

# RESPONDING TO THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING OF YOUTH

## TOOLKIT

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# FORWARD

This Toolkit is designed to provide information and resources to participants of the Responding to the Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Youth Training across Washington State and beyond. The purpose is to provide standardized, comprehensive, and consistent information and resources on the topic of sexual exploitation and trafficking of youth. This Toolkit should be used as a supplement by individuals and organizations as they use this foundational material and develop relationships, examples, and knowledge about their local context.

## Authorship and Primary Points of Contact

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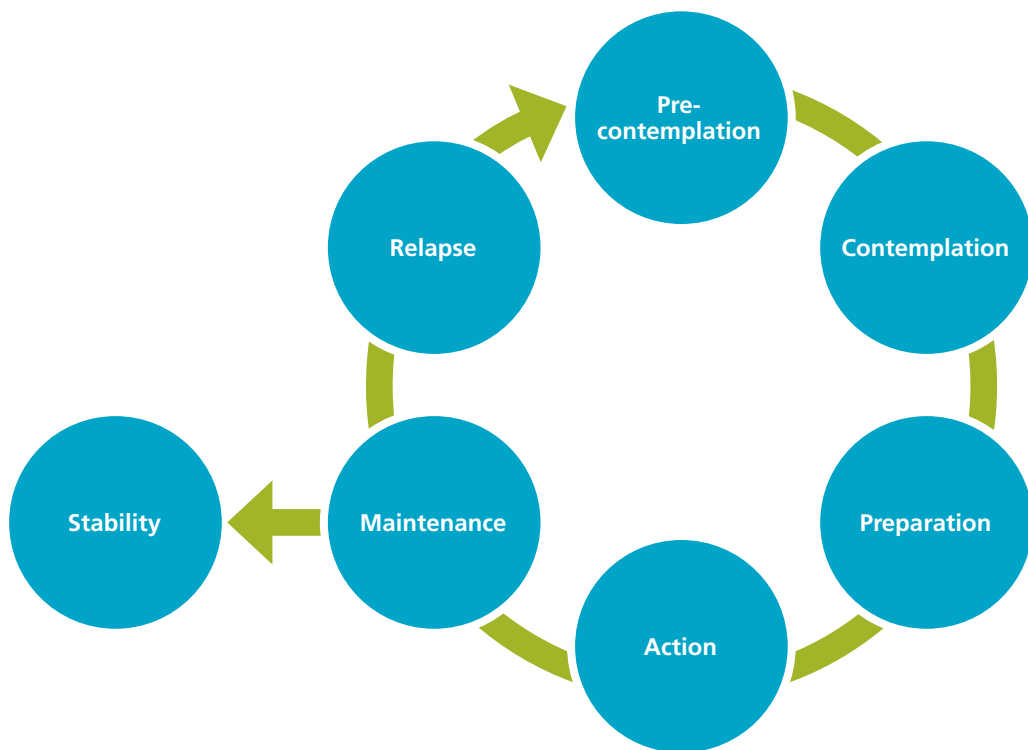
The Center for Children & Youth Justice (CCYJ) is responsible for supporting the statewide distribution of this Toolkit through the regional protocol task forces. For more information please contact [projectrespect@ccyj.org](mailto:projectrespect@ccyj.org).



# I. THEORY OF CHANGE: STAGES OF CHANGE

Stages of Change (Prochaska and DiClemente, 1992) is a trans-theoretical model that provides a framework for six cognitive stages of change (pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, maintenance, and relapse) that individuals go through as they work to change behaviors.

This model has been used extensively for understanding behavior change and for guiding the recovery from various types of addictions and the exit and recovery process for sexually exploited youth and individuals in the sex trades (Lloyd, Girls Education and Mentoring Services, 2012). Stages of Change can be applied to different domains of a person's life (for example: a youth may be pre-contemplative about leaving a trafficking situation, in preparation stage for returning to school and in maintenance stage regarding sobriety).





## Stage: Pre-contemplation

### EXAMPLE

A youth has been referred to a social service agency after being arrested for prostitution. During the initial meeting, the youth strongly denies any involvement in prostitution and does not want to engage in services. The youth's affect fluctuates between anxious, angry, and flat.

### APPROACH

Be grounded, consistent, neutral, and free of any judgment about the youth or their situation. Do not pressure or lecture the youth in any way. If they will talk, lightly engage them in whatever topics they are interested in. Focus on the youth's specific interests and building rapport. If they do not want to talk, explain what services and support you can provide and tell them that you will be there if they decide to engage in services or want support. You may see a youth several times or over long periods of time before it feels as though they are engaged and/or open to services.

### SERVICES

Basic needs, case management, and legal advocacy as needed and agreed to by the youth.

## Stage: Contemplation

### EXAMPLE

A youth has been engaged in case management for 4 months and has recently begun disclosing information about an older partner and stating the person has them doing things "they don't like" even though they still love them.

### APPROACH

Be available and present for the youth. Focus on rapport and trust building. Expect that the youth may be gone for periods of time then suddenly show up, often due to or in crisis. Provide comprehensive but flexible case management. Support youth to explore their decision making process and use pro/con thinking. Understand the youth's legal and custodial issues. Make referrals as needed. Be prepared to help the youth follow through on appointments and meetings including transporting them places or helping them navigate the public transportation system.

