

## Community-Level Risk Factor Assessment

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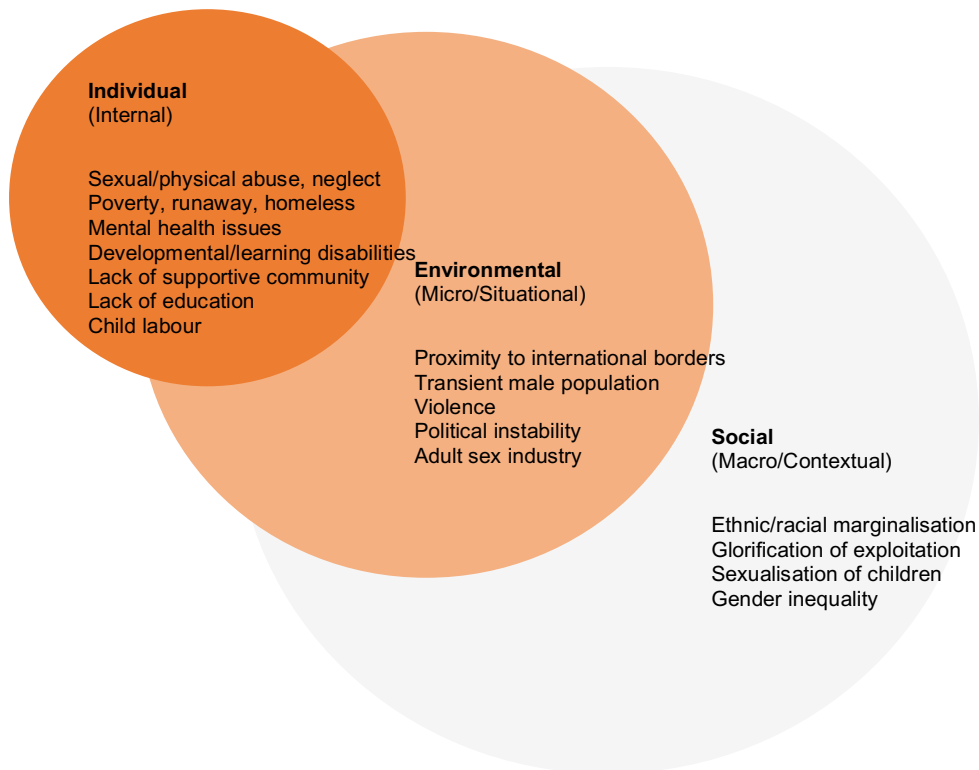
### Introduction

#### WHAT DOES 'AT-RISK' MEAN?

'At risk' is a common phrase used by researchers and practitioners in the anti-human trafficking effort to describe when a person or community has a heightened vulnerability to exploitation compared to other similar individuals and communities. The phrase is often used as a broad categorisation of target populations for which programs are implemented to prevent human trafficking. Practitioners, researchers, and policymakers often use 'at risk' without an accurate understanding of risk itself, nor the factors that enhance risk. There is a need for preventative policies and interventions to define risk and target communities and populations that are more 'at risk' than others.

#### THE SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MODEL

The social-ecological model provides a framework for prevention by outlining risk factors that contribute to an individual's vulnerability to exploitation. This model considers the complex interplay between individual, relationship, community, and societal factors.<sup>1</sup> This model has been adapted in various forms to describe risk factors for human trafficking.<sup>2,3,4,5</sup> This guide presents Global Family's adapted social-ecological framework and methods for measuring and assessing individual and community factors.



<sup>1</sup> CDC. (2019). The social-ecological model: A framework for prevention. Available at:

[https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/publichealthissue/social-ecologicalmodel.html?CDC\\_AA\\_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fviolenceprevention%2Foverview%2Fsocial-ecologicalmodel.html](https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/publichealthissue/social-ecologicalmodel.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fviolenceprevention%2Foverview%2Fsocial-ecologicalmodel.html)

<sup>2</sup> Barner, J.R., Okech, D., and Camp, M.A. (2017). "One size does not fit all:" A proposed ecological model for human trafficking intervention. *Journal of Evidence-Informed Social Work* 15(2): 136-149.

<sup>3</sup> Francis, A. (2017). Modern slavery: Introducing the socio-ecological model. Available at: <https://www.unhscotland.org.uk/single-post/2017/11/13/Human-Trafficking-Modern-Slavery-Introducing-the-Socio-Ecological-Model>.

<sup>4</sup> Villalobos, A.D. (2014). Child victims of human trafficking: An ecological overview in Chile. Unpublished Dissertation. Cornell University.

<sup>5</sup> Greenbaum, V.J., Titchen, K., Walker-Descartes, I., Feifer, A., Rood, C.J., and Fong, H. (2018). Multi-level prevention of human trafficking: The role of health care professionals. *Preventive Medicine* 114: 164-167.

## Community Risk Assessment Tool

### INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this tool is to assist community-based practitioners in understanding the level of risk that individuals face to trafficking and exploitation in a particular community. This tool is based on an adapted social-ecological model of risk and as such it is a theoretically-grounded tool. It is not meant to provide a holistic understanding of the factors that increase vulnerability, nor does it enable the user to weight different factors. It does provide a framework through which risk can be assessed and compared based on commonly understood definitions and empirical observations of vulnerability.

After the tool has been completed, add up the checked boxes at the bottom of each section (individual, environmental, and social). One checked box counts for one point in Tercile 1, two points in Tercile 2, and three points for Tercile 3. Add up the points at the end of each section. The following table shows the number of points that indicates a community has low, medium, and high vulnerability. This tool measures individual, environmental, and social vulnerability separately since a community may display higher vulnerability at the individual level, but low vulnerability at the social level. While they are interconnected, they may not be mutually dependent.

