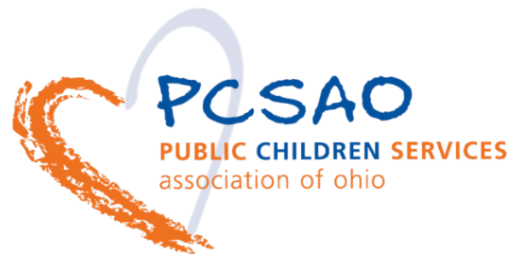


# Identifying and Responding to Juvenile Victims of Human Trafficking in Ohio

Training Resource Packet



**Ohio**

Department of  
Youth Services



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## Handout 1: Do You Stay, or Do You Go?

- You are a 15-year-old girl.
- When you were 9, children’s services removed you from your mother’s custody due to her drug use. You spent some time in foster care. It was difficult for you to adjust to new families, schools, locations, and rules on a regular basis. After your fifth foster home, you were placed in a large group home. You didn’t get along well with the other girls in the home, and your last week there, a group of your roommates threatened to “jump” you. You were very fearful. Children’s services then moved you to your aunt’s home, where you live now.
- You live with your aunt, uncle, and cousin Jasmine in a low-income neighborhood. You have no contact with your mother or your father, whose whereabouts are unknown.
- Six months ago, your uncle sexually assaulted you. When you told your aunt about the abuse, your aunt accused you of lying and being a “troublemaker.” She said if you didn’t stop lying, she would contact children’s services and send you back to foster care. Though you didn’t want to stay at your aunt’s home, you were afraid to go back to a group home.
- After that, you hated coming home to your aunt’s after school. You began spending a lot of time online, trying to distract yourself. One day while you were on Facebook, a man named Jason sent you a friend request. You had mutual friends, so you accepted.
- Jason’s first message said, “Hey beautiful, thanks for the add. You’re sooo cute. I’d like to get to know you.” This is the first time you can ever remember someone telling you that you’re pretty. You and Jason spend most of the night messaging each other, and you feel an instant connection. You agree to meet Jason, and in person, he is just as attentive and doting as he is online. He takes you to dinner and gives you lots of compliments.
- At your aunt’s home, your uncle has been coming into your room at night. The abuse is intensifying, but you’re not sure what to do. You start to spend more and more time with Jason to get away. You finally open up to him about what’s going on with your uncle. You haven’t told anyone since you tried to tell your aunt. Jason is so angry that your uncle is hurting you. He tells you he wants to protect you and treat you right.
- After a few weeks, Jason asks if you want to stay at his place to get away from your creepy uncle. Moving in with him sounds great, especially since your aunt doesn’t seem to want you at home anymore. A few days later, you move in with Jason.

This exercise was adapted from an activity developed by the National Judicial Institute on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking.

## Activity Notes Page

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## Handout 2: Overview of State & Federal Human Trafficking Laws

### FEDERAL LAW

#### Trafficking Victims' Protection Act of 2000

"The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 created the first comprehensive federal law to address human trafficking, with a significant focus on the international dimension of the problem. The law provided a three-pronged approach: prevention through public awareness programs overseas and a State Department-led monitoring and sanctions program; protection through a new T-Visa and services for foreign national victims; and prosecution through new federal crimes."

— Polaris, [www.polarisproject.org](http://www.polarisproject.org).

**As defined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the legal definition of "severe forms of trafficking in persons" is:**

- 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 an act has not attained 18 years of age; or 22 USC § 7102 (9)(A)
- 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 USC § 7102 (9)(B)

For more information: <https://polarisproject.org/current-federal-laws>

#### Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2015

The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act is a comprehensive law addressing accountability and reporting of runaway and missing children in foster care. The law required review of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) to ensure Ohio is in compliance with **Public Law 113-183**.

