



Supporting the Mental Health Needs of Labor Trafficking Survivors

Guide for Service Providers



About This Guide

Labor trafficking affects survivors in ways that extend far beyond the workplace. While physical safety and economic stability are essential components of recovery, healing also requires attention to mental health, identity, autonomy, and long-term well-being.

This guide was developed to support providers across disciplines by offering practical, survivor-informed considerations for understanding and responding to the unique mental health needs of labor trafficking survivors through trauma-informed, survivor-centered practice.

It is intended for victim advocates, case managers, social workers, healthcare providers, legal professionals, workforce development specialists, and others working to support survivors on their path toward healing and long-term recovery.

Who It's For

Victim advocates, case managers, social workers, healthcare providers, legal professionals, workforce development specialists, and others working to support survivors.

Developed With Survivor Expertise

This guide was developed in partnership with survivor subject matter experts and professionals with experience supporting labor trafficking survivors.

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Understanding Labor Trafficking



Overview

Labor trafficking affects individuals across many industries and occupations. This section provides foundational information to help service providers understand labor trafficking, recognize common indicators, and better understand its impact on survivors.

Understanding labor trafficking provides the foundation for recognizing survivors' mental health needs and responding effectively.

What is Labor Trafficking?

Labor trafficking is a form of human trafficking in which individuals are exploited for work or services through force, fraud, or coercion. Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, labor trafficking is formally defined as 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 involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Labor trafficking can occur in virtually any industry but is frequently documented in agriculture, construction, domestic work, hospitality, manufacturing, forced criminality, and other labor sectors where individuals may experience unsafe working conditions, withheld wages, excessive work hours, document confiscation, threats, or restricted freedom of movement. Traffickers commonly exploit existing vulnerabilities - including financial insecurity, immigration-related concerns, language barriers, social isolation, and lack of support systems - to establish and maintain control.

Key Terms



Force



Fraud



Coercion

Possible Indicators

- Excessive work hours
- Withheld wages
- Confiscated documents
- Restricted movement
- Unsafe working conditions
- Threats or intimidation

Labor Trafficking Is Often Hidden

Although labor trafficking and sex trafficking share similarities, they often involve different patterns of exploitation, barriers to recovery, and service needs. Providers should avoid assuming that approaches or interventions developed primarily for sex trafficking survivors will fully address the unique experiences of labor trafficking survivors. Recognizing these distinctions helps ensure services remain responsive to each survivor's individual circumstances and recovery goals.

Labor trafficking is often hidden in plain sight. Exploitation may occur within legitimate businesses, everyday industries, and complex supply chains, making it difficult to recognize without increased awareness and education. Because labor trafficking is frequently embedded within ordinary economic activity, providers, employers, consumers, and community members may unknowingly encounter individuals experiencing exploitation. This reinforces the importance of education, awareness, and trauma-informed identification practices.

Key Takeaways

- Different patterns of exploitation
- Different barriers to recovery
- Different service needs
- Legitimate businesses
- Everyday industries
- Complex supply chains

Remember

Providers should avoid assuming that approaches developed primarily for sex trafficking survivors will fully address the unique experiences of labor trafficking survivors

Build a Strong Foundation

If you are new to learning about labor trafficking, building a strong foundational understanding is an important first step.

To support that learning, Framework offers [two self-paced eLearning courses](#) designed to equip providers with the knowledge and practical tools needed to identify and respond to labor trafficking. Both courses were developed in partnership with Framework staff and subject matter experts with lived and professional experience supporting labor trafficking survivors.



Foundations to Combat Labor Trafficking

The first course, Foundations to Combat Labor Trafficking, provides an in-depth overview of labor trafficking and its impact on individuals and communities. Learners gain the tools to recognize indicators of labor trafficking, understand vulnerabilities that may increase risk, and respond to survivors using trauma-informed, survivor-centered approaches.



Labor Trafficking Outreach Fundamentals

"Labor Trafficking Outreach Fundamentals" builds on the knowledge gained in the first course and focuses specifically on best practices, strategies and techniques for successful outreach while being sensitive and responsive to the unique needs of survivors. The course includes two resources – a Workbook and Outreach Planning Tool – to help providers engage with survivor communities.

Labor Trafficking & Mental Health



Overview

Labor trafficking is not only a crime against the law and the economy – it is a profound form of prolonged psychological abuse that can leave deep and lasting impacts on survivor mental health. Survivors often endure chronic coercion, isolation, threats, deprivation, abuse, and a complete loss of autonomy. These conditions are well established as contributors to complex trauma.

How Trauma May Present

As a result, many survivors experience anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), complex post-traumatic stress disorder (CPTSD), dissociation, and other trauma-related conditions. However, these diagnoses do not always present in obvious or expected ways.

Trauma responses are often adaptive survival strategies rather than signs of resistance or unwillingness to engage in services.

Workplace triggers may emerge without warning or clear explanation, causing survivors to feel overwhelmed or unsafe even in environments that are objectively secure. For example, a survivor may begin a safe and supportive job yet continue to experience intense fear, panic, or hypervigilance without understanding why the environment still feels threatening. Trauma responses frequently occur automatically, leaving survivors confused or frustrated by reactions that seem disconnected from their present circumstances.

Practice Tip

Approaching survivor behaviors with curiosity instead of judgment can help providers build trust and reduce the risk of retraumatization.

Common Mental Health Impacts



Anxiety



CPTSD



Depression



Dissociation



PTSD



Identity
Confusion

Understanding the Survivor Experience

Anxiety may manifest as excessive people-pleasing, hypervigilance, or codependent behaviors toward new authority figures such as supervisors, case managers, healthcare providers, friends, or romantic partners. Dissociation may appear as emotional numbness, difficulty concentrating, memory gaps, or feeling disconnected from one's surroundings.

Labor trafficking rarely occurs in isolation. Survivors may also be navigating domestic violence, sexual violence, family rejection, housing instability, financial abuse, discrimination, immigration-related concerns, chronic poverty, or other forms of trauma that influence both recovery and engagement with services. Recognizing these overlapping experiences helps providers respond more holistically to survivors' needs.

These mental health challenges are often compounded by prolonged exposure to stress without relief or support, as well as ongoing socioeconomic instability that can hinder recovery and access to care.

What the Research Shows

One study of 131 labor and sex trafficking survivors found that:

71%

**EXPERIENCED
DEPRESSION**

61%

**MET CRITERIA
FOR PTSD**

**APROX
2/3**

**MET CRITERIA
FOR CPTSD**

The psychological effects of trafficking also extend beyond discrete diagnoses, frequently involving disruptions in self-efficacy, relationship difficulties, substance use, suicidality, identity confusion, difficulty making decisions after prolonged coercion, and challenges rebuilding trust.

