



SALE OF SLAVE.

By order of the Probate

Court of Andrew County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Absalom Young, deceased, will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, a likely negro boy named Ben, belonging to said estate, before the Court House door in Savannah, Mo., on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August, 1853.

TERMS OF SALE—One third cash in hand, and the balance in twelve months time, on bond and security.

W. J. Young,

Administrator.

JULY 11, 1853.





We shouldn't have to say
"Don't buy people."

But we live in a world where
buying people is actually a
business.

A business where the youth are
the **prime targets & biggest**
money-makers.

Licking County students on front line of human trafficking prevention

Sheridan Hendrix shendrix@dispatch.com

Jan. 26, 2020, 4:14 p.m. ET



[CREATIVE COMMON LICENSE] *The Columbus Dispatch*

A person with long dark hair, wearing a light-colored jacket and dark pants, stands with their back to the camera on a city sidewalk at night. They are looking down a wide, empty street towards a brightly lit intersection. The street is illuminated by yellow streetlights, and there are light trails from cars in the distance. Buildings and a billboard are visible in the background under a dark sky.

CAN YOU SEE ME?

Creagh Boulger MD, FACEP, FAEMUS, FAIUM

Ohio State University

Director of Forensic Nursing

cbs8.com

BLUESKYEYE



SHARINA_XO



MELANIEBELL27



CAN YOU SEE ME?

Creagh Boulger MD, FACEP, FAEMUS, FAIUM
Ohio State University
Director of Forensic Nursing

Objectives

- 1. Recognize the scope of human trafficking in the U.S. and its relevance to healthcare, with emphasis on emergency medicine and primary care encounters.
- 2. Identify key physical, behavioral, and contextual indicators of possible trafficking victims in clinical settings.
- 3. Differentiate between common myths and realities of trafficking to avoid bias and missed diagnoses.
- 4. Apply trauma-informed, patient-centered communication strategies when interacting with individuals who may be trafficked.
- 5. Describe local, state, and national resources (e.g., hotlines, social work, law enforcement liaisons) available for referral and multidisciplinary support.
- 6. Analyze medicolegal and ethical responsibilities, including mandated reporting, patient autonomy, and safety considerations.
- 7. Integrate evidence-based screening and documentation practices into routine patient care workflows.

MYTHS

VS

FACTS

Myth: Human trafficking only happens in illegal or underground industries

Reality: Human trafficking cases have been reported and prosecuted in industries including restaurants, cleaning services, construction, factories and more.



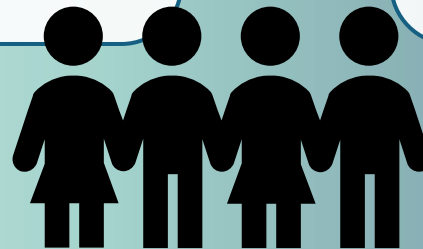
MYTHS

VS

FACTS

Myth: Only women and girls can be victims and survivors of sex trafficking

Reality: One study estimates that as many as half of sex trafficking victims and survivors are male. Advocates believe that percentage may be even higher but that male victims are far less likely to be identified.



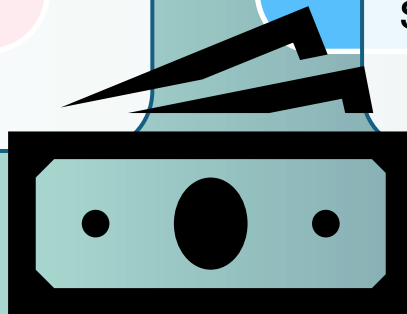
MYTHS

VS

FACTS

Myth: All commercial sex is human trafficking

Reality: All commercial sex involving a minor is legally considered human trafficking. Commercial sex involving an adult is human trafficking if the person providing commercial sex is doing so against his or her will as a result of force, fraud or coercion.



MYTHS

VS

FACTS

Myth: If the trafficked person consented to be in their initial situation, then it cannot be human trafficking or against their will because they “knew better”

Reality: Initial consent to commercial sex or a labor setting prior to acts of force, fraud, or coercion (or if the victim is a minor in a sex trafficking situation) is not relevant to the crime, nor is payment.



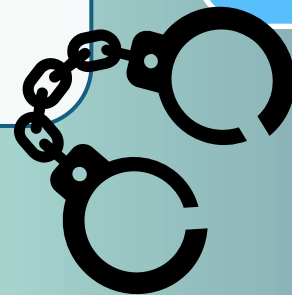
MYTHS

VS

FACTS

Myth: People being trafficked are physically unable to leave their situations/locked in/held against their will

Reality: That is sometimes the case. More often, however, people in trafficking situations stay for reasons that are more complicated. Some lack the basic necessities to physically get out - such as transportation or a safe place to live. Some are afraid for their safety. Some have been so effectively manipulated that they do not identify at that point as being under the control of another person.



MYTHS

VS

FACTS

Myth: Traffickers target victims they don't know

Reality: Many survivors have been trafficked by romantic partners, including spouses, and by family members, including parents.



What is human trafficking?

- **Sex trafficking** — The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act in which a 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. (22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(A)).
- **Forced labor** — The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(B)).



