



## Local and National Resources

### Local Resources

- Breaking Free [www.breakingfree.net](http://www.breakingfree.net)
- Advocates for Human Rights [www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org](http://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org)
- Gerald Vick Task Force [www.stpaul.gov](http://www.stpaul.gov)
- St. Paul P.D. Sgt. John Bandemer [john.bandemer@ci.stpaul.mn.us](mailto:john.bandemer@ci.stpaul.mn.us)
- Executive Sgt. Ray Gainey [ray.gainey@ci.stpaul.mn.us](mailto:ray.gainey@ci.stpaul.mn.us)
- Rochester P.D. Sgt Kent Perlich *Phone: 507-328-6800*
- Mpls. P.D. Sgt. Grant Snyder *Phone: 651-283-9693*
- Brooklyn Ctr. P.D.- Officer Brett Vesey [bvesey@ci.brooklyn-center.mn.us](mailto:bvesey@ci.brooklyn-center.mn.us)
- Statewide MN Human Trafficking Task Force Coordinator  
Amy Kenzie MN. Dept. of Health [amy.kenzie@state.mn.us](mailto:amy.kenzie@state.mn.us)
- Tonya Price Special Agent Homeland Security Investigations  
*Phone: 612-290-7193*
- FBI- Lisa Smith *Phone: 612-376-3281*
- Catholic Charities- Hemlal Kafle [hemlal.kafle@cctwincities.org](mailto:hemlal.kafle@cctwincities.org)
- The Family Partnership/PRIDE - Jeff Bauer [jbauer@thefamilypartnership.org](mailto:jbauer@thefamilypartnership.org)
- MN Indian Women's Resource Center [www.miwrc.org](http://www.miwrc.org)

### National Resources

- Shared Hope International [www.sharedhope.org](http://www.sharedhope.org)
- Polaris Project [www.polarisproject.org](http://www.polarisproject.org)
- U.S. Department of Justice [www.justice.gov](http://www.justice.gov)
- Veronica's Voice [www.veronicasvoice.org](http://www.veronicasvoice.org)
- Dignity House [www.catholiccharitiesaz.org](http://www.catholiccharitiesaz.org)
- Not For Sale Campaign [www.notforsale.org](http://www.notforsale.org)
- GEMS [www.gems-girls.org](http://www.gems-girls.org)

# FACTS AND STATISTICS

The U.N. Estimates that 27 million people are enslaved worldwide– more than any other time in history. 80% of victims are female, and 50% are children (1.)

Females are typically sold for the purpose of sex. Domestic victims report being forced to service as many as 10 men per day on average. International victims report as many as 40 per day (2.)

Minneapolis, Minnesota is ranked in the top 13 cities in the nation for high incidence of recruitment of minors. (3.)

When asked, 89% of women and girls used in prostitution wanted to get out but didn't know where to turn for help (4.)

In 2010, the online sales of minor girls being sold in MN increased by 55% over a six month period (5.)

By very conservative measures, a November 2010 study found that each month in Minnesota at least 213 girls are sold for sex an average of five times per day through the Internet and escort services. This number does not include hotel, street or gang activity. (5.)

On any given weekend night in Minnesota, 45 girls under age 18 are sold for sex through the internet classified websites and escort services. (5.)

About 50% of adult women interviewed as part of a 2010 study focused on North Minneapolis stated that they first traded sex when they were under the age of 18, with the average age at 13. (6.)

75%: Girls entangled in prostitution networks controlled by a sex trafficker or 'pimp.'(7.)

The average age of entry is 12–14 (8.)

Polaris Project conservatively estimates that a pimp with a “stable” of three girls or women often enforces an average nightly quota of \$500, or \$1,500 a night. If these quotas are met consistently, the pimp can make as much as \$547,000 (or more) in a year (\$1,500 a night x 365 nights a year = \$547,500). (10.)