A trauma-informed, biopsychosocial framework is necessary to fully understand survivors' experiences, as standard diagnostic categories may not fully capture the cumulative and prolonged nature of trafficking-related harm.

Trauma Affects the Whole Person

Trauma also affects the body. Many labor trafficking survivors have endured chronic physical strain, sleep deprivation, hunger, untreated injuries, illness, and prolonged activation of the body's stress response.

Survivors may continue to experience chronic pain, headaches, gastrointestinal symptoms, exhaustion, sleep disturbances, or emotional shutdown long after exploitation has ended.

Healing therefore involves more than addressing thoughts and emotions. It also includes restoring a sense of physical safety, adequate rest, predictable routines, and connection with one's body.

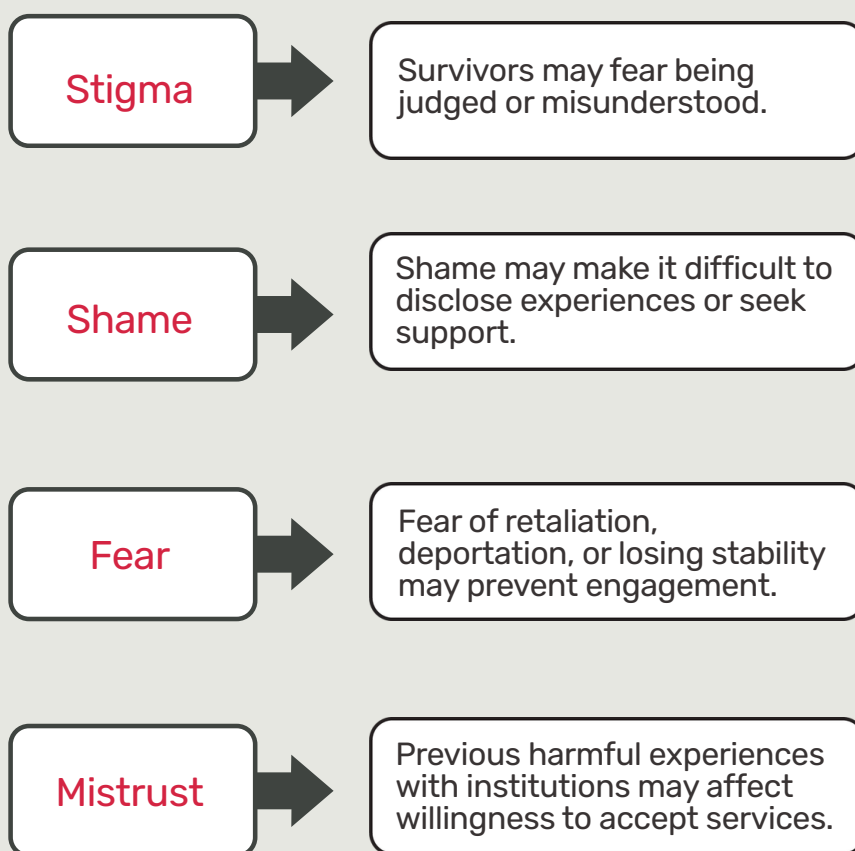
Physical Effects	Trauma Response	Healing Supports
Chronic pain	Hyperarousal	Physical safety
Fatigue	Emotional shutdown	Adequate rest
Sleep disturbances	Persistent exhaustion	Predictable routines
Gastrointestinal symptoms	Difficulty relaxing	Connection with one's body

Building Trust Takes Time

Survivors may also face significant barriers to engaging in care, including stigma, shame, fear, and mistrust of institutions.

Previous harmful experiences with systems intended to provide support may further affect a survivor's willingness to seek help.

Trust is often built gradually through consistent, transparent, and respectful interactions rather than through a single referral or intervention.



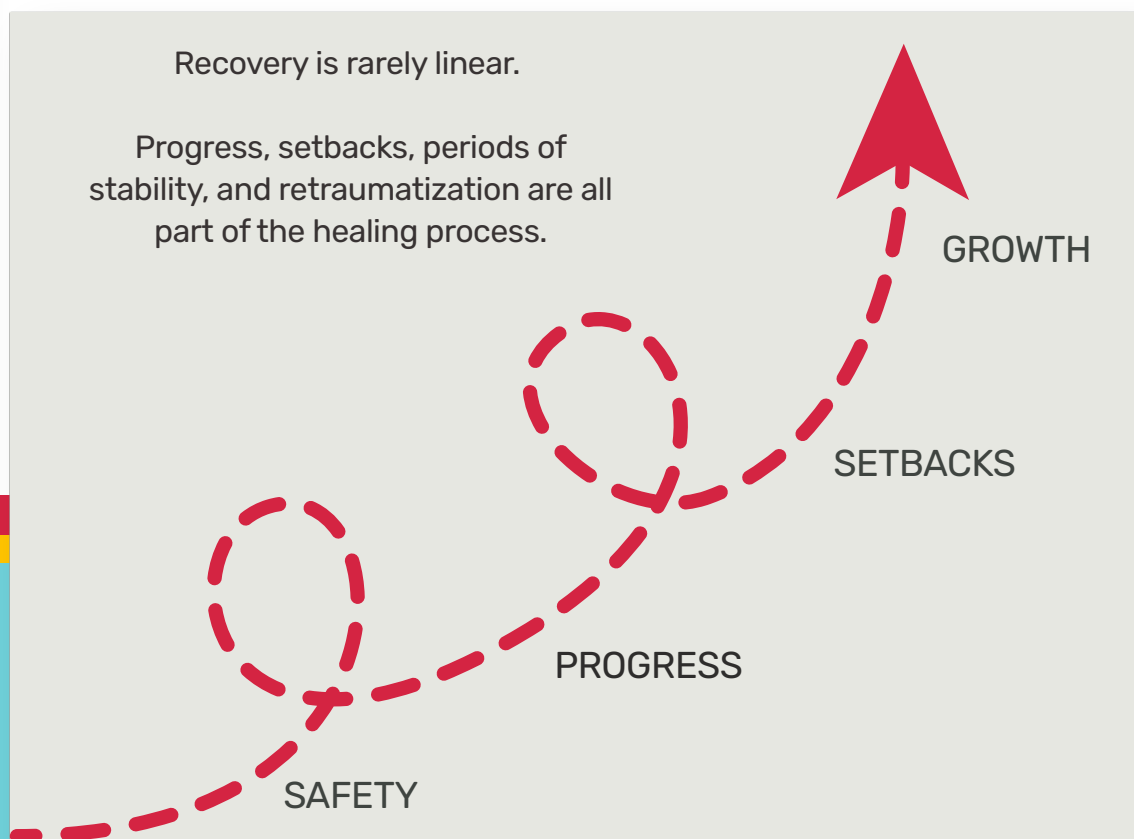
Trust Is Built Over Time

Trust is often built gradually through consistent, transparent, and respectful interactions rather than through a single referral or intervention.

