HTCN Board Formation Meetings:
Community Café Dialogue

Thursday 12th July 2018
Monday 23rd July 2018
HTCN Core and Initiatives:

1. Community Partnership
2. Data Core
3. Healthcare
4. Labour Trafficking and Exploitation
5. Higher Education
6. Policy

Community Partnership

1. Partnership with terminators, cable men, meter readers etc
2. More translators involved and more translated materials - both internal organizational materials and external outreach materials
3. Get more communities involved
   - More languages on website – LAMP
4. Missouri Supreme Court as a partner
5. Further involve court system and education for judges etc.
   - Work with service providers, first responders, law enforcement (‘frontline’)
6. Improve identification, assessment, etc.
7. Services for male survivors
8. Survivor-led initiatives and involvement in HTCN
9. Partnership with tattoo parlours
10. More physician involvement
11. Interactive mapping of services on website
12. Keep Missouri Attorney General’s office involved
13. Concern about “partnership exhaustion” - continue to be cautious about re-creating materials/services that already exist and about having too many task forces/coalitions and meetings
14. Figure out who is being left out and bring them to the table
15. Identify hotspots of entry into trafficking and/or trafficking activity. Find a way to conduct more trainings (preventative and informational) in those areas.
16. Involve immigrant communities – to speak/do outreach in these communities
17. ISPN meetings – last Wednesday of month
18. Educate parents on who to call and what to do (signs and risk factors)
19. Partnership to better understand entry points and high-risk areas
20. Resource list (safe places and services) available on website
21. Better statewide collaboration
22. Asset map and assessment of who is doing what available on website
23. Better community engagement with other organisations
   - Children’s Division
   - Juvenile Office
   - Judges (Court System)
   - School of Nursing
   - Male population engagement – addressing demand
24. Ethical/clinical/legal perspectives
25. Training for people who work with homeless population
26. Shelters, street outreach etc.
27. Prevention trainings – push for mandatory training
28. E.g. Follow path of Erin’s Law
29. Be in conversation with CATE through their transition
Data Core

1. Make people aware of intersections with other vulnerable populations:
   - Human trafficking is not an isolated issue, often overlaps with homelessness, domestic violence, poverty, etc.

2. Trouble with terminology and sensationalizing:
   - Pop-culture narratives around human trafficking (sex trafficking in particular) are often dramatized and involve the “perfect victim” stereotype rather than reflecting the reality of many victims’ circumstances. It could be helpful to find new ways of labelling and defining victims’ experiences that would allow the mainstream media/population to gain a more realistic understanding of the issue.

3. Do away with the image of the “perfect victim”, no such thing
   - Challenge: trying to collect data with transient population that won’t always self-identify. It can be difficult to gather helpful data about victims because they often live very scattered lives, not staying in one place for long. Thus, social service providers may not be equipped to collect adequate data on their demographics/origins etc. In addition, many victims of trafficking do not acknowledge their own victimization, making it difficult to identify the number of cases.

4. Standardized tools and screening training:
   - Equipping all service providers, police, health care workers, teachers, counsellors, lawyers, etc. with a standardized tool for identifying victims of trafficking.
   - Service providers that work with the homeless could benefit from these tools since homeless youth/adults are at high risk

5. Same treatment/screening regardless of identifying as victim:
   - Do not rely on the victim to disclose. Whether or not they consider themselves victims of trafficking, go through screener to see if they exhibit any behaviours or disclose any experiences that are indicators of trafficking.

6. Familial trafficking:
   - Need a firmer understanding of familial trafficking as these behaviours are often learned/intergenerational. When victims are trafficked by a family member, the trafficker already has a certain level of trust with the victim, thus they are easier to manipulate.

7. Research on recruitment/grooming:
   - Need better understanding of the process traffickers use to manipulate victims. How do they initiate contact? What about their relationships keep victims from leaving? What are the victims looking for that their traffickers seem to provide (in terms of relational connection/support)?

