



341 Wellness Drive • Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29579 • (843) 488.5550
Phone. (843) 488-5550 • Web. www.freeCE.com • Email. support@freeCE.com • Fax. (843) 488.5554

Detective Work in the Medical Field: Uncovering Human Trafficking Victims in the Clinical Setting - FL APPROVED



DETECTIVE WORK IN THE MEDICAL FIELD:
UNCOVERING HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS
IN THE CLINICAL SETTING

Shelley Sasser, Collaborative Partner with
Coastal Region Human Trafficking Task Force
Kevin Hope, RPh

Faculty
Shelley Sasser,
Collaborative Partner
Coastal Region Human Trafficking Task Force
Kevin Hope, RPh
Clinical Pharmacy Education Specialist, PharmCon, Inc.

Human trafficking is a prevalent issue across the globe. It affects millions of people, and often happens all around us without our knowledge. This course offers insight into human trafficking and the large role health care providers play in communicating with and assisting victims.

Learning Objectives

Pharmacist

- 1 Define the types of human trafficking
- 2 Recognize validated assessment tools for identifying victims and general indications of abuse related to human trafficking
- 3 Distinguish factors which heighten risks of victimization among individuals
- 4 Describe procedures for sharing information related to human trafficking with a patient
- 5 Indicate how to properly report human trafficking activity
- 6 Determine referral options for legal services, as well as public and private social services, available to victims

Pharmacy Technician

- 1 Define the types of human trafficking
- 2 Recognize validated assessment tools for identifying victims and general indications of abuse related to human trafficking
- 3 Distinguish factors which heighten risks of victimization among individuals
- 4 Describe procedures for sharing information related to human trafficking with a patient
- 5 Indicate how to properly report human trafficking activity
- 6 Determine referral options for legal services, as well as public and private social services, available to victims

Nurse

- 1 Define the types of human trafficking
- 2 Recognize validated assessment tools for identifying victims and general indications of abuse related to human trafficking
- 3 Distinguish factors which heighten risks of victimization among individuals
- 4 Describe procedures for sharing information related to human trafficking with a patient
- 5 Indicate how to properly report human trafficking activity
- 6 Determine referral options for legal services, as well as public and private social services, available to victims

Accreditation



PharmCon, Inc. is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education as a provider of continuing pharmacy education.

PharmCon, Inc. reports CPE credits to CPE Monitor automatically after credit is earned. Your NABP ePID and birthdate must be in your online profile for successful credit submission.

PharmCon, Inc. reports CPE credits to CE Broker automatically after credit is earned. Your license number must be in your online professional profile for successful credit submission.

PharmCon, Inc. is approved by the California Board of Registered Nursing (Provider Number CEP 13649) and the Florida Board of Nursing (Provider Number 50-3515). Activities approved by the CA BRN and the FL BN are accepted by most State Boards of Nursing.

CE hours provided by PharmCon, Inc. meet the ANCC criteria for formally approved continuing education hours. The ACPE is listed by the AANP as an acceptable, accredited continuing education organization for applicants seeking renewal through continuing education credit.

Target Audience

Pharmacists, Pharmacy Technicians, Nurses

Universal Activity Number

Pharmacist
0798-0000-19-155-H04-P

Pharmacy Technician
0798-0000-19-155-H04-T

Nurse
0798-0000-19-155-H04-P

Credit Hours
1.0 Hour

Activity Type
Knowledge-Based

CE Broker Tracking Number
20-757306

Activity Release Date
January 2, 2019

Activity Offline Date
April 28, 2022

ACPE Expiration Date
October 28, 2022

Educational Support Provided By
PharmCon, Inc.

All opinions expressed by the author(s) are strictly their own and not necessarily approved or endorsed by PharmCon, Inc.

Consult full prescribing information on any drugs or devices discussed.

FreeCE is a division of PharmCon, Inc.