## Breaking Free Internal Statistics: Facts About the Women and Girls in our Program

85% are victims of rape/molestation before the age of 18  
95% use drugs/alcohol to numb the pain  
83% are victims of assault with a deadly weapon  
57% have been kidnapped at some point  
60–90% are without safe housing  
100% are someone's daughter, sister, and/or mother

1. Free The Slaves, "Slavery in the 21st Century" <http://www.freetheslaves.net/Document.Doc?id=1>
2. Breaking Free Internal Statistic
1. FBI, Minneapolis Division, "What We Investigate" <http://www.fbi.gov/minneapolis/about-us> updated October 2011.
4. Melissa Farley, PhD and Howard Barkan, DrPH. "Prostitution, Violence Against Women, and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. Women and Health. Haworth Press, Inc. 1998
5. The Schapiro Group, "Adolescent Girls in the United States Sex Trade". Tracking Study Results for November 2010
6. Martin, L. (2010). [The prostitution project: Community-based research on sex trading in north Minneapolis](#). CURA Reporter, Fall–Winter 2010.
7. Richard J. Estes and Neil Weiner, "[The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children In the U. S., Canada and Mexico](#)," University of Pennsylvania, February 2002
8. The Polaris Project, "Street Prostitution" 2010.

# Forms Of Prostitution

- Streetwalking
- Escort Services
- Message Parlors
- Legal Brothels
- Illegal Brothels
- Saunas
- Strip Clubs / Exotic Dancing
- Juice Bars
- Go-Go Bars
- Fantasy Booth Shows
- Live Sex Shows
- Cyber Sex
- Chat lines – Even harmless web sites like “My Space”
- Interactive Internet Shows
- Exotic Services on Internet – such as *Craig’s List*
- “Watch A College Girl In Her Dorm Room”
- Video Series “Girls Gone Wild”
- Phone Sex lines
- 1 – 900 – Live Links, and others
- Peep Shows
- Book Stores – ex – *Sex World*
- Advertisements for Adult Services
- Adult Vacations –Sex Tourism
- Mail order Brides
- Modeling Agencies
- Pornography
- Videos
- Sexy Maid Services
- Cults and Religious Sects
- Sexual trade for Food, Clothing, Shelter, Cars, Trips, or other Gifts
- Sexual trade for Alcohol and/or Drugs

**Breaking Free Defines Prostitution As ANY Sexual Trade For ANY Monetary Or Other Gain**

## **BARRIERS TO ESCAPING PROSTITUTION**

- Not many places that are safe to self-disclose about exploitative violent experiences surrounding prostitution
- Chemical dependency
- Homelessness
- Limited or nonexistent work history
- Lack of education
- Little or no job skills
- History of emotional, physical and sexual abuse
- Lack of supportive services
- Limited community knowledge about prostitution
- Social service providers are not all educated about the harms and how to best help a victim of prostitution.
- Controlled by Pimp

## **HOW TO SUPPORT SOMEONE ESCAPING PROSTITUTION**

- Listen – use active listening skills
- Use a non-Judgmental attitude toward the client and issue
- Be supportive
- Be patient
- Understand their situation – be empathetic
- Get help and support for yourself
- Chemical Dependency – Know the dynamics & referral agencies
- Provide resources for the family
- Provide resources for the victim
- Let the person know that you will be there for them throughout their escape

# ***Effects of Prostitution***

## ***Physical***

- Trauma & injuries from repeated physical attacks
- Persistent bladder infections
- High rate of exposure to STD's & HIV
- Infertility
- High rate of positive pap smears
- Homicide
- Drug and alcohol addiction

## ***Social***

- Isolation from mainstream society/peer group
- Missed normal socialization process
- Difficulty making & keeping friends
- Difficulty establishing intimate relationships
- Educational deprivation
- Lost career building years

## ***Emotional***

- Distrust & disdain for men
- Feelings of degradation & humiliation
- Loss of sexual desire, feelings or responses
- Scarlet Letter Syndrome

