



SEXUAL EXPLOITATION EDUCATION

RURAL RISKS LESSON #8



NOTE TO PRESENTER

Log in to WalkingWise.com and refer to the Implementation Toolkit for classroom teaching tips.

Most importantly:

DEFINE SCHOOL POLICY

Establish a sexual exploitation reporting protocol with a trauma-informed response. The Walking Wise Implementation Toolkit provides a sample protocol.

AGE & AUDIENCE

This presentation can be edited by following the procedures on page 3 to align with your school policies, specific age groups, and the involvement of at-risk audiences.

SUPPORT PROCEDURE

Provide your students with guidance on how to access immediate help or arrange a private meeting with a social worker, counselor, nurse, school resource officer, or another trustworthy staff member to report concerns about themselves or a peer.

SECOND SAFE ADULT

Ensure a second trustworthy adult, such as a teacher, is present in the learning setting to observe student reactions and identify those who may benefit from a follow-up meeting. This person should remain focused and free from other duties during the presentation.

NOTE TO PRESENTER

This PDF contains the same content as the PowerPoint presentation but has been condensed into fewer pages for easier reference. For live presentations, please use the PowerPoint version. It reveals bullet points one at a time.

Meaningful learning takes time. By introducing topics gradually over several years, educators can create steady growth in awareness and understanding.

Our recommended teaching plan offers a long-term path for middle and high school students to build knowledge and confidence.



5-YEAR TRACK

PARENTS & STAFF

#1 Myths & Reality

6th GRADE

#2 Trustworthy vs. Unsafe Adult
#3 Grooming Process

7th GRADE

#4 Pornography Link
#5 Sextortion Scheme

8th GRADE

#6 Male Victims
#7 Runaways as Targets
#8 Rural Risks

9th GRADE

#9 Human Traffickers
#10 Female & Peer Recruiters

10th GRADE

#11 Family Secret
#12 Hidden Buyers

NOTE TO PRESENTER

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- Always add your organization's name or logo to each new slide.

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For revision requests, please email us at: support@WalkingWise.com.

STATISTICS

Why Study Results Can Vary

- **Some crimes are never reported, making it hard to reveal the entire issue.**
- **Studies collect information in different ways, leading to different results.**
- **Small studies may not represent everyone.**

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In this presentation, we'll discuss statistics, but it's important to note that while statistics provide valuable insights into an issue, they cannot be relied upon entirely.

Here are a few reasons:

UNREPORTED

Victims often do not report the crimes committed against them due to fear, shame, or manipulation.

INCONSISTENT COLLECTION

Geographical areas have different legal definitions for sexual crimes, which may make data hard to compare.

FOCUS GROUPS

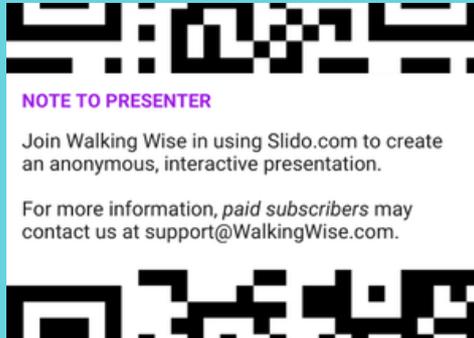
Small or specific focus groups participating in a study or survey may not accurately reflect the diversity or experiences of the broader population.

INTERACTIVE PARTICIPATION

Use Slido for Anonymous Questions

Presenter Instruction

After setting up Slido for this lesson, add the assigned access code or QR code to this slide so participants can join at Slido.com using their computers or phones.



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NOTE

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Upon activating Slido.com:

Determine whether the Q&A feature will be enabled. If activated, a staff member should monitor questions and comments to ensure they remain appropriate for the audience. Slido's moderation tools allow administrators to delete or hide inappropriate submissions.

SENSITIVE TOPICS WILL BE DISCUSSED

CONTENT NOTICE

We'll be discussing serious safety issues today.

Some topics may be difficult to hear.

If you ever feel uncomfortable, you can step out and speak with a trustworthy adult for support.

You're not alone—help is available.

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NOTE TO PRESENTER

Presenter Guidelines for Delivery

Present the information in a calm, matter-of-fact way and avoid sensational language.

Avoid graphic details. Focus on understanding behaviors and staying safe.