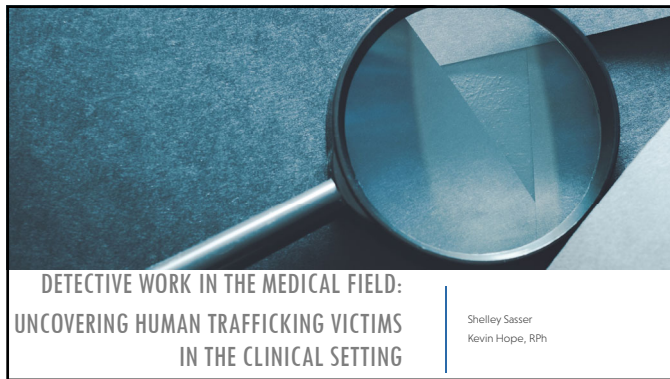


341 Wellness Drive, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29579

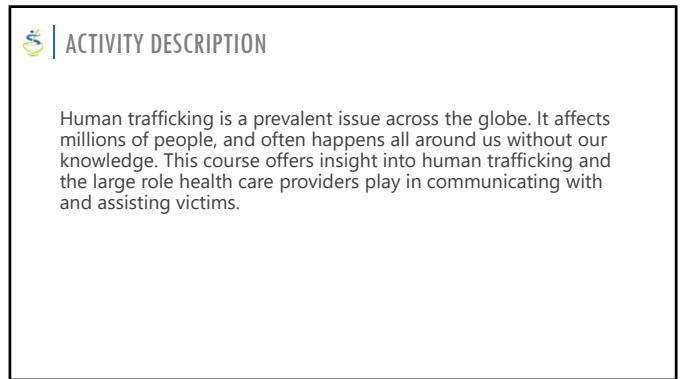
© 2018 PharmCon, Inc.

All rights reserved.

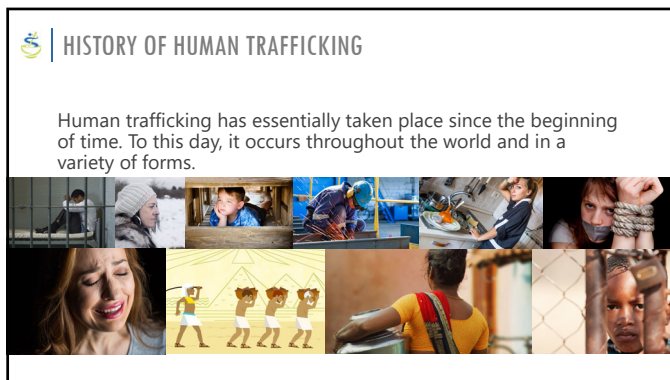
None of the contents of this publication may be reproduced in any form without the written permission of the publisher.



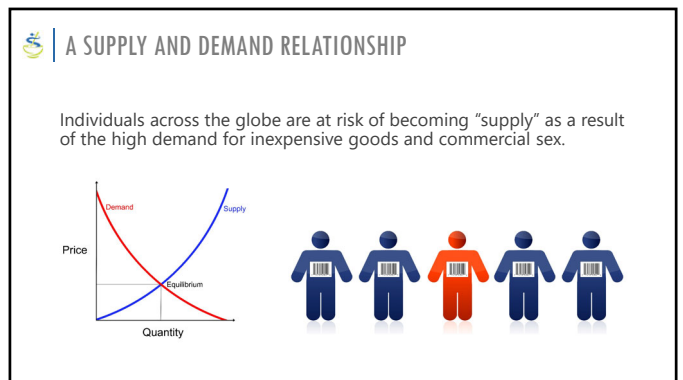
1



2



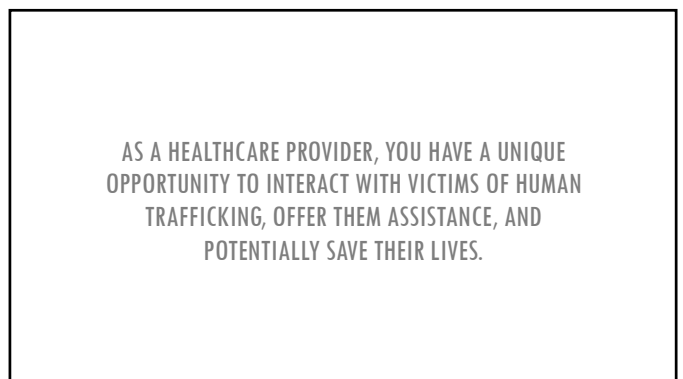
3



4



5



6

OBJECTIVES

- Define the types of human trafficking, including sex trafficking and labor trafficking.
- Recognize validated assessment tools for identifying victims and general indications of abuse related to human trafficking
- Identify procedures for offering information related to human trafficking to a patient
- Determine referral options for legal services, as well as public and private social services, available to victims

7

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

According to the Department of Homeland Security, "Human trafficking is modern-day slavery and involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act."