## ***Psychological***

- Dissociative Disorders
- Generalized Anxiety
- Clinical Depression
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Self-Injurious & Suicidal Behaviors

## ***Legal***

- Criminal history
- Difficulty finding housing
- Difficulty finding employment
- Custody issues



# HUMAN TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES

## A FACT SHEET FOR SCHOOLS

### **What Is Human Trafficking?**

Human trafficking is a serious federal crime with penalties of up to imprisonment for life. Federal law defines “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as: “(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 act has not attained 18 years of age; or (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.” [U.S.C. §7102(8)] In short, human trafficking is modern-day slavery.

### **What Is the Extent of Human Trafficking in the United States?**

Contrary to a common assumption, human trafficking is not just a problem in other countries. Cases of human trafficking have been reported in all 50 states, Washington D.C., and some U.S. territories. Victims of human trafficking can be children or adults, U.S. citizens or foreign nationals, male or female.

According to U.S. government estimates, thousands of men, women, and children are trafficked to the United States for the purposes of sexual and labor exploitation. An unknown number of U.S. citizens and legal residents are trafficked within the country primarily for sexual servitude and, to a lesser extent, forced labor.

### **How Does Human Trafficking Affect Our Schools?**

Trafficking can involve school-age children—particularly those not living with their parents—who are vulnerable to coerced labor exploitation, domestic servitude, or commercial sexual exploitation (i.e., prostitution).

Sex traffickers target children because of their vulnerability and gullibility, as well as the market demand for young victims. Those who recruit minors into prostitution violate federal anti-trafficking laws, even if there is no coercion or movement across state lines. The children at risk are not just high school students—studies demonstrate that pimps prey on victims as young as 12. Traffickers have been reported targeting their minor victims through telephone chat-lines, clubs, on the street, through friends, and at malls, as well as using girls to recruit other girls at schools and after-school programs.

### **How Do I Identify a Victim of Human Trafficking?\***

*A victim:*

- Has unexplained absences from school for a period of time, and is therefore a truant
- Demonstrates an inability to attend school on a regular basis
- Chronically runs away from home
- Makes references to frequent travel to other cities
- Exhibits bruises or other physical trauma, withdrawn behavior, depression, or fear
- Lacks control over her or his schedule or identification documents
- Is hungry-malnourished or inappropriately dressed (based on weather conditions or surroundings)
- Shows signs of drug addiction

*Additional signs that may indicate sex-related trafficking include:*

- Demonstrates a sudden change in attire, behavior, or material possessions (e.g., has expensive items)
- Makes references to sexual situations that are beyond age-specific norms
- Has a “boyfriend” who is noticeably older (10+ years)
- Makes references to terminology of the commercial sex industry that are beyond age specific norms; engages in promiscuous behavior and may be labeled “fast” by peers

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\* It is important to note that this list is not comprehensive of all signs of human trafficking, nor are all students who exhibit these signs most certainly trafficking victims. The list is meant to be a guide to help determine if further action is appropriate.

### **How Do I Report a Suspected Incidence of Human Trafficking?**

- In cases of immediate emergencies, it is best to call your local police department or emergency access number.
- You can report suspected trafficking crimes or get help by calling the national 24/7 toll-free Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888. This center will help you determine if you have encountered a victim of human trafficking; identify local resources available in your community to help victims; and coordinate with local social service providers to help protect and serve victims so they can begin the process of rehabilitation and restoring their lives. When appropriate, the Resource Center makes referrals to local organizations that assist victims with counseling, case management, legal advice, and other appropriate services, as well as to law enforcement agencies that help trapped victims reach safety.
- For sexually exploited or abused minors call the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's (NCMEC) hotline at 1-800-THE-LOST to be connected with the most appropriate assistance in your area, or you can report incidents at <http://www.cybertipline.org>.
- You can report suspected instances of trafficking or worker exploitation by contacting the FBI field office nearest you at <http://www.fbi.gov/contact/fo/fo.htm> or by contacting the Department of Justice's Human Trafficking Office at 1-888-428-7581.