Recovery Is a Journey

Healing from labor trafficking is not a single event but an ongoing process. Survivors may experience progress, setbacks, periods of stability, and moments of retraumatization as they rebuild safety and independence.

Understanding recovery as a long-term journey helps providers maintain realistic expectations, practice patience, and continue offering consistent support without expecting survivors to heal according to a predetermined timeline.



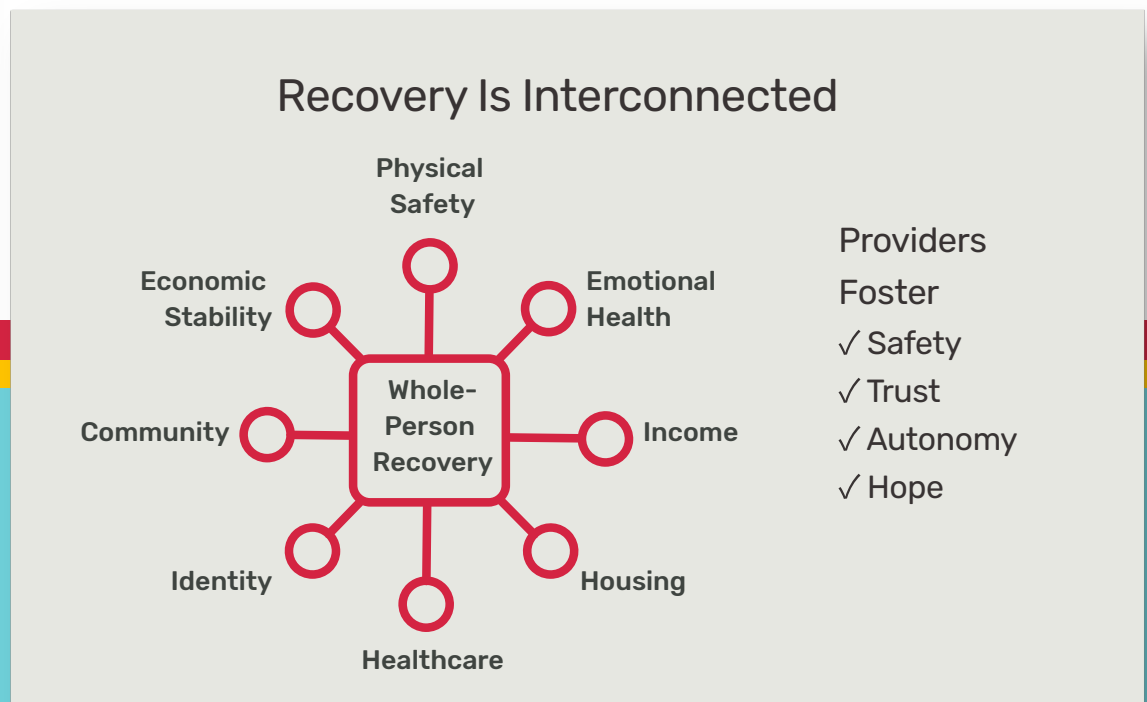
Practice Tip

Continue offering consistent support without expecting survivors to heal according to a predetermined timeline.

Supporting Whole-Person Recovery

Framing labor trafficking through a mental health lens highlights the need for interventions that address physical safety, economic stability, and emotional healing. Mental health support cannot be separated from housing, immigration-related concerns, income, healthcare, identity, and community connection. Survivors of labor trafficking benefit from coordinated, wraparound support that recognizes the interconnected nature of recovery.

Throughout recovery, providers have an opportunity to help survivors rebuild not only safety, but also autonomy, trust, identity, and hope. Every interaction that promotes choice, dignity, collaboration, and respect contributes to long-term healing and resilience.



Every Interaction Supports Recovery

Every interaction that promotes choice, dignity, collaboration, and respect contributes to long-term healing and resilience.

Supporting Survivor Mental Health



Overview

A survivor of labor trafficking cannot fully focus on healing while basic needs remain unmet. Safety, stability, and access to essential resources often serve as the foundation upon which recovery is built. These needs typically include physical safety, stable housing, food security, transportation, healthcare, legal assistance, and access to psychological and social support. When immediate survival needs remain unmet, survivors may find it difficult to meaningfully engage in mental health services or other aspects of long-term recovery.

Start With Stability

Mental health is defined as a state of emotional, psychological, and social well-being that enables individuals to cope with life's stresses, realize their abilities, learn and work effectively, and contribute to their communities.

Comprehensive, trauma-informed, survivor-centered case management is often the first step in addressing these needs. Case management generally includes safety planning; stabilization of housing, food, and transportation; referrals for medical, mental health, and legal services; and assistance navigating complex systems. Effective case management prioritizes physical and emotional safety, predictable communication, privacy, informed consent, choice, and trust-building while avoiding unnecessary repeated disclosure of traumatic experiences.



Trauma-Informed Case Management

What It Includes

- Safety planning
- Housing, food, and transportation stabilization
- Medical, mental health, and legal referrals
- Help navigating complex systems

What It Prioritizes

- Physical and emotional safety
- Predictable communication
- Privacy
- Informed consent
- Choice
- Trust-building
- Avoiding unnecessary repeated disclosure

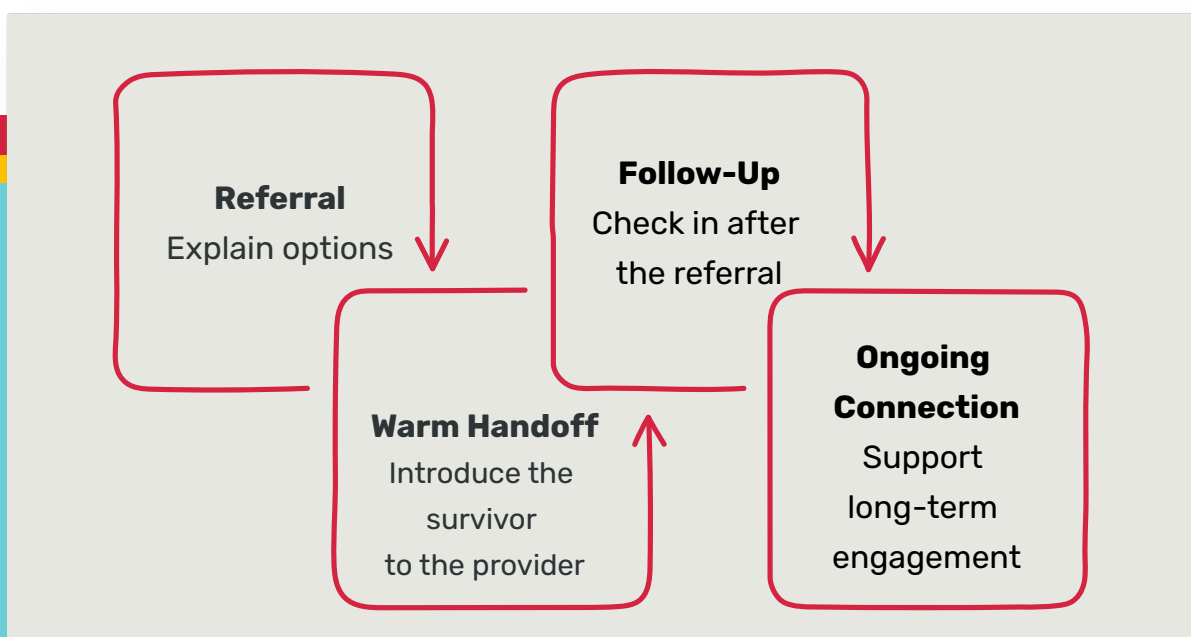
Remember

Recovery is ongoing and nonlinear rather than a checklist with a defined endpoint.

