

INTRODUCTION

1 Welcome to Boundary Town! Prevent Child Abuse Utah offers this online training to give you the education and tools to keep the children in your neighborhood, classroom, school, field, studio, and church protected from human trafficking. Different topics are taught in the interactive modules. A certificate will be issued after you complete each of the modules.

2 Human Trafficking is found in every city across the United States. For a child suffering from trafficking, the effects can span their lifetime.

3 It is estimated that more than 300,000 children in the United States are sexually abused every year. In Utah, 1 in 5 women and 1 in 12 men experienced child sexual abuse before their eighteenth birthday. 91% of the time, a child is sexually abused by someone known and trusted by the child or the child's family members. It is estimated that the impacts of child sexual abuse cost Utah taxpayers approximately \$1 billion annually.

4 Statistics for other forms of abuse are even harder to pin down. Many children wait to report or never report child abuse, therefore the numbers likely underestimate the true impact of the problem.

5 When you hear these statistics, you may believe that child abuse is a problem that can't be solved. Accepting the reality of the issue can also be motivating. By taking this course, you are positioning yourself to be part of the solution. We hope you'll take the pledge to protect children and prevent child abuse and trafficking in whatever space you are in charge of.

6 The families in Boundary Town have created family rules. There is a boundary respected by all the adults in Boundary Town. If an adult doesn't respect these rules, the parents will call the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline and make a report. These family rules include privacy in dressing, bathing, sleeping, and other personal activities. The children in Boundary Town have a right to say no. They understand the difference between a surprise and a secret. They know that if anyone tells them to keep a secret from their parents, they should immediately tell their parents or another trusted adult.

7 Utah Code 53g-9-207 states that, "a school district or charter school shall provide, every three years, training and instruction on child sexual abuse and human trafficking prevention and awareness to school personnel in elementary and secondary schools..."

8 As an adult working with the youth in your community, you play an important role in our children's lives. Thank you for doing your part to recognize and report human trafficking. Our children are better because of your dedication and sacrifice.

9 Human Trafficking prevention matters. Together, all adults can ensure children have the freedom to grow, learn, play, create, and worship in safety. Again, welcome to Boundary Town!

INTERACTIVE MODULE: MRS. PROFFER

1 Hello! I'm Mrs. Proffer. I'm a school counselor at Boundary Town High School.

2 I work to keep our school campus free of abuse so that the students can focus on developing their talents and minds without the emotional and mental distractions that trauma causes. Today, I want to talk to you about human trafficking and how we work to protect our students from trafficking.

3 Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery in which traffickers use force, fraud, or coercion to control victims for the purpose of engaging in commercial sex acts or labor services against his or her will.

4 Human trafficking is a crime. Adults are legally responsible to not abuse or exploit children.

5 Utah's Safe Harbor Law protects child victims of trafficking from being subject to juvenile delinquency proceedings. (UT 76-10-1302)

6 The two types of child trafficking are, sex trafficking, and labor trafficking.

7 Child sex trafficking uses force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of a commercial sex act with a minor.

8 Child sex trafficking crime includes the production and distribution of photographs, videos, or other media of underage victims.

9 A person who is under age 18, cannot consent to any form of commercial sex. Exchanging anything of value including transportation, money, food, water, shelter, alcohol, drugs etc., for sex with a minor is sex trafficking.

10 Even if no force, fraud, or coercion is used to compel their participation in those acts, child victims exploited for commercial sex acts are human trafficking victims. A minor is always the victim.

11 Child labor trafficking uses force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of illegally using a child's labor or services.