8

TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Labor Trafficking

- Forced Labor

Victims of forced labor are obligated to work for little or no pay. They often play a major role in the production of items we use and consume every day.

- Domestic Servitude

Victims of domestic servitude work in isolation and are hidden in plain sight. They often identify with job positions related to domestic help.

9

TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Labor Trafficking

- Debt bondage:

When a person agrees to work for someone to pay off a debt, but the terms of repayment are not clearly defined and the employer does not intend to notify the individual when their servitude is complete.

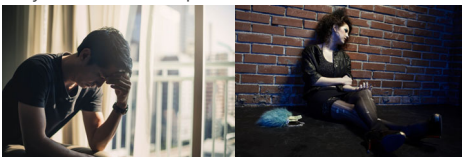


10

TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Sex Trafficking

Victims of sex trafficking are required to engage in sex acts to monetarily benefit another person.



11

TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Organ/Tissue Trafficking

- Victims of this form of trafficking may experience unknowing theft of body parts or be abducted specifically for their vital organs.



12



COMMON SETTINGS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Labor Trafficking

- Domestic Work
- Agriculture
- Restaurants/Food Services
- Construction
- Factories
- Carnivals

Sex Trafficking

- Illicit Massage/Spa Businesses
- Hotels
- Escort Services
- Truck Stops
- Residential Brothels
- Street Corners

Organ/Tissue Trafficking

- At this time, no settings in which organ/tissue trafficking frequently occurs have been documented.

13



POSSIBLE OCCUPATIONAL TITLES OF VICTIMS

Labor Trafficking

- Busboy
- Housemaid
- Farmworker
- Door-to-Door Salesperson

Sex Trafficking

(Any Type of Sexual Entertainer)

Examples Include:

- Prostitutes and Exotic Dancers

Mail-order brides and child brides are also considered "occupations" of sex trafficking.

Organ/Tissue Trafficking

- No correlations exist in relation to occupational titles of organ/tissue trafficking victims.

14



WHY DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAPPEN?

• High profitability:

Each year, human trafficking is suspected to produce billions of dollars in profit. In fact, it is considered the second most profitable type of transnational crime.



15



WHY DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAPPEN?

• Low risks:

Human trafficking operations often overlap with legitimate households and businesses. In many ways, this offers protection from scrutiny and lessens the risk of detection.



16



WHY DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAPPEN?

• Power assertion:

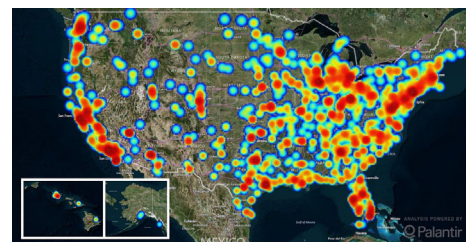
Traffickers prey on struggling individuals and maintain control by the use of means such as manipulation, threats, and brute force. Traffickers might view trafficking as a way to prove their dominance.



17



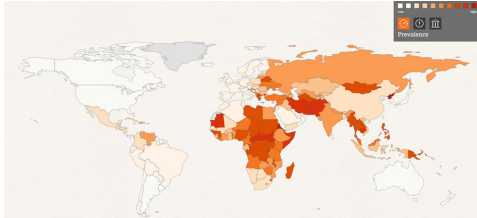
HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGHOUT THE US



18



HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



19



HOW DO PEOPLE BECOME TRAFFICKING VICTIMS?

- Traffickers prey on individuals seeking a better life, as people who are desperately looking to find a new or better job, to move, or to get away from family could be more susceptible to persuasion and false promises.



20



HOW DO PEOPLE BECOME TRAFFICKING VICTIMS?

- Traffickers often seek out people who appear to be vulnerable. They may look for individuals who seem physically weak, psychologically or emotionally susceptible, and/or without many social ties. People affected by economic hardship, natural disasters, or political instability might also be targeted.



21



THE BIG PICTURE

- Victims of human trafficking come into contact with healthcare providers much more than we might realize.
- According to a 2014 study, 87.8% of trafficking survivors recalled accessing healthcare services while involved in human trafficking. (Lederer & Wetzel)



22



WHEN DO VICTIMS SEEK HEALTHCARE?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| • In an emergency | • For routine checkups |
| • After an assault | • For mental health services |
| • After a workplace injury | • For addiction treatment |
| • For gynecological services | • For pre-existing conditions |
| • For prenatal care | • For health issues unrelated to trafficking |

23



HEIGHTENED AWARENESS



- On January 14th, 2015, a new law amending the Michigan Public Health Code went into effect.
- The ruling requires all licensed health professionals to complete training related to identifying victims of human trafficking.
- The ordinance was passed in recognition of the likelihood of health professionals, including pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, to encounter a potential victim of human trafficking while administering patient care.

