



## Human Trafficking

# STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING



**All materials on this page are Copyright ©University of Kansas.**

**Content in this training is developed and intended for educational purposes. Sharing of these materials with the learner by the University of Kansas does not grant any license for the use of these materials. No materials may be shared, reproduced, or distributed without the express permission of the University of Kansas.**

The Office of Civil Rights & Title IX (OCRTIX) enhances the University by offering trainings relevant to current topics, policies, and interests to the campus community. The topic of Human Trafficking has been of increased demand due to the presence of the World Cup in Kansas City and Lawrence this summer (bringing in an estimated 650,000 visitors to the area). Due to this, OCRTIX has developed the following training course. The goals of the training are to:

- Provide general education pertaining to the topic of Human Trafficking including:
  - definitions of human trafficking,
  - a brief historical context, and
  - an overview of current academic literature.
- Explore various KU policies with a nexus to Human Trafficking,
- Provide local, national, and global resources for addressing Human Trafficking.

This course includes content that may be challenging and evoke strong emotions, mainly about various forms of forced labor and exploitation. Please participate as you're able, take breaks when needed, and return when ready. This training is optional.

This course was also developed in partnership with the Willow Domestic Violence Center and the Sexual Trauma and Abuse Care Center, both located in Lawrence, KS. Their full recorded presentation is located in the "Resources" section of this course.

To start, simply click "Human Trafficking - A Brief History" and work your way through the course.

When selecting a link to additional information, the content will open in a new window. You may also experience the training window minimizing. To go back to the training, hover over the browser icon that you are using and select the window with the training to continue.

≡ [Human Trafficking - A Brief History within the United States](#)

≡ [Policies Relevant to Human Trafficking at the University of Kansas](#)

☰ Definitions & Various Forms of Human Trafficking

☰ Recognizing Human Trafficking

☰ Responding to Potential Instances of Human Trafficking

☰ The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act

☰ Resources

# Human Trafficking – A Brief History within the United States

---

## Situating the Conversation

Developed in part by the Willow Domestic Violence Center and STA Care Center

Throughout history, human trafficking has existed. From individual illegal acts to the systemic operation of human trafficking, we can look to history to see the scope of human trafficking. It's also important to note that some forms of human trafficking were, at one time, legal within the United States. Some believe the United States still engages, endorses, or profits from various forms of human trafficking. Understanding human trafficking from a historical lens can be a powerful tool to understanding and recognizing the various forms of trafficking today.

Although not-at-all complete, the following timeline shows snippets of the United States' history and engagement with the concept of human trafficking.

### 1500s–1800s

#### Native Trafficking

Indigenous women and children were bought and sold for sex and labor throughout the colonial era.

Early British settlers and surveyors frequently viewed Native women's bodies as inherently impure and available, resulting in widespread kidnapping and forced prostitution.

During the American Revolution, soldiers often took Native women for sexual use, a practice that continued through the frontier expansion.

### 1800s

#### Transatlantic Slave Trade

In the 1800s, human trafficking was shaped by the legacy of the transatlantic slave trade. Driven by ideas of white supremacy, capitalism, imperialism, and more, the United States engaged and profited from legalized human trafficking in the form of chattel slavery.

## 1800s

### Rise of Industrialization

The rise of industrialization, the development of urban centers, and the increased demand for produced goods created a need for additional laborers. During this time we see a rise in the forced labor of vulnerable populations, including child labor.

## 1800s

### Increased Migration

Driven by the idea of manifest destiny and westward expansion, and aided by the transcontinental railroad, the United States experienced an increase in migration.

This period saw the emergence of new forms of exploitation, including debt bondage and sex trafficking targeting vulnerable migrant populations, primarily women and children.

## 1900s

### Native Trafficking Continued

Government-run and Christian boarding schools were used to remove children from their homes forcibly. These institutions frequently subjected children to physical and sexual abuse, where they were forced into domestic labor and sometimes "rented" out for labor to local businesses.

## 1900s

### "White Slavery"

In the early 20th century, the dominant anti-trafficking discourse revolved around "white slavery", a term for the sexual exploitation of predominantly European women and girls. International agreements throughout the 20th century expanded their focus beyond "white slavery" to include victims of all races and genders. Notably, the 1921 League of Nations conference led to an agreement recognizing all races and genders as victims, and the 1949 United Nations Convention further broadened international efforts.

## 1940s–1960s

### Native Trafficking Continued



From the 1940s to the 1960s, 1/3 of Native children were placed in non-Native foster homes, where many were subjected to sexual and physical abuse, acting as a pipeline for trafficking.

### **Today**

#### **Human Trafficking Today**

Scholars and activists point to current day examples of what could be considered legalized versions of human trafficking.

Examples include:

- Labor performed by incarcerated individuals. Questioning whether incarcerated individuals have the true choice to work and if they are compensated adequately for their labor.
- Restrictive visa programs. Tying a person to one specific employer or risking their immigration status.

