

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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Topic Overview

Human trafficking is considered a form of modern slavery and it is global in its reach and impact. Trafficking in persons affects all genders, ages and ethnicities. Human trafficking is not found only within illegal businesses. Human trafficking can be found in a wide variety of otherwise legal businesses, industries, and services, including many economic sectors in the United States. They include agriculture, food service, sales, domestic services, construction and landscaping, commercial sex, and marriage. Human trafficking adversely affects a victim's mental and physical stability, security and well-being. It adversely affects entire communities, commerce, countries and geographical regions. Healthcare professionals are uniquely situated to identify victims of human trafficking through patient contact. Healthcare professionals need to know when and how to report human trafficking and the resources that are available to support victims who have been trafficked.

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Target Audience: This continuing education activity is intended for licensed pharmacists and associates to update their knowledge and skills on the serious social and public health concern of human trafficking.

How to Earn Credit: From July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2024, participants must:

- 1) Read the "learning objectives" and "author and planning team disclosures;"
- 2) Study the section entitled "educational activity;" and
- 3) Complete the Course Test and Evaluation form. The Course Test will be graded automatically. Following successful completion of the Course Test with a score of 70% or higher, a statement of participation will be made available immediately. (No partial credit will be given.)

Educational Objectives: Upon completion of this educational activity, participants should be able to:

1. **Identify** victims of human trafficking and the role of healthcare providers in identifying potential victims of human trafficking.

2. **Identify** strategies for preventing and increasing awareness of human trafficking.
3. **Describe** how to report known or suspected cases of human trafficking
4. **Compare** methods of recovery for traumatized individuals of varied age groups, genders and ethnicities

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Introduction

Human trafficking is considered a form of modern slavery and it is global in its reach and impact. It is often associated with organized crime but human trafficking can be more localized and include perpetrators who are family, friends, neighbors or employers. Human trafficking more often involves the sexual exploitation of persons and forced labor but other forms of trafficking in persons are also perpetrated. Human trafficking adversely affects a victim's mental and physical stability, security and well-being. It adversely affects entire communities, commerce, countries and geographical regions. Healthcare professionals are uniquely situated to identify victims of human trafficking through patient contact. Healthcare professionals need to know when and how to report human trafficking and the resources that are available to support victims who have been trafficked.

Defining the Scope of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking or trafficking in persons (TIP) is a crime and a violation of a person's human rights.^{1,2} These serious crimes are global, affecting every nation including the United States.^{1,2} Human trafficking involves the exploitation of a person against the person's will. The victim may be recruited, transported, harbored, transferred or received for exploitation. This may be accomplished through force, abduction, fraud, or coercion. Exploitation can take the form of forced labor, sexual acts, military involvement, or the harvesting of organs.³

Human trafficking is often considered in its narrow scope as a criminal justice matter but it is also a serious healthcare issue.³ Victims may seek healthcare services to address the negative health effects associated with human trafficking. This means that healthcare professionals may encounter victims of human trafficking when they are providing medical services.³

Trafficking in persons affects all genders, ages and ethnicities. Women, including women who are forced into prostitution, children and men are all victims of human trafficking. Human trafficking is not found only within illegal

businesses. Human trafficking can be found in a wide variety of otherwise legal businesses, industries, and services.³ Koegler, *et al.* (2019) described some of the economic sectors in the United States where trafficking occurs. They include agriculture, food service, sales, domestic services, construction and landscaping, commercial sex, and marriage.⁴

Prevalence of Human Trafficking Worldwide

Reliable figures for the prevalence of human trafficking are difficult to calculate because of the illegal, hidden nature of these crime.⁴ There are an estimated 40 million people globally who are victims of human trafficking.⁴ Human trafficking grosses an estimated \$150 billion annually worldwide.⁴

Human Trafficking in the U.S.

