawbacks of each of those terms?] <p><i>What I Have Been Through is Not Who I Am (20-25 min)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play film (stop after 9:34 minutes) • As whole group, discuss the definitions of trafficking and the misconceptions they may have had about what child trafficking is. Compare definitions from what the students generated after Stigma Activity with actual definitions. • In small or large groups, discuss questions provided with terminology. <p><i>At-Risk Youth Activity (10-15 min)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss risk factors for trafficking with students • Create a chart of healthy concerns (safe), the importance of healthy relationships, and internet safety. <p><i>Why do Victims Stay & Closing Activity (5-10 min)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In small groups have students discuss why victims might stay with their trafficker. As a large group go over the answers – make sure to discuss mental games traffickers play with victims and trauma bonds. • Discuss Wrap-Up questions • Revisit Pre-Test and have students answer the questions again • Discuss changes in answers or attitudes

Human Trafficking Pre-Test		True	False	Unsure
1	Human trafficking doesn't happen in the US, it only happens in countries like Thailand and Cambodia			
2	Prostitution is a victimless crime			
3	Most prostitutes make a lot of money			
4	Most teenage prostitutes are just bad kids, not victims			
5	Teenage Prostitution is a form of sexual exploitation			
6	Suffering from sexual abuse while growing up and being a prostitute are two separate issues			
7	Teenagers in prostitution can stop whenever they want			
8	Pimps provide protection to prostitutes and keep them safe			
9	Prostitution prevents rape			
10	Children play a major role in the sex trade			
11	Human trafficking is the 2nd largest criminal industry today after drug dealing			

Human Trafficking Pre-Test Answers

1. Human Trafficking Doesn't Happen Here in the US, it Only Happens in Other Places such as Cambodia and Thailand (FALSE)

Trafficking happens to U.S. citizens in every U.S. state, in all social classes and amongst every race. No one is immune from it. A trafficking victim does not need to be transported between states or brought in from another country to be a victim of sex trafficking; they may simply be forced into prostitution and exploited by pimps or madams.

2. Prostitution is a Victimless Crime (FALSE)

It's difficult to imagine being coerced into prostitution, and it is easy to say, 'if I was in that position, I would just say no,' but such a statement ignores that 300,000 American children are at risk of being sexually exploited. Problems in the home such as physical abuse, domestic violence, drug use, serious mental illness, and sexual abuse all contribute to a child being at-risk. Unable to trust their parents to take care of them, they may turn to an outsider for support, love, and affection. Pimps know how to be manipulative and take advantage of children with vulnerable psyches.

- While not all sexually exploited teenagers have pimps, that does not mean they got into it to make a lot of money for themselves. One study found that 48% of runaway youths in Los Angeles exchanged sex for food or shelter. Also, those who do have pimps are often subjected to extreme forms of violence. Pimps will first act loving and kind to their victims but then turn to brutal techniques to keep their victims in line.

3. Most Teenage Prostitutes are Just Bad Kids, Not Victims (FALSE)

This is a view many people have, but these children are almost always coerced or forced into it. Even if they did choose it willingly, if they're under 18 they are not old enough to be making that kind of decision. They are still children and need to be protected by the government, the community at large, their friends, and their family. Furthermore, federal legislation clearly states that child victims of trafficking are victims NOT prostitutes or criminals. The children who sex trafficked are some of the most vulnerable children in our society today.

4. Teenage Prostitution is a form of Sexual Exploitation (TRUE)

First and foremost, it is important to note that there is no such thing as a teenage prostitute. In the US, the age of consent ranges from 16-18 state to state. So an adult having sex with anyone 15 or under is likely to be committing statutory rape (state laws vary on penalties and exceptions). Even if it's with someone who is 16 or 17, under the federal law, if they engage in a commercial sex act, they are a victim of child trafficking and sexual exploitation.