## **Human Trafficking and the World Cup**

Although human trafficking has a long history within the United States and the world, there is still an incredible amount of misinformation pertaining to the topic. It is under-researched and involves attempting to work with an extremely vulnerable population.

The leading assumption pertaining to large sporting events (World Cup included) is that during such events, sex trafficking will surge. The most recent research on the topic (Weitzer's 2014 article included below), states there is not evidence to support this claim.

"Part of Chandré Gould's article in this volume of The ANNALS examines this claim as it relates to the 2010 World Cup games in South Africa. Her conclusions are consistent with those of an IOM (2007) study of the German World Cup and a Global Alliance against Traffic in Women ([GAATW] 2011) study of seven such events, all of which found no evidence of an increase in either demand for sexual services or sex trafficking during any of the games."

For more information on The ANNALS, citation, and topic, read the Weitzer article below.



**New Directions in Research on Human Trafficking - Weitzer.pdf**

893 KB



This course is helpful to both surface myths surrounding the topic of human trafficking, as well as providing accurate information regarding the topic. With this brief context of human trafficking in mind, make your way through the rest of the course to learn more about what human trafficking is and how to best engage with the topic.

CONTINUE

## Policies Relevant to Human Trafficking at the University of Kansas

---

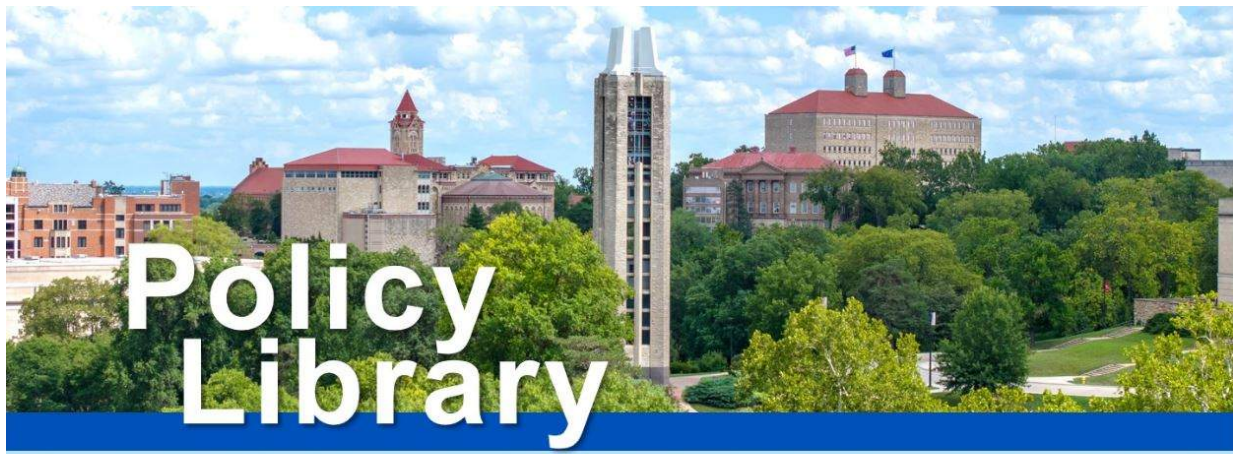


Click to play a voice-over of the text below. Playing the audio file is not required to complete the course.

### Policies

At the University of Kansas, policy is one way the University attempts to set clear expectations and hold members accountable to behavioral expectations. Policy can also be a tool to communicate values. As it pertains to the topic of human trafficking, there are a few policies to keep in mind.





**Search the University of Kansas Policy Library, the official archive for policy.**

### [Policy Library](#)

The University of Kansas hosts an extensive library of various policies pertaining to students, staff, faculty, and community members accessing KU campuses. Access the policy library to explore and engage.

## **Anti-Trafficking Policy – One KU**

Most relevant to the topic of this training is the Anti-Trafficking policy. The University of Kansas recognizes the seriousness of human trafficking and has developed a policy speaking to this topic within the KU Community. The purpose of this policy is to define human trafficking, reflect the University's strong opposition to all forms of trafficking of persons, and ensure the University's compliance with state and federal requirements to prohibit and prevent human trafficking.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its subsequent reauthorizations recognize and define two primary forms of human trafficking:

- Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. (22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(A)).
- Forced labor is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(B)).

[Click here to view the Anti-Trafficking policy \(opens in a new tab\).](#)

## Additional Relevant Policies

### **[Mandatory Reporting – One KU \(opens in a new tab\)](#)**

All employees are mandatory reporters, with some exceptions for confidential employees (those with privileged communication, like licensed therapists working at the institution as a therapist, an Ombuds office, and a few more). Mandatory reporters — employees including undergraduate, graduate, residents, post-docs, staff, PI's (Principal Investigator), faculty, etc. — must report potential harassment, discrimination, sexual harassment, or related retaliation to the Office of Civil Rights & Title IX.