In the U.S., TIP is most likely to fall under the categories of sex trafficking (sometimes referred to as commercial sexual exploitation), and labor trafficking.⁴ The United States responded to the problem of human trafficking through the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act* (TVPA) passed by the United States Congress in the year 2000.⁵ The Act has been amended as recently as 2021.⁵ The TVPA attempts to confront TIP globally.^{4,5} The most common forms of TIP appear to be sex trafficking, labor or forced labor trafficking, and child soldiering.⁶ Sex trafficking and forced labor were part of the original legislation in 2000.⁵ Protection for child soldiers was added in the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008*.⁷

Under the TVPA, sex and labor trafficking are broadly defined to include a myriad of acts of fraud, force or coercion. For example, sex trafficking includes “all the elements of the crime of forcible rape when it involves the involuntary participation of another person in sex acts by means of fraud, force, or coercion, [and it] also involves violations of other laws, including labor and immigration codes and laws against kidnapping, slavery, false imprisonment, assault, battery, pandering, fraud, and extortion.”⁸

Under the TVPA, sex trafficking is defined as “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.”¹¹ Sex trafficking is also described as a severe form of trafficking in persons. This involves “a commercial sex act” that is “induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which a person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age....”⁹ The term “commercial sex act” means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.¹⁰

Severe forms of TIP also include labor trafficking.¹¹ This involves the “recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, using force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”¹¹

The TVPA defines debt bondage and involuntary servitude in the context of human trafficking. Debt bondage is described as a pledge of personal services by a debtor, or a person controlled by the debtor, as a security for a debt to another, where the “value of the debtor’s services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.”¹² Involuntary servitude is defined as servitude induced by “any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint [or by] abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.”¹³

It is important to note that these definitions indicate that human trafficking does not necessarily mean moving or smuggling of persons, or physical captivity. Human trafficking is the dealing or sale of humans as a commodity for profit. It is viewed by some as modern slavery with the victim being held in bondage and exploited for financial gain.^{14,15} There is also overlap between the concepts of sex and labor trafficking since a “sex employee” may be subjected to both.⁴

With the broad presence of TIP and the overlap of categories, a significant number of federal agencies are involved in the investigation and prosecution of TIP. According to the U.S. Department of State Trafficking In Person Report, 20th Edition, in 2019, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and Department of Defense each are involved in investigating cases of human trafficking.¹ The particular trends and numbers of investigations, prosecutions and convictions of human traffickers are also set forth in the Trafficking In Person Report, 20th Edition.¹

Risk Factors for Sex/Labor Trafficking in the U.S.

There are specific risk factors for sex trafficking in the U.S. Individuals who are most at-risk include the following persons: 1) female gender; 2) children between the ages of 12 and 14; 3) a person in an abusive relationship; 4) a person suffering from a drug addiction; 5) a runaway or homeless person; 6) a person who is a low educational achiever; 7) a person who is in state foster care; 8) a person who is in the juvenile correction system; and 9) a member of the LGBTQ community.¹⁴

Risk factors for labor trafficking are similar to sex trafficking, except that reports indicate male gender as a greater risk factor.⁴ In addition, other factors include "an international airport, interstate highway connections, sporting centers, multiple strip clubs, high poverty, violence, widespread substance use, a weak education system, high numbers of homeless and runaway children, and large immigrant populations."⁴

It is generally believed that women are at a greater risk of human trafficking because they make up the larger part of sex trafficking, and they are also at risk for being subject to forced labor; however, Koegler, *et al.*, point out that this greater risk may be perceived but not a real difference. It may be due instead to reporting, awareness and available services for female versus male victims but these statistics are unknown.⁴

Reid, *et al.* (2017) evaluated 913 juvenile justice cases in Florida.¹⁶ The purpose of the study was to see the role adverse childhood experiences played

as a risk factor for victimization in human trafficking. Among the boys and girls in the study, the authors found that sexual abuse was the most damaging childhood adversity. This adverse event was linked to victimization in human trafficking and it appeared to make boys and girls more susceptible to exploitation.¹⁶ The authors' findings were consistent with other research on this issue, which found "that although cumulative trauma is more harmful than is singular instances of trauma, sexual abuse may be a particularly strong form of childhood trauma that functions as a 'gateway' trauma initiating increased exposure to other forms of victimization."¹⁶