5. Child Abuse and Prostitution are Two Separate Issues (FALSE)

Many people who are arrested for prostitution suffered sexual abuse growing up as a child. Being abused as a child isn't a prerequisite for sexual exploitation, but the severe impact that abuse has on a person can lead them to be at greater risk for exploitation. Traffickers exploit the vulnerability of sexually abused children; from their point of view it's easier to recruit them into prostitution. A sexually abused child may not associate sex with love, may not view adults in

their life as protectors, and may have very low self-esteem. Furthermore, child trafficking is a form of child abuse.

6. Most Prostitutes Make a Lot of Money (FALSE)

As we've already stated, those involved in the sex trade are seldom allowed to control the money they make, and are forced to hand it over to their pimps or madams. This is true even for those paid hundreds or even thousands of dollars an hour.

7. Teenagers in Prostitution Can Stop Whenever They Want (FALSE)

Again, teenagers under 18 are considered victims of child trafficking and are NOT engaged in prostitution. They often face a variety of hurdles when trying to leave. Their pimps use coercion and manipulation to keep them in a mental prison. The child likely ran away from home, dropped out of school, and broke other laws while with the pimp. They are afraid of the police and feel like they can't return home out of guilt and shame. Many pimps brand all their victims with the same tattoo in the same place so they see themselves as belonging to him. When they do overcome these feelings and try to leave, their pimp may track them down and beat them into submission. One shelter in San Francisco found that 82% of the prostituted individuals seeking services had been physically assaulted. Child victims of trafficking also suffer from extreme trauma related to their experience. They may experience PTSD and Stockholm Syndrome, which is why they feel they cannot stop and they cannot leave their traffickers.

8. Pimps Provide Protection to Prostitutes and Keep Them Safe (FALSE)

Pimps put pressure on girls and women to make money for the pimps. It's a business model, not a family. Their chief concern is that they meet quotas, making a certain amount of money every day or week. They will beat or rape these victims if they feel they are not working hard enough or holding back money. One study of incarcerated prostitutes found that women with pimps experienced higher levels of client violence, worked in more dangerous areas, took more risks because of pressure to earn a certain amount of money, entered the life at a younger age, and used illegal drugs at a younger age.

9. Prostitution Prevents Rape (FALSE)

Rape is not about sex at all, it is about power and control. It is a physical assault, not a sexual experience. If there was a correlation, if prostitution did prevent rape, Nevada would likely not have a higher incidence rate of rape than its bordering states.

10. Children Play a Major Role in the Sex Trade (TRUE)

Since 2003, the FBI, in conjunction with other government agencies and local law enforcement, have rescued more than 1,200 children from prostitution, and over convicted over 600 pimps, madams, and their associates.

11. Human Trafficking is the Second Largest Criminal Industry Today (TRUE)

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Human Trafficking is tied for second place with Arms Dealing and is fast growing.

Activities for Educators Teaching Students about Trafficking

1) Stigma Activity

Purpose: To explore the stigma and weight we put on labels-and the unattended consequences of doing so.

Materials: 5 sheets of paper, each sheet of paper marked with a different word: “Prostitute, Victim, John, Trafficker, and Pimp”

Activity: Before beginning the activity, speak to the students about the definitions of the words above. You can use the definitions below as a reference.

Prostitute: A person who is induced to perform a commercial sex act through the use of Force, Fraud, and Coercion OR a person under the age of 18 who is induced to perform a commercial sex act in exchange for money, food, shelter, or anything

Victim: A person who is induced to perform a commercial sex act through the use of Force, Fraud, and Coercion OR a person under the age of 18 who is induced to perform a commercial sex act in exchange for money, food, shelter, or anything.

John: A nice word for a person who purchases sex.