12 Traffickers use force, fraud, and coercion to manipulate children to engage in child sex and child labor trafficking.

- 1 **Force** can involve physical violence, including rape, beatings, and physical confinement.
- 2 **Fraud** can involve false promises regarding employment or compensation. For example, traffickers may use advertisements for a modeling agency to lure victims and force them into commercial sex acts.
- 3 **Coercion** includes any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to manipulate a person to believe that failure to perform an act will result in serious harm.
- 4 If a child is not working voluntarily, but because of fear of a serious consequence, including physical, emotional, reputational, or financial harm, they are being trafficked.
- 5 Traffickers look for vulnerable individuals by frequenting locations where youth congregate including schools, malls, parks, shelters, foster and group homes, online games and social media apps.
- 6 Labor trafficking can happen in industrial facilities, households, agricultural enterprises, or any other workplace.
- 7 Trafficking happens in families. When a parent or other family member exploits family power dynamics and vulnerabilities of a child to compel them into child sex or labor trafficking, it is called familial trafficking.
- 8 Vulnerable youth populations include those involved in the Children Juvenile Justice System; Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) and the foster care system; Also, refugees and immigrant youth; homeless and runaway youth; lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBTQ+) youth; and American Indian and Native Alaskan youth.
- 9 In Boundary Town, we work to minimize the risk factors that make children vulnerable to trafficking.
- 10 This includes directing resources to strengthening families, mental health, addiction recovery, and assisting people to move out of poverty and homelessness.
- 11 We teach our students the characteristics of healthy relationships.
- 12 Parents learn how to monitor internet use and ensure children are using privacy settings online and on phone apps.
- 13 At Boundary Town High School, parents, teachers, and administrators work together to create policies to protect children from human trafficking.

1 By coordinating our efforts, a clear and unified discussion of child abuse and human trafficking is happening at school and at home.

2 The adults in Boundary Town are serious about keeping our city safe for ALL of our children.

Effects of Human Trafficking

3 Human trafficking has long-lasting effects and can cause various physical and/or mental health problems.

4 Survivors report increased likelihood of substance abuse, anxiety, insecurity, fear, medical issues, trauma, cognitive impairment, memory loss, depression, and suicide.

In trafficking, a trafficker and victim may form what's called a trauma bond. The trafficker controls the victim to induce commercial sex or forced labor. The trafficker sustains control through economic, sexual, or emotional abuse.

5 The emotional abuse might include, intimidation, manipulation, isolation, coercion, minimizing, denying, or blaming.

6 The trafficker's imposed controls can lead to a situation where the victim is reliant upon and/or sympathetic to the trafficker.

7 Victims of human trafficking who undergo multiple mental, physical and emotional forms of trauma experience poly-victimization. The traumatization leads to change in the plasticity of their brains and can rewire cognitive functions.

8 When talking with a child, it is important to understand that trauma may change their typical reactions. It is never a child's fault they have been abused or trafficked. You can shift perspective by not focusing on what a child did, rather, focus on what happened to them.

Misconceptions

9 There are many misconceptions associated with child sex and child labor trafficking. It is important at our school that all staff know the true facts:

10 Human trafficking exists in every country, including the United States. It exists nationwide—in cities, suburbs, and rural towns—and probably in your own community.

11 Human trafficking victims can be any age, race, gender, or nationality.

12 They can be young children, teenagers, women, men, and runaways.

13 Victims are United States citizens, as well as foreign-born individuals.

- 1 Victims come from all socioeconomic backgrounds.
- 2 Sex trafficking has received a lot of media attention, but forced labor is also a significant and prevalent type of human trafficking.
- 3 Victims are found both in legitimate and illegitimate labor industries, including sweatshops, massage parlors, agriculture, restaurants, hotels, and domestic service.
- 4 Often, victims are forced, defrauded, or coerced into engaging in criminal activities such as selling drugs or retail theft.
- 5 Not all trafficking is forced. According to state and federal law, any minor under the age of 18 who is induced to perform commercial sex acts is a victim of human trafficking, regardless of whether he or she is forced or coerced.
- 6 Human trafficking is not the same as smuggling. Trafficking is exploitation-based and does not require movement across borders.
- 7 Although transporting a person for the purpose of commercial sex or forced labor is one way of committing human trafficking, trafficking can also occur without movement of a person.
- 8 Smuggling is movement-based and involves moving a person who is not lawfully entitled to be in the state, in violation of immigration laws.
- 9 Victims do not always seek help when they are in public. Human trafficking is often a hidden crime. Victims may be afraid to come forward and get help.
- 10 They may be forced or coerced through threats or violence. They may fear retribution from traffickers, including danger to their families.
- 11 They may not be in possession or have control of their identification documents, and they may not fully understand what is happening to them or blame themselves for their circumstances.