Consequences of Human Trafficking

Trafficked individuals experience many adverse physical health issues.^{14,15} Negative impacts on a victim's psychological and emotional state are also a consequence of human trafficking.^{14,15} The abuse may even lead to trauma bonding by the victim.¹ The reality is that many of the physical and emotional scars from human trafficking remain with the victim long after the trafficking ends.¹⁴

Physical Consequences

Victims of human trafficking are often subjected to physical abuse by perpetrator. The victim may be beaten, burned, or raped.¹⁴ A victim may be forced to take drugs, with the intent being that the victim will become dependent on the perpetrator.¹⁴ Some traffickers engage in what is called tattooing, which is a way to "brand" the victim.¹⁴

Injuries a victim may suffer from physical assaults include chronic pain and fatigue, poor nutrition, disability, and chronic and acute injuries to the body or organs.¹⁴ Sexual assaults may result in sexually transmitted diseases, pubic lice, or human immunodeficiency virus and AIDS.¹⁴ Women may experience urinary tract infections, changes in menstrual cycle, acute or chronic pain during sex, vaginal injuries, anal injuries, unwanted pregnancies, cervical dysplasia or cancer.^{14,15}

Psychological Consequences

The victim of human trafficking is often threatened, humiliated and forced to misuse drugs.¹⁴ These psychological traumas are done with the goal of controlling and manipulating the victim.¹⁴ In many instances, these traumas are compounded upon childhood experiences of the victim, such as abandonment, poverty, and physical and sexual abuse.¹⁴ These psychological traumas may lead to mental disorders; *e.g.*, anxiety, depression, suicide, self-harm, post-traumatic stress disorder.^{14,15}

Substance Misuse or Dependence

Substance misuse or dependence is frequently seen with victims of human trafficking.^{14,15} This could lead to substance overdose, complications from substance use, and dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance misuse.^{14,15}

Human Trafficking and Trauma Bonding

A potential consequence of TIP is the loss of physical freedom. Trauma bonding is a phenomenon that may occur in this context.^{1,15} It has not been properly defined but trauma bonding may be synonymous with a theory known as Stockholm Syndrome.¹ The underlying belief with Stockholm Syndrome is that a hostage or victim of exploitation develops a bond with the captor as a means of surviving the captivity.¹⁷ Stockholm Syndrome is not a recognized or accepted medical or psychiatric syndrome. Its lack of acceptance may be due to its rarity and lack of research and studies in a scientific setting that can produce meaningful evaluations.^{1,17} As a consequence, there is no medical standard for diagnosis of trauma bonding or Stockholm Syndrome.¹ Because of these limitations, there is no agreement on the prevalence of trauma bonding within human trafficking. Research on this phenomenon is mostly limited to the United States and is focused almost exclusively on sex trafficking of women and girls.¹ According to the U.S. State Department, greater research is needed to understand trauma bonding and the role it may play in the lives of persons who are or have been trafficked.¹

Identifying the Victims of Human Trafficking

According to studies, up to 88% of persons who are victims of human trafficking see a healthcare provider.^{3,18} This means that healthcare professionals, including pharmacists, are uniquely situated to identify and provide assistance to trafficked individuals, and to report trafficking to the proper authorities.^{18,19} Successfully identifying victims is partly dependent on whether the provider has received training to identify them. For example, pharmacists who receive training to help them identify human trafficking identifying victims will do better and they are more likely to report the crime.¹⁹ Pharmacists are particularly accessible to patients and they can play an important role in identifying victims and guiding them to safety.¹⁹

Identifying victims of human trafficking begins with an understanding of characteristics that are found with human trafficking.³ Healthcare providers are frequently blinded to human trafficking because of common misconceptions. Many providers do not believe that human trafficking can or does occur in their town or city in the U.S.¹⁹ They also view victims as female, sex workers. While female, sex workers are subjected to human trafficking, men and boys may be victims as well. Moreover, *labor* trafficking is widespread and reaches well beyond the sex industry.¹⁹ Healthcare providers must remind themselves that while many victims of human trafficking are girls and women, victims can also include boys, men, or older adults. They may be citizens of the country or foreign nationals who are in the U.S., legally or who are undocumented.⁴