Myths- What human trafficking is not

HUMAN SMUGGLING, a distinct federal crime charged under 8 U.S.C. § 1324

PROSTITUTION, state misdemeanor crime in most of the United States

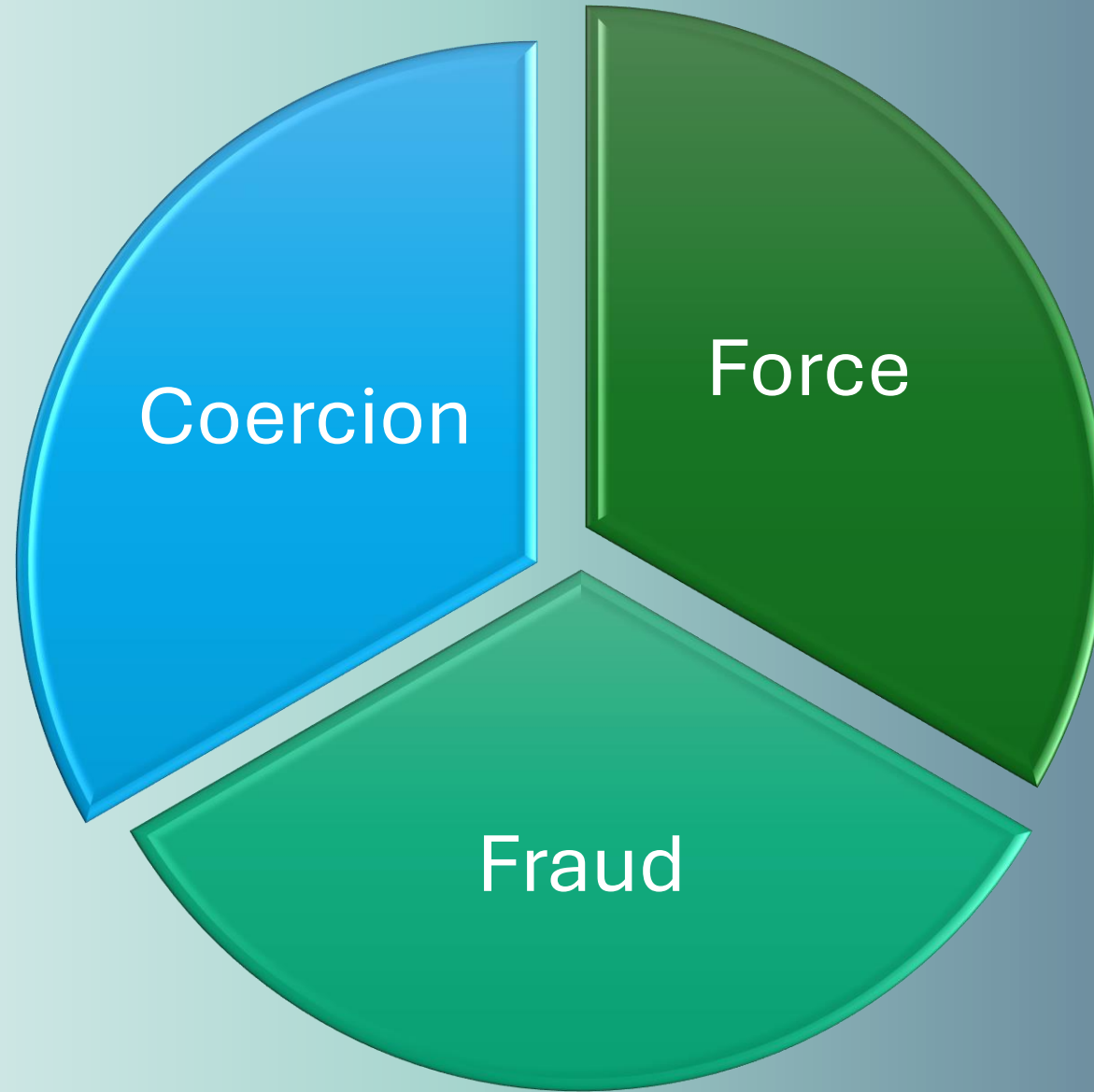
LABOR EXPLOITATION, federal or state civil labor violations of minimum wage, overtime, or workplace safety

CHILD LABOR, federal or state civil labor violation of youth under the age of 18 performing prohibited, dangerous work

ILLEGAL ADOPTION, federal or state fraud violation

FORCED MARRIAGE, which is a crime in some U.S. states and in all states other state crimes can be charged such as domestic violence, child abuse, rape, assault, kidnapping, threats of violence, or stalking







27.6
million
people
worldwide.

- 77% of all victims are in forced labor
- 23% of all victims are in sex trafficking
- 57% are men and boys
- 43% are women and girls

Sex Trafficking

- 78% are women and girls and 22% are men and boys
- 92% are adults and 8% are children

Forced Labor

- 33% are women and girls and 67% men and boys
- 73% are adults and 27% are children

The image features a dark blue background with a repeating pattern of large, faint numbers. Overlaid on this is a map of the United States, outlined in a lighter blue. Inside the map's outline, a network of glowing blue nodes is connected by thin, light blue lines, resembling a data or communication network. The nodes are distributed across the map, with some appearing brighter than others. In the center of the map, the number "24000" is displayed in a large, bold, light blue font.

24000

75%





40%

The image features a dark blue background with a repeating pattern of large, faint numbers. Overlaid on this is a light blue outline of the United States. A complex network of glowing blue lines and dots is superimposed on the map, representing a data or communication network. The text '40%' is prominently displayed in the center of the map in a large, bold, white font.

The image features a dark blue background with a repeating pattern of large, faint numbers. Overlaid on this is a light blue outline of the United States. Inside the map outline, a network of glowing blue nodes is connected by thin lines, resembling a data or communication network. The year '2000' is prominently displayed in the center in a large, bold, light blue font.

2000

The image features a dark blue background filled with faint, large, light blue numbers (0-9) scattered across the surface. Overlaid on this is a glowing blue outline map of the United States. Within the map's outline, a network of thin blue lines connects numerous bright blue, star-like nodes, creating a digital or data network effect. Centered horizontally across the map is the text "\$150,000,000,000" in a large, bold, white serif font.

\$150,000,000,000



334

cases were identified in 2024.



509

victims were involved in these cases. Cases can involve multiple victims.

671

signals were received by the Hotline in 2024
from Ohio.



206

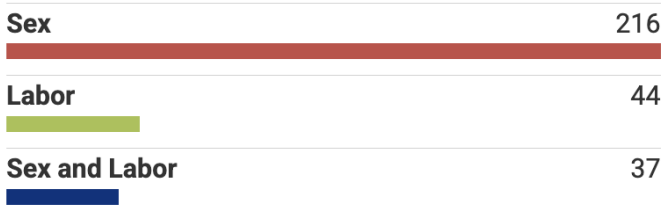
signals received were from victims or survivors
of human trafficking



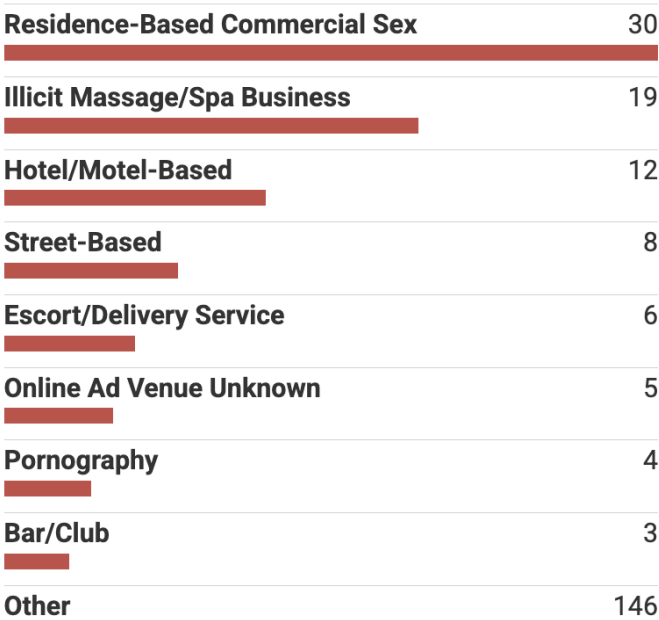
What types of trafficking cases were reported?