Never blame victims. Responsibility always belongs to the person who caused harm.

Maintain a steady tone. Students often mirror the presenter's emotional cues.

Do not ask students to share personal experiences.

If students laugh or react awkwardly, stay calm and continue teaching.

Always pair risk information with solutions and support.

Remind students they are not alone and help is available.

FORMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

WALKING WISE



KNOWLEDGE serves as a powerful defense against sexual predators.

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Education is one of the strongest tools for preventing exploitation.

When young people understand how predators operate, they are better able to recognize manipulation and avoid dangerous situations.

Reinforce that awareness increases safety.

CONFRONTING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

WALKING WISE



SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

includes grooming,
sextortion, pornography
& sex trafficking.

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Sexual exploitation can include:

GROOMING

Building trust to manipulate someone.

SEXTORTION

Threatening to share private images.

PORNOGRAPHY

Involving vulnerable people in creating sexual images or videos.

SEX TRAFFICKING

Manipulating or forcing someone into sexual activity in exchange for money or something of value.

VOCABULARY



VOCABULARY

- Rural
- Tight Knit
- Rumor
- Poverty
- Desolate
- Isolate



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Understanding vocabulary terms related to the behaviors of sexual predators can empower young people to recognize warning signs of harmful situations.

Knowing terminology helps them identify manipulative tactics predators use to build trust and exploit vulnerabilities.

With this knowledge, young people are better equipped to spot red flags, understand that these behaviors are abusive, and feel more confident reporting predators to trusted adults or authorities, potentially preventing further harm.

VOCABULARY

RURAL

Areas located outside of cities with low populations, open spaces, and an emphasis on agriculture and natural resources.



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Assisting Source

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT [Large language model]. <https://chatgpt.com>

U.S. COMMUNITIES



What percentage of U.S. land and population is considered rural?



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Online Interactive Polling
SLIDO.com: Multiple Choice

What percentage of the U.S. land and population is considered rural?

- A) 57% Land & 40% Population
- B) 77% Land & 50% Population
- C) 87% Land & 60% Population
- D) 97% land & 20% Population

ANSWER:

D) 97% of land & 20% of population make up the rural communities in the U.S.

- LANDMASS

In the United States, 97% of its land area is rural.[1]

- POPULATION

Approximately one in five (20%) or 66.3 million Americans live in rural communities.[2]

Source

1. U.S. Census.gov, 2017

2. U.S. Census.gov, 2020

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural/2020-ua-facts.html>

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What percentage of the U.S. land and population is considered rural?

- A) 57% Land & 40% Population**
- B) 77% Land & 50% Population**
- C) 87% Land & 60% Population**
- D) 97% land & 20% Population**

NOTE TO PRESENTER:

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MULTIPLE CHOICE: D

ANSWER

97% of land and 20% of the population
make up the rural communities in the U.S.

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U.S. Census.gov, 2020. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural/2020-ua-facts.html>

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Source

1. U.S. Census.gov, 2017

2. U.S. Census.gov, 2020

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural/2020-ua-facts.html>

RURAL VS. URBAN



Does where you live change the type of risks you might face?



RURAL VS. URBAN

Living Conditions

- **Rural America:** Small towns and farmlands have fewer people, lower incomes, and limited transportation.
- **Urban Centers:** Busy cities have fast-paced lifestyles, diverse cultures, public transportation, and crowded spaces.
- **Suburban Areas:** Neighborhoods outside cities offer spacious family housing, many jobs and schools, and access to services.

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Where a person lives can affect the types of risks they may face related to human trafficking.

In urban areas, large populations, busy transportation systems, and many visitors can make it easier for traffickers to blend in and target people without being noticed.

In rural areas, fewer services, longer distances, and limited access to help can increase vulnerability in different ways.

These differences do not mean one type of community is “safe,” and another is “dangerous,” but they do show why prevention and awareness may vary across communities.



Message Especially for Teens:

Businesses worldwide use explainer-style animation as a training tool for their employees. So, this 3-minute Walking Wise animated video series is appropriate for both teens (ages 11+) and adults to learn how sexual predators use manipulation, intimidation, and coercion to exploit young people.

NOTE

Log in to Walking Wise.com to watch the three-minute animated video with audiences.

U.S. COMMUNITIES

In which communities might young people face higher risks of human trafficking?



