## Quick Guide Data Collection – Child Labor Trafficking

The child welfare system is broadly charged with protecting children and youth from abuse and neglect. County child welfare agencies create a continuum of services designed to ensure children are safe and families have the necessary support to care for their children. Child labor trafficking is highly relevant to child welfare and juvenile justice systems for several key reasons:

- ✓ Child labor trafficking frequently intersects with commercial sexual exploitation;
- ✓ Children with experience in foster care or the juvenile justice system are at a particularly high risk for labor trafficking or labor exploitation; and
- ✓ Child labor trafficking may involve the failure or inability of the parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child [WIC 300(b) (1)]. This includes, but is not limited to; children who were labor trafficked by a parent or guardian.

## **Definitions:**

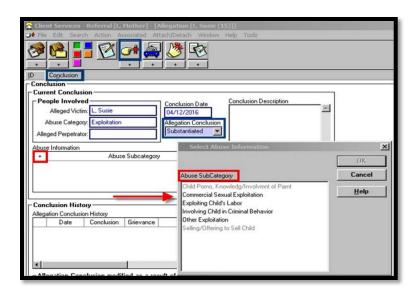
Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) are minor victims of sex trafficking who are provided anything of value, including food, shelter, or payment, in exchange for the performance of a sexual act.

**Victims of child labor trafficking** are minors whose personal liberty is deprived or violated through force, fraud, duress, or coercion with the intent to obtain forced labor or services.

Sex trafficking and labor trafficking often co-occur and victims experience similar forms of control. Yet an important legal distinction is that force, fraud, duress and/or coercion must be present in labor trafficking, while any minor involved in a commercial sex act is considered a victim.

Children and youth who have experienced human trafficking suffer from severe and complex trauma that affects their physical, emotional and mental health. This leads to challenges in achieving stability and well-being. Lack of reliable data and prevalence regarding child labor trafficking is a significant barrier to understanding its scope in order to quantify existing needs, improve identification, services and outcomes for children and youth.

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There are two existing places where counties may document child labor trafficking within the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS).

If a case is substantiated workers should choose exploitation and select the sub-abuse category which applies.

\*If a case involves multiple sub-abuse categories, a worker will need to enter the information for each category.

1.	Injury Harm Detail Code 858: 'Exploiting Child's Labor,' for any case that involves work in various legal industries. (Not limited to list)			
	Bars, Clubs, Cantinas Begging or Peddling Health Care & Beauty Domestic Work (child/elder care, housekeeping) Traveling Sales Crews Restaurants and Food Service Agriculture /Animal Husbandry Construction		Arts & Entertainment Factories and Manufacturing Commercial Cleaning Crews Carnivals Retail Non-Profits Forestry/Logging Hotels and Hospitality Recreational Facilities Sports/Athletics	
2.	2. Injury Harm Detail Code 858: 'Involving a Child in Criminal Behavior,' for any case in which a minor is induced to perform an illicit activity. (Not limited to list)			
	Drug or Arms Sales Drug Cultivation Fraud/Scams Loitering for Sales		Drug or Arms Smuggling Shop Lifting or Theft Peer Recruitment (CSEC) Gang Activity	

