

An Introduction to Human Trafficking

Training for Employees, Volunteers, and Service Providers of
facilities licensed under Chapters 243 and 245, Health and
Safety Code

**Developed by the Texas Human
Trafficking Prevention Task Force**

Training Mandate

Pursuant to House Bill 416 (84th Regular Session), this training has been developed and provided to each person who:

- Is employed by, volunteers at, or performs services under contract with:
 - An abortion facility licensed under Chapter 245, Health and Safety Code; or
 - An ambulatory surgical center licensed under Chapter 243, Health and Safety Code, that performs more than 50 abortions in any 12-month period; and
- Has direct contact with patients of the facility.

Importance of Training

- Over the course of completing their normal duties, several types of professionals are likely to encounter potential human trafficking victims. Such professionals may work for:
 - Social service organizations
 - Law enforcement organizations
 - **Health care providers**
- “Health care providers, as one of the few groups of professionals likely to interact with trafficked victims while they are still in captivity, have the opportunity to screen, identify and intervene.”

Purpose of this Training

- Empower individuals to:
 - **Recognize** risk factors and indicators related to human trafficking
 - **Identify** potential human trafficking victims and **report** as legally required
- Provide a foundation to:
 - **Share** knowledge with colleagues, parents, and community members
 - **Engage** in local prevention efforts

Objectives

This training is designed to help individuals subject to this training:

1. Understand the realities of human trafficking
2. Understand risk factors and vulnerabilities related to human trafficking
3. Understand child trafficking
4. Understand recruitment
5. Understand human trafficking indicators in the clinical setting
6. Understand how to respond to victims of trafficking and report as appropriate
7. Take next steps

Objective

- 1. Understand the realities of human trafficking**



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What is Human Trafficking?

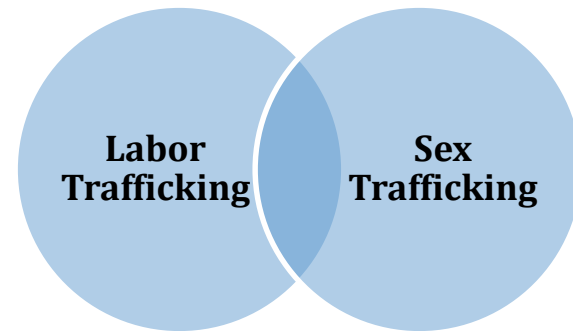
“Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery involving the illegal trade of people for exploitation or commercial gain.”

-United States Department of Homeland Security



Understanding Human Trafficking

- Human trafficking is categorized as:
 - Labor trafficking
 - Sex trafficking
 - A crossover of both labor and sex trafficking



- Human trafficking can be prosecuted under federal or state law.
- Human trafficking is about **exploitation** and **does not** have to involve movement of a person.

Human Trafficking Victims

“Since the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000, law enforcement investigators, social service providers, and community leaders have reported cases of **forced labor**, **debt bondage**, **involuntary servitude**, and **sex trafficking**, impacting a diverse range of populations including **men**, **women**, and **children**, who are U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or foreign nationals.”

-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Trafficking Can Occur Anywhere

- Our cities and towns
- Our neighborhoods
- Our schools
- Our foster and group homes
- Our shelters
- Our malls and parks
- Our online social networking



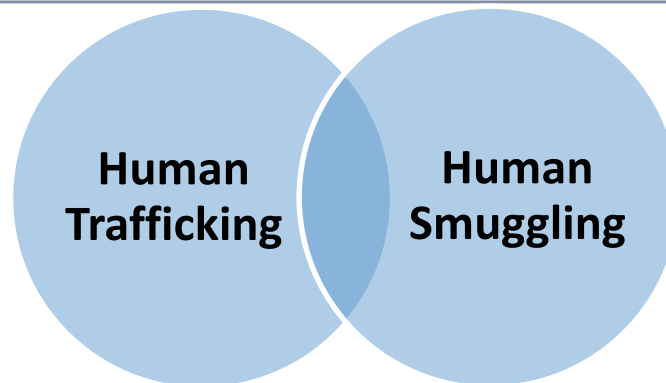
A victim can be trafficked without ever leaving their home or community.

Industries with Known Trafficking Cases

Labor Trafficking	Sex Trafficking
Agriculture, manual labor, or landscaping	Commercial sex/prostitution
Construction	Residential brothels
Domestic servitude	Massage parlors
Restaurants and food service	Internet-based commercial sex
Factories	Sexually oriented business, hostess and strip clubs
Peddling or begging	Escort services
Sales crews	Truck stops
Hospitality and tourist industry	Pornography
Nail salons	Fake modeling agencies
Carnivals	Restaurants/bars
Gas stations	
Cleaning services	

Trafficking versus Smuggling

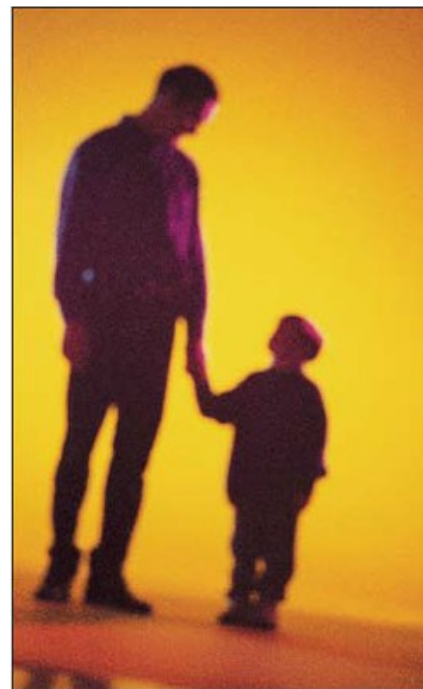
Trafficking	Smuggling
Crime against a person	Crimes against a country
Contains an element of coercion (unless a child is under 18)	No coercion
Exploitation and/or forced labor	Illegal entry into the country
Does not require any movement of the victim	Involves illegally moving someone across an international border
Persons are seen as victims (one cannot consent to be a victim)	Persons are seen as criminals
*Smuggling can become trafficking if exploited after a border crossing	



Who are the Traffickers?

Traffickers can be **anyone**:

- Men or women
- Parents or family members
- Neighbors
- Boyfriends/girlfriends
- Peers
- Employers
- Brothel owners
- Organized crime participants/gang members



Anyone Can be a Trafficker: Media Reports

- A Houston **trafficking ring** forced minors to work in businesses labeled as massage parlors, bikini bars, spas, etc. The victims could not keep any earnings, making them financially dependent on their traffickers.
- In Fayetteville, NC, a **mom** pled guilty to sex trafficking her 5-year-old daughter to pay off a \$200 debt.
- In White Plains, NY, three members of a **suburban family** were convicted of assault and labor trafficking after they forced a woman into domestic servitude.

The Economics of Human Trafficking

- There are two primary factors that drive human traffickers: **high profits** and **low risk** for the trafficker.
- Annual illegal profits worldwide from human trafficking are estimated at \$150.2 billion.



Trafficking is Happening in Texas

- In a recent report from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC):
 - Texas was 2nd to California in the number of calls to the hotline reporting a tip or requesting assistance.
 - Texas is consistently in the top tier of states in both number of calls to the hotline and potential cases along with states such as California and Florida.
 - New York and Ohio are also in the top five.

A Snapshot of Human Trafficking In Texas

Amarillo and Odessa –
A man was sentenced to 26 years in federal prison for sex trafficking. He used social media to lure a 14 year-old Houston girl into trafficking.

Dallas – Five individuals were charged for a forced labor scheme. They confiscated identification documents from a woman, physically threatened her, and required her to provide labor and services for them.

Madisonville – A woman was convicted for sex trafficking and compelling prostitution, including at least one child. The woman provided the victims with a place to live and then made them engage in prostitution.

El Paso – A juvenile probation officer and five suspected gang members were convicted of sex trafficking for forcing juveniles and adults to engage in prostitution.

This is a sample of media reports from around the state. Additional cases have been reported in other areas.

Mission - A bar owner in Mission, Texas, was sentenced to 30 years in prison for a trafficking scheme that forced undocumented teenagers to work at a local bar without pay and provide prostitution services to customers.

Houston – Three people were sentenced for a labor trafficking scheme that targeted immigrants. Victims were forced to work off their smuggling debt by selling pirated CDs and DVDs and were subjected to assaults, threats against themselves and against family members.

Labor Trafficking Under Texas Law:

Adult and Children

Labor trafficking occurs when a person:

- **ACTION:** Knowingly **traffics** another person
- **MEANS:** Utilizes force, fraud, or coercion in cases involving **children and adults**
- **PURPOSE:** With the intent that the trafficked person engage in **forced labor** or **services**

Traffics	Force	Fraud	Coercion	Forced labor or service
Transports, entices, recruits, harbors, provides, obtains, or maintains	Physical restraint or harm	False promises regarding employment, wages, working conditions or other matters	Threats of harm or physical restraint to any person if they fail to perform a certain act	Any work or service performed by an individual against their will

Labor Trafficking:

Adults and Children

Can occur in settings such as:

- Fields (harvesting crops)
- Domestic households (cooking, cleaning, childcare, caring for elders, or gardening)
- Restaurants or bars
- Motels and hotels
- Traveling sales or peddling crews (selling magazines, candy, beverages, or household products)
- Entertainment venues such as concerts, traveling fairs, circuses, or carnivals

Sex Trafficking Under Texas Law: **Adult**

Adult sex trafficking occurs when a person:

- **ACTION:** Knowingly **traffics** another person
- **MEANS:** Utilizes force, fraud, or coercion in cases involving **adults**
- **PURPOSE:** With the intent that the trafficked person engage in **commercial sex acts**

Traffics	Force	Fraud	Coercion	Commercial Sex Acts
Transports, entices, recruits, harbors, provides, obtains, or maintains	Physical restraint or harm	False promises regarding employment, wages, working conditions or other matters	Threats of harm to or physical restraint to any person if they fail to perform a certain act	Prostitution, promotion of prostitution, aggravated promotion of prostitution, or compelling prostitution

Sex Trafficking Under Texas Law: **Children**

Child sex trafficking occurs when a person:

- **ACTION:** Knowingly **traffics** a child under the age of 18
- **MEANS:** Causes by **any** means
- **PURPOSE:** That the child engage in or become the victim of **commercial sex acts or child sex abuse**

Traffics	Force, Fraud, Coercion	Commercial Sex Acts or Child Sex Abuse
Transports, entices, recruits, harbors, provides, obtains, or maintains.	NOT REQUIRED for child under 18	Commercial Sex Acts: Prostitution, promotion of prostitution, aggravated promotion of prostitution, or compelling prostitution Child Sex Abuse: Sexual assault, continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children, aggravated sexual assault, sexual performance by a child, employment harmful to children, indecency with a child, or possession or promotion of child pornography

Trafficking Conditions:

Adults and Children

- Traffickers show little regard for a victim's health or well-being.
- Victims may be subjected to inhumane conditions:
 - Long work hours for little or no pay
 - Live where they work, usually in very squalid conditions
 - Subjected to verbal, physical, and sexual abuse
 - Lack basic necessities and have limited access to medical care

Trafficking Conditions: Children

- Force, fraud, or coercion is **not** required for sex trafficking victims **under 18** years old.
- To be a victim of sex trafficking, a child under age 18 does **not** have to be:
 - Deceived
 - Manipulated
 - Threatened
 - Physically harmed
 - Controlled
 - Forced or coerced in any manner



Objective

2. Understand risk factors and vulnerabilities related to human trafficking



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Risk and Exploitation

- While **anyone** can become a victim of human trafficking, several risk factors leave **children and adults** vulnerable to exploitation by traffickers.
- Risk factors typically fall into 1 of 4 categories:
 - Individual
 - Relationship
 - Community
 - Societal

Individual Factors that Increase Risk

Risk Factors for All Victims

- In a new unfamiliar country or location
- Substance abuse
- Stigma and discrimination
- Disability
- Mental illness/mental health
- Homelessness
- Low self-esteem
- Poverty or limited resources
- Language barriers
- Distrust of authority

Child Specific Risk Factors

- History of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation
- Runaway or foster care
- Adolescent development
- Truancy & delinquency

Relationship Factors that Increase Risk

Risk Factors for All Victims

- Unhealthy social relationships
- Social isolation
- Lack of long-term connections or sense of belonging
- Family and friends living elsewhere
- Self-esteem not supported
- Gang affiliation

Child Specific Risk Factors

- Peer pressure to engage in risky behavior
- Family conflict, disruption, or dysfunction

Community Factors that Increase Risk

Risk Factors for All Victims

- Reluctance to believe trafficking occurs in the community
- No clear understanding of human trafficking
- No dedicated resources to identify victims or provide services
- Gang presence
- Lack of training and ongoing technical assistance

Child Specific Risk Factors

- Limited community resources to assist at-risk youth populations

Societal Factors that Increase Risk

Risk Factors for All Victims

- Biases against human trafficking victims
- Stigmas against prostitution
- Prevalence of sexual violence
- Racism/racial inequality
- Glamorization of pimp culture
- Individuals viewed as property or commodities
- Social norms

Child Specific Risk Factors

- Apathy toward homeless and runaway youth

Objective

3. Understand child trafficking



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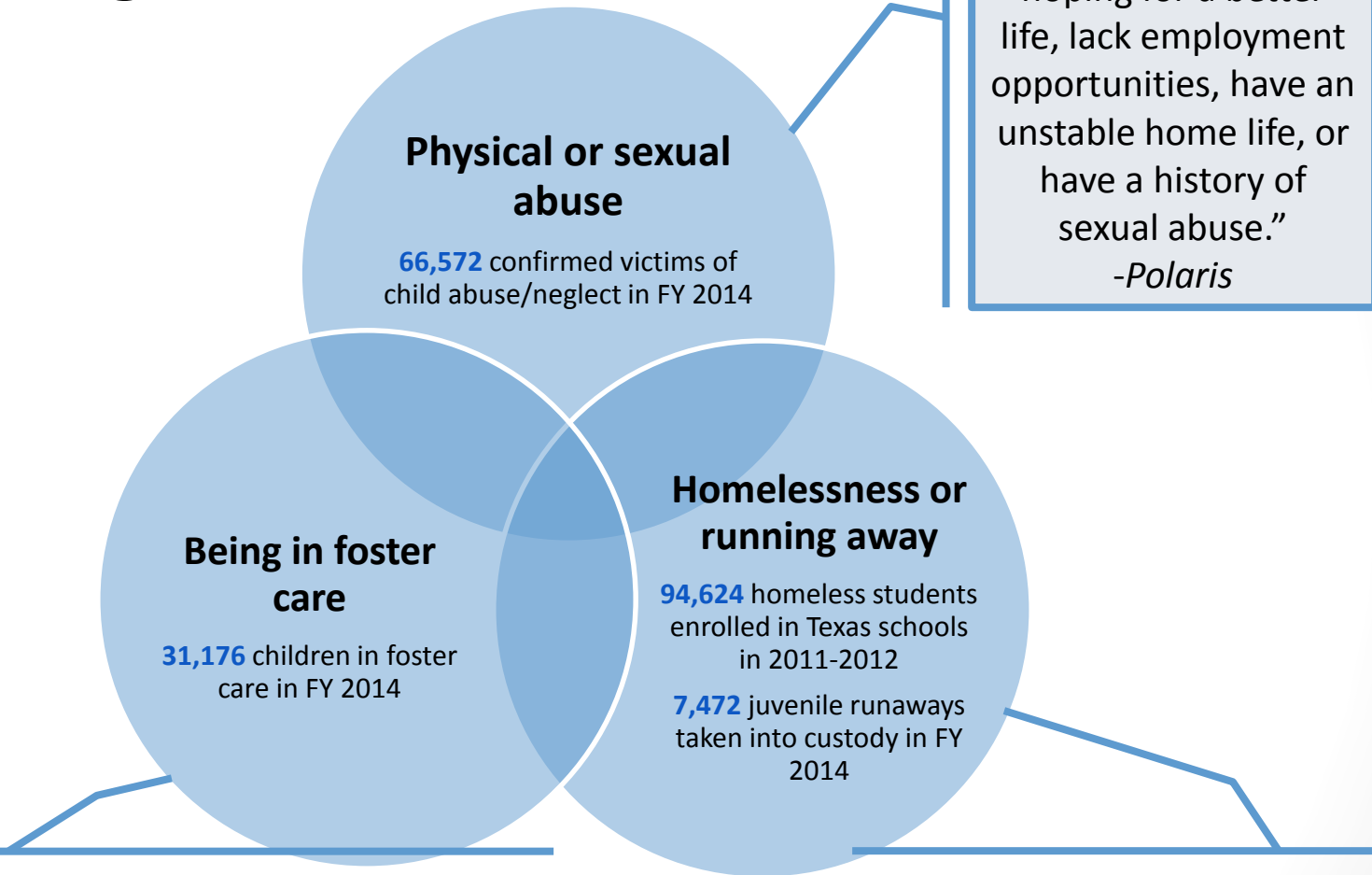
Children at Risk

“Among the diverse populations affected by human trafficking, **children are at particular risk** to sex trafficking and labor trafficking.”

-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



Targeting the Most Vulnerable



Of the children reported missing to NCMEC in 2014 who were also likely victims of sex trafficking, 68% were in the care of social services or foster care when they ran.
-NCMEC (2014 data)

Homeless and runaway youth are targeted because they often lack the skills and basic necessities to survive on their own.
-U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Human Trafficking as a Form of Abuse

- Texas Family Code, Section 261.001, specifically includes human trafficking as a form of child abuse.



- Cases involving abuse or neglect at the hands of a **traditional caregiver** may be investigated by the **Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)**.
- All other cases must be handled by a **law enforcement** agency.
- **Mandatory reporting** applies in cases of suspected child abuse.

Understanding Child Trafficking

- **Thousands of children** in the U.S. are at risk of trafficking.
- Children have been trafficked throughout Texas.
- Average age a child is recruited or forced into prostitution: **11-14 years old**.
- By understanding the dynamics of child trafficking, clinic staff will be better able to **identify** suspected instances of human trafficking and **report** as required.

Preying on Children

- Traffickers prey upon children because they are easier to manipulate and deceive.
- They often target children with vulnerabilities, including:
 - Lack of family support
 - Significant familial and school disruptions
 - Parental alcohol or substance abuse
 - Exposure to domestic violence
 - Lack of supervision, care or basic necessities (food, clothing, and shelter)
 - Physical or sexual abuse histories



Child Sex Trafficking

Can occur through:

- Online advertisements of children for sex
- Children working in sexually oriented businesses
- Producing, buying, selling, or trading child pornography
- Buying, selling, or trading of children for sexual exploitation for anything of value
- Fake child modeling agencies
- Children engaging in sex acts to acquire food, clothing, or shelter



(Photo courtesy of HSI.)

Objective

4. Understand recruitment

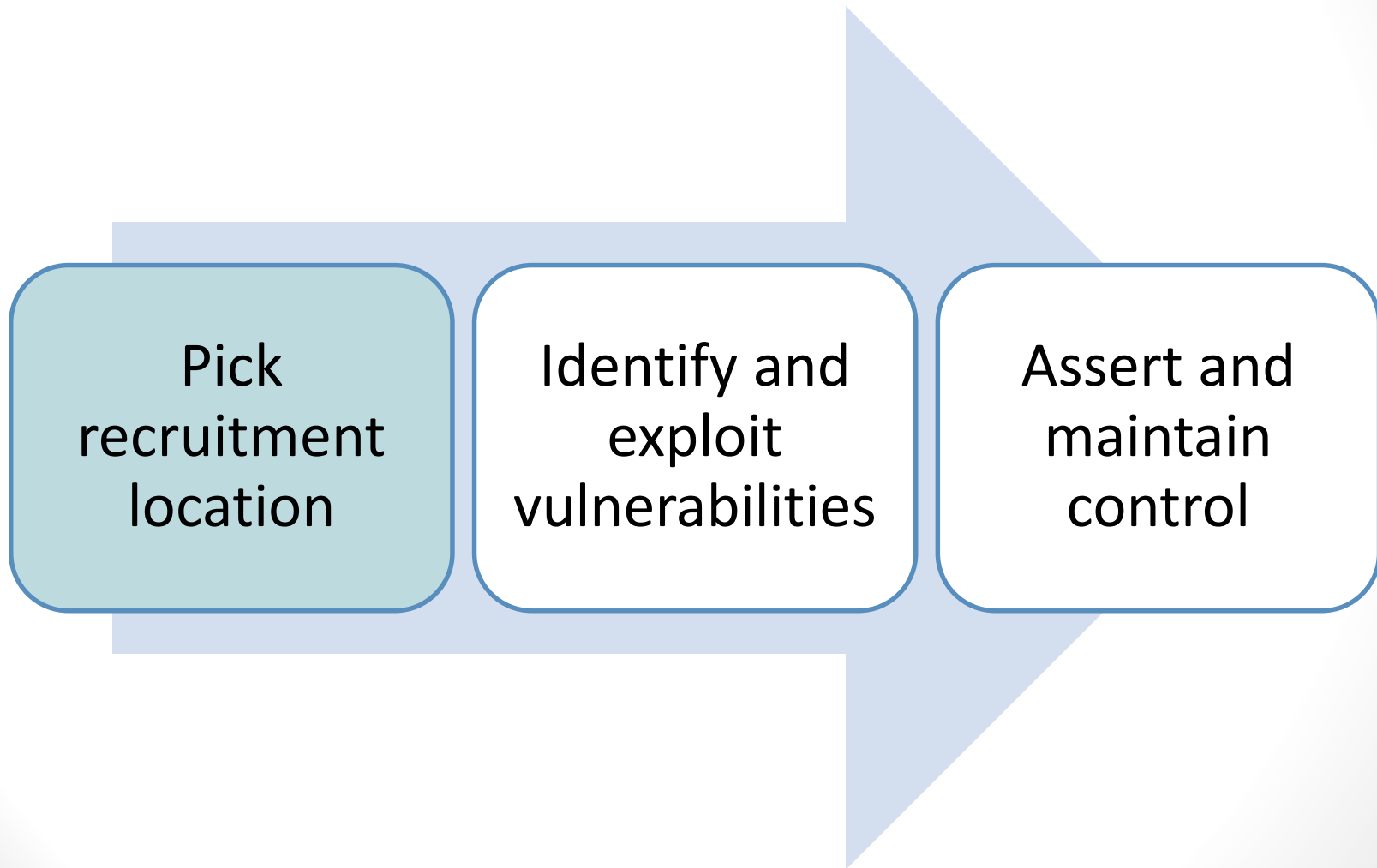


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The Strategy of Recruitment

- Regardless of age, sex, or type of trafficking, victims are often recruited in similar ways.
- By understanding the methods of traffickers, we can better identify victims and prevent exploitation.

Trafficker Recruitment Methods



Recruitment Opportunities

Places	Internet
Street	Online job ads
Foster homes and residential treatment centers	Gaming or other electronic devices with internet capabilities
Bus stops	Texting apps
Train/metro stops	Computers/tablets/laptops
Shopping centers	Smartphones and cell phones
Parks/playgrounds	Social networks
Shelters	
Concerts/sports/public events	
Court houses	
Schools	
Restaurants and bars	
Juvenile detention	

****If a trafficker does not have access to a recruitment location, the trafficker may use other victims to serve as recruiters.***

Traffickers and Technology

Technology allows traffickers to more easily:

- Make contact or stalk victims
- Groom and recruit victims
- Control victims
- Employ sexting or sextortion tactics
- Advertise and market victims
- Connect with potential buyers
- Complete transactions
- Move victims
- Maintain anonymity
- Distance the trafficker from the crime

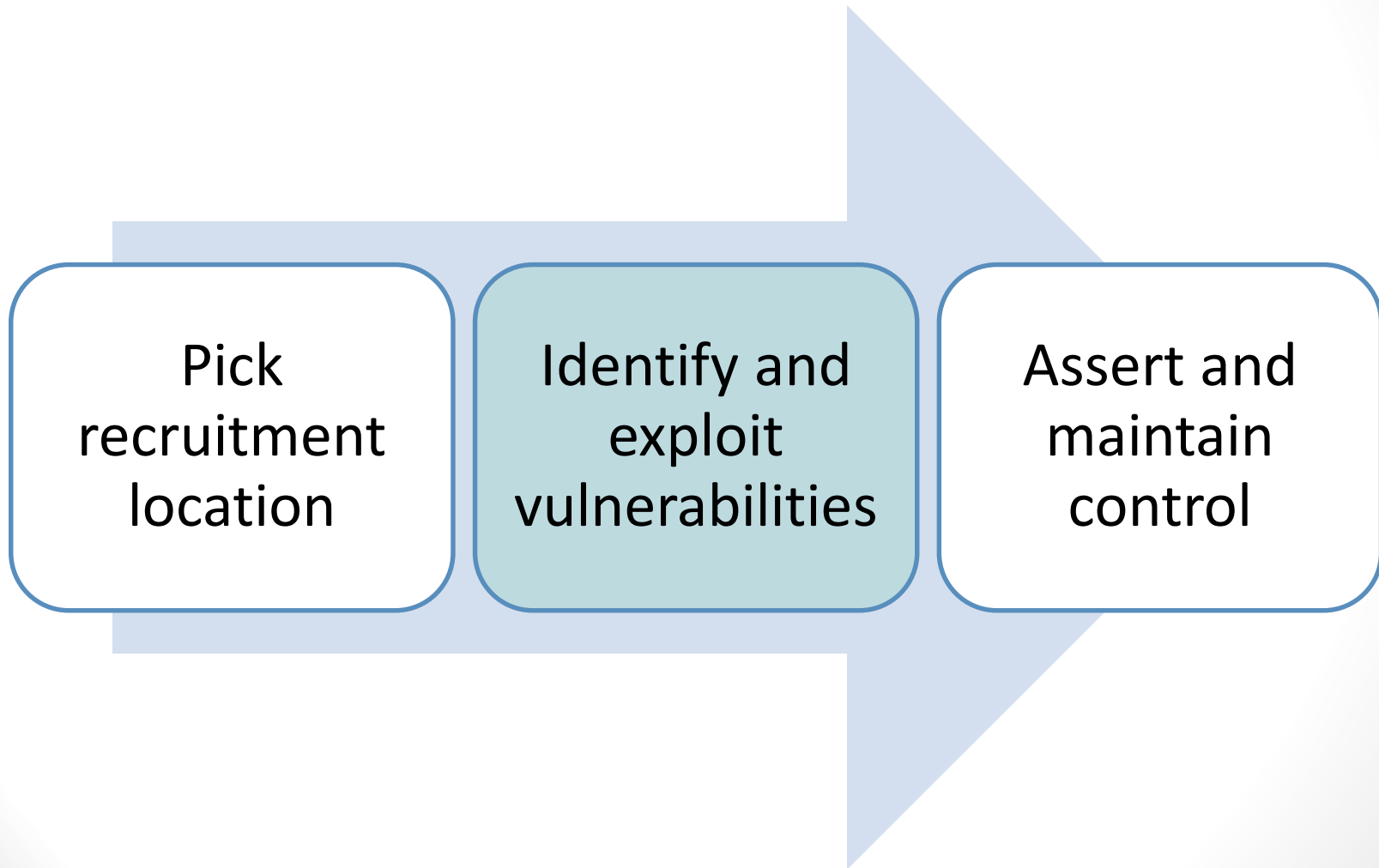


Using Technology to Recruit Children

- Technology has facilitated exploitation of children, specifically.
 - 75% of 12- to 17-year-olds own cellphones
 - 93% of 12- to 17-year-olds go online
- Technology can be used to “reach children anywhere, anytime” and traffickers use it to their advantage.



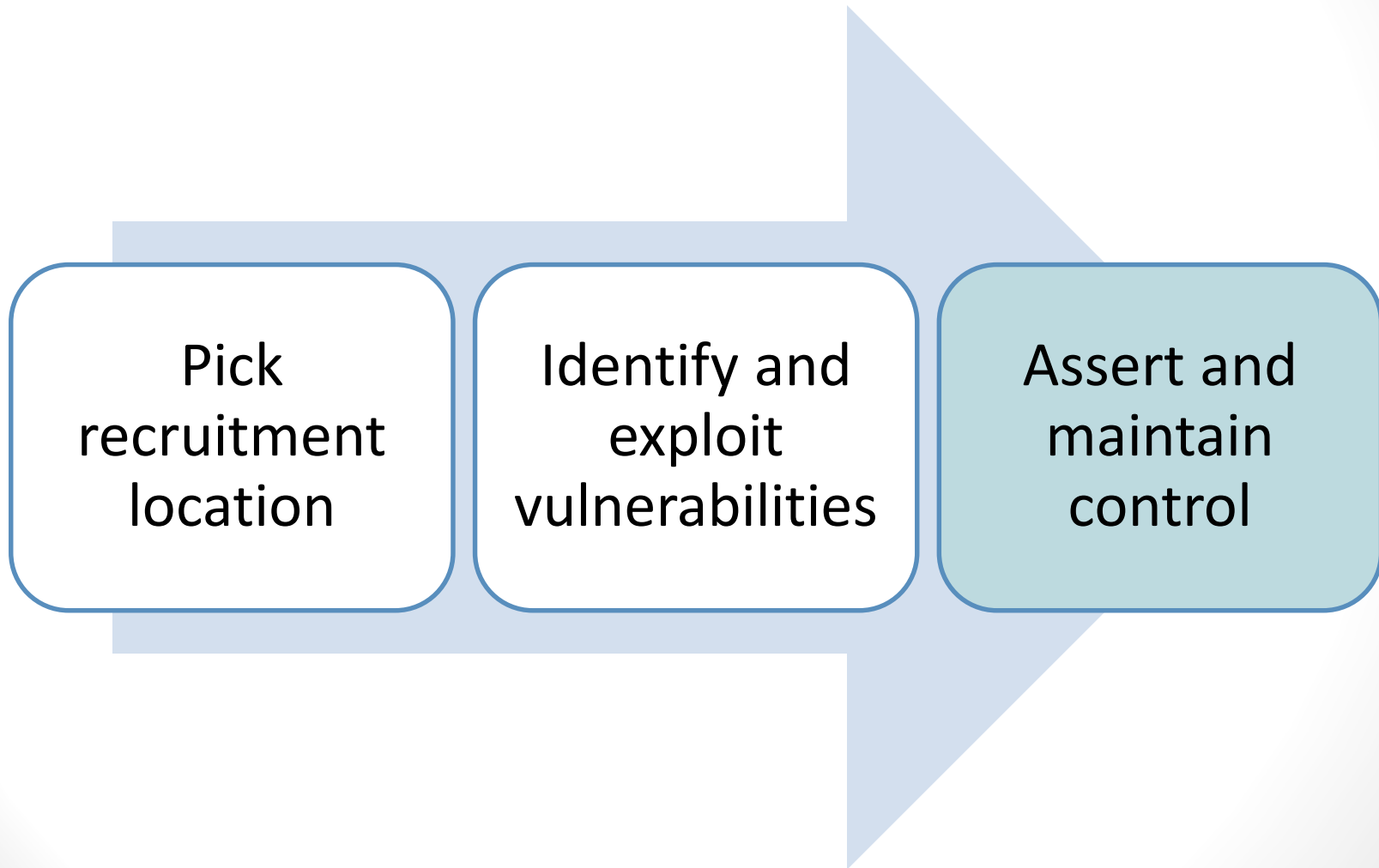
Trafficker Recruitment Methods



Traffickers Exploit Vulnerabilities

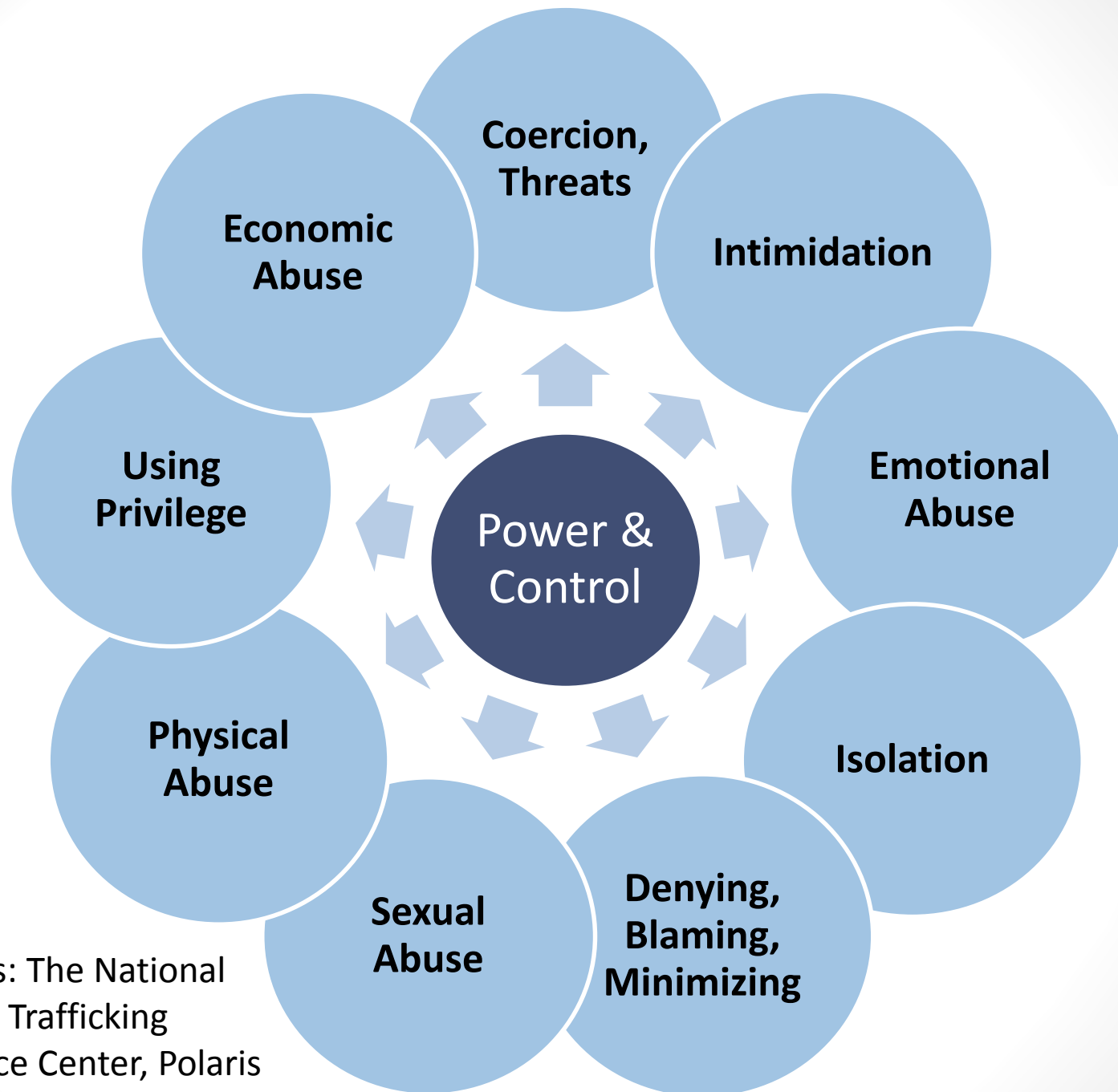
- Individuals from an abusive home life may fall prey to **false love and affection** provided by the trafficker.
- Individuals who are impoverished may believe in the trafficker's **promise of a better life**.
- Children who have runaway or are living on the street may be taken in by the trafficker who provides **food and shelter**.
- Adults and children using online social networks may be lured by the trafficker as they strike up **friendships**.
- Traffickers also further exploit the vulnerabilities of individuals experiencing **social isolation, drug addiction**, or with a **history of criminal behavior**.

Trafficker Recruitment Methods



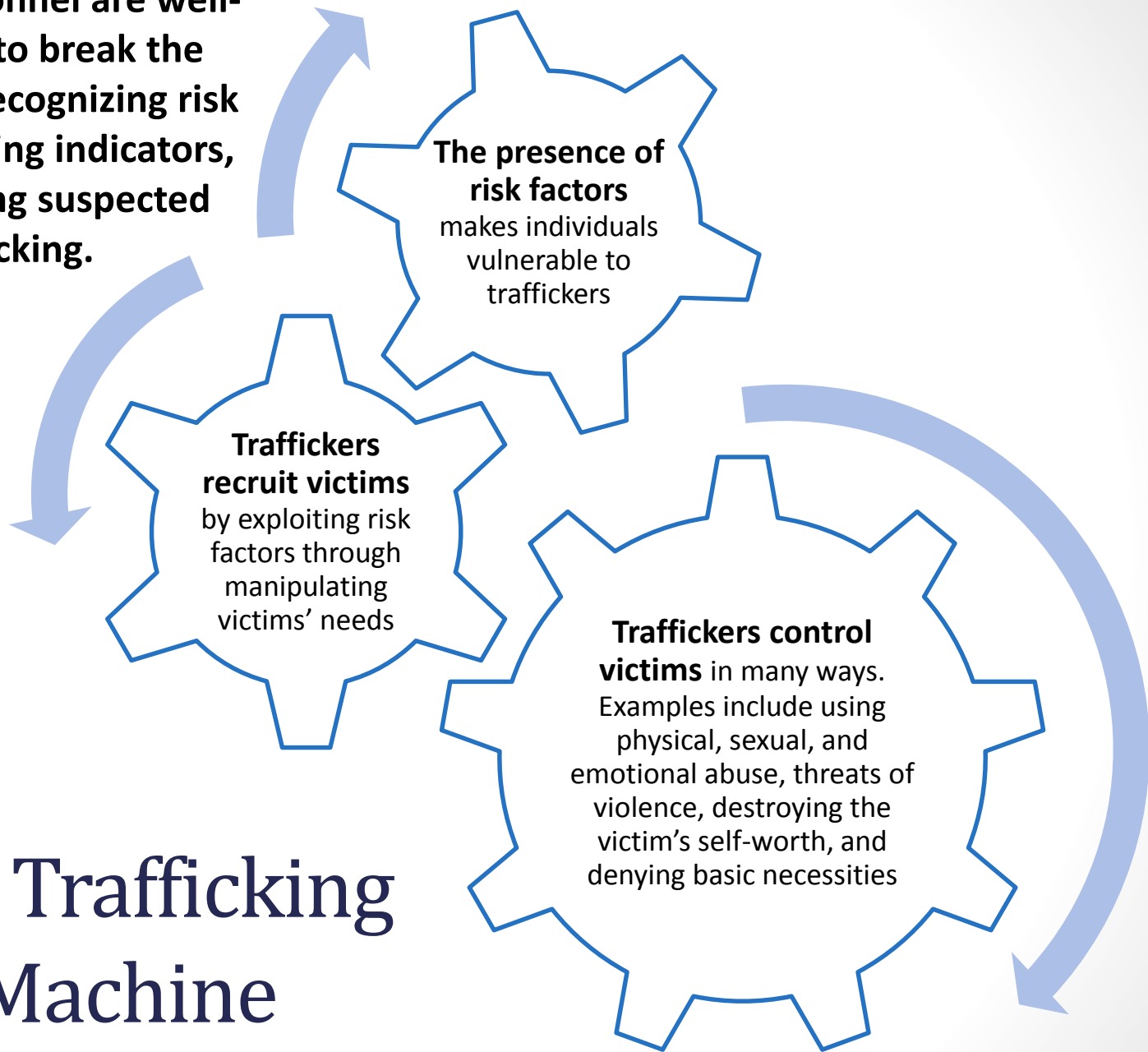
Trafficker Tactics

- Provide false feelings of love and affection
- Create a dependency on drugs or alcohol
- Isolate the victims from others
- Physically, sexually, or verbally abuse the victim
- Confine the victim
- Control access to food or shelter
- Place the victim in “debt”
- Exhaust victims with long work hours and quotas
- Threaten friends, family, or other victims
- Convince individuals that engaging in commercial sex or other forced labor is better than the life they have at home



Sources: The National
Human Trafficking
Resource Center, Polaris

Medical personnel are well-positioned to break the machine by recognizing risk factors, noticing indicators, and reporting suspected trafficking.



The Trafficking Machine

Objective

5. Understand human trafficking indicators in the clinical setting



64 percent complete

Victim Encounters with Medical Providers

- Studies show that between 28% and 88% of victims visit a health care facility while being trafficked.
- Rarely are they identified as trafficking victims.
- In one study:
 - 57% of victims had received treatment at some type of clinic
 - 71% of victims report at least 1 pregnancy while being trafficked
 - 21% reported 5 or more pregnancies

Why Don't Victims Ask for Help?

Children and adults may not self-identify as a victim or ask for help due to:

Limited family/social support

False promises of security, love, a better future

Trauma bonding

Language and social barriers/unfamiliarity

Normalization of sex for survival/abuse

Juvenile arrest histories—treatment as a criminal

Fear and distrust

No personal ID or documents

Confined or monitored

Convinced they are criminals

Threats of violence and reprisal against loved ones

Shame, self blame, hopelessness, resignation

What Should I Look For?

- No one indicator signals trafficking has occurred. However, during the initial patient consultation or as staff assist the patient, additional information may be discovered indicating the patient is a victim of human trafficking.
- Indicators may fall into 6 broad categories:
 - Urgent health care needs
 - Infectious diseases
 - Sexual/reproductive history
 - Mental health issues
 - Patient interaction
 - Other indicators

Urgent Health Care Needs

Malnutrition	Anemia
Dehydration	Traumatic injuries to the brain
Damage to reproductive system	Drug or alcohol abuse or withdrawal
Eating disorders	Physical injuries at various stages of healing (bruises, broken bones, cuts, burns)

Infectious Diseases

- Tuberculosis
- Skin infections such as scabies, lice, bacterial and fungal infections
- HIV/AIDS – may include mother-to-child transmission
- STIs including Hepatitis B, HPV, Herpes, Syphilis, and N. gonorrhea
- Typhoid

Sexual/Reproductive History

- Exposure to HIV and other STIs
- Fertility issues
- Genital trauma
- Pregnancy
- Complications from prior pregnancies
- Urinary Tract Infections
- Other gynecological diagnoses associated with sexual violence
- Young age with high number of sex partners

*These issues are most likely to be seen in sex trafficking victims, but may also occur in labor trafficking victims who are sexually assaulted.

Mental Health Issues

Trafficking victims may suffer from mental health issues stemming from their victimization, such as:

- Depression
- Acute anxiety, stress, paranoia
- PTSD
- Self-destructive behaviors
- Suicidal ideation
- Dissociative disorder
- Explosive outbursts
- Hyper-sexualization
- Eating disorders

Patient Interaction

- Many times, victims:
 - Have scripted answers or inconsistent stories
 - Avoid eye contact
 - Are not allowed to speak for themselves
 - Are accompanied by another individual (the trafficker) who is providing answers to questions directed at the victim
 - Person does not leave patient alone with staff, even during examination
 - Have few or no personal possessions
 - Do not control own money, ID, or other legal papers

Other Indicators

Several other indicators may also be identified when serving trafficking victims.

Patient has branding tattoos such as “daddy” or bar code designs	Patient reports being a runaway or homeless
Patient has bald spots, rotting teeth, or other indicators of poor health	Patient has large amounts of cash on hand
Patient is dressed in inappropriate or revealing clothing	

Tattoo Examples



Branding tattoo found on a woman involved in a Reno-based sex trafficking ring.
(Source: Reno Police Department)



A sex trafficking victim shows her tattooed lip with the name of her pimp.
(Source: Amita Sharma, KPBS)

Objective

6. Understand how to respond to victims of trafficking and report as appropriate



79 percent complete

What Do I Do If I Suspect Human Trafficking?

- Utilize appropriate screening tools
- Use trauma-informed care approach with patient
- Separate patient from individuals accompanying them
 - This is for safety reasons and to allow the patient to answer questions more freely
- Ask questions and assess the situation
- Report to appropriate authorities
 - **Mandated reporting of child victims** to DFPS (if the perpetrator is a household or family member) or local law enforcement
 - **Incidents of adult trafficking** should be reported to local law enforcement, the Department of Family and Protective Services, or the Department of Public Safety (www.iWatchTX.org)
- Refer patient to community resources

Know Your Reporting Duties: Children

- Under Texas law:
 - **All** individuals are required to report suspected child abuse or neglect.
 - **Employees, volunteers and contractors of a facility licensed by the state**, are required to report suspected child abuse or neglect **immediately, but no later than** within 48 hours.
 - Your report **cannot be delegated** to a superior, administrator, or other individual.
- Reports **must be made immediately** to:
 - Law enforcement, or the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)
 - DFPS may investigate certain reports and will refer other criminal matters to the appropriate law enforcement

*Failure to reported suspected child abuse or neglect is a criminal offense.

Reporting Suspected Human Trafficking if **Victim is a Child** (under 18 years old)

1

If an immediate danger, call 911.

2

Follow reporting law and call law enforcement or Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS). Contact DFPS by phone: 1-800-252-5400, or online: www.txabusehotline.org.

3

Contact www.iWatchTX.org or use the **TEXAS DPS** app on your smart phone (operated by Texas Department of Public Safety which has human trafficking analysts on staff). Anonymous reports can be made to 1-866-786-5972.

4

Provide tips or leads on suspected child sexual exploitation crimes to CyberTipline® at www.cybertipline.com or 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678).

*Failure to reported suspected child abuse or neglect is a criminal offense.

What to do if a Child Makes an Outcry

1. Make sure you and the victim are safe.
2. Remain calm.
3. Assure the child he or she did the right thing in telling you and that he or she is not to blame for the abuse.
4. Do not make promises about what will happen to them or the trafficker.
5. Let the child tell his or her story, but leave the questioning to the professionals.
6. Never confront the suspected trafficker.
7. Report. **Texas law requires reporting to law enforcement or child protective services immediately, but no later than within 48 hours.**

Know Your Reporting Duties: Adults

- Under Texas law:
 - Adults have the right to not have their victimization reported to law enforcement.
 - Exceptions are:
 - Individuals over 65 years of age, or
 - Individuals with a disability that substantially impairs him or her.
- **All** individuals, including **medical practitioners**, are required to report suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of **elderly or disabled persons**.
- Reports **must be made immediately** to:
 - The state agency, that operates, licenses, certifies, or registers the facility, or the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)
 - DFPS may investigate certain reports and will refer other criminal matters to the appropriate law enforcement

Ways to Report Adult Victims

If in immediate danger, call 911.

If unsure where to report, contact local law enforcement.

Contact www.iWatchTX.org or use the **TEXAS DPS** app on your smartphone (analysts on staff). Anonymous reports can be made to **(1-866-786-5972)**.

Anyone who thinks an adult with disabilities or over 65 years of age is being trafficked should contact the **Texas Abuse Hotline (1-800-252-5400)** or make an online report at www.txabusehotline.org/Login?Default.aspx

Objective

7. Take next steps



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Develop a Response Protocol

- Adopt **patient assessment** and other **screening tools** specifically related to human trafficking
- Develop **safety protocols** and **patient separation procedures**
- Develop **reporting procedures**
- Understand how **HIPAA** applies to reporting incidents of human trafficking
- Know what **local resources** are available ahead of time

Ways You Can Help

Recognize	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cases of trafficking occur in all types of environments.• Understand what human trafficking looks like.• Know high-risk groups and indicators.
Identify and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interactions with at-risk populations serve as windows of opportunity to identify victims.• Use existing facility safety policy and procedures for victims.• Notify law enforcement and the Department of Family Protective Services.
Share	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Share your knowledge with other professionals and community members.• Educate others on human trafficking, high-risk groups and indicators.
Engage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get to know resources.• Join community organizations and task forces.• If there is a gap in resources, establish partnerships to address the gaps.

Recognizing Exploitation

- Recognize that traffickers, recruiters, and victims cross ethnic, racial, gender, socioeconomic, and age lines.
- Understand victims may not self-identify as victims.
- Recognize that traffickers brutalize their victims.
- Understand **Texas residents** are being exploited.
- **REPORT** what you observe to the proper authorities.

Recognizing **Child** Exploitation

- Recognize that all kids are at risk of exploitation.
- Understand a child under 18 **cannot** consent to commercial sex.
- There is no such thing as a “good kid” or a “bad kid” when it comes to exploitation.
- Understand **our children** are being exploited.
- **REPORT** what you observe to the proper authorities.

YOU Can be the Missing Link

- When individuals report potential trafficking, victims can be linked to vital services, including:
 - Counseling or mental health services
 - Medical care
 - Shelter or housing
 - Immigration or legal services
 - Safety planning
 - Education and training



Resources

Below are resources to help identify and serve victims of trafficking. The list is not meant to be exhaustive, and your facility may have other preferred tools, resources, or protocols that would apply to incidents of human trafficking

- Potential Screening tools

- *Screening for Human Trafficking: Guidelines for Administering the Trafficking Victim Identification Tool (TVIT)*. (June 2014). VERA Institute of Justice. Retrieved from <http://www.vera.org/sites/default/files/resources/downloads/human-trafficking-identification-tool-and-user-guidelines.pdf>.
- Polaris. *Medical Assessment Tool*. Retrieved from <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Assessment%20Tool%20-%20Medical%20Professionals.pdf>.
- Alpert, E.J, et al. *Human Trafficking: Guidebook on Identification, Assessment, and Response in the Health Care Setting*. Massachusetts General Hospital and Massachusetts Medical Society. Retrieved from [http://www.massmed.org/Patient-Care/Health-Topics/Violence-Prevention-and-Intervention/Human-Trafficking-\(pdf\)/](http://www.massmed.org/Patient-Care/Health-Topics/Violence-Prevention-and-Intervention/Human-Trafficking-(pdf)/).

Resources

- Trauma-informed care
 - Office for Victims of Crime, Training and Technical Assistance Center. *Using a Trauma-Informed Approach*. Retrieved from <https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/4-supporting-victims/41-using-a-trauma-informed-approach/>.
 - National Human Trafficking Resource Center. *Trauma-informed Care and FYSB Outcomes for Runaway and Homeless Youth*. Retrieved from <http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/trauma-informed-care-and-fysb-outcomes-runaway-and-homeless-youth>.
 - Welch, Katherine, and Gloria Halverson. Christian Medical & Dental Associations. “Physical Health Consequences of Human Trafficking”. <http://cmda.org/library/doclib/tip-module-3-1.pdf>

Resources

- Other resources
 - Isaac, Reena, Jennifer Solak, and Angelo P. Giardino. 2011. “Health Care Providers’ Training Needs Related to Human Trafficking: Maximizing the Opportunity to Effectively Screen and Intervene.” *Journal of Applied Research on Children*. Vol. 2(1). Article 8.
<http://digitalcommons.library.tmc.edu/childrenatrisk/vol2/iss1/8/>
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National Human Trafficking Resource Center

You may also contact the [National Human Trafficking Resource Center \(1-888-373-7888\)](https://www.humantraffickingresourcecenter.org/) to get additional information:

- Provide confidential tips.
- Connect with anti-trafficking services.
- Request training and technical assistance, general information, or specific anti-trafficking resources.