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Online Interactive Polling
SLIDO.com: Multiple Choice

In which communities might young people face higher risks of human trafficking?

- A) Urban Cities
- B) Suburbs
- C) Rural America
- D) All Communities

ANSWER:

D) All Communities.

Human trafficking impacts people living in ALL types of U.S. communities and worldwide.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

In which communities might young people face higher risks of human trafficking?

- A) Urban Cities**
- B) Suburbs**
- C) Rural America**
- D) All Communities**

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MULTIPLE CHOICE: D

ANSWER

All Communities. Human trafficking impacts people living in ALL types of U.S. communities and worldwide.

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RURAL VS. URBAN



What conditions make young people vulnerable in rural areas and big cities?



RURAL VS. URBAN

Trafficking Across Communities

- Traffickers use **similar tactics to exploit** young people in rural, suburban, and urban areas.
- They use the same methods everywhere:
 - **Force:** Using threats and violence.
 - **Fraud:** Lying or making false promises.
 - **Coercion:** Pressuring someone to act against their will.

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Polaris Project (n.d.). Human Trafficking During the COVID and Post-COVID Era. Polarisproject.org, p. 6.

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• TRAFFICKING CONDITIONS

The risk factors that can make young people vulnerable to sex traffickers and the methods used to entrap them are often very similar among the various communities.[1]

• FORCE

Physical power or violence to compel someone to act against their will.

• FRAUD

The use of deception, false promises, or lies to exploit individuals. This can include offering fake job opportunities, misrepresenting working conditions, or pretending to provide help or support, all with the intent of trapping victims in situations of exploitation.[2]

• COERCION

To use threats or physical force to make someone act against their will.

Source

1. Demand Abolition (2018, November). Who Buys Sex? Understanding and Disrupting Illicit Market Demand. DemandAbolition.org. Retrieved December 31, 2024, from <https://www.demandabolition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Demand-Buyer-Report-July-2019.pdf>

2. Polaris Project (n.d.). Human Trafficking During the COVID and Post-COVID Era. Polarisproject.org, p. 6. Retrieved December 31, 2024, from <https://polarisproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Hotline-Trends-Report-2023.pdf>

RURAL VS. URBAN

Trafficking Across Communities

- Traffickers **target similar vulnerabilities** in young people, no matter where they live.
- They often look for the same risk factors everywhere:
 - **Harm:** Experienced emotional, physical, and sexual abuse.
 - **Poverty:** Unstable housing & limited access to basic needs.
 - **Pressure:** Manipulation by family, peers, or romantic partner.

A 2014 study compared responses from professionals who worked with at-risk youth and crime victims from metropolitan, micropolitan, and rural communities in a southern, rural state. The sex trafficking of minors was reportedly very similar across the three community types in terms of “victim characteristics, vulnerability factors, and trafficking situations (e.g., relationship to the trafficker, traffickers’ techniques for controlling victims, transportation, and Internet-facilitation of trafficking).

Source

Demand Abolition (2018, November). Who Buys Sex? Understanding and Disrupting Illicit Market Demand, pp. 24-26. Demandabolition.org. Retrieved December 31, 2024, from <https://www.demandabolition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Demand-Buyer-Report-July-2019.pdf>

RURAL VS. URBAN

Trafficking Across Communities

- Traffickers use **similar control tactics** to maintain power over victims across all types of communities.
- They use the same methods everywhere:
 - **Threats:** Instill fear using intimidation.
 - **Shame:** Instill guilt by blaming victims for the crime.
 - **Attachment:** Use love bonds, debt bonds, drug bonds, and family bonds.

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Demand Abolition (2018, November). Who Buys Sex? Understanding and Disrupting Illicit Market Demand, pp. 24-26.

23

A 2014 study compared responses from professionals who worked with at-risk youth and crime victims from metropolitan, micropolitan, and rural communities in a southern, rural state. The sex trafficking of minors was reportedly very similar across the three community types in terms of “victim characteristics, vulnerability factors, and trafficking situations (e.g., relationship to the trafficker, traffickers’ techniques for controlling victims, transportation, and Internet-facilitation of trafficking).