### SERVICES

Intensive case management focused on: safety planning, healthy relationship(s), family issues, legal issues, alternate employment or educational options, and health issues.



## Stages: Preparation

### EXAMPLE

A youth asks for support finding a new job. The case manager sets up three interviews but the youth is late or does not show up for the interviews.

### APPROACH

Maintain consistency and presence and continue to work with the youth through the ambivalence and “false starts.” Attempt to address any barriers that are interfering with their ability to follow through or move forward. Celebrate the small steps along the way as individual successes. Validate feelings.

### SERVICES

Intensive case management, housing, education, employment and life skills; additional support and services as needed.

## Stages: Action

### EXAMPLE

A youth reaches out after suffering a serious assault. They disclose their involvement in the life and say they want help getting out.

### APPROACH

Move quickly and concretely and be responsive to the needs, concerns, and desires of the youth. Allow as much choice and decision-making as possible, and make sure the youth thoroughly understands what each step entails. Set dates and times for things and stick to them. Allow the youth to ask as many questions as they need to feel comfortable. Do not dismiss as insignificant anything the youth questions or is concerned about. Making big changes can be very frightening for the youth for several reasons, including fear of reprisal from the trafficker or gang, fear of failure, and unworthiness. Leaving a trafficking situation can be very dangerous for a youth and the people they care about. Make a safety plan and ask lots of questions about what they feel they need to be successful. Support youth to process feelings of loss of old life and behaviors.

### SERVICES

Experience has taught us that this is a critical time to capitalize on a youth’s “motivation to change.” Providers should attempt to “wrap” as many services around a youth as possible including: emergency or long-term housing, mental health and/or substance abuse services, education, employment, and life skills.





## Stage: Maintenance

### EXAMPLE

A youth has been in the program for 1 month. They have completed their focus period and appear to be grounded and moving through the program.

### APPROACH

Sexually exploited youth need a combination of caring support, positive feedback, and motivation, coupled with regular opportunities to make decisions about their lives and reclaim their autonomy. Once safety has been established and the real work of trauma recovery begins, programs should expect to see new behaviors or re-emergence of old behaviors or patterns. As much as possible, this should be predicted for the youth in compassionate, nonjudgmental ways. Youth should be challenged to take on increasing autonomy and independence as appropriate. Motivation or incentive-based programming will be needed for some youth. Check in about how the youth is feeling about being in the program and “missing their old life” and use the “run scale” (hourly to daily) for youth who are struggling to remain in the program.

### SERVICES

In addition to the services detailed in the Action stage, regularly review and update treatment goals and/or the service plan as well as the Maintenance/Relapse prevention cycle.

## Stage: Relapse

### EXAMPLE

A youth has been placed in shelter for 4 days and has been verbal about their ambivalence about being in a program. They report missing their partner and their old life. They tell staff they are not ready yet and are leaving the program but that they will stay in touch.

### APPROACH

Being neutral and nonjudgmental, try to process this decision first (if staff is aware of the intention to leave the program). If the youth still intends to leave, complete a safety plan, and offer a safe sex kit and a resource card; remind the youth that staff members are here when they are ready to try again and let the case manager know so the case manager can attempt to follow up with the youth quickly. Do not show disappointment. Make sure the youth knows they can return or reach out for support when they are ready.

### SERVICES

Offer resources and aftercare and complete whatever paperwork, reporting, or notifications need to happen when a youth leaves the program. Contact providers who can follow up with the youth.



## II. SAFETY PLANNING

### Safety Planning Guidelines

Safety planning is a set of techniques intended to increase safety by:

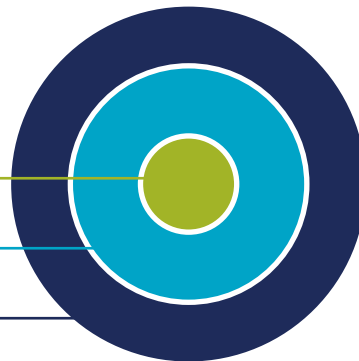
- Creating strategies to reduce or avoid harm
- Identifying sources of support
- Identifying and developing coping strategies

Much of the guidance around safety planning is focused on domestic violence/stalking, sexual assault, and suicide prevention. Safety planning with sexually exploited youth requires understanding the various layers of harm that routinely impact their day-to-day lives. Rather than focusing on a primary relationship or leaving an abuser, safety planning with this population requires navigating a multitude of harms and threats as well as physical and psychological barriers to establishing safety.

**Personal Relationships**  
(Pimp, gang members, traffickers, partners)

**Buyers**

**Society/Stigma/Criminal Justice System**



Safety planning can range from a few short-term strategies to address an immediate situation to a long-term, multi-step plan to leave an abuser or leave the life entirely. The following sections briefly describe several techniques to increase safety and safety-focused conversations between youth and service providers.