**Mandatory reporters are integral in OCRTIX's ability to address instances of discrimination and harassment.**

[Click here to view the Mandatory Reporting policy \(opens in a new tab\).](#)

### **[Sexual Harassment Policy – One KU \(opens in a new tab\)](#)**

This policy establishes the prohibition of sexual harassment (inclusive of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, quid pro quo, hostile environment, and stalking), as well as provides definitions of the various forms of sexual harassment.

[Click here to view the Sexual Harassment policy \(opens in a new tab\).](#)

### **[Nondiscrimination, Harassment, and Equal Opportunity – One KU \(opens in a new tab\)](#)**

This policy establishes the prohibition of discrimination and harassment based on 16 protected classes, informed by various federal and state laws.

[Click here to view the Nondiscrimination, Harassment, and Equal Opportunity policy \(opens in a new tab\).](#)

## **Whistleblower Policy: Reporting Suspected Wrongdoing and Protection from Retaliation – On**

The general purpose of this policy is to protect any University employee or other member of the University community who suspected wrongful conduct. This policy establishes the appropriate reporting mechanisms to be used for notification of kn and protection from retaliation.

## **Crime Reporting (Clery Act) (opens in a new tab)**

The general purpose of this policy is to assign responsibility for crime reporting and establish the appropriate reporting mechanisms to be used for notification of known or suspected criminal actions when such suspected actions occur on property owned or operated by the University or in conjunction with a University-sponsored event or activity.

CONTINUE

# Definitions & Various Forms of Human Trafficking

---



Click to play a voice-over of the text below. Playing the audio file is not required to complete the course.

## A shared understanding

The topic of human trafficking is largely misunderstood. Having a shared understanding of the topic, informed by credible resources, is important to identifying concerns and taking appropriate and safe action in response to encountering instances of trafficking.

When we look at various national and international agencies working to combat human trafficking, we see a foundation of similarities with nuances between them.

## Definitions



Human trafficking occurs when a trafficker uses force, fraud, or coercion to control another person for the purpose of engaging in commercial sex acts or soliciting labor or services against [their] will. Force, fraud, or coercion need not be present if the individual engaging in commercial sex is under 18 years of age.

[National Human Trafficking Hotline \(opens in a new tab\)](#)



Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people through force, fraud, or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. [People] of all ages and from all backgrounds can become victims of this crime, which occurs in every region of the world. The traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment

agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick and coerce their victims.

[United Nations – Office on Drugs and Crime \(opens in a new tab\)](#)



Human trafficking, also known as trafficking in persons, is a crime that involves compelling or coercing a person to provide labor or services, or to engage in commercial sex acts. The coercion can be subtle or overt, physical or psychological. Exploitation of a minor for commercial sex is human trafficking, regardless of whether any form of force, fraud, or coercion was used.

[U.S. Department of Justice \(opens in a new tab\)](#)



Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. Every year, millions of [people] are trafficked worldwide – including right here in the United States. It can happen in any community and victims can be any age, race, gender, or nationality.

[Homeland Security \(opens in a new tab\)](#)

## Various forms

There are several forms of human trafficking. As we look at trafficking as a whole, it can be important to peel back the layers to better understand the specific forms human trafficking can take.

---

**From [the United Nations \(opens in a new tab\)](#) – Human trafficking has many forms. These include exploitation in the sex, entertainment and hospitality industries, and as domestic workers or in forced marriages. Victims are forced to work in factories, on construction sites, or in the agricultural sector without pay or with**



an inadequate salary, living in fear of violence and often in inhumane conditions. Some victims are tricked or coerced into having their organs removed. Children are forced to serve as soldiers or to commit crimes for the benefit of the criminals.



Accessed from [the United Nations](#).

## Human Trafficking Myths

Taken from [the Polaris Project \(opens in a new tab\)](#), here are some selected common myths pertaining to human trafficking.

Click on each card to flip it and reveal the fact.

Myth:

**Human trafficking is always or usually a violent crime.**

Most traffickers use psychological means such as, tricking, defrauding, manipulating, or threatening victims into providing commercial sex or exploitative labor.

Myth:

**All human trafficking involves sex.**

Worldwide, experts believe there are more situations of labor trafficking than of sex trafficking, but there is much wider awareness of sex trafficking in the U.S. than of labor trafficking.

Myth:

**Traffickers target victims they don't know.**

Many survivors have been trafficked by romantic partners, including spouses, and by family members, including parents.

Myth:

**Only undocumented foreign nationals get trafficked in the United States.**

Polaris has worked on thousands of cases of trafficking involving foreign national survivors who are legally living and/or working in the United States. These include survivors of both sex and labor trafficking.