**Federal law and OAC changes (OAC 5101:2-42-88) require state and local agencies to:**

- Report each missing or abducted foster child to law enforcement and to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (1-800-THE-LOST, <https://cmfc.missingkids.org/reportit>)
- Determine the primary factors that contributed to the child's running away or being absent from care and to use these factors when determining future placements
- Address the events and experiences that took place while the child was AWOL including determining whether the child was a sex trafficking victim

### OHIO'S HUMAN TRAFFICKING LAW

**As defined by the Ohio Revised Code Section 2905.32 (Trafficking in Persons), Ohio's legal definition of human trafficking is:**

"(A) No person shall knowingly recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain...another person knowing that the person will be subjected to involuntary servitude or be compelled to engage in sexual activity..."

"...For a prosecution under division (A)(1) of this section, the element "compelled" does not require that the compulsion be openly displayed or physically exerted. The element "compelled" has been established if the state proves that the victim's will was overcome by force, fear, duress, or intimidation, or fraud."

Ohio has a tiered definition of *sex trafficking*:

- For minors under the age of 16, law enforcement officials do not need to prove that the minor was compelled to engage in commercial sexual activity. ORC 2905.32 (A)(2)
- For 16-17 year olds, law enforcement officials do not need to prove that the minor was compelled to engage in commercial sexual activity if the trafficker is in a "position of authority" over the victim (as defined in section 2907.03 of the ORC, which includes parents or persons acting in loco parentis, teachers, coaches, and others). ORC 2905.32 (A)(3)
- For people with developmental disabilities, law enforcement officials do not need to prove that the person was compelled to engage in commercial sexual activity. ORC 2905.32 (A)(2)

## CRIMINAL SANCTIONS FOR TRAFFICKERS AND PURCHASERS

- Trafficking in Persons is a first degree felony, with a mandatory minimum of 10 years in prison ORC 2905.32 (E)
- Sex traffickers are required to register as sex offenders (Tier II) and cannot live within 1,000 feet of a school ORC 2950.01 (F)(1)(g)
- Obstruction of Justice is a felony of the second degree in human trafficking cases ORC 2921.32 (C)(6)
- Advertising illicit massage parlor activity with the suggestion or promise of sexual activity is a prohibited activity punishable with a misdemeanor offense (Sec. 2927.17)
- Purchasing sex from a person with a developmental disability is a felony offense of the third degree (Sec. 2907.24)
- Purchasing sex from a minor is a felony offense, tiered as follows: (Sec. 2907.24)
  - For minors under the age of 16, the penalty is a felony of the third degree. Offender is required to register as a tier II sex offender.
  - For minors aged 16-17, the penalty is a felony of the fifth degree.

## PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS

### Safe Harbor for Minors

- Judges can sentence minors to diversion programs to receive needed protection and treatment through the juvenile justice system ORC 2152.021 (F)
- Ohio's law prohibits public disclosure of the names of minor victims of trafficking by law enforcement agencies, even if they have criminal records (the law contains exceptions for criminal justice professionals, parents, attorneys, child welfare agencies, and others) (Sec. 149.435 (B))
- Courts can allow minors under the age of 16 to give testimony in preliminary hearings via closed circuit television to protect minors from facing traffickers directly (Sec. 2937.11 (D)(1)(a))
- Child welfare agencies and courts have the authority to terminate the parental rights of a parent convicted of trafficking his or her own child (Sec. 2151.414)

### Intervention for Adult Victims

- Permits courts to accept an offender's request for intervention in lieu of conviction if the offender was a human trafficking victim at the time of the offense and that victimization was a factor leading to the offender's criminal behavior

### Expungement

- Adults and minors who have prior convictions of prostitution, solicitation or loitering to engage in solicitation may apply to the sentencing court to expunge the conviction of any offense, except murder, aggravated murder and rape, if they can prove that their participation in the offense was a result of being a victim of human trafficking. ORC 2953.38; ORC 2151.358 (E)

### Victims Compensation

- Victims can pursue civil damages against traffickers ORC 2307.51
- The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services may administer compensation to identified trafficking victims through the Victims of Human Trafficking Asset Seizure Fund ORC 5101.87

