



Human Trafficking: A Horrendous Reality

Faculty

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Human Trafficking- CME/CE Activity Objectives

At the conclusion of this CME activity, participants will be able to:

- ▶ 1. Define human trafficking and factors that contribute to human trafficking.
- ▶ 2. Explain differences between labor and sex trafficking.
- ▶ 3. Discuss recruitment practices utilized by human traffickers.
- ▶ 4. Discuss interviewing strategies and tools available to assess and identify suspected human trafficking.
- ▶ 5. Describe processes for reporting suspected human trafficking.
- ▶ 6. Identify and describe local and national resources for aiding human trafficking victims.



Florida Statutory Requirements for Education on Human Trafficking

456.0341 Florida Statute Requirements

Requirements for instruction on human trafficking.—The requirements of this section apply to each person licensed or certified under chapter 457(Acupuncture); chapter 458 (Medical Practice); chapter 459 (Osteopathic Medicine); chapter 460 (Chiropractic Medicine); chapter 461(Podiatric Medicine); chapter 463 (Optometry); chapter 465(Pharmacy); chapter 466 (Dentistry, Dental Hygiene, Dental Labs); part II, part III, part V, or part X of chapter 468 (Building Code Administrators & Inspectors); chapter 480 (Massage Practice); or chapter 486 (Physical Therapy Practice).

- I. By January 1, 2021, all licensee and certificate holders are required to complete a board-approved or department approved (if no board available), 1-hour continuing education on Human Trafficking.
- II. Each licensing board that requires a licensee or certificate holder to complete a course pursuant to this section must include the hour required for completion in the total hours of the continuing education required by law for such profession.
- III. By January 1, 2021, the licensees or certificate holders shall post in their place of work in a conspicuous place accessible to employees a sign at least 11 inches by 15 inches in size, printed in a clearly legible font and in at least a 32-point type, which substantially states in English and Spanish:
 - ▶ “If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in an activity and cannot leave, whether it is prostitution, housework, farm work, factory work, retail work, restaurant work, or any other activity, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 888-373-7888 or text INFO or HELP to 233-733 to access help and services. Victims of slavery and human trafficking are protected under United States and Florida law.”

Note: Human Trafficking Employee Notification sign is available at <http://www.flhealthsource.gov/humantrafficking/> or Flagler Hospital physicians can obtain sign in physicians’ lounge.

464.013 Florida Statute Requirements-Nursing

- ▶ 3(c) Notwithstanding the exemption in paragraph (a), as part of the maximum biennial continuing education hours required under this subsection, the board shall require each person licensed or certified under this chapter to complete a 2-hour continuing education course on human trafficking, as defined in [s. 787.06\(2\)](#). The continuing education course must consist of data and information on the types of human trafficking, such as labor and sex, and the extent 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 for reporting human trafficking which are maintained by the National Human Trafficking Resource Center and the United States Department of Homeland Security; validated assessment tools for identifying a human trafficking victim and general indicators that a person may be a victim of human trafficking; procedures for sharing information related to human trafficking with a patient; and referral options for legal and social services. All licensees must complete this course for every biennial licensure renewal on or after January 1, 2019.

Myths About Human Trafficking

- ❖ All human trafficking involves commercial sex
- ❖ Only women and girls can be victims and survivors of sex trafficking
- ❖ Human trafficking only happens in illegal or underground industries
- ❖ Traffickers target victims they don't know
- ❖ Human traffickers will attempt to seek help when in public
- ❖ Victims must be held against their will using some form of physical restraint or bondage
- ❖ Human trafficking is a global problem, therefore the issue cannot be helped.



Myths and facts. (n.d.). *National Human Trafficking Hotline*. Retrieved from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/myths-misconceptions>

Myths and facts about human trafficking. (2019). *Administration of Children & Families*. Retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/about/myths-facts-human-trafficking>

Human Trafficking Victims

“How to spot human trafficking”

by Kanani Titchen, MD from TEDx GeorgeSchool talk:

Click link or copy and past address into browser address bar to view video (12:10 min.):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hrxhptvEOTs>



What is Human Trafficking?





Defining Human Trafficking

- ▶ Sex trafficking: defined as recruiting, providing shelter, transporting, gaining, demeaning, or soliciting an individual to commit sexual acts in which the individual is coerced or forced into committing such an act and has not reached the age of 18
- ▶ Labor trafficking: defined as the act of recruiting, sheltering, transporting, providing, or using an individual for labor or services by constraining, fraud, or pressuring with the intention to use for involuntary servitude, peonage, or debt bondage

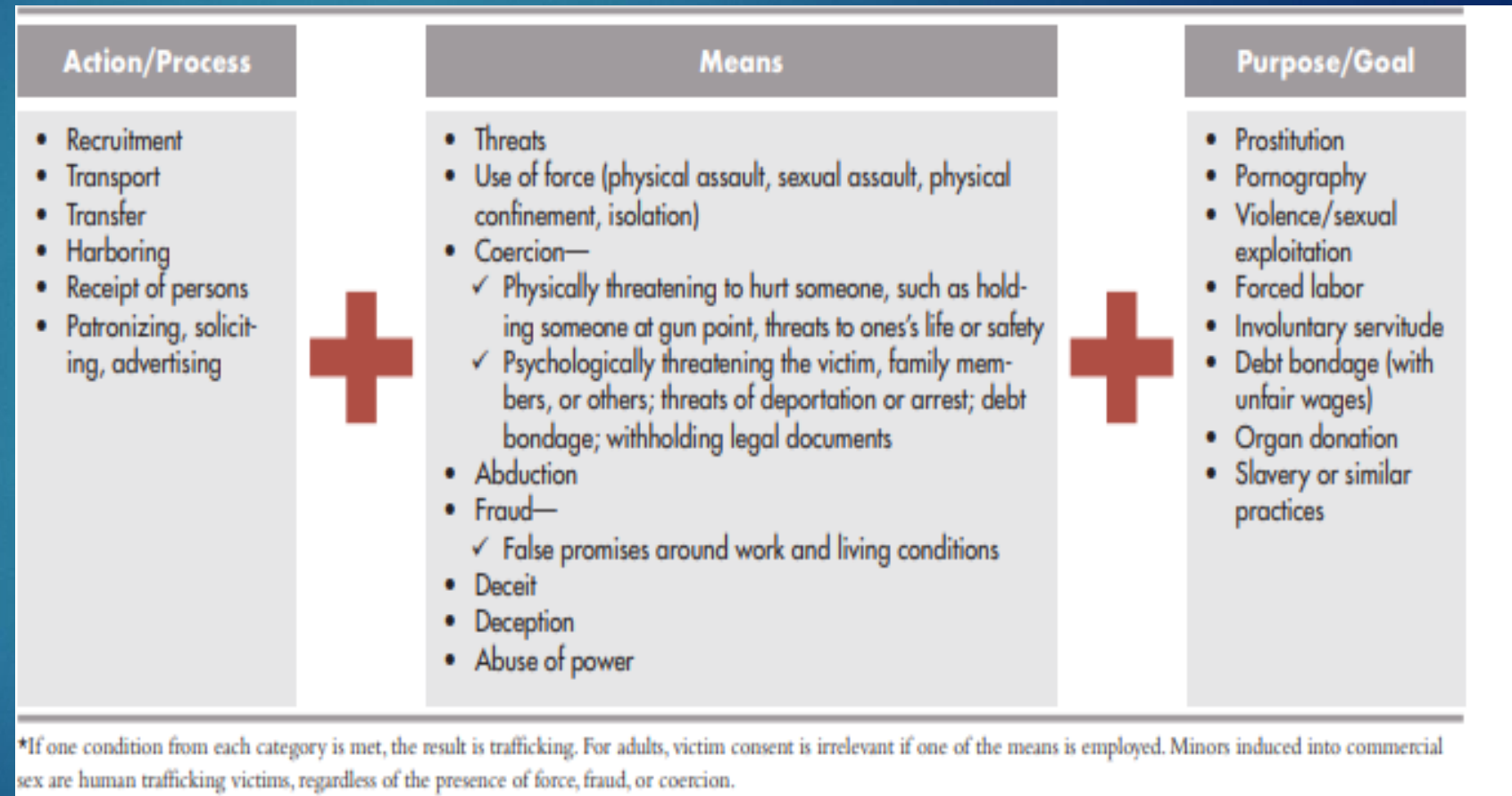
(22 USC § 7102)

Human Trafficking: Contributing Factors

- ▶ **Poverty** – a driving force associated with other contributing factors; drives people to become traffickers, drives parents to sell children or family members into slavery
- ▶ **Lack of education** –lack of awareness regarding all elements of human trafficking; decreased knowledge of human rights, leads to decrease in employment opportunities
- ▶ **Demand for cheap labor/sex** – existing supply and demand lead a market for human trafficking; cheap labor and sex demands create economic opportunities for traffickers, provides lucrative profits for traffickers and pimps
- ▶ **Lack of human rights for vulnerable groups** – traffickers target marginalized populations; traffickers take advantage loop holes in existing laws and absence of federal and state laws
- ▶ **Lack of legitimate economic opportunities** – traffickers take advantage of vulnerable populations who do not have legitimate job opportunities including adequate salaries and do not have legal U.S. work status
- ▶ **Social factors and cultural practices** – may prevent human trafficking victims from divulging their own victimization

The Action, Means, Purpose (AMP) Model

The AMP Model was created to help with investigating human trafficking concerns. The AMP Model identified three characteristics of trafficking including: Action (what the trafficker does), Means (how the trafficker does it) and Purpose (for exploitation).



