

Human Trafficking and Massage Home Study Course

1 CE Hour
Text and Online Study Guide

Presented by the:
Center for Massage Therapy Continuing Education

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It is the responsibility of the practitioner to determine the appropriateness of the principles presented in terms within the scope of practice. This information is in no way meant to diagnose or treat medical conditions.

Instructions for the Human Trafficking and Massage home study course

Thank you for investing in the Human Trafficking and Massage home study course, a 1 CE hour course designed to further your knowledge on human trafficking and its impact on the massage profession. This course is now approved by the NCBTMB.

This guide will contain all of the instructions you will need to complete this course. This is a 1 CE hour course, so that means it should take you approximately 1 hour to read the text, watch the videos, and complete the exam and course evaluation.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF THIS COURSE.

The following are steps to follow in completing this course:

- 1. Read the instructions and review the text and exam.**
- 2. Watch the video playlist. There are about 30 minutes of online videos.**
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLnvS9HaUaKtY6Jjqdhv4aEQxT4fvKt5Ru>
- 3. Access the online examination in your account at www.massagetherapyceu.com.**
- 4. Complete your examination and print your certificate. The exam is open book and there is no time limit for completion.**

You must pass the exam with a 70% or better to pass this home study course. You are allowed to access and take the exam up to 3 times if needed. There is no time limit when taking the exam and you can save your answers and return at a later date if needed. Feel free to review the text while taking the test. There are no trick questions on the exam. All of the answers can be found in the text or in the videos. It is advised to write down your answers as you are testing online.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact us at 866-784-5940, 712-490-8245 or info@massagetherapyceu.com. Most state boards require that you keep your “proof of completion” certificates for at least four years in case of audit. Thank you for taking our Human Trafficking and Massage home study course.

Human Trafficking and Massage Text

Introduction

This course is meant to provide you with information on human trafficking in the United States and how it may impact the massage industry. It will also help you identify warning signs of human trafficking and how to go about reporting a potential illicit massage business. If at any time, through the course of your work you need assistance, please contact the Center for Massage Therapy Continuing Education, LLC at 866-784-5940, 712490-8245, or by email at info@massagetherapyceu.com. We are here to serve you and answer any questions you may have.

What is human trafficking?

Homeland Security (<https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/what-human-trafficking>) defines human trafficking as the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. Human trafficking is a public health issue that impacts individuals, families, communities, and industries. Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked worldwide – including right here in the United States. It can happen in any community and victims can be any age, race, gender, or nationality.

What are the different means of human trafficking?

In order for an act to be defined as human trafficking (as long as an individual is over 18 years of age) it must be done using one or more of the following means:

- Force
- Fraud
- Coercion

Force

When traffickers use force as a means of trafficking an individual, they might do things such as kidnapping, rape, getting them addicted to drugs, sleep deprivation, beatings, restraint, confinement, starvation, assault against family members, or torture to force a victim into doing what they want. Monitoring and confinement are often used to control victims, especially in the early stages of victimization.

Fraud

Traffickers use the means of fraud to lure and traffic victims by presenting false and/or deceptive offers such as promises of employment, money, marriage, above average working conditions, and a better life. They lure victims into performing acts leading them to believe if they perform the act their life will improve.

Coercion

Coercion involves the use of threats of physical harm or blackmail to a victim or their families. Shame and fear-inducing threats to share information or pictures with others or authorities are commonly used. Anything causing a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm or restraint against them or their families is considered coercion.

It is important to note that in cases of children under the age of 18, it is not necessary to demonstrate force, fraud, or coercion for it to be considered human trafficking.

What are the different types of human trafficking?

According to The US Department of Homeland Security (<https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/infographic>), there are 3 common types of human trafficking:

- Sex trafficking
- Forced labor
- Domestic servitude

Sex Trafficking

Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, obtaining, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion. Sex trafficking victims are manipulated or forced against their will to engage in sex acts for money. Sex traffickers might use violence, threats, manipulation, and the promise of love and attention to coerce victims. Common places where victims are forced to sell sex are clubs, truck stops, illicit massage businesses, hotel rooms, rest areas, street corners, and private residences.