## Formal Safety Planning

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- Build on what a youth is already doing to survive.
- Let the youth lead the conversation and make as many choices as possible.
- Create detailed plans to respond to or plan for dangerous situations such as changes in an abusive relationship, family instability, or leaving the life (squaring up).
- Identify safe family, friends, and other safe places. *“Who are the people that you can call when you need support or are in a crisis?”*
- Identify safe(r) strategies for youth who are still “working” (for example, always having and using condoms, screening buyers, working in familiar places, working in pairs, checking in).
- Identify the essential items to take should one need or decide to leave.
- Include information about local resources (housing, medical, crisis support).
- Consult with supervisor on critical or imminent-safety concerns facing youth.

## Building Safety Into Conversations

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- Specificity is helpful but isn’t necessary to make a good safety plan. *“I respect your privacy—we can talk about some strategies without going into details. Does that sound ok?”*
- Find opportunities to offer choice (even small ones). *“We have a few things to do today—what would you like to do first?”*
- Follow up! Follow up! Follow up! After making a plan with the youth, always check back during the next conversation, *“How did things go? Did you use any of the strategies/ideas you came up with that we talked about?”*
- Practice refusal skills. Do mini role-plays with youth to practice saying “no,” declining drugs/alcohol, leaving safe housing, etc. *“So, next time you run into that person (you used to get high with) what will you say if they ask you to party with them?”*
- Support youth to identify and resolve ambivalence. Use open-ended questions to encourage youth to explore their ideas and come up with their own strategies and solutions.

## Identifying Sources of Support

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Relationship is the intervention! Youth have many obstacles and harms facing them, and the support of caring adults and safe peers is critical for their stability and recovery. As service providers establish trust with youth, they should also focus on building the youth’s larger support network. The goal over time is for the youth to develop a supportive network of people providing a variety of support, encouragement, and mentorship.



## Identifying and Developing Coping Strategies

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Chronic stress and the effects of trauma can greatly inhibit youth's safety, particularly when they are experiencing frequent dissociation and/or drug/alcohol addiction. Coping strategies can include (but are not limited to): deep breathing, visualization, journaling, talking with a trusted person, counting backwards, focusing on senses, affirmations/mantras, movement/exercise, or progressive muscle relaxation.

## Sample Safety Planning Questions

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1. How have you kept yourself safe in the past?
2. When you are working, how do you usually meet buyers (clients, dates)?
3. How do you negotiate with buyers to avoid doing things you don't want to do?
4. What locations or businesses are you most likely to work (specific track, hotel, someone's house)?
5. What businesses or safe locations exist in the area you are most likely to go to?
6. Who will you contact if you need help and how will you contact them?
7. Are there locations or neighborhoods where you are in danger (for example, from rival gangs or pimps)?
8. One reason why I will seek help if I am in a dangerous situation is...
9. When I get stressed out, I can use the following ways to calm myself down...

# III. TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICE

## What is Trauma-Informed Practice?

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Trauma can be defined as: the result of overwhelming stress that exceeds one's ability to cope or to integrate emotions involved with an experience; it can be acute or chronic. Trauma can be individual, collective, system, and/or historical. Trauma is the harmful interruption of safety, agency, dignity and belonging, fundamental needs of all human beings.

Trauma informed practice is grounded in and directed by an understanding of the neurological, psychological, and societal impacts of trauma. It takes into account multiple ways of understanding trauma - its impacts, interpersonal dynamics, intersection with oppression, and path to healing - and incorporates this knowledge into all aspects of service delivery.



Trauma-informed practice is a person-centered response focused on improving an individual's all-around wellness rather than simply curing mental illness. Trauma informed practice recognizes that traditional service approaches can re-traumatize young people and communities. It invites us to create a culture built on five core principles:

- Safety: Ensuring physical and emotional safety.
- Trustworthiness: Maximizing trustworthiness, making language clear, and respecting boundaries.
- Choice: Prioritizing the youth's choice and control.
- Collaboration: Maximizing collaboration and sharing power with youth.
- Empowerment: Prioritizing the youth's self-determination, skill development and access to justice.

### Systems without trauma sensitivity

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- "Control and "Contain"; misuse or overuse of power, such as punishment, power struggling, security, etc.
- Have higher rates of staff turnover and low morale: lack cohesion and strong collaborative bonds.
- Disempower and devalue youth.
- Label and pathologize youth.
- Focus negative behaviors and on what's "wrong" with youth.

### Systems with trauma sensitivity

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- Use empathy and strengths based approaches; recognize that power over and coercion cause trauma.
- Provide awareness/training on re-traumatization and vicarious trauma.
- Center youth voice in all aspects of care.
- Include the youth's perspective and recognition of person as a whole.
- Focus on what has happened to the youth.



## IV. WARNING SIGNS A CHILD IS AT RISK FOR COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)

### What are the red flags?

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- Chronic truant/runaway/homeless or gang-involved youth.
- Excess cash.
- Hotel room keys.
- Multiple cell phones.
- Signs of branding (tattoos, jewelry).
- Having expensive items with no known source of income (especially hair, manicures, cell phone, clothes).
- Lying about age/false identification/inconsistencies in information being reported.
- Dramatic personality change; evasive behavior especially around a “new partner”; talk about being “taken care of”; disengagement from school, sports, community.
- Lack of knowledge of a given community or whereabouts.
- Provocative clothing, sex toys, multiple condoms, lube, or other sexual devices.

