Educator Guide
WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

*Human trafficking* is the recruitment, control, and use of people for their bodies and for their labour by means of force, fraud, and/or coercion. It is modern-day slavery that affects millions of men, women, and children around the world; it also happens in our community. Sexual child abuse is coercing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.¹

- Roughly 1 in 4 human trafficking victims are children.²
- More than a quarter of all victims of trafficking found in the UK last year were British (26%), making this the most common victim nationality.³
- Sexual abuse has become the most common type of abuse counselled by Childline in recent years; it was also the most commonly reported type of abuse by adults calling the NAPAC’s helpline in the year ending March 2019.⁴

WHAT IS ONLINE CHILD EXPLOITATION?

*Online child exploitation* is the persuasion of a minor (someone under the age of 18) to create child sexual abuse media (CSAM); such as images or videos of themselves and participating in sexual live-stream videos, whether they are recorded or not. Often offenders will manipulate the child to engage in such conduct by first building an emotional connection and relationship with the child, to gain trust with the ultimate goal of sexual exploitation. Additional forms of online child exploitation include:

- **Sextortion**: Blackmailing someone to get them to create or share sexual images or videos of themselves.
- **Enticement**: Persuading a child to engage in a sexual act.
- **Possession, distribution, and receipt of child sexual abuse materials**: Possessing, receiving, or distributing CSAM images, whether obtained by manipulation or not, result in harm to the child featured in the CSAM materials.

WHO IS AT RISK?

Victims can be any age, race, gender, or nationality. Certain children populations have demonstrated higher risk factors of being trafficked or exploited.

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³Polaris, Human Trafficking Hotline (U.S., 2019), http://humantraffickinghotline.org/states
At-Risk Youth Factors:

- Out-of-home placement (homeless or in foster care)
- Children from unstable and unsafe homes or without parent figures
- Migrant youth or foreign-born
- Youth who identify in the population of LGBTQ+
- Children involved with the child welfare system
- Children living in poverty
- Minority children
- Students with behavioural health concerns
- Abused children
- Children with learning or physical disabilities or delays
- Students with lack of social support
- Children who tend to be isolated or have a low self-esteem
- Youth who experience substance or alcohol abuse
- Children with unmet needs or low income support
- Youth with lack of opportunity or who feel hopeless about achieving their dreams
- Youth already engaging in high-risk behaviours

**HOW IS EDUCATION KEY TO ABOLISHING HUMAN TRAFFICKING?**

The formalised school system provides the greatest opportunity to reach and influence the most students at one time. It provides an infrastructure that allows students to learn important information to protect themselves while also empowering them to advocate and respond. It’s a place filled with safe adults who can identify at-risk youth and provide them assistance and support.

Educational stakeholders can lead the way as influencers rather than bystanders. They include but are not limited to: superintendents, school boards, administrators, guidance counsellors, educators, school personnel (e.g., resource officers, school nurses, bus drivers, canteen workers), parents, and students.
IDENTIFY METHODS AND INDICATORS

Recognise methods traffickers use and identify red-flags as indicators that students might be victims of trafficking or at a higher risk of becoming a trafficking victim.