Level	Range	Vulnerability
Individual	34 – 57	Low
	58 – 80	Medium
	81 – 102	High
Environmental	11 – 18	Low
	19 – 25	Medium
	25 – 33	High
Social	9 – 15	Low
	16 – 22	Medium
	23 – 27	High

### APPLICATION OF FINDINGS

Aside from determining the vulnerability of individuals and communities to trafficking and exploitation, a risk assessment can inform how and where preventative interventions are implemented. Findings may be used to design or validate a strategy, make mid-course corrections, improve project design and implementation, and make funding decisions. When using findings to begin or amend preventative programming, consider the strengths and weaknesses of current interventions and whether changing program design would bring value to the community or beneficiaries of the project(s).

### EVALUATION

This tool can also be used to measure how risk factors change over time. When implementing preventative policies or interventions, this tool can be used as a baseline assessment of risk as well as a continual assessment of outcomes. This is especially useful for policies and interventions that aim to mitigate specific risk factors.

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

<b>Name</b>				
<b>Date</b>				
<b>Name of community</b>				
<b>Type of community</b>	Village / Town / City / Suburb / Region			
<b>Number of households in community</b>				
<b>Level of relative measurement</b>	District / State or Province / National / Regional / Continental / Global			
<b>Individual (Internal)</b>				
Factors	Measure(s)	Rating		
		Tercile 1	Tercile 2	Tercile 3
Poverty	Average income per capita (ranked from high income to low income)	€ High income	€ Middle income	€ Low income
Capability	Accessibility to the nearest medical clinic	€ Accessible	€ Medium Accessibility	€ Inaccessible
	Accessibility to the nearest hospital	€ Accessible	€ Medium Accessibility	€ Inaccessible
	Out of pocket spending on health care	€ Low	€ Medium	€ High
	Political freedom	€ High	€ Medium	€ Low
	Social capital	€ High	€ Medium	€ Low
	Emotional wellbeing	€ High	€ Medium	€ Low
Sexual/physical abuse	Ratio of the number of cases of sexual abuse reported to the police in the last year to the population	€ 0-5%	€ 5-30%	€ 30-100%
	Sexually inappropriate behaviour amongst youth	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
Neglect	Average rate of school absenteeism amongst primary students	€ 0-5%	€ 5-30%	€ 30-100%
	Average rate of school absenteeism amongst secondary students	€ 0-5%	€ 5-30%	€ 30-100%
	Percent of youth who regularly consume alcohol	€ 0-10%	€ 10-40%	€ 40-100%
	Children show signs of neglect, including lacking medical care and sufficient clothing	€ Low Neglect	€ Medium Neglect	€ High Neglect
Runaway	Percent of youths who are runaways	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
	Children exhibit behavioural issues	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
Homeless	Percent of youths who are homeless	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
	Children are malnourished	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
	Children have poor hygiene	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
Mental health issues	Men suffer from mental health issues	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
	Women suffer from mental health issues	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often

	Children suffer from mental health issues	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
Developmental/learning disabilities	Children suffer from developmental and learning disabilities	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
Lack of supportive community	Availability and accessibility of services, groups, and associations that increase social capital	€ Accessible	€ Medium Accessibility	€ Inaccessible
Lack of education	Average educational attainment (males)	€ University	€ Secondary	€ Primary
	Average educational attainment (females)	€ University	€ Secondary	€ Primary
	Children attend school regularly	€ Regularly	€ Mostly	€ Irregularly
Child labour	Percentage of children engaged in industry labour	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
	Percentage of children engaged in domestic labour	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
Single parent families or lack of supportive parents	Percentage of single-parent families	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
	Percentage of families where one parent travels for more than two months of the year for work or other reasons	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
	Percentage of families where both parents travel for more than two months of the year for work or other reasons	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
Substance abuse	Rate of substance abuse amongst youth	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
	Rate of substance abuse amongst adults	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
<b>Individual Factor Rating</b>		( _____ *1) +	( _____ *2) +	( _____ *3) =
		<b>Total:</b>		
<b>Environmental (Micro/Situational)</b>				
Proximity to an international border	Accessibility to an international border	€ Inaccessible	€ Medium Accessibility	€ Accessible
	Availability of means of transportation to border areas	€ Unavailable	€ Medium Availability	€ Available
Transient male population	Percentage of the population at any given time consisting of males who originate from other communities and/or countries and who are temporary residents or workers in the community	€ 0-10%	€ 10-20%	€ 20-100%
Violence	Ratio of the number of gender-based violence cases to population	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
	Ratio of the number of domestic violence cases to population	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
	Ratio of the number of work-based violence cases to population	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
Political instability	Political authority and institutions are stable	€ Stable	€ Sometimes Stable	€ Unstable
Adult sex industry	Availability of brothels	€ Unavailable	€ Medium Availability	€ Available
	Availability of other venues where sex is bought and sold commercially	€ Unavailable	€ Medium Availability	€ Available
Migration	Percentage of the community that migrated in within the past year	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
	Percentage of the community that migrated out within the past year	€ 0-5%	€ 5-20%	€ 20-100%
<b>Environmental Factor Rating</b>		( _____ *1) +	( _____ *2) +	( _____ *3) =

		<b>Total:</b>		
<b>Social (Macro/Contextual)</b>				
Ethnic/racial marginalisation	Percent of the population that consists of a minority group or a group that suffers discrimination or marginalisation	€ 0-20%	€ 20-40%	€ 40-100%
Glorification of exploitation	Exploitation featured in mainstream media, including television, film, music, and social media	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
Sexualisation of children and women	Sexualisation of children in magazines, marketing, advertising, television, film, music, and on social media	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
	Availability and use of child pornography	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
	Display of over-sexualised behaviour amongst children	€ Rarely	€ Sometimes	€ Often
Gender inequality	Maternal mortality rate <sup>6</sup>	€ 0-200	€ 200-500	€ 500+
	Adolescent birth rate <sup>7</sup>	€ 0-20	€ 20-50	€ 50+
	Percent of government offices held by women	€ 50-100%	€ 30-50%	€ 0-30%
	Labour force participation rate of females	€ 50-100%	€ 30-50%	€ 0-30%
<b>Social Factor Rating</b>		( _____ *1) +	( _____ *2) +	( _____ *3) =
		<b>Total:</b>		

<sup>6</sup> The annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes).

<sup>7</sup> The annual number of births per 1,000 women aged under 19 years.

## Description of Risk Assessment Factors

### INDIVIDUAL (INTERNAL)

Factors	Description	Measure(s)
Poverty	<p>Poverty is largely understood as a primary risk factor, or 'root cause', for trafficking and exploitation.<sup>8,9,10,11</sup> Poverty on a larger scale may not necessarily be related to trafficking and may be more indicating at the individual and household level.<sup>12,13</sup></p> <p>The idea of poverty is often closely related to subjective assessments of societies and communities. Poverty is related to material conditions (limited resources, needs, pattern of deprivation), economic circumstances (standard of living, inequality, economic position), and social position (lack of security, exclusion, dependency, social class).<sup>14</sup></p> <p>A relative definition of poverty sets the threshold for poverty in relation to general standards of living (e.g. constant percentage of average income). Using a relative definition requires looking at standards of living according to the minimum livelihood each individual should attain in their context.<sup>15</sup> An absolute definition of poverty defines standards of living for bare subsistence.</p> <p>Income may be used to measure poverty, but the limitation of solely using income is that it says nothing about the 'depth' of poverty; monetary income partially reflects individuals' choices about how to allocate wealth between employment and leisure; and an individual's income may vary over his/her lifetime.</p> <p>Poverty may also be measured in terms of deprivation, which combines a number of relative measures to capture the multi-dimensional nature of poverty. Deprivation may be defined as limited resources that prevent individuals from attaining an acceptable way of life. Deprivation is both absolute (the same indicators apply from year to year) and relative (the initial and subsequent choice of indicators reflect expectations prevailing within the current society).<sup>16</sup></p> <p>For instance, the 1960s index for deprivation developed by Townsend focused on items such as food, refrigerators, indoor baths, and holidays.<sup>17</sup> Interest in neighbourhood deprivation reflects the fact that poverty is typically concentrated within geographic areas. It is often difficult to determine which indicators to include. Different demographic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wealth: Financial wealth, physical assets, and human capital, each of which yields a flow of income</li> <li>• Full monetary income: Monetary income together with non-monetary income (e.g. job satisfaction, enjoyment of leisure, and values of services from durable goods)</li> <li>• Household income, which can be adjusted for household size and age composition with equivalence scales<sup>19,20</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> Omelaniuk, I. (2005). Trafficking in human beings. New York, NY: United Nations Expert Group Meetings on International Migration and Development.

<sup>9</sup> Silverman, J.G., Decker, M.R., Gupta, J., Maheshwari, A., Patel, V., Willis, B.M., and Raj, A. (2007). Experiences of sex trafficking victims in Mumbai, India. *Gynecology & Obstetrics* 97(3): 221-226.

<sup>10</sup> Joffres, C., Mills, E., Joffres, M., Khanna, T., Walia, H., and Grund, D. (2008). Sexual slavery without borders: Trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in India. *International Journal for Equity in Health* 7: 22.

<sup>11</sup> Gjermeni, E., Van Hook, M.P., Gjipali, S., Xhillari, L., Lungu, F., and Hazizi, A. (2008). Trafficking of children in Albania: Patterns of recruitment and reintegration. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 32(10): 941-948.

<sup>12</sup> Danailova-Trainor, G., and Laczko, F. (2010). Trafficking in persons and development: Towards greater policy coherence. *International Migration* 48(4): 38-83.

<sup>13</sup> Molland, S. (2005). Human trafficking and poverty reduction: Two sides of the same coin? *Juth Pakai* 4: 27-37.

<sup>14</sup> Spicker, P. (2007). Definitions of poverty: Twelve clusters of meaning. In *Poverty: An International Glossary*, Spicker, P., Alvarez Leguizamon, S., and Gordon, D. (eds.). London: Zed Books, pp. 229-243.

<sup>15</sup> Atkinson, A.B. (1987). On the measurement of poverty. *Econometrica* 55(4): 749-764.

<sup>16</sup> LeGrand, J., Propper, C., and Robinson, R. (2007). *The Economics of Social Problems*. London: Palgrave.

<sup>17</sup> Townsend, P. (1979). Poverty in the United Kingdom: A survey of household resources and standards of living. Aylesbury: Hazell Watson & Viney Ltd.

<sup>19</sup> Barr, N. (2004). *Economics of the Welfare State*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

<sup>20</sup> LeGrand, J., Propper, C., and Robinson, R. (2007). *The Economics of Social Problems*. London: Palgrave.

	groups vary in how they define themselves as not meeting an indicator by choice versus because they can't afford it. <sup>18</sup>	
Capability	A person's quality of life is determined by his/her capability to achieve basic functions (poverty being the deprivation of these). Capability provides a more accurate depiction of well-being for individuals who are comparatively worse-off economically or in systemic poverty, however who may possess different kinds of capabilities which improve their standard of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health, education, political freedom, social interaction, and emotional state<sup>21</sup></li> </ul>
Sexual/physical abuse	Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is any sexual activity with a child where consent is not or cannot be given. Sexually abusive acts may include penetration, creation of pornographic images, sexual touching, or non-contact acts. Sexual Exploitation of Children (SEC) is defined as taking unfair advantage of the imbalance of power between an adult and a child under the age of 18 for the purpose of sexual pleasure. It can also involve remuneration in or promise of money, goods, or services to the child.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in behaviour</li> <li>Avoiding the abuser</li> <li>Sexually inappropriate behaviour</li> <li>Physical problems</li> <li>Problems at school</li> <li>Verbal hints and clues that abuse is happening<sup>22</sup></li> </ul>
Neglect	Neglect is the failure of a parent, guardian, or other caregiver to provide for a child's basic needs. Neglect may be 1) physical (failure to provide necessary food or shelter, or lack of appropriate supervision); 2) medical (failure to provide necessary medical or mental health treatment); 3) educational (failure to educate a child or attend to special education needs); or 4) emotional (inattention to a child's emotional needs, failure to provide psychological care, or permitting the child to use alcohol or other drugs).	<p>Common signs of neglect include if the child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is frequently absent from school</li> <li>Begs or steals food or money</li> <li>Lacks needed medical or dental care</li> <li>Is consistently dirty and has severe body odour</li> <li>Lacks sufficient clothing for the weather</li> <li>Abuses alcohol or other drugs</li> <li>States that there is no one at home to provide care<sup>23</sup></li> </ul>
Runaway	A runaway or missing child refers to a child who has run away from their home or care placement, has been forced to leave, or whose whereabouts are unknown. <sup>24</sup> Runaway children face an increased likelihood of high-risk behaviours, including engaging in unprotected sex and participating in intravenous drug use; greater risk of severe anxiety and depression, suicide, poor health and nutrition, and low self-esteem; increased likelihood of exchanging sex for food, clothing, and shelter or dealing drugs to meet basic needs; difficulty attending school; and experiencing violence on the streets. <sup>25</sup>	<p>Signs that a child might be planning on running away:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accumulating money and personal possessions</li> <li>Talking about running away</li> <li>Problems at school</li> <li>Family problems</li> <li>A sudden change of friends or companions</li> <li>Behavioural issues</li> <li>Depression<sup>26</sup></li> </ul>
Homeless	Homeless children include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (includes children who reside in emergency shelters or a place not meant to human habitation),</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of continuity in education</li> <li>Poor health/nutrition</li> <li>Transportation and attendance problems</li> </ul>

<sup>18</sup> McKay, S. (2005). Poverty or preference: What do 'consensual deprivation indicators' really mean? *Fiscal Studies* 25(2): 201-223.

<sup>21</sup> Sen, A. (1992). *Inequality Re-Examined*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

<sup>22</sup> NHS. (2016). Spotting signs of child sexual abuse. Available at: <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/spotting-signs-of-child-sexual-abuse/>.

<sup>23</sup> Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2013). What is child abuse and neglect? Recognizing the signs and symptoms. Available at: <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/whatiscan.pdf>.

<sup>24</sup> Department for Children, Schools and Families. (2009). Statutory guidance on children who run away and go missing from home or care. Available at: <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130403213749/https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/DCSF-00670-2009.pdf>.

<sup>25</sup> National Conference of State Legislatures. (2016). Homeless and runaway youth. Available at: <http://www.ncsl.org/research/human-services/homeless-and-runaway-youth.aspx>.

<sup>26</sup> Missing Children's Network. (2016). Teen runaways: Signs, prevention and what to do if they run. Available at: <http://reseauenfantsretour.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/RER-Teen-Runaway-EN.pdf>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, and</li> <li>Children who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the child or a family member.<sup>27</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor hygiene</li> <li>Lack of privacy/personal space</li> <li>Social and behavioural concerns<sup>28</sup></li> </ul>
Mental health issues	Children with mental health issues may be more isolated and may have a reduced ability to provide consent. Children who experience anxiety, depression, self-harm behaviours, dissociation, suicidal ideation and attempts, and cognitive impairment may be more at risk for exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mood changes</li> <li>Intense feelings</li> <li>Behaviour changes</li> <li>Difficulty concentrating</li> <li>Unexplained weight loss</li> <li>Physical symptoms</li> <li>Physical harm</li> <li>Substance abuse<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>
Developmental/learning disabilities	<p>A child with a general learning disability finds it more difficult to learn, understand, and do things compared to other children at the same age. Like all children, children with learning disabilities continue to progress and learn throughout their childhood, but more slowly. General learning disability is different from specific learning disability, which means that the child has difficulties in one or two areas of their learning (such as reading, writing, or understanding what is said to them) but manages well in other areas of their development.<sup>30</sup></p> <p>Learning disabilities typically affect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spoken language: Delays, disorders, and deviations in listening and speaking</li> <li>Written language: Difficulties with reading, writing and spelling</li> <li>Arithmetic: Difficulty in performing arithmetic operations or in understanding basic concepts</li> <li>Reasoning: Difficulty in organising and integrating thoughts</li> <li>Memory: Difficulty in remembering information and instructions<sup>31</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Symptoms commonly related to learning disabilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difficulty discriminating size, shape, and colour</li> <li>Difficulty with temporal (time) concepts</li> <li>Reversals in writing and reading</li> <li>Poor visual-motor coordination</li> <li>Hyperactivity</li> <li>Difficulty copying accurately from a model</li> <li>Slowness in completing work</li> <li>Easily confused by instructions</li> <li>Difficulty with abstract reasoning and/or problem solving</li> <li>Often obsesses on one topic</li> <li>Poor short-term or long-term memory</li> <li>Lags in developmental milestones (e.g. motor, language)</li> <li>Poor adjustment to environmental changes</li> <li>Difficulty concentrating</li> <li>Difficulty with tasks requiring sequencing<sup>32</sup></li> </ul>
Lack of supportive community	A child is more vulnerable to exploitation if he/she lacks supportive communities. These include extended familial networks, social capital within their community (including a neighbourhood, village, town, or city), involvement in extra-curricular activities, and membership of a spiritual group or association.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability and accessibility of services, groups, and associations that increase social capital.</li> </ul>

<sup>27</sup> Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., 254b).

<sup>28</sup> National Centre for Homeless Education. (2018). Potential warning signs of homelessness. Available at: <https://nche.ed.gov/homeless-education-general/>.