24

MICHIGAN STATE REQUIREMENTS



- Describe the types of human trafficking.
- Outline key factors that place a person at greater risk of being a victim of human trafficking.
- Recognize general indicators that a person may be a victim of human trafficking as well as validated assessment tools for identifying a human trafficking victim.

25

MICHIGAN STATE REQUIREMENTS



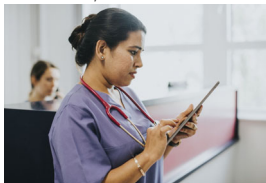
- Identify methods for reporting human trafficking, including the National Human Trafficking Hotline.
- Outline referral options for legal services as well as public and private social services available for food, rescue, clothing, and shelter.
- Describe procedures for sharing information related to human trafficking with a patient.

26

HEIGHTENED AWARENESS



- A bill directing the Florida Board of Nursing to require two hours of continuing education on human trafficking was enacted on October 1st, 2017.



27

FLORIDA NURSING REQUIREMENTS



Recognize...
• The types of human trafficking
• Factors that place a person at greater risk of being a victim of human trafficking
• Public and private social services available for rescue, food, clothing, and shelter referrals
• Hotlines maintained by the National Human Trafficking Hotline and the US Department of Homeland Security for reporting human trafficking
• Validated assessment tools for identifying victims of human trafficking and general indicators of such victimization
• Procedures for sharing information related to human trafficking with a patient
• Referral options for legal and social services

28

HEIGHTENED AWARENESS



- In addition to Florida's continuing education requirements for nurses, state legislators recently passed a bill aimed to inform a larger amount of healthcare professionals on matters related to human trafficking ([Chapter 2019-152](#)).
- The ruling requires individuals serving in a wide variety of medical professions to complete one hour of continuing education on this topic. Further, a sign about human trafficking must be posted in related facilities by January 1, 2021.
- This measure was implemented on July 1st, 2019.

29

HEIGHTENED AWARENESS



- Individuals licensed by the following Florida Boards must comply with this updated policy.

Acupuncture	Dentistry
Medicine	Nursing Home Administration
Osteopathic Medicine	Occupational Therapy
Chiropractic Medicine	Dietetics and Nutrition
Podiatric Medicine	Respiratory Care
Optometry	Massage Therapy
Pharmacy	Physical Therapy

30



NEW FLORIDA REQUIREMENTS



- Describe sex and labor trafficking.
- Recognize general indicators that a person may be a victim of human trafficking.
- Identify methods for reporting cases of human trafficking.
- Outline resources available to victims for food, rescue, clothing, and shelter.

31



IDENTIFYING VICTIMS IN THE CLINICAL SETTING

- Individuals may exhibit a wide variety of signs and symptoms which can enable you to determine whether they are human trafficking victims.
- It is important to keep in mind that all cases and victims of human trafficking are different. Even individuals forced into similar forms of exploitative work often respond differently to their circumstances.

32



IDENTIFYING VICTIMS IN THE CLINICAL SETTING

- Additionally, different types of trafficking usually feature their own unique forms of abuse.
- The length of time victims have been involved in this criminal industry may also play a role in their symptoms and mannerisms.
- Ultimately, the large amount of physical and behavioral indicators victims might display occurs as a result of the previously stated aspects.

33



GENERAL INDICATORS

Physical	Behavioral
Injuries related physical abuse or assault	Anxiety
Signs of malnourishment/dehydration	Fear of authority figures
Poor hygiene	Avoidance of eye contact
Fatigue	Depression
Untreated illnesses	Symptoms of sleep deprivation
Impaired vision or hearing abilities	Confusion
Chronic back pain	Submissiveness
Cardiovascular or respiratory issues	Paranoia
Somatization	Affect dysregulation/irritability
Evidence of being confined, such as bruises in various stages of healing caused by physical restraints	Inability to explain various things, such as whereabouts or how recent wounds (lacerations, burns, etc.) occurred

34



GENERAL INDICATORS

Questions to Ask Yourself

- Is the individual unable to leave their work environment?
- Can this individual speak/understand the native language of the country they are in?
- Is this individual overworked? How many hours do they work per week?
- Does it appear the individual has limited access to medical care?
- Does the individual travel with or live in a group?