Trafficker Recruitment and Tactics

12 Media causes us to believe that perpetrators who exploit children come from groups or places that are different from our own. In reality, most trafficking perpetrators are people you encounter in your everyday life. They can be charming, charismatic, and pillars in the community. They are, generally, methodical in their efforts to keep up the public image they have worked to create. People who society respects and admires can be perpetrators, including those in the workplace. Human trafficking can happen when perpetrators have access to children. Simply put, adults who have access to youth before or after school, or

1 adults in positions of authority in any private situation who have access to children are more likely to traffick children than those who do not. Perpetrators in schools are often well-liked and considered excellent teachers, coaches, and administrators. Child trafficking perpetrators can be doctors, clergy, elected officials, successful and wealthy business leaders, youth leaders, parents, and family members. Perpetrators are almost always someone a child knows and trusts.

2 Traffickers target vulnerable children and lure them into forced labor and commercial sex and other forms of sexual exploitation.

3 In fact, the vast majority of child victims in the commercial sex industry and in forced labor are recruited and controlled by traffickers.

4 Traffickers often use the internet to recruit their victims. Trafficking victims can also become traffickers by recruiting their peers.

5 A trafficker uses many tactics to target child victims. These are intended to trick or manipulate children. Examples include:

6 Providing false feelings of love and affection

7 Creating a dependency on drugs or alcohol or exploiting or manipulating an existing drug addiction

8 Isolating the victim from others

9 Physical, sexual, or verbal abuse of the victim

10 Confining the victim... controlling access to food or shelter;

11 Placing the victim in "debt"

12 Exhausting victims with long work hours and quotas

13 Threatening friends, family, or other victims

14 Convincing the child that engaging in commercial sex or other forced labor is better than the life they have at home..and supplying or buying the victim expensive items

15 These tactics can make the child think that he or she is the one who has made a mistake and can increase the shame they feel...which can cause the child to not disclose that they are being trafficked.

1 After learning about human trafficking the administration, teachers and parents at Boundary Town High School created Rules of Conduct (alternatively called a Safety Plan) for all adults who enter the school property. Every adult is responsible for the safety of children. If someone approaches a youth in an inappropriate way, adults are the ones who need to prevent, recognize, and respond responsibly.

2 The rules of conduct include:

- Keeping doors open and windows clear and uncovered if a child is alone with an adult; isolation with a child is not permitted
- Communicating with students using the approved platforms and apps the school uses. No private communication with students through text, email, phone calls, online gaming or social media websites
- Maintaining professional boundaries including not gossiping or sharing personal or intimate details of one's home life with a student
- Confronting a co-worker or adult who is behaving in suspicious ways or contrary to the rules of conduct: 1) Describe the behavior 2) Set a limit 3) Move on
- Telling tasteful jokes
- Giving high-fives or fist-bumps
- Respecting a child's request for more personal space
- Believing a child if they disclose abuse
- Reporting suspected, disclosed, or witnessed child abuse directly to the child abuse reporting hotline
- Monitor children's internet use, use privacy features
- Look out for online perpetrators who may be targeting children

3 The second part of the Rules of Conduct is the Safety Plan. This states what to do and what to say if someone is violating the Rules of Conduct. The three step process is 1) Describe the Behavior ("I see that your door was closed while you are meeting with Kayden alone") 2) State the limit ("Per our Rules of Conduct, keep the door open.") 3) Move on ("I'm heading to lunch.")

4 Every employee has a card at their desk with the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline and the information they will need when they call.

5 By creating a culture of safety and professionalism and monitoring access to our students, we are directly preventing human trafficking from happening on our campus.

6 In Boundary Town, we want all children to feel safe and secure. We want our children to be able to focus on developing their talents and minds without the emotional and mental distractions that trauma causes.

1 Together, we can keep our schools and our community a safe place for our children. Knowing the facts about human trafficking and understanding what to recognize if we suspect a child is being victimized, gives us all the opportunity to protect and care for the children around us.

INTERACTIVE MODULE: MR. BROWN

1 Hello. I'm Mr. Brown. I work at Boundary Town Child Protective Services.

2 Thank you for taking the time to understand what human trafficking is and how to interrupt and prevent it from happening.