### Guiding Principles for Engagement

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- Maintain a compassionate and nonjudgmental attitude at all times.
- Be consistent: follow through on everything and do not make promises that cannot be kept.
- Work to build trust and build a relationship: this is a slow process and relationship testing is to be expected.
- Cultural humility: be sensitive to the unique cultural needs and experiences of each person. Be aware of your own beliefs, biases, and cultural worldview.
- Safety: focus on safe housing, harm reduction, and creating safety strategies for youth.
- Self-determination and empowerment: youth should have information relevant to their situation and be encouraged to make informed decisions whenever possible.



## How do I identify an at-risk youth?

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- Ask specific questions to screen for risk factors or commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) involvement.
- Increase attempts to find youth who chronically run away or are truant.
- Learn about specific gang activity from local law enforcement (or from youth if it is safe for them to discuss). Ask about sexually transmitted infections/diseases (STIs/STDs), pregnancy, and unexplained injuries.
- Observe communication patterns: who talks to whom, who doesn't talk, who is in control.

## What questions do I ask?

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- What kind of support do you need?
- What happened to you?
- Sometimes people trade sex for money or because they have to survive. Has that happened to you?
- Let's talk about your safety—are there places that are dangerous for you to go? Are there people that are dangerous for you to be around right now?
- I'm wondering if you are in the life. I will not judge you or anything you tell me. I'm here to listen if you ever want to talk or want support getting out.



# INDICACIONES QUE UN/UNA MENOR CORRE PELIGRO DE EXPLOTACIÓN COMERCIAL SEXUAL

## ¿Cuáles son las señales de alarma?

- Ausentismo escolar crónico, fuga del hogar, menor sin hogar.
- Tiene demasiado dinero en efectivo.
- Tiene llaves para habitaciones de hoteles.
- Tiene múltiples teléfonos celulares.
- Marcas o señas especiales (tatuajes, joyas).
- Tiene artículos o costumbres caras, sin evidente fuente de ingresos (especialmente cabellera y uñas cuidadas, celulares, ropa).
- Miente acerca de su edad, da identificación falsa o información que no cuadra.
- Cambio dramático de la personalidad, conducta evasiva especialmente con respecto a un nuevo novio o novia, dice que alguien “lo/la cuida,” se desconecta de la escuela, de los deportes y de la comunidad.
- No conoce la localidad o el vecindario en cuestión, no conoce el lugar dónde está.
- Tiene ropa provocativa, juguetes sexuales, múltiples condones, lubricantes u otros dispositivos sexuales.

## Principios básicos para una interacción

- En todo momento, demuestre una conducta compasiva, sin criticar.
- Sea consecuente: haga seguimiento de todo y no prometa algo que no se pueda cumplir.
- Confianza y establecimiento de una relación: éste es un proceso lento y debe anticipar que la relación se ponga a prueba.
- Conocimientos culturales: trate de percibir las necesidades culturales y experiencias particulares de cada persona. Mantenga conciencia de sus propias creencias, prejuicios y perspectiva cultural del mundo.
- Seguridad: enfóquese en una vivienda fuera de peligro, disminución del daño y la creación de estrategias de seguridad para el/la menor.
- Auto determinación y empoderamiento: el/la joven debe tener información que sea pertinente a su situación, y se le debe alentar a que tome decisiones informadas cuando sea posible.





## ¿Cómo identifico a un/una joven que corre peligro?

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- Haga preguntas específicas para determinar si existen factores de riesgo o participación en explotación sexual comercial.
- Aumente sus esfuerzos por ubicar a jóvenes que se fugan continuamente o se ausentan de la escuela.
- Edúquese acerca de actividades pandilleras específicas, acudiendo a las autoridades (o acudiendo a la joven siempre que ésta no corra peligro al hablar sobre este tema).
- Pregunte acerca de enfermedades o infecciones de transmisión sexual, embarazos o lastimaduras sin explicación.
- Observe patrones de comunicación: quién habla con quién, quién no habla, quién está en control.

## ¿Qué tipo de preguntas debo hacer?

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- ¿Qué tipo de apoyo necesitas?
- ¿Qué te pasó?
- A veces la persona cambia sexo por dinero, o porque necesita sobrevivir. ¿Te ha pasado esto a ti?
- Me preocupa tu seguridad. ¿Existen lugares donde corres peligro si vas? En este momento, ¿corres peligro si estás con ciertas personas?
- Me preocupa tu vida en este momento. No te voy a juzgar a ti ni juzgar nada de lo que me digas. Estoy aquí para escucharte si alguna vez quieres hablar o quieres ayuda para salir de esto.



