

Trafficking Prevention and Risk Factors:

*Approaches to Prevention
and How Systems Can Respond*

2021 Pennsylvania Rural Human Trafficking Summit: Working to End Human Trafficking by Increasing Education and Awareness Through the Health Systems and Community Response

Moderator: Kimberly Casey

Panelists: Shamere McKenzie, Nathan Earl, and Dawn Schiller

Meet the Panel

Kimberly Casey

*Communications and Prevention
Specialist*

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Shamere McKenzie

Training Manager

*National Human Trafficking Hotline,
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Nathan Earl

Subject Matter Expert

Giant Slayer Communications

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Training Director

*Coalition to Abolish Slavery &
Trafficking (CAST), LA County Project*

DISCUSS



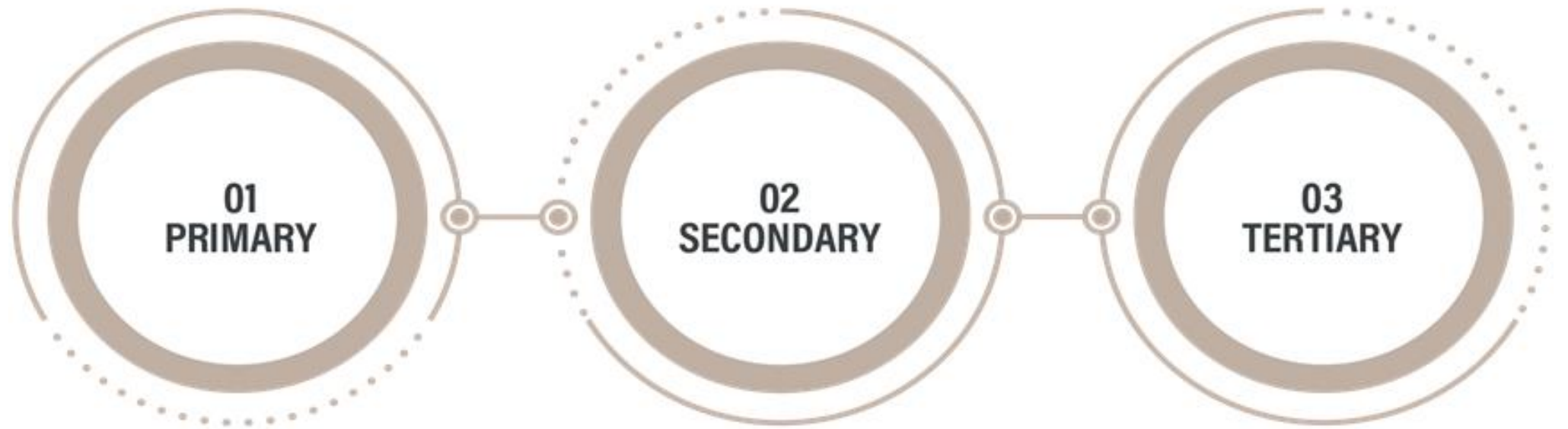
What do you wish professionals working in public health, health care, and social services knew about human trafficking?

DISCUSS



What have you experienced, or heard about others experiencing, when they met with professionals working in these spaces?

Levels of Prevention



Prevention before it occurs

- Implement policies
- Disseminate education

Reduce impact once it occurs

- Address immediate needs
- Connect to resources

Soften impact of long-term consequences

- Ongoing behavioral health management
- Support for chronic illness

Source: SOAR for Communities

Institute for Work & Health. (2015). *Primary, secondary and tertiary prevention*. <https://www.iwh.on.ca/what-researchers-mean-by/primary-secondary-and-tertiary-prevention>

Long, E., McLeigh, J., Stoklosa, H., Felix, E., & Scott, T. (2018). *Preventing human trafficking using data-driven, community-based strategies*. Community Psychology. <https://www.communitypsychology.com/preventing-human-trafficking/>

Populations at Increased Risk



DISCUSS



What types of biases do people who have experienced human trafficking have to deal with when seeking or receiving care?

Protective Factors

As you work to address trafficking in your work, consider the protective factors that may prevent trafficking.



Source: SOAR for Communities

Sobon, M. (2014). *A preliminary perspective for identifying resilience and promoting growth among survivors of sex trafficking*. [Doctoral dissertation, Wright State University]. CORE Scholar. https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/etd_all/1333

DISCUSS



How can people working in health and social services help prevent sex and labor trafficking? What system level changes are needed?

Q&A



Please enter your questions for the panel in the chat.

Resources

- [HEAL](#)
- [Core Competencies for Human Trafficking Response in Healthcare / Behavioral Health Systems](#)
- [SOAR Framework: Guiding Principles](#)
- [SBIRT](#) (Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment) Substance Dependency Screening Tool
- [HITS](#) (Hurt, Insult, Threaten, Scream) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Screening Tool
- [QYIT](#) (Quick Youth Indicator Tool) Human Trafficking Screening Tool for Youth Experiencing Homelessness
- [PEARR](#) (Universal Education and Human Trafficking Screening for Healthcare Professionals)
- [ACF HTST](#) (Administration for Children and Families Human Trafficking Screening Tool)
- [CSE-IT](#) (Child Sexual Exploitation Indicator Tool)
- [ACEs](#) (Adverse Child Experiences) Screening Tool and Education