Forced Labor

Forced labor or labor trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Victims of forced labor are made to work for little or no pay. They could be found in factories, farms, construction sites, and other workplace areas. Very often victims are forced to manufacture or grow products that we use and consume every day.

Domestic Servitude

Domestic servitude is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose domestic work or slavery. Victims of domestic servitude are hidden in plain sight and forced to work in homes across the United States. They are prisoners working as nannies, au pairs, maids, or domestic help. In some of these cases, traffickers take a victim's identification papers and travel documents to limit their freedom.

Why does human trafficking exist?

Human trafficking is a market-driven criminal industry that is based on the principles of supply and demand, like drugs or arms trafficking. Many factors make children and adults vulnerable to human trafficking. However, human trafficking does not exist solely because many people are vulnerable to exploitation. Instead, human trafficking is fueled by a demand for cheap labor, services, and for commercial sex. Human traffickers are those who employ force, fraud, or coercion to victimize others in their desire to profit from the existing demand. To ultimately solve the problem of human trafficking, it is essential to address these demand driven factors, as well as to alter the overall market incentives of high profit and low-risk that traffickers currently exploit.

Sex trafficking, Forced labor, and domestic servitude of United State citizens and foreign nationals persist and thrive for a number of reasons, including:

- It is low risk. Human traffickers perceive there to be little risk or deterrence to affect their criminal operations. While investigations, prosecutions, and penalties have increased throughout recent years, many traffickers still believe the high profit margin to be worth the risk of exposure. Factors that add to low risk include lack of government and law enforcement training, low community awareness, ineffective or unused laws, lack of law enforcement investigation, scarce resources for victim recovery services, and social blaming of victims.

- Human trafficking is a high profit business. When individuals are willing to buy commercial sex, they create a market and make it profitable for traffickers to sexually exploit children and adults. When consumers are willing to buy goods and services from industries that rely on forced labor, they create a profit incentive for labor traffickers to maximize revenue with minimal production costs.

Left untouched, human trafficking will continue to flourish in environments where traffickers can acquire substantial monetary gains with relatively low risk of getting caught or losing profits.

Who is at risk for human trafficking?

Traffickers use force, fraud, or coercion to lure their victims and force them into labor or commercial sexual exploitation. They look for people who are susceptible for a variety of reasons, including psychological or emotional vulnerability, economic hardship, lack of a social safety net, natural disasters, or political instability. The trauma caused by the traffickers can be so great that many may not identify themselves as victims or ask for help, even in highly public settings.

Anyone can fall victim to human trafficking. However, vulnerable populations who have little social and legal protection are the most at risk. The majority of victims are women (up to 70%) and risk for women may be heightened further in areas where extreme gender discrimination is present. Runaway and homeless youth are also vulnerable to trafficking. Other factors such as impoverishment, enduring extreme racism, suffering from a mental disorder, or being involved in gangs may increase a person's likelihood of victimization.

Additionally, individuals who have experienced violence and trauma in the past are more vulnerable to future exploitation, as the psychological effect of trauma is often long-lasting and challenging to overcome. Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, war and conflict, or social discrimination may be targeted by traffickers, who recognize the vulnerabilities left by these prior abuses. Violence and abuse may be normalized or beliefs of shame or unworthiness lead to future susceptibility to human trafficking.

What is human trafficking in the massage industry?

According to the Polaris Project (<https://polarisproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Human-Trafficking-in-Illicit-Massage-Businesses.pdf>) human trafficking happens in the massage industry through the use of illicit massage businesses. An illicit massage business is a front for commercial sex operations. These businesses usually operate disguised as legitimate massage businesses. Often times, traffickers will obtain the necessary permits and licenses to operate as a normal massage therapy business to hide their illegal activity. They use the massage therapy business to conceal the forced labor and sexual nature of the services provided. Commonly referred to as "massage parlors", these businesses exist in major cities as well as suburbs across the country. Evidence obtained by the Polaris Project suggests that most of the thousands of women engaging in commercial sex in illicit massage businesses are victims of human trafficking.