The action means purpose "A-M-P" Model. (2012.). *National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHRC)*. Retrieved from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/AMP%20Model.pdf>

Washburn, J. (2018). Update: What nurses need to know about human trafficking. *Journal of Christian Nursing*. Retrieved from https://www.nursingcenter.com/cearticle?an=00005217-201801000-00010&Journal_ID=642167&Issue_ID=4456321

The Power and Control Wheel

The Power and Control wheel outlines the different types of abuse human trafficking victims experience. The wheel is based on the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project's Duluth Model.



Types of Exploitation

Sexual exploitation

- This is someone who is misled, forced or pressured into performing sexual activities.
- Locations: Mail order brides, massage parlors, chat rooms, escort agencies, and forced marriages.

Labor exploitation

- Refers to situations where individuals are forced to work for little to no compensation, often threatened to be punished.
- Typically frightened, in debt, or immigrant

Domestic servitude

- A foreign worker or helper within their employer's home that are restricted from leaving the home and working long hours for small compensation.
- Typically works inside a private home or community such as a commune

Forced marriage

- An arranged or pressured marriage. Individuals may be exposed to physical abuse or sexual abuse or emotional or psychological distress.
- Force marriages occur to obtain citizenship into a country or to obtain access to benefits.

Forced criminality

- When an individual is coerced into committing criminal activity by persuasion or dishonesty.
- Examples: ATM theft, selling stolen items, begging, purse snatching, drug distribution or pocket picking.

Child soldiers

- Ranging in age from 4-18, male or female, who are used for any military intention.
- Children could possibly be used to commit violent acts, or informants or kitchen hands.
- Most used in predominant areas of Africa and Asia

Organ harvesting

- Consists of removing body parts (kidneys and liver) to illegally sell. Organs can be used to trade, extort, or ailment.

Common Venues/Industries for Labor Trafficking

- Domestic work (e.g., cleaning homes, childcare, elderly care, etc.)
- Hotels & Restaurant Service (hospitality services, housekeeping, dishwashing, etc.)
- Manufacturing (e.g., food processing, making clothes, assembly lines, etc.)
- Agriculture (e.g., growing food)
- Health & beauty services (e.g., hair braiding, nail salons, etc.)
- Forced peddling (e.g., magazine crews)
- Forced selling and/or growing drugs

Common Venues/Industries For Sex Trafficking

- Spas and Massage Parlors
- Residential or Commercial Brothels
- Escort Companies
- Exotic dancing/strip clubs
- Pornography
- Truck Stops

Labor Trafficking

Labor Trafficking

- ▶ Originally called *indentured servitude* in early American history. An indentured servant was employed under contract for a fixed period of time (4-7 years) in exchange for transportation, food, clothing, lodging, and other necessities
- ▶ Victims are forced into working long hours in poor conditions for little to no compensation
- ▶ Peddling is a known form of child labor where adolescents sell cheap goods including: candy, magazines or trinkets.
- ▶ Peddlers are often seen on the streets, going from house to house, or in parks with no access to food, water, bathrooms despite weather conditions
- ▶ Victims are held in captivity through a combination of terror, coercion, manipulation, and mental control.
- ▶ Victims maybe blackmailed by their traffickers because they are undocumented immigrants or involved in illegal activity



Forms of Labor Trafficking

▶ Bonded Labor

- ▶ Also known as debt bondage
- ▶ Considered a means of reimbursement for a loan or service received which terms or conditions have not been identified

▶ Child Labor

- ▶ Harmful to the health and/or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development of minors
- ▶ Typically children between the age of 5 and 17
- ▶ Forced enlistment for armed conflict, pornography, prostitution, illegal drug sale, and bonded labor

▶ Forced Labor

- ▶ Victim is forced to work against their own will
- ▶ Victim has been threatened of violence, punished, or freedom is limited and degree of ownership is used
- ▶ Examples of forced labor includes: domestic servitude, agricultural labor, sweatshop factory labor, service industry labor, and begging

2005 Forced Labor Research Study

- ▶ Conducted by researchers from Free the Slaves , Washington D.C. and the Human Rights Center of the University of California, Berkley
 - ▶ Data
 - ▶ Telephone Survey of 49 Service Providers-worked with or are experts in forced labor cases
 - ▶ Press survey of 131 forced labor incidents
 - ▶ 8 case studies of forced labor found within the United States
 - ▶ Research study outcomes (p. 48)
 - ▶ Forced labor victims were trafficked from 35 or more countries to work in U.S. through force, fraud or coercion
 - ▶ Chinese, Mexicans, and Vietnamese are largest ethnicity groups of victims
 - ▶ Some victims were U.S. born and forced into labor by fraudulent or deceptive methods
 - ▶ Force labor operations were found in 92 U.S. cities with large populations (e.g. Cities in California, Florida, New York, Texas)
 - ▶ Found in 5 sectors of U.S. economy:
 - ▶ Prostitution and sex services – 46%
 - ▶ Domestic services – 27%
 - ▶ Agriculture – 10%
 - ▶ Sweatshop/Factory – 5%
 - ▶ Restaurant and hotel work – 4%