3 Today, I want to talk to you about how to recognize some of the indicators a child might be being trafficked, how to receive a disclosure of abuse, and how to report human trafficking, including what to expect when you call the Utah child abuse reporting hotline.

4 The hotline number is (855) 323-3237.

RECOGNIZE TRAFFICKING

5 Possible indicators of a Victim of Human Trafficking

6 There are various indicators that may be present in a youth who is a victim of human trafficking.

7 Some signs could indicate that there are other stressors occurring in a youth's life that are affecting their well-being, such as divorce or bullying. However, if an adult observes a combination of these signs, they should be attentive, use their intuition, and make sure to address them immediately.

8 Some possible indicators of a child sex trafficking victim may include but are not limited to:

9 An inability to attend school on a regular basis and/or unexplained absences

10 Frequently running away from home

11 References made to frequent travel to other cities

12 Bruises or other signs of physical trauma, withdrawn behavior, depression, anxiety, or fear

13 Lack of control over a personal schedule and/or identification or travel documents

14 Hunger, malnourishment, or inappropriate dress (based on weather conditions or surroundings)

15 Signs of drug addiction

- 1 Coached or rehearsed responses to questions
- 2 A sudden change in attire, behavior, relationships, or material possessions
- 3 Uncharacteristic promiscuity and/or references to sexual situations or terminology beyond age-specific norms
- 4 A boyfriend or girlfriend who is noticeably older and/or is controlling
- 5 An attempt to conceal scars, tattoos, or bruises
- 6 A sudden change in attention to personal hygiene
- 7 Tattoos (a form of branding) displaying the name or moniker of a trafficker, such as “daddy”
Hyper-arousal or symptoms of anger, panic, phobia, irritability, hyperactivity, frequent crying, temper tantrums, regressive behavior, and/or clinging behavior
- 8 Hypo-arousal or symptoms of, daydreaming, inability to bond with others, inattention, forgetfulness, and/or shyness
- 9 Use of terminology associated with the sex industry such as, “the life”, or, “the game,”, “turning tricks,” “hustling,” and, “the track”, and use of websites and apps known for selling explicit services.

Possible indicators of a Victim of Labor Trafficking

- 10 Child sex trafficking IS child labor trafficking.
- 11 Since child labor trafficking includes other forms of exploitation, it’s important to be aware of the signs of child labor trafficking and that they are different from child sex trafficking indicators.
- 12 Possible indicators of a child labor trafficking victim include but may not be limited to:
- 13 Being unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- 14 Being employed, but not having a school-authorized work permit
- 15 Being employed and having a work permit, but clearly working outside the permitted hours for students
- 16 Owing a large debt and being unable to pay it off
- 17 Not being allowed breaks at work or being subjected to excessively long work hours

- 1 Being overly concerned with pleasing an employer and/or deferring personal or educational decisions to a boss
- 2 Not being in control of his or her own money
- 3 Hunger, malnourishment, or inappropriate dress (based on weather conditions or surroundings)
- 4 Children may be victims of trafficking and not show any of the indicators listed. Be careful not to rely too much on the signs above. Your best indicator is your gut. Listen to your intuition, especially when you suspect something isn't right. If you suspect a youth is being trafficked, immediately call the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline at 855-323-3237.
- 5 In Utah, the mandatory reporting law empowers all adults to report suspected child abuse and trafficking.
- 6 Every adult is a mandatory reporter, not just teachers, social workers, and police.
- 7 The circumstances and environments youth experience can put them at a higher risk of being trafficked.
- 8 Parents or guardians who don't monitor access to their child, or if a child has unsupervised access to technology puts a child at risk of being selected by a perpetrator.
- 9 Risk also happens when a child is exposed to media and online games that are violent, sexually explicit, or degrading to women.
- 10 Youth struggling with insecurity, low self-esteem, and loneliness are particularly vulnerable.
- 11 When children aren't taught appropriate information about sex and sexuality it puts them at a higher risk.
- 12 If a youth has a cognitive, physical, emotional and/or learning disability, he or she may be susceptible to abuse.
- 13 Children in foster care are also at risk for further abuse.