35



GENERAL INDICATORS

Questions to Ask Yourself

- Can this individual communicate freely with others?
- Does this individual have falsified government-issued identification or travel documents?
- Is the individual uncomfortable discussing immigration or their citizenship status?
- Does this individual act as if they were coached on how to respond to certain questions and situations? Are they accompanied by another person who appears controlling or communicates on their behalf?

36

GENERAL INDICATORS

Questions to Ask Yourself

- Does this individual receive compensation for their work? If so, can they access their earnings?
- Is this individual or their family being threatened?
- Does this individual know the addresses of their home or workplace?
- Is this individual able to access personal documents, or are they kept by another person?
- Does this individual live at their workplace or in unsafe conditions?

37

GENERAL INDICATORS

- If the answer to any of these questions is “yes,” it is imperative to consider the possibility your patient could be a victim of human trafficking.
- The following slides consist of signs and symptoms specific to labor and sex trafficking. Use this additional information to further deduce whether your patient could be an unwilling participant in human trafficking.

38

LABOR TRAFFICKING INDICATORS

Physical
Injuries or illnesses related to harmful chemical exposure
Musculoskeletal disorders
Skin inflammation

39

LABOR TRAFFICKING INDICATORS

Questions to Ask Yourself

- Does this individual rely on their employer to receive necessities such as food and transportation?
- Does this individual sleep in a shared or inappropriate space?
- Does the individual lack basic job training, a labor contract, or professional licenses?
- Is this individual forced to pay fines as a disciplinary measure?
- Does this individual have access to proper work attire or protective gear?

40

SEX TRAFFICKING INDICATORS

Physical	Behavioral
Urinary difficulties	Frequent emergency care visits
Pelvic pain	Signs of alcohol or drug use
Pregnancy	Usage of slang and common terminology related to the industry
Rectal/vaginal trauma	Aggressiveness
Evidence of an abnormally high number of sexual partners	Lack of institutional education
Impacted tampon	Highly sexualized mannerisms or attire
Multiple or recurrent STIs	Knowledge of gang activity
Suspicious tattoos or branding	History of running away from home or foster care placement

41

SEX TRAFFICKING INDICATORS

Questions to Ask Yourself

- Is this individual escorted or followed every time they go to and return from work or other activities?
- Does this individual own very few items of clothing?
- Has this individual engaged in unprotected and/or violent sex?
- Is there evidence this individual has been bought or sold?

42



VALIDATED ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR IDENTIFYING VICTIMS

- During this presentation, we will discuss two validated assessment tools for identifying victims.

Note:

- If your patient is a victim of human trafficking, they might be afraid to speak to you. They will also most likely not respond truthfully to your questions. On many occasions, victims are trained to lie and led to believe they are criminals. Additionally, they might act in compliance with orders given by their traffickers to ensure the survival of their family members, as relatives of victims are sometimes held hostage.

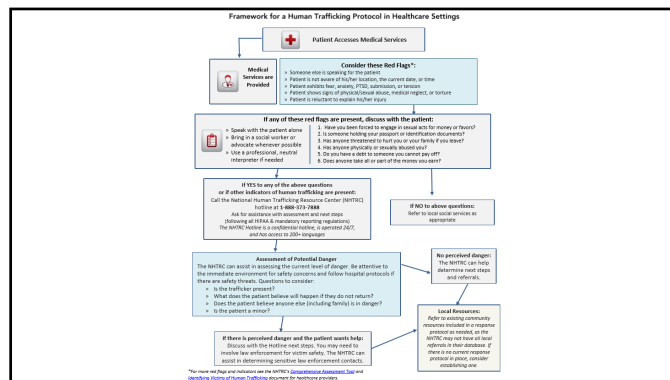
43



VALIDATED ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR IDENTIFYING VICTIMS

- The National Human Trafficking Resource Center has developed a framework to assist healthcare workers with the identification of human trafficking victims.
- The next slide features an image of this diagram.

44



45



VALIDATED ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR IDENTIFYING VICTIMS

- The Vera Institute of Justice also developed a tool for identifying victims. Their Trafficking Victim Identification Tool (TVIT) was originally intended for use by social service providers, but it has also proven to be helpful in the clinical setting.
- This tool guides the patient interviewer through a series of questions and serves as a baseline of how questions should be asked. It also assists in the determination of information relevant to identifying a victim.
- There are two versions of this tool. These feature different lengths to compliment the time limitations of various screenings.
- The next slide features a small excerpt from the long version of the TVIT.

