

11-16-2017

Human Trafficking

Katelyn H. Kennedy

Cedarville University, katelynkennedy241@cedarville.edu

Kylie S. Dobbs

Cedarville University, kdobbs@cedarville.edu

Hannah L. Peters

Cedarville University, hannahpeters170@cedarville.eduFollow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/public_health_postersPart of the [Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Commons](#), and the [Public Health Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kennedy, Katelyn H.; Dobbs, Kylie S.; and Peters, Hannah L., "Human Trafficking" (2017). *Introduction to Public Health Posters*. 21.
http://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/public_health_posters/21

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@Cedarville, a service of the Centennial Library. It has been accepted for inclusion in Introduction to Public Health Posters by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Cedarville. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@cedarville.edu.

● Human Trafficking

- Kylie Dobbs, Katelyn Kennedy, Hannah Peters
- Cedarville University School of Pharmacy



Impact on Pharmacy

Pharmacists may be in a position to rescue victims

- Victims wait until they have serious health problems to receive medical care making abuse easier to recognize.²
- Many victims develop serious health problems.²
 - HIV/AIDS is common which could increase pharmacy visits from susceptibility to disease²
 - Substance abuse is also common²
- Pharmacists can learn what signs to look for and what questions to ask²
- Pharmacists can report suspected victims to the Trafficking Information and Referral Hotline to know how to move forward.

Impact of the Issue

Estimation of roughly 21 million victims globally each year

- 26% of victims are children⁵
- 1 in 6 runaway children become victims⁵
 - 86% of those were in the social services or foster care⁵

Is extremely profitable overall

- Estimate of \$150 billion worldwide³
- \$99 billion of the above is from sex trafficking³
- The other \$51 billion is related to labor trafficking³

QR Code for Human Trafficking The Rise Campaign



Acknowledgments

<http://www.riseandstand.net/rise-campaign/>

Overview of the Issue

“Modern day slavery that involves the use of force, fraud or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act.”¹

4 Main Categories

- Sex Trafficking - most common²
- Baby Trafficking - child/infant is sold²
- Organ Trafficking - selling personal or other people’s organs for profit²
- Labor Trafficking - often related to servitude, can also be in the sex trafficking category²

Impact on Health

- Often, victims are not given the care they need until they can no longer do the desired service²
- Because of this, healthcare individuals will only see the victims when they are in really rough shape

Why is it Important?

- This is often an overlooked problem overall
- There was only a little over 9000 convictions in 2016 globally out of the estimated 21 million viction a year.³
- Primary place victims are seen is in healthcare centers

Reducing Incidence

A. Four Key Strategies to Stopping Human Tracking Before it Starts

1. **Train adults** who are constantly around youth and have a responsibility for their safety⁴
2. **Educate youth** on what human sex-trafficking is.
 - a. Explain to them the vulnerabilities that make an individual more prone to human tracking⁴
 - b. Explain the importance of good self-esteem and the importance social support⁴
3. **Increase awareness** of human tracking to the community⁴
 - a. They will be able to recognize signs of human tracking⁴
4. **Engage survivors**⁴



B. End It Movement

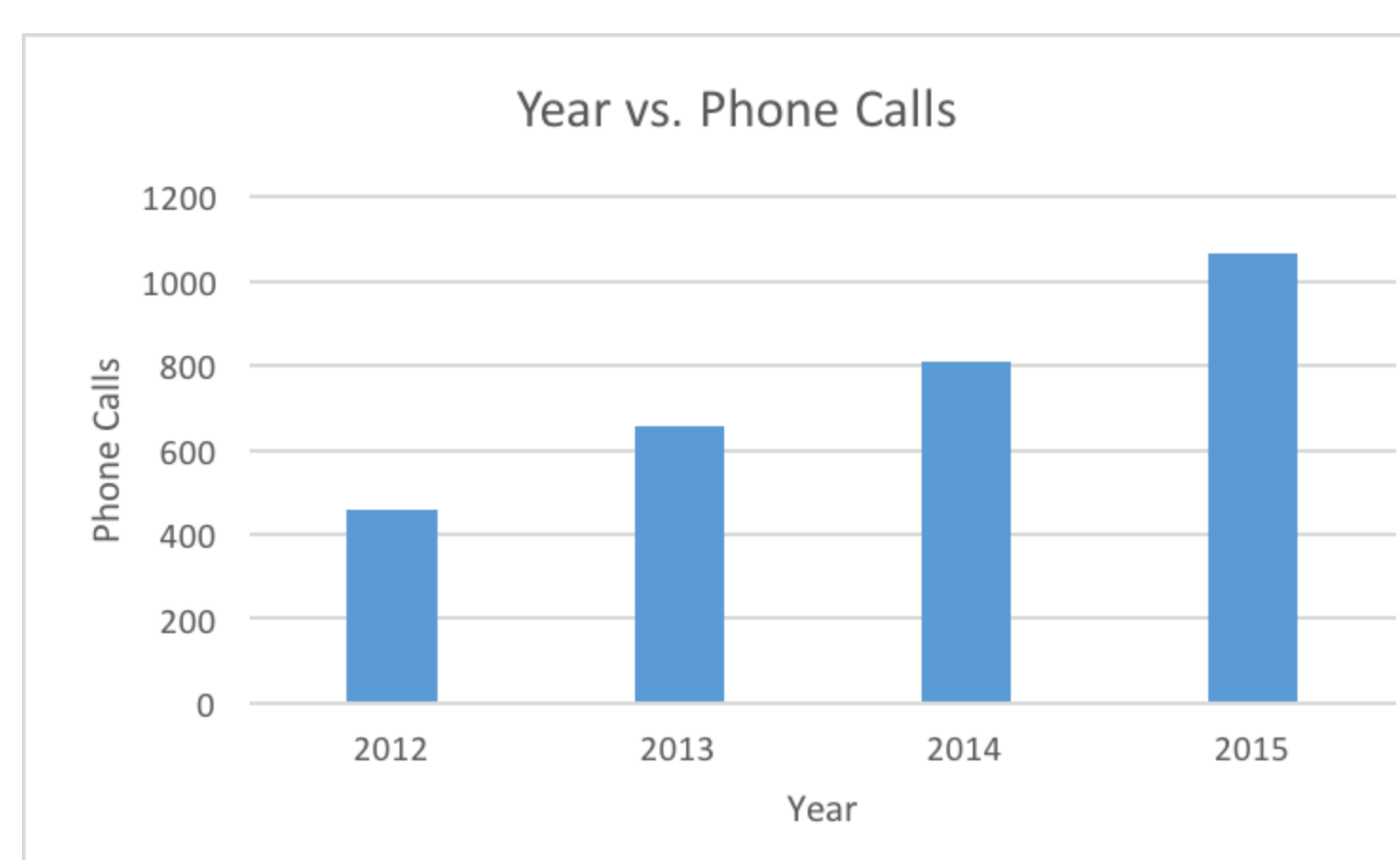
1. The movement promotes **awareness, prevention, rescue, and restoration**⁶
2. By donating money, the End It Movement is able to rescue and restore human tracking victims.⁶

Did you Know?

- 55% of victims are women and girls⁶
- 1 in 5 victims is a child⁶
- Slavery takes place in 167 counties (87% of the world)⁶
- Ohio is ranked 4th for having the highest number of human tracking cases⁶

Ohio’s increase in awareness

In 2015, Ohio’s call data from the National Human Trafficking Hotline indicated that calls to the hotline from Ohio increased by 32 percent.⁴



Determinants of Health

³ Determinants

Social Factors

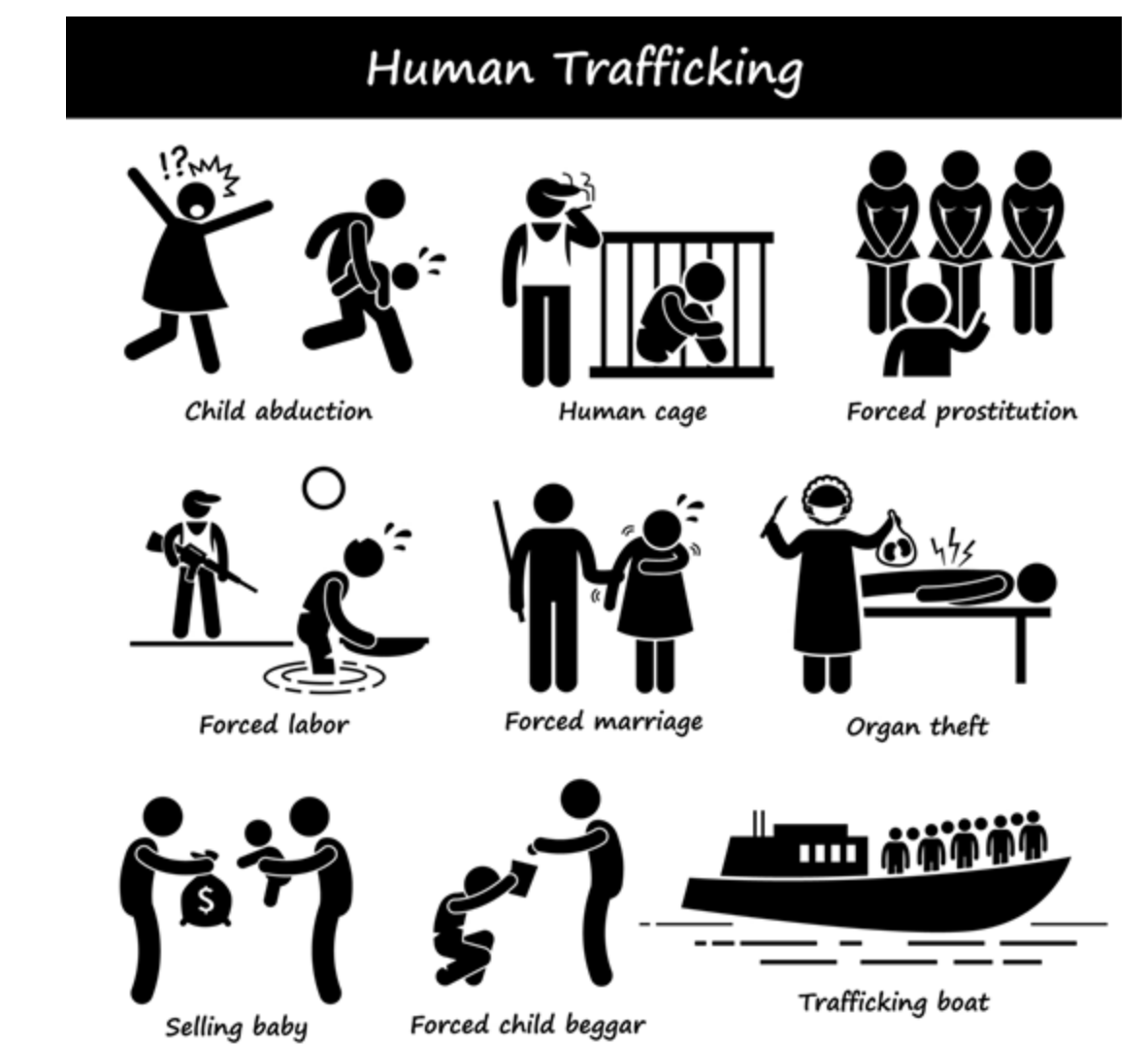
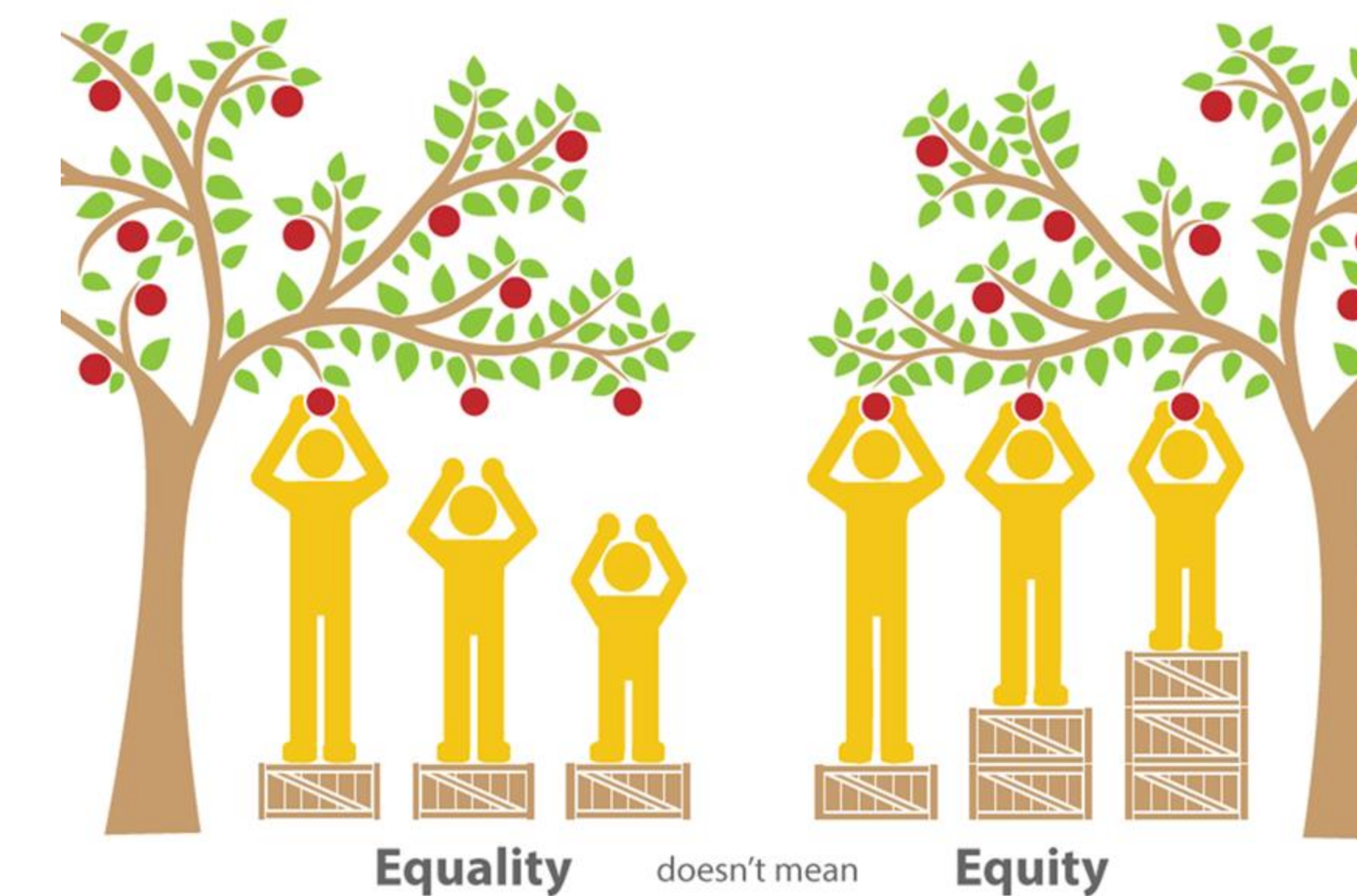
- Victims frequently have PTSD, shock, shame, helplessness, and humiliation from their forced work.⁴
- Sexually transmitted diseases, sleeping and eating disorders.⁴
- Social media.⁴

Individual Behavior Choices

- Addiction to drugs⁴
- Running away from home⁴
- Adventuring to other countries alone⁴
- Social media⁴

Policy

- Lack of awareness and action⁴



Reference List

1. Blue Campaign. What Is Human Trafficking? | Homeland Security. <http://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/what-human-trafficking>. Accessed November 6, 2017.
2. McNeil R. The Healthcare Community and Human Trafficking. Student Doctor Network. <https://www.studentdoctor.net/2016/02/healthcare-community-and-human-trafficking/>. Published February 23, 2016. Accessed November 8, 2017.
3. Human Trafficking by the Numbers. Human Rights First. <https://www.humanrightsfirst.org/resource/human-trafficking-numbers>. Published January 7, 2017. Accessed November 6, 2017.
4. Office of Criminal Justice Services. *Governor's Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force Report*. <http://humantrafficking.ohio.gov/OhioHumanTraffickingTaskForceReport0117.pdf>. Published January 2017. Accessed November 6, 2017.
5. The Facts. Polaris. <http://polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/facts>. Published October 26, 2017. Accessed November 6, 2017.
6. End It Movement. End It 2017. <https://enditmovement.com/>. Published 2016. Accessed November 6, 2017.