The Hotline receives tips about situations involving sex trafficking, labor trafficking, sex & labor trafficking, as well as situations where the type of trafficking may be unknown or not specified.

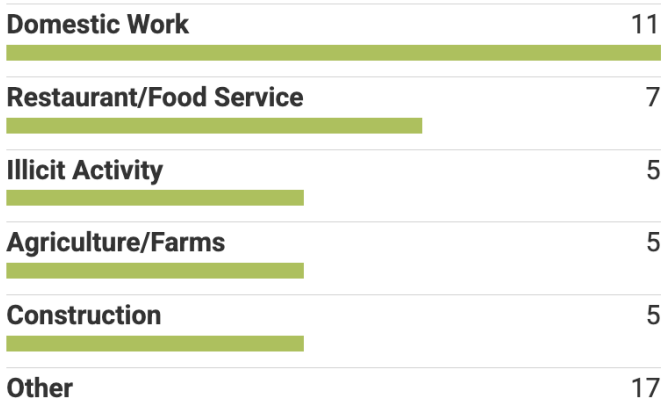
Types of Trafficking



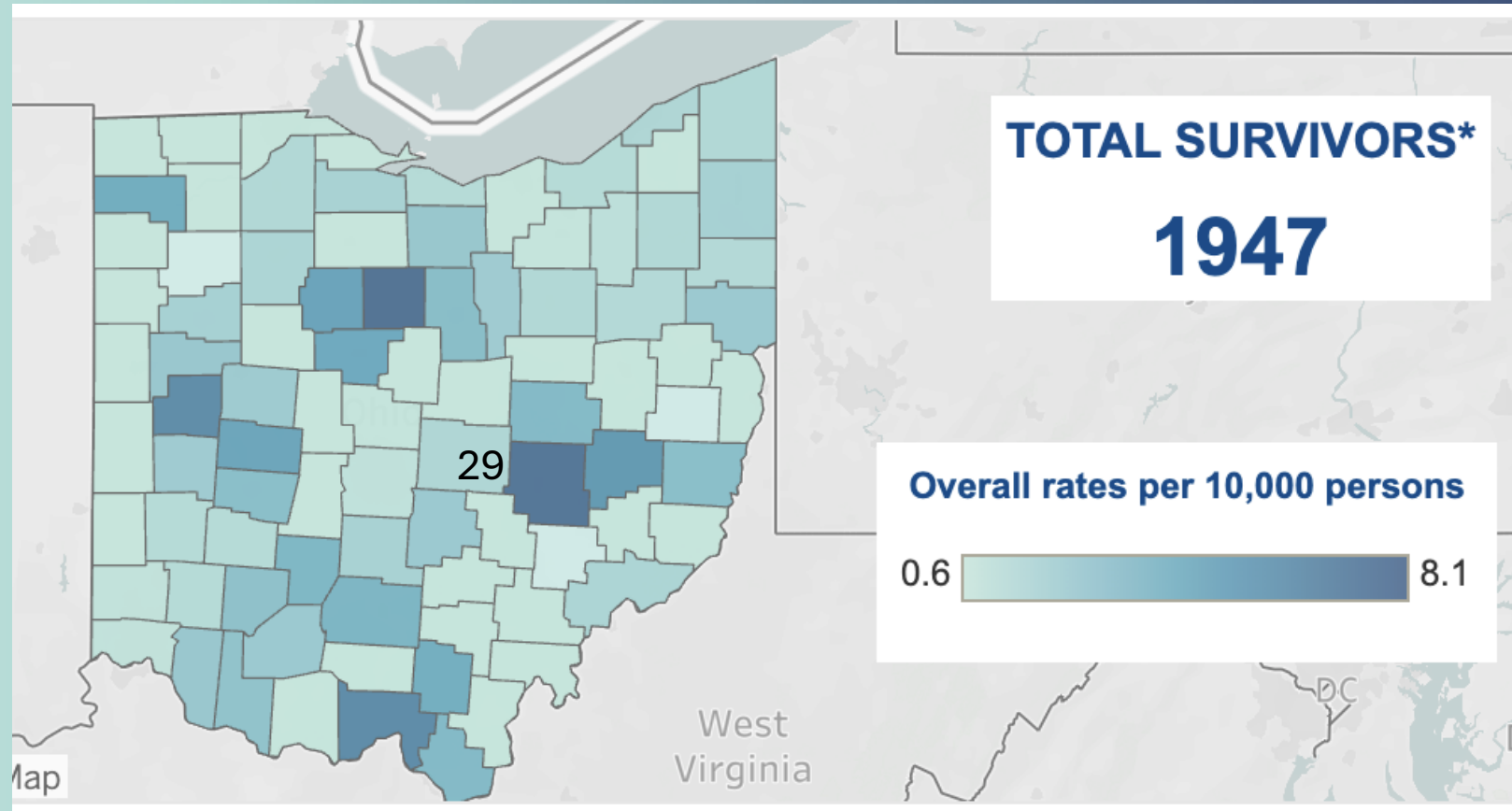
Venues for Sex Trafficking



Venues for Labor Trafficking



Licking County



Survivor Data

Survivor Case Demographics: Figure 1: type of Exploitation: (n=78)

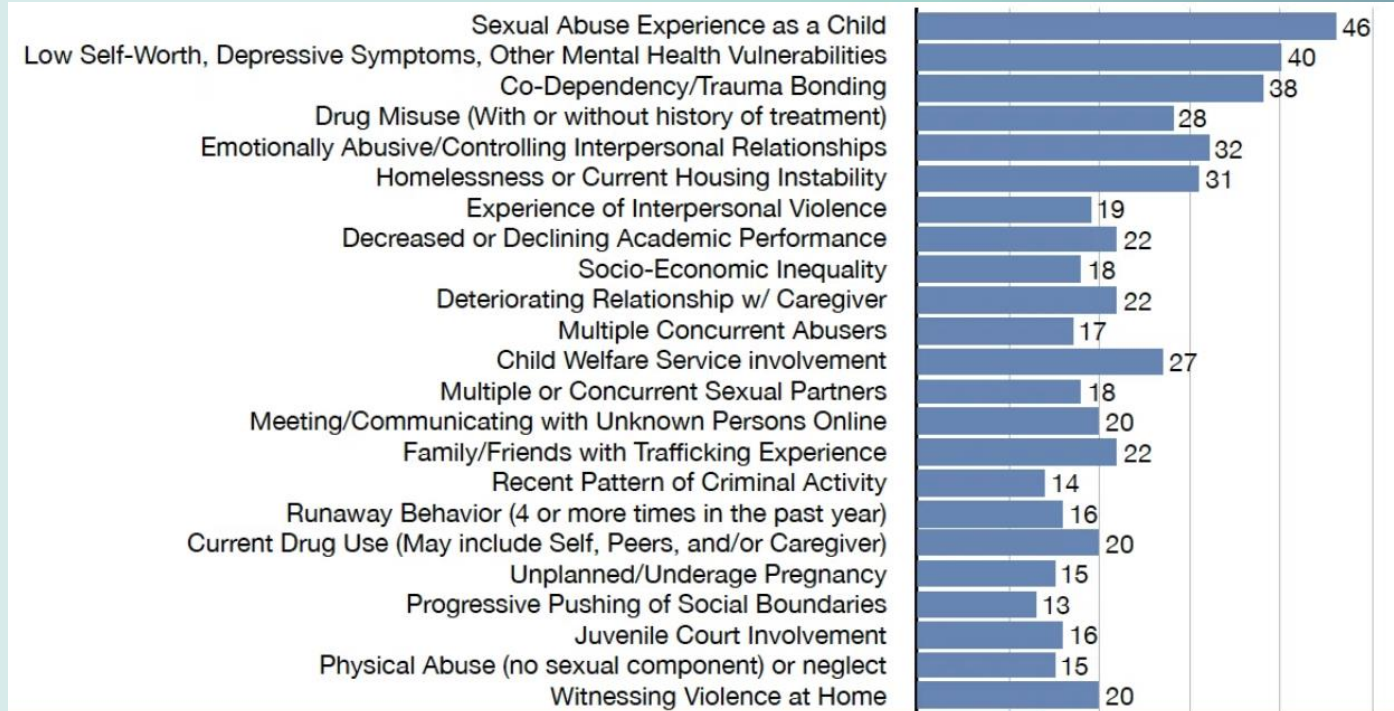
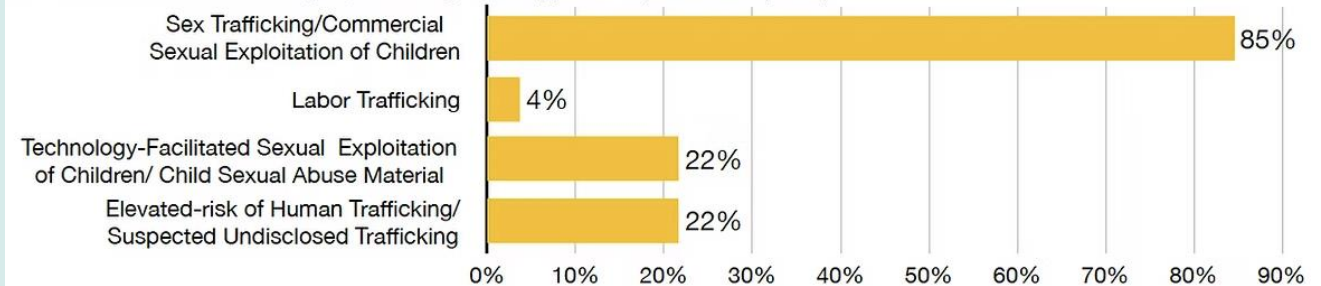


Figure 2: Age of Individual (n=63)

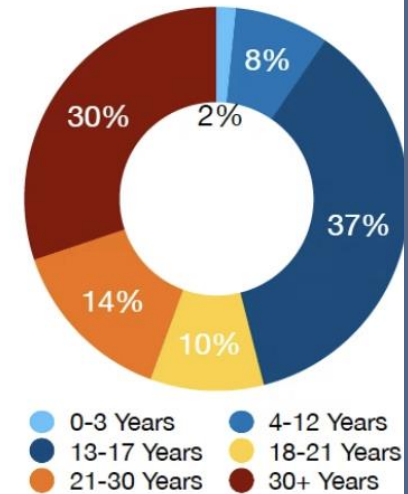


Figure 3: Gender of Individual (n=75)

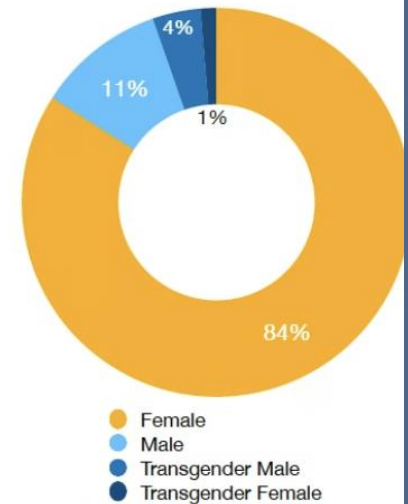


Figure 10: Offender Age (n=52)

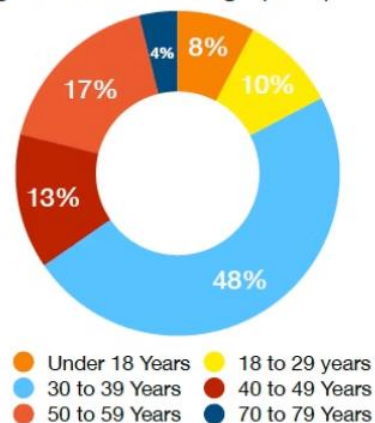


Figure 11: Offender Gender (n=61)

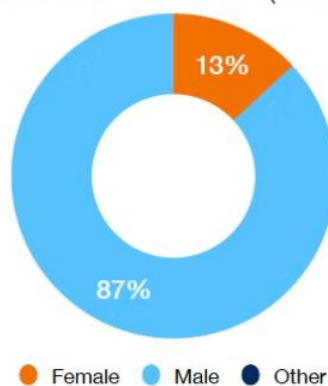
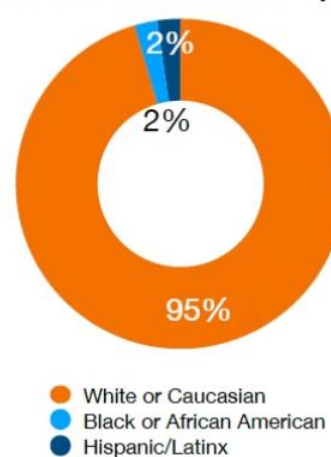


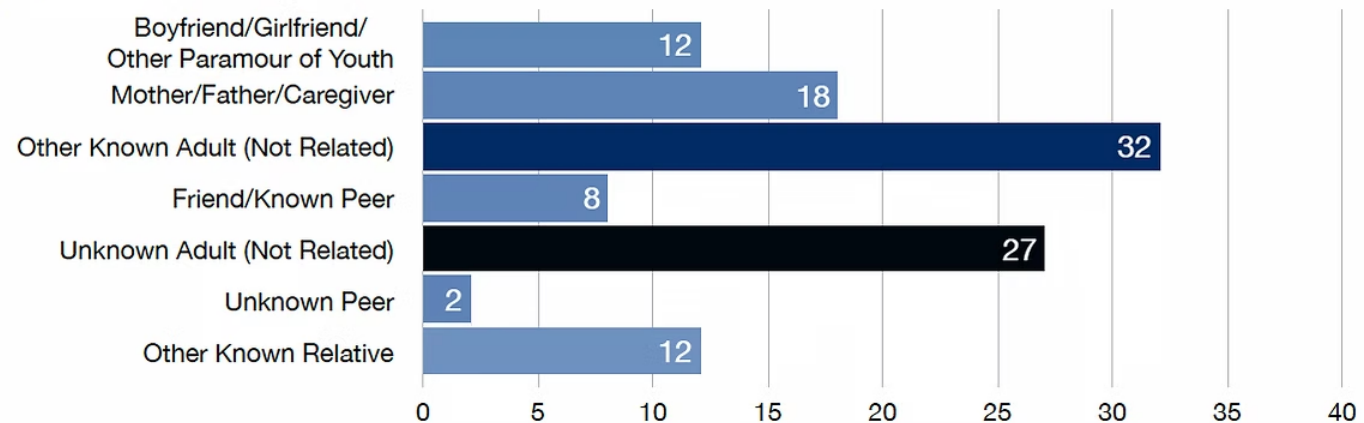
Figure 12: Offender Race/Ethnicity (n=44)




Offender Data

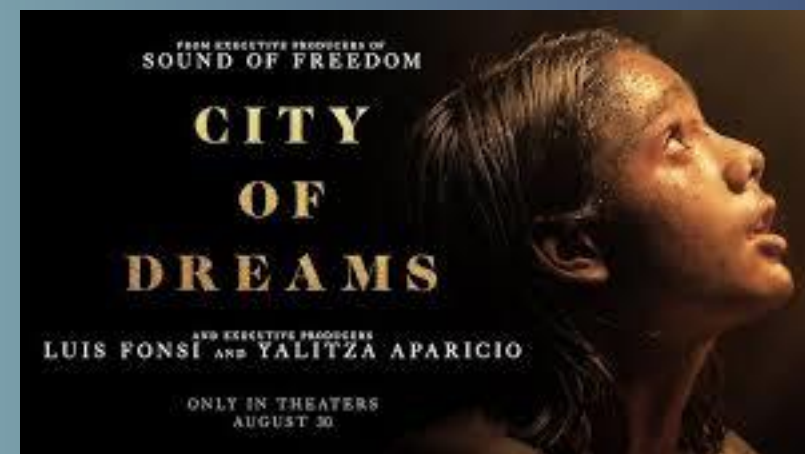
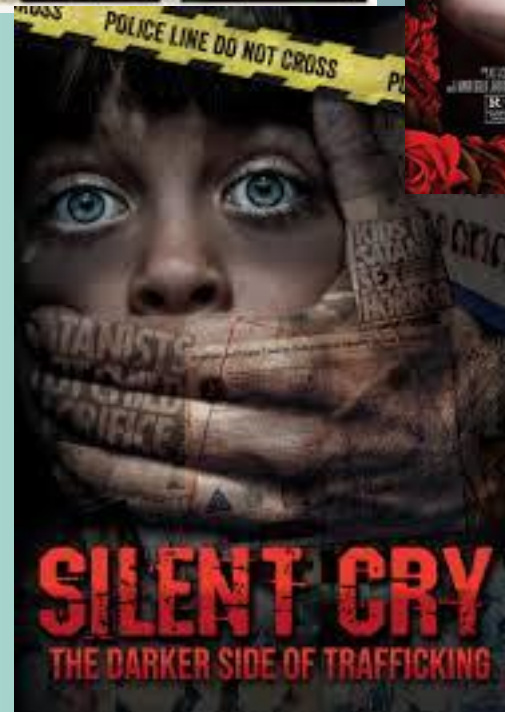
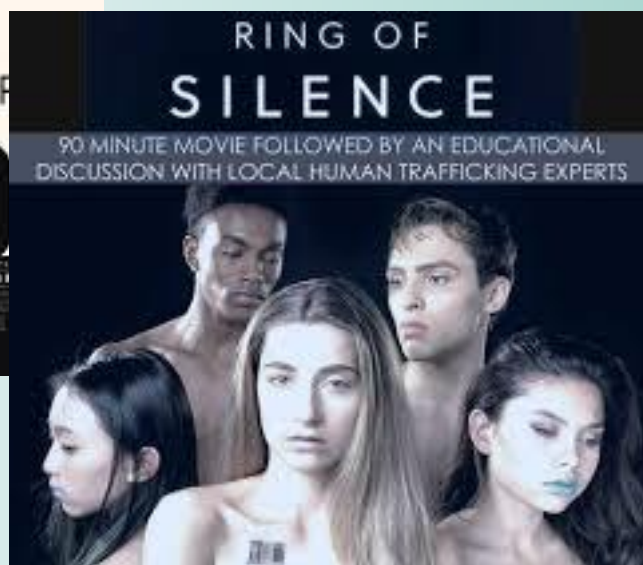
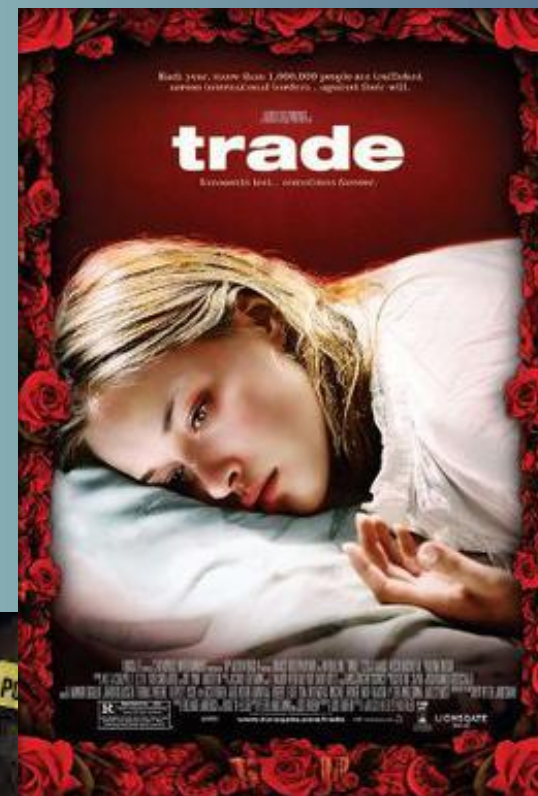
Offender Case Demographics: (Total Offenders n=111, 33 Cases reported multiple alleged offenders)

Figure 9: Offender Relation to Individual





50-80 %



A close-up photograph of a person's hands in metal handcuffs. The hands are clasped together, with the fingers interlaced. A metal tag is attached to the handcuff on the left wrist. The background is dark and out of focus, showing a textured surface. The overall tone is somber and gritty.

What do they look like ?

A photograph of a person in a grey t-shirt hugging a large tree trunk in a forest. The person's face is not visible, and they are positioned behind the tree. The background shows many other trees and a forest floor covered in leaves. A semi-transparent white vertical bar is on the right side of the image, serving as a background for the text.

Signs

- Avoidance of eye contact or fearfulness
- Signs of physical abuse or malnourishment
- Lack of official identification
- Reluctance to discuss injury or illness
- Patient defers to another person to speak or answer questions
- Inconsistencies in history or apparent script-like responses
- Fear, anxiety, hypervigilance, or flat affect

INDICATORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
ADULTS AT RISK FOR LABOR TRAFFICKING OR SEX TRAFFICKING

May be any age, gender, race/ethnicity, and nationality; may be LGBTQI or of any immigration status

FORCE OR FRAUD OR COERCION

May be experiencing the following:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is with a person who speaks for them• Is unsure of day, date, month, year• Moves frequently• Not in control of personal identification• Doesn't know where they live• Story doesn't make sense; seems scripted• Not allowed to come and go at will• Wears the same clothes over and over | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seems afraid to answer questions• Works long hours; exhausted; hungry• Someone else controls their money• Odd living/work space (may include tinted windows, security cameras, barbed wire, people sleeping/living at worksite)• Can't move freely; attached to someone• Owes a debt to employer |
|---|---|

LABOR TRAFFICKING

- Hired for a different job based on false promises
- Fearful of employer or supervisor
- Isolated from family; fears family harm if they quit
- Lives where they work; can't choose where to live
- Owes employer money and can't pay it back
- Abnormal work hours; no breaks or vacations
- Boss makes them lie about their job duties
- Multiple people living in a cramped space: housekeeper, sales crew, live-in help

SEX TRAFFICKING

- Works in the commercial sex industry: escort, exotic dancer, "prostitute," "massage"
- Signs of having sex with multiple people
- Has pimp: male, female, boyfriend, husband
- Tattoos or branding of ownership
- Uses language of the sex industry
- Inappropriate clothing for venue or weather
- Physical abuse, drugs/alcohol, malnourished

**SEE SIGNS? Ask your coworker trained to use the
Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool**

**National Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-888-373-7888, 24/7
(200 languages)**



Screening



Tools

RAFT

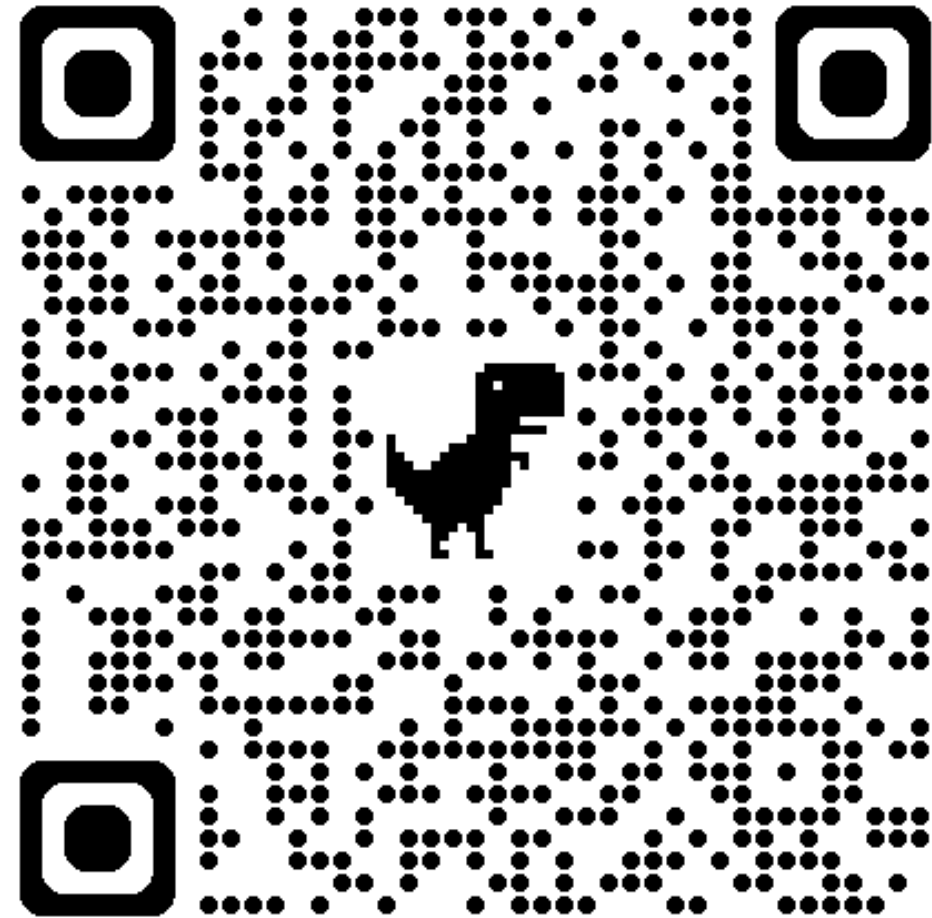
AHTST

QYIT

TVIT

TVIT

- Long
 - 10 pages
- Short
 - 4 pages
 - 20 Questions
 - Work
 - Migration
 - Sex
 - Payment
 - Threats
 - Conditions

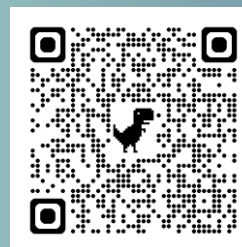


RAFT

Table 2. The RAFT 4-Item Assessment Tool¹⁰

1. It is not uncommon for individuals to stay in work situations that are risky or even dangerous, simply because they have no other options. Have you ever worked, or done other things, in a place that made you feel scared or unsafe?
2. In thinking back over your past experience, have you ever been tricked or forced into doing any kind of work that you did not want to do?
3. Have you ever received anything in exchange for sex (for example, a place to stay, gifts, or food)?
4. Sometimes individuals are prevented from leaving an unfair or unsafe work situation by their employers. Have you ever been afraid to leave or quit a work situation due to fears of violence or threats of harm to yourself or your family?

AHTST



Question	Respondent Answers	
1. 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?	Yes No Declined to Answer Don't Know	5. Sometimes people work for someone or spend time with someone who does not let them contact their family, spend time with their friends, or go where they want when they want. Have you ever experienced this, or are you in a situation where you think this could happen? Yes No Declined to Answer Don't Know
2. 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?	Yes No Declined to Answer Don't Know	6. Sometimes people live where they work or where the person in charge tells them to live, and they're not allowed to live elsewhere. Have you ever experienced this, or are you in a situation where you think this could happen? Yes No Declined to Answer Don't Know
3. Sometimes people do unfair, unsafe, or even dangerous work or stay in dangerous situation because if they don't, someone might hurt them or someone they love. Have you ever experienced this, or are you in a situation where you think this could happen?	Yes No Declined to Answer Don't Know	7. Sometimes people are told to lie about their situation, including the kind of work they do. Has anyone ever told you to lie about the kind of work you're doing or will be doing? Yes No Declined to Answer Don't Know
4. Sometimes people are not allowed to keep or hold on to their own identification or travel documents. Have you ever experienced this, or are you in a situation where you think this could happen?	Yes No Declined to Answer Don't Know	8. Sometimes people are hurt or threatened, or threats are made to their family or loved ones, or they are forced to do things they do not want to do in order to make money for someone else or to pay off a debt to them. Have you ever experienced this, or are you in a situation where you think this could happen? Yes No Declined to Answer Don't Know
		If the client/patient answered YES to any of the questions, this may indicate a risk for current, former, or future trafficking. If you feel this individual is at risk, or is being trafficked, discuss referral options, including possibly reporting to the appropriate authorities trained on human trafficking. Ask, "do you want additional resources or information?" For assistance with referrals or other resources, please contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-888-373-7888, 24/7 (200 languages).

QYIT (12-24yo)

Quick Youth Indicators for Trafficking (QYIT)

Circle one response (Yes, No, Skip) for each question below:

It is not uncommon for young people to stay in work situations that are risky or even dangerous, simply because they have no other options. <i>Have you ever worked, or done other things, in a place that made you feel scared or unsafe?</i>	Yes No Skip
Sometimes people are prevented from leaving an unfair or unsafe work situation by their employers. <i>Have you ever been afraid to leave or quit a work situation due to fears of violence or threats of harm to yourself or your family?</i>	Yes No Skip
Sometimes young people who are homeless or who have difficulties with their families have very few options to survive or fulfill their basic needs, such as food and shelter. <i>Have you ever received anything in exchange for sex (e.g. a place to stay, gifts, or food)?</i>	Yes No Skip
Sometimes employers don't want people to know about the kind of work they have young employees doing. To protect themselves, they ask their employees to lie about the kind of work they are involved in. <i>Have you ever worked for someone who asked you to lie while speaking to others about the work you do?</i>	Yes No Skip

Considerations

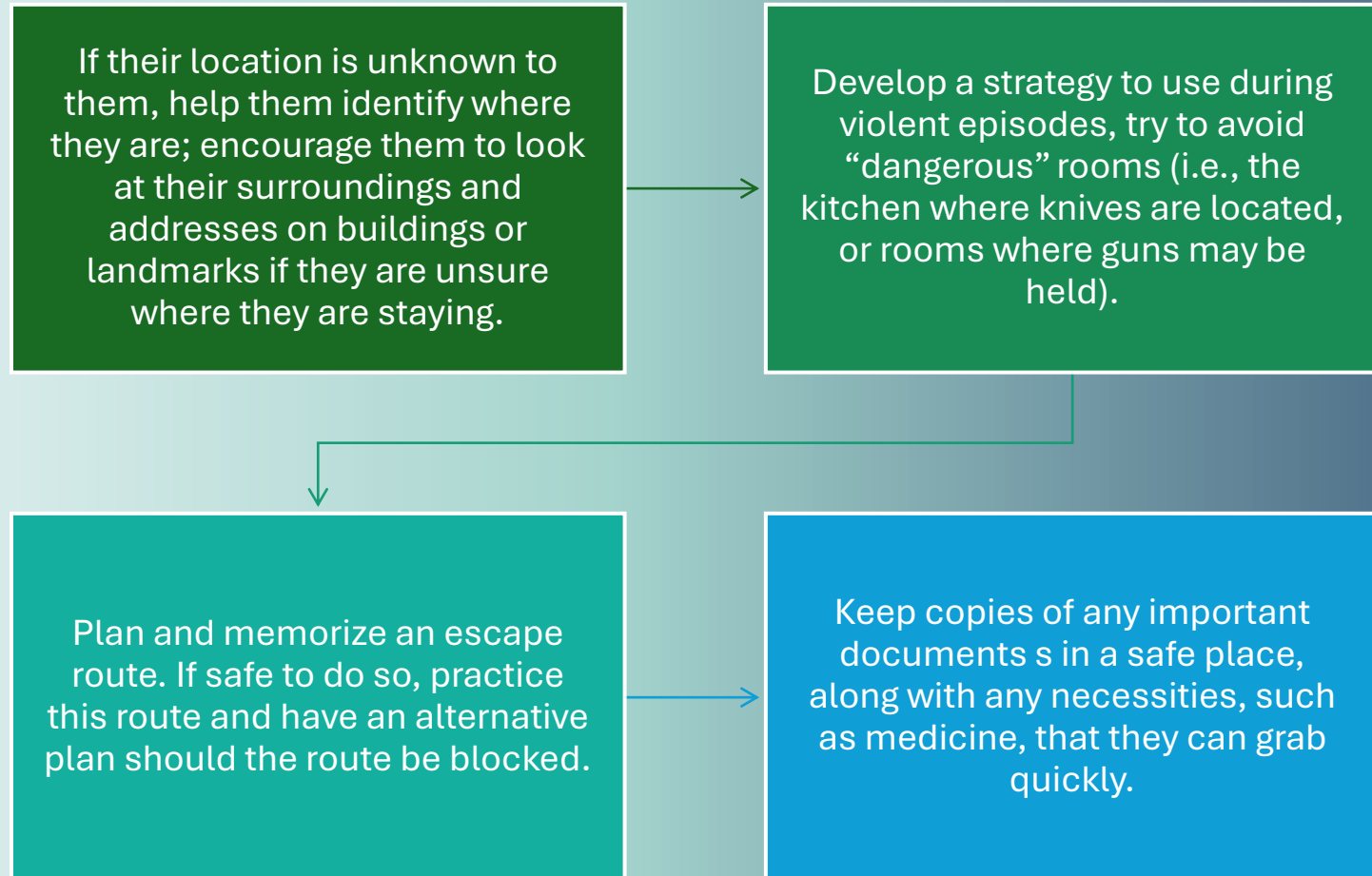
- Recognize the effects of violence on human development and coping
- Ensure that services are accessible and readily available
- Identify co-occurring problems comprehensively
- Ensure that services are culturally and linguistically appropriate
- Minimize possibility of re-traumatizing
- Emphasize education, choice, and resilience



Medicolegal & Ethical Responsibilities

- **Mandated reporting**
 - All minors – report required
 - Adults – report only if lethality/strangulation/self-harm or geriatric
- **Autonomy & safety**
 - Respect patient choice
 - No forced disclosure or detention
 - Always seek informed consent
- **Confidentiality & documentation**
 - Use objective, factual language
 - Avoid labels (“trafficked”)
 - Limit sensitive details in EHR
- **Support & resources**
 - Hospital legal/ethics consult
 - Forensic nursing team
 - Law enforcement/task force contacts

Safety Planning



Best Practices

- **Use private space:** Ensure the patient is alone and not accompanied by a controlling individual.
- **Trauma-informed care:** Avoid re-traumatization. Focus on safety, trustworthiness, collaboration, empowerment, and cultural humility.
- **Do not promise rescue:** Focus on informed consent and provide options.
- **Know your resources:** Have local and national resources available, including:



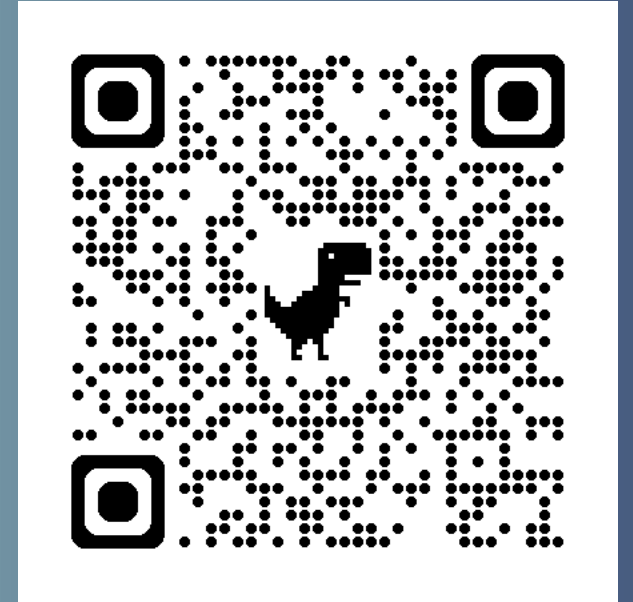
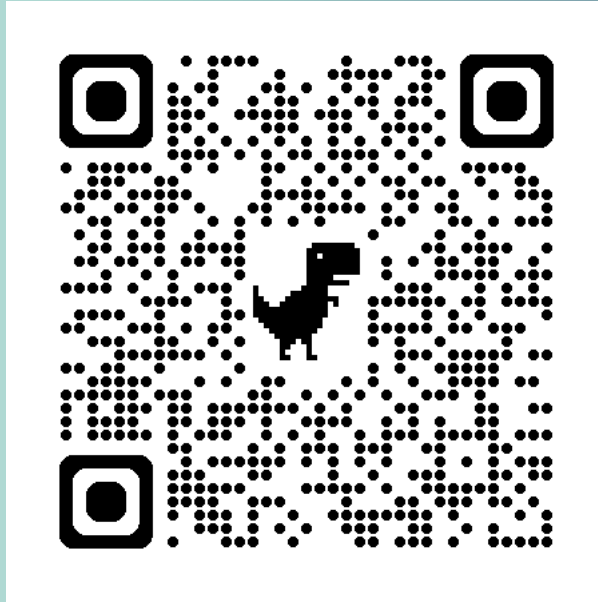
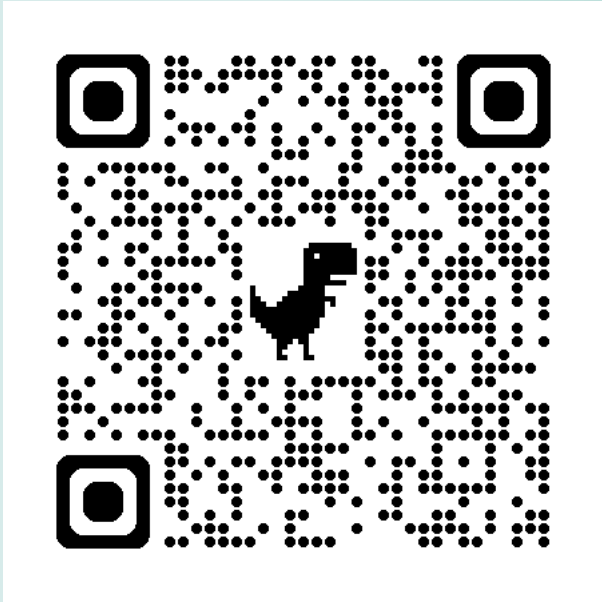
The Four Rs of Trauma-Informed Care



This figure is adapted from: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2014). SAMHSA's concept of trauma and Guidance for a trauma-informed approach, HHS publication no. (SMA) 14-4884. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.



Additional Resources and Training



Resources for your patients

1-888-373-7888

(Place in patients phone
as something else- flower,
Walmart etc)