Building Connections to Care

Whenever possible, providers are encouraged to move beyond simply making referrals by helping survivors successfully connect with services. Warm handoffs, follow-up communication, and coordination among providers can reduce barriers to engagement and help survivors feel supported throughout the referral process. The goal is not simply to provide information—it is to help survivors establish meaningful connections to services that support long-term healing and stability.

Survivors may minimize or normalize exploitation, struggle with trust, delay disclosure, or disengage from services for periods of time. These responses often reflect trauma, ongoing safety concerns, competing survival needs, or previous harmful experiences with institutions rather than a lack of motivation or interest in recovery. Responding with patience, flexibility, consistency, and curiosity can strengthen engagement and trust over time.



Practice Tip

Survivors may delay disclosure or disengage from services because of trauma, safety concerns, competing survival needs, or previous harmful experiences—not because they lack motivation.

Connecting Survivors With Support

Once safety planning and basic needs stabilization have been addressed, case management and referrals can work together to coordinate appropriate therapy and supportive interventions.

Interventions such as psychoeducation, counseling, evidence-based trauma-focused therapy, peer and group support, and grounding or body-mind approaches should be explored, provided they remain strengths-based, tailored, and focused on survivor empowerment.

Guiding Principles

Strengths-based | Tailored | Focused on survivor empowerment

Support May Include



Psychoeducation



Counseling



Trauma-Focused Therapy



Peer Support



Group Support



Grounding or Body-Mind Approaches

Healing Is Personal

Healing does not look the same for every survivor. While some individuals may benefit from traditional mental health services, others may also find healing through spirituality, community connection, creative expression, movement, peer support, advocacy, education, or rebuilding economic independence. Recovery is deeply personal, and providers can support healing by respecting each survivor's goals, values, and individual lived experiences.

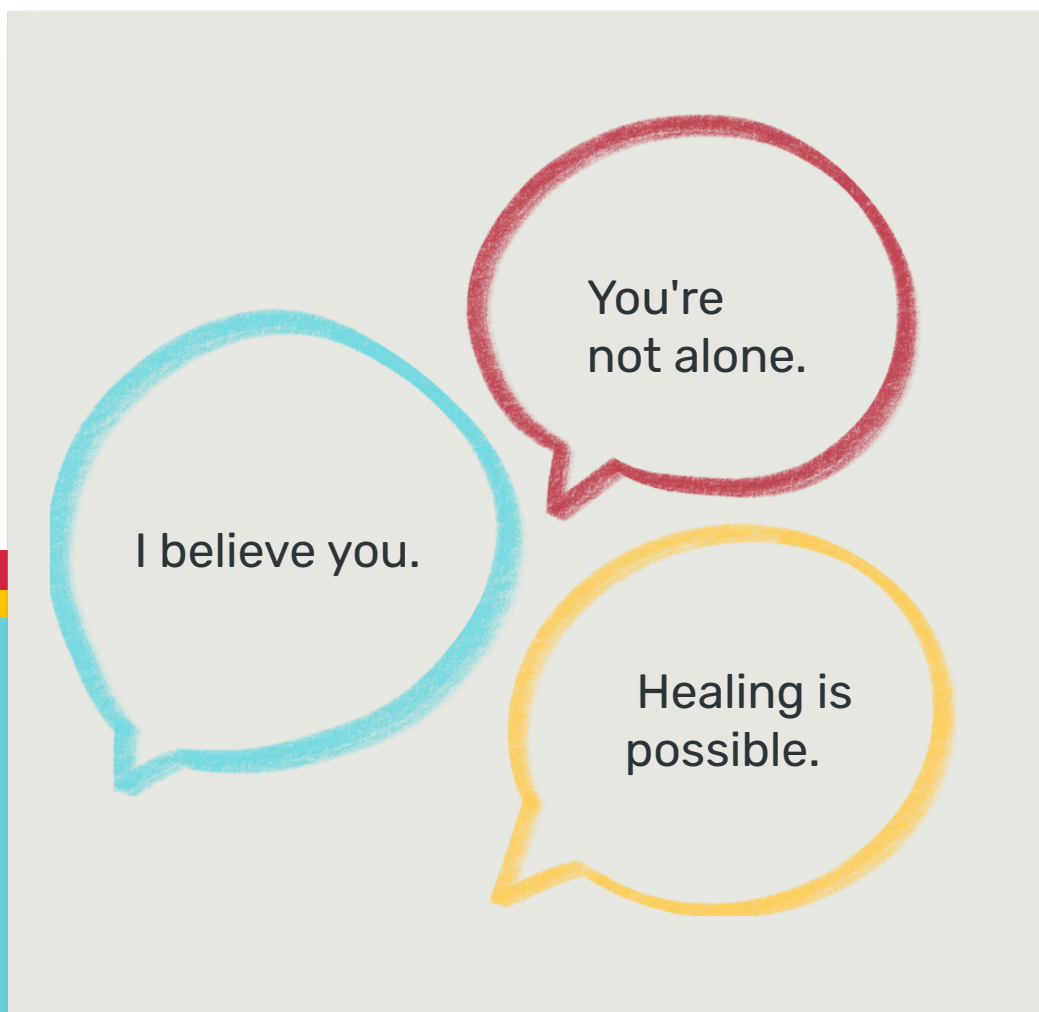


Remember

Support should reflect the survivor's own goals, values, and lived experience.

The Value of Peer Support

Peer support can play an important role in recovery. Because isolation is often used by traffickers as a means of control, opportunities to connect with trained peer support specialists or others with lived experience may reduce isolation, foster hope, and reinforce that healing is possible. While peer support does not replace professional services, it can complement formal interventions by promoting connection, validation, and shared understanding.



Why It Matters

Peer support helps survivors reconnect with others, build hope, and recognize they are not alone.