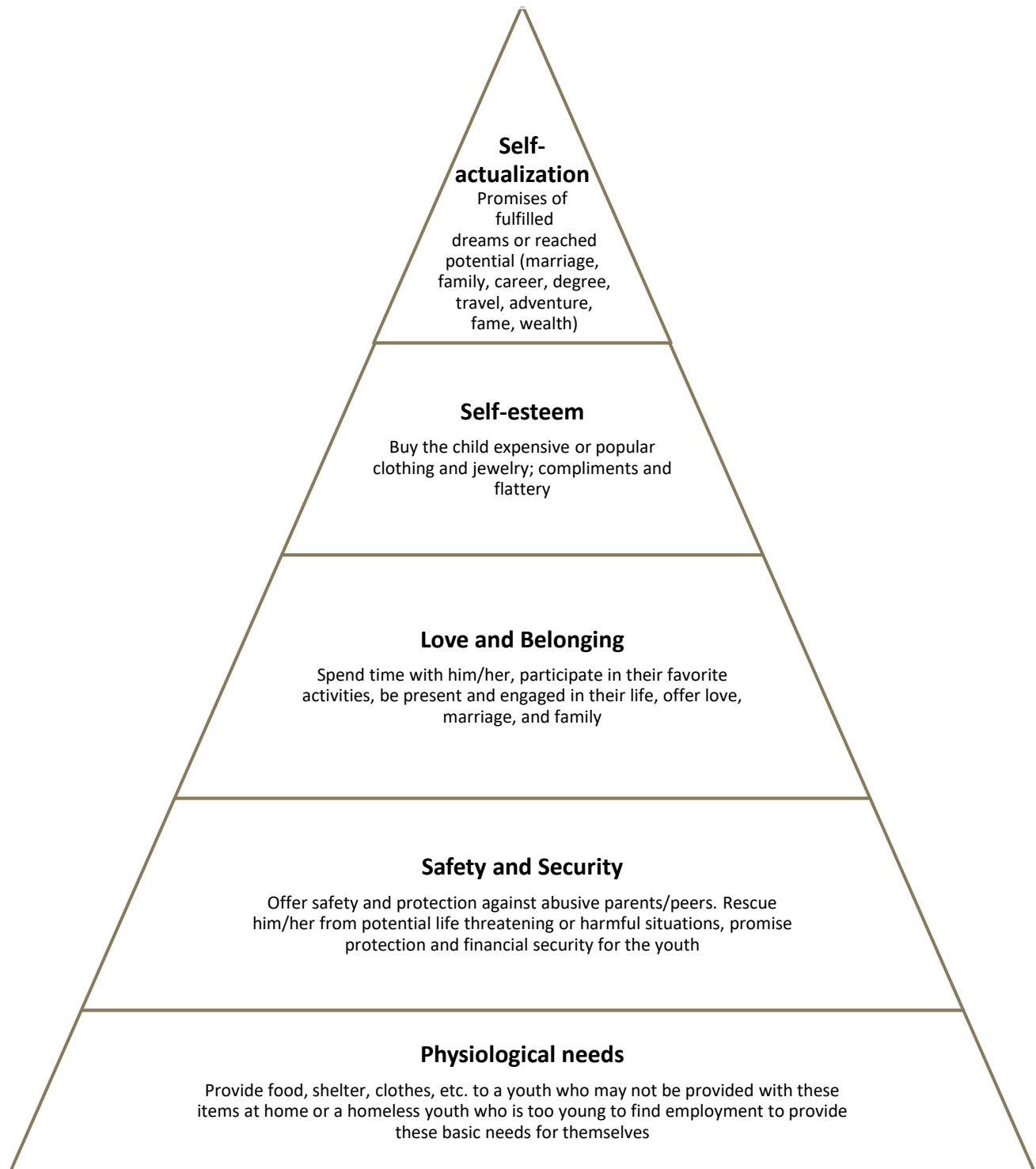
### Mandated Training

- Law enforcement officers are required to receive human trafficking training through the Ohio Peace Officers Training Academy ORC 109.73
- School districts are required to incorporate human trafficking training content into safety and violence prevention training plans ORC 3319.073 (B)