Source

Demand Abolition (2018, November). Who Buys Sex? Understanding and Disrupting Illicit Market Demand, pp. 24-26. Demandabolition.org. Retrieved December 31, 2024, from <https://www.demandabolition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Demand-Buyer-Report-July-2019.pdf>

COMMON TRAFFICKERS

Who are the more common traffickers in rural communities?



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Online Interactive Polling
SLIDO.com: Multiple Choice

Who are the more common traffickers in rural communities?

- A) Friends
- B) Family Members
- C) Neighbors
- D) Strangers

ANSWER

B) Family Members are the more common traffickers in rural communities.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Who are the more common traffickers in rural communities?

- A) Friends**
- B) Family Members**
- C) Neighbors**
- D) Strangers**

NOTE TO PRESENTER:

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MULTIPLE CHOICE: B

ANSWER

Family Members are the more common traffickers in rural communities.

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Sibo, Nancy & Cudjoe-Mensah, Yvonne. (2025). The Impact of Rural Community Awareness and Social Work Interventions in Addressing Underage Sex Trafficking in the United States. International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications.

26

NOTE TO PRESENTER:

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Source

Sibo, Nancy & Cudjoe-Mensah, Yvonne. (2025). The Impact of Rural Community Awareness and Social Work Interventions in Addressing Underage Sex Trafficking in the United States. International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications. Retrieved January 20, 2026, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/391806782_The_Impact_of_Rural_Community_Awareness_and_Social_Work_Interventions_in_Addresssing_Underage_Sex_Trafficking_in_the_United_States

COMMON TRAFFICKERS

Rural vs. Urban Communities

- The common relationships between a trafficker and a victim tend to vary depending on the community.
- **Rural Areas:** Traffickers are often closely linked to the young person, like a family member or trusted individual.
- **Urban Areas:** Traffickers are often peers or romantic partners, like a boyfriend, friend, or friend's partner.

• TRAFFICKING CONDITIONS

Human traffickers are made of many demographics, but studies also find that the types of traffickers can vary depending on the types of communities:

• RURAL

Traffickers in rural areas are often family members.

• URBAN

Victims from urban areas are commonly introduced to the commercial sex trade by a boyfriend, friend, or a peer's boyfriend.

Source

Perkins, E.B., Ruiz, C. (2016, August 16) Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking in a Rural State: Interviews with Adjudicated Female Juveniles. Child Adolescent Social Work Journal Vol 34, pp. 172, 177. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-016-0455-3> Retrieved May 27, 2024, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/306244427_Domestic_Minor_Sex_Trafficking_in_a_Rural_State_Interviews_with_Adjudicated_Female_Juveniles

VOCABULARY

TIGHT KNIT

A group of closely connected and supportive people who maintain strong relationships.



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Assisting Source

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT [Large language model]. <https://chatgpt.com>

VOCABULARY

RUMOR

A story or statement that spreads from person to person, often as gossip, and can lack evidence to support it.



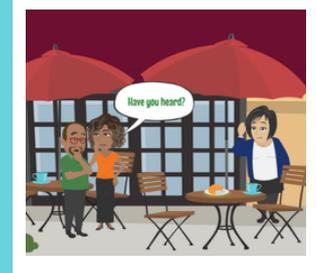
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Assisting Source

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT [Large language model]. <https://chatgpt.com>

SOCIAL PRESSURES



What social pressures in rural communities can increase risk for young people?



SOCIAL PRESSURES

Why Some Victims Don't Report

- **Mistrust of Adults:** Family secrets or past abuse can make it hard for young people to trust adults and ask for help.
- **Fear of Gossip:** In small communities, fear of rumors can stop young people from speaking out, giving traffickers more power.
- **Whom to Trust:** It may be difficult to tell who is safe to trust and who may be protecting the trafficker.

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- MISTRUST

Family bonds and relationships among community members can cause youth not to trust adults with secrets of past or current verbal, physical, and sexual abuse.

- FEAR OF GOSSIP

A young person's fear of betrayal through gossip helps empower a trafficker's harmful threats. Teaching youth how to recognize trustworthy versus unsafe adults may provide the guidance they need to ask for help.

- CRIMINAL ACCOMPLICES

Because people within rural communities tend to know one another, traffickers understand which individuals pose a threat to their illicit activities and which individuals they can solicit. For example, some individuals can abuse their position of power by working in partnership with traffickers, while others in positions of authority will enforce anti-trafficking and child protection laws.