Trafficker: State laws vary in the language they use. The general definition includes one or more of the following:

- Recruits and trains a prostitute
- Provides a prostitute to a customer
- Finds a customer for a “prostitute”
- Transports a prostitute to a customer
- Maintains facilities for use by a “prostitute”
- Shares in the earnings of a prostitute
- Federal law provides a strict definition of a Human Trafficker: ***Traffickers are those who recruit, harbor, and transport human beings solely for the purpose of exploiting their labor or their bodies.***

Pimp: Glorified term thanks to media and pop culture (the term “pimping” is another word for “cool”). In reality, pimps and traffickers are the same person; they are both exploiting victims and hold power and control over another individual. Use same definition as **Trafficker**.

Then, choose five volunteers to come to the front and participate directly in the activity. If possible, have another facilitator assist you with this activity. The five volunteers will be asked to outside the classroom, while the rest of the students are still sitting inside. One facilitator will go outside the classroom with the 5 volunteers and will place one of the “signs” on their backs with tape. They are not to see which “sign” they have taped to their back, and the other students should not tell each other which sign is placed on each other’s backs. The other facilitator will be in the classroom with the rest of the students, and will explain the game. They will tell the students that there are 5 volunteers with different signs on their backs. The class is not to tell the

volunteers which sign they are carrying on their backs, but will be asked to treat those volunteers how they think society would treat them, based on the sign on their back. For example, the person wearing the sign marked “prostitute” may be treated disrespectfully, while the person wearing the sign “victim” will be treated with respect and support.

Bring the volunteers back into the classroom and begin the activity. The activity should go on for about 5 minutes, and then have everyone besides the volunteers return to their seats. The volunteers will then be asked to guess which “sign” they think they were wearing, according to how they were treated by their classmates. Then, they will describe to their classmates how it felt to be treated like that, and why they thought they were treated the way they were by their classmates.

This is a great activity to begin the session with- as it deconstructs the complexity of definitions, labels, and the stigma that surrounds the labels which may hinder a trafficking victim from receiving help and reaching out to others.

2) Portraits

Materials: Paper and pen

Activity: Pair off students so they are not partners with the person they already chose to sit next to. Provide each pair of students with a piece of paper and a pen. Explain that each pair is to draw a quick sketch of the first thing that pops into their head when you say the term “sex trafficking.” Allow 5 minutes for this task and encourage the students to make their portraits as detailed as possible. Then ask each pair to show their portrait to the class and explain why they drew that particular portrait.

****This is a great exercise to do at the beginning and end of the session. It is great to do at the beginning of the session to showcase preconceived notions that the students may have when they hear term “sex trafficking,” and it is a great activity to close out the discussion to showcase how their preconceived notions may have changed throughout the session.*****

3) Word Association

Materials: N/A

Activity: How fast can the students think? Energize the group of students by challenging them to a game of word association. Sit the group in a circle (if possible; if not, go row by row). Pick a phrase or word such as “sex trafficking,” “trafficking,” or “children’s rights” and one by one, have the students follow the theme by saying the first word or phrase that pops into their heads. Can the entire group of students get through without getting stuck? Make sure that the students do not censor themselves or hold back. The goal is to stop thinking so much about what they say and become comfortable with creating spontaneous connections with the ideas of other people. To help, you can maintain rhythm by tapping a beat.

4) Word Tree

Materials: White board/chalk board, dry erase marker

Activity: Generate a list of words related to the topic of the workshop, human trafficking, and ask the students to give key words relating to the “Cause or Effect” of human trafficking. Students may suggest ‘poverty,’ ‘no confidence,’ ‘need for money,’ ‘abusive home,’ ‘homelessness,’ etc. Write all suggestions on the board, clustering by theme where possible. You can use this opportunity to introduce essential terms or to focus the workshop on specific areas.

Why Don’t They Just Leave Their Pimps & Closing Activity

Pimps and traffickers like to manipulate their victims and play mind games.