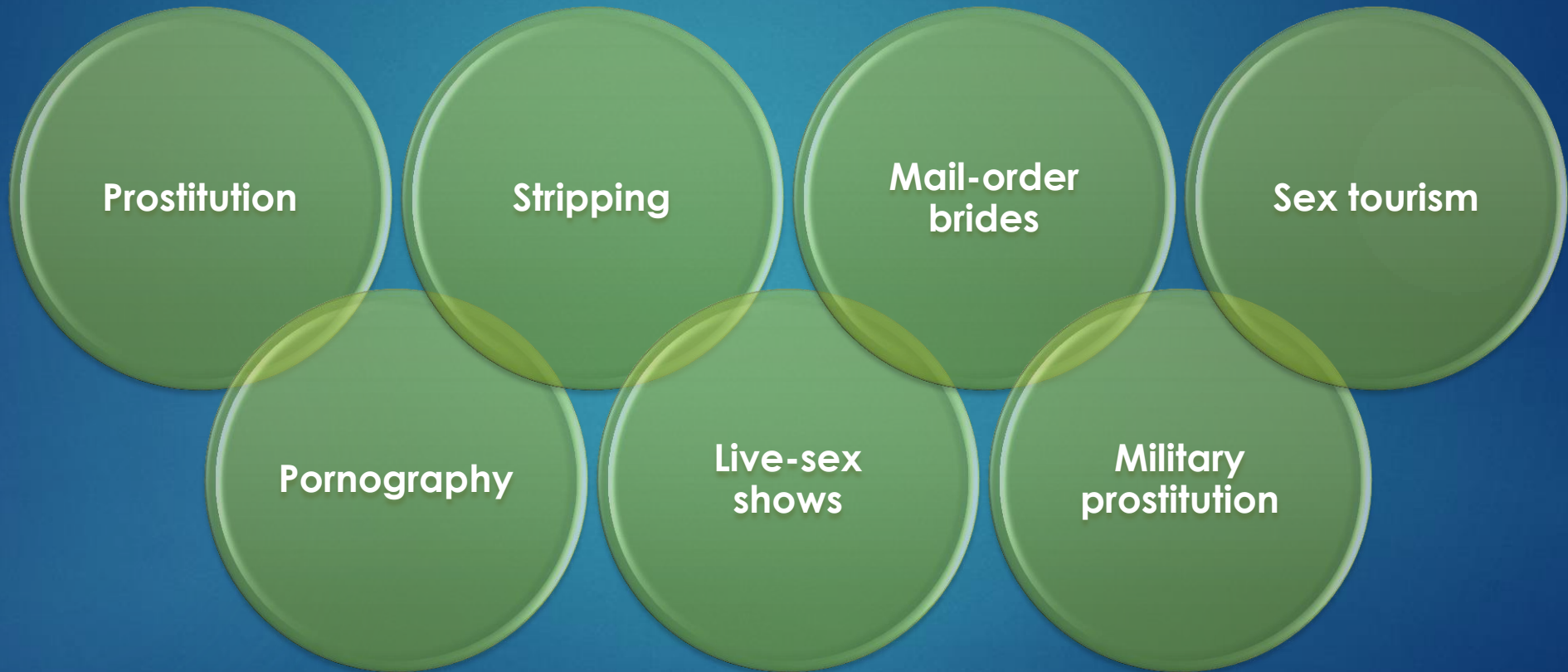
Facts About Child Labor Trafficking

- Immigrants traveling alone to the United States are considered to be an easy target in labor trafficking
- In 2014, 66% of child immigrant victims who accepted “eligibility letters” by the federal government as potential or confirmed child trafficking victims were labor trafficking victims
- The children were forced into domestic servitude (housekeeping or nannies), agricultural labor, work in restaurants and factories
- Unaccompanied minors become labor trafficking victims due to the child or child’s family incurring a large debt to cover the cost of traveling to the U.S.
- At least 1/3 of child labor traffickers have been in the child welfare system
- Recent study has shown that over 600 homeless youth in the U.S. and Canada reports that nearly 1 in 5 homeless youth were or are victims of either sex or labor trafficking, or both. Eight percent (8%) of the youth were classified as being trafficked for labor with 81% being forced to sale/sell drugs



Sex Trafficking

Types of Sex Trafficking

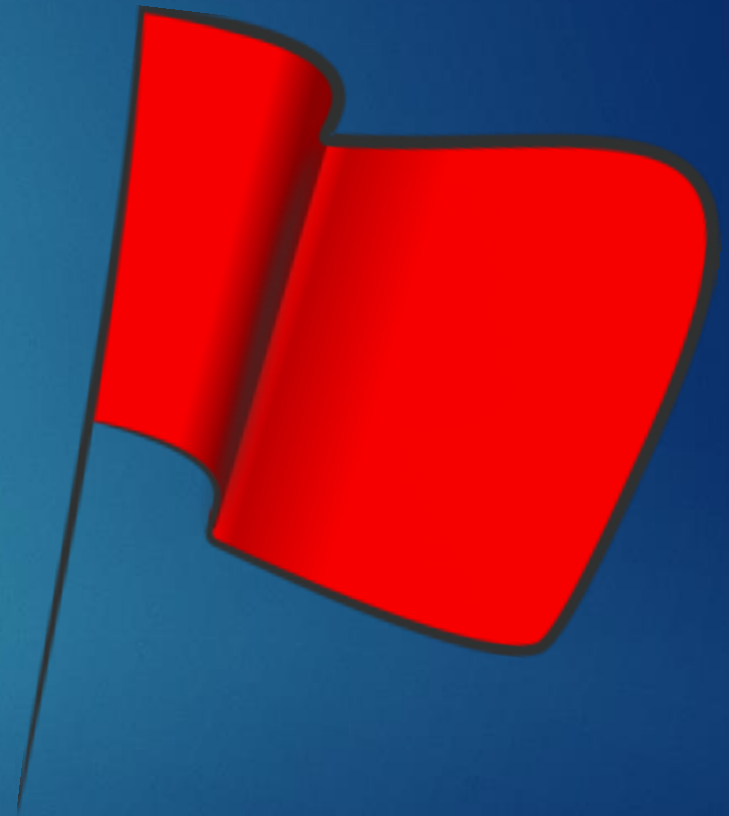


Characteristics of Sex Trafficking

- ❑ Victims can be women, men, girls or boys
- ❑ The majority of sex trafficking victims are women and girls
- ❑ Victims are typically under the age of 18
- ❑ Common patterns of sex trafficking
 - Victims are promised a good job
 - Victims are subjected to false marriage proposals
 - Victims are sold by their parents, husbands, or boyfriends
 - Victims are kidnapped by their trafficker

Sex Trafficking Red Flags

1. Victim does not want to answer questions regarding injury or incident
2. Victim avoids eye contact, nervous, fearful of touch
3. Victim does not know his/her address
4. Victim does not have identification
5. Victim has had multiple sex partners
6. Victim is accompanied by a companion or relative who does not let the patient speak for themselves or be alone to seek care
7. Victim is a minor and engaged in a commercial sex act
8. Victim is addicted to drugs such as opioids
9. Victim has branding tattoos or signs
10. Victim is quiet, scared to speak, and scared of loud noises



Sex Trafficking vs Prostitution

“Sex Trafficking in the U.S.: Young Lives, Insane Profit”

with Yolanda Schlabach from TedxWilmington

Click link or copy and past address into browser address bar to view video (14:32min)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LNq2WS-QFcc>

Prostitution vs Sex Trafficking

Prostitution

- Woman is generally aware of the type of work in which she will participate in (voluntary involvement)
- Woman works independently or with a pimp
- Commonly works in the same geographic location
- Paid for services rendered
- Does not always involve force, fraud, or coercion

Sex Trafficking

- Woman is generally unaware of the type of work she will be doing (involuntary involvement)
- Always involves a pimp or trafficker
- Typically relocated by the trafficker
- Generally not paid for services
- Illegal
- Always involves force, fraud, or coercion

Sex Trafficking

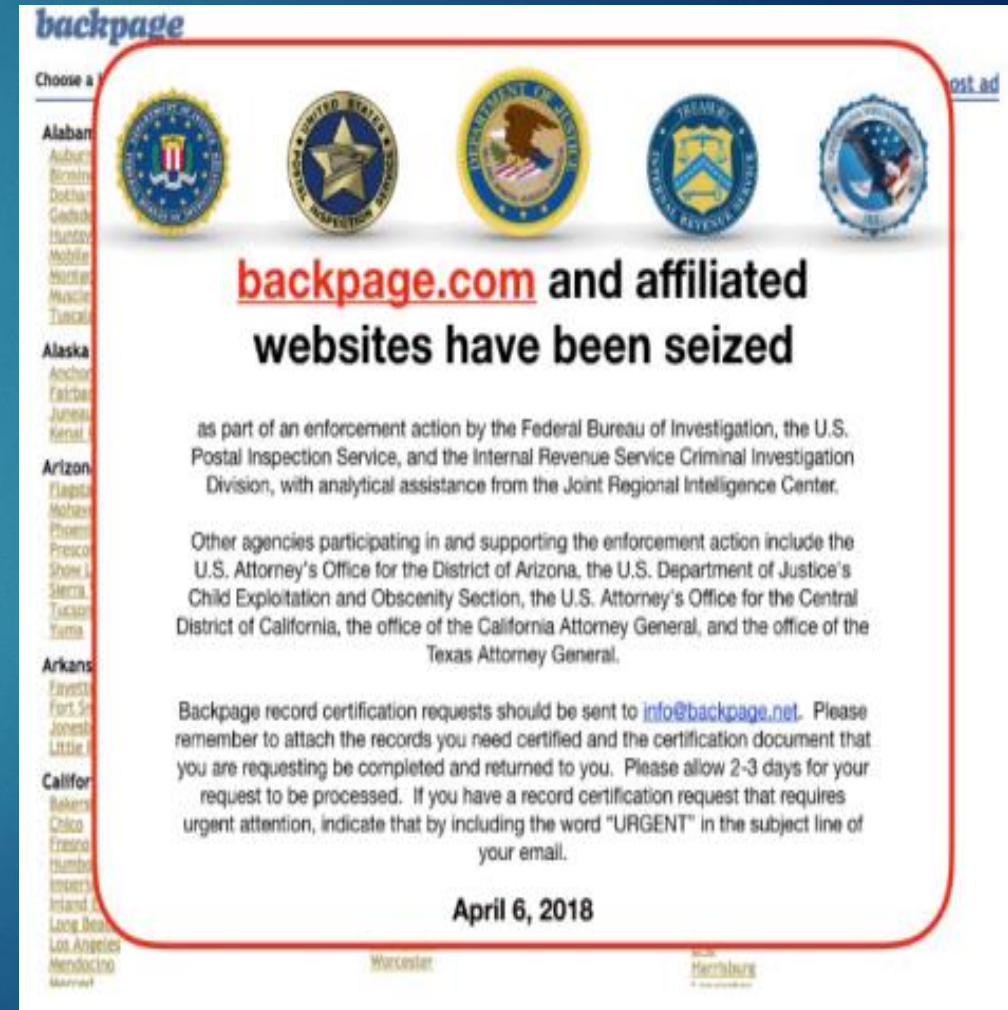
ABC News Report: “Young Girls Sold for Sex on Backpage.com: Part 1”

“Natalie” was 15 years old when she ran away from home. Natalie was forced into prostitution through ads on the controversial website, Backpage.com.