## V. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING RESOURCE LIST

### Articles and Reports

Ellen Wright Clayton, Richard D. Krugman, and Patti Simon, eds. *Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2013. | [www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/243838.pdf](http://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/243838.pdf)

Bobbe J. Bridge, Terri Kimball, Nicholas Oakley, et al. *REVISED Washington State Model Protocol for Commercially Sexually Exploited Children*. Seattle, WA: Center for Children & Youth Justice, 2013. | <https://ccyj.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Revised-Model-Protocol-Feb-2016.pdf>

Brian Willis, Norene Roberts, and Sara Ann Friedman. *And Boys Too: An ECPAT-USA Discussion Paper about the Lack of Recognition of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Boys in the United States*. Brooklyn, NY: ECPAT-USA, 2013. | <https://d1qkyo3pi1c9bx.cloudfront.net/00028B1B-B0DB-4FCD-A991-219527535DAB/1b1293ef-1524-4f2c-b148-91db11379d11.pdf>

Debra Boyer. *Who Pays the Price: An Assessment of Youth Involvement in Prostitution in Seattle*. Seattle, WA: [Commissioned by] City of Seattle, Human Services Department, 2008. | [www.prostitutionresearch.com/Boyer%20Who%20Pays%20the%20Price.pdf](http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/Boyer%20Who%20Pays%20the%20Price.pdf)

Melissa Farley, Ann Cotton, Jacqueline Lynne, et al. "Prostitution and Trafficking in Nine Countries: An Update on Violence and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder." *Journal of Trauma Practice* 2, no. 3/4 (2009): 33–74. Several other articles by Farley can be found here: <http://prostitutionresearch.com/topic/trafficking/>

Linda A. Smith, Samantha Healy Vardaman, and Melissa A. Snow. *The National Report on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: America's Prostituted Children*. Vancouver, WA: Shared Hope International, 2009. | <http://sharedhope.org/what-we-do/prevent/research/>

David Finkelhor, Anne Shattuck, Heather A. Turner, Richard Ormrod, and Sherry L. Hamby. "Polyvictimization in Developmental Context." *Journal of Child & Adolescent Trauma* 4, no. 4 (2011): 291–300. | <http://unh.edu/ccrc/prostitution/>

Donna Hughes. *Race and Prostitution in the United States*. University of Rhode Island, 2005. | <http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/pubtrfrep.htm>

Lynda M. Baker, Rochelle Dalla, and Cecelia Williamson. "Exiting Prostitution: An Integrated Model." *Violence Against Women* 16, no. 5 (2010): 579–600.





James Prochaska and Carlo DiClemente. "In Search of How People Change: Application to Addictive Behaviors." *American Psychologist* 47, no. 9 (1992): 1102–1114.

| [http://stepupprogram.org/docs/handouts/STEPUP\\_Stages\\_of\\_Change.pdf](http://stepupprogram.org/docs/handouts/STEPUP_Stages_of_Change.pdf)

Derald Wing Sue, Christina M. Capodilupu, Gina C. Torino, et al. "Racial Microaggressions in Everyday Life: Implications for Clinical Practice." *American Psychologist* 62, no. 4 (2007): 271–286.

| <http://www.consumerstar.org/resources/pdf/RacialMicroaggressions.pdf>

## Books

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Rachel Lloyd. *Girls Like Us: Fighting for a World Where Girls Are Not for Sale: A Memoir*. New York: Harper Perennial, 2012.

Melissa Farley. *Prostitution and Trafficking in Nevada: Making the Connections*. San Francisco: Prostitution Research & Education, 2007

William R. Miller and Stephen Rollnick. *Motivational Interviewing: Preparing People for Change*. New York: Guilford Press, 2002.

## Videos/Movies

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*Very Young Girls*, created by Girls Education and Mentoring Services (GEMS), New York.

*The Making of a Girl*, created by Girls Education and Mentoring Services (GEMS), New York.

| <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9c2c2AsMZy>

*Trauma Stewardship* TED Talk by Laura van Dernoot Lipsky. | <http://tedxtalks.ted.com/video/Beyond-the-Cliff-Laura-van-De-2;search%3ATEDxWashingtonCorrectionsCenterforWomen%20#.VTmYV2Kjпно.facebook>

*The Mysterious Working of the Adolescent Brain*, TED Talk by Sarah Jane Blakemore.

| [http://www.ted.com/talks/sarah\\_jayne\\_blakemore\\_the\\_mysterious\\_workings\\_of\\_the\\_adolescent\\_brain](http://www.ted.com/talks/sarah_jayne_blakemore_the_mysterious_workings_of_the_adolescent_brain)

*A Novel Approach to Sex Trafficking: Sandy Skelaney TEDx Miami, 2013* (TED talk on the importance of relationship building with trafficking victims). | <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLuJALGTpQ8#!>

*Human Trafficking: Rachel Lloyd at TEDx UChicago, 2012* (TED talk from Rachel Lloyd, survivor and the founder of Girls Education and Mentoring Services, GEMS in New York).

| [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ij\\_6iMi9gA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ij_6iMi9gA)

*The Life Story*, NoVo Foundation, a social justice foundation created by Jennifer and Peter Buffett. | <https://thelifestory.org/>