- The victims who work for him want to please him
- They want to earn gifts from him
- They see their value through his eyes due to low-self esteem
- They want to make money for him to increase his prestige
 - When a victim leaves, the pimp must get her back
 - Otherwise he’ll look weak to his peers
 - He’ll lose credibility with the other victims
 - They may want to leave too if there are no repercussions
 - He must make her regret leaving him
 - He’ll beat her, rape her, and humiliate her
 - He wants her to beg for forgiveness
- The victims have nowhere else to go
 - They may have dropped out of school and ran away from home
 - They fear former friends finding out what they’ve done
- The victims fear the police
 - Prostitution is a crime, talking to police could lead to arrest and the pimp tells them they are criminals and not victims
 - They may have committed other crimes while with the pimp
 - They may have taken drugs at his insistence
- They fear no one will believe them or help them.

Final Wrap Up Questions

What did you think about prostitution before today?

How do you think American society views pimps and prostitutes? How are they portrayed in movies and TV shows?

What did you think about prostitutes and pimps now?

Do you still think it’s okay to call a victim of sexual exploitation a prostitute?



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2014 Legislative Advocacy Opportunities

Amy and Vicky Child Pornography Restitution Improvement Act

A federal statute (18 U.S.C. §2259) requires that, in child sexual exploitation cases, a defendant must pay restitution for “the full amount of the victim’s losses.” That works for crimes in which a defendant directly causes specific harm to a victim, but child pornography crimes are different. A child pornography victim was harmed by the initial abuse, then harmed by the distribution and possession of images of that abuse. The Supreme Court has recognized that victims are harmed by the ongoing “trade” and “the continuing traffic” in those images. “In a sense,” the Court said, “every viewing of child pornography is a repetition of the victim’s abuse.” On the Internet, that abuse never ends.

Each step in the child pornography process—production, distribution, and possession—increases the harm to a victim but makes more difficult identifying those responsible. But victims of this kind of crime are especially in need of restitution to help put their lives back together. Meeting that challenge is the purpose of the *Amy and Vicky Child Pornography Restitution Improvement Act of 2014*.

“Amy” and “Vicky” are the victims in two of the most widely-distributed child pornography series in the world. In *Paroline v. United States*, which reviewed Amy’s case, the Supreme Court on April 23 said that the existing restitution statute is not suited for cases like theirs because it requires proving the impossible: how one person’s possession of particular images concretely harmed an individual victim. That standard puts the burden on victims to forever chase defendants and recover next to nothing.

The *Amy and Vicky Act* creates an effective, balanced restitution process for victims of child pornography that also responds to the Supreme Court’s decision in *Paroline v. United States*. It does three things that reflect the nature of these crimes. First, it considers the total harm to the victim, including from individuals who may not yet have been identified. Second, it requires real and timely restitution. Third, it allows defendants who have contributed to the same victim’s harm to spread the restitution cost among themselves.

- A victim’s losses include medical services, therapy, rehabilitation, transportation, child care, and lost income
- If a victim was harmed by a **single defendant**, the defendant must pay full restitution for all her losses
- If a victim was harmed by **multiple individuals**, including those not yet identified, a judge can impose restitution on an individual defendant in two ways depending on the circumstances of the case

- The defendant must pay “the full amount of the victim’s losses” or, if less than the full amount,
- at least \$250,000 for production, \$150,000 for distribution, or \$25,000 for possession
- Federal law already provides a mechanism for creating a restitution payment schedule
- Multiple defendants who have harmed the same victim and have paid at least those minimum amounts may sue each other to spread the restitution cost (the Supreme Court said in *Paroline* that this is important)

Those who continue a victim’s abuse should not be able to hide in the crowd; there should be no safety in numbers. Victims should not be abused again by putting the burden on them to prove the impossible. Instead, the ***Amy and Vicky Act*** creates a practical process, based on the unique kind of harm from child pornography, that both puts the burden on defendants where it belongs and provides actual and timely restitution for victims.

PLEASE Call your Senator and ask that they co-sponsor or endorse the ***Amy and Vicky Act***. They can contact [Tom Jipping](#), Chief Counsel to Senator Hatch (202-224-3526) or [Stephanie Martz](#), Chief Counsel to Senator Schumer (202-224-8373).