What does an illicit massage business look like?

Illicit massage businesses can be disguised as general massage businesses, spa services, reflexology, foot massage, Asian massage, or any another kind of bodywork service as a front. Essentially, illicit massage businesses are human trafficking disguised as prostitution and marketed as massage. There are several factors that can indicate an illicit massage business. These include:

- Prices significantly below market level
- Women typically working excessive hours or late hours or advertisements that the business is open 24 hours a day
- Women who appear to live on-site or close by the illicit massage business
- A steady flow of male clientele
- Security cameras outside the entrance. These are used to see who may be entering, such as a client, or to tip them off if the police or government were to show up. The illicit business would have time to hide the workers or stop acts in progress.
- A locked front door
- Customers can only enter if buzzed in. Locked front doors and buzzers indicate that the business is trying to hide their activity.
- Back or side entrances. This varies greatly from a professional business who would want a front entrance to welcome the public.
- Covered windows so you cannot see inside
- Advertising on commercial sex websites such as rubmaps.com, backpage.com, or aampmaps.com

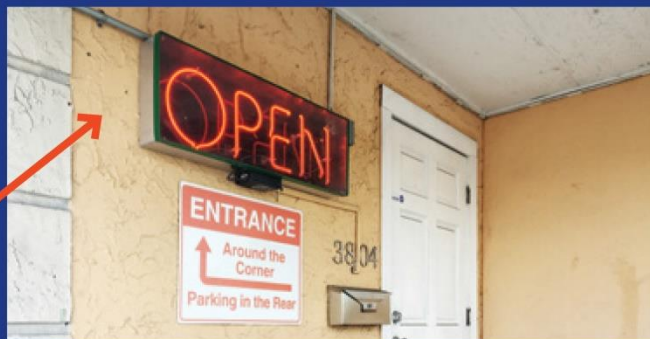
The following picture reprinted from the Polaris Project shows examples of how an illicit massage business may look.

Indicators that a massage parlor is engaging in commercial sex and potential human (sex or labor) trafficking include:

- Prices significantly below market-level (e.g. \$40 for a one-hour massage in a city where \$80 is the norm)
- Women report that they need a large tip (e.g. for expenses, food, family), sometimes even expressing distress if they do not receive a tip
- Women typically serving customers excessive hours, or even being on call at all times
- Women appear to be living in the business or women living in trafficker-controlled secondary site (e.g. apartment, house)
- Serves primarily or only male clientele
- Locked front door, customers can only enter if buzzed in, or enter through back or side doors that are more discreet
- Windows are covered so passersby cannot see into the establishment
- Regular rotation of women; new women coming in every several weeks
- Advertising on commercial sex websites like Rubmaps.com, Backpage.com, or aampmaps.com



Extremely low prices in Los Angeles



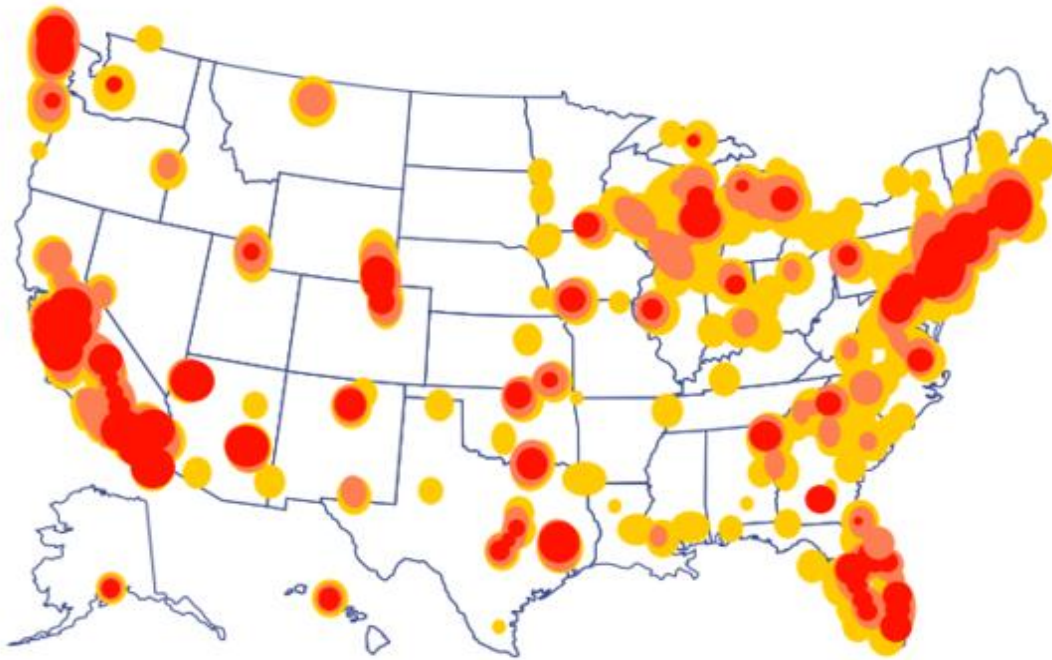
Discreet rear entrance and parking in Tampa, Fla



