

## Human Trafficking Awareness Training SD Post-Test

- 1) Human trafficking is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) participation in a begging ring
  - b) commercial sex act
  - c) health and beauty services
  - d) landscaping service
  
- 2) The two main types of human trafficking are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) theft and beauty services
  - b) agricultural and construction
  - c) sex and labor
  - d) smuggling and illegal immigration
  
- 3) Human trafficking victims usually will not \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) self-identify
  - b) smuggle
  - c) work in landscaping
  - d) speak English
  
- 4) Human trafficking does not only happen to children – most reported trafficking cases were:
  - a) Women
  - b) Teenagers
  - c) Men
  - d) Adults
  
- 5) Human trafficking victims are not \_\_\_\_\_ in the healthcare setting.
  - a) hard to identify
  - b) working
  - c) easily identified
  - d) likely to be nurses

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- 6) The main risk factors for labor trafficking include:
- a) Recent migration or relocation
  - b) Being a member of a marginalized or disadvantaged community
  - c) Being an unaccompanied minor
  - d) All of the above
- 7) When an interpreter is necessary to interview a potential human trafficking victim, it is always preferable that it not be a \_\_\_\_\_ or someone who has a relationship with the victim.
- a) family member
  - b) police officer
  - c) social worker
  - d) healthcare worker
- 8) Among other things, organizational human trafficking protocols \_\_\_\_\_ to meet needs identified by patients.
- a) outline the rewards necessary
  - b) describe the disciplinary parameters needed
  - c) clarify procedures and maximize preparedness
  - d) explain the gender-specific body language necessary
- 9) You may have to choose between \_\_\_\_\_ a patient or pursuing separation of a suspected human trafficker from the patient.
- a) treating
  - b) hiding
  - c) escaping with
  - d) turning in

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10) Trauma-informed care is related to the concept of:

- a) Telling everybody coming into contact with the patient the details of the patient's trauma
- b) Patient-centered care, making sure patients are central to the decision-making process during all parts of treatment
- c) Sharing details of your personal trauma with the patient and how it relates to their circumstances
- d) Finding other patients who have experienced trauma so they can comfort your patient