46

4d. Did someone ever (check all that apply):

☐ withhold payment/money from you,

☐ give you payment/money to someone else

☐ control the payment/money that you should have been paid, or

☐ none of the above

[INTERVIEWER: Record volunteered information here]

4e. Were you ever made to sign a document without fully understanding what it stated, for instance, a work contract?

☐ No

☐ Yes → [INTERVIEWER: Probe for details]

4f. Have you ever worked [or done other activities] that were different from what you were promised or told?

☐ No

☐ Yes → What were you promised or told that you would do?

→ What did you end up doing?

4g. Did anyone where you worked [or did other activities] ever make you feel scared or unsafe?

☐ No

☐ Yes → Could you tell me what made you feel scared or unsafe?

47



ADDRESSING POTENTIAL VICTIMS

- Establishing trust with victims is very important. This is the first step to providing them assistance.
- When asking questions, try to avoid sounding accusatory or skeptical, as this might discourage them from seeking help. Instead, approach all situations as neutrally as possible.

48



ADDRESSING POTENTIAL VICTIMS

- In clinical settings, one of the key elements of facilitating a conversation with a patient is to make sure inquiries regarding their identification as a victim are asked without the presence of the potential trafficker.
- Getting a victim away from their trafficker can be very challenging and require creative measures by the health care provider.
- Utilizing normal health care tests or exams, such as x-rays, is a smart way to maneuver a victim away from their trafficker.

49



ADDRESSING POTENTIAL VICTIMS

- Never use interpreters who accompany non-English speaking victims, as they might be involved in the trafficking taking place.
- In such situations, always use professional translation services.



50



ADDRESSING POTENTIAL VICTIMS

- The Department of Health and Human Services has a resource page which provides appropriately worded messages health care providers can use to build trust with victims.
- These messages work well in clinical settings and aid professionals who may not be confident establishing rapport with a victim.
- A sample of these messages is included on the next slide.

51

Strategic Messages to Establish Trust with Victims
You are a victim, not a criminal.
We will give you the medical care you need.
You have rights.
You are entitled to assistance. We can help you get that assistance.
You are safe here.
Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, victims of trafficking can apply for special visas or receive other forms of immigration relief.
You have the right to live without being abused.
You deserve the chance to become self-sufficient and independent.
If you are a victim of human trafficking, you can receive help to rebuild your life safely in this country.

52



ADDRESSING POTENTIAL VICTIMS

- If a victim is not willing to seek immediate help, ensure they are provided the phone number of the National Human Trafficking Hotline (located on next slide).
- If the victim is afraid to write the number down, help them memorize it so they can use it at a later time.

53



TO REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACTIVITY:

Contact Information to Remember

- Department of Homeland Security Tipline, (1)-(866)-347-2423
- Department of Labor OIG Hotline, (1)-(202)-693-6999 or (1)-(800)-347-3756
- Department of Labor, Wage, and Hour Division, (1)-(866)-487-9243
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, (1)-(800)-THE-LOS
- National Human Trafficking Hotline, (1)-(888)-373-7888

54

AS ALWAYS, IN THE CASE OF AN EMERGENCY, CALL 911
IMMEDIATELY.



55



WHERE CAN VICTIMS GET HELP?

- Assistance can be found by calling 911, the National Human Trafficking Hotline (1-888-373-7888), or any of the additional numbers below.
- Department of Justice Worker Exploitation Complaint Line:
(1)-(888)-428-7581
- ICE's Victim Assistance Program:
(1)-(866)-872-4973

56



WHERE CAN VICTIMS GET HELP?

- Human trafficking victims can also receive help by going to a local police department or hospital.
- Victims can receive aid by contacting the BeFree textline (Text HELP or INFO to ["BeFree" \(2337331\)](https://textbeefree.org/)) as well.

57



REFERRAL OPTIONS FOR VICTIMS

- The Department of Health and Human Services offers housing, food, clothing, medical care, counseling, legal assistance, job training, education, and visas to certified victims of human trafficking.
- Certain states, such as New York and California, also offer stat-sponsored assistance to help victims while awaiting HHS certification.