Security-camera surveilled, buzzer-controlled entrance in Philadelphia

How widespread is human trafficking in the massage industry?

According to Polaris Project research, there are more than 9,000 illicit massage businesses currently operating in the United States. These businesses are often organized into criminal networks with revenues of around 2.5 billion a year. This map reprinted from the Polaris Project shows areas where illicit massage businesses have been found. The states with the highest concentration of illicit massage businesses are California, Texas, New York, Florida, and New Jersey. However, they exist in every state in the Country.



What are the effects of human trafficking on the massage industry?

Unfortunately, the sheer number of illicit massage businesses (whether sex trafficking is present or not) and the sexual acts they offer has, over time, fostered the perception that the massage therapy industry involves sexual acts. This gives educated, legitimate, and professional massage therapists a stigma. Because of human trafficking and illicit massage businesses, the public's perception of massage therapy has been tainted, putting massage therapists at risk to becoming victims. The impact of human trafficking is widespread and potentially devastating to the massage therapy industry. Here are some ways human trafficking impacts the massage industry:

- It endangers therapists
- It increases the cost of doing business
- It compromises the reputation of professional massage therapists
- It encourages racial and ethnic profiling as well as discrimination against certain groups
- It promotes fraud or "certificate mills" in massage therapy educational programs
- It requires states to pass additional regulation and safety precautions, increasing licensing and exam costs, and requiring some states to also obtain establishment permits

What can massage therapists do to protect themselves from the effects of human trafficking?

As a massage therapist, it is essential to be aware of how human trafficking and illicit massage businesses have affected the profession. In your professional massage practice you may be solicited by potential clients wanting services that you do not offer. Here are some things you can do to protect yourself from potential clients seeking illicit services:

- Advertise in professional publications and know where your ad is going to be placed
- Keep your advertisements professional
- Screen potential new clients over the phone and in person
- Dress appropriately
- Use proper boundaries with clients
- Use proper draping at all times
- Keep your relationships with clients professional
- Be prepared with a response if a client asks for sexual favors
- Be careful in choosing your employer and look for policies about sexual acts
- If you are ever in doubt, it is ok to say “I only offer non-sexual therapeutic massage”
- Trust your intuition
- Work in a safe setting or avoid working alone if you can
- Be especially careful if you do outcalls
- Put your office policies in writing and give your client a copy on their initial visit

While job hunting you may see help wanted ads by human traffickers. Knowing what to look for and what to avoid will be helpful for employment. Warning signs and tips for massage therapists as they are seeking employment or answering ads for employment are:

- An ad that promises high wages
- An ad that promises easy and reassuring work experience
- An ad that makes offers that are “too good to be true”
- An employer who says they will take care of all the licensing documents or permits
- An employer that is willing to hire you instantly without ever seeing you or your work experience
- Always visit the location and meet your employer before accepting a job
- When you visit, try to engage with other therapists, if any, at the place of employment

What are some common facts and myths about human trafficking?

Human trafficking is complex. It is widespread across the United States and real numbers are hard to find. It does follow patterns, but every situation is unique. According to the National Human Trafficking Hotline (<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/states>), since 2007 the Hotline has handled 63,380 cases of human trafficking in the United States. Here is the breakdown of cases each year for the past 5 years:

- 2015 – 5,714 cases reported
- 2016 – 7,748 cases reported
- 2017 – 8,773 cases reported
- 2018 – 10,915 cases reported
- 2019 – 11,500 cases reported

There are many common myths about human trafficking. Listed by the National Human Trafficking Hotline, here are some myths people commonly believe about human trafficking.

Myth: It's always or usually a violent crime.

Reality: By far the most pervasive myth about human trafficking is that it always - or often - involves kidnapping or otherwise physically forcing someone into a situation. In reality, most human traffickers use psychological means such as tricking, defrauding, manipulating, or threatening victims into providing commercial sex or exploitative labor.

Myth: All human trafficking involves commercial sex.

Reality: Human trafficking is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to get another person to provide labor or commercial sex. Worldwide, experts believe there are more situations of labor trafficking than of sex trafficking. However, there is much wider awareness of sex trafficking in the United States than of labor trafficking.

Myth: Only undocumented/illegal foreign nationals get trafficked in the United States.

Reality: The Polaris Project has worked on thousands of cases of trafficking involving foreign national survivors who are legally living and/or working in the United States. These include survivors of both sex and labor trafficking.

Myth: Human trafficking only happens in illegal industries.

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

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. LGBTQ boys and young men are seen as particularly vulnerable to trafficking.

Myth: Human trafficking involves moving, traveling, or transporting a person across state or national borders.

Reality: Human trafficking is often confused with human smuggling, which involves illegal border crossings. In fact, the crime of human trafficking does not require any movement whatsoever. Survivors can be recruited and trafficked in their own home towns, even their own homes.

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.

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.

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.

Myth: People being trafficked are physically unable to leave their situation.

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.

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 are the warning signs of human trafficking?

By knowing potential warning signs that an individual is being trafficked or a business is participating in human trafficking you can help stop human sex trafficking. Warning signs that a place of business is engaging in human trafficking or a person is the victim of trafficking include:

- The person shows signs of malnourishment, physical injury, and/or abuse
- The person avoids eye contact or social interaction
- A business that operates all hours of the day or a person who is working excessively long hours
- A person living at their place of employment
- A business or person lacking the proper licenses or certifications
- Small children working in a place of employment
- Unusual security measures at a place of business
- Not allowing a person to speak for themselves or go in public alone
- The presence of a third party person who monitors a hallway/door/entrance

How can you help prevent or report human trafficking?

Individuals can help to reduce human sex trafficking in their communities by not buying sex and not participating in the commercial sex industry. Individuals can help reduce forced labor by being conscious of products they consume, buying fair trade and survivor-made products, and holding their favorite brands accountable for fair labor practices.

With regards to illicit massage businesses, here are other things you can do in your community to help prevent and end illicit massage business trafficking:

- Advocate for sound state laws regulating massage business
 - Call city or state government leaders and let them know you support strong laws to prevent trafficking and to protect victims
- Call out the press when they fail to protect the privacy of victims as part of their reporting
- Share what you know to shut down “happy ending” jokes
 - We are responsible for shifting our culture to one that treats human trafficking as a serious problem
- Educate yourself on the issue of human trafficking

With the efforts of communities, individuals, product producers, criminal prosecutors, and law enforcement we can all work together to help reduce the demand for sex and labor trafficking.

If you suspect human trafficking is happening around you, call the national Human Trafficking Resource Center at 888-373-7888. In the State of Florida, if you suspect the trafficking of a child, you can call the Florida Abuse Hotline at 800-962-2873. To get help for a victim of human trafficking you can text HELP to 233733.

Resources and assistance available to victims of human trafficking

If you believe you are or might be a victim of human trafficking, there is help! The National Human Trafficking Hotline is available to you 24 hours a day 7 days a week. Below are several different ways you can get in touch with the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE

24/7 • Toll free
Confidential
200+ languages

CALL
1-888-373-7888

TEXT
"BeFree" (233733)

LIVE CHAT
humantraffickinghotline.org

GET HELP • REPORT TRAFFICKING

In addition to the hotline, here are downloadable awareness materials printed in 23 languages that may help: <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/get-involved/downloadable-resources>.

Along with the National Human Trafficking Hotline, there are other national resources for victims of human trafficking. If you are a victim, these resources provide ways to report human trafficking as well as assistance and grants available to you to get out of your situation. Assistance is available to domestic individuals and foreign nationals and includes financial help in the form of grants, visas, counseling, housing relocation, substance abuse help, educational training, legal help, job training, and medical care. Additional resources and assistance available for victims includes:

- The FBI
 - <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/violent-crime/human-trafficking>
 - As a result of the 2000 Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), law enforcement was given the ability to protect international victims of human trafficking through several forms of immigration relief, including Continued Presence and the T visa (immigration benefits that enable victims of human trafficking to remain in the United States). To contact the FBI Office for Victim Assistance for more information, call 202-324-3000 or visit the FBI website above.
 - In partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) the FBI also formed a task force to help with reports of child sexual exploitation. If you are a minor in need of help, you or someone can call the tip line at 800-THE-LOST.
- The Polaris Project
 - <https://polarisproject.org/>

- The Polaris Project operates the US National Human Trafficking Hotline at 888-373-7888. For more information or resources available through the Polaris Project, call or visit the website above.
- The Homeland Security Blue Campaign
 - <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/resources-available-victims>
 - To seek help from Federal law enforcement call 866-347-2423.
- The US Department of Health and Human Services Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP)
 - <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/victim-assistance>
 - The OTIP offers financial grant assistance programs for both domestic individuals and foreign nationals to help you get out of your situation. They can be reached at 202-401-9200 or by visiting the website above or this website: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/office-on-trafficking-in-persons>.
 - The Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking Program (DVHT), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/resource/dvht>, provides case management, services, and referrals to services, including:
 - Short and Long-term housing options
 - Substance abuse treatment
 - Mental health counseling
 - Educational opportunities
 - Job training and skills development
 - Legal advocacy
 - Financial advocacy and counseling
 - The DVHT program allows organizations and communities to deliver victim centered services for domestic individuals who have experienced trafficking. In addition, the program encourages collaboration within communities to ensure long term positive outcomes for victims.
 - For foreign nationals, The Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (TVAP), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/resource/tvap>, funds case management services for foreign national adults and minors who have experienced trafficking. The program delivers assistance through a network of providers throughout the country. Providers can help with case management, referrals, emergency assistance, and assist certified individuals and certain family members with federal and state benefits and services. They also help them gain access to:
 - Housing
 - Employability services
 - Mental health screening and therapy
 - Medical care
 - Legal services

Additional state and local resources available to victims

In addition to the Federal resources and assistance available above, there are also state and local resources available to victims. In Florida, there are programs for adult and minor victims of trafficking. These include:

- The Florida Department of Health, Violence and Injury Prevention
 - The Violence and Injury Prevention Section (VIPS) provides assistance 24 hours, 7 days a week to victims of sexual violence. They offer crisis intervention, information and referral, advocacy and accompaniment, counseling, therapy, and support groups.
 - For assistance through the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence (FCASV) call 888-956-7273 or visit their website at: www.FCASV.org.
- The Florida Department of Health, Refugee Health Program
 - The Refugee Health Program provides health assessment and immunization services to foreign born victims of trafficking under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.
 - To seek help through the Florida Department of Health call 850-245-4444 or visit their website at <http://www.floridahealth.gov/>.
- The Florida Department of Health, Migrant Farmworker Housing
 - The FL Department of Health has a responsibility to promote, protect, and improve the health of all people in Florida. The Migrant Housing Program requires that inspectors perform exterior and interior inspections on housing units. They also investigate complaints of unpermitted housing.
 - You can contact the Migrant Farmworker Housing Program at 850-245-4277 or by visiting <http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/migrant-farmworker-housing/index.html>.
- Local county health departments
 - Local county health departments have trained staff that work with law enforcement to identify and help victims and ensure the health and safety of the community.
 - Local county health departments can be reached for help by using the search function at <http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/county-health-departments/index.html>.
- Florida Department of Children and Families statewide council on human trafficking
 - <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/human-trafficking/>
 - The 15 member council builds on existing state and local partnerships working to combat human trafficking.
 - For help with child abuse or child trafficking contact the Florida Abuse Hotline 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at 800-962-2873 or visit <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/abuse-hotline/> to report child abuse or child trafficking online.
 - The Florida Department of Children and Families can also be reached by region by visiting <https://www.myflfamilies.com/contact-us/> and locating your region.