### **How Does the United States Help Victims of Human Trafficking?**

The U.S. government supports a victim-centered approach. It funds a national public awareness campaign and a number of nongovernmental organizations that assist victims. The U.S. government seriously pursues human trafficking cases and prosecutes the traffickers. For a complete assessment of U.S. government efforts to combat trafficking in persons, please visit the U.S. Department of Justice Web site: [http://www.usdoj.gov/whatwedo/whatwedo\\_ctip.html](http://www.usdoj.gov/whatwedo/whatwedo_ctip.html).

### **Resources and Publications**

One of the best ways to help combat human trafficking is to raise awareness and learn more about how to identify victims. Information on human trafficking can be found on the following Web sites:

- U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons  
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking  
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/index.html>
- U.S. Department of Justice  
[http://www.usdoj.gov/whatwedo/whatwedo\\_ctip.html](http://www.usdoj.gov/whatwedo/whatwedo_ctip.html)  
<http://www.ovc.gov/help/tip.htm>  
<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/trafficking.html>
- Federal Bureau of Investigation, Investigative Programs, Crimes Against Children  
<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/cac/crimesmain.htm>
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children  
<http://www.ncmec.org>
- Polaris Project  
<http://www.polarisproject.org>
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>
- United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography  
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/crc-sale.htm>

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NOTE: This fact sheet contains resources, including Web sites, created by a variety of outside organizations. The resources are provided for the user's convenience, and inclusion does not constitute an endorsement by the U.S. Department of Education of any views, products or services offered or expressed in them. All Web sites were accessed on June 26, 2007.

U.S. Department of Education  
Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools  
400 Maryland Ave., SW  
Washington, DC 20202  
(202) 260-3954  
[www.ed.gov/osdfs](http://www.ed.gov/osdfs)

