

Anti-Human Trafficking Resources Assessment

Needs of Survivors of Human Trafficking *	Who can Meet these Needs? Provider	Have a contact?	Partner w/them?	Trained on HT?
ACUTE NEEDS/CRISIS NEEDS				
24 Hour Emergency Response				
Safety/ Safety Planning				
Housing				
Food/ Clothing/ Toiletries				
Interpretation/ Translation				
Legal Needs Information & Linkage				
Urgent Health/ Medical				
Legal Guardianship for Minors				
TRANSITIONAL/ MORE IMMEDIATE NEEDS				
Case Management/ Advocacy/Goal setting				
Continued, updated safety planning				
Transitional & long-term housing (shelter/rent)				
Community support systems & life skills				
Food, other needs, ID/document obtainment				
Link to public benefits for HT victims				
Legal: U & T Visa, Civil, Criminal, Protection Orders				
Interpretation/ Translation				
Medical/ dental health care				
Mental health/ counseling				
Substance abuse treatment				
Transportation				
Law enforcement advocacy (fed, state, local)				
Permanency placement for youth				
Worker rights, sexual assault & exploitation education				
LONG TERM STABILITY & SUSTAINABILITY				
Life skills and other needs				
Education, college, GED, ESL (English)				
Financial management/literacy				
Job training/employment and placement				
Reunification/repatriation				
Faith-based & social support connection				
Health Needs (chronic medical conditions)				
Support groups, peer mentorship				
Child Care				
Case Management & 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.

County: _____

What resources are needed to better support survivors of human trafficking in our community?

Capacities/Strengths:

Gaps:

How can they be filled?

Resources:

[Services Available to Victims of Trafficking \(HHS\)](#)

[Victim Assistance Fact Sheet, Benefits and Services Available to Victims of Human Trafficking \(HHS\)](#)

[Services Available to Victims of Human Trafficking: A Resource Guide for Social Service Providers](#)

[National Human Trafficking Referral Directory](#)

[Trafficking Victim Benefits under the Affordable Care Act \(ACA\)](#)

Needs of Survivors of Human Trafficking & Collaborative Response

Victim/Survivor Needs	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.
Safety	A safe place to live free from their traffickers. Safety plan.
Emergency Essentials	Food, clothing, housing, and medical treatment.
Legal Assistance	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.
Advocacy	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.).
Social Services	Assist victims in receiving services such as food stamps, Medicaid, housing assistance, etc.
Healthcare	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.
Mental Health	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.
Case Management	Assistance receiving social services. Including: Emergency crisis support, short-term transitional support, and long-term support for stability and sustainability.
Education	GED assistance, enrollment in school, technical/training certification, English-language classes.
Life-Skills Counseling	Job training, employment location assistance, and financial management. Assistance with operation of basic household appliances, using public transportation, learning to cook, parenting, etc.
Faith-based	Assistance with emergency shelter, basic needs of victims, transportation, and mentorship/spiritual needs of victims. Monetary support.
Youth Services	Juvenile Justice, Department of Social Services, emergency essentials, and school systems.
Federal Law Enforcement	Helping with cases that involve interstate commerce, witness protection, also insuring safety of victim, and repatriation. Also prosecutes traffickers and buyers.
Local Enforcement	Ensures safety of victims and response/referral to service providers. Also tasked with arresting traffickers and buyers, collecting evidence. Identify indicators.

Victim-Witness Coordinators—Victim-witness coordinators help promote victim well-being as victims cooperate with the criminal justice process (e.g., investigation, prosecution, and sentencing). Examples of their duties include notifying victims of important case events and proceedings, and providing victims with information and referrals for victim services (e.g., victim compensation programs, rape crisis centers, or mental health counseling).

State and Local Investigators—State and local investigators are police officers (including detectives, sergeants, sheriffs) with specialized training and experience who usually work in an investigative branch or unit of a police department. For a human trafficking case, they might oversee and manage the case at the State or local level and collaborate with Federal agents, prosecutors, victim service providers, and NGOs.

Police/Line Officers—Line officers are general police officers whose primary responsibility is to provide routine patrol, conduct criminal and traffic investigations, and make arrests. In a human trafficking context, the line officer may be a first responder who is able to identify the indicators of a human trafficking situation, secure evidence for subsequent prosecution, and refer victims to social service providers.

Federal Agents—Federal agents typically conduct initial interviews, survey the crime scene (e.g., sweatshop), seize evidence (e.g., records and computers), make arrests, translate documents, and serve grand jury and trial subpoenas (author, date). In a trafficking case, Federal agents investigate the spectrum of Federal criminal civil rights violations, crimes against children, and organized crime (author, date). The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Civil Rights Unit and field offices are responsible for the domestic enforcement of the TVPA. Other federal agencies critically involved include Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Diplomatic Security Section (DSS), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and investigators from the Department of Labor.