RECEIVING A DISCLOSURE

1 As a responsible adult working with children in your community, you may be the person a child chooses to confide in and disclose abuse they have experienced or are experiencing.

2 When a youth discloses abuse, the way you respond plays an important part in whether the youth will continue to confide or will shut off.

3 To communicate in a trauma-informed way, remember to respond, don't react.

4 Generally, when children disclose abuse, they do not use direct and specific statements. They're often scared or worried about how the disclosure will be received.

5 They may think that they will not be believed or that they will get in trouble for disclosing. They may be fearful, or feel social pressure or have other reasons for keeping quiet. Youth may be ashamed and judge themselves according to how they feel you are perceiving them.

6 For these reasons, children may use more subtle ways of bringing up the abuse in an effort to identify a safe adult who will listen.

7 For example, you may hear a child say:

8 "What would happen if a girl told her mom that her dad hurt her and her mom didn't believe her?"

9 "Our neighbor wears funny underwear!"

10 "My babysitter keeps bothering me."

11 Disclosures with "strings attached" are used by children who are nervous about the consequences of telling their secret. An abuser may use threats to keep children quiet. Examples of a disclosure with strings attached sound like this:

12 "I have a problem, but if I tell you about it you have to promise to keep it a secret."

13 "Do you promise not to tell anyone else?"

- 1 Some children may be curious about the reporting process after their disclosure.
- 2 Younger children, typically kindergarten through third grade, generally want to disclose their secret to someone they trust and let the adult take the lead with little or no follow-up questions from the child.
- 3 Older children, usually fourth grade and older, are more familiar with what could happen after a disclosure.
- 4 They have heard about foster care and they know that people can be arrested so they may have follow-up questions. You might think it will be reassuring to know the person hurting them might go to jail; the child may not want their abuser to get in trouble. And you really can't know if that will be the outcome anyway.
- 5 Be honest and age-appropriate with the child. If they ask questions, often your answer will be, "I don't know."
- 6 It is better to tell the child that you do not know, because the child sees you as someone they can trust.
- 7 Let the child know that you will continue to support them and will try to answer any questions they may have.
- 8 Don't make promises you can't keep. This can be harmful to the trusting relationship you have with a child.
- 9 A promise or comment like, "Everything is going to be fine.", may be misleading.
- 10 Reassure the child that they did the right thing by talking about the abuse and that you believe them. It is important to continue to remind the child that the abuse is not their fault.
- 11 When I teach the adults in Boundary Town how to receive a disclosure of abuse, I advise them to:
- 12 Help the youth feel comfortable.
- 13 Try not to have a big reaction or show disbelief.

- 1 Actively listen as the child shares.
- 2 Ask yourself internal questions such as: "Am I showing care and love?" "Am I feeling uncomfortable?" and "Am I casting aside their experiences?"
- 3 Reassure the youth that the abuse is not his or her fault by saying, "This is not your fault."
- 4 Find out what the youth wants from you by saying, "What would you like me to do?"
- 5 Be honest with the youth.
- 6 Confirm the validity of the child's feelings by saying, "Your feelings are valid."
- 7 Be supportive and help the youth understand that he or she does not have to carry the burden alone by saying, "You don't have to carry this burden alone."
- 8 Use terms and language that the youth can understand.
- 9 I also advise adults to avoid interviewing the child. That's the job of trained law enforcement and professionals. Don't react with shock, anger or disgust. Respect a child's boundaries and don't force a child to talk or show you their injuries. Don't teach the youth new terms or words. Speak with care in a clear and simple way.

REPORTING ABUSE

- 10 Now that you can recognize human trafficking, you need to become familiar with how to report it.
- 11 In most instances of suspected trafficking, you should call Utah Child Protective Services, also known as CPS. It is free to call and available 24 hours a day.
- 12 CPS will ask for information about the child such as his or her name and address. They will also ask what your suspicion is and information about the child's siblings and parents.
- 13 It is important to provide CPS with as much information about the situation and the child as possible.

1 If you do not have the information they are asking for, a case may still be opened with only the name of the child, your suspicion, and the child's location, including their school, home, or daycare.