VOCABULARY

POVERTY

The lack of money or resources to meet basic needs and having fewer possessions than is socially acceptable.



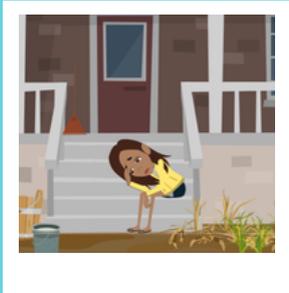
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Assisting Source

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT [Large language model]. <https://chatgpt.com>

ECONOMIC FACTORS



What economic conditions can increase risk in rural communities?



ECONOMIC PRESSURES

Trafficking Risk Factors

- **Limited Jobs:** Fewer local jobs can make it hard for families and teens to earn an income.
- **Lower Wages:** Many rural jobs pay less, making it harder to meet basic needs.
- **Limited Transportation:** Without reliable transportation, getting to work can be difficult.

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• PROFESSIONALS

Many professionals in a community—such as law enforcement, healthcare workers, educators, and social service providers—care deeply about keeping young people safe. In rural or low-population areas, however, there are often fewer staff, less funding, and limited access to specialized training. These challenges can make it harder to recognize and respond to trafficking situations. This does not mean people are ignoring the problem; it means resources are limited. Education and awareness help strengthen a community's ability to protect and support victims.

• SCARCE EMPLOYMENT

Fewer employers and job opportunities are available to adults from rural communities, which can make it harder for some families to make ends meet on lower incomes.

• POVERTY

This is a critical condition that may cause an adult to exploit children from their own family, often requiring them to help pay for rent, food, alcohol, or support drug habits.

• TRANSPORTATION

A lack of transportation access limits workforce participation.

ECONOMIC PRESSURES

Trafficking Risk Factors

- **Financial Strain:** Some rural families struggle when expenses are higher than their income, causing the family to begin trafficking their children.



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- TRANSPORTATION

A lack of transportation access limits workforce participation.

VOCABULARY

DESOLATE

A place or situation that is empty, lonely, or abandoned, often making people feel isolated.



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Assisting Source

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT [Large language model]. <https://chatgpt.com>

VOCABULARY

ISOLATE

To separate or cut off from a support network, such as family, friends, or trustworthy adults.



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Assisting Source

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT [Large language model]. <https://chatgpt.com>

HIGHWAY SYSTEM



How do highways help traffickers move quickly and stay hidden?



HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Trafficking Risk Factors

- **Easy Movement:** Highways make it easier for traffickers to move victims quickly, making them harder to find.
- **Out-of-Town Drivers:** Some criminals use rural highways to reach victims located far from their homes.
- **Isolated Locations:** Rest areas, welcome centers, & truck stops can be isolated, making it easy to hide crimes.

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1. Jarrell, K. L., Pulvino, C., Kimmel, A., Stark, B., Khokhar, H., Janneck, L., & Santen, S. A. (2023). A Case of Human Trafficking in Appalachia and What Emergency Physicians Can Learn from It. *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 24(3), pp. 465-466.

2. Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation (n.d.). National Highway System. [Fhwa.dot.gov](https://www.fhwa.dot.gov).

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• TRANSPORTATION

Due to the length of U.S. highways and the distance that can be achieved in short periods of time, transporting victims can improve a trafficker's likelihood of keeping their criminal activity undetected. Relocating a young person from their community makes it difficult for law enforcement to investigate the victim's disappearance. [1]

• MOTORISTS

The steady flow of out-of-town drivers using freeway systems increases the demand for sex trafficking. The National Highway System (NHS) spans more than 160,000 miles across the U.S. Nearly 1.2 million travelers use the NHS, and a significant 74% of the NHS mileage stretches across rural areas.[2]

• DESOLATE LOCATIONS

Local rest areas, welcome centers, and truck stops along the national highway system and other roadways can make these isolated spots easier to sell victims of sex trafficking to high-way motorists.

Source

1. Jarrell, K. L., Pulvino, C., Kimmel, A., Stark, B., Khokhar, H., Janneck, L., & Santen, S. A. (2023). A Case of Human Trafficking in Appalachia and What Emergency Physicians Can Learn from It. *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 24(3), pp. 465-466. Retrieved May 26, 2024,

from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10284530/>

2. Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation (n.d.). National Highway System. [Fhwa.dot.gov](https://www.fhwa.dot.gov). Retrieved March 25, 2024, from https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim/onh00/onh_2p6.htm

LOW POPULATION



Why can living in a low-population community make it harder for victims to get help?