## VI. PREVALENCE RATES OF CSE AMONG HOMELESS/RUNAWAY YOUTH BY GENDER

| Author              | Date | Sample Size                       | Ages        | Location                                  | Research Findings for Males   | Research Findings for Females   | Research Findings for Transgender Youth   |
|---------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| Ferguson et al.     | 2016 | 601 homeless youth                | 18–24 years | Los Angeles, Austin, Denver               | 5.5% reported trading sexual favors in exchange for money, drugs, shelter, food, other  | 6.5% reported trading sexual favors in exchange for money, drugs, shelter, food, other  | n/a                                       |
| Roe-Sepowitz, et al | 2014 | 246 homeless youth                | 18–25 years | Arizona                                   | 21.8% reported a sex trafficking experience   | 31.7% reported a sex trafficking experience   | 19% reported a sex trafficking experience |
| Gwadz, et al.       | 2009 | 80 homeless youth                 | 15–23 years | New York City                             | 35.9% reported that they had traded sex for money, food, drugs, other   | 31.7% reported that they had traded sex for money, food, drugs, other   | n/a                                       |
| Halcon and Lifson   | 2004 | 203 homeless youth                | 15–22 years | Minneapolis, MN                           | 19.6% reported that they had received money, food, drugs, clothing, or shelter for sex at some point  | 23.8% reported that they had received money, food, drugs, clothing, or shelter for sex at some point  | n/a                                       |
| Whitbeck, et al.    | 2001 | 974 homeless and/or runaway youth | 12–21 years | Seattle, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas | 3.4% reported that they had “prostituted for money”<br>3.8% reported that they had ever traded sex for money or drugs<br>4.8% reported that they had traded sex for food or shelter | 2.5% reported that they had “prostituted for money”<br>4.7% reported that they had ever traded sex for money or drugs<br>4.2% reported that they had traded sex for food or shelter | n/a                                       |



| Author                            | Date | Sample Size   | Ages        | Location                  | Research Findings for Males   | Research Findings for Females  | Research Findings for Transgender Youth |
|-----------------------------------|------|---|-------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| Greene, Ennett, and Ringwalt      | 1999 | 631 youth in shelter, 528 youth staying on the street | 12–21 years | Nationally representative | 11.1% of males in shelter sample reported engaging in survival sex<br>28.2% of males in street sample reported engaging in survival sex | 8.3% of females in shelter sample reported engaging in survival sex<br>26.3% of females in street sample reported engaging in survival sex | n/a                                     |
| Anderson, Freese, and Pennbridge  | 1994 | 610 street youth                                      | 13–21 years | Hollywood, CA             | 51.5% reported engaging in survival sex   | 32.3% reported engaging in survival sex  | n/a                                     |
| Pennbridge, Freese, and MacKenzie | 1992 | 446 male street youth                                 | 14–23 years | Hollywood, CA             | 27.1% involved in prostitution in the last 3 months   | N/A  | n/a                                     |
| Yates, et al.                     | 1991 | 620 runaway and/or homeless youth                     | 10–24 years | Los Angeles, CA           | 32% reportedly involved in prostitution   | 68% reportedly involved in prostitution  | n/a                                     |



## VII. GENDER BREAKDOWN AMONG MINORS REPORTING CSEC

| Author         | Date | Sample Size  | Ages           | Location   | Research Findings for Males | Research Findings for Females | Research Findings for Transgender Youth                            |
|----------------|------|--|----------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Swaner, et al. | 2016 | 949 youth who self-reported that they have had sex for money | 13–24 years    | Atlantic City, Bay Area, Chicago, Dallas, Miami, Las Vegas | 36% of the sample were male | 60% of the sample were female | 5% of the sample were transgender (4% trans female, 1% trans male) |
| Curtis, et al. | 2008 | 249 youth who self-reported participating in CSEC markets    | Under 18 years | New York City  | 45% of the sample were male | 48% of the sample were female | 8% of the sample were transgender                                  |

## VIII. NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE LITERATURE REGARDING THE COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN BY GENDER

| Author                      | Date | Sample Size           | Ages           | Location                  | Overall Findings  | Research Findings for Males                                  | Research Findings for Females                      |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Edwards, Iritani & Hallfors | 2008 | 13,294 American Youth | 7th–12th Grade | Nationally Representative | 3.5% of all youth reported that they had exchanged sex for drugs or money | 67.9% of youth who reported they had exchanged sex were male | 32.1% of youth who reported they had exchanged sex |



# IX. STATEWIDE SERVICE RESPONSES AND RESOURCE LIST

## Statewide

### MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

- 1-800-843-5678

### NATIONAL TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER

- 1-888-373-7888

## Benton and Franklin Counties

### SUPPORT, ADVOCACY & RESOURCE CENTER (SARC)

The Support, Advocacy & Resource Center's mission is to provide crisis services, support, and advocacy to victims, non-offending family members, and others who are impacted by crime. We strive to create and maintain a community without violence through prevention-based education.

- 24-hour crisis line: (509) 374-5391
- Legal, medical, and general advocacy for survivors
- [www.supportadvocacyresourcecenter.org](http://www.supportadvocacyresourcecenter.org)
- [www.crimevictimservicecenter.org](http://www.crimevictimservicecenter.org)

### RICHLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Chief Chris Skinner: (509) 942-7360

## Clallam County

### THE HOH TRIBE

Domestic Violence 24 hour services, on-site services and contracted services through Forks Abuse and The Dove House of Jefferson County. Assistance with housing and other resources.