Click link or copy and past address into browser address bar to view video (10:18 min)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFM66ygJut0>

NOTE: Backpage.com was seized by FBI, April 6, 2018. However, web pages like Backpage.com continue to populate the internet.



Identifying the Victims



Targeting Victims

▶ **Minors & Adolescents**

- ▶ Emotional vulnerable (lonely, feels no one loves them, desperate to fit in)
- ▶ Poverty (feel the need to take care of home, money for education, need to migrate for work)
- ▶ Runaways, lack of adult supervision, neglect, abused at home

▶ **Foreign National Minors**

- ▶ Exposed to poverty, gangs, or abuse in their home country
- ▶ Kidnapped while be transported to the U.S.

▶ **Foreign National Victims**

- ▶ Native Americans, native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders

▶ **Undocumented immigrants**

▶ **Individuals with Disabilities**

▶ **Women**

- ▶ Abducted
- ▶ Answering work or study abroad ads
- ▶ Sold to traffickers
- ▶ Advertisement for modeling jobs

▶ **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Queer Victims**

- ▶ Bullied by their peers
- ▶ Live on the streets
- ▶ Disliked by their communities
- ▶ May engage in “survival sex” in exchange for cash, somewhere to sleep, or other goods and services

Child Victims

- ▶ Children are targeted because they are easier to control and the trafficker collects more money for young boys and girls, typically virgins
- ▶ Trafficker inject prepubescent girls with hormones to force the body to began puberty early.
- ▶ Average age for a child to engage in commercial sex is 12 to 14 years
- ▶ Could possibly be involved in stripping, pornography, forced begging, commercial sex, magazine crews, drug sales, and cultivation of the product.

- ▶ Typically targeted at:

- ▶ Arcades
- ▶ Malls
- ▶ Bus stations

- ▶ Signs of trafficked children:

- ▶ Unexplained absences
- ▶ Poor attendance
- ▶ Runaway
- ▶ Malnourished
- ▶ Withdrawn

- ▶ Young human trafficked victims experience long-term health issues including:

- Sleeping and eating disorders
- STDs
- Drug addictions
- Respiratory issues
- PTSD

1 of 3 minors living on the streets is recruited within 48 hours of being displaced



Males are Victims Too!

- Male survivors typically are afraid to seek help from others due the fear of being shamed and humiliated
- Male victims also tend to protect their self-image (masculine & resilient)
- Male survivors do not like to share their stories so they tend to not report the abuse because they do not want to talk publically about their experience
- Male victims may feel “less of a man” or fear they were targeted because of perceived sexual orientation

“Faces of Human Trafficking Series” (<https://ovc.ncjrs.gov/humantrafficking/publicawareness.html>)

Marq’s Story:

Click link or copy and past address into browser address bar to view video (46 sec.):

https://www.ovcttac.gov/downloads/eGuide/media_clips/Intro_Sex_Trafficking_3.mp4

Human Trafficking: A Mother's Story

“Child sex trafficking in America”

by Nacole (a mother) from TEDxRainier

Click link or copy and past address into browser address bar to view video (12:20 min):

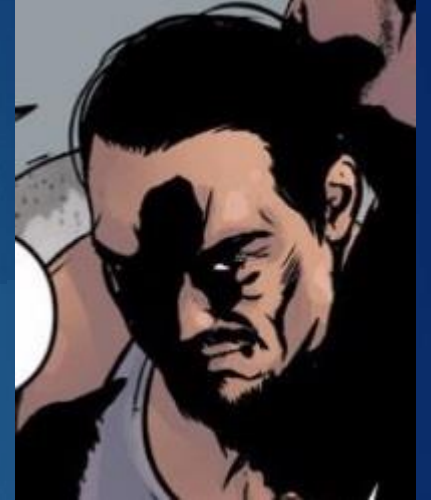
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C7EbFtg8ALk>

Trafficking Language

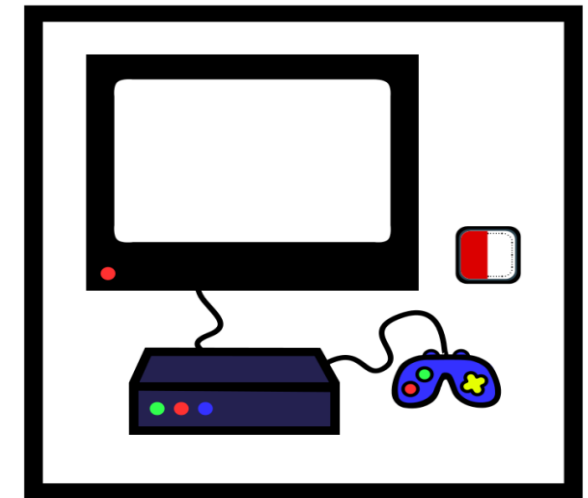
- ❖ Daddy- The name victims use to refer to their pimps/traffickers
- ❖ Gorilla Pimp- A trafficker/pimp that uses violence to manipulate the victim
- ❖ Romeo/Finesse Pimp- Trafficker gives false hope to victims; promising them money, clothes, or marriage
- ❖ Branding- A tattoo, carving, or mark on victims representing ownership by their pimp/trafficker. Examples: Daddy, property of, or for sale
- ❖ Quota- The total amount of money the victims are expected to make for their pimps/traffickers. If the quota is not met, pimps/traffickers may beat, torture, or force victims to work more hours until the required monetary amount is met
- ❖ Circuit- A series of places where victims/prostitutes are relocated. Placing them in unfamiliar places increases their vulnerability and enables the trafficker's control
- ❖ Date- The time and location the sexual act is to take place. The customer or "John" meets the victim at the prearranged location
- ❖ The Life- Sex trafficking victims refer to their situation as being in "the life"
- ❖ Bottom- The pimp/trafficker chooses a victim("bottom") to control the other victims. The chosen victim teaches the new victims, post ads/control social media pages, impose penalty if rules are broken, and books the "date". The pimp may abuse the "bottom" if the quota is not met or threaten to report he/she to law enforcement

Characteristics of Human Traffickers:

- ▶ Can be either male or female
- ▶ Could be an adult or juvenile
- ▶ Typically older than female victims
- ▶ Can be strangers, acquaintances, close friends, or family members
- ▶ Promise victims things that seem too good to be true
- ▶ Purchase expensive gifts or own them
- ▶ Do not like to provide information about themselves
- ▶ Command/demand sexual activities
- ▶ Promote inappropriate sexual behavior
- ▶ Display jealous, controlling and aggressive behavior
- ▶ Encourage victims to engage in illegal behaviors
- ▶ Make victims feel responsible for their financial stability
- ▶ Isolate victims to make them feel alone



Traffickers and Modern Technology



Traffickers and Modern Technology



Traffickers use hardware and software devices and programs (personal computers, scanners, digital cameras, multimedia programs and equipment); email, video conferencing, wireless networks, and mobile services, communication networks (chat rooms, bulletin boards); encryption; GPS software; digital currencies, and other tools to:

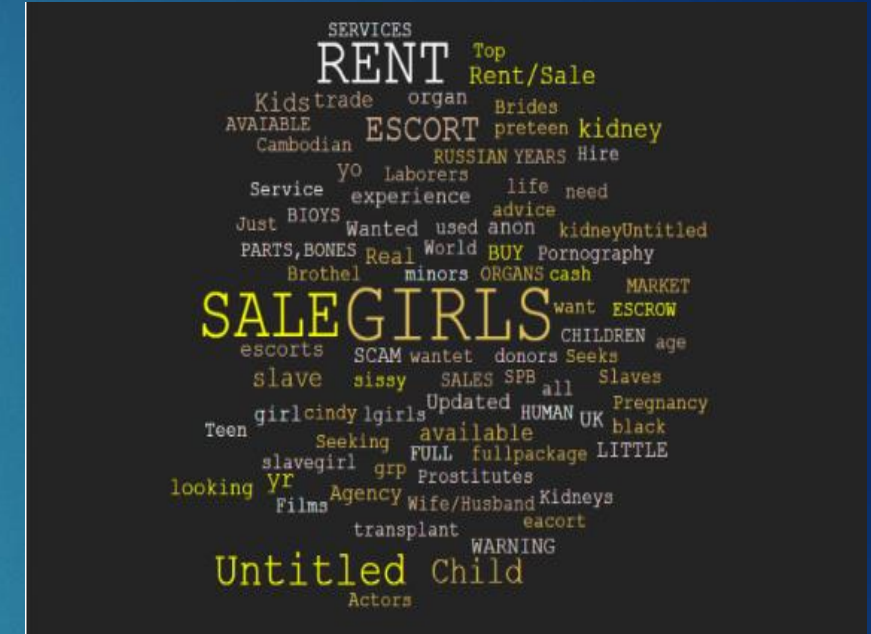
- ❑ -recruit and traffick victims: cheap, anonymous, fast, minimal digital trace, hard to locate, and trafficker does not have to leave home
- ❑ -communicate with each other using encrypted applications or the Darknet
- ❑ - converse directly with child victims without adult supervision
- ❑ - perform financial transactions and move profits earned anonymously through use of cryptocurrency, digital wallets, money transfer services, prepaid gift cards, and credit cards
- ❑ - force victims to post their own advertisement online or through social networks. Online advertisement reduces trafficker's risk of arrest and prosecution
- ❑ - force victims to pose nude in front of a webcam, to perform sexual activities alone, with a trafficker or other victims. Cybersex dens are created using only Internet access and webcam or video recorder making it difficult to trace.

Human trafficking and technology: Trends, challenges and opportunities. (2019). *Inter-agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons (7)*. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/report/human-trafficking-and-technology-trends-challenges-and-opportunities/Human-trafficking-and-technology-trends-challenges-and-opportunities-WEB...-1.pdf>

Studies in child protection: Technology-facilitated child sex trafficking. (2018). *International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children*. Retrieved from https://www.icmec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Technology-Facilitated-Child-Sex-Trafficking_final_11-30-18.pdf

Trafficking Elements of Darknet Usage

- ▶ Traffickers use the Darknet as a communication protocol designed for exchanging information
- ▶ Virtually impossible to trace activity back to users
- ▶ Phishing links used on the Darknet to lure traffickers and or “johns”
- ▶ Traffickers use the words such as “rent” and or “sale” of girls, services of “child escort agencies” and offers of slaves and organs to refer to the sale and rent of young girls between the ages of 7-14¹
- ▶ Some studies suggests that 80% of Dark web usage is related to pedophilia (sexual feelings for a child)². However, *not all* activity on the Darknet is used for criminal intent.



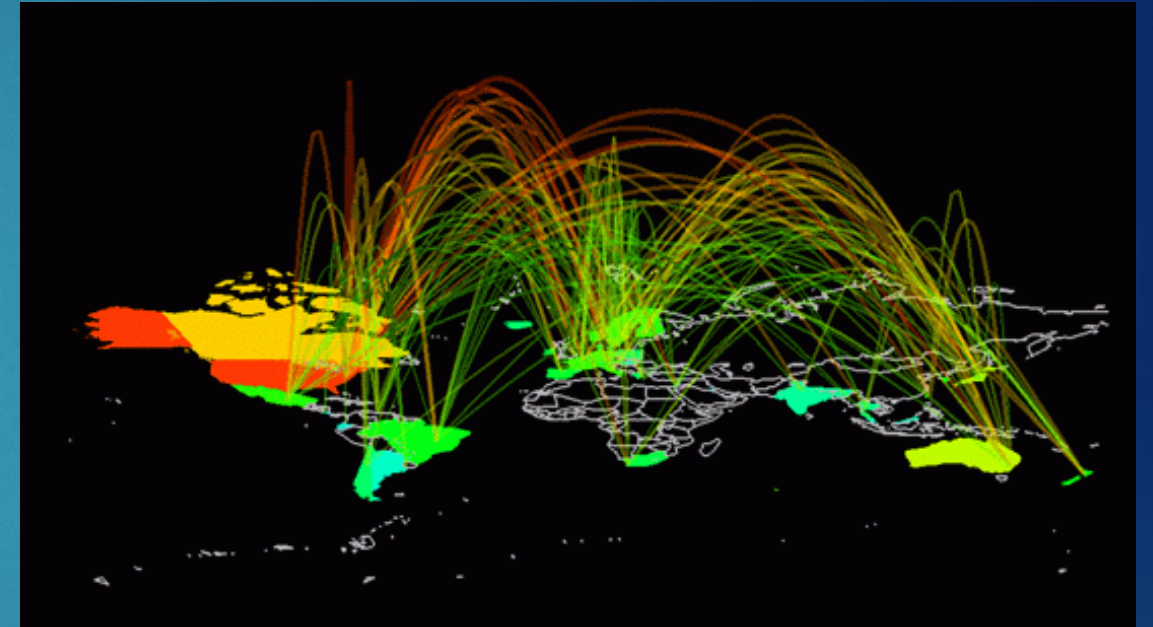
1. Human trafficking and the Darknet: Human trafficking supply and demand. (2018). *Stop the Traffik*. Retrieved from <https://www.stopthetraffik.org/human-trafficking-darknet/>

2. Kerr, O, (2014).80% of visits to Tor hidden services relate to child sex abuse, study suggests. The Washington Post. Retrieved from <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/volokh-conspiracy/wp/2014/12/31/80-of-visits-to-tor-hidden-services-relate-to-child-sex-abuse-study-suggests/>

Defining Cyber Trafficking

► Cyber trafficking ¹:

- - procurement of individuals through use of internet services via computers, cell phones, bulletin board services or any mechanism capable of storing or transmitting electronic data to coerce, deceive, exploit or solicit individuals:
 1. Use of internet, text messaging, digital cameras, and mobile devices/smartphones to offer, advertise, and sell sex services, some of which are provided by trafficked victims (e.g., Craigslist and Backpage)
 2. Identifying, locating, enticing, and recruiting new victims into trafficking and then helping to control the victims once they have been trafficked, such as social media websites for :
 - creating fictitious employment, immigration assistance, and shopping for brides, which attracts prospective victims to /for traffickers
 3. Includes both the advertising and delivery of coerced sex and/or labor services over the internet



NOTE: To date, case law is still being developed regarding human trafficking ²

1. Greiman, V. & Bain, C. (2013). The emergence of cyber activity as a gateway to human trafficking. *International Conference on Information Warfare and Security*. Retrieved from <http://blogs.bu.edu/ggreiman/files/2013/10/ICIW2013JournalonInfoWarfareGREIMAN.pdf>
2. Human Trafficking. (n.d.) Office for Victims of Crime. Retrieved from <https://ovc.ncjrs.gov/humantrafficking/lawenforcement.html>

Using Social Media to Recruit Victims

- ▶ Traffickers use social media to recruit victims, proliferate the trafficking operations, and to control victims by prohibiting victims social media usage, impersonating the victim, or spreading lies and rumors online
- ▶ In the United States, the use of Snap Chat and WhatsApp has become a growing trend, especially for traffickers use, because messages disappear over a period of time
- ▶ Traffickers tend to create an intimate relationship with the victim using social media websites or advertise fake or deceptive job opportunities
- ▶ Backpage is an advertising website that provides different job listings and different types of services. "Backpage makes up 80% of all online prostitution and revenue"
- ▶ Traffickers may use social media to connect with victims by sharing common interests and experiences, and empathize family or friend issues
- ▶ Human trafficking survivors use social media as a way to network with other trafficking survivors



facebook®



Instagram



Snapchat



WhatsApp



craigslist



Health Care Providers



Locations Where Victims Seek Help

Emergency Departments

Family planning clinics

Urgent care centers

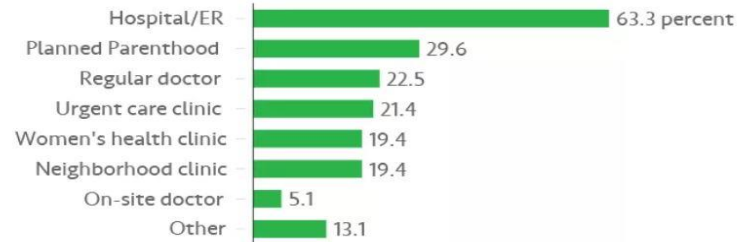
Outpatient OBGYN clinics

Community health centers

Adolescent medicine clinics

87.8%

of sex trafficking victims say they had some contact with health care while being trafficked



Source: Laura J. Lederer and Christopher A. Wetzel, "The Health Consequences of Sex Trafficking."