8. Centralized data:
   - Work towards a shared system, rather than individual organizations/professions keeping their data in silos. This leads to some duplication of efforts and makes it difficult to create a full picture of the problem.
   - Get organizations to collaborate in data sharing
   - If we want centralized data, should also collaborate in order to establish shared terminology and definitions
   - Several professions have different ways of understanding and referring to victims/perpetrators of trafficking.
   - Terminology must also be understandable and accessible to vulnerable populations and victims

9. City/county juvenile court:
   - Build a data sharing system between the two courts, could provide helpful information on victims of trafficking and the perpetrators

10. Better outreach with immigrant communities:
- Our research and collaborations are not helpful if we do not make them accessible to vulnerable populations. Dissemination is a vital part of the research process. Thus, it is necessary to work towards building trust with immigrants (and other vulnerable populations).
- Training individuals within vulnerable communities to be “experts” in these areas so they can then disseminate information to their peers and friends, may feel a stronger sense of connection and ownership. Less alienating than hearing from a “professional” or researcher who has no true connection to the community.
- Work towards more specific STL numbers, maybe work with Police Department to use arrest numbers/other statistics

11. More research needed on traffickers: If we don’t understand their backgrounds and pathways into their lifestyles, we are missing a critical part of the narrative.

12. Intergenerational elements of abuse/manipulation

**Healthcare**

1. Training with bank employees
2. Sensory Diet
3. Behavioural health – tools and instruments for response
4. Victim perspectives/Community education
5. Standardization of Healthcare Trainings
6. NICU and paediatrics
7. Interprofessionalism
8. Trauma responsive training for clinical staff, hospital security team and law enforcement
9. On campus violence simulations
10. Community Cafés to bring law enforcement and clinical staff together
11. Cultural Perspectives
12. Including all healthcare facility staff
13. Advocacy – use of survivor support/on call or available
14. Trauma-informed training for survivor advocates
15. Service provision in rural areas via telehealth?
16. Work with Missouri Hospital Group
17. Capacity building for police department, particularly small municipalities

**Labour Trafficking and Exploitation**

1. Contact with community leaders, labour unions etc.
2. Defining Labour Trafficking
3. Intersection of Sex and Labour Trafficking
4. Identification of Labour Trafficking
5. Vetting Process for Trainings and Workshops
6. Find out what is and what is not working
7. Accessibility

**Higher Education**

1. Expanding to undergraduates for involvement
2. Standards of care
3. Providing training for occupation specific industries i.e. teachers, health care workers etc.
4. Partnership with existing outreach centres and include prevention efforts
5. Online courses on exploitation education ⭐️
   - Free, accessible, non-traditional students
6. Emphasis on law enforcement field (Indicators of victims)
7. Focus on intersections ⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️
   - i.e. substance use disorders, 5behavioural health etc.
8. Broadening definition of ‘at-risk’ and ‘in-risk’ ⭐️⭐️
9. Talking about rape culture, consent, healthy relationships etc. ⭐️
10. Offering trainings for agencies working with youth
11. Including immigrants
12. Identifying, asking best questions
   - Fontbonne University already does this
13. Dr. Johnson-Reid’s Class – Focusing on agencies that work with exploited individuals
14. Subject of exploitation being discussed through many courses before the course
15. Webinars – SOAR, NCMEC, Polaris, OJJDP, DOJ

**Policy**

1. Identification of local, state, federal champions in Illinois and Missouri
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2. Changing laws about victim support/prosecution of victims ⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️
3. Restitution – support for long term healthcare
   - Work on changing bad Missouri statutes ⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️
   - Too broad
   - Change wording?
4. Research long-term implications/complications/health problems ⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️
5. Toolkits on existing laws and if they want to talk to their representative or advocate for change ⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️
6. Statute of limitations on age ⭐️⭐️⭐️
7. Best practice for dealing with politicians ⭐️⭐️⭐️
8. Bridge gap between researchers and policy makers ⭐️
9. Enforcing previously passed legislation ⭐️
10. CE for speaker series
11. Bringing in professionals from different fields
12. Talking to prosecutors about challenges they encounter
13. Workshops
14. Other state legislation
   - Polaris?
15. Lobbying
16. HT Caucus

**Ideas and Suggestions Not in the 6 Areas of HTCN Focus**

1. After care services for victims⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️
2. Familial sex trafficking ⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️
3. Centralized database
4. Educational Materials
5. Workshops for survivors
6. Employment, life skills etc.
7. Find out what’s out there and promote it
8. Identifying leaders in diverse communities
9. Awareness campaign or outreach
   - Small groups
   - Bus stops
10. Continued education for different fields
11. Offering trainings to community agencies working with at-risk youth/homeless population
12. Neighbourhood Watch
13. Boys and Girls Club
14. After school programs
15. Community Centers
16. Senior Centers
17. State-wide resource manual for services that intersect
18. Movement in rape culture awareness
   - Not just sexual consent but personal space/boundaries
19. Bullying
20. Drop-in centre specific for veterans/employing same one within already existing drop in centres
21. Prevention trainings – more prevention rather than only HT awareness