

# Sex Trafficking and Safe Harbors in Minnesota

## RESOURCE FOR TEACHERS

### SEX TRAFFICKING IN MINNESOTA

Human Trafficking is a human rights violation that involves the exploitation of a person for labor or sex. Minnesota has become a leader in the nation in its response to sex trafficking by focusing on holding perpetrators accountable and changing our response to commercially sexually exploited minors. In 2014, Minnesota's Safe Harbor law went into effect. Under the Safe Harbor law, youth who engage in prostitution are no longer criminals, but rather victims and survivors of sexual exploitation. Now that the law has passed, we must ensure effective implementation of the law and work towards preventing trafficking before it occurs. Educators play a vital role in implementing the Safe Harbor law and preventing and responding to sex trafficking in Minnesota.

#### WHAT IS SEX TRAFFICKING?

Sex trafficking involves the sale of humans for sex. In Minnesota, sex trafficking occurs when one person profits off the commercial sexual exploitation of another.

Specifically, Minnesota's law defines sex trafficking as "receiving, recruiting, enticing, harboring, providing, or obtaining by any means an individual to aid in the prostitution of the individual or receiving profit or anything of value, knowing or having reason to know it is derived from sex trafficking." Minn. Stat. 609.321, subd. 7a.

Minnesota's law is very different than the federal law and laws in other states, because it does not require proof of force, fraud, or coercion for victims of any age. In addition, Minnesota's law recognizes sex trafficking as a form of pimping. If a person being prostituted has a pimp, madam, or third party who receives profits from her prostitution, that is sex trafficking in Minnesota, regardless of whether she is 12 or 21.

#### DEFINING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS

A sexually exploited youth is someone under the age of 18 who engages in commercial sexual activity. Commercial sexual activity occurs when anything of value or a promise of anything of value (e.g., money, drugs, food, shelter, rent, or higher status in a gang or group) is given to a person by any means in exchange for any type of sexual activity. A third party may or may not be involved.

*Note: Under this definition, the term sexual activity is broader than intercourse. Sexual activity may include, but is not limited to, exotic dancing, being filmed doing sexual acts, and engaging in prostitution.*

#### WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

Anyone can become a victim of sex trafficking. While women and girls are the primary victims of sex trafficking, victims/survivors come from every background, race, gender, sexual orientation, and economic status. Traffickers target individuals who, for any reason, are vulnerable and potentially more susceptible to the trafficker's manipulations and control. Factors that increase a victim's vulnerability include, but are not limited to:

- Homelessness or status as a runaway
- Lack of involvement in school – truancy
- Childhood abuse, trauma, or neglect
- Chemical addiction
- Mental or behavioral health disorders
- Family or friends involved in prostitution
- Unstable family environment or little or no social support
- Poverty or lack of resources
- Young age
- Racial or ethnic marginalization
- LGBT identity
- Gang affiliation
- Employment in strip clubs
- Engagement in "survival sex" – exchanging sex for basic needs

Juveniles are extremely vulnerable to being trafficked. The average age of entry into prostitution by minors is 12-14 years old. Traffickers may find youth via social media, websites, chat lines, after-school events, or places where youth congregate, such as libraries, shopping malls, or clubs. They can also find them on the streets, at bus stops, or through other youth who are used by the traffickers to recruit additional victims.

#### WHO ARE TRAFFICKERS?

Sex traffickers/pimps are not just strangers. They can be a boyfriend, employer, friend, or even a family member.

## MINNESOTA'S RESPONSE TO SEX TRAFFICKING

### MINNESOTA'S SAFE HARBOR LAW

In 2014, Minnesota's Safe Harbor law went into effect. Minnesota's Safe Harbor law corrected a conflict in the law that simultaneously identified minors engaged in prostitution as victims of trafficking, children in need of protection, and juvenile delinquents. The Safe Harbor law clearly identifies that youth who engage in prostitution are no longer criminals, but rather victims and survivors of sexual exploitation. Specifically, the law:

- Excludes sexually exploited youth under 18 from the definition of "delinquent child";
- Adds the definition of sexually exploited youth to Minnesota's child protection codes;
- Increases the penalties against commercial sex abusers or purchasers of trafficking victims;
- Directs the Commissioner of Public Safety to devise a victim-centered, statewide response for sexually exploited youth and youth at risk of sexual exploitation;
- Directs implementation of state-wide service model called No Wrong Door, ensuring that victims are identified and services are available throughout Minnesota - including regional navigators, shelter and housing, protocol development, and training.