MARKETPLACE®

5,686

total hospitals in the country.

60

have a plan for treating patients who are being trafficked.

95

percent of ER personnel aren't trained to treat trafficking victims.

Sources: Statista, Journal of Human Trafficking, Project Muse

MARKETPLACE®

Gorenstein, D. (2016). Healthcare takes on the fight against trafficking. *Marketplace*. Retrieved from <https://www.marketplace.org/2016/03/02/health-care/health-care-takes-fight-against-trafficking/>

Human Trafficking (2019). *ACOG Committee Opinion*. Retrieved from <https://www.acog.org/-/media/Committee-Opinions/Committee-on-Health-Care-for-Underserved-Women/co787.pdf?dmc=1&ts=20190823T1949209287>

Reasons Victims/Traffickers Seek Medical Care

- ❑ Emergency medical conditions including profuse bleeding caused by abuse or involuntary abortion, on the job injury, or problems during pregnancy such as an ectopic pregnancy
- ❑ Addiction issues (overdose or withdrawals)
- ❑ Lack of prenatal care
- ❑ Severe wound infections with signs of septicemia
- ❑ Dental crisis or plastic surgery consultations or problems
- ❑ Gynecological services for STDs
- ❑ Health related mental issues (depression, suicidal thoughts, anxiety)
- ❑ Chronic health issues (diabetes, hypertension, tuberculosis, cancer, and musculoskeletal problems)



Signs to Look For In Identifying Human Trafficking Victims

- ▶ Pregnancy at a young age
- ▶ Trauma to genitalia
- ▶ Increased number of sexual partners
- ▶ STDs
- ▶ Runaways (home or foster care)
- ▶ Provocative clothing
- ▶ Alcohol or drug abuse
- ▶ Poor dental hygiene
- ▶ Victim is worried about his/her family's safety
- ▶ Job related injuries or physical ailments connected to employment
- ▶ Suspicious tattoos or branding
- ▶ Truancy
- ▶ Repeated emergency care visits
- ▶ Inconsistent stories relating to injury or health issue
- ▶ Someone is talking for the victim
- ▶ Depression or anxiety
- ▶ Advanced health issues that should have been treated earlier but were untreated
- ▶ Poor eye contact
- ▶ Worried about being arrested or going to jail
- ▶ Sexual or physical abuse



Human Trafficking Victim Assessment Tools

- ▶ Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool and Guide:
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/otip/adult_human_trafficking_screening_tool_and_guide.pdf
- ▶ Florida DCF Human Trafficking Screening Tool:
http://centerforchildwelfare.fmhi.usf.edu/kb/policymemos/HT_ScreeningTool_FPTraining.pdf
- ▶ Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment Tool:
<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/resources/comprehensive-human-trafficking-assessment-tool>
- ▶ UpToDate 2019 algorithm: Human Trafficking Assessment Tool (subscription-based access):
https://www.uptodate.com/contents/image?imageKey=OBGYN%2F108343&topicKey=OBGYN%2F106947&search=human%20trafficking&rank=1~150&source=see_link

“The Voice That Was Never Heard”

from MPHI Education & Communication Services

Click link or copy and past address into browser address bar to view video (2:36 min.):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4SluLZCfsQ4&list=PLyz_pGJ_UcRghQKG6xiflyGuU_6N-nbHH&index=6



Healthcare Providers: Responding to Victims

- ▶ Assess victims' emotional and physical health status
- ▶ Consistently repeat/mirror same trafficking language (see slide 33) victims use in conveying their medical and/or social issues
- ▶ If victims are under 18, Florida providers are mandated to report a suspected child abuse case (i.e. human trafficking) to child protective services
- ▶ Some states require providers to report human trafficking situations. Currently, Florida does not require providers to report human trafficking cases. However, for victims over 18, Florida requires providers to report crimes perpetrated on victims according to state law, i.e. gun shot.
- ▶ Avoid providing victims with personal contact information and taking victims home
- ▶ Do not discuss victims' health conditions or provide statements to third parties or news media regarding victims
- ▶ Health providers should always work in teams of two or more in a community clinical outreach situation
- ▶ Incorporate a security alert system in office settings to trigger immediate emergency response
- ▶ Observe and maintain HIPAA compliance and other patients' rights

Providers' Goals For Treating Victims

- Provide a safe environment for victims
- Prior to performing comprehensive assessment exam, explain examination purpose to victims, consistently repeating/mirroring same trafficking language (see slide 33) victims use in conveying their medical and/or social issues. This includes discussing results of all tests, as available, and emphasizing importance to victims of follow-up and preventive care. If test results not immediately available, explain need for follow up.
- Educate victims regarding resources including giving addresses to organizations that will be able to provide food, shelter, employment, education, and legal support.
- Document using appropriate ICD-10-CM codes (see box)

ICD-10-CM Code/ Subcategory	Title
T74.51*	Adult forced sexual exploitation, confirmed
T74.52*	Child sexual exploitation, confirmed
T74.61*	Adult forced labor exploitation, confirmed
T74.62*	Child forced labor exploitation, confirmed
T76.51*	Adult forced sexual exploitation, suspected
T76.52*	Child sexual exploitation, suspected
T76.61*	Adult forced labor exploitation, suspected
T76.62*	Child forced labor exploitation, suspected
Y07.6	Multiple perpetrators of maltreatment and neglect
Z04.81	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
Z04.82	Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced labor exploitation
Z62.813	Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation in childhood
Z91.42	Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation

*Subcategories require additional characters for specific codes. Please refer to ICD-10-CM for complete codes

ICD-10-CM Coding for Human Trafficking. (2018). *American Hospital Association*. Retrieved from https://www.aha.org/system/files/media/file/2019/04/AHA-Fact-Sheet-icd-10-code-human-trafficking.updated_1.pdf

Zimmerman, C. & Borland, R. (2009) Caring for trafficked persons: Guidance for health providers. *International Organization for Migration*. Retrieved from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/ct_handbook.pdf

Identifying Trafficking Victims: Key Exam Elements



Over-all Physical	Signs of malnutrition, dehydration, and poor general hygiene
Skin	Bruising, cuts, bite marks, burns from cigarettes, and alopecia
Genitourinary	Untreated STDS, genital and anal injuries; Injuries due to inserted objects and retained foreign bodies (i.e. gauze to prevent menstruation)
Extremities	Deformities, ligature marks, indications of physical restraints
Forensic	State/local law determines medical exam evidence required for prosecution of accused trafficker Sexual violence cases require: exam evidence collected by specially trained forensic professionals including victims' clothing, and written copy(s) of all medical exam findings
Gynecological/ Urological	Males and females tested for chlamydia and gonorrhea
Tuberculosis Test	Foreign victims suspected of being exploited for human trafficking
Pregnancy Test	Performed on biologically-female victims

“You Can’t Hear If You Don’t Listen”

by MPHI Education & Communication Services

Click link or copy and past address into browser address bar to view video (2:59 min.):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CylAsTsQvAY&list=PLyz_pGJ_UcRghQKG6xiflyGuU_6N-nbHH&index=7

Questions/Statements That May Facilitate Communication with Victims

- Do you feel safe at home? Where do you eat and sleep? What are your living arrangements? Where do you live? Have you been hurt or harmed in anyway?
- Are you able to leave work, if you want? Are you free to come and go as you please? Were you injured during work? Have you ever been hurt/threatened if you try to leave?
- Has someone forced you to perform sexual activities for money or favors? Does someone take all or any of your money?
- We are here to assist you. We can help keep you safe and protected. Do you know how to get help if you need it?
- Has your family been threatened in any way? We can get you assistance to protect your family and children.
- We can offer you the medical care you need. You have rights and deserve to be treated according to those rights.
- You deserve to live your life free, independent, and make your own decisions. Do you know to access resources you may need?

