

Mindful Continuing Education

Supporting Children Victimized by Human Trafficking

1. Children involved with the child welfare system are at risk for being targeted by traffickers who are actively seeking children to exploit because of their potentially unstable living situations, physical distance from friends and family, history of traumatic experiences, and emotional vulnerability.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Background

2. Examples of labor trafficking include agricultural or domestic service workers and travelling sales crews that force children to sell legal items, and according to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, children must encounter force, fraud, or coercion to be victims of labor trafficking.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Sex Trafficking

3. In addition to a minor engaging in a sex act in exchange for money, examples of sex trafficking include a minor engaging in “survival” sex or participating in:

- A. Coerced sexual touching
 - B. Digital sex practices
 - C. Sexual acts without the capacity to give consent
 - D. Certain types of pornography
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Scope of Human Trafficking

4. According to the authors, each of the following is an accurate statement about challenges to human trafficking data collection EXCEPT:

- A. Victims of trafficking do not self-identify due to factors such as complex trauma, trauma bonds, and normalization of victimization
- B. Victims may fear talking to authorities or distrust service providers

- C. Although there are laws to protect victims, perpetrators are rarely prosecuted
 - D. Traffickers coach victims on what to say while talking to others so that victims aren't identified
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Intersection With Child Welfare

5. Research indicates that traffickers target children in foster care because of their cognitive and developmental challenges and their difficulties with attachment.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Federal Legislation and Initiatives

6. In 2014, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act required that title IV-E agencies develop and implement protocols to locate children missing from foster care, determine the factors that led to the child being absent from foster care, and to the extent possible:

- A. Address those factors in subsequent placements
 - B. Find alternative placements to foster care
 - C. Seek a treatment program that focuses on victimization
 - D. Seek specific funding sources to provide direct services to such children
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Behavioral Health

7. Most children who have been trafficked need short-term, comprehensive behavioral health services that can help them transition into routine daily activity and normalcy as soon as is feasible.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Collaboration

8. Preventing, identifying, and responding to human trafficking requires a multidisciplinary, community-wide approach in order to develop supports and services to address unmet needs, coordinate strategies, develop a common language, identify trends, reduce duplication, and bring attention to human trafficking as a public health issue.

- A. True

B. False

Designing Service Programs

9. Since the evidence base about how to serve victims of human trafficking is scant, experts recommend assessing interventions intended for populations that may have similar characteristics or service needs, such as sexually abused children and those:

- A. Who have experienced intentional violence
 - B. With PTSD and/or trauma histories
 - C. With co-occurring mental health issues
 - D. Who are homeless or runaways
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Human Trafficking and Child Welfare: A Guide for Caseworkers-Risk Factors

10. Factors that may increase a child's risk of being a victim of human trafficking include a history of maltreatment at home, involvement with the child welfare or juvenile justice systems, history of running away or homelessness, self or familial substance use or mental health problems, and unmet intangible needs such as love, affection, protection, and:

- A. Compassion
 - B. Belonging
 - C. Trust
 - D. Hope
-

Working With Victims

11. Victims of human trafficking have already experienced a wide range of trauma and may be hesitant to speak about their situations, so one of the most important considerations when building rapport is to ensure that the child understands he or she is viewed as the victim and is not responsible for the exploitation or not leaving the situation.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Connecting Victims With Services

12. Although trauma-informed services were not necessarily developed for trafficking victims and have not been evaluated thoroughly for this population, many professionals believe they are critical to successful interventions with trafficking victims and they should be used accordingly.

- A. True
 - B. False
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13. Young human trafficking victims are more likely to utilize services when they are provided away from the home where the child is placed rather than in-house and if they are stand-alone services specifically targeting human trafficking.

- A. True
 - B. False
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14. Children and adolescents who have been trafficked often desire independence, and one way to empower them is to:

- A. Provide them with education and employment opportunities when appropriate
 - B. Allow them to tell their stories on their terms
 - C. Help them nurture their histories, culture, and survival skills
 - D. Make them partners in their case planning
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