Strengths-Based Communication

Strengths-based communication is equally important throughout the recovery process. Recognizing survivors' resilience, resourcefulness, and existing strengths can help rebuild confidence, self-trust, and autonomy while avoiding language that unintentionally reinforces shame or helplessness.

Language Shapes the Experience

Language That Can Reinforce Shame

- Focuses only on problems
- Removes choice
- Reinforces helplessness
- Overlooks strengths



Language That Builds Strengths

- Recognizes resilience
- Supports autonomy
- Builds confidence
- Encourages self-trust

Whenever appropriate, recovery planning should be collaborative. Inviting survivors to identify their own priorities and make informed decisions helps restore autonomy that was often taken away through exploitation and determine the pace of their recovery.

Key Principle

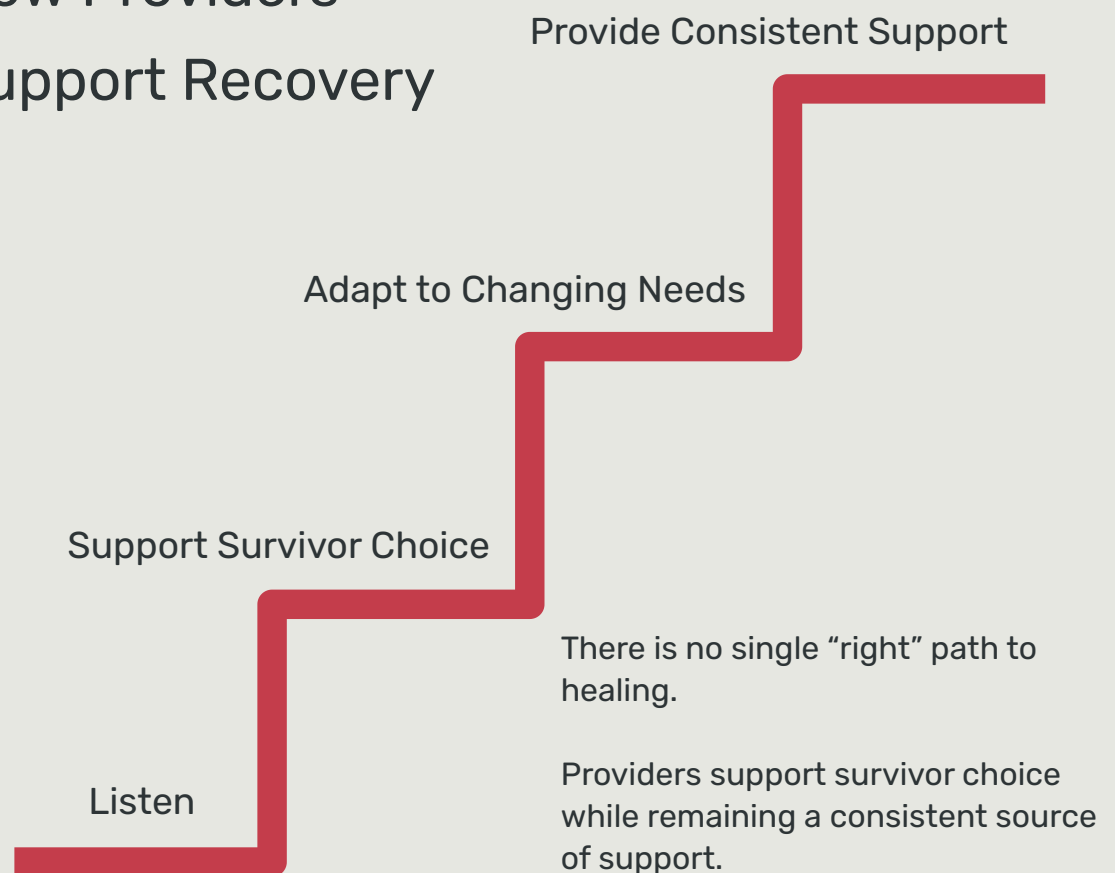
Communication that recognizes strengths and supports meaningful choice helps rebuild confidence, trust, and autonomy.

Supporting Meaningful Choice

Supporting meaningful choice throughout service delivery reinforces dignity and empowers survivors to actively participate in their healing process.

Recovery rarely follows a straight path. Periods of progress may be followed by setbacks, changing priorities, or renewed challenges. Maintaining consistent, compassionate support throughout these transitions can help survivors remain connected to services while continuing to move toward long-term healing and stability.

How Providers Support Recovery



Provider Perspective

Consistent, compassionate support matters—even when recovery is not linear.

Economic Stability



Overview

Safe, fair employment can restore far more than income for survivors. Meaningful work can rebuild autonomy, confidence, stability, routine, and long-term independence. Economic security also reduces vulnerability to re-exploitation by increasing a survivor's ability to make independent decisions, maintain safe housing, leave unsafe relationships, and plan for the future. Consistent employment and financial stability can further support long-term mental health, self-efficacy, and sustained safety.

More Than Employment

For many survivors, meaningful work also represents an opportunity to rebuild identity. Labor trafficking often strips individuals of choice, dignity, and control over their work, leaving them disconnected from their own strengths, interests, and sense of purpose. Recovery involves more than finding another job - it involves creating opportunities for survivors to rediscover who they are outside of exploitation and pursue goals that reflect their own interests, values, and aspirations.

Economic abuse is another important consideration during recovery. Many labor trafficking survivors have experienced withheld wages, debt manipulation, financial control, document confiscation, or restricted access to personal income and financial resources. These experiences may affect a survivor's confidence in managing money, opening financial accounts, negotiating wages, or making independent financial decisions. Recognizing these impacts helps providers approach financial empowerment with patience, education, and realistic expectations.

Economic Recovery Can Help Rebuild



Provider Perspective

Financial empowerment may require patience, education, and repeated opportunities to rebuild confidence and choice.

Building Economic Independence

Providers can support survivors through trauma-informed case management that includes workforce development, resume assistance, interview preparation, job readiness training, financial literacy, educational opportunities, and practical skills building.

Access to education is a critical component of long-term recovery. Knowledge and skill development often create opportunities that material assistance alone cannot provide. While emergency financial assistance and basic resources remain essential, long-term recovery is strengthened when survivors also have opportunities to pursue education, vocational training, apprenticeships, certifications, and continuing education that support sustainable independence and career growth.

Provider Perspective

Small accomplishments create opportunities for survivors to build confidence, strengthen decision-making, and move toward long-term independence.

Opportunities That Support Independence



Education



Certifications



Vocational
Training



Continuing
Education



Apprenticeships

Safe Work and Different Pathways

Beyond helping survivors obtain employment, providers can also help identify safe and sustainable work environments by discussing wage fairness, workplace boundaries, labor rights, signs of exploitation or coercion, and strategies for self-advocacy within the workplace. These conversations not only support workplace safety but also help survivors rebuild confidence in their ability to navigate future employment independently.