<sup>29</sup> Mayo Clinic. (2019). Mental illness in children: Know the signs. Available at: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/childrens-health/in-depth/mental-illness-in-children/art-20046577>.

<sup>30</sup> Royal College of Psychiatrists. (2019). The child with general learning disability: For parents and carers. Available at: <https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/mental-health/parents-and-young-people/information-for-parents-and-carers/the-child-with-general-learning-disability-for-parents-and-carers>.

<sup>31</sup> Child Development Institute. (2019). About learning disabilities. Available at: [https://childdevelopmentinfo.com/learning/learning\\_disabilities/#.XMBQO0tKimk](https://childdevelopmentinfo.com/learning/learning_disabilities/#.XMBQO0tKimk).

<sup>32</sup> Child Development Institute. (2019). About learning disabilities. Available at: [https://childdevelopmentinfo.com/learning/learning\\_disabilities/#.XMBQO0tKimk](https://childdevelopmentinfo.com/learning/learning_disabilities/#.XMBQO0tKimk).



Lack of education	A child is more vulnerable to exploitation if he/she does not receive an education or has only achieved the equivalent of a primary education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Frequency and level at of school attendance.</li> </ul>
Child labour	<p>The worst forms of child labour are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;</li> <li>● The use, procuring, or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;</li> <li>● The use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and</li> <li>● Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.<sup>33</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Abuse of vulnerability</li> <li>● Deception</li> <li>● Restriction of movement</li> <li>● Isolation</li> <li>● Physical/sexual violence</li> <li>● Intimidation and threats</li> <li>● Retention of identity documents</li> <li>● Withholding of wages</li> <li>● Debt bondage</li> <li>● Excessive overtime<sup>34</sup></li> </ul>
Single parent families or lack of supportive parents	Children in single parent families or in families where a parent is absent for large periods of time may be more vulnerable to exploitation. Additionally, children whose parents suffer from alcohol and substance abuse issues or who are involved in crime are more likely to be involved in child prostitution. <sup>35</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The child lacks one or both parents.</li> <li>● Parent(s) is absent for long periods of time for work or because of other reasons)</li> </ul>
Substance abuse	Substance abuse is often cited as a risk factor of trafficking, especially amongst youth. <sup>36,37,38</sup> Drugs have a role in the recruitment of individuals and forcing individuals to perform sex acts or engage in pornography. <sup>39,40</sup> Substance abuse is one of the main reasons cited by adult women for entering commercial sex work. <sup>41,42,43</sup> Substance use may also provide a barrier for exit, and may be used as a means of coercion by the exploiter by demanding 'payment' through sex work. <sup>44,45,46</sup> The exploiter may use dependency on drugs to control youth and ensure their involvement in sex work. Substance use may also facilitate engaging in survival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Regular use of drugs and display of drug addiction symptoms and behaviours</li> <li>● Behavioural changes, including problems at school or work, physical health issues, neglected appearance, and money issues<sup>54</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>33</sup> ILO. (2019). Hazardous child labour. Available at: [https://www.ilo.org/asia/WCMS\\_224118/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/asia/WCMS_224118/lang--en/index.htm).

<sup>34</sup> ILO. (2012). ILO indicators of forced labour. Available at: [https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS\\_203832/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS_203832/lang--en/index.htm).

<sup>35</sup> Reid, J.A. (2011). An exploratory model of girl's vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation in prostitution. *Child Maltreatment* 16(2): 146-157.

<sup>36</sup> Varma, S., Gillespie, S., McCracken, C., and Greenbaum, V.J. (2015). Characteristics of child commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking victims presenting for medical care in the United States. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 44: 98-105.

<sup>37</sup> Lutya, T.M. (2010). Lifestyles and routine activities of South African teenagers at risk of being trafficked for involuntary prostitution. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Mental Health* 22(2): 91-110.

<sup>38</sup> Reid, J.A. (2014). Risk and resiliency factors influencing onset and adolescence-limited commercial sexual exploitation of disadvantaged girls. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health* 24(5): 332-344.

<sup>39</sup> Shelley, L. (2012). The relationship of drug and human trafficking: A global perspective. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 18(3): 241-253.

<sup>40</sup> Institute of Medicine and National Research Council. (2013). *Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

<sup>41</sup> Gossop, M., Powis, B., Griffiths, P., and Strang, J. (1994). Sexual-behaviour and its relationship to drug-taking among prostitutes in south London. *Addiction* 89(8): 961-970.

<sup>42</sup> Kuhns, J.B., Heide, K.M., and Silverman, I. (1992). Substance use misuse among female prostitutes and female arrestees. *International Journal of the Addictions* 27(11): 1283-1292.

<sup>43</sup> Weeks, M.R., Grier, M., Romero-Daza, N., Puglisi-Vasquez, M.J., and Singer, M. (1998). Streets, drugs, and the economy of sex in the age of AIDS. In *Women, Drug Use, and HIV Infection*, S.T. Stevens, S. Torte, and S.L. Coyle (eds.). New York: Haworth, pp. 205-229.

<sup>44</sup> Barnardo's. (2012). *Puppet on a string: The urgent need to cut children free from sexual exploitation*. Barking, UK: Barnardo's.

<sup>45</sup> Chase, E., and Statham, J. (2004). *The commercial sexual exploitation of children and young people: An overview of key literature and data*. London: Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London.

<sup>46</sup> Cusick, L., Martin, A., and May, T. (2003). *A study of young people, vulnerability and involvement in drug use and sex work*. London, UK: Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate.