Federal, State, Local Managers/Supervisors—Law enforcement management or supervisors oversee law enforcement activities and help define priorities for the agency. With respect to human trafficking, managers and supervisors are responsible for ensuring that officers, investigators, and agents are trained on identification and response practices, and that human trafficking is a priority for their department or agency. They also work to foster local, State, and Federal collaboration and may serve on a joint task force.

Source: Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking and the Implications for Victims: Current Practices and Lessons Learned <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/216547.pdf>

Department of Labor (DOL) assists law enforcement partners in the identification of trafficking victims. In addition, DOL engages internationally with governments as well as business, labor, and civil society groups to implement models that work to reduce child labor and forced labor, and produces the following reports: Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor; List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor; and List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds victim assistance services programs and the National Human Trafficking Hotline, issues Certification and Eligibility Letters for foreign national victims of trafficking, provides training and technical assistance to local communities, and conducts public awareness campaigns and public health initiatives focused on human trafficking.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) conducts domestic and international investigations of human trafficking, conducts public awareness campaigns through the Blue Campaign, provides education and training, grants immigration benefits to victims of human trafficking, and authorizes victims who are potential witnesses to remain in the United States temporarily during the investigation or prosecution of their traffickers.

Department of Justice (DOJ) conducts human trafficking investigations and prosecutions and provides grant funding for victim services. DOJ supports anti-trafficking task forces; conducts trainings, research, and outreach initiatives; and produces the annual Attorney General's Trafficking in Persons Report.

Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides anti-trafficking training for employees, inspectors, and industry partners to raise awareness of human trafficking in agriculture and rural areas in the United States.

Source: U.S. Government Entities Combating Human Trafficking <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/fs/2017/272160.htm>

HUMAN TRAFFICKING INDICATORS

PLEASE NOTE: The following list of trafficking indicators is neither definitive nor static. This list should not be used for profiling purposes, but as information to assist you in identifying whether an individual may be a victim of trafficking.

Key indicators

- Someone else has possession of legal/travel documents
- Existing debt issues
- One attorney claiming to represent multiple undocumented immigrants detained at different locations
- Third party who insists on interpreting

May Be Indicators

- Victim living/working conditions
- Live on or near work premises
- Restricted or controlled communication
- Frequently moved by traffickers
- Large number of occupants for living space

Victims May Lack

- Personal items/possessions
- Cell phones, calling cards, etc.
- Private space
- Financial records
- Transportation
- Knowledge about how to get around in a community

Personal/physical indicators

- Injuries from beatings or weapons
- Signs of torture (e.g., cigarette burns)
- Brands or scarring indicating ownership
- Signs of malnourishment

Workplace Indicators

- Security intended to keep victims confined
- Barbed wire
- Bars on windows
- Self-contained camps
- Bouncers, guards, and/or guard dogs
- Only allowed to shop at "Company Store"

Forced Prostitution

- Large amounts of cash and condoms
- Customer logbook or receipt book (a.k.a. "trick book")
- Sparse rooms
- Men come and go frequently
- PLUS other trafficking indicators

Youth Indicators on Need for Further Screening

- Evidence of physical, mental, or emotional abuse
- Inability to speak on one's own behalf and/or alone
- Excess amounts of cash on-hand
- Working for long hours, often with little or no pay
- Presence of older male who seems controlling
- Loyalty and positive feelings towards trafficker
- Exhibition of fear, tension, shame, humiliation nervousness
- Inability or unwillingness to identify self as victim
- Over-sexualized behavior

Identifying Offenders

- Do they maintain employee records?
- Do they file social security deductions?
- Who does their payroll?
- How are employees paid?
- How do they determine employee wages?
- Who is their accountant?
- What are their hours of operation?
- Do they have a written vacation policy?
- Where do employees' children go to school?

Victim Realities

- May not identify themselves as victims
- May not speak English, or may not have the vocabulary to share what they've experienced
- Likely to use rehearsed stories initially
- May be behaviorally dependent on trafficker
- Trauma, shame, lack of trust may deter victims from telling the full story
- Victims may be reluctant to speak to someone wearing a gun, badge, or uniform
- Victim may not want family to know of his/her circumstances
- Concerned for safety of the victim's family in the home country
- Empathy for traffickers
- Victims may have difficulty identifying their own individual needs

Victim Assessment Considerations

- Victim should be given a choice of speaking with male or female.
- Use informal conversation.
- Allow victim to set length and pace. Don't expect to get full story right away.
- Watch for nonverbal cues.
- Do not make promises.
- Victim services/nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) should be involved as soon as possible—even if only a slight indication of victimization.
- Prioritize assessing for needs of survivors in order make the proper referral.