Traditional employment may not be the right - or immediate - path for every survivor. Depending on individual goals, interests, and circumstances, survivors may pursue entrepreneurship, self-employment, higher education, certification programs, vocational training, or other career pathways that support long-term stability and fulfillment. Recovery should not be measured solely by obtaining employment, but by increasing opportunities for autonomy, safety, dignity, and meaningful participation in community life.

Supporting Safe Employment

Discuss Together	Why It Matters
Fair wages	Prevent exploitation
Workplace boundaries	Increase safety
Labor rights	Build confidence
Warning signs	Reduce risk
Self-advocacy	Promote independence

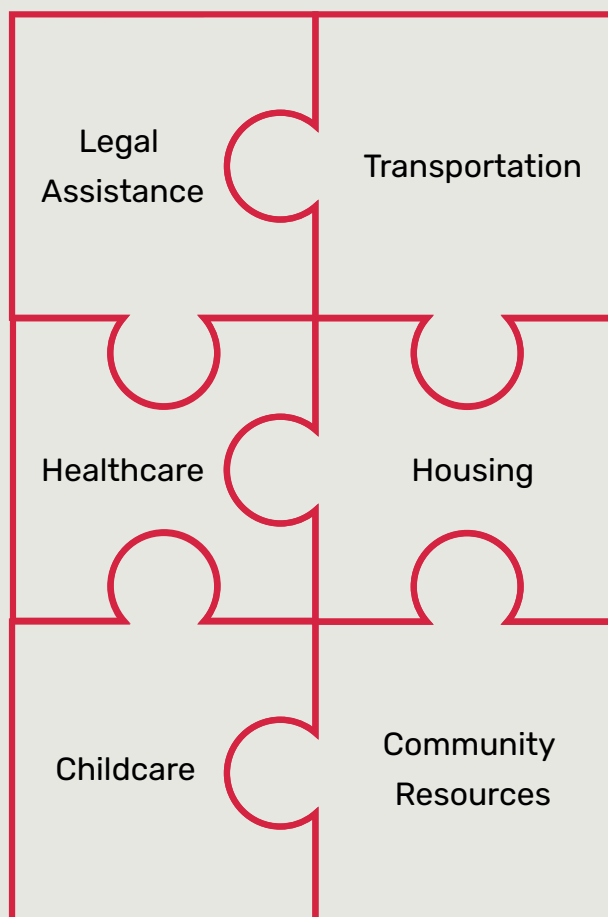
Building a Foundation for Long-Term Stability

Financial literacy is another important aspect of long-term recovery and may include budgeting, banking, understanding credit, tax education, saving, and long-term financial planning. Because financial systems may feel unfamiliar or intimidating after prolonged financial control, introducing these topics gradually and at a pace that reflects each survivor's confidence, experience, and goals can help build lasting financial independence.

Economic goals are difficult to achieve without stability. Housing, reliable transportation, childcare, healthcare, legal assistance, and access to community resources all influence a survivor's ability to maintain employment and financial security. Addressing these needs alongside workforce development helps establish a stronger foundation for long-term recovery.

Building Long-Term Stability

Each support contributes to long-term economic stability.



Readiness Looks Different for Everyone

Providers should also recognize that some survivors may need time to recover before entering or re-entering the workforce. Physical exhaustion, untreated medical conditions, trauma, ongoing legal matters, or housing instability may temporarily affect a survivor's readiness for employment. Individualized recovery planning allows providers to balance immediate financial needs with each survivor's physical, emotional, and psychological well-being.

Ultimately, economic stability is about far more than employment or income. It is about restoring choice, dignity, opportunity, and the ability to build a future free from exploitation. When survivors have access to education, meaningful employment opportunities, financial knowledge, and supportive services, they are better positioned to make informed decisions, pursue personal goals, strengthen self-confidence, and sustain long-term recovery.

Choice.

Dignity.

Opportunity.

Independence.

Legal Needs



Overview

Legal challenges often play a significant role in the mental health and recovery of labor trafficking survivors. Survivors may face concerns related to immigration status, employment disputes, wage theft, criminal records resulting from exploitation, identity documentation, family matters, housing, or other civil and criminal legal issues. These concerns can contribute to ongoing stress, uncertainty, and fear, making it difficult to fully engage in healing and long-term recovery.

Why Legal Systems Can Feel Overwhelming

Navigating legal systems can be overwhelming, particularly for survivors who have experienced prolonged coercion, manipulation, or abuse by individuals in positions of power. Previous experiences during exploitation may affect a survivor's willingness to seek legal assistance, ask questions, or participate in legal processes. Recognizing these concerns allows providers to respond with patience, transparency, and respect while supporting survivors throughout the referral process.

Uncertainty surrounding legal status or available forms of relief may contribute to chronic stress and anxiety. Because immigration matters are often complex, providers should remain within their scope of practice by connecting survivors with qualified legal professionals who can explain available options and provide individualized legal guidance.

Different Roles, Shared Support

Working together helps survivors access trauma-informed legal support while ensuring each professional remains within their role.

Service Providers

- Respond with patience, transparency, and respect.
- Recognize that legal systems may feel overwhelming.
- Support survivors through the referral process.
- Connect survivors to legal services.
- Remain within their scope of practice.