For more information about victims of child pornography—including Amy’s story—and the restitution issue, see last year’s *New York Times Magazine* story “The Price of a Stolen Childhood” at <http://bit.ly/stolenchildhood>

Justice For Victims of Trafficking Act S. 1738/H.R. 3530

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) addresses domestic sex trafficking in four critical ways:

1. Creates a fund for domestic victims of trafficking using fines for certain enumerated crimes.
2. Corrects administrative barrier within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) denying U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents (LPRs) access to services and support available to foreign victims of trafficking.
3. Encourages cross-system collaboration between law enforcement, child welfare systems, juvenile justice officials, courts, and victim service organizations (and where applicable tribal authorities).
4. Reduces demand for sex trafficking by calling on law enforcement and prosecutors to investigate and prosecute buyers, not just pimps/exploiters.

I. Funding and Resources

- JVTA creates a fund within the Treasury Department specifically for domestic trafficking victims using fines for certain crimes related to the sexual exploitation of children, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons, human smuggling, and other specific offenses.
- The fund is estimated to increase available federal resources for domestic trafficking by up to \$30 million annually.
- Funds are to be administered by the Attorney General to finance support programs for domestic trafficking victims and victims of child pornography.
- Creates juvenile trafficking model block grant program financed by the fund that would allow state and local governments to develop or improve comprehensive victim support programs and increase training of first responders, law enforcement, courts, and others.
- Any residual funds not expended shall divert into the Crime Victims Fund established by the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA).

II. Access to Services

- Allows U.S. citizens and LPRs to get HHS certification in order to receive services and benefits available through HHS-funded programs. Currently only foreign trafficking victims in the United States are eligible for such services.



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III. Cross-System Collaboration

- Promotes interagency collaboration between law enforcement, child advocacy centers, social service agencies, healthcare providers, legal services programs, and housing agencies to provide safety for child victims.
- Allows for the development of court diversion programs that in addition to treatment, consolidate all of the child's cases, offenses, treatment programs and social services.

IV. Demand Reduction

- Encourages law enforcement and prosecutors to investigate and prosecute those who purchase sex acts with children.
- Clarifies current law to remove all doubt as to its criminal applicability to buyers of child sex.
- Requires anti-trafficking task forces to bolster efforts of state and local law enforcement to detect and prosecute buyers of child sex.

An amended version of JVTA has already passed the House. Please call your Senator to let them know that you want them to co-sponsor JVTA and to make sure it passes in the Senate so that it can become law!

Find your Senator here: http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm

Strengthening the Child Welfare Response to Trafficking Act of 2014 (H.R. 4636)

The Strengthening the Child Welfare Response to Trafficking Act is a bipartisan bill to help identify and protect child victims of trafficking throughout the United States.

Far too often, state child welfare systems fail to properly identify and assist trafficked and exploited children. The protections, services and protocols established for abused and neglected children are rarely extended to trafficked youth, and in most states, such children are not even categorized as victims. Instead, they are often sent to the juvenile justice system and criminalized for, at no fault of their own, being raped and trafficked.

The Strengthening the Child Welfare Response to Trafficking Act (H.R. 4636) would:

- Ensure that trafficked youth are legally considered victims of child abuse and neglect and are eligible for appropriate services
- Establish protocols and staff training to properly identify victims and respond to reports of child trafficking
- Encourage child welfare agencies to coordinate with state law enforcement, juvenile justice and social service agencies to better serve youth
- Gather state-by-state data to understand the scope and scale of child trafficking

The Congressional Budget Office has indicated that that there are no direct federal costs associated with this bill.

We must protect our nation's children from commercial exploitation and find them the right services to get off the streets. Ask your representative to co-sponsor the *Strengthening the Child Welfare Response to Trafficking Act of 2014*.

Find your representative here: <http://www.house.gov/representatives/find/>