### Data Collection

- Local law enforcement must report the number of human trafficking cases to the Ohio Attorney General's Office to be released annually ORC 109.66

## Handout 3: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



## Handout 4: Power & Control Wheel of Human Trafficking



This wheel was adapted from the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project's Duluth Model Power and Control Wheel, available at [www.theduluthmodel.org](http://www.theduluthmodel.org)

Polaris | [humantraffickinghotline.org](http://humantraffickinghotline.org)



## Handout 5: Red Flags & Indicators of the Trafficking of Youth

	<b>RED FLAGS FOR SEX OR LABOR TRAFFICKING</b>
<b>PHYSICAL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signs of physical abuse and/or evidence of lack of appropriate medical care</li> <li>• Poor dental hygiene/lack of dental care</li> <li>• Malnourished, hungry, thirsty</li> <li>• Exhausted (e.g.: dark circles under eyes)</li> <li>• Wounds, lesions, bruises</li> <li>• Intoxicated or evidence of drug/alcohol abuse</li> <li>• Over-sexualized behavior</li> <li>• Branding/tattoos</li> <li>• Burns/chemical burns related to machinery</li> <li>• Repetitive stress injuries</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIAL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violence, drug abuse, alcoholism in home</li> <li>• Prior history of sexual or physical abuse</li> <li>• Guardianship by unrelated person</li> <li>• Older, controlling significant other</li> <li>• Runaway and/or homeless</li> <li>• No form of ID/documentation</li> <li>• Limited/no English proficiency</li> <li>• Unsure of address or inconsistencies in describing where he or she lives/goes to school</li> <li>• Not speaking for one's self and/or signs of being controlled</li> <li>• Evidence of being unable to move and/or unable to leave job</li> <li>• History of STDs, multiple sexual partners</li> <li>• Possession of items outside personal or family income level</li> <li>• Condoms, pre-paid credit cards, large amount of cash, hotel keys, fake ID</li> <li>• Items found on person: Multiple cell phones, list of names (likely buyers)</li> </ul>
<b>PSYCHOLOGICAL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expresses fear: of not returning home on time, of losing job, of caregiver, of significant other</li> <li>• Depression, suicidal ideation and/or history of suicide attempt</li> <li>• Lack of eye contact or dulled emotions</li> </ul>
<b>LEGAL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charges: Truancy, theft (esp. of basic necessities), multiple curfew violations, prostitution, solicitation, drug/alcohol charges</li> <li>• Circumstances of arrest: High risk location (e.g.: hotels and restaurants known for human trafficking incidents, truck stops, massage parlors, etc.)</li> <li>• If foreign national, limited English proficiency</li> <li>• If foreign national, no form of ID/documentation</li> </ul>

## Handout 6: Case Studies

In groups of 3-4, discuss:

- Is this case human trafficking? If yes, what components of the scenario align with Federal and State law? If no, what components are missing?
- What are the red flags or indicators in this case?
- What service needs does this individual have?

### Case Study #1

Jamil is 14 years old and lives with his mother in an apartment. Even though she works two jobs, his mother struggles to make ends meet. Jamil spends a lot of time home alone, and the landlord often asks Jamil to help him with some projects around the building to keep him busy. For the last three months, while they are hanging out, the landlord makes Jamil perform oral sex and sometimes takes pictures of him during the sex acts. The landlord told Jamil and his mother that he would not evict them as long as Jamil keeps hanging out with him.<sup>1</sup>

- In this scenario, if sex trafficking is occurring, who would be identified as the trafficker?

### Case Study #2

Ashley is 16 years old. She lives with her 84-year-old grandmother, who also takes care of her four younger siblings. The week before her first day of school, Ashley realizes they don't have enough money to buy her school uniform and supplies. One of her friends suggests she go down to the local gas station and "stand on the corner" to make money. Within 15 minutes of standing on the corner, a man offers her \$50 for an oral sex act. Ashley agrees because \$50 will pay for her school uniform.