- Traffickers are known to recruit and lure children. They can be strangers, family members, acquaintances, employers, pimps, and can even be teenagers and peers.
- Traffickers use a plethora of recruitment tactics on vulnerable youth, many of whom are at-risk students. They build trust with targeted victims and lure them through social media, texting, chat lines, clubs, in their neighbourhoods, at bus stops, shopping areas, during school-sponsored events, and even through recruiters.
- Traffickers can use students as recruiters, ensnaring them into trafficking through gangs and luring them to form relationships and friendships with their peers in order to bring other students to the traffickers.
- Each victim has different experiences and can endure multiple methods of victimisation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force — Power</th>
<th>Fraud — Deception</th>
<th>Coercion — Manipulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threats</td>
<td>Exploiting youthful curiosity about sex</td>
<td>Shame and fear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual abuse</td>
<td>Grooming for trust</td>
<td>Threats and pressure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical abuse</td>
<td>Seduction; wooing into romantic relationships</td>
<td>Blackmail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance abuse</td>
<td>False promises of a better life financially, protection, and emotional security</td>
<td>Intimidation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental abuse</td>
<td>Tricked job opportunities</td>
<td>Sextortion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forced labour</td>
<td></td>
<td>Debt bondage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded labour</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Involuntary servitude</td>
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While not all behaviours lead to victims of trafficking, there are some strong signs that can begin to identify students who may demonstrate characteristics related to trafficking. Educators can look for physical, behavioural/emotional, or environmental/situational indicators in students.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical</th>
<th>Behavioural/Emotional</th>
<th>Environmental/Situational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Displays signs of exhaustion or lack of sleep at school</td>
<td>Displays significant behaviour changes in personality (e.g., anger, depression, fear)</td>
<td>Exhibits a sudden performance change in academics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shows signs of being denied food or dental and medical care</td>
<td>Appears secretive about who they are talking to or meeting</td>
<td>Has frequent acts of truancy (i.e., unexcused absences, inability to regularly attend school/classes, disappears often, missed school days)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evidence of poor personal hygiene or sudden change in attention to personal hygiene</td>
<td>Exhibits being withdrawn or detached</td>
<td>Displays inconsistencies, coached or rehearsed responses to questions about after school activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has tattoos that appear to be used for branding (i.e., gang signs, a name, slogans)</td>
<td>Demonstrates helplessness or social isolation from family and friends</td>
<td>References frequent travel or long work hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposes burns or scarring, indicating abuse</td>
<td>Afraid to talk to school personnel due to being closely monitored and controlled by traffickers</td>
<td>Has an older or controlling “boyfriend/girlfriend/friend”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wears inappropriate attire</td>
<td>Avoids eye contact or resists being touched</td>
<td>Displays sudden onset of gifts (i.e., clothes, phones, jewellery, makeup)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signs of substance abuse</td>
<td>Engages in promiscuous behaviour</td>
<td>Records multiple school transfers</td>
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Recommendations for Human Trafficking Prevention Education

01 CURRICULA & RESOURCES

Implement effective human trafficking curriculum and resources.

Sample guidelines of effective human trafficking prevention education resources include but not limited to:

- Ensure content is evidence-based or evidence-informed
- Choose content that is age appropriate and developmentally appropriate for your students
- Check that content is aligned to grade-level standards
- Verify that content is victim/survivor centred and trauma informed
- Utilize pre/post assessments and other methods to collect data and measure progress
- Look for content that is diverse and culturally relevant
- Confirm reporting procedures before utilizing content with students

02 PROACTIVE APPROACH

Develop policies and protocols for responding to a disclosure from a suspected victim.

Schools can take a proactive approach to create strong policies and protocols similar to procedures already used in mandatory reporting of sexual assault and child abuse.

Sample actions school staff can take when creating policy and protocols:

- Plan and train all school staff on human trafficking to include but not limit to: risk factors for vulnerable children, red-flags and indicators, the victim-centred approach, how to interact with potential victims, and reporting protocol for disclosure
- Model healthy relationships among staff
- Create healthy environments to support students who may be vulnerable or are victims
- Make the appropriate referral to school personnel and community contacts
- Recognise and report suspected trafficking to the appropriate authorities
- Partner with local law enforcement agencies to protect the routes that students use to travel to and from schools

Educators should avoid investigating human trafficking cases. School personnel do not have to prove trafficking exists and they should not pressure the child to divulge information regarding any injury or other circumstances surrounding the abuse and/or neglect. They should, however, report suspected signs and allow authorities to follow up from reporting.
Sample protocol steps if school staff suspects trafficking:

- Evaluate the student circumstances against the red flags behaviours
- Exercise caution to minimise risk of harm to the potential victim
- Use a victim-centered approach
- Record and document as much information as possible for reporting
- Refer to appropriate school personnel and community contacts
- Investigate possible campus impacts and safety issues

### 03 PARTNERSHIPS
*Increase community, parent, and student awareness.*

- Partner with local law enforcement experts and advocate agencies to provide a parent awareness program on the dangers and warning signs of trafficking
- Create an awareness campaign in schools and the community
- Provide programs and roles for parents and guardians to make them part of their children’s safety and security, both at school and while going to and from school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School-Based Partners</th>
<th>Community-Based Partners</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrators</td>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>Child welfare services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource-officers</td>
<td>Community/civic groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychologists</td>
<td>Advocacy centres</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guidance counsellors</td>
<td>Human trafficking coalitions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>Faith-based institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bus drivers</td>
<td>Business owners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canteen workers</td>
<td>Transportation systems</td>
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Additional Resources

CAN YOU SEE ME?
Videos & Posters

PARENT GUIDES
For Kids & Teens

DIGITAL SAFETY GUIDE
For Teens

IF YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING

Child Trafficking Advice Centre
(CTAC) and The NSPCC Helpline
(CTAC) 0800 1111
(NSPCC) 0808 800 5000

Modern Slavery Helpline
(Unseen UK)
08000 121 700

For more resources, visit:
A21.ORG/EDUCATION