- Tara Sexton, Family Services Manager
- Jennifer Parker Allen, Domestic Violence Program Manager
- [www.hohtribe-nsn.org](http://www.hohtribe-nsn.org)

## Cowlitz County

### CHILDREN'S JUSTICE ADVOCACY CENTER OF COWLITZ COUNTY

- (360) 353-3933
- [www.cowlitzcountycjac.com](http://www.cowlitzcountycjac.com)

### COWLITZ COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION

- Cindi Bucanan, Cowlitz County CSEC Task Force Chair
- [buchananc@co.cowlitz.wa.us](mailto:buchananc@co.cowlitz.wa.us)

### COUNSELING SERVICES & ASSOCIATES SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAM

- (360) 353-9368
- [www.theccasite.com](http://www.theccasite.com)

### COLUMBIA WELLNESS, CRISIS SERVICES

- 24 hour hotline: 1 (800) 803-8833
- Office Phone: (360) 353-9368
- Julie Nye, RN, [julie.nye@columbiawell.org](mailto:julie.nye@columbiawell.org)
- [www.columbiawell.biz](http://www.columbiawell.biz)



## Clark County (Vancouver)

### CLARK COUNTY HUMAN TRAFFICKING WEBSITE

- [www.clark.wa.gov/juvenile-court/domestic-minor-sex-traffickingdmst-commercially-sexually-exploited-children-csec](http://www.clark.wa.gov/juvenile-court/domestic-minor-sex-traffickingdmst-commercially-sexually-exploited-children-csec)

### CLARK COUNTY HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE FACEBOOK PAGE

- [www.facebook.com/CCHTaskForce](http://www.facebook.com/CCHTaskForce)

### YWCA (24 HOURS)

- (800) 695-0167

### 24/7 CRISIS INTERVENTION AND ADVOCACY SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND PROSTITUTION

- [www.ywcaclarkcounty.org/site/c.brKRL6NKLnJ4G/b.9240777/k.66E3/Sexual\\_Assault\\_Program.htm](http://www.ywcaclarkcounty.org/site/c.brKRL6NKLnJ4G/b.9240777/k.66E3/Sexual_Assault_Program.htm)

### LUTHERAN COMMUNITY SERVICES NORTHWEST (24 HOURS)

24/7 crisis line and advocacy for labor trafficking and other crime victims.

- (888) 425-1176
- [www.lcsnw.org/services.html](http://www.lcsnw.org/services.html)

### CLARK COUNTY CRISIS LINE (24 HOURS)

24/7 crisis line staffed by professional counselors.

- (800) 626-8137
- [www.wa.beaconhealthoptions.com/](http://www.wa.beaconhealthoptions.com/)

### CALL TO SAFETY CRISIS LINE (24 HOURS)

24/7 resources and support for survivors of domestic and sexual violence.

- (503) 253-5333
- [www.calltosafety.org](http://www.calltosafety.org)

### VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Sgt. Joe Graaff: (360) 487-7386
- Detective Jason Mills: (360) 487-7441

### JANUS YOUTH SERVICES

- (503) 233-6090
- [www.janusyouth.org](http://www.janusyouth.org)
- Alaire Salvo: [adesalvo@janusyouth.org](mailto:adesalvo@janusyouth.org)

## King County (Seattle)

### BRIDGE COLLABORATIVE COMMUNITY ADVOCATES (NEXUS YOUTH AND FAMILIES, FRIENDS OF YOUTH, AND YOUTHCARE)

Housing and case management for youth and young adults (ages 12–24)

- 24-hour hotline: 1-855-400-CSEC
- [www.youthcare.org/bridge-continuum](http://www.youthcare.org/bridge-continuum)

### OPS (ORGANIZATION FOR PROSTITUTION SURVIVORS)

Survivor-led support groups, arts workshop, drop in, work with youth and young adults of all ages.

- [www.seattleops.org](http://www.seattleops.org)
- 24 Hour Hotline: (206) 853-6243

### REST (REAL ESCAPE FROM THE SEX TRADE)

Housing for survivors ages 18–24, case management for all ages.

- 24-hour hotline: (206) 451-REST
- [www.iwantrest.com](http://www.iwantrest.com)

### SENECA

Training, support and coaching, education, resource referrals, and system development.