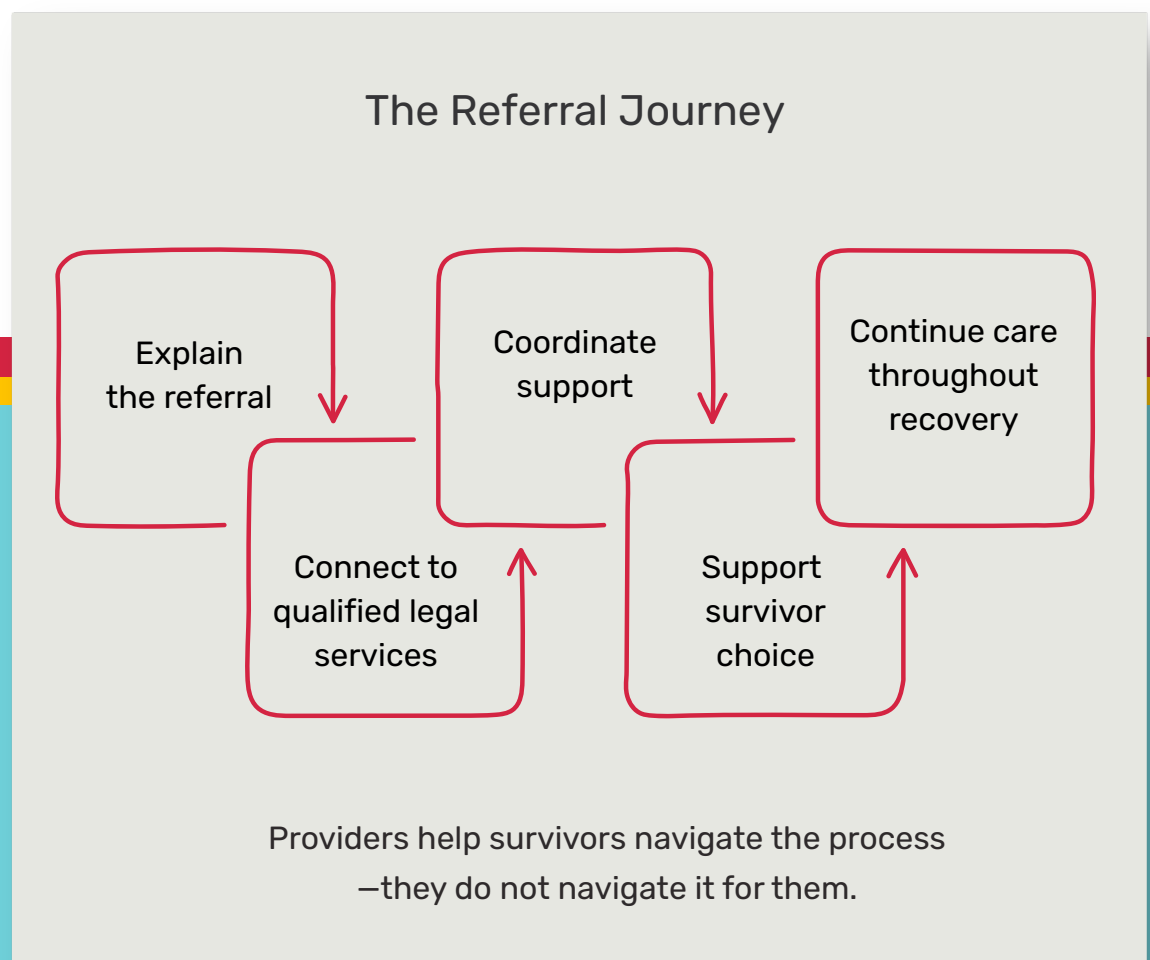
Legal Professionals

- Explain legal rights and available options.
- Provide individualized legal guidance.
- Help survivors understand legal processes.
- Represent survivors when appropriate
- Address legal needs within their expertise.

Supporting Survivors Through the Legal Process

Access to trauma-informed legal services can help reduce uncertainty, strengthen safety, and support long-term stability. Legal professionals play an essential role in helping survivors understand their rights, navigate legal systems, and pursue available remedies while minimizing unnecessary retraumatization whenever possible.

Providers can support survivors by helping them understand the purpose of referrals, coordinating communication with legal service providers when appropriate, assisting with appointment scheduling or transportation, and reinforcing that survivors maintain the right to make informed decisions about their legal options.

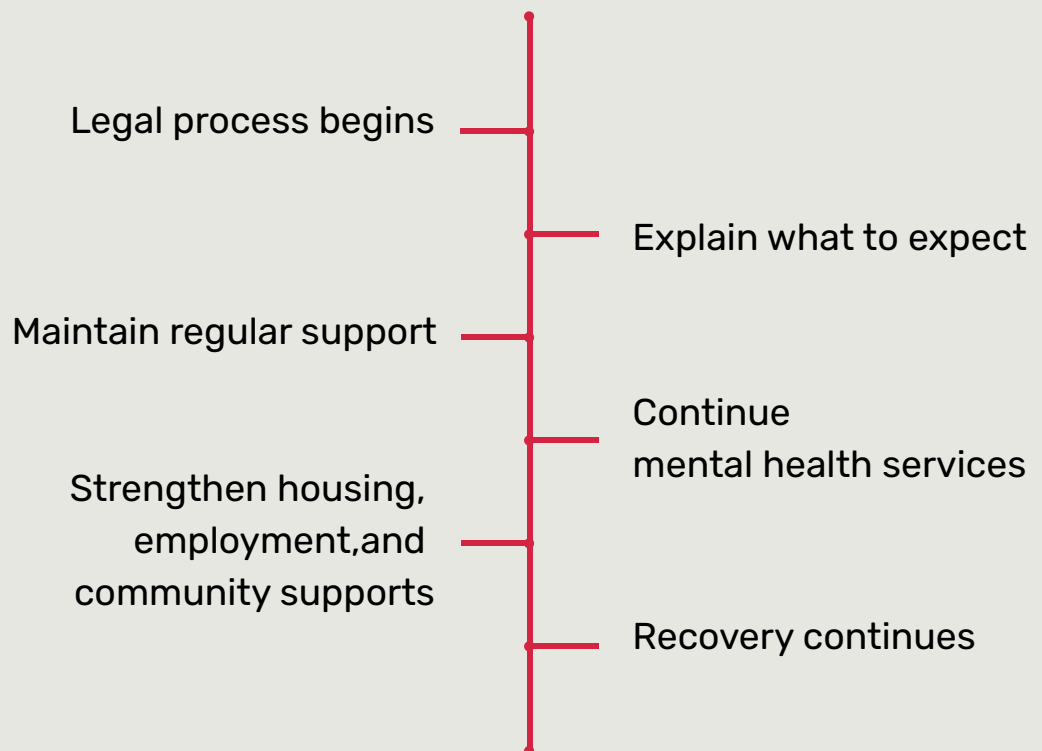


Building Trust Throughout the Legal Process

Whenever possible, providers are encouraged to clearly explain each step of the referral process, communicate realistic expectations about timelines, answer questions within their scope of practice, and remain honest about what they do and do not know. Predictable, transparent communication can help reduce uncertainty and strengthen trust throughout the legal process.

Recovery does not have to wait until legal matters are resolved. While legal proceedings may take months or longer, survivors can continue making progress toward personal goals, strengthening support systems, accessing mental health services, and building stability throughout the process.