<sup>54</sup> Mayo Clinic. (2017). Drug addiction (substance use disorder). Available at: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/drug-addiction/symptoms-causes/svc-20365112>.

	sex <sup>47,48,49,50</sup> or be used to cope with exploitation. <sup>51,52</sup> Minors who are trafficked are often observed to also suffer from substance abuse. <sup>53</sup>	
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ENVIRONMENTAL (MICRO/SITUATIONAL)

Factors	Description	Measure(s)
Proximity to an international border	Most victims trafficked internationally cross official border points. According to the IOM, women are more likely to be trafficked through an official border point than men, and adults are more likely to be trafficked across border points than children. Some carry forged travel documents. <sup>55</sup> Cross-border trafficking flows (both sub-regional and transregional) are often more connected to organised crime. While victims are normally recruited by local citizens in the victims' own country (origin country), traffickers in the destination country may be either local citizens of the destination country or foreigners. Most often, traffickers and victims come from the same country. <sup>56</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance from an international border.</li> <li>Accessibility to an international border (including the availability and affordability of means of transportation).</li> </ul>
Transient male population	The presence of transient male populations increases the risk for trafficking, especially the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). <sup>57,58</sup> These may include transient adult males such as members of the military, truckers, conventioners, and tourists. <sup>59,60,61,62</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of the population at any given time consisting of males who originate from other communities and/or countries and who are temporary residents or workers in the community.</li> </ul>
Violence	Child victims of family and domestic violence and who live in societies with higher tolerance for violence are more at risk to exploitation. Societal norms around violence support patriarchal structures that interplay with material deprivation, which in turn affect individual factors such as education and criminalisation of perpetrators of violence. <sup>63</sup> Individuals who have experienced violence and trauma are more vulnerable to exploitation due to the long-term effects of trauma.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender-based violence</li> <li>Domestic violence</li> <li>Physical/sexual abuse</li> <li>Work-based violence</li> </ul>

<sup>47</sup> Chettiar, J., Shannon, K., Wood, E., Zhang, R., and Kerr, T. (2010). Survival sex work involvement among street-involved youth who use drugs in a Canadian setting. *Journal of Public Health* 32(3): 322-327.

<sup>48</sup> Edwards, J.M., Iritani, B.J., and Halfors, D.D. (2006). Prevalence and correlates of exchanging sex for drugs or money among adolescents in the United States. *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 82(5): 354-358.

<sup>49</sup> Estes, R.J., and Weiner, N.A. (2001). *The commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico*. Philadelphia, PA: Center for the Study of Youth Policy.

<sup>50</sup> Greene, J.M., Ennett, S.T., and Ringwalt, C.L. (1999). Prevalence and correlates of survival sex among runaway and homeless youth. *American Journal of Public Health* 89(9): 1406-1409.

<sup>51</sup> Cusick, L., and Hickman, M. (2005). "Trapping" in drug use and sex work careers. *Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy* 12(5): 369-379.

<sup>52</sup> Stoltz, J.A.M., Shannon, K., Kerr, T., Zhang, R., Montaner, J.S., and Wood, E. (2007). Associations between childhood maltreatment and sex work in a cohort of drug-using youth. *Social Science and Medicine* 65(6): 1214-1221.

<sup>53</sup> Goldberg, A.P., Moore, J.L., Houck, C., Kaplan, D.M., and Barron, C.E. (2017). Domestic minor sex trafficking patients: A retrospective analysis of medical presentation. *Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology* 30(1): 109-115.

<sup>55</sup> IOM. (2018). Most victims trafficked internationally cross official border points. Available at: <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-most-victims-trafficked-internationally-cross-official-border-points>.

<sup>56</sup> UNODC. (2014). *Global report on trafficking in persons*. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

<sup>57</sup> Smith, L., Vardaman, S., and Snow, M. (2009). *The national report on domestic minor sex trafficking: America's prostituted children*. Vancouver, WA: Shared Hope International (SHI).

<sup>58</sup> Greenbaum, J. (2014). Child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Presented at the annual NCJFCJ conference, July 15 2014, Chicago, Illinois.

<sup>59</sup> Barnitz, L.A. (1989). Children for sale: Youth involved in prostitution, pornography and sex trafficking. *Youth Advocate Program International Report* 3(2): 1-3.

<sup>60</sup> Estes, R.J., and Weiner, N.A. (2001). *The commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S., Canada and Mexico*. Available at: [https://abolitionismom.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Complete\\_CSEC\\_0estes-weiner.pdf](https://abolitionismom.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Complete_CSEC_0estes-weiner.pdf).

<sup>61</sup> Jeffreys, S. (2010). Globalising sexual exploitation: Sex tourism and the traffic in women. *Leisure Studies* 18(3): 179-196.

<sup>62</sup> Williamson, C., and Prior, M. (2009). Domestic minor sex trafficking: A network of underground players in the Midwest. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Trauma* 2(1): 46-61.

<sup>63</sup> Cancedda, A., De Mitcheli, B., Dimitrova, D., and Slot, B. (2015). *Study on high-risk groups for trafficking in human beings*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