Regardless of gender, age, or background, the victims of human trafficking are part of a vulnerable group within society.¹⁴ Factors that make a person vulnerable are seen in almost every risk factor associated with human trafficking. They include:^{4,14}

- Victims of childhood sexual abuse
- Runaways
- Transgender individuals

- Homeless youth (who can easily become coerced or forced into a human trafficking situation)
- Foreign nationals (who are far away from home, may not speak the language, have no support systems, and may be in the country illegally)
- People who come from politically unstable countries or countries in which there is war or widespread violence (who may be desperate to leave and can easily be exploited)
- Anyone who is poor or comes from a country in which there is significant economic instability
- People who have disabilities
- Victims of domestic violence and/or sexual abuse

Patients that have any of the above risk factors may be victims of human trafficking.

Screening Tools for Victims of Human Trafficking

Not enough is known about whether assessment tools to screen for victims of human trafficking are effective or sensitive to either sexual or labor exploitation. Not all of the tools raised in the health and social welfare literature are discussed in full detail here; however, several that have been found to be promising for identifying risk factors associated with human trafficking throughout varied geographic regions.¹⁸⁻²² Some of these tools provide multi-lingual applications. Greenbaum (2016) developed questions to be used for screening victims of human trafficking in the emergency department setting.²⁰ Greenbaum (2018) provides an evaluation tool to identify children who are victims of sex trafficking.²¹ Chisolm-Straker, *et al.* (2019) provides screening recommendations for human trafficking among homeless young adults.²² Tiller and Reynolds (2020) adapted Greenbaum's questionnaire and other tools and produced a questionnaire that focuses on sex and labor trafficking.¹⁸ This questionnaire is currently available for open access on PubMed.¹⁸

Rosenthal (2019) provides pharmacist-specific questions to identify victims of trafficking: "Where do you store your medications? How do you

keep track of your medications? Who is in charge of handling your medications? What are you taking this medication for? How did your provider tell you to take these medications?”¹⁹

There is a significant social stigma for human trafficking victims who attempt to access health and social services. Healthcare providers need to be able to accurately identify victims to safely and appropriately connect them with services focused on the provision of a safe haven and rehabilitation. Factors that can guide clinicians in the use of a proper psychosocial assessment tool include:¹⁹⁻²²

- An injury or illness that cannot be explained.
- An explanation cannot logically or factually account for the injury/illness.
- Medical care is sought long after it seems reasonable to have done so.
- There are injuries that suggest intentional harm, such as bruises on the face or around the neck, intentional burn marks, puncture wounds, or trauma to the genitals.
- Someone who seeks medical attention is accompanied by a friend who insists on always being with that person, is very controlling, and answers for the individual who is injured or sick. The injured or sick party seems hesitant and fearful when the ‘friend’ is nearby.
- The same person is seen multiple times for the same illnesses or injuries. Examination of their records may show no voluntary follow-up care for these problems and/or no compliance with recommended treatments – both of which require time and money, neither of which the victim possesses.
- The patient is exceptionally fearful and nervous while being questioned and examined.
- The complaints always involve injuries, issues surrounding drug use, or are related to sexual activity.
- The patient’s complaint seems as if it was memorized or scripted.
- The patient has no identification.

Providers should also screen patients suspected of being victims of human trafficking “for feelings of helplessness, shame, humiliation, distrust,

self-hatred, disbelief, denial, suicidal thoughts, disorientation, confusion, and phobias.”¹⁵

If human trafficking is suspected, a focused private interview should be the next step. The questions should be nonjudgmental, open-ended, and framed in a way that encourages the patient to talk.¹⁹⁻²² Interviewers of human trafficking victims found that the victims were more likely to be open and candid if the healthcare professional appeared to be knowledgeable about trafficking, was respectful, and showed a nonjudgmental attitude.¹⁹⁻²²

Reporting Human Trafficking

The requirements for mandatory reporting of human trafficking itself vary from state to state. For example, some states have requirements for reporting sex trafficking and some for reporting labor trafficking.²³ Certain consequences of human trafficking like gunshot wounds, stab wounds, child abuse, intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or immediate threats to a patient are covered by mandatory reporting laws, and these situations should be reported to the police.