Recovery Continues Along the Way

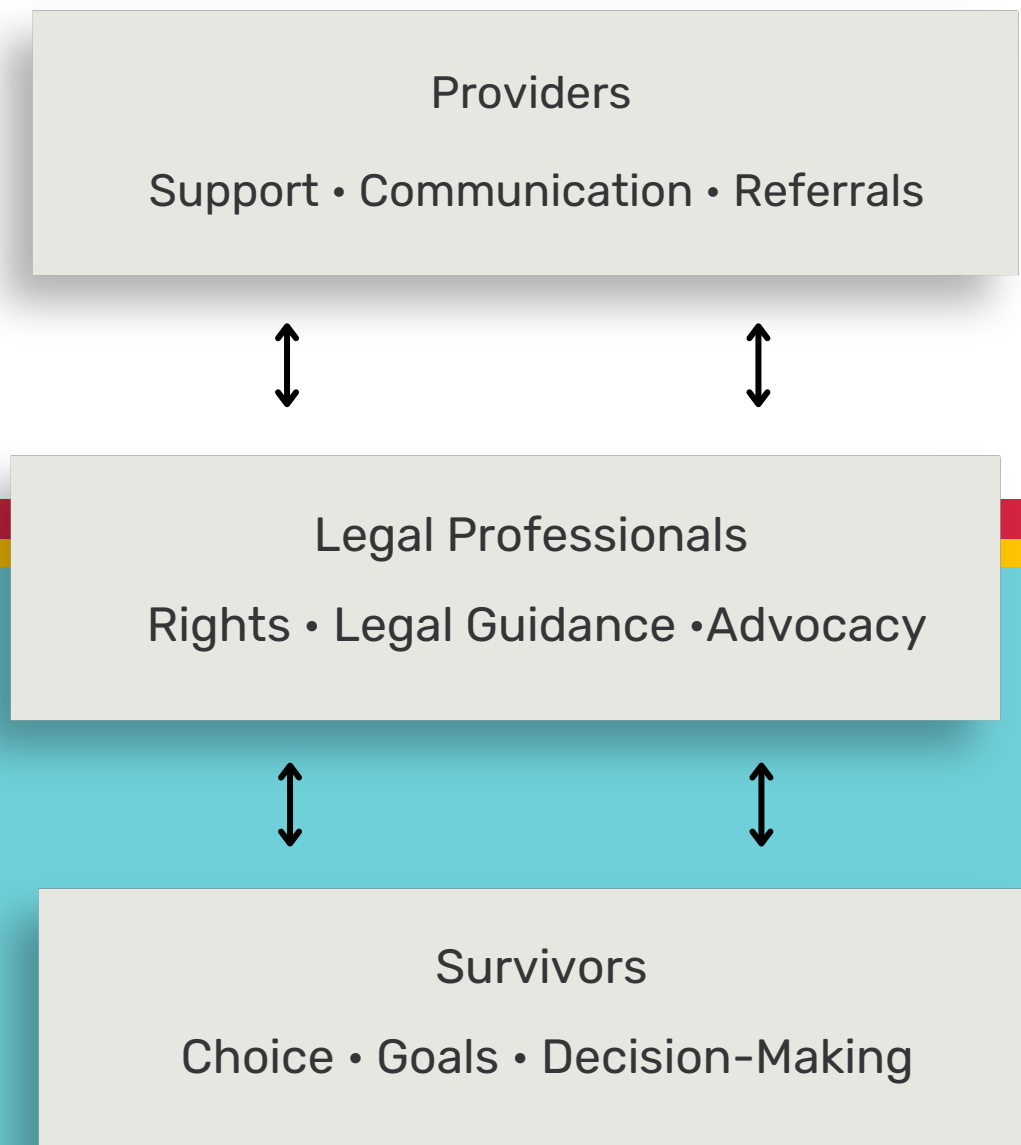


Healing is not dependent
on the outcome—or timing—of legal proceedings.

Legal Advocacy Can Support Long-Term Recovery

Ultimately, legal advocacy extends beyond resolving legal issues – it contributes to restoring safety, stability, and opportunities for survivors to move forward. When providers, legal professionals, and survivors work collaboratively while respecting survivor choice and professional roles, they help create a stronger foundation for long-term healing and independence.

Collaboration Builds Long-Term Recovery



Moving Forward



Healing from labor trafficking extends far beyond leaving an exploitative situation. Recovery is an ongoing process of rebuilding safety, stability, identity, autonomy, and hope. While every survivor's experience is unique, meaningful recovery is strengthened when survivors have access to coordinated, trauma-informed, survivor-centered support that addresses both immediate needs and long-term well-being.

The Provider's Role in Recovery

Providers play an important role in that process. Every interaction - whether helping a survivor secure housing, connecting them with legal services, discussing employment opportunities, or simply listening without judgment - has the potential to foster trust, strengthen autonomy, and support healing. Although providers cannot eliminate every barrier survivors face, they can create environments where survivors feel respected, heard, and empowered to make informed decisions about their own recovery.

Supporting labor trafficking survivors involves more than responding to immediate needs. It also means recognizing the lasting effects of exploitation, understanding that recovery is rarely linear, and remaining committed to consistent, compassionate support over time. Healing often occurs gradually through many small moments of safety, choice, connection, and encouragement.

Every Interaction Matters

- Build trust
- Support autonomy
- Listen without judgment
- Empower informed decisions

Recovery Is Rarely Linear

- Healing takes time
- Small moments matter
- Consistency builds trust
- Compassion supports recovery

Healing often occurs gradually through many small moments of safety, choice, connection, and encouragement.

Working Together to Support Recovery

Throughout this guide, one message remains consistent: survivors benefit most when services promote dignity, collaboration, and opportunities to rebuild their lives on their own terms. Whether helping a survivor navigate complex systems, access education, secure meaningful employment, or address mental health needs, providers contribute to recovery by creating opportunities for survivors to build confidence, exercise choice, and strengthen independence

No single provider or organization can meet every need a survivor may have. Meaningful recovery is strengthened through collaboration among providers, community organizations, legal professionals, healthcare providers, mental health professionals, educators, workforce development specialists, and other supportive partners. Working together while respecting survivor choice and professional roles helps create a stronger foundation for long-term healing and well-being.

Recovery Is Strengthened Through Collaboration

- Victim advocates
- Case managers
- Healthcare providers
- Legal professionals
- Mental health professionals
- Educators
- Workforce development specialists
- Community partners

No one provider can meet every need—but together, providers can create stronger pathways to healing.

Every Survivor's Journey Is Different

Every survivor's journey is different, and there is no single path to healing. By approaching survivors with compassion, consistency, and respect, providers help create environments where healing becomes possible and survivors are supported in defining success for themselves.

Safety.
Dignity.
Opportunity.
Hope.

Ultimately, supporting survivors of labor trafficking means helping individuals rebuild lives defined by safety, dignity, opportunity, and hope.



FRAMEWORK

tools to combat labor trafficking

With Gratitude

In Recognition of Our Survivor Experts, Subject Matter Experts, and Consultants

This guide was co-created with survivor experts, subject matter experts, and consultants whose lived experience, professional knowledge, and thoughtful guidance shaped its content from beginning to end.

Their contributions informed the guide's priorities, strengthened its recommendations, challenged assumptions, and helped ensure that the final resource reflects the realities, needs, and hopes of labor trafficking survivors. We are deeply grateful for the honesty, care, time, and expertise they brought to this work. This guide is stronger because of their leadership and partnership.

With sincere appreciation, we recognize:

Andrea Mittman-Thomas

Anthony Paco Bernaola

Miranda Pond

Rucha Nimbalkar

Simphiwe Maqubela

Titeänyä Rodríguez

This guide is stronger because of your leadership, your partnership, and your unwavering commitment to survivors.