### Case Study #3

Sam is an 18-year-old transgender woman. You've been working on a transition plan but have had trouble locating housing. She decides she's going to stay with friends and says they're going to let her stay there for free. Unfortunately, that arrangement falls apart quickly, and Sam becomes homeless. One night while smoking a cigarette outside of the homeless shelter, a woman approaches Sam and asks her for a cigarette. The woman tells Sam that she's too pretty to be staying at the homeless shelter and knows a way for her to make quick money. Although Sam is hesitant, she thinks that anything has to be better than the shelter. The woman takes Sam back to her place and explains how to "walk the track" and "turn a trick." Sam's not thrilled about the idea but feels desperate, so she decides to give it a try.

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<sup>1</sup> Case studies #1-7 from Capacity Building Center for States. (2015). "Child welfare response to child & youth sex trafficking: Caseworker's curriculum." Washington, DC: Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Sam makes \$450 her first night out. On her second night out, a john/buyer violently assaults her, and she is admitted to the hospital. She calls you for help.

- What are some reasons Sam is at increased risk in the commercial sex industry for being assaulted by a john/buyer?

#### Case Study #4

Vanessa just turned 15 years old and is on the run from her foster home when she meets an older girl who says she can get her a job as a stripper. The girl introduces Vanessa to her boyfriend, Ricky, who says he'll operate as her manager. Vanessa gets a job at the club without even interviewing. She's super excited, but at the end of her first night of dancing, Ricky tells her he needs all of her money to cover rent and her dance outfits. When she hands him \$300, he says it's not enough and tells her he needs her to work "overtime" in the back rooms. She feels like she does not have a choice if she wants a place to sleep that night, so she goes in the back and engages in sex acts to earn another \$300 for Ricky.

#### Case Study #5

An officer in your local law enforcement vice unit has contacted you at 11 p.m. following a sting operation where they located a missing 15-year-old youth from another state. The officer found the youth after responding to an online classified ad posted on websites like Backpage.com and Myproviderguide.com. The child told the police officer that she met "Cream" outside of her group home about a month ago. She keeps referring to "Cream" as her boyfriend and says that they have been on the road moving from hotel to hotel for about three weeks. She's really worried about whether he is in trouble and keeps asking when she will get to see him. Law enforcement is asking for someone to come and take her to a placement for the evening.

- How would your agency respond to this request from law enforcement?

#### Case Study #6

You receive a call from a foster parent who is expressing frustration about Maria, who was placed there a month ago. Maria just turned 16 years old and has been in nearly every placement in the area. The foster mom says that she can't control Maria. In the last month, Maria has run away three times, and when she does come home, it's hardly ever before midnight. The foster mom says that she received a call from the school counselor saying Maria is sleeping through most of her classes. The foster mom is suspicious that Maria might be getting into drug dealing because she returned from her last run with her nails done and had upgraded her phone, which she's always using. When you sit down to talk with Maria, you notice that she has a notepad from the Red Roof Inn in her purse and several condoms.

- How would you approach asking Maria about these concerns? What would you ask?

## Case Study #7

Liz, who is 17 years old, runs away from her foster home for the fourth time this month because she hates the other kids placed there. While sitting outside of a local mall, she gets a message on a social networking app from Mike, a cute older “boy” (33 years old) who hit her up a few weeks ago and said he thought she was pretty. They’ve been communicating for weeks, and he always contacts her when she’s having a rough day. He seems so sweet and asks her about her life and promises to help her achieve her hopes and dreams. Liz quickly falls for him, and when he hears she ran away, he says she can stay at his place. She thinks they are in love. After spending what she considers an amazing month together, he says she is costing him too much money and must earn her keep. When she says she does not want to prostitute, Mike says, “Your uncle has been taking it for free for years, it’s about time you got something for it.” So Liz agrees because she wants to prove her love for him. Mike takes a couple photos and posts her escort ad online. Within minutes, the first text responses come in asking to coordinate a location and time for a date, and within the hour, she’s already made \$100 for Mike.