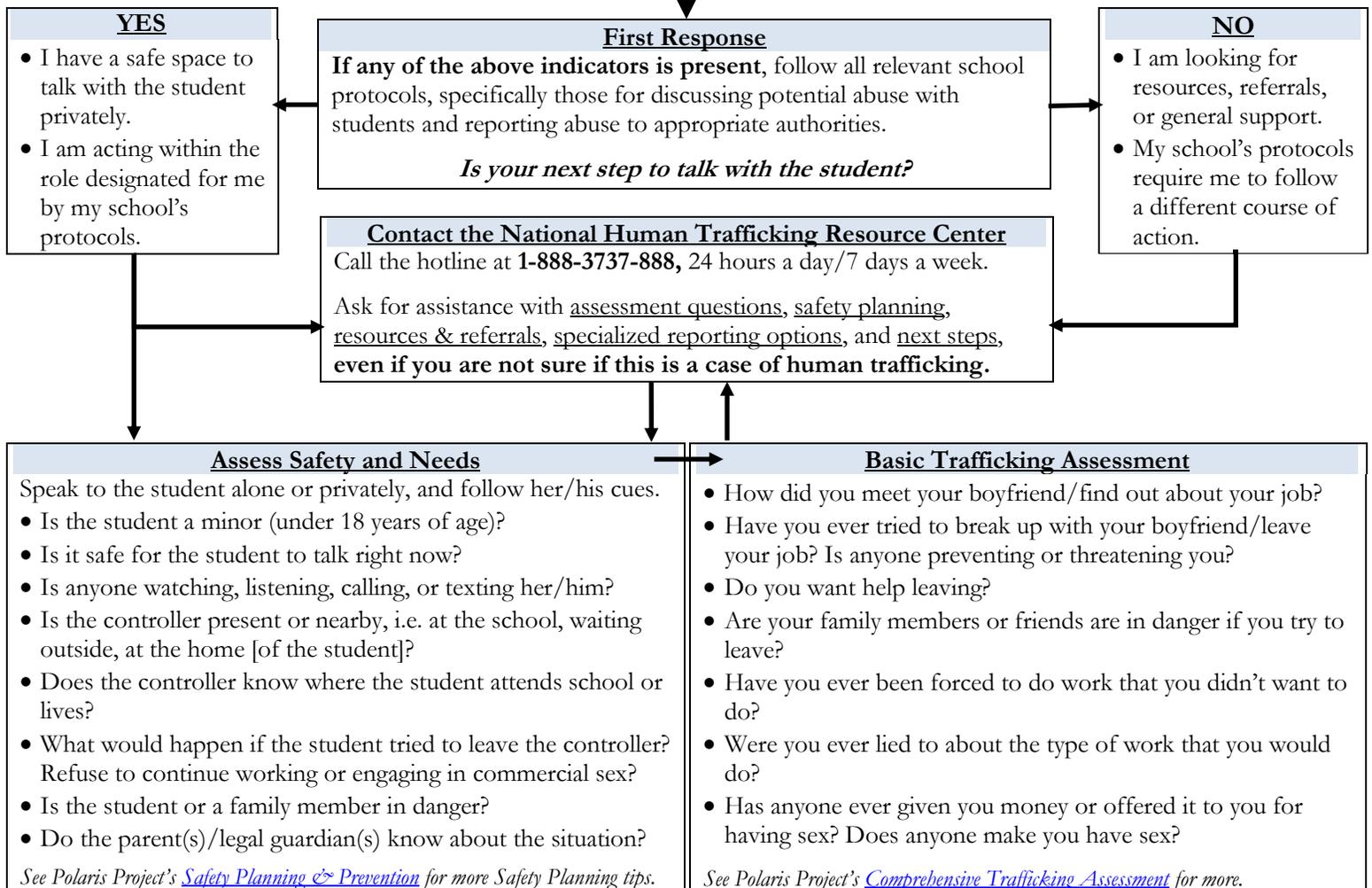
# Tools for Educators | National Human Trafficking Resource Center

This tool is designed to help educators identify the risk factors and indicators of human trafficking in their students and to offer guidelines on how to respond and access resources. **Disclaimer: This protocol does not substitute for internal or mandated reporting requirements and does not guarantee safety. For emergencies, please contact 9-1-1.**

## Red Flags & Indicators

- Exhibits changes in behaviors or school participation, i.e. spike in truancy; or performs severely under grade level.
- Student's family shows signs of frequent migration, periodic homelessness, disorientation, uncertainty of surroundings.
- History of homelessness or running away from home.
- Reveals signs of abusive or inattentive caregivers, such as untreated illness or injury, bruises, or scars.
- Displays heightened sense of duty or obligation to family, has unreasonable or inappropriate chores or duties.
- Works for little or no pay, or the employer keeps identification documents and/or confiscates wages.
- Accumulates debt to employer while at work or recruited for work with promises of easy money.
- Exhibits sexual behavior that is high risk and/or inappropriate for his/her age.
- Has an explicitly sexual online profile via internet community or social networking sites.
- Involved in relationship with an older man, receives frequent gifts, may be picked up from school by controller.
- Engages in sexual activity in exchange for money or anything of value (can include clothing, food, shelter, other goods and resources). No force, fraud, or coercion necessary if the student is under 18.
- Knowledge of the commercial sex industry. Uses lingo: "The Life," "The Game," "Daddy," for boyfriend, "Track" or "Stroll," refers to dates as "Johns" or "Tricks."

Consult Polaris Project's [Red Flags & Indicators](#) for a complete list.