Minnesota's leadership passed a progressive law in response to trafficking that allows us to recognize more situations as sex trafficking and avoid false distinctions based on age.

Minnesota first passed its sex trafficking law in 2005. The law was amended in 2009 to increase penalties against traffickers. Recognizing the need to change how the system responded to juvenile victims, the Minnesota Safe Harbor law was originally passed in 2011 and later amended in 2013. The law was written to delay the effective date until 2014 in order to allow time for the state to prepare its approach – Minnesota's No Wrong Door model to implement Safe Harbors.

### MINNESOTA'S NO WRONG DOOR MODEL TO IMPLEMENT SAFE HARBORS

The No Wrong Door model to implement Safe Harbors is a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and multi-state agency approach to responding to commercially sexually exploited minors. It was created to ensure that wherever a minor who is being trafficked or at risk of being trafficked interacts with the system, she can be identified and directed towards victim-centered, trauma-informed services, and safe housing.

### SAFE HARBOR/NO WRONG DOOR DIRECTOR AND REGIONAL NAVIGATORS

The position of a Statewide Director for Safe Harbors/No Wrong Door is housed in the Minnesota Department of Health. Eight organizations are the program's base for Regional Navigators. Regional Navigators were identified to be the main points of contact for sexually exploited youth and concerned agencies throughout Minnesota. Navigators are responsible for connecting youth with services and serving as regional experts for communities.

## PRINCIPLES OF SAFE HARBOR AND THE NO WRONG DOOR MODEL

The Safe Harbor law and No Wrong Door model were both premised on a set of principles that guided the initial drafting, as well as amendments and implementation. **These principles should be used to guide ongoing work to ensure that the goals of Safe Harbor are maintained:**

- Those who come into contact with youth should be trained to identify sexual exploitation.
- Youth who are sexually exploited are victims of a crime.
- Victims should not feel afraid, isolated, or trapped.
- Sexual exploitation is traumatic. Victim-centered services should be based in trauma-informed care.
- Services should be offered statewide.
- Services should be responsive to needs of youth (gender-responsive, culturally competent, age appropriate, and supportive for LGBTQ youth).
- Youth have the right to privacy and self-determination.
- Services should be based in positive youth development.
- Sexual exploitation can be prevented.

## EDUCATORS' ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING SAFE HARBORS

Educators are key players in the fight against sex trafficking and the implementation of Safe Harbors in Minnesota. Traffickers seek out and prey on vulnerable individuals. We know that minors are especially vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation. As such, educators who are in regular contact with youth are in a unique position to identify individuals who are vulnerable to being trafficked or who are already trafficked. Educators can play a vital role in both responding to and preventing sex trafficking by identifying potential victims and connecting them to services as well as opening a dialogue in schools to empower youth to recognize exploitation and its dangers.

### WHAT TO LOOK FOR AS EDUCATORS

Educators are in a unique position to recognize physical, behavioral, and school-related indicators. *While none of the following indicators alone may be a sure sign of trafficking, they may be considered “red-flags,” and together, indicate a higher risk of potential or existing exploitation:*

#### SCHOOL-RELATED SIGNS

- Has frequent unexcused absences or an inability to attend classes.
- Has a history of attending many different schools or has multiple recent transfers.
- Indicates that meals/food/money is limited or regulated and/or they need to help the family save money.
- Has unreasonable work or “chore” expectations at home.
- Travels frequently.
- Has sudden change in academic performance.
- Possesses expensive items that seem out of character.
- Has numerous inconsistencies in their story when recounting life outside of school.

#### PHYSICAL SIGNS

- Shows signs of physical abuse, including bruises, cuts, broken teeth and bones, scars, and unattended infections.
- Shows signs of drug or alcohol addiction (e.g., red or glassy eyes, shaking, inappropriate chills).
- Shows signs of neglect or lack of basic necessities, such as hunger or clothes appearing dirty, revealing, or inappropriate (e.g., no coat, no bra, etc.).
- Seems to lack basic medical care for illness or injury.
- Resists or is emotionally triggered by touch.
- Falls asleep in class and is usually fatigued.
- Has a tattoo, burn, or “branding” that s/he is reluctant to explain or appears to belong to a trafficker’s name.
- Has a history of multiple STIs, pregnancies, or abortions.

