



## Anti-Human Trafficking Community Resources Assessment

Needs of Adult Survivors of Human Trafficking*	Who can Meet these Needs? Provider	Have a contact?	HT Trained
<b>EMERGENCY/ACUTE NEEDS</b>			
24 Hour Emergency Response			
Safety/ Safety Planning			
Housing			
Food/ Clothing/ Toiletries			
Interpretation/ Translation			
Urgent Health/ Medical			
Legal Needs Information & Linkage			
Legal guardianship for minors			
<b>SHORT/LONG TERM MORE IMMEDIATE NEEDS</b>			
Case management/ advocacy/ goal setting			
Transitional housing & long-term housing			
Community support, life skills, transportation			
Medical/dental/mental/ substance abuse health care			
Permanency placement for youth; child care			
<b>Legal Assistance</b>			
Criminal legal assistance			
Family court legal assistance			
Housing court legal assistance			
Immigration: U & T Visa or repatriation/reunification			
Civil legal assistance			
Family law			
Employment law			
Public benefits access			
ID/document obtainment			
Worker rights, sexual assault, and exploitation education			
<b>LONG TERM STABILITY &amp; SUSTAINABILITY</b>			
Life skills & other needs, financial management/literacy			
Education, GED, college, ESL, Job training/employment			
Faith-based & social support connection, peer mentorship			
Health needs (Chronic medical conditions)			
Case management and advocacy (continued)			

\*Note: Each survivor has unique needs and can vary, depending on their experience, and if they are adults, minors, foreign born, males, LGBTQ, and people with disabilities.

## Needs of Survivors of Human Trafficking & Collaborative Response

<b>Victim/Survivor Needs</b>	The victim/survivor knows themselves the best and should be included in all aspects of recovery. They will know what they specifically need throughout the process.
<b>Safety</b>	A safe place to live free from their traffickers. Safety plan.
<b>Emergency Essentials</b>	Food, clothing, housing, and medical treatment.
<b>Advocacy</b>	Assistance retrieving identification documents, completing applications, attending appointments, and navigating different U.S. systems (e.g. criminal justice, child welfare, immigration, human services, transportation, etc.).
<b>Social Services</b>	Assist victims in receiving services such as food stamps, Medicaid, housing assistance, etc.
<b>Health Care</b>	Medical treatment, dental care, health screenings, health insurance, work related injuries, addressing chronic health problems such as HIV/AIDS and STDs. This includes emergency needs and untreated illnesses.
<b>Mental Health</b>	Trauma counseling, therapy, anger management, conflict resolution, self-empowerment and esteem building. Mental health professionals help victims with psychological trauma such as PTSD. They also work with case managers to establish the best course of treatment for victims.
<b>Case Management</b>	Assistance receiving social services.
<b>Education</b>	GED assistance, enrollment in school, technical/training certification, English-language classes.
<b>Life-Skills Counseling</b>	Job training, employment location assistance, and financial management. Assistance with operation of basic household appliances, using public transportation, learning to cook, parenting, etc.
<b>Faith-based</b>	Assistance with emergency shelter, basic needs of victims, transportation, and mentorship/spiritual needs of victims. Monetary support.
<b>Youth Services</b>	Juvenile Justice, Department of Social Services, and school systems.
<b>Legal Assistance</b>	Legal representation, civil, criminal, family law, employment (back wages/sexual harassment), and immigration. Assistance with filing T-Visa applications and immigration petitions for foreign-born victims. Child specific: Court-appointed special advocate or guardian, advocacy within child welfare system. Education on know their rights in the workplace, sexual harassment and assault.
<b>Rights Enforcement</b>	Informed of available services. Notification of significant actions pertaining to their case. Notification of crime victim compensation. Access to emergency funds. Restitution and compensation for unpaid wages. Accompaniment to all criminal proceedings by any person providing support or assistance. Receive notice of a defendant's release.

## **Legal Assistance Needs Summary**

**Minors:** Minors may require legal representation in guardianship proceedings and education/school issues (placement, suspension, tuition).

**Housing:** Many trafficking survivors face housing problems such as eviction as a result of a trafficking situation. They also need help with enforcing disability discrimination housing laws.

**Medical:** Some survivors may need help maintaining the privacy of their medical records or applying for fee waivers for medical care.

**Name and Gender Change:** Some trafficking survivors request name changes for safety reasons, and some transgender trafficking survivors may request name and gender changes.

**Family Law.** Protection or Restraining Order. Victims, particularly those who are related to their traffickers, may need assistance with separation, divorce, child custody and support, guardianship, or adoption.

**Employment Law.** Trafficking victims may have claims under state or local minimum wage laws or contract law. Victims may have been subjected to harassment or discrimination in their workplace and need assistance in filing a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

**Public Benefits Access.** Trafficking survivors may be eligible for a wide range of federally and locally funded public benefits, but usually need assistance to access these benefits. The services available to them may depend on their income, legal status, marital status, age, criminal record, and other factors. Public benefits offices may not be familiar with trafficking, for assessing eligibility.

**Criminal Defense:** Victims facing current criminal charges will need representation in those proceedings, and may be assigned a public defender if they cannot afford a private attorney.

## **Immigration Law Needs**

**Continued Presence:** Continued Presence is generally issued for 1 year, includes employment authorization, confers eligibility for many federally funded public benefits, and may be renewed in 1-year increments upon law enforcement request.

**T nonimmigrant visas:** Issued for 4 years, include employment authorization, and confer eligibility for some federally funded public benefits. Also available to certain immediate family members of the victim. Can apply for Permanent Resident status after 3 years or the conclusion of the criminal case.

**U nonimmigrant visas:** for victims of a variety of crimes and require law enforcement support. Issued for 4 years, include employment authorization, no access to federally funded public benefits.

**Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) Status** allows certain foreign national children who are abused, abandoned, or neglected to remain legally in the United States and to seek Permanent Resident status (a “green card”). Trafficked youth who are in the child welfare system often qualify for SIJS.

**Repatriation.** Foreign national victims might prefer to return to their home country, and may need assistance in replacing their passport or other documentation. They should also be provided with referrals or resources that are available in their home country for survivors of trafficking.

Legal Assistance Needs Source: [Legal Needs of Survivors - Human Trafficking Task Force E-Guide](#)