EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this activity, participants will be able to:

1. Recognize the risk factors and indicators of sex trafficking in minors.
2. Describe the barriers of identifying at-risk youth victims of sex trafficking.
3. Identify potential screening tools to help mitigate these barriers.

PUBLICATION DATE: April 18, 2015

EXPIRATION DATE: April 18, 2016

QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements about child sex trafficking is false?
   - [ ] Child sex trafficking is defined by Wisconsin state law as knowingly recruiting, enticing, providing, obtaining, or harboring a child for the purpose of a commercial sex act or sexually explicit performance.
   - [ ] For victims under the age of 18, proof of force, fraud, or coercion is not required in the legal definition of sex trafficking.
   - [ ] Sex trafficking by definition must involve transportation of a child into the United States from another country.
   - [ ] Traffickers may be family members, acquaintances, or strangers to the victim.
   - [ ] All of the above.

2. Which of the following is true regarding sex trafficking victims?
   - [ ] Most victims are female.
   - [ ] The average age of entry into the sex trade is 12 to 15 years old.
   - [ ] Many victims have a history of neglect, physical, or sexual abuse.
   - [ ] Higher risk populations include runaway youth, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning (LGBTQ), and youth with a history of violence.
   - [ ] All of the above.

3. Which of the following is true regarding the current challenges faced in Wisconsin in terms of addressing child sex trafficking?
   - [ ] Although higher risk populations can be identified, victims have varied demographics. For example, victims can come from both broken and intact families, urban and rural areas, and wealthy and poor communities.
   - [ ] Once identified, providers can refer victims to community organizations. However, community service providers report a lack of awareness and understanding of sex trafficking, and many organizations lack specialized support for sex trafficking victims.
   - [ ] There are currently no evidence-based screening tools for the identification of sex trafficking in minors.
   - [ ] No comprehensive centralized database of victims exists.
   - [ ] All of the above.

4. Currently in Wisconsin, minor victims can be arrested and prosecuted for prostitution and other related charges.
   - [ ] True
   - [ ] False
The mission of *WMJ* is to provide a vehicle for professional communication and continuing education for Midwest physicians and other health professionals.

*WMJ* (ISSN 1098-1861) is published by the Wisconsin Medical Society and is devoted to the interests of the medical profession and health care in the Midwest. The managing editor is responsible for overseeing the production, business operation and contents of the *WMJ*. The editorial board, chaired by the medical editor, solicits and peer reviews all scientific articles; it does not screen public health, socioeconomic, or organizational articles. Although letters to the editor are reviewed by the medical editor, all signed expressions of opinion belong to the author(s) for which neither *WMJ* nor the Wisconsin Medical Society take responsibility. *WMJ* is indexