



Would I Recognize If My Patient Were a Victim of Trafficking?

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Disclosures

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Off-label/Investigational Use

None

Objectives

- Define human trafficking and its subsets
- Review the neurobiology of the brain during episodes of trauma
- Learn to identify potential human trafficking victims in a healthcare setting
- Role the healthcare provider plays in preventing, recognizing and responding to exploitation and trafficking
- Review national and local resources for victims and survivors

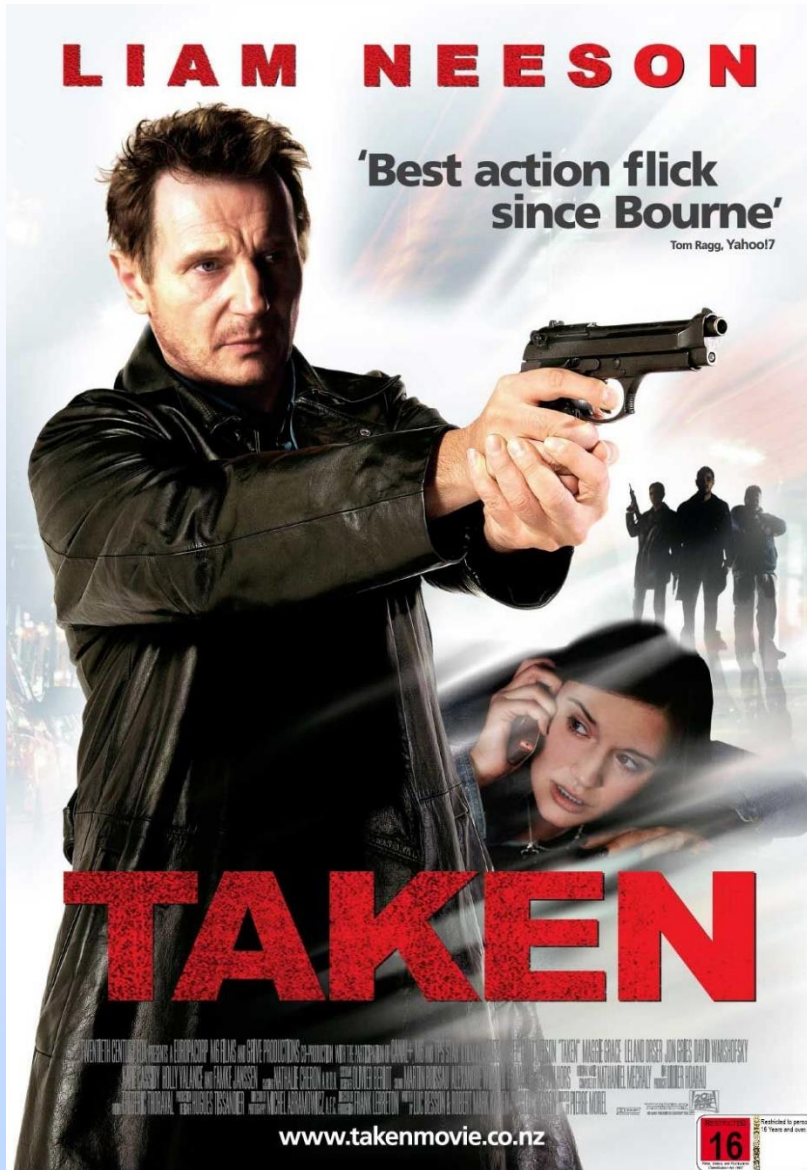




LIAM NEESON

**'Best action flick
since Bourne'**

Tom Ragg, Yahoo!7



TAKEN

WARNER BROS. ENTERTAINMENT PRESENTS A LIONGATE FILMS AND GUYBE PRODUCTIONS CO-PRODUCTION A JOHN DAHLER FILM LIAM NEESON "TAKEN" KATIE COURIC LELAND ORSER JON GIBBS DAVID WINKELSTEIN
EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS WOLFF PALLANCE AND FRANK JANSSEN PRODUCED BY NATALIE CROON AND JEFF DUNCAN WRITTEN BY JAMES LEVITT AND DAVID LEVITSKY DIRECTED BY JOHN DAHLER
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www.takenmovie.co.nz

16
Restricted to persons
16 years and over

RICHARD GERE

JULIA ROBERTS



PRETTY WOMAN

Labor Trafficking

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the labor or services through the use of:

- **force, fraud, or coercion**

for the purpose of subjection to:

- **involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.**

-Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

Sex Trafficking

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced:

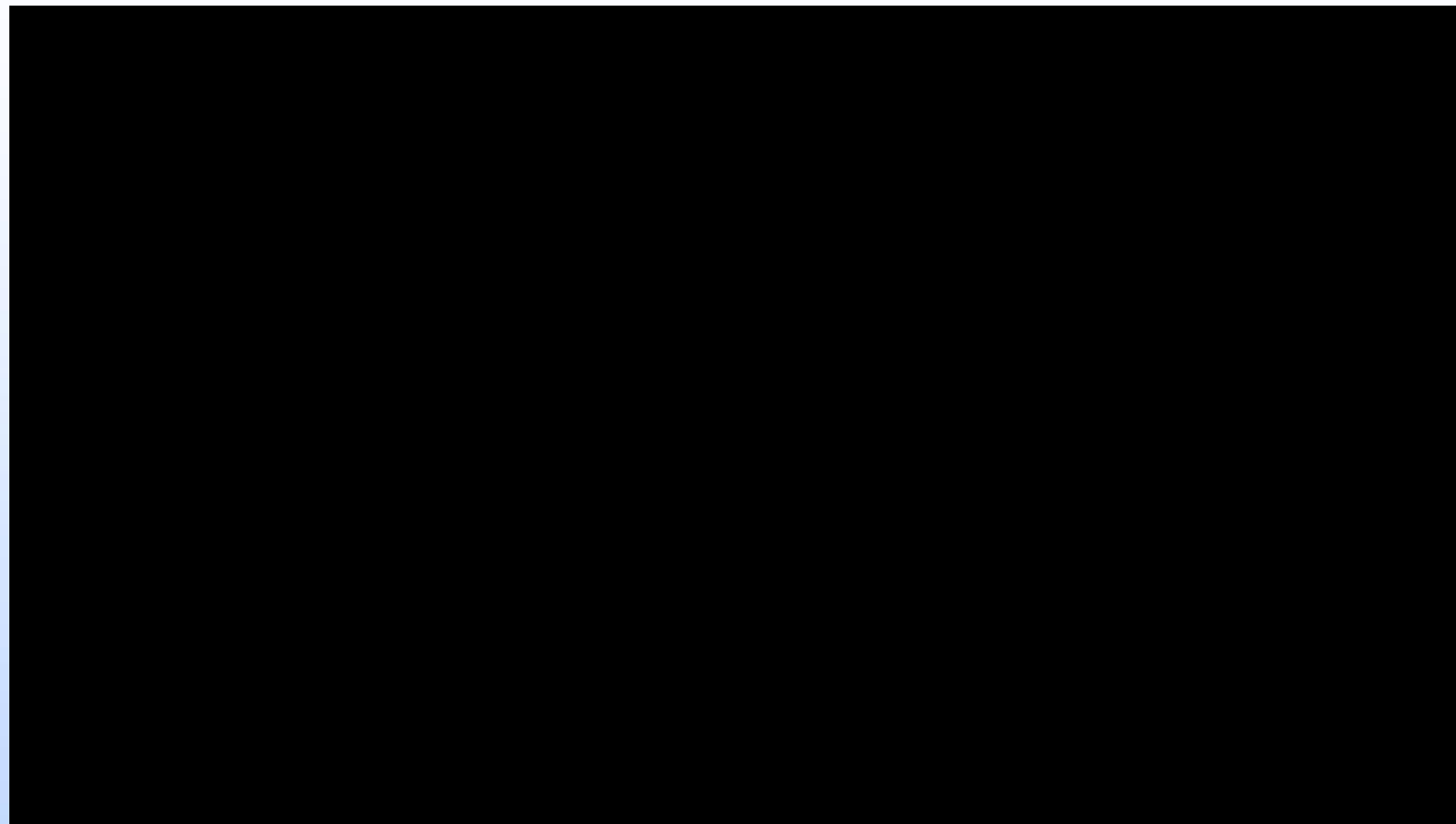
- **by force, fraud, or coercion**

OR

- in which the person induced to perform such act has **not attained 18 years of age**

-Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

Rebecca's Story



Scope of the Problem

Human Trafficking

- Annually > \$135-\$150 billion



- Urban Institute (2014) estimated that the underground sex economy ranged from \$39.9 million in Denver, Colorado, to \$290 million in Atlanta, Georgia.
- National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
 - 1.6-2.8M youth runaway annually
 - 2018: reports to law enforcement - 424,066
 - 1 in 6 endangered runaways reported to them were likely sex trafficking victims.

1. Dank, Meredith L, et al. "Estimating the size and structure of the underground commercial sex economy in eight major US cities." (2014)
2. <http://www.missingkids.com/home>

TOTAL NATIONAL STATISTICS

The National Human Trafficking Hotline uses the word "case" to represent distinct situations of trafficking reported to the hotline. A case can involve one or more potential victims of trafficking and can be reported to the hotline through one or more conversations via call, text, email, online report, or webchat. The use of the word case is not an indication of law enforcement involvement in the situation.

Polaris has changed the way we present certain data to include contacts initiated by text and chat. As a result, data obtained before this change may not match what is currently available on this site.

SINCE *2007* 

Total Contacts: 276,654

Total Cases: 63,380

Total Calls: 216,082

Total Webforms: 19,916

Total Emails: 16,155

Total Victims - Moderate: 74,370 

Total Victims - High: 59,962

2019 data is current through December 31, 2019.

2019

2018

2017

2016

2015

48,326

CONTACTS
THIS YEAR

11,500

HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
CASES REPORTED
THIS YEAR

Victims and Survivors
Identified

High Indicators

7,491

Moderate Indicators

14,916

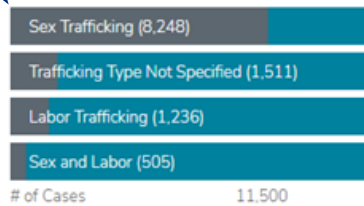
Calls From Victims &
Survivors

10,490

HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES REPORTED BY STATE



TYPE OF TRAFFICKING



of Cases 11,500

TOP VENUES/INDUSTRIES FOR LABOR TRAFFICKING



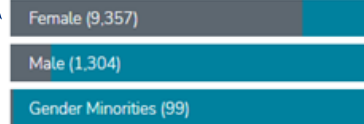
of Cases 1,236

TOP VENUES/INDUSTRIES FOR SEX TRAFFICKING



of Cases 8,248

GENDER



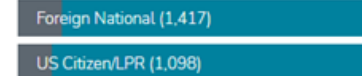
of Cases 11,500

AGE



of Cases 11,500

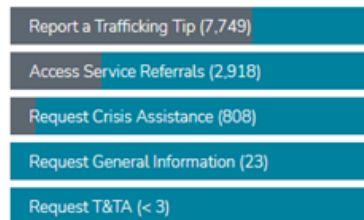
CITIZENSHIP



of Cases 11,500

These statistics are non-cumulative. Cases may involve multiple victims and include males and females, foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, adults and minors. In some cases, callers do not provide demographic information.

BREAKDOWN OF REQUESTS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES



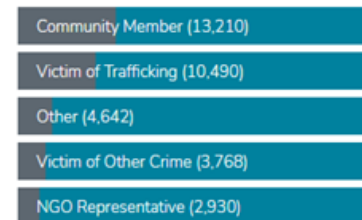
of Cases 11,500

TOP WAYS THE HOTLINE WAS FOUND



of Contacts 48,326

TOP CONTACT TYPES



of Contacts 48,326



Florida

toll road





<https://www.fdot.gov/seaport/seamap.shtm>

Florida



Human trafficking is a form of modern slavery that occurs in every state, including Florida. The NHTH works closely with service providers, law enforcement, and other professionals in Florida to serve victims and survivors of trafficking, respond to human trafficking cases, and share information and resources.

Learn more about human trafficking in Florida by browsing the hotline statistics, resources, and local events listings below.

VIEW STATS BY STATE

Select Your State



LOOKING FOR A REFERRAL?

FIND AN ORGANIZATION NEAR YOU

STATISTICS

RESOURCES & EVENTS

The below statistics are based on the signals -- phone calls, emails, and webforms -- received by the NHTH that reference Florida. To protect the identity of the people we serve, the NHTH does not disclose exact statistics related to venues, industries, or caller information when referenced fewer than three times.

SINCE 2007 ⁱ

Total Calls: 10,991

Total Victims - Moderate: 4,421 ⁱ

Total Cases: 3,303

Total Victims - High: 5,438

2018 statistics are current as of 6/30/2018.

2018

2017

2016

2015

2014

2013

2012

896

CALLS
THIS YEAR

367

HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
CASES REPORTED
THIS YEAR

VICTIMS & SURVIVORS
IDENTIFIED

High Indicators

452

Moderate Indicators

848

Calls From Victims &
Survivors

288

Quick Exit

Get Help

1-888-373-7888



TTY: 711



Text: 233733

Chat



24/7
CONFIDENTIAL

100%

The A-M-P model

Action

- Recruiting
- Harboring
- Transporting
- Providing
- Obtaining

Means

- Force
- Fraud
- Coercion

Purpose

- Exploitation
- Involuntary Servitude
- Peonage
- Debt bondage
- Slavery

Anyone Can Be a Victim

- Age
- Race
- Nationality
- Socio-economic status
- Sexual Orientation

Vulnerable Populations

- Children, youth
- Commercial sex workers
- Undocumented immigrants
- Homeless
- Addiction and/or substance abuse history
- Mental or behavioral health history
- Lack of social or family support
- Young mothers
- Patients with learning disabilities

Vulnerable Populations

- Pediatric population
 - History of abuse or neglect
 - Poverty
 - Mental illness
 - History of running away
 - Exposure to bullying
 - Lack of supervision
 - Foster children
 - LGBTQI
 - Friends and family in the commercial sex industry

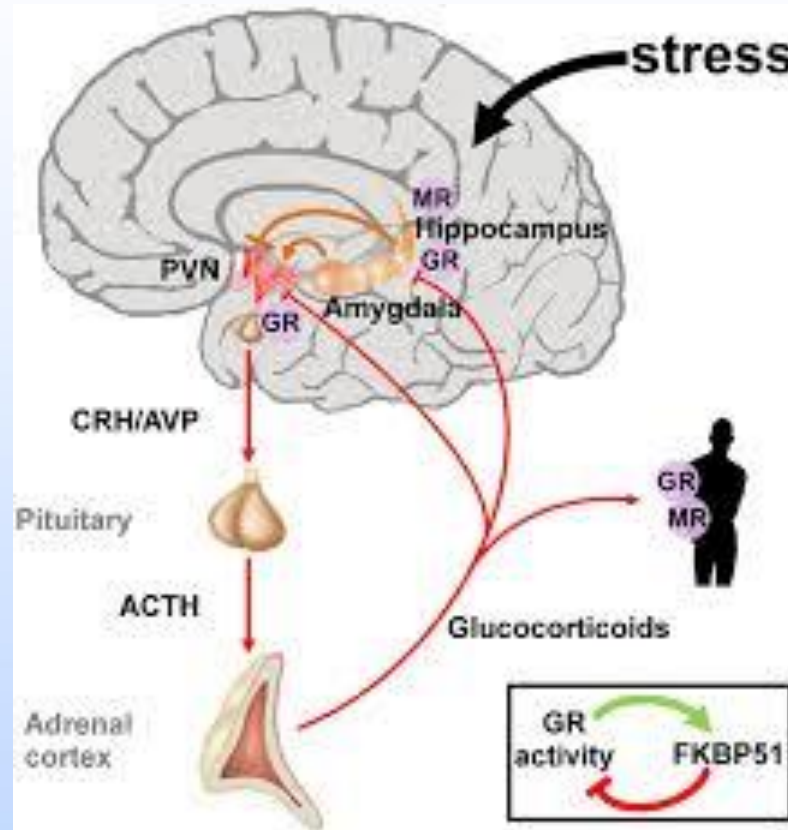
Grooming (recruiting)

- Targeting a victim – noticeable vulnerability (emotional neediness, low self-confidence or economic stress).
- Gaining trust and information – casual conversations
- Filling a need – using the information gained to fill a need in victims life, dependency (gifts, food, housing, beginning a love relationship, drugs or alcohol)
- Isolation – major role in victim’s life and distance them from friends and family
- Abuse begins – demands that a service must be repaid.
- Maintain control – threats, violence or fear.

Law Enforcement Perspective

- "The stuff they say makes no sense. What victims say when they come to me, it doesn't make sense to me. It's puzzling. I don't understand it. It makes no sense."
- "I see them hedge, making it up as they go along."
- "They lie all the time. I can tell."
- "No way it's true. No one would act like that if it's true."
- "They can't get their story straight."

Neurobiology of Trauma



Hormones Released During Trauma

Catecholamines

Adrenaline

Help with fight so the body can fight back against traumatic event

Can also help with flight to try to run from the threat

Cortisol

Effects the amount of energy the body has for its reaction to fight or flight

Opiates

Body's natural morphine

To counteract physical pain that may accompany emotional pain
Could tie into freeze (tonic immobility)

Oxytocin

Increase positive feelings

To counteract physical pain that may accompany emotional pain
Could tie into freeze

Traumatic Situations

- Loss of prefrontal regulation: chemicals from the brain stem impair (and may shut down) the prefrontal cortex
- Bottom-up attention: attention is automatically captured by anything perceived as dangerous or threatening, or as necessary for survival.
- Emotional reflexes: reflexes are automatic and include freeze, flight or fight responses as well as bodily responses such as increased heart rate.

Memory Encoding During Trauma

- Hippocampus – processes information into memories through encoding
- Amygdala – responds to hormones, fear circuitry activates
- Impaired prefrontal cortex, decreased rational thought.
- Memories become fragmented. Retrieved memories can be unpredictable, incomplete or disorganized.

Health Care Interaction

- More than 85% of survivors had contact with a health care professional while being trafficked.
- 97% not recognized or offered assistance
- Reported going to:
 - Hospital
 - ED
 - Family Physician, Internist
 - OB/GYN
 - Urgent Care
 - Neighborhood and women's health clinics

Health Care Interaction

- 2007 study of ED personnel in NYC
 - 29% respondents thought that human trafficking was a problem
 - Only 13% felt confident or very confident that they could identify a victim
 - Fewer than 3% had ever received training to recognize a victim
- 2014 Survey of 461 Pediatric Residents
 - 92% underestimated the number of US children trafficked for sex each year by over one half
 - <10% suspected they had encountered a victim
 - 20% knew what to do if they encountered a victim

1) Chisolm-Straker M, Richardson L. Assessment of emergency department (ED) provider knowledge about human trafficking victims in the ED. Acad Emerg Med. 2007;14(suppl 5):S134-S134.

2) [https://www.jpagonline.org/article/S1083-3188\(14\)00057-6/abstract](https://www.jpagonline.org/article/S1083-3188(14)00057-6/abstract)

Domestic Child Trafficking: Assessment of Pediatric Residents' Knowledge and Educational Needs

What Makes Victims Hard to Recognize?

- Limited public knowledge in US
- Cultural and language barriers
- Confusion: forced prostitution versus sex work
- Who can be a trafficker?
- Who can be a victim?
- Victims are not aware they are victims

Barriers to Victim Self-Identification

Shame or guilt

Fear of retaliation
by trafficker

Lack of transportation or
controlled movement

Fear of arrest
or deportation

Fear of a report
to social services

Lack of understanding of the
U.S. healthcare system

General Indicators

- Scripted or inconsistent history
- Hesitant to answer questions
- Accompanied by someone who speaks/interprets for them
- Controlling or dominating relationship
- Behavior: hostile, fearful, anxious, avoids eye contact
- Unable to provide his/her address
- Not aware of location, date, time
- Not in possession of identification documents
- Not in control of his/her own money

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/resources/what-look-healthcare-setting>

Patient Presentations & Scenarios

Patient Presentation: Labor Trafficking



- Malnourished
- Physical injuries, abuse or threatened with harm by employer
- Inadequate PPE for hazardous work
- Required to live in housing provided by employer
- Has debt to employer
- Recruited for different work than he/she is currently doing

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/resources/what-look-healthcare-setting>

Patient Scenario - Joe

- 45 year old male presents to urgent clinic
- CC: Rash on his foot
- Speaks limited English
- The MA is fluent in Joe's native language
- Working at a farm for extra money to send to his family.
- He doesn't have health insurance
- Has no official forms of identification with him.

Patient Scenario - Joe

- Exam:
 - “Rash” on Joe’s foot is cellulitis.
 - His boots appear well worn and threadbare, and his socks have holes.
- Social worker
 - Options on how to obtain the medicine he needs.
 - Asked about his living and working conditions
 - He lives in a tent with the others and was told they would get paid only at the end of the contract after expenses for room and board were subtracted.

Patient Presentation: Sex Trafficking

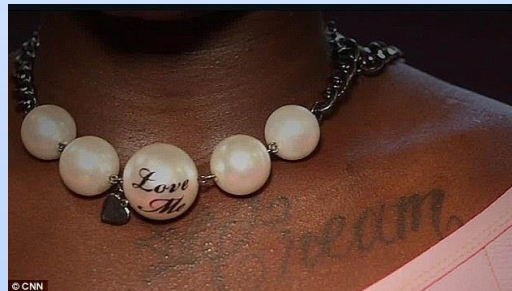
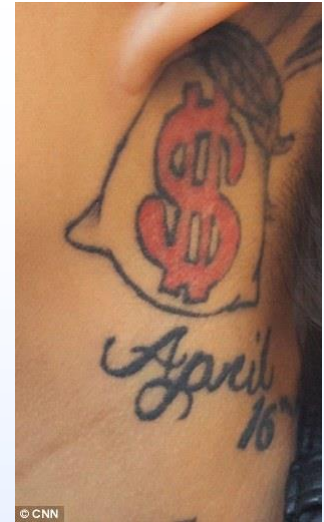


- Poor eye contact, anxious
- “Attitude”
- Runaway & Foster Care youth
- Constantly texting
- Sexually promiscuous
- Repeated STDs
- Malnourished
- Substance addiction
- 3rd party present
- Weather-inappropriate clothing
- Bruising/scars/burns/cuts in “hidden” places
- Tattoos of pimp’s name or a strange symbol

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/resources/what-look-healthcare-setting>

Branding

- Tattoo identifying their pimp or owner.
 - Dollar signs
 - Bags of money
 - Crown with initials
 - Full name
 - Bar code



Patient Scenario - Clarisse

- 18 yo white female
- “burning down there”
- Form fitting shirt and short skirt
- Accompanied by older female – “Auntie”
- Ran away from home
- Auntie refuses to wait in the lobby of the ED or leave during examination

Patient Scenario - Clarisse

- Exam
 - Bruising to inner thighs
 - Mucopurulent vaginal discharge
 - Friable cervix
- Medical record review
 - Chlamydia and gonorrhea several times within the last year
 - Noted to be a suspected victim of human trafficking

Patient Scenario - Clarisse

- Social worker
 - Agrees with preliminary suspicion
 - Interviews patient while Auntie is distracted on the phone

Patient Scenario - Clarisse

- What primary risk factors lead to a suspicion of trafficking?
 - a) Patient's complaint
 - b) Patient's ethnicity
 - c) Patient's personal and family history
 - d) Patient's manner of speech and dress

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Patient Scenario - Clarisse

- What factor is MOST indicative that Clarisse is a victim of sex trafficking?
 - a) Risqué clothing
 - b) Family history
 - c) Age
 - d) Frequency of STIs

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Patient Scenario - Clarisse

- What is the red flag indicator/behavior that healthcare providers have witnessed?
 - a) Auntie being on the phone
 - b) Clarisse not mentioning her biological father
 - c) Clarisse speaking Spanish
 - d) Auntie refusing to leave the exam room when asked

Patient Scenario - Clarisse

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 - a) Auntie being on the phone
 - b) Clarisse not mentioning her biological father
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Patient Scenario - Clarisse

- Why is it essential that all members of the healthcare team are informed about how to recognize, treat and collaborate with one another regarding victims of human trafficking?
 - a) It's easier to report when there are multiple witnesses
 - b) It allows for recognition of multiple trafficking indicators as well as helps create a safe environment where patient needs can be met
 - c) To ensure no one is at fault if trafficking is missed
 - d) Its not essential as only physicians are responsible for recognizing and reporting human trafficking.

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Screening

Retraumatization

- Becoming re-traumatized greatly reduces the likelihood that a victim will be cooperative.
- Healthcare staff can be confused by victim's behavior or comments
- Avoid repeated questions
- Be mindful of language
- Disclosure is not goal of first encounter
- Use trauma-centered approach

Screening Tools

- Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool (AHTST)
- Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment Tool

Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool (AHTST)

- 8 questions, short, conversational
- Sometimes lies are used to trick people into accepting a job that doesn't exist, and they get trapped in a job or situation they never wanted. Have you ever experienced this, or are you in a situation where you think this could happen?
- Sometimes people make efforts to repay a person who provided them with transportation, a place to stay, money, or something else they needed. The person they owe money to may require them to do things if they have difficulty paying because of the debt. Have you ever experienced this, or are you in a situation where you think this could happen?

Rescue and Restore: Screening tool



- Can you leave your job or situation if you want?
- Can you come and go as you please?
- Have you been threatened if you try to leave?
- Have you been physically harmed in any way?
- What are your working or living conditions like?
- Where do you sleep and eat?
- Do you sleep in a bed, on a cot or on the floor?
- Have you ever been deprived of food, water, sleep or medical care?
- Do you have to ask permission to eat, sleep or go to the bathroom?
- Are there locks on your doors and windows so you cannot get out?
- Has anyone threatened your family?
- Has your identification or documentation been taken from you?
- Is anyone forcing you to do anything that you do not want to do?

Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment Tool

- Reviews environment, tone, language and dynamics for your assessment
- Breaks questions down into specific sections: safety, fraud, coercion, debt-monetary, force and questions about their controller, labor and sex trafficking.

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/resources/comprehensive-human-trafficking-assessment-tool>

Laws, Reporting, Resources

Felony Offense

- Washington (2002) first to enact human-trafficking criminal statute
- Now all 50 states and the District of Columbia have passed legislation
- CAPTA – The federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974
- 2015 amendment to CAPTA – young adults up to age 24, victims of “child abuse and neglect” or “sexual abuse”

Means of Trafficking

- **Alaska** identifies anyone who benefits from trafficking in any way as being guilty of human trafficking in the 2nd degree. Direct involvement is 1st degree trafficking.
- **Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi** allow, under certain circumstances, businesses and corporations to be prosecuted for trafficking crimes.
- **Vermont's** trafficking definition includes “benefitting financially” from participation in a venture where a person is compelled to engage in commercial sex.

Penalty Enhancements

- **Vulnerable Group Examples:**

- **Delaware** raises labor trafficking from a class C to a class B felony when committed against a minor.
- **Florida** raises the trafficking penalty for commercial sexual activity from a first degree felony to a life felony when the crime is committed against a person who is “mentally defective or mentally incapacitated.”
- **Missouri** law creates the crime of “Contributing to Human Trafficking” for those who misuse immigration documents to facilitate trafficking crimes.

- **Aggravating Circumstance Examples:**

- **Nebraska** raises labor trafficking from a class III to a class IIA felony when coerced by inflicting, or threatening to inflict, serious injury.
- **New York** raises labor trafficking from a class D to a class C felony when compelled by using a controlled substance to impair a person’s judgement.
- **Utah** raises the penalty for human trafficking from a second degree felony to a first degree felony when it results in death or serious bodily harm, involves rape or sodomy, involves 10 or more victims, or involves a victim who is held against their will for longer than 30 days.

Penalties for Businesses

• Criminal Penalties and Fines

- **Alabama** law makes a business entity criminally liable for human trafficking if an agent, by act or omission, performs an element of the crime while acting within the scope of his or her duties and the crime was authorized, requested, commanded, performed in a way that the entity knew or should have known was occurring.
- **Massachusetts** enables a business entity that commits trafficking of persons for forced labor services to be fined up to \$1,000,000. The state also holds any business that knowingly aids, or is jointly involved in, labor trafficking civilly liable.
- **South Carolina** law requires an additional penalty of up to ten years in prison if a business owner used his or her business to facilitate sex or labor trafficking crimes.

• Business Dissolution

- **Hawaii** requires, upon a conviction for labor trafficking, that the court revoke any business license issued by the state to the enterprise that the convicted person used to facilitate the offense.
- For businesses found guilty of trafficking, **Minnesota** law enables, in addition to criminal penalties, a court to dissolve or reorganize an entity, suspend or revoke any license or permit granted by a state agency, or order the surrender of its charter or its certificate to conduct business in the state.
- In **Vermont**, if any business is found guilty of human trafficking, the Attorney General is empowered to commence a proceeding in the Civil Division of the Superior Court to dissolve it.

Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015

- Improves the U.S. response to human trafficking.
- Amendments that:
 - Strengthen services for victims
 - Changes in the criminal liability of buyers of commercial sex from victims of trafficking
 - Creation of a survivor-led U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking
 - New directives for the implementation of a national strategy for combating human trafficking.
- Requires the creation of a domestic trafficking victim's fund to support victim assistance programs

Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015

- Block grants for child trafficking deterrence programs
- Additional training requirements for first responders
- Amended the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) by declaring youth who are victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons are eligible for services under the RHYA.
- Amended the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) by adding human trafficking and child pornography as forms of child abuse.

Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014

- Reduce the incidence of sex trafficking among youth involved in the foster care system.
- Requires child welfare systems to improve their response to sex trafficking by screening and identifying youth who are sex trafficking victims or those who are at risk for sex trafficking, provide appropriate services to youth who experience sex trafficking, report missing children to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and develop protocols for locating missing or runaway children and determine what circumstances they faced while away from care.
- State child welfare agencies are required to report instances of sex trafficking to law enforcement and provide information regarding sex trafficking victims or at-risk youth to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, who will in turn report these numbers to Congress.

<https://www.ncsl.org/research/human-services/preventing-sex-trafficking-and-strengthening-families-act-of-2014.aspx>

Florida Laws

- Minors:
 - Cannot consent to commercial sex, not subject to arrest/prosecution for offering to commit prostitution 796.001;796.07(2)(e)
 - Coercion is not required
 - Buyers of minors for commercial sexual activity may be charged as traffickers 796.001;787.06(3)(g)
- Florida Safe Harbor 409.1678
 - Dependency track rather than delinquency track for minors in domestic sex trafficking.
 - Limited number of beds for victims and referring minors to DCF safe harbor facilities (24 hour supervision) instead of detention facilities.

Reporting

- You must understand mandatory reporting laws and your responsibility to report within the state(s) in which you practice, including whether human trafficking is a reportable event.
- Visit www.victimlaw.org to find mandatory reporting laws for your state.
- Not HIPPA violation to call human trafficking hotline – don't identify

Mandatory Reporting - Florida

- Gunshot, stab wounds or any life threatening injury indicating violence
- Minor/Vulnerable Adult: Victim of sexual exploitation or labor trafficking, report must be made to the Florida Abuse Hotline.
 - **call 1-800-962-2873**
 - **Florida Relay 711 or TTY 800-955-8771**
 - **fax your report to 800-914-0004**
 - Online form:
 - **<https://reportabuse.dcf.state.fl.us/>**
 - Does not require a login and password
 - Allows attachment of important documents
 - Personal information of the individual reporting abuse will always remain confidential, and individuals can remain confidential.



- For public employees
- For public and private employees

<http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/human-trafficking-laws.aspx>

Know your resources:

- National:
 - National Human Trafficking Hotline
 - Polaris Project
 - 1-888-3737-888 or text "help" to BeFree (233733).
 - Department of Homeland Security
 - 1-866-DHS-1ICE (374-2433)

Take Home Points

Take Home

- Trafficking – labor/sex
- ANYONE
- During trauma - memories fragmented, disorganized but accurate
- Healthcare providers – prevention, recognition
- Know your national/regional resources

Take Home

- Be aware of the mandatory reporting in your state
- Keep HIPAA in mind, informed consent to disclose
- Medical record is admissible in court
- Use forensic nurses or sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) when able, to collect and record evidence
- Know the protocol/guidelines of your institution

References

- Humantraffickinghotline.org
 - <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/resources/comprehensive-human-trafficking-assessment-tool>
 - humantraffickinghotline.org/resources/what-look-healthcare-setting
- www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/resource/nhhtacadultscreening
- www.traffickingresourcecenter.org
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Thank you!

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