58



REFERRAL OPTIONS FOR VICTIMS

- Many non-governmental organizations are also dedicated to assisting victims of human trafficking. These include:

Polaris Project
<https://polarisproject.org/>

Physicians for Human Rights
<http://physiciansforhumanrights.org>

Shared Hope
<https://sharedhope.org/>

THORN
<https://www.wearethorn.org/>

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
<https://www.nsvrc.org/>

59



REFERRAL OPTIONS FOR VICTIMS

Tips for Preparedness

- Keep a regularly updated list of local resources to provide a victim in need of immediate assistance.
- The National Human Trafficking Resource Center has a referral directory which consists of "anti-trafficking organizations and programs that offer emergency, transitional, or long-term services to victims and survivors of human trafficking as well as those that provide resources and opportunities in the anti-trafficking field."
<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/training-resources/referral-directory>

60

QUESTIONS?

61



REFERENCES

- Alrahe, K., Fulton, L., Raafi, S., Stover, E., & Walker, K. (2017, November). Building Trust: Perspectives on a Victim-Centered Approach to Human Trafficking Investigations in Los Angeles County. Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://scholarship.law.berkeley.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4033&context=lsapubs>
- Alderson, H. G., MD, Baldwin, S. B., MD, MPH, Chisholm-Straker, M., MD, MPH, Price, R. K., PhD, MPE, Rothman, E. F., ScD, & Stoklosa, H., MD, MPH. (2017, July). Public Health Research Priorities to Address US Human Trafficking. Retrieved March 25, 2019, from <https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/full/10.2105/AJPH.2017.303858>
- Blue Campaign. (2018, October 17). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign>
- Building Tools to Defend Children From Sexual Abuse. (2019). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.thorn.org/>
- Common Sex Trafficking Language. (2019). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://sharedhope.org/the-problem/trafficking-terms/>
- Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC). (2018). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/>

62



REFERENCES

- Dimsdale, J. E., MD. (2018, January). Overview of Somatization - Psychiatric Disorders. Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/psychiatric-disorders/somatic-symptom-and-related-disorders/overview-of-somatization>
- Domestic Trafficking Hotlines. (2019). Retrieved March 25, 2019, from <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/td/domestic>
- End Trafficking. (2018). Retrieved March 25, 2019, from <https://www.unicefusa.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdf/End-Child-Trafficking-One-Pager.pdf>
- Fact Sheet: Human Trafficking. (2017, November 21). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/otofact_sheet_human_trafficking_1y19.pdf
- The Facts. (2018, November 09). Retrieved March 25, 2019, from <https://policeproject.org/human-trafficking/facts>
- Florida Board of Nursing. 2017 legislation impacting your profession. (2017, June 26). Retrieved July 24, 2019, from <https://floridasnursing.gov/2017-legislation-impacting-your-profession/>

63



REFERENCES

- Florida Board of Pharmacy. New Legislation Impacting Your Profession. (2019, July 10). Retrieved July 24, 2019, from <https://floridapharmacy.gov/latest-news/new-legislation-impacting-your-profession-4/>
- Florida Health. Human Trafficking Legislation. (2019). Retrieved July 24, 2019, from <http://www.flhealthsource.gov/humantrafficking/>
- Florida Legislature, Chapter 2019-152, Laws of Florida. (2019). Retrieved July 24, 2019, from <http://laws.firules.org/2019/152>
- Forced Labor, Modern Slavery, and Human Trafficking. (2019). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index.htm>
- Framework for a Human Trafficking Protocol in Healthcare Settings. (2016, February). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from [https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/Framework for a Human Trafficking Protocol in Healthcare Settings.pdf](https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/Framework%20for%20a%20Human%20Trafficking%20Protocol%20in%20Healthcare%20Settings.pdf)
- Helton, M. (2016). Human Trafficking: How a Joint Task Force Between Health Care Providers and Law Enforcement Can Assist with Identifying Victims and Prosecuting Traffickers. Retrieved March 25, 2019, from <https://scholarlycommons.law.cuie.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1596&context=healthmatrix>

64



REFERENCES

- Hotline Statistics. (2018, June 30). Retrieved March 01, 2019, from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/states>
- Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude. (2016, May 03). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/civil-rights/human-trafficking>
- Kiss, L., & Zimmerman, C. (2017, November 22). Human Trafficking and Exploitation: A Global Health Concern. Retrieved March 25, 2019, from <https://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1002437>
- Lederer, L. J., & Wetzel, C. A. (2014, Winter). The Health Consequences of Sex Trafficking and Their Implications for Identifying Victims in Healthcare Facilities. Retrieved March 31, 2019, from http://www.annalsofhealthlaw.com/annalsofhealthlaw/vol_23_issue_17pg=69pg69
- Maps. (2018). Retrieved March 25, 2019, from <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/data/maps/#prevalence>
- Michigan Legislature. (2016). Retrieved April 14, 2019, from [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(g04bnzzzrgfco054i0ddimh\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=2016-HB-5533](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(g04bnzzzrgfco054i0ddimh))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=2016-HB-5533)