	Traffickers target victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and war and conflict. <sup>64</sup> Victims of trafficking also share risk factors with other forms of violence, including intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and gang violence. <sup>65</sup>	
Political instability	<p>A UN report identified three human trafficking trends connected to conflict: 1) within and into conflict zones (trafficking of people from outside a conflict zone into the zone); 2) child trafficking (including as combatants and servants); and 3) trafficking out of and through conflict zones (e.g. large refugee and internally displaced people (IDP) populations as they try to leave conflict zones, and irregular migrants as they try to find opportunities by travelling through a conflict zone).<sup>66</sup></p> <p>Political instability and conflict, especially in origin countries, causes significant migration flows which can be related to trafficking.<sup>67</sup> Other 'push factors' that result from political instability include warfare and civil unrest, ethnic intolerance, and lack of freedom and democracy.<sup>68</sup> Political instability can also reduce the government's ability to provide services to vulnerable populations. Prevention efforts suffer as a result, and organised crime may increase due to reduced spending on security.<sup>69</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patterns of political authority and stability of political institutions<sup>70</sup></li> <li>• Civil protest, politically motivated aggression, instability within political regimes, and instability of political regimes<sup>71</sup></li> <li>• Ideological heterogeneity, polarisation, survival of the legislature, time horizon to next mandatory elections, overall economic conditions, and stability of the party in power<sup>72</sup></li> </ul>
Adult sex industry	The presence of an adult sex industry provides a medium through which the organised exploitation of children and adults can be facilitated. Trafficking into the commercial sex industry is also commonly associated with the spread of HIV. <sup>73,74,75</sup> The expansion of the commercial sex industry has been facilitated by mainstreaming in economic and social institutions through cultural change and neo-liberal policies and attitudes. <sup>76</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existence of brothels or other places in which commercial sex takes place.</li> </ul>
Migration	Migration and trafficking in persons are largely inter-connected issues. <sup>77</sup> The prevalence of human trafficking is higher in regions with large emigration flows since there are lower recruitment costs for traffickers in emigration and more negative self-selection into migration. <sup>78</sup> It is often related to the sex industry, domestic labour, and the commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population registers and census</li> <li>• Transition and event data<sup>81</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>64</sup> National Human Trafficking Hotline. (2019). The victims. Available at: <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/human-trafficking/victims>.

<sup>65</sup> CDC. (2019). Sex trafficking. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/trafficking.html>.

<sup>66</sup> Cockayne, J., and Walker, S. (2016). Fighting human trafficking in conflict: 10 ideas for action by the United Nations Security Council. Tokyo: United Nations University.

<sup>67</sup> Weatherburn, A., Pavlova, R., Polatside, V., Tamas, A., Constantinou, A., Donovan, A., Muraszkievicz, J., Hoff, S., Rijken, C., Gerasimov, B., and Watson, H. (2015). A report on how future socio-economic, political and criminal trends might impact human trafficking in Europe. Trafficking as a Criminal Enterprise, Deliverable D5.2. Available at: [http://trilateralresearch.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/TRACE\\_D5.2\\_FINAL\\_Nov-30-2015.pdf](http://trilateralresearch.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/TRACE_D5.2_FINAL_Nov-30-2015.pdf).

<sup>68</sup> Van Liemt, G. (2004). Human trafficking in Europe: An economic perspective. Geneva: International Labour Organisation.

<sup>69</sup> Clark, M.A. (2003). Trafficking in persons: An issue of human security. *Journal of Human Development* 4(2): 247-263.

<sup>70</sup> Goldstone, J.A., Bates, R.H., Gurr, T.R., Lustik, M., Marshall, M.G., Ulfelder, J., and Woodward, M. (2005). A global forecasting model of political instability. Paper prepared for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, DC, September 1-4, 2005.

<sup>71</sup> Jong-A-Pin, R. (2006). On the measurement of political instability and its impact on economic growth. Presented at the SOM PhD. Conference, Groningen, the Netherlands and at the EPCS annual meeting, 2006, Turku, Finland.

<sup>72</sup> Carmignani, F. (1999). Measures of political instability in multiparty governments: A new data set with econometric applications. Glasgow: University of Glasgow, Department of Economics.

<sup>73</sup> Huda, S. (2006). Sex trafficking in South Asia. *Gynecology & Obstetrics* 94(3): 374-381.

<sup>74</sup> Beyrer, C. (2001). Shan women and girls and the sex industry in Southeast Asia; political causes and human rights implications. *Social Science & Medicine* 53(4): 543-550.

<sup>75</sup> Hodge, D.R. (2008). Sexual trafficking in the United States: A domestic problem with transnational dimensions. *Social Work* 53(2): 143-152.

<sup>76</sup> Brents, B., and Sanders, T. (2010). Mainstreaming the sex industry: Economic inclusion and social ambivalence. *Journal of Law and Society* 37(1): 40-60.

<sup>77</sup> Rao, S., and Presenti, C. (2012). Understanding human trafficking origin: A cross-country empirical analysis. *Feminist Economics* 18(2): 231-263.

<sup>78</sup> Mahmoud, T.O., and Trebesch, C. (2010). The economics of human trafficking and labour migration: Micro-evidence from Eastern Europe. *Journal of Comparative Economics* 38(2): 173-188.

<sup>81</sup> Bell, M., Blake, M., Boyle, P., Duke-Williams, O., Rees, P., Stillwell, J., and Hugo, G. (2002). Cross-national comparison of internal migration: Issues and measures. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A* 165(3): 435-464.

	marriage market. <sup>79</sup> Migration and trafficking facilitated by migration is encouraged by globalisation and increasingly international flows of labour and trade. <sup>80</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance travelled<sup>82</sup></li> <li>• Migration age profiles<sup>83</sup></li> </ul>
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SOCIAL (MACRO/CONTEXTUAL)

Factors	Description	Measure(s)
Ethnic/racial marginalisation	Marginalised populations are at heightened risk for trafficking and exploitation. <sup>84</sup> Marginalisation is associated with discrimination, isolation, poverty, lack of employment, lack of economic opportunities, and lack of access to education and health care. There may also be multi-generational exploitation in marginalised groups. <sup>85</sup> Ethnic and racial minorities may not be as well protected by preventative policies <sup>86</sup> and may be specifically targeted for trafficking and exploitation. <sup>87</sup> Minorities are also disproportionately affected by poverty, which increases their risk of being trafficked. <sup>88</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of the population that consists of a minority group or a group that suffers discrimination or marginalisation<sup>89</sup></li> </ul>
Glorification of exploitation	A culture that tolerates or promotes sexual exploitation is a risk factor for trafficking. <sup>90</sup> Normalisation of a culture of exploitation reduces social and psychological barriers for victims to enter commercial sex work, for traffickers and exploiters, for policymakers and practitioners in preventing and intervening in trafficking, and for the general population in identifying and reporting instances of trafficking and perpetuating further normalisation of exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploitation featured in mainstream media, including television, film, music, and social media</li> <li>• Exploitation and violence in pornography</li> </ul>
Sexualisation of children and women	The sexualisation of children is a social norm that is often listed as a risk factor for human trafficking. <sup>91</sup> A 2011 study found that sexual denigration of oneself and/or others increases a youth's likelihood of engaging in prostitution. <sup>92</sup> Child pornography may also increase the prevalence of trafficking of children by projecting adult agency onto children and normalising abusive practices. <sup>93</sup> A review of empirical research on sexualisation of women in mainstream media finds that exposure to sexualised content results in body dissatisfaction, self-objectification, support of sexist ideas, tolerance towards sexual violence toward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexualisation of children in magazines, marketing, advertising, television, film, music, and on social media</li> <li>• Availability and use of child pornography</li> <li>• Display of over-sexualised behaviour amongst children</li> </ul>