#### BEHAVIORAL SIGNS

- Trading sex for money or anything of value; such as food, shelter, or clothing.
- Uses sex industry lingo: refers to controller as boyfriend, pimp, manager, or “daddy”; refers to commercial sex as “The Life,” or “The Game”; refers to dates as “Johns” or “Tricks.”
- Uses language such as “a train” or “a train party” or identifies another person as having been gang-raped at a party or gathering.
- Has overly controlling or abusive boyfriend.
- Avoids looking people in the eye, especially a “boyfriend.”
- Shows off large amount of cash or has an increase in material possessions.
- Shows signs of high-risk or self-injurious behavior.
- Has abrupt changes in mood or behavior (e.g., was once extroverted, but is now withdrawn).
- Is overly shy about changing clothes or refuses to participate in physical education.
- Demonstrates unusually fearful, anxious, depressed, or angry behavior.
- Engages in sexual behavior that appears high-risk or inappropriate for their age and/or has inappropriate knowledge of sex acts.
- Abuses or possess detailed knowledge of drugs.
- Has an explicitly sexual online social networking profile (e.g., Facebook).
- Has familiarity with places for selling commercial sex (e.g., backpage.com).
- Reports an excessive amount of sexual partners during a check-up.
- References suspicious job offers or situations (e.g., unusually high wages, long hours, inappropriate work tasks, quotas).

## WHAT TO DO AS EDUCATORS IN MINNESOTA

If you suspect that a student might be a victim of sex trafficking, it is important to follow the protocols outlined by your school. If your school does not have a protocol in place, it is important that the school develops one. These resources are meant to be supplementary and do not guarantee safety.

If you believe there to be immediate danger to the minor, promptly call 9-1-1. DO NOT intervene directly or confront individuals you believe to be traffickers, as this may endanger you or the victim involved. If you are an educator in Minnesota who identifies someone who is being sexually exploited or is at risk of sexual exploitation, you should contact the Regional Navigator in your area (see below). They will be able to provide additional direction and connection to services.

### SAFE HARBOR/NO WRONG DOOR STATEWIDE DIRECTOR

**Lauren Ryan**  
 MN Department of Health  
[www.health.state.mn.us/injury/topic/safeharbor/](http://www.health.state.mn.us/injury/topic/safeharbor/)

### REGIONAL NAVIGATOR HOST AGENCIES

**TRIBAL**  
 Minnesota Indian Women’s Resource Center  
[miwrc.org](http://miwrc.org)

**NORTHWEST TRIBAL**  
 DOVE (Down on Violence Everywhere)  
[whiteearthdove.com](http://whiteearthdove.com)

**WEST METRO**  
 The Link  
[www.thelinkmn.org](http://www.thelinkmn.org)

**EAST METRO**  
 Tubman  
[www.tubman.org](http://www.tubman.org)

**NORTHEAST**  
 PAVSA Program for Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault  
[www.pavsa.org](http://www.pavsa.org)

**NORTHWEST**  
 Support within Reach  
[www.supportwithinreach.org](http://www.supportwithinreach.org)

**CENTRAL**  
 Lutheran Social Services  
[lssmn.org](http://lssmn.org)

**WEST CENTRAL**  
 Heartland Girls’ Ranch  
[www.heartlandgirlsranh.org](http://www.heartlandgirlsranh.org)

**SOUTHEAST**  
 Olmsted County Victim Services  
[www.co.olmsted.mn.us/cs/victimservices](http://www.co.olmsted.mn.us/cs/victimservices)

**SOUTHWEST**  
 Southwest Crisis Center  
[www.mnswcc.org](http://www.mnswcc.org)

### DAY ONE

Provides services to all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or sexual trafficking:  
**1-866-223-1111**

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The Advocates for Human Rights  
[www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org](http://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org)



Minnesota Department of Health  
[www.health.state.mn.us/injury/topic/safeharbor/](http://www.health.state.mn.us/injury/topic/safeharbor/)