Sometimes, healthcare providers are faced with uncertainty as to whether suspected cases of human trafficking can be reported without patient consent. In situations that clearly fall under mandatory reporting or are imminently dangerous, healthcare providers should not hesitate to report, with or without consent. In other situations, efforts should be made to secure patient consent to disclose information to authorities.

Reports of human trafficking may be made to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC). The NHTRC operates a National Human Trafficking Hotline that is available every day, 24 hours, at 1-888-373-7888, and SMS: 233733 (Text “HELP” or “INFO”). The National Human Trafficking Hotline can provide information, guidance, and resources for healthcare professionals who have questions about human trafficking.²⁴

Florida Mandates and Reporting Requirements

The State of Florida enacted a human trafficking law, Chapter 2019-152 that requires health professionals to be educated on human trafficking by completing a one hour course.²⁵ This education for health professionals must include content on the different types of human trafficking, sex trafficking and labor trafficking, and ways to recognize people who are victims of human trafficking and how to report and direct victims to available resources.²⁶

Florida law mandates that *any person* who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect child abuse, abandonment or neglect must *immediately* report the child abuse, abandonment or neglect to the appropriate authorities.²⁷ Virtually all healthcare professionals, including pharmacists, are mandatory reporters.²⁷ The report must be made to the Florida central abuse hotline.²⁸ They are required to provide their names when reporting child abuse, abandonment or neglect; however, this information is held confidential.²⁹

The same rules apply to vulnerable adults who are being, or are reasonably suspected of being "abused, neglected, or exploited."³⁰ Again, they are required to provide their names when reporting child abuse, abandonment or neglect but this information is kept confidential.³¹

The Florida central abuse hotline or resources to report child or vulnerable adult abuse are:

1-800-96-ABUSE (1-800-962-2873)

Florida Relay 711 or

TTY: 1-800-955-8771

Report Online:

<https://reportabuse.dcf.state.fl.us/>

Victims can directly text HELP to 233733 (BEFREE) for help from human trafficking or to connect with local services.

In the event of a suspected or actual case, the healthcare provider administration and legal departments should be informed and consulted. In addition to following state and federal law, the provider's policies and procedures should be followed to the extent they do not conflict with state and federal law. As mentioned above, pharmacists are often the most accessible healthcare providers to patients in the United States. This accessibility may lend to an increased ability to identify, report, and provide support and necessary resources to human trafficking victims.³²

In addition to the above, healthcare professionals are required to "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.'"³³

Reporting human trafficking to authorities, even in mandatory cases, can be dangerous for the victim. Adult victims who are not categorized as "vulnerable adults" may refuse help.¹⁹ Care must be taken to protect the victim and to direct the victim to available resources for help and recovery.¹⁹

Interdisciplinary Health Team Role in Reporting and Referral

All members of the health team have a role to play in identifying and intervening to help victims of human trafficking. Human trafficking has become a significant public health burden. Various health sites including pharmacies unknowingly treat victims of human trafficking who have suffered physical injuries and mental health illnesses.^{19,32,34} A greater percentage of victims of human trafficking are helped and provided resources when healthcare professionals receive proper education and training on screening and reporting.³⁴

Resources for Victims of Human Trafficking

Pharmacists can direct human trafficking victims to available resources. One such resource is the National Human Trafficking Hotline. In addition, the Florida central abuse hotline may also provide a resource for victims of human trafficking. Florida provides access to resources for victims through an 800 number (1-800-96-ABUSE (1-800-962-2873)), the Florida Relay 711 and TTY or teletypewriter for the deaf, hard-of-hearing, or for individuals who have a severe speech impairment (TTY: 1-800-955-8771), and an online reporting address (<https://reportabuse.dcf.state.fl.us/>). Victims can directly text HELP to 233733 (BEFREE) for help from human trafficking or to connect with local services. In the case of children, the County's child protective services should be contacted.¹⁹

Summary

Human trafficking is a crime and a violation of a person's human rights. These serious crimes are global, affecting every nation including the United States. Human trafficking involves the exploitation of a person against their will. The victim may be recruited, transported, harbored, or transferred or received for exploitation. This may be accomplished through force, abduction, fraud, or coercion. Exploitation can take the form of forced labor, sexual acts, military involvement, or the harvesting of organs.

