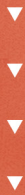# THE BIG PICTURE

- Components of human trafficking often occur online – including recruitment and communications with those who are being targeted or exploited – so practicing online safety can help to prevent trafficking.
- Our personal identifying information, like names, birthdays, and email addresses, as well as other things that we choose to post online can be easy to find.
- Setting appropriate boundaries can make it harder for exploiters to take advantage of us; perpetrators often violate boundaries to see how far they can push our limits.

- Healthy relationships are characterized by factors unique to individuals, but unhealthy relationships often carry similar red flags that may lead to dating violence or other types of abuse.
- Learning about various types of unsafe situations, including cyberbullying, cyberstalking, and grooming, increases our understanding of how predatory behavior works, which is integral to our comprehension of human trafficking.
- Misinformation is everywhere – but there are ways to identify it. Being able to identify misinformation will help us to understand many issues better, including human trafficking.
- Though there are risk factors, there are also protective factors that make youth less vulnerable. Some protective factors are a positive school environment, having a reliable parent, guardian, or mentor, developing community connections, establishing emotional health and well-being, having a sense of purpose, academic achievements, self-regulation skills, and empathy or concern for how one's actions affect others.

Learning Objectives
1. Develop a basic understanding of human trafficking and how it happens.
2. Recognize how exploiters use online and other types of interactions to traffick, as well as methods of identifying and preventing trafficking.

Materials
- *Resource Map* handout

Guided Discussion
Use these questions to generate a discussion among group members.
For each of the previous meetings, discuss how the topics intersect with human trafficking and prevention efforts:
- Online safety
- Privacy and technology
- Modes of communication
- Setting boundaries

- Healthy relationships
- Identifying unsafe behavior
- Avoiding misinformation
- What you can do if something personal has been shared publicly

Learning in Action
- Have team members complete the "Resource Map" handout, listing a few friends and adults they could talk to, and other sources of support in their school or community.
  - ◊ Tell them to look online for resources that could be helpful, like hotlines. Direct them to the TraffickSTOP website and the resources for students.

Connecting the Dots
- Human trafficking is interconnected with online safety, healthy boundaries, and relationships.
- Human trafficking may also intersect with other types of abuse, like dating violence and cyberbullying.
- Knowledge is power – learning about human trafficking and expanding our awareness of it can help with identification and prevention efforts.

Reflect & Review
Have students respond to one or all of the following prompts (time-permitting):
- Is there specific information about human trafficking that you'd like to know more about, or a related topic that you would like to discuss?
- How can learning about human trafficking help with identification and prevention?

Invite students to share their answers with the group.

Tips for Adapting to Online Delivery
- See "Online Delivery Tip Sheet" in the Facilitator Toolkit for more information about adapting your meeting plan to an online platform.

Facilitator Notes   **Upcoming Meeting Dates: __/__/__**

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References
CyberSWAT