<sup>79</sup> Piper, N. (2016). Labour migration, trafficking and international marriage: Female cross-border movements into Japan. *Asian Journal of Women's Studies* 5(2): 69-99.

<sup>80</sup> Jones, L., Engstrom, D.W., Hilliard, T., and Diaz, M. (2007). Globalization and human trafficking. *The Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare* 34(2): 107-122.

<sup>82</sup> Niedomyśl, T., Ernstson, U., and Fransson, U. (2015). The accuracy of migration distance measures. *Population, Space and Place* 23(1): e1971.

<sup>83</sup> Bernard, A., Bell, M., and Charles-Edwards, E. (2014). Improved measures for the cross-national comparison of age profiles of internal migration. *Population Studies* 68(2): 179-195.

<sup>84</sup> Bryant-Davis, T., and Tummala-Narra, P. (2017). Cultural oppression and human trafficking: Exploring the role of racism and ethnic bias. *Women & Therapy* 40(1-2): 152-169.

<sup>85</sup> Cancedda, A., De Micheli, B., Dimitrova, D., and Slot, B. (2015). *Study on high-risk groups for trafficking in human beings*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

<sup>86</sup> Eerz, E. (2010). Women as victims and survivors in the context of transnational human trafficking for commercial sex exploitation. *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* 81(3-4): 551-562.

<sup>87</sup> Hynes, P., Burland, P., Dew, J., Tran, H.T., Priest, P., Thurnham, A., Brodie, I., Spring, D., and Murray, F. (2017). Vulnerability to human trafficking: A study of Viet Nam, Albania, Nigeria and the UK. Report of shared learning event shared in Hanoi, Viet Nam, 6-7 December 2017. Available at: <https://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/media/1265/vulnerability-to-human-trafficking-vietnam.pdf>.

<sup>88</sup> Box, H. (2015). Human trafficking and minorities: Vulnerability compounded by discrimination. *Topical Research Digest: Minority Rights* 28-29. Available at: <https://www.du.edu/korbel/hrhw/researchdigest/minority/Trafficking.pdf>.

<sup>89</sup> Box, H. (2015). Human trafficking and minorities: Vulnerability compounded by discrimination. *Topical Research Digest: Minority Rights* 28-29. Available at: <https://www.du.edu/korbel/hrhw/researchdigest/minority/Trafficking.pdf>.

<sup>90</sup> Hughes, D.M. (2005). The demand for victims of sex trafficking. Chicago Alliance Against Sex Trafficking.

<sup>91</sup> Greenbaum, V.J., Titchen, K., Walker-Descartes, I., Feifer, A., Rood, C.J., and Fong, H. (2018). Multi-level prevention of human trafficking: The role of health care professionals. *Preventive Medicine* 114: 164-167.

<sup>92</sup> Reid, J.A. (2011). An exploratory model of girl's vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation in prostitution. *Child Maltreatment* 16(2): 146-157.

<sup>93</sup> Zurbriggen, E.L., Collins, R.L., Lamb, S., Roberts, T.A., Tolman, D.L., Ward, L.M., et al. (2007). Report of the APA task force on the sexualisation of girls. American Psychological Association.

	women, and diminished view of women's competence, morality, and humanity. <sup>94</sup> Exposure to sexualising media increases self-objectification. <sup>95</sup> More frequent consumption of women's magazines and reality television results in greater use of alcohol to feel sexual, less condom use, and negative sexual affect. <sup>96</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interest in child molestation scale<sup>97</sup></li> </ul>
Gender inequality	Gender inequality and social norms that de-value women contribute to exploitation and forced migration. <sup>98</sup> Research shows that trafficking is more likely in countries with higher shares of female-to-male income. <sup>99</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maternal mortality</li> <li>● Adolescent birth rates</li> <li>● Percent of women in government offices</li> <li>● Secondary education attained by females</li> <li>● Labour force participation rate of females</li> </ul>

<sup>94</sup> Ward, L.M. (2016). Media and sexualization: State of empirical research, 1995-2015. *Journal of Sex Research* 53(4-5): 560-77.

<sup>95</sup> Karsay, K., Knoll, J., and Matthes, J. (2018). Sexualising media use and self-objectification: A meta-analysis. *Psychology of Women Quarterly* 42(1): 9-28.

<sup>96</sup> Ward, L.M., Seabrook, R.C., Grower, P., Giaccardi, S., and Lippman, J.R. (2018). Sexual object or sexual subject? Media use, self-sexualisation, and sexual agency among undergraduate women. *Psychology of Women Quarterly* 42(1): 29-43.

<sup>97</sup> Gannon, T.A., and O'Connor, A. (2011). The development of the interest in child molestation scale. *Sexual Abuse* 23(4): 474-93.

<sup>98</sup> Huda, S. (2006). Sex trafficking in South Asia. *World Report on Women's Health 2006* 94(3): 374-381.

<sup>99</sup> Rao, S., and Presenti, C. (2012). Understanding human trafficking origin: A cross-country empirical analysis. *Feminist Economics* 18(2): 231-263.