Homer, G. (2015). Domestic minor sex trafficking: what the PNP needs to know. *Journal of Pediatric Health care*, 29(1).

Jablow, M. (2017). Physicians can play crucial role in identifying human-trafficking victims. *Association of American Medical Colleges*. Retrieved from <https://news.aamc.org/patient-care/article/physicians-crucial-identifying-victims-trafficking/>

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Human Trafficking and Cultural Differences



Providers need to be aware and respectful of suspected human trafficking victims' cultural norms (races, ethnicities, sexual orientations, gender identities, citizens, non-citizens, income levels)¹ that may be different than their own, e.g. child marriage. Nevertheless, providers must adhere to state laws when reporting suspected human trafficking victims to Florida Department of Children and Families. Since there is no federal law that bans child marriage, states have their own laws. For example, Florida law bans child marriage under the age of 17. However, 17 year olds can marry with parental consent and successful completion of a premarital preparation course. Also according to Florida law, a 17 year old cannot marry someone who is more than two years older.⁴

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). *Sex trafficking*. Retrieved <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/trafficking.html>

2. Ferguson, S. (2018). What you need to know about child marriage in the U.S.. *Forbes*. Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/unicefusa/2018/10/29/what-you-need-to-know-about-child-marriage-in-the-us-1/#7d0fdb45689>

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Case Study: Cultural Differences & Child Marriage

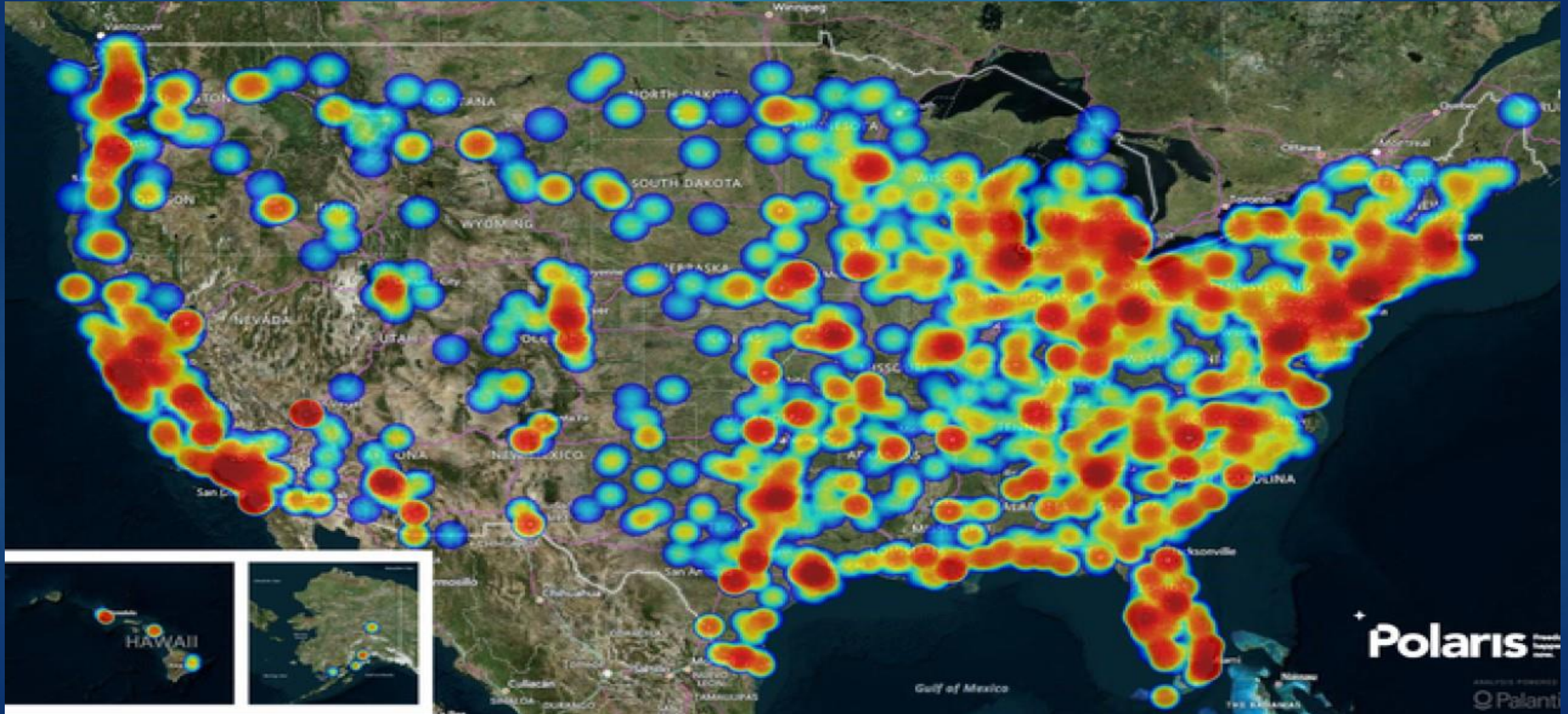
Children in the U.S. Are Being Forced Into Marriages: 'No One Protected Me'

By Sherry Yvonne Johnson

Click link or copy and past address into browser address bar to view video (3:52 minutes):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3-KstvDRB74>

Human Trafficking Statistics



Global and U.S. Statistics

Human Trafficking

- ▶ Estimated 40.3 million victims of human trafficking globally
 - ▶ 81% are trapped in forced labor
 - ▶ 25% are minors
 - ▶ 75% are women and girls
- ▶ 24.9 million people denied freedom
- ▶ Estimated global profits \$150 billion a year- \$99 billion from sexual exploitation

Sexual Trafficking

- ▶ From 2007 to 2017, the National Human Trafficking Hotline, managed by Polaris, received 34,700 reports relating to sex trafficking cases in the U.S.
- ▶ The International Labor Organization estimates there are 4.8 million individuals trapped in forced sexual exploitation globally

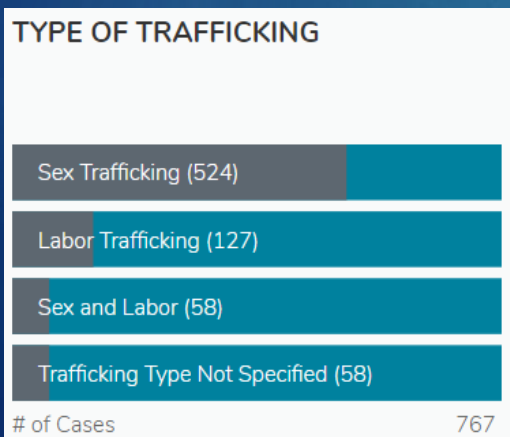
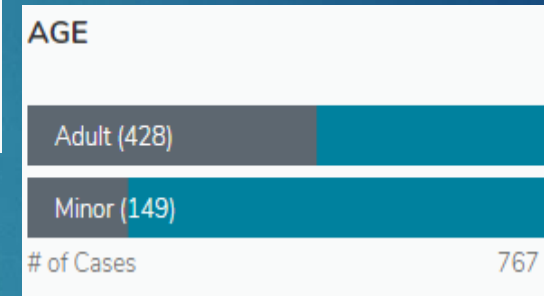
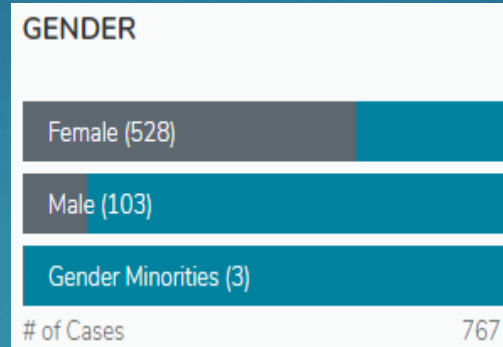
Labor Trafficking

- ▶ 20.1 million individuals are trapped in involuntary labor in industries including: agriculture, construction, domestic work and manufacturing
- ▶ Since 2007, there have been 7,800 reports called in to the National Human Trafficking Hotline