Resources

<https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/what-human-trafficking>

<https://polarisproject.org/how-human-trafficking-happens/>

<https://polarisproject.org/message-parlor-trafficking/>

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/states>

<https://www.mblex.org/human-trafficking-massage/>

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/otip/fact_sheet_human_trafficking_fy18.pdf

Online videos are from The Polaris Project, US Department of Homeland Security, Human Trafficking Prevention Education, and Office for Victims of Crimes.

Human Trafficking and Massage Exam

1. What is human trafficking?
 - A. The use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act
 - B. The use of seductive advertising to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act
 - C. The use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain new clients in your massage therapy business
 - D. The act of moving illegal/undocumented foreign nationals from one state or country to another
2. All of the following are types of human trafficking EXCEPT:
 - A. Sex trafficking
 - B. Forced labor
 - C. Domestic servitude
 - D. Voluntary labor
3. How does the majority of human trafficking happen in the massage profession?
 - A. Through the use of professional licensure
 - B. Through the use of illicit massage businesses
 - C. Through the use of domestic servitude
 - D. Through the use of legitimate massage businesses
4. Which of the following may be an indicator of an illicit massage business?
 - A. Prices competitive with market level
 - B. Regular office hours
 - C. A locked front door
 - D. Light window coverings so you can see inside
5. According to Polaris Project research, there are more than _____ illicit massage businesses currently operating in the United States.
 - A. 5,000
 - B. 7,000
 - C. 9,000
 - D. 11,000
6. All of the following are things you can do to protect yourself from potential clients seeking illicit services EXCEPT:
 - A. Keep your advertisements professional
 - B. Avoid the use of draping
 - C. Be prepared with a response if a client asks for sexual favors
 - D. Put your office policies in writing and give your client a copy on their initial visit

7. Which of the following is a warning sign for massage therapists as they are seeking employment or answering ads for employment?
 - A. An ad that promises high wages and an easy reassuring work experience
 - B. An ad for employment in a medical or chiropractic office
 - C. An ad or workplace that asks you to come in for an interview
 - D. An ad requesting an experienced licensed massage therapist

8. Which of the following is a common myth about human trafficking?
 - A. It's not usually a violent crime
 - B. Human trafficking only happens in legal industries
 - C. Not all commercial sex is human trafficking
 - D. Traffickers target victims they don't know

9. Which of the following is a warning sign that an individual is being trafficked?
 - A. The person looks healthy and happy
 - B. A person living at their place of employment
 - C. The presence of displayed and legitimate massage therapy licenses
 - D. Allowing employees to speak for themselves and go in public

10. Which of the following is a way to contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline?
 - A. Call 888-373-7888
 - B. Text "BeFree" to 233733
 - C. Live chat at [humantraffickinghotline.org](https://www.humantraffickinghotline.org)
 - D. All of the above

11. All of the following are national/federal resources available for victims of human trafficking EXCEPT:
 - A. The NFT
 - B. The Polaris Project
 - C. The Homeland Security Blue Campaign
 - D. The US Department of Health and Human Services Office on Trafficking in Persons

12. The _____ provides health assessment and immunization services to foreign-born victims of trafficking under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.
 - A. Migrant Farmworker Housing
 - B. Polaris Project
 - C. Refugee Health Program
 - D. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

This completes the Human Trafficking and Massage exam.