



Course Handout

Program #	Program Title	Discipline	Expiration Date
44913	Human Trafficking: A Community Healthcare Issue	General Staff Education	5/31/2016

Accreditation for this program has expired. You cannot receive continuing education credit for this program.

Release Date: 6/1/2013

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SUMMARY

Discusses legal components of and risk factors that contribute to human trafficking cases. Includes protocols for assessment and initiatives intended to end human sex trafficking.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this presentation, the participant should be able to:

1. Indicate the legal components required to establish a human trafficking case according to the Trafficking Victim Protection Act.
2. Identify risk factors that contribute to minor sex trafficking.
3. Recognize the signs and symptoms of human trafficking.

OUTLINE

1. Emergency management and human trafficking
 1. Case studies
 2. Mobilization of task forces
 3. Definition
 4. Trafficking Victims Protection Act
2. Findings
 1. United States Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Assessment findings
 2. Human trafficking statistics
 3. Reports and resources
 4. Elements of trafficking
3. Human trafficking

1. Myths vs. facts
2. The victim
3. Control
4. Prevention and protection
5. Risk factors
4. Presentation and treatment
 1. Signs and symptoms
 2. Presentation in the emergency department
 3. Role of the healthcare worker
 1. Screening questions
 2. Legal obligations
 4. Referrals and resources

RESOURCES

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Okech, D., Morreau, W. and Benson, K. (2012). Human trafficking: Improving victim identification and service provision. *International Social Work*, 55(4), 488-503. doi:10.1177/0020872811425805

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SPEAKER BIO

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Education:

1982

BSN, West Texas State University, Canyon, Texas

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PED Nurse Manager, Covenant Health System, Lubbock, Texas

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CA/CP SANE, Lubbock County Medical Examiner's Office, Lubbock, Texas

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Staff Nurse IV/CN, PER, Covenant Health System

Posttest Questions

1. Which of the following does **NOT** describe the human trafficking business.

- A. Human trafficking is a lucrative business
- B. Human trafficking is a non-profit business
- C. Human trafficking federal crime
- D. Human trafficking is punishable up to life in prison

2. Human trafficking is:

- A. The transportation of a person from one place to another to perform labor
- B. Smuggling of aliens across the United States borders
- C. The second largest criminal industry in the world (2nd to drug trafficking)
- D. The largest criminal industry in the world

3. According to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, human trafficking is defined as: #30/11:27

- A. A commercial sex acts induced by force, fraud, or coercion
 - B. A personal sex act with someone who **NOT** attained 18 years of age
 - C. A commercial sex act performed by a person 18 years old or older
 - D. A commercial sex act suggested to a person 18 years or older
4. The International Labor Organization estimates _____ adults and children are forced into labor or prostitution annually.
- A. 450,000
 - B. 600,000
 - C. 800,000
 - D. 12.3 million
5. Traffickers prey on runaway victims within an average how many hours after the victim runs away from home?
- A. 12 hours
 - B. 24 hours
 - C. 36 hours
 - D. 48 hours
6. The National Center for Missing and Exploiting Children reports that the average age of entry into sex trafficking is _____ years of age.
- A. 12-13
 - B. 13-15
 - C. 15-18
 - D. 18-22
7. Domestic minor sexual trafficking (DMST) flourishes where there are major highways, _____, and vulnerable communities.
- A. Train stations
 - B. Major waterways
 - C. Bus stations
 - D. Subway stations
8. Which of the following is a myth of human trafficking?
- A. Vulnerable males and females are victims
 - B. Victims do not always self-identify
 - C. One must be transported from location to location be a victim of human trafficking
 - D. Victims often do not see themselves as a victim
9. Which statement is **NOT** true about a trafficker?
- A. Traffickers use a “seasoning process to entice their victims
 - B. All traffickers are strangers
 - C. Traffickers are often family members
 - D. Traffickers use emotional abuse and brainwashing to control their victims
10. Which statement describes the mentality of a human trafficking victim? #82/31:35
- A. They often tell scripted or rehearsed stories

- B. They blame their abductors for their situation
 - C. They are relieved when they are rescued and are truthful about the abuse they have suffered
 - D. They easily cooperate with authorities
11. Which of the statements below does **NOT** describe a human trafficking victim when rescued?
- A. They tell scripted or rehearsed stories
 - B. They know their rights
 - C. They exhibit “Stockholm syndrome” protecting their trafficker
 - D. They lie about their age often presenting false identification
12. Which is **NOT** a method used by trafficker to control their victims?
- A. Force
 - B. Fraud
 - C. Coercion
 - D. Rewards
13. Threats of harm to victim or family, intimidation, and humiliation are all methods of _____ used by traffickers to control their victims.
- A. Force
 - B. Fraud
 - C. Coercion
 - D. Rewards
14. Prevention, protection, and _____ are the 3 P’s to combating human trafficking.
- A. Prosecution
 - B. Privacy
 - C. Policy
 - D. Poverty
15. _____ is/are at high risk for minor sex trafficking.
- A. Children with lower IQs
 - B. Children from rural communities
 - C. Children with supportive families
 - D. Children with a history of physical, sexual or substance abuse
16. A possible sign of human trafficking is _____.
- A. Loss of parent or caregiver
 - B. Inability to make eye contact
 - C. Sexual identity issues
 - D. A learning disability
17. Human trafficking victims may present to the emergency department seeking treatment for the following?
- A. Headache
 - B. Appendicitis
 - C. Pregnancy
 - D. Heart attack

18. Healthcare workers play a vital role in rescuing DMST victims. Which of the following actions does **NOT** lend to rescuing a victim?

- A. Establish a trusting relationship
- B. Provide privacy
- C. Allowing the accompanying adult to translate for the teenager who present with a language barrier
- D. Provide a safe environment

19. The role of a healthcare worker once a victim has been identified are the following **EXCEPT**:

- A. Protect victims
- B. Reassure victims
- C. Notification of law enforcement agencies
- D. Confronting the trafficker

20. Victims under 18 years of age cannot consent to sex and it is a healthcare provider's legal obligation and mandatory to report it to:

- A. The National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline
- B. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)
- C. Child Protective Services (CPS)
- D. The FBI