2 If the child is in immediate danger, please dial 911 to contact law enforcement or emergency services.

3 Adults are responsible to keep children safe.

4 In 1999, Utah's child abuse reporting law went into effect. This law gives all adults in the state of Utah, the power, responsibility, and permission to report (in good faith) suspected abuse and trafficking.

5 Utah has created a youth concern reporting form for adults that work with youth. This form can be used to help you gather the information CPS will likely need if you make a report of suspected trafficking.

6 Here are some frequently asked questions about reporting suspected, disclosed, or witnessed trafficking:

7 "Can I report the trafficking to my supervisor, and let them contact CPS?"

8 NO.

9 If you suspect trafficking, or a child discloses to you, YOU must be the one to report the trafficking to Child Protective Services or law enforcement.

10 CPS needs first-hand information which only you can provide. Let your supervisor know you have made a call to CPS so they are not surprised if a caseworker comes to investigate, but call CPS first.

11 "When should I report suspected trafficking?"

12 You should report suspected trafficking as soon as possible.

13 If you received a disclosure of trafficking, you may want to write down some of the comments made by the child so when you make the call you will have the most accurate information. The earlier the report is made, the better.

1 "What do I do if I feel the case was handled incorrectly?"

2 Sometimes it is difficult to know what is happening behind the scenes. Legal restrictions prohibit the Division of Child and Family Services from disclosing details of an investigation. Children may be interviewed somewhere other than their home or school.

3 You may call CPS and ask the status of a case, but it is likely they can only tell you if the case is open or closed. It is best to remember that laws must be followed in all aspects of the investigation.

4 "What should I do if I gather more information about a student after my initial report?"

5 Call and re-report. Every time you gather a new piece of information, call and give that information to CPS. CPS has specific requirements that have to be fulfilled when receiving an intake-call in order to open a case. Sometimes one report of a suspicion of trafficking isn't enough; however, every call is documented.

6 It is possible that multiple people might be calling with concerns of trafficking. Each call provides more information and builds the strength of the referral so that a case can be opened. Adults working with youth are likely to be aware of possible trafficking sooner than a caseworker.

7 "If I make a report of trafficking will my information be kept confidential?"

8 You may report anonymously; however, if you give your name and contact information, the caseworker will have the option to contact you, to discuss the information you previously provided.

9 Your information is not provided to the individual being investigated by Child Protective Services - it is kept confidential. It is okay to restate your desire to remain anonymous, each time you contact CPS.

10 Thank you for taking the time to learn about how you can be more proactive in keeping the children in your life, and in your town, safe and secure.

11 Remember- it's recognize, receive, and report. It is the adults' responsibility to keep children safe.

1 Every child deserves a safe childhood. It's up to all of us to make that happen. None of us can do it alone. You are taking the right steps today to educate and empower yourself!

2 By keeping the spaces you are in charge of, safe for children to live, grow, play, learn, worship and create, you are contributing to a bright and prosperous future for everyone. Thank you.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION RESOURCES

WHERE TO REPORT

Call 911 for emergencies

(855) 323-3237 - Child Abuse Reporting Hotline

If you suspect a child is being or has been abused, immediately call Utah's 24-hour child protection hotline. The hotline makes it easy to share concerns about a youth with a trained social worker. A person does not need to be certain abuse has occurred to call.

(801) 200-3443 - Utah Human Trafficking Tipline

The Utah Human Trafficking Tip Line is a 24-hour tip line run by the Utah Attorney General's office. Call the tip line to report tips about human trafficking. Leave a detailed message, along with your contact information and an investigator from the SECURE Strike Force will return your call.

(801) 281-1211 - ICAC Tip Line

utahicac@agutah.gov - ICAC Email

Utah Attorney General's Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force

The Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC) is a multi-jurisdictional task force that investigates and prosecutes individuals who use the Internet to exploit children.

Utah Resources

2-1-1

UTAH'S LAWS

Utah child sexual abuse prevention law

[UT Code 53g-9-207](#)

Utah child abuse reporting law

[UT Code 53e-6-701](#)

Utah safe harbor law for child victims of sex trafficking

[UT Code 76-10-1315](#)

Utah law prohibiting human trafficking of children

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-308.5](#)

Utah laws prohibiting sexual abuse of a child

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-404.1](#)

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-404.3](#)