- How do you think Liz feels about the \$100 she made in an hour?

## Case Study #8

My name is Roberto, and I am 13 years old. My family and I work on orchards and farms, picking fruits and vegetables. We travel from place to place with our foreman, going where the crops are ripe and ready to be picked. We live in cheap, wooden shacks, usually with outdoor bathrooms that farmers allow us to use while we work on their land. Because we move so often, I cannot go to school for more than a few months during the winter season. My family and I work from sunrise to sunset, with a half-hour break for lunch. Sometimes, when it is very hot, I wish the foreman would bring us more than two small bottles of water. But, I know if I complain, it might cause problems for me and my family. Sometimes I can barely breathe because of the pesticides that have been sprayed on the fields, and I get terrible rashes from the chemicals. I don’t know if there are laws that keep kids my age from working on farms, or telling the bosses how long we can work, or how much we must be paid. I think I make about \$2 per hour.<sup>2</sup>

## Case Study #9

Jessica is a 17 year old girl looking for a summer job and sees an online advertisement promising a fun, well-paying job as a traveling magazine salesperson and a \$450 signing bonus. Once on the magazine crew, she does not receive her signing bonus and discovers that she will not be paid either on an hourly or commission-based wage. Instead, they only provide a small daily stipend for food, and they charge her extra for accommodation and gas. She has to meet a daily sales quota of six subscriptions, and as she struggles to meet that quota, she becomes more and more indebted to the magazine crew. The magazine crew does not have proper sales permits, and Jessica is cited for solicitation. Her crew leader holds all the paperwork related to these citations and refuses to allow her to respond. As a result,

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<sup>2</sup> Case study #8 developed by the Public Children Services Association of Ohio (2018).

Jessica is fearful that she might have arrest warrants; she's reluctant to leave this job because it seems like the crew is the only thing protecting her from arrest.<sup>3</sup>

## Case Study #10

Sandy is 15 years old and lives with her mother, Mary, and two younger siblings. Sandy helps her mother take care of her siblings and has few friends. Mary has always struggled to maintain employment and has recently turned to selling prescription drugs to pay their bills. Mary has started using the drugs she was selling and is now forcing Sandy to help her sell drugs. Mary will not let Sandy attend school and says Sandy must help more to pay the rent. Mary is becoming more dependent on the drugs and is sometimes physically violent when Sandy disagrees with her.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Case study #9 from Polaris. (2015). "Knocking on Your Door: Labor Trafficking on Traveling Sales Crews." Washington, DC. Retrieved from: <https://polarisproject.org/resources/knocking-your-door-labor-trafficking-sales-crews>

<sup>4</sup> Case study #10 developed by the Public Children Services Association of Ohio (2018).





## Handout 7: Shifting to Trauma Informed Language

Insensitive Terms	Trauma-Informed Insight	Trauma-Informed Language
Controlling	<i>She has survived by controlling her environment.</i>	<i>She has leadership skills and desires input in her life outcomes.</i>
Paranoid		
Manipulative		
Prostituting		
Attention-seeking		
Doesn't want help		
Liar		
He/she is "an illegal"		
Uncooperative		

Adapted from the Government of Alberta Canada's Trauma-Informed Toolkit  
<http://fasd.alberta.ca/documents/toolkit-worksheet-trauma-informed-language.pdf>