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**Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking  
What to Look for During a Medical Exam/Consultation**

*The following is a list of potential red flags and indicators that can be useful in recognizing a potential victim of human trafficking. It is important to note that this is not an exhaustive list. Each indicator taken individually may not imply a trafficking situation and not all victims of human trafficking will exhibit these signs. However, recognition of several indicators may point toward the need for further investigation.*

**RED FLAGS AND INDICATORS**

**General Indicators that Can Apply to All Victims of Human Trafficking**

- Individual does not have any type of legal documentation – i.e., license or state issued identification for US Citizens; passport, Green Card, or other identification for foreign nationals
- Individual claims to be “just visiting” an area but is unable to articulate where he/she is staying or cannot remember addresses; the Individual does not know the city or state of his/her current location
- Individual has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story
- Someone is claiming to speak for, or on behalf of a victim – i.e. an interpreter, often of the same ethnic group, male or female; victim is not allowed to speak for him/herself
- Individual exhibits behaviors including “hyper-vigilance” or paranoia, fear, anxiety, depression, submission, tension and/or nervousness
- Individual exhibits a loss of sense of time or space
- Individual avoids eye contact
- Individual uses false identification papers – may not be victim's real name
- Individual is not in control of his/her own money

**Specific Health Indicators**

*The following indicators may present in the context of a physical exam or similar health assessment or treatment*

- Malnourishment or generally poor health
- Signs of physical abuse – in particular, unexplained injuries or signs of prolonged abuse
  - Bruises
  - Black eyes
  - Burns
  - Cuts
  - Broken bones
  - Broken teeth
  - Multiple scars (including from electric prods)
- Evidence of a prolonged infection that could easily be treated through a routine physical/check up
- Addiction to drugs and/or alcohol
- Individual has no idea when his/her last medical exam was
- Lack of healthcare insurance – i.e. paying with cash

### Specific Indicators that Apply to Sex Trafficking Victims

Victims of sex trafficking may exhibit a unique set of risk factors and warning signs, including the following: **SOURCE: Girls Education and Mentoring Services (GEMS)**

- The age of a individual has been verified to be under 18 and the individual is involved in the sex industry
- The age of the individual has been verified to be under 18 and the individual has a record of prior arrest(s) for prostitution
- Discrepancies in behavior and reported age – i.e. clues in behavior or appearance that suggest that the individual is underage, but he/she lies about his/her age
- Evidence of sexual trauma
- Multiple or frequent sexually transmitted infections (STIs), especially evidence of a lack of treatment for STIs
- Multiple or frequent pregnancies
- Individual reports an excessively large number of sexual partners, especially when it is not age-appropriate (i.e. 15 year old girl reporting dozens of sexual partners)
- Individuals who are under the age of 18 who express interest in, or may already be in, relationships with adults or older men
- Use of lingo or slang relating to the individual's involvement in prostitution – i.e. referring to a boyfriend as “Daddy” or talking about “the life”
- Evidence of controlling or dominating relationships – i.e. repeated phone calls from a “boyfriend” and/or excessive concern about displeasing a partner
- Individual is dressed in inappropriate clothing (i.e., lingerie or other attire associated with the sex industry)
- Presence of unexplained or unusual scar tissue – potentially from forced abortions
- Tattoos on the neck and/or lower back that the Individual is reluctant to explain – i.e. a man's name or initials (most often encountered with US citizen victims of sex trafficking)
- Other types of branding – i.e. cutting or burning
- Evidence that the victim has had to have sexual intercourse while on her monthly cycle – i.e. use of cotton balls or other products which leave residual fibers
- Family dysfunction – i.e. abuse in the home (emotional, sexual, physical), neglect, absence of a caregiver, or substance abuse – these are major risk factors for sex trafficking and can be important warning signs that the Individual might be a victim
- Individual may either be in crisis, or may downplay existing health problems or risks
- Individual may resist your help or demonstrate fear that the information he/she gives you will lead to arrest, placement in social services, return to family, or retribution from trafficker

### SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM HEALTH EFFECTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The following is a list of typical physical and mental health costs associated with all forms of human trafficking. This list applies to both US citizen/domestic and Foreign National victims.

#### Short term

- Higher risk behaviors (i.e., drug and alcohol abuse)
- Impaired judgment
- Emotional exhaustion
- Depersonalization
- Fear, anxiety, and nervousness
- Muscle tension

#### Long term

- Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)<sup>ii</sup>
  - Persistent symptoms of increased arousal – i.e. difficulty falling or staying asleep, irritability or outbursts of anger, difficulty concentrating, exaggerated startle response
  - Intense distress/reactivity to internal/external cues that symbolize or resemble aspect of traumatic event
  - “Hyper-vigilance” or paranoia, fear, anxiety, depression, submission, tension and/or nervousness
- Trauma bonding
- Severe depression
- Suicidal ideation
- Spiritual questions
- Feelings of being mentally broken
- Multiple symptoms resulting from untreated STIs
- Sexual dysfunction
- Difficulty establishing/maintaining healthy relationships

### VICTIM IDENTIFICATION

#### How do I conduct an assessment or exam with a potential victim of human trafficking?

- Utilize existing assessment and examination protocols for victims of abuse/sexual abuse
- Utilize existing culturally sensitive protocols
- Use age-appropriate language if working with minors<sup>iii</sup>
- If you ask about sexual history, be sure to distinguish between consensual experiences and non-consensual experiences<sup>iv</sup>
- If possible, choose a comfortable space which is conducive to confidentiality<sup>v</sup>
- If appropriate, separate the Individual from his/her belongings and escort/interpreter
  - The victim may be wearing/carrying some sort of tracking/communication device such as a GPS transmitter, cell phone or other small device – you can separate the victim from these devices by getting him/her into a gown and into an x-ray room<sup>vi</sup>
- If the Individual is a female, approach should be made by a female staff member, whether a psychologist, physician, social worker or female police officer not in uniform<sup>vii</sup>

**What do I do if I think I have identified a victim of human trafficking?**

- Be sensitive, every incident of human trafficking is different
- Make sure you are not putting yourself or the Individual in danger (i.e., take care to notice who is around when you are asking questions or providing resources)
- If you suspect that the victim is in immediate danger, notify the police
- Try to record as much information about the situation as possible – being careful not to put yourself or the individual in any danger
- Present outreach cards and/or hotline numbers for local anti-trafficking service providers or other anti-trafficking hotlines to suspected victims – give this information directly to the victim and only when he/she is alone
- Provide the Individual with the NHTRC hotline number and encourage him/her to call if he/she needs help or would like to talk to someone
- Call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) to report the incident or locate local victims' services: **1-888-373-7888**
- Visit the Polaris Project website for more information on human trafficking:  
[www.PolarisProject.org](http://www.PolarisProject.org)

*As a health practitioner, you are in a unique position to recognize, identify, and reach out to victims. This list is intended to be a guideline only and should be adapted to fit existing organizational protocols for interacting with potential victims of child abuse, violence, sexual assault and other related crimes. Health practitioners should familiarize themselves with social service providers in their area working on the issue of human trafficking and work with these agencies to create a protocol for responding to victims of trafficking.*

**For More Information Contact:**

National Human Trafficking Resource Center  
24 Hour National Hotline: 888.3737.888  
[nhtrc@PolarisProject.org](mailto:nhtrc@PolarisProject.org)

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<sup>i</sup> **SOURCE: Girls Education and Mentoring Services (GEMS). [Gems-girls.org](http://Gems-girls.org)**

<sup>ii</sup> **Ibid.**

<sup>iii</sup> **Ibid.**

<sup>iv</sup> **Ibid.**

<sup>v</sup> **Ibid.**

<sup>vi</sup> **SOURCE: Dr. Juliette Engel, MIRAMED. [www.miramed.org](http://www.miramed.org)**

<sup>vii</sup> **Ibid.**



Note: 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)

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