Myth:

**Only women and girls can be victims and survivors of sex trafficking.**

Men and boys are also victimized by sex traffickers. LGBTQ boys and young men are seen as particularly vulnerable to trafficking.

Myth:

**Human trafficking involves moving, traveling, or transporting a person across state or national borders.**

Initial consent to commercial sex or a labor setting prior to acts of force, fraud, or coercion (or if the victim is a minor in a sex trafficking situation) is not relevant to the crime, nor is payment.

Myth:

**Labor trafficking is only or primarily a problem in developing countries.**

Labor trafficking occurs in the United States and in other developed countries but is reported at lower rates than sex trafficking.

Myth:

**All commercial sex is human trafficking.**

All commercial sex involving a minor is legally considered human trafficking. Commercial sex involving an adult is human trafficking if the person providing commercial sex is doing so against their will as a result of force, fraud, or coercion.

Myth:

**People in active trafficking situations always want help getting out.**

Every trafficking situation is unique and self-identification as a trafficking victim or survivor happens along a continuum. Fear, isolation, guilt, shame, misplaced loyalty and expert manipulation are among the many factors that may keep a person from seeking help or identifying as a victim even if they are, in fact, being actively trafficked.

CONTINUE

# Recognizing Human Trafficking

---

## Signs of Trafficking

Developed in partnership with Willow Domestic Violence Center & STA Care Center

Although trafficking can take many forms and it can be challenging to correctly identify, there can be warning signs to pay attention to.

Warning signs someone **may** be a trafficker:

- Controlling, aggressive, or violent,
- Undermines supportive relationships of others (forced isolation, jealousy, and more),
- Promises of things that seem "too good to be true",
- Encourages others to participate in illegal or exploitative activities,
- Buys expensive gifts or gives expensive gifts that seem disproportionate to the relationship status,
- Vague about what they do for work, or
- Pushy or demanding about sex.

## Vulnerable Populations

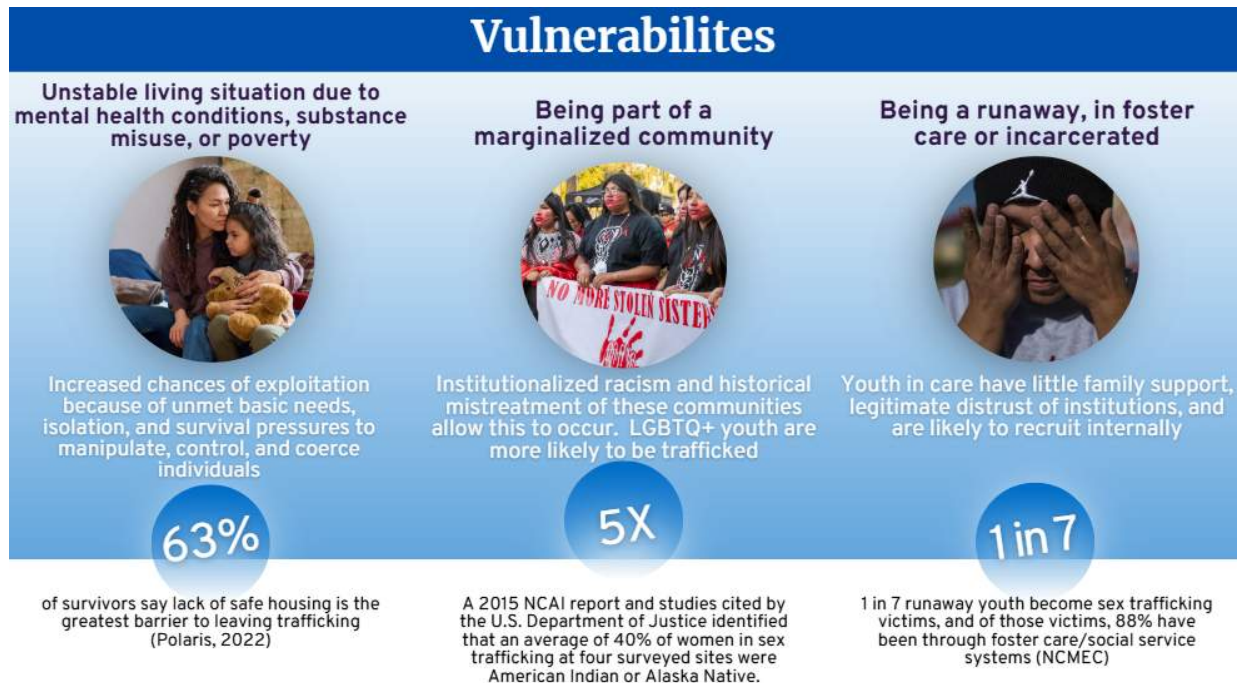
Anyone can be trafficked. However, research has revealed that people with certain experiences or identities are more likely to be the targets of traffickers. This targeting, paired with a lack of social services and support, can make it easier for traffickers to target and exploit vulnerable humans.

The Human Trafficking Institute reports that foreign nationals (an individual who is not a citizen of the country in which they are currently present) may account for 94% of forced labor cases worldwide.

In addition to immigration status, identifying as someone having a disability, queer, non-English speaking within the United States, and more can present as structural vulnerabilities that traffickers use to target.

Review the [experiences and identities from the National Human Trafficking Hotline](#). They include:

- Having an unstable living situation.
- Having previously experienced other forms of violence such as sexual abuse or domestic violence.
- Having run away or being involved in the juvenile justice or child welfare system.
- Facing poverty or economic need.
- Having a caregiver or family member who has a substance use issue.
- Being addicted to drugs or alcohol.





# Vulnerabilities

## Having a Disability



Relying on others for basic needs, isolation, lack of sex education, awareness, and resources

5X

People with disabilities are up to 5x more likely to experience domestic and sexual violence

## Past Abuse in Childhood



Those who have been abused previously are more likely to have substance misuse or mental health conditions as ways to cope with that trauma, and they have normalized abuse as part of life

81%

81% of women and 75% of men trafficked for sex report past abuse in childhood or adolescence (NHTH)

## Compromised Immigration Status



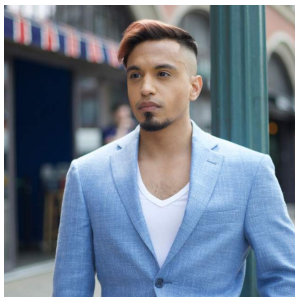
Immigrants are especially vulnerable to labor trafficking due to immigration threats

94%

Foreign nationals account for 94% of forced labor cases. (Human Trafficking Institute)

## Survivor Stories

Now that you know more about the vulnerabilities that can be leveraged to target individuals, click through the [various survivor stories from the Polaris Project \(opens in a new tab\)](#) to learn more about individual experiences with trafficking.



[Explore Jose's story here. \(opens in a new tab\)](#)



[Explore Aubree's story here. \(opens in a new tab\)](#)



[Explore Chrissi's story here. \(opens in a new tab\)](#)



[Explore James' story here. \(opens in a new tab\)](#)



[Explore Hazel's story here.](#) (opens in a new tab).



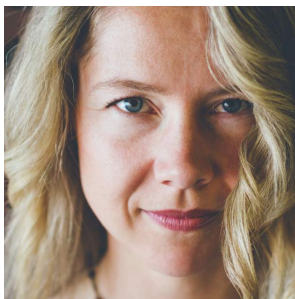
[Explore Ursei's story here.](#) (opens in a new tab).



[Explore Fairness' story here.](#) (opens in a new tab).



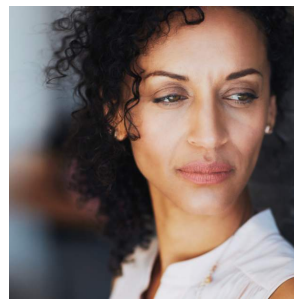
[Explore Laura's story here.](#) (opens in a new tab).



[Explore Susannah's story here.](#) (opens in a new tab).



[Family and Intimate Partner Stories.](#) (opens in a new tab).



[National Survivor Study Stories.](#) (opens in a new tab).



[Criminal Records Relief Stories.](#) (opens in a new tab).

CONTINUE

# Responding to Potential Instances of Human Trafficking

---



Click to play a voice-over of the text below. Playing the audio file is not required to complete the course.

## Be Prepared

As is the case for most things, it's better to have a plan for how we'll respond to something before the plan is needed. Having a base level understanding of the topic, a response plan, and an understanding of local and national resources is key.

## Responding

The campus and its communities rely on individuals to recognize concerning incidents and report them to the appropriate entity.

## National Human Trafficking Hotline

The National Human Trafficking Hotline is the national organization dedicated to assisting individuals who may be experiencing human trafficking or are concerned for others who may be.

Unless you witness a violent situation, the hotline should be your first form of reporting. When reporting, you are able to share as much or as little information as you would like; you are not required to disclose any specific information about yourself or the situation, and you can ask for guidance on what would be the safest and most appropriate way to assist. Often time in trafficking situations, reporting the concern to the hotline will be your last point of contact.

To report a tip or get information, call: 1-888-3737-888

Text BeFree to 233733

All communication is free, confidential, and available 24/7.

**NATIONAL  
HUMAN  
TRAFFICKING  
HOTLINE**

24/7 • Toll free  
Confidential  
200+ languages

**CALL**  
1-888-373-7888

**TEXT**  
"BeFree" (233733)

**LIVE CHAT**  
humantraffickinghotline.org

**GET HELP • REPORT TRAFFICKING**

## 911 or Local Law Enforcement

If there is an emergency or active violence, contact local law enforcement.

Scroll down to access local law enforcement contact information.

## Reporting to OCRTIX

Meet your mandatory reporting obligation by also reporting directly to our office.

*Please note, OCRTIX may be obligated to report to law enforcement in certain situations. These include, but are not limited to: the presence of a restraining order in KU's jurisdiction, the report of abuse of a child, the immediate threat of violence, and others.*



**If you are a mandatory reporter, per [the mandatory reporter policy \(opens in a new tab\)](#), you are required to report instances of potential harassment, discrimination, sexual misconduct, and related retaliation to OCRTIX, even if the person you're speaking to states they would like you to keep the information confidential. You are required to share what you know about the situation with OCRTIX.**

OCRTIX needs your reports in order to offer as many resources and supports as possible to the person experiencing the potential harm. The office also uses reports to understand the culture of the University as a whole, and take action appropriately. Even if you have very little information, please report what you do know to OCRTIX.

If you have concerns or questions, please contact [civilrights@ku.edu \(opens in a new tab\)](mailto:civilrights@ku.edu) to discuss strategies and process.

## Options to Report to OCRTIX:

Click each card to flip and move onto the next section.

Web-based reporting form

<https://civilrights.ku.edu/how-report>

Email

[civilrights@ku.edu](mailto:civilrights@ku.edu)

In-Person

KU Lawrence Campus: Dole Human  
Development Center (1082) & Strong Hall (121)

KU Edwards Campus: 12610 Quivira Rd (Regnier  
Hall), Suite 270

KU Medical Center: 3901 Rainbow Blvd. (Wescoe)  
Rooms 3035, 3038, 3045

Phone

785-864-6414

## What to Report

When reporting, here is the most helpful information to include:

### Your Information —

Provide information about yourself. This helps us contact you if we have additional questions. This also helps our office understand where reports originate.

Include your name, email address, and classification (student, staff, faculty, etc.).

NOTE: You may choose to report anonymously. We highly encourage you to report with your contact information in case we have additional questions and to avoid any concern about fulfilling your mandatory reporter requirements, when applicable.

## The Who, When, Where —

Include the information about the date the incident occurred, when it occurred, and where it occurred. Be sure to report the location of the incident with as much specificity as possible (i.e., off/on campus; building and room information; department; etc.).

## The Details —

Provide as many details as are available to you. For some incidents, you may have very little information, whereas for others, you may have a lot. There's no need to go back to the person to get more information or to ask intrusive questions. You are obligated to share whatever the person told you pertaining to their experience, even if they "told you in confidence" or requested you to keep the information to yourself.

There's never too little information to report. Even if you don't have the name of someone who allegedly caused or experienced the harm, OCRTIX still needs the report.

## Submit —

After you've gathered the available information, choose how you will submit the report. Sending an email to [civilrights@ku.edu](mailto:civilrights@ku.edu) ([opens in a new tab](#)), likely feels the easiest to you, and that's okay! We receive reports via email all the time.

Once we receive the report, we'll send a confirmation email, and we'll take the appropriate action. We will likely not provide you with any further updates to respect the privacy of the individuals involved.

## Summary —

Submitting a report is easy, yet we know it can feel overwhelming. If you ever have questions, feel free to reach out to [civilrights@ku.edu](mailto:civilrights@ku.edu) ([opens in a new tab](#)). We're happy to talk through scenarios and provide guidance on how to best move forward.

There's no such thing as overreporting, and we also won't tell you to report something you don't need to report.

# Report an Incident —

Whether against you or someone else, report incidents of sexual misconduct, discrimination, harassment, dating/domestic violence, stalking, or retaliation.

**KU REPORT FORM**

**KU MEDICAL CENTER REPORT FORM**

## Reporting to OCRTIX

Click the following to access the [KU Lawrence & Edwards online reporting form.](#) (opens in a new tab).

Click the following to access the [KU Medical Center online reporting form.](#) (opens in a new tab).

## Reporting Anonymously – Hotline

At times, people prefer to report to the Office of Civil Rights & Title IX or the University anonymously. We understand the necessity for anonymous reports, and the University has created a platform to accommodate that need.



## Reporting to the Hotline

Click to access [information about the anonymous reporting structure and to report anonymously.](#)



# Report to Police

Individuals are also welcome to report experiences to the police. Call/text 911 to be connected with your local department. Unless there is an active situation that involves violence, it is recommended that the person experiencing harm determine if they would like to involve the police.

KU Police Department

1501 Crestline  
Lawrence, KS 66045

785-864-5900  
911

Lawrence Police Department

5100 Overland Dr.  
Lawrence, KS 66049

785-832-7509  
911

KU Medical Center  
Public Safety

2100 West 36th Ave.  
Kansas City, KS 66160

913-588-5030  
911

Kansas City Kansas Police Department

700 Minnesota Ave.  
Kansas City, KS 66101

913-596-3000  
911

Overland Park Police Department

12400 Foster  
Overland Park, KS 66213

913-895-6300  
911

Edwards Security  
(not the police)

12600 Quivira Road  
Regents Center 107  
Overland Park, KS 66213

913-897-8700

## Benefits of Reporting to the University

Sometimes people ask why they should report. Reporting allows for:

- 1 People to get the highest level of access to resources and options to resolve the report.
- 2 The University to be in compliance with federal legislation.
- 3 The University to have the best understanding of the campus environment as possible.

CONTINUE

# The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act

---



Click to play a voice-over of the text below. Playing the audio file is not required to complete the course.

## The Clery Act and Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)

The Clery Act is a federal law requiring institutions receiving federal funds to report various crimes occurring within the institution's Clery geography. Clery Crimes and human trafficking can overlap in certain areas.

The individuals who are required to report these crime statistics are called Campus Security Authorities. Anyone is welcome to report, however CSAs are required to do so.

This module provides you with a quick overview of the Clery Act. If you are also a CSA, you will receive additional annual training specifically about the topic at a later date. If you believe you are a CSA and have not received training, please [email cleryact@ku.edu](mailto:email_cleryact@ku.edu) (opens in a new tab).

## Campus Security Authorities

Various employees are classified as CSAs. By far, most CSAs fall into the last category. Review the categories and examples to learn more about who may be CSAs here at KU.

Campus police or security department

Campus police and/or security personnel at the Lawrence, Kansas City, Edwards, Yoder, and Wichita campuses.

Employees responsible for on-campus security

Desk assistants, safety escort professionals, third-party security personnel, parking authorities, and more.

Employees' whose position descriptions have a significant responsibility for student and campus activities

Campus programmers, housing staff, staff traveling with students, athletic directors, coaches, advisors to student organizations, and many more.

## Clery Crimes

CSAs are required to report various crimes, often pertaining to safety in some way. Review the document below to learn more about the crimes required to be reported per the Clery Act.

The image is also included in the downloadable PDF under the Clery Act Resource Card section below.

### CSAs must report the following:

#### Primary Crimes:

Murder/Non-Negligent  
Manslaughter  
Manslaughter by  
Negligence  
Rape  
Fondling  
Statutory Rape  
Incest  
Robbery  
Aggravated Assault  
Burglary  
Motor Vehicle Theft  
Arson

#### Arrests or Referrals for Disciplinary Action:

Liquor Law Violations  
Drug Law Violations  
Weapon Law Violations

#### VAWA Offenses:

Domestic  
Violence  
Dating Violence  
Stalking

#### Hazing

#### Hate Crimes:

Crimes motivated by perpetrator's bias against the victim's protected class.

#### Hate crimes include:

Larceny-theft  
Simple assault  
Intimidation  
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism

**and all primary crimes, except:**  
Manslaughter by  
Negligence

### Clery Crimes

## Clery Geography

The Clery Act requires CSAs to report Clery crimes that occur within specific locations, called "Clery geography". Determining Clery geography has a lot of nuance. We'll cover the basics, but know there is much more involved in the federal law that goes into determining the geography. If you have questions, please contact [cleryact@ku.edu](mailto:cleryact@ku.edu) ([opens in a new tab](#)).

### On-Campus Property —

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of the institution's educational purposes.

Examples: The University of Kansas Health System next to the Kansas City campus, academic buildings, on-campus sidewalks, and more.



### On-Campus Residential Housing —

Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution.

Examples: The Lawrence campus houses students across campus. These include scholarship halls, residence halls, apartments, and some 3rd party contracted spaces.





### **Non-Campus Property** —

Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution, or property owned or controlled by the institution that is used in direct support of the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Examples: officially recognized sorority and fraternity houses, short-stay-away trips, and overnight stays sponsored by the University.



## Public Property —

All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Examples: crosswalks, sidewalks, and more.





## Clery Act Resources

[The Clery Act website \(opens in a new tab\)](#) for more information.

[Materials Library \(opens in a new tab\)](#) for specific resources on the Clery Act.

## Annual Reports

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR) contains information regarding campus safety and security including topics such as: campus law enforcement authority; crime reporting policies; campus alerts (Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications); fire safety policies and procedures; programs to prevent sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; the procedures the institution will follow when one of these crimes is reported; and other matters of importance related to security on campus.

The report also contains information about crime statistics for the three most recent calendar years concerning reported crimes that occurred On-Campus; in On-Campus Student Housing Facilities; in Non-Campus property; and on Public Property, as described above.

Furthermore, the report contains fire statistics for any fires occurring in an On-Campus Student Housing Facility during the three most recent calendar years.

The most recent ASFSRs are located below, and on OCRTIX's website.



**University of Kansas Annual Security and Fire Safety Report-2025-Lawrence, Edwards, KU Hangars, & KU Field Station (1).pdf**  
10.4 MB



**University of Kansas Annual Security and Fire Safety Report-2025-Medical Centers.pdf**  
4.5 MB



**University of Kansas Annual Security and Fire Safety Report-2025-KLETC.pdf**  
6.6 MB



## Key Take-Aways

1

Many employees are Campus Security Authorities and are obligated to report certain crimes to the appropriate authorities.

2

Establishing Clery geography is nuanced. The University of Kansas Health System next to the Medical Center on the Kansas City campus is in KU's Clery geography. Student travel involving overnight stays may be part of KU's Clery geography.

3

Campus Security Authorities are required to complete specific training. If you believe you are a CSA, but have not been assigned the training, please [email cleryact@ku.edu](mailto:email.cleryact@ku.edu).

## Annual Training for CSAs

All Campus Security Authorities known to OCRTIX are provided with annual training, as required by the Clery Act. If interested, you're welcome to view the training to learn more about the Clery Act and the responsibilities of CSAs.



**If you believe you may be a CSA, but have not received training, it is possible OCRTIX and the Clery team are not aware of your role. Please [email cleryact@ku.edu](mailto:email.cleryact@ku.edu) ([opens in a new tab](#)) to explore your CSA status.**

## Drug-Free Schools and Community Act (DFSCA)

At KU, we strive to provide a safe, healthy, & drug-free campus environment for all students and employees. With the information we have from research, we believe traffickers may, at times, use drugs and alcohol to target victims.

The DFSCA requires institutions of higher education that accept federal funding to have policies and programs that prevent the unlawful use, possession, or distribution of drugs and alcohol on campus or during school-related activities. This is referred to as the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP).

Access the report below to review the most recent DAAPP and learn more about the DFSCA at KU.



**University of Kansas DAAPP 2025-Final\_0.pdf**

977.4 KB



CONTINUE

## Resources

---



Click to play a voice-over of the text below. Playing the audio file is not required to complete the course.

### We've shared a lot...

Throughout the course, we've shared a lot of links to reporting, policies, resources, and more. We thought having them in one location would be helpful. Take a look below, bookmark the links most helpful, and explore the resources so you know what is available.

## Human Trafficking Direct Service Resources

- [Introduction to Human Trafficking for Community Members \(opens in a new tab\)](#) - a recorded presentation  
Willow Domestic Violence Center & STA Care Center
- [National Human Trafficking Hotline \(available in English and Spanish\) \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
Includes 24/7 access to confidential help via phone, TTY, Text, and Chat
- [ReHope of Greater Kansas City \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
Includes 24/7 access to confidential help via phone, long-term housing, alcohol & drug treatment, mental health services, and more.
- [Veronica's Voice - Kansas City \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
Includes 24/7 access to confidential help via phone, and more.

## Human Trafficking Information and Literature

- [United Nations - Office on Drugs and Crime - Trafficking in Persons \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
[General information - the crime, survival stories, resources, and more \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
[Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2024 \(opens in a new tab\)](#)

- [Polaris Project \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
[Human Trafficking 101 - free course \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
[Annual Reports \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Kansas Attorney General Information \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
[Schedule a Presentation \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
[Kansas Attorney General Human Trafficking flier \(opens in a new tab\)](#)  
[Kansas Attorney General Human Trafficking brochure \(opens in a new tab\)](#)

## Human Trafficking Academic Literature

- [Policing Victimhood: Human Trafficking, Frontline Work, and the Carceral State \(book\) \(opens in a new tab\)](#)



**New Directions in Research on Human Trafficking - Weitzer.pdf**  
893 KB



**Human Trafficking Identification and Service Provision in the Medical and Social Service Sectors.pdf**  
161.9 KB



## KU Reporting Options

- [Office of Civil Rights & Title IX reporting form - KU Medical Center](#)
- [Office of Civil Rights & Title IX reporting form - all other campuses](#)
- [Anonymous reporting form - One KU](#)
- Police - dial 911

## Relevant KU & KU Medical Center Policies

- [Anti-Trafficking Policy - One KU \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Mandatory Reporting Policy - One KU \(opens in a new tab\)](#)



- [Sexual Harassment Policy – One KU \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Nondiscrimination, Harassment, and Equal Opportunity Policy – One KU \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Whistleblower Policy: Reporting Suspected Wrongdoing and Protection from Retaliation – One KU \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Policy Library \(opens in a new tab\)](#)

## Relevant KU & KU Medical Center Resources

- [Sexual Assault Prevention & Education Center \(SAPEC\) – Lawrence & Edwards campuses \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [CARE Services – Lawrence & Edwards campuses \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Health Education Resource Office \(HERO\) – Lawrence & Edwards campuses \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Employee Assistance Program \(EAP\) – One KU \(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Metropolitan Organization Countering Sexual Assault \(MOCSA\) – Kansas City region \(opens in a new tab\)](#)

CONTINUE