- Melanie G. Ferrer Vaughn, MSW: [melanie\\_fv@senecacenter.org](mailto:melanie_fv@senecacenter.org)
- (206) 482-2772
- [www.senecafoa.org/washington](http://www.senecafoa.org/washington)





## Kitsap County

### KITSAP SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER

- 24 Hour Crisis Support Line:  
1 (866) 831-2050
- [www.ksacservices.com](http://www.ksacservices.com)

### KITSAP COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

- Advocate: Natalie Mays,  
namays@co.kitsap.wa.us
- (360) 337-7174

### SKAGIT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES

- 24 Hour Hotline: 1 (888) 336-9591
- [www.skagitdvsas.org](http://www.skagitdvsas.org)

### NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES, SERVES SKAGIT and Whatcom counties

- 24 Hour Hotline: (360) 393-0116
- Street Outreach Mobile Hotline:  
(360) 389-0246
- Office: (360) 336-1988
- [www.nwys.org](http://www.nwys.org)

## Pierce County

### REBUILDING HOPE SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER

- Crisis Line: 1 (800) 756-7273
- Tacoma Office: (253) 474-7273
- [www.sexualassaultcenter.com](http://www.sexualassaultcenter.com)
- Carly Irvine, CSEC Advocate:  
(253) 597-6424 ext 8,  
carly@hopesacpc.org
- Rachel Smith, CSEC Advocate:  
(253) 597-6424 ext 9,  
rachel@hopesacpc.org

## Snohomish County

### COCOON HOUSE

- 24 Hour Hotline: (425) 811-5171
- [www.cocoonhouse.org](http://www.cocoonhouse.org)
- [safeplace@cocoonhouse.org](mailto:safeplace@cocoonhouse.org)

### PROVIDENCE INTERVENTION CENTER FOR ASSAULT AND ABUSE

- 24 Hour Crisis Hotline: (425) 252-4800
- TTY: (425) 258-7081
- Office: (425) 297-5774
- [www.washington.providence.org/hospitals/regional-medical-center/services/assault-abuse/](http://www.washington.providence.org/hospitals/regional-medical-center/services/assault-abuse/)

## Skagit County

### BRIGID COLLINS FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER, SERVES SKAGIT AND WHATCOM COUNTIES

- (360) 428-6622
- [www.brigidcollins.org](http://www.brigidcollins.org)

### OASIS TEEN SHELTER, SKAGIT VALLEY FAMILY YMCA

- (360) 419 9058, Day Staff - ext 305,  
Night Shelter Staff - ext 301
- [www.skagitymca.org/oasis-teen-shelter](http://www.skagitymca.org/oasis-teen-shelter)
- [shelter@skagitymca.org](mailto:shelter@skagitymca.org)

### DAWSON PLACE CHILD ADVOCACY CENTER

- (425) 789-3000
- [www.dawsonplace.org](http://www.dawsonplace.org)
- Volunteer Advocate voicemail:  
(425) 297-5771



## Spokane County

### LUTHERAN COMMUNITY SERVICES NORTHWEST

Serving victims of sexual assault, child sexual abuse, family violence, and other violent crimes. Crisis intervention, legal and medical advocacy, education and outreach, information and referrals.

- [www.lcsnw.org/spokane/index.html](http://www.lcsnw.org/spokane/index.html)

### SEXUAL ASSAULT & FAMILY TRAUMA (SAFET) RESPONSE CENTER

- 24-hour crisis line: (509) 624-7273

### SPOKANE COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT

- Detective Damon Simmons:  
(509) 477-3240

### SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Detective Harlan Harden:  
(509) 625-4416

## Whatcom County

### BRIGID COLLINS FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER, SERVES SKAGIT AND WHATCOM COUNTIES

- (360) 734-4616, TTY: (360) 734-4616
- [www.brigidcollins.org](http://www.brigidcollins.org)

### NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES, SERVES SKAGIT AND WHATCOM COUNTIES

- 24 Hour Hotline: (360) 393-0116
- Street Outreach Mobile Hotline:  
(360) 389-0246
- Office: (360) 734-9862
- [www.nwys.org](http://www.nwys.org)

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES

- 24 Hour Hotline: (360) 715-1563
- [www.dvsas.org](http://www.dvsas.org)

## Yakima and Kittitas Counties

### ASPEN VICTIM ADVOCACY SERVICES

Aspen Victim Advocacy Services in Yakima and Kittitas Counties programs are dedicated to the elimination of domestic violence, sexual assault, and general crimes through prevention, education, and advocacy for victims. Our programs recognize a responsibility to provide culturally sensitive services and strive to meet the unique needs of our diverse community.

- [www.facebook.com/pages/Aspen-Victim-Advocacy-Services/501451483225554](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Aspen-Victim-Advocacy-Services/501451483225554)

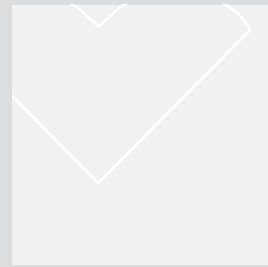
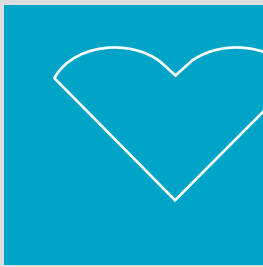
### KITTITAS COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT

- 1 (866) 925-9384

### YAKIMA COUNTY 24-HOUR HOTLINE

- (509) 452-9675
- Contact Kim Foley, Program Manager:  
(509) 576-4326





## RESPONDING TO THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING OF YOUTH



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### TOOLKIT

**For Information Contact:**

Project Respect  
Center for Children & Youth Justice  
[projectrespect@ccyj.org](mailto:projectrespect@ccyj.org)  
206.696.7503 ext. 25  
[www.ccyj.org](http://www.ccyj.org)