LOW POPULATION

Rural Community Challenges

- **Law Enforcement:** Rural areas often have fewer officers and less training to recognize and respond to trafficking cases.
- **Healthcare:** Some doctors and nurses may not be trained to spot trafficking, making it harder to identify victims.
- **Support Services:** Small towns may lack nearby shelters or counselors, and victims may lack transportation to reach help.

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1. Cole, J., & Sprang, G. (2015). Sex trafficking of minors in Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Communities. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 40, 114.
2. Jarrell, K. L., Pulvino, C., Kimmel, A., Stark, B., Khokhar, H., Janneck, L., & Santen, S. A. (2023). A Case of Human Trafficking in Appalachia and What Emergency Physicians Can Learn from It. *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 24(3), p. 463.

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• LAW ENFORCEMENT

Rural areas tend to have smaller police departments and are often under-resourced. Often, police officers receive limited training; therefore, they are less experienced in identifying and eliminating sex trafficking crimes.[1]

• HEALTHCARE

A 2023 Appalachia study shared that as many as 60% to 88% of survey respondents were actively being trafficked when they sought medical treatment at a hospital emergency department. Due to training limitations, clinicians often lack confidence in recognizing and caring for victims. The study found that less than 5% of emergency physicians believed they could identify trafficked victims among their patients.[2]

• SUPPORT SERVICES

The smaller the community, the less likely support services are available locally for victims to receive the care needed for recovery. As a result, survivors often must travel long distances to receive the help they need. Transportation can be difficult because victims may be under driving age, do not have a driver's license, or do not have access to transportation.

Source

1. Cole, J., & Sprang, G. (2015). Sex trafficking of minors in Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Communities. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 40, 114.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2014.07.015>. Retrieved December 14, 2024, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265019363_Sex_trafficking_of_minors_in_metropolitan_micropolitan_and_rural_communities

2. Jarrell, K. L., Pulvino, C., Kimmel, A., Stark, B., Khokhar, H., Janneck, L., & Santen, S. A. (2023). A Case of Human Trafficking in Appalachia and What Emergency Physicians Can Learn from It. *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 24(3), p. 463. Retrieved December 14, 2024, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10284530/>

TRUCKER TRAINING

How can truck and bus drivers help combat human trafficking crimes?



TRUCKER TRAINING

Truckers Against Trafficking (TAT)

- **Training:** Drivers learn how to notice warning signs and safely report situations that may involve trafficking.
- **TAT App:** A free app allows drivers to learn red flags and report suspicious activity related to sex and labor trafficking.
- **School Bus Drivers:** Some bus drivers receive TAT training to recognize signs of exploitation to help protect students.

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TAT - Truckers Against Trafficking (2024), tatnonprofit.org

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- TRUCKING INDUSTRY

Some national trucking organizations educate their drivers to recognize suspicious activity along their driving routes and train them on how to report suspected instances of human trafficking to law enforcement and the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

- TRUCKERS AGAINST TRAFFICKING (TAT)

TAT trains employees from the transportation industry, such as trucking companies, truck stop companies, bussing companies, public transit agencies, energy companies, and moving companies, to recognize the indicators that can appear when a person is trafficked.

Source

TAT - Truckers Against Trafficking (2024), tatnonprofit.org. Retrieved December 14, 2024, from https://truckersagainsttrafficking.org/app/?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiAOPuuBhBsEiwAS7fsNSq5oE6knuvrvM82A3hQizmWfINfJ5m_MohWoOz5cnTTF5nhibztyBoCj3YQAvD_BwE

ASK FOR HELP

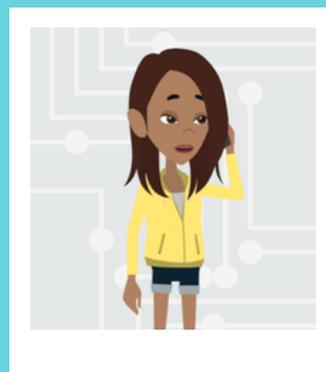


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ASK FOR HELP

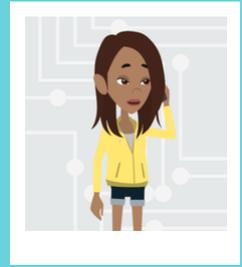
What are ways young people can ask for help?