65



REFERENCES

- Organ Trafficking. (2019). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/intro/emerging-crimes/organ-trafficking.htm>
- Recognizing and Responding to Human Trafficking in a Healthcare Context. (2016, February). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from [https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/Recognizing and Responding to Human Trafficking in a Healthcare Context.pdf](https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/Recognizing%20and%20Responding%20to%20Human%20Trafficking%20in%20a%20Healthcare%20Context.pdf)
- Referral Directory. (2019, March 26). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/training-resources/referral-directory>
- Resources: Identifying and Interacting with Victims of Human Trafficking. (2017). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/otofact_sheet_human_trafficking_1y19.pdf
- Resources: Messages For Communicating with Victims of Human Trafficking. (2017). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/otofact_sheet_human_trafficking_1y19.pdf
- Services Available to Victims of Human Trafficking. (2017, March 28). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/otofact_sheet_human_trafficking_1y19.pdf

66



REFERENCES

- Toney-Butler, T. J., & Mittel, O. (2018, October 27). Human Trafficking. Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK430910/>
- The Traffickers. (2014, Sept. 26). Retrieved March 25, 2019, from humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/human-trafficking/traffickers
- Trafficking Victim Identification Tool. (2014, June). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/246713.pdf>
- UNODC On Trafficking In Persons and Smuggling of Migrants. (2019). United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html>
- Warning Signs. (2019). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <http://www.innocentsatrisk.org/human-trafficking/warning-signs>
- What Is Human Trafficking? (2018, October 17). Retrieved March 31, 2019, from <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/what-human-trafficking>

Activity Test

Detective Work in the Medical Field: Uncovering Human Trafficking Victims in the Clinical Setting

Activity tests must be completed online at www.freeCE.com.

A passing grade of 70 or higher and completion of an online activity evaluation are required to earn credit.

1. Human trafficking is believed to be the _____ largest criminal industry in the world.
 - A. first
 - B. second
 - C. third
 - D. fifth
2. The first step to assisting human trafficking victims is _____.
 - A. offering shelter
 - B. establishing trust
 - C. sharing food and water
 - D. providing clean clothes
3. All the following are strategic messages you could share with a human trafficking victim to gain their confidence EXCEPT:
 - A. You are a victim, not a criminal.
 - B. We will give you the medical care you need.
 - C. Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, victims of trafficking can apply for special visas or receive other forms of immigration relief.
 - D. Though it is possible, victims of human trafficking often struggle to gain freedom from traffickers and rebuild their lives.
4. If a non-English speaking patient you suspect to be a human trafficking victim is accompanied by a translator, should you utilize their services?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Sometimes, depending on the circumstances
 - D. Only upon request of the patient

5. What is the name of the tool created by the Vera Institute of Justice which assists individuals with the proper identification of human trafficking victims?
- A. Trafficking Victim Identification Tool (TVIT)
 - B. Clinical Human Trafficking Survey (CHTS)
 - C. Victim Verification Booklet (VVB)
 - D. Victim Recognition in Clinical Settings (VRCS)
6. Which of the following occupations would a victim of forced labor most likely retain?
- A. factory worker
 - B. personal chef
 - C. secretary
 - D. salesclerk
7. According to the International Labor Organization, how many people are estimated to be victims of human trafficking worldwide?
- A. 40.3 million
 - B. 4.3 million
 - C. 20.6 million
 - D. 32.4 million
8. If you encounter a human trafficking victim and they are not interested in seeking immediate help, what should you do?
- A. Provide them with the phone number of the National Human Trafficking Hotline
 - B. Give them advice regarding how to escape
 - C. Try to convince them to reconsider
 - D. Offer them food and shelter in exchange for their agreement to obtain assistance
9. Which of the following is NOT a type of human trafficking?
- A. labor trafficking
 - B. sex trafficking
 - C. organ trafficking
 - D. physical trafficking
10. Which of the following organizations maintains a referral directory featuring resources for victims of human trafficking?
- A. National Human Trafficking Resource Center
 - B. Global Slavery Index
 - C. Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative
 - D. UNICEF