

Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking: What to Look for in a Healthcare Setting

Healthcare providers may come into contact with victims of human trafficking and have a unique opportunity to connect them with much needed support and services. Anyone in a healthcare setting may be in a position to recognize human trafficking – from clerical staff to lab technicians, nursing staff, ambulatory care, radiology staff, security personnel, case managers, and physicians.

The following is a list potential red flags and indicators that medical providers may see in a patient who may be a victim of human trafficking. Please note that this list is not exhaustive. Each indicator taken individually may not imply a trafficking situation and not all victims of human trafficking will exhibit these signs. However, the recognition of several indicators may point to the need for referrals and further assessment.

Red Flags and Indicators

General Indicators of Human Trafficking				
 Shares a scripted or inconsistent history Is unwilling or hesitant to answer questions about the injury or illness Is accompanied by an individual who does not let the patient speak for themselves, refuses to let the patient have privacy, or who interprets for them Evidence of controlling or dominating relationships (excessive concerns about pleasing a family member, romantic partner, or employer) Demonstrates fearful or nervous behavior or avoids eye contact Is resistant to assistance or demonstrates hostile behavior Is unable to provide his/her address Is not aware of his/her location, the current date, or time Is not in possession of his/her identification documents Is not in control of his or her own money Is not being paid or wages are withheld 				
	Labor Trafficking Indicators	Sex Trafficking Indicators		
	Has been abused at work or threatened with harm by an employer or supervisor Is not allowed to take adequate breaks, food,	 Patient is under the age of 18 and is involved in the commercial sex industry Has tattoos or other forms of branding, such 		
	or water while at work Is not provided with adequate personal protective equipment for hazardous work	as tattoos that say, "Daddy," "Property of," "For sale," etc. Reports an unusually high numbers of sexual		
	Was recruited for different work than he/she is currently doing	 partners Does not have appropriate clothing for the 		
	Is required to live in housing provided by employer	weather or venue Uses language common in the commercial		
	Has a debt to employer or recruiter that he/she cannot pay off	sex industry		

Physical Health Indicators		Mental Health Indicators	
□ Signs of physical abuse or unexplained			
	injuries		Suicidal ideation
	– Bruising		Self-harming behaviors
	– Burns		-
	 Cuts or wounds 		Anxiety
	 Blunt force trauma 		Post-traumatic stress disorder
	— Fractures		Nightmares
	 Broken teeth 		Flashbacks
	 Signs of torture 		Lack of emotional responsiveness
	Neurological conditions		Feelings of shame or guilt
	 Traumatic brain injury 		Hyper-vigilance
	 Headaches or migraines 		Hostility
	 Unexplained memory loss 		Attachment disorders ^v
	 Vertigo of unknown etiology 		 Lack of or difficulty in engaging in social
	– Insomnia		interactions
_	— Difficulty concentrating		 Signs of withdrawal, fear, sadness, or
	Cardiovascular ⁱⁱ /respiratory ⁱⁱⁱ conditions that		irritability
	appear to be caused or worsened by stress,		Depersonalization or derealization ^{vi}
	such as:		— Feeling like an outside observer of themselve
	– Arrhythmia		as if watching themselves in a movie
	 High blood pressure 		 Emotional or physical numbness of senses
	Acute Respiratory Distress		 Feeling alienated from or unfamiliar with the
	Gastrointestinal conditions that appear to be		surroundings
	caused or worsened by stress ^{iv} , such as:	_	Distortions in perception of time
	— Constipation		Dissociation disorders ^{vii}
_	— Irritable bowel syndrome		— Memory loss
	Dietary health issues		 A sense of being detached from themselves
	Severe weight loss		 A lack of a sense of self-identity, or switching between alternate identities
	— Malnutrition		 A perception of the people and things around
	 Loss of appetite 		them as distorted or unreal
	Reproductive issues		
	 Sexually-transmitted infections Genitourinary issues 	Social	or Developmental Indicators
	 Repeated unwanted pregnancies 		Increased engagement in high risk behavior:
	 Forced or pressured abortions 		such as running away or early sexual
	— Genital trauma		initiation if a minor
	 Sexual dysfunction 		
	 Retained foreign body 		Trauma bonding with trafficker or other
	Substance use disorders	_	victims (e.g. Stockholm syndrome)
	Other health issues		Difficulty establishing or maintaining healthy
	 Effects of prolonged exposure to extreme 		relationships
	temperatures		Delayed physical or cognitive development
	 Effects of prolonged exposure to industrial or 		Impaired social skills
	agricultural chemicals		
	 Somatic complaints 		

*This list of physical and mental health indicators of human trafficking is not exhaustive. Trafficking survivors may experience one or more of these indicators, none of these indicators, or health indicators not on this list. This list is intended to help you assess if a patient's condition may be a result of a trafficking-related trauma and should be considered in context.