ASK FOR HELP

How to Ask for Help

- If you are in immediate danger, dial 911.
- If the sexual predator IS a family member, consider telling a trustworthy adult.
- If the sexual predator is NOT family, consider telling a parent.
- If you are a student in school, consider telling a trustworthy teacher, coach, school nurse, social worker, counselor, resource officer, or principal.
- To gain internet access for help, consider using a computer at your school or a public library.



24-Hour Hotline for Help

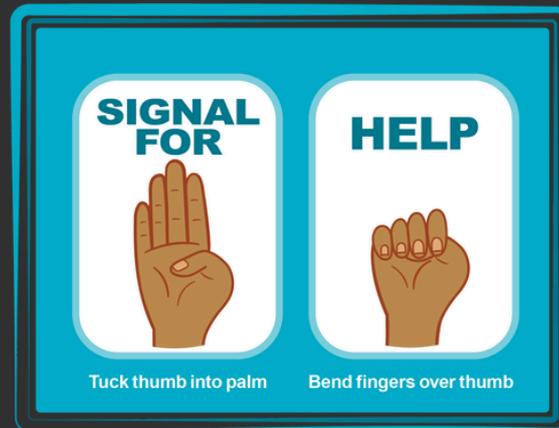
- ✓ National Human Trafficking Hotline 888-373-7888 or TEXT 233733
- ✓ Rescue America 833-599-FREE (3733)
- ✓ National Sexual Assault Hotline 800-656-HOPE (4673)
- ✓ National Center for Missing & Exploited Children 800-THE-LOST (843-5678)
- ✓ National Domestic Violence Hotline 800-799-SAFE or TEXT 88788
- ✓ National Runaway Safeline 800-RUNAWAY (786-2929)

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Presenters may ask their audience to consider adding a few "hotline for help" phone numbers to their cell phone contacts or take a photo of this slide.

HAND SIGNAL FOR HELP



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Source: Canadian Women's Foundation, April 2020

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Although the hand signal for help has not yet achieved universal recognition, it may discreetly get someone's attention in urgent situations.

SILENT

It can be used silently.

UNTRACKABLE

It leaves no digital footprint.

CONCEALED

It can be done secretly when a perpetrator is in the vicinity.

SIGNALS DISTRESS

Combining the hand signal with a distressed facial expression might help attract the attention of an individual unfamiliar with the signal's meaning.

Source

Canadian Women's Foundation, April 2020

EVALUATION



NOTE TO PRESENTER

If you would like to conduct an online student evaluation, *paid subscribers* may contact us at support@WalkingWise.com for information about using Slido.com.

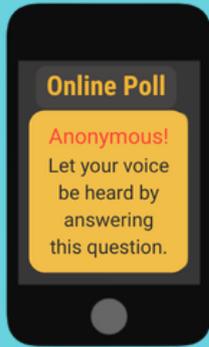
Otherwise, refer to the Walking Wise lesson plan on this topic to access a pre- and post-student survey.



Two ways to conduct a pre-/post-student evaluation:

- 1) Use the pre/post survey in the Walking Wise lesson plan for this topic.
- 2) Activate Slido.com to conduct an online survey.

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS



1. How would you rate this lesson?
2. What was the one thing you liked?
3. What one thing should we improve?

slido.com
#XXXX

If using Slido: Replace "#XXXX" with your organization's custom Slido code.

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Online Interactive Polling
SLIDO.com: 3-Question Survey

IF SLIDO IS ACTIVATED:

Follow the instructions provided on WalkingWise.com to access your school or organization's custom Slido QR code and #code, which the audience will use to complete the 3-question evaluation.

Please encourage your audience to scan your organization's custom QR code to share what they enjoyed and what could be improved about the lesson.

Please send any feedback you want to share to Walking Wise at support@WalkingWise.com.

Thank you!

WalkingWise.com



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Academy of Forensic Nursing



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To access additional resources on rural risks, please refer to the last page of Lesson Plan #8 on the Walking Wise Learning Platform.

We welcome your feedback at support@WalkingWise.com.