In the U.S., human trafficking is most likely to fall under the categories of sex trafficking and labor trafficking. Under the TVPA, sex and labor trafficking are broadly defined to include a myriad of acts of fraud, force or coercion. The TVPA defines sex trafficking as a commercial sex act that is "induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which a person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age..." The term "commercial sex act" means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person. Labor trafficking involves the "recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, using force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery."

There are specific risk factors for sex trafficking in the U.S. Individuals who are most at-risk include the following persons: 1) female gender; 2) children between the ages of 12 and 14; 3) a person in an abusive relationship; 4) a person suffering from a drug addiction; 5) a runaway or homeless person; 6) a person who is a low educational achiever; 7) a person who is in state foster care; 8) a person who is in the juvenile correction system; and 9) a member of the LGBTQ community.

Trafficked individuals experience many adverse physical health issues. Negative impacts on a victim's psychological and emotional state are also a consequence of human trafficking. The abuse may even lead to trauma bonding by the victim. The reality is that many of the physical and emotional scars from human trafficking remain with the victim long after the trafficking ends.

According to studies, up to 88% of persons who are victims of human trafficking see a healthcare provider. This means that healthcare professionals, including pharmacists, are uniquely situated to identify and provide assistance to trafficked individuals, and to report trafficking to the proper authorities. Healthcare professionals should be aware of the risk factors for human trafficking and screen patients who are at risk.

Florida law mandates that *any person* who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect child abuse, abandonment or neglect must *immediately* report the child abuse, abandonment or neglect to the appropriate authorities. The same rules apply to vulnerable adults who are being, or are reasonably suspected of being abused, neglected, or exploited.

Course Test

- 1. Human trafficking is *best* described as a crime in which a victim is**
 - a. moved or smuggled from one country to another.
 - b. working in an illegal business or industry.
 - c. forced, defrauded, or coerced to engage in sex or forced labor.
 - d. under the age of 18.

- 2. If a person pledges personal services to another, and the value of the services are not reasonably applied toward liquidation of the debt, this person may fall within the definition of**
 - a. debt bondage.
 - b. involuntary servitude.
 - c. trauma bonding.
 - d. Stockholm syndrome.

- 3. According to Reid, *et al.* (2017), a history of _____ in a child's past was the adverse childhood event that created the *highest* risk for a child to become a victim of human trafficking.**
 - a. corporal punishment
 - b. abandonment
 - c. substance use
 - d. sexual abuse

- 4. _____ is a condition that is viewed as synonymous with a theory known as Stockholm Syndrome.**
 - a. Traumatic bonding
 - b. Posttraumatic stress syndrome (PTSD)
 - c. Emotional dysregulation
 - d. Patronization

- 5. True or False: Human trafficking does occur in the U.S., but it is an aberration and is not likely to be present in most towns or cities.**
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. When it comes to identifying victims of human trafficking, healthcare providers

- a. are not likely to come in contact with these persons.
- b. are uniquely situated to help because they often come in contact with these persons.
- c. are overly limited by healthcare privacy laws.
- d. should defer to criminal authorities.

7. Factors that make a person vulnerable to human trafficking include

- a. victims of childhood sexual abuse.
- b. runaways.
- c. transgender individuals.
- d. All of the above

8. Florida law mandates that all individuals report child labor or sex trafficking incidents

- a. only if they are absolutely certain of the charge.
- b. only if they have first-hand knowledge of the abuse.
- c. if they have reasonable cause to believe the child is or was trafficked.
- d. only if the patient consents to the report.

9. True or False: Florida law only mandates that healthcare professionals report to authorities when they reasonably suspect that a minor is a victim of human trafficking.

- a. True
- b. False

10. If a victim of human trafficking in Florida is hearing impaired, the state provides _____ for this population.

- a. the Florida Relay and TTY
- b. a referral to the CDC
- c. a KNFB Reader
- d. None of the above

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