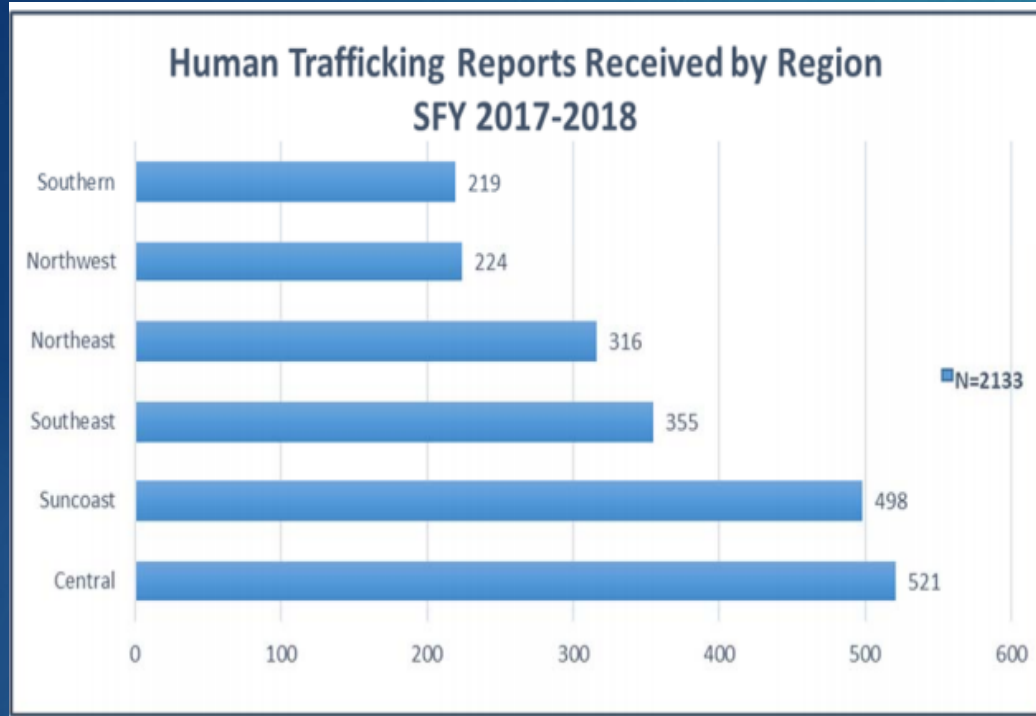


Florida Human Trafficking Statistics

- ❑ Florida ranks 3rd for human trafficking reports in the U.S.
- ❑ Jacksonville ranked 48 out of 100 most popular cities in human trafficking from 2007 to 2016
- ❑ 1,136 reported calls to National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) between 2013-2015: 71% sex trafficking cases, 18% labor trafficking cases, and 4% both
- ❑ 767 Human Trafficking cases reported in 2018, an increase of 145 cases from 2016 report



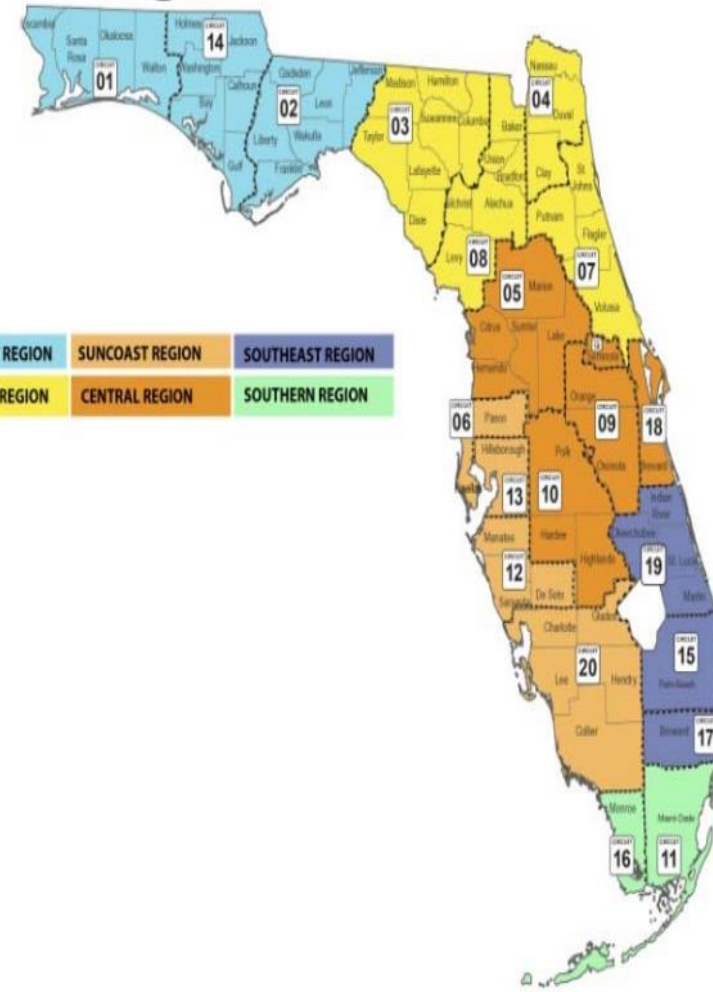
Florida DCF Human Trafficking Statistics by Region



Types of Reports

- 12.7% of 2133 reports were males
- 92% of 2133 reports were commercial sex exploitation of a child
- 7% of 2133 reports were labor trafficking victims
- 470 of the total reports were closed as verified
- 132 of the total reports were still open as of July 2018

DCF Regions & Circuits



Human Trafficking Laws

Human Trafficking Federal Laws

▶ The Mann Act of 1910

- Amended in 1978 and 1986; criminalizes transportation of children, and coercion of adults traveling across state lines or foreign countries to engage in commercial sex. Punishable to up to 20 years in prison with additional punishment for transporting a minor.

▶ The PROTECT Act of 2003

- Enhanced punishment for individuals involved in sex tourism with children within the U.S. and other countries.
- Amber Alert System alerts the public regarding missing, exploited, and abducted children

▶ The Customs and Facilitations and Trade Enforcement Act (2009)

- Forbids importation of goods created with slave or indentured labor including goods created by a victim of human trafficking

▶ The Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO)

- Designed as a tool for the federal government to more effectively prosecute members of organized crime for racketeering offenses including federal human trafficking

▶ National Defense Authorization Act of 2013

- Seeks to limit human trafficking related to government contractors

▶ The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014

- Seeks to decrease number of sex trafficking cases among youth in foster care

▶ The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015

- Improves services for trafficking victims



Source: Current federal laws. (2019). *Polaris*.
Retrieved from <https://polarisproject.org/current-federal-laws>

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000

- ▶ Federally supported program
- ▶ TVPA mandates financial restitution to victims and stronger penalties for convicted traffickers
- ▶ Allows victims to receive medical care, witness protection, and attain legal immigration status through T visas
- ▶ Requires adult victims to work with law enforcement, including testifying against accused trafficker(s), to receive services
- ▶ Verification of non-citizen human trafficking victims from Office of Refugee Resettlement of the US Department of Justice enabling victims to receive same benefits as refugees
- ▶ “3 Ps” approach
 - ▶ Protection- protects victims regardless of immigration status
 - ▶ Prosecution- federal prosecutors have resources to bring justice to trafficked victims
 - ▶ Prevention- TVPA reauthorizations in 2003, 2005, 2008, and 2013 continue to emphasize importance of education in addressing growth of human trafficking

Resources

National Resources for Suspected Human Trafficking

- ▶ Organizations like Girls' Educational & mentoring Services (GEMS) help connect victims with prevention and rehabilitative resources, empowering both physicians and patients to identify and end abusive, exploitative behavior. www.gems-girls.org
- ▶ Polaris Project Textline: text "HELP" or "INFO" to BeFree (233733)
- ▶ National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) hotline: [1-888-373-7888](tel:1-888-373-7888)
TTY: 711
- ▶ Homeland Security's Blue Campaign Human Trafficking report line: [1-866-347-2423](tel:1-866-347-2423)



Florida Resources for Suspected Human Trafficking

If you suspect human trafficking, call:

- ❑ St. Johns County Sheriff's Department:
904-824-8304
- ❑ Florida Coalition Against Human Trafficking
statewide intake line: 1-866-446-5600
- ❑ Florida Department of Children and Families
abuse hotline: 1-800-962-2873



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