## Handout 8: Considerations for Interacting with Survivors of Human Trafficking

DO	DON'T	Why
Express empathy and compassion.	Express pity or judgement.	Surviving human trafficking takes resourcefulness and resilience. Survivors of trafficking are more complex individuals who should be provided support.
Maintain composure and provide reassurance. <i>"I believe you, and it's not your fault."</i>	Gasp, make faces, appear shocked. <i>"That's so awful! I can't believe that happened to you! I don't believe it!"</i>	Sometimes survivors may share parts of their story that may be difficult to process and understand. While interacting with a survivor, the focus should be on providing reassurance and messages of safety to the individual. Sometimes people may make expressions of disbelief because they are surprised or shock, but this might have the unintended consequence of conveying that the story is not believable or that the survivor should not share about their experience.
Gently encourage information sharing.	Demand information.	Let youth share their story at their own pace.
Gather information that will ensure safety and service delivery.	Ask questions to satisfy your own curiosity.	Depending on your role and responsibilities, it is not necessary to know all the details of this youth's trauma history. It is important to understand safety concerns and the youth's service needs to facilitate care coordination.
Remain neutral and supportive.	Lecture youth or express other assessments of behavior.	Youth may have engaged in dangerous or risky behavior during their trafficking situation. It is important not to express judgment; focus on messages of support.
<i>"What happened to you wasn't your fault."</i>	<i>"You don't have to do that anymore."</i>	Saying that someone doesn't need to do something anymore implies that the youth consented to being trafficked.
Survivors need supportive providers as they leave their	<i>"We rescue victims."</i>	The focus should be on empowerment. Service providers

<p>situation on their own terms and in a way that is safe for them.</p>		<p>should inform survivors of human trafficking of services available to them and what exactly it means to engage in these services. If we force youth to engage in services or “rescue” youth, we are not addressing their vulnerabilities, and they may return to their trafficker.</p>
<p><i>“We will do everything we can to keep you safe.”</i></p>	<p><i>“You are safe now.”</i></p>	<p>Our understanding of safety may be different from the youth’s understanding of safety. It is important to have conversations with the youth about their understanding of safety and how to achieve safety. It is important not to make promises about safety because safety cannot be guaranteed.</p>
<p><i>“We are here because we want to help you. We will do our best to meet your needs.”</i></p>	<p><i>“We can fix your problems.”</i></p>	<p>It is important not to make promises about meeting the individual’s needs because services cannot be guaranteed. It is important to be transparent about your role and what you can and cannot do.</p>
<p><i>“Is there anyone you know who might need help?”</i></p>	<p><i>“We want to make sure what happened to you does not happen to anyone else.”</i></p>	<p>Youth should not be made to feel responsible for the potential victimization of others. Asking youth if they know of other youth in need of services is acceptable, but at the same time, youth should not be forced to provide information when they are unwilling to do so.</p>
<p>Use language like <b>“human trafficking survivor,” “commercial sexual exploitation,”</b> or <b>“commercial sexual activity”</b>.</p>	<p>Do not say <b>“child prostitute”</b> or <b>“teen prostitute”</b>.</p>	<p>Minors cannot consent to engage in commercial sex. To call a survivor of trafficking a <b>“prostitute”</b> implies that the youth made a choice instead of acknowledging the reality of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.</p>

Adapted from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, “Do’s and Don’ts When Discussing Child Trafficking.”

# Handout 9: Amanda's Case Study

## Multidisciplinary Team Approach

Roles:

- Amanda
- Law Enforcement
- Prosecutor
- Public Defender
- GAL/CASA
- Children's Services Caseworker
- Victim Advocate
- Judge

## Amanda's Story

Amanda, age 14, was found by law enforcement during a SWAT raid at a home known for selling drugs. As the sole person in the residence at the time of the raid, Amanda was arrested and charged with Possession with Intent to Distribute. When questioned, she shared she lived with her boyfriend in the residence but refused to provide any information about his whereabouts. She shared she ran away from her foster home several months prior. Over the course of the interview, investigators learn she suffers from an opiate dependency, and to support her addiction, her boyfriend sometimes asks her to have sex with men in exchange for money. He also has her sell drugs from the home when he is away. Amanda reports she agrees to do both because she loves her boyfriend, and she wants to do her part financially.

## Questions

- Is this a case of human trafficking? Why or why not?
- What is the goal of your assigned role?
- What do you need to achieve your goal?
- What barriers do you see to achieving that goal?
- What agencies/individuals would you be working with?
- How would you facilitate collaboration? What makes collaboration difficult?



## Handout 10: Resources

### Contacts

**Bhumika Patel, MA**

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### Websites

- Governor's Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force: <https://humantrafficking.ohio.gov/>
- Polaris: <https://polarisproject.org/>
- National Human Trafficking Hotline: <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/>
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children: [www.missingkids.com/home](http://www.missingkids.com/home)
- Ohio Child Welfare Training Program has developed a free, online course on "What caregivers need to know about human trafficking." This course and additional resources can be found at [www.ocwtp.net/human trafficking - caregivers.html](http://www.ocwtp.net/human%20trafficking%20-%20caregivers.html)

### Legal Services for Victims of Human Trafficking

- Advocating Opportunity: <http://www.advocatingopportunity.com/>
- Ohio State University Moritz College of Law, Greif Fellowship in Juvenile Human Trafficking: <https://moritzlaw.osu.edu/justice-for-children/greif-fellowship-in-juvenile-human-trafficking/>

### Human Trafficking Prevention and Intervention Curriculum

- My Life, My Choice: [www.fightingexploitation.org](http://www.fightingexploitation.org)
- Ending the Game: <https://endingthegame.com/etg>

### Hotline Numbers

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC): 1-800-The-Lost (1-800-843-5678)
- To report child abuse and neglect: 1-855-OH-CHILD (855-642-4453)

**National Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-888-373-7888**

Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force-Supported Resources on [humantrafficking.ohio.gov](http://humantrafficking.ohio.gov)



### Ohio Coalitions

Map of anti-trafficking service providers, coalitions, advocacy and research organizations by county



### Laws

Want to know more about state and federal anti-trafficking laws?



### Awareness Campaign

Posters, fact sheets and billboards



### Ohio's Response

Current programs and initiatives to combat trafficking in Ohio



### Anti-Trafficking Updates

A brief overview of current news and updates in Ohio's anti-trafficking movement



### Data & Reports

Statistics and research



### Funding

State and federal funding resources for anti-trafficking organizations



### Outreach Toolkit

Outreach Toolkit On Identifying and Serving Foreign Nationals



### Request a Speaker

Would you like to request a representative of the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force for a speaking engagement?

## **Ohio Coalitions**

Ohio is home to over 20 anti-human trafficking coalitions which are locally coordinated and often comprised of social service providers, law enforcement, legal service providers, courts, nonprofit organizations, universities and interested community partners. Coalitions seek to develop local multidisciplinary approaches to combat trafficking. Find a map of Ohio's anti-trafficking coalitions, along with a tip sheet on how to build a coalition response to human trafficking.

## **Laws**

In 2012, 2014 and 2018, Ohio passed laws to significantly strengthen its legal framework to combat human trafficking through increased penalties for offenders and increased legal protections for victims. Find an overview of the state and federal anti-trafficking laws.

## **Awareness Campaign**

Increasing awareness of human trafficking is a key priority of the Governor's Task Force. In 2013, the Office of Criminal Justice Services developed strategic awareness campaign materials including posters, fact sheets, full page ads and billboards. Find downloadable PDFs for the awareness campaign materials.

## **Ohio's Response**

The Governor's Task Force prioritizes the development and dissemination of tools and resources to assist professionals with combating human trafficking. Find ethical service standards, health and human services resources, community response models, screening tools, court resources and other practical tools.

## **Anti-Trafficking Updates**

Find up-to-date news, technical assistance resources and local events that are updated monthly.

## **Data & Reports**

Find primary human trafficking victim data collected from state sources, links to the Ohio Attorney General's annual human trafficking reports, and reports and briefs developed by the Office of Criminal Justice Services.

## **Funding**


Find a list of federal and state grant opportunities from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Office of Criminal Justice Services and the Ohio Attorney General's Office.

## **Outreach Toolkit**

The Ohio Department of Public Safety and its partners developed a toolkit on identifying foreign national victims of trafficking. Find community outreach materials and guidance for engaging with potential trafficking victims.

## **Request a Speaker**

Organizations interested in bringing in a speaker to provide a human trafficking training can submit a speaker request form, and a representative from the Governors' Task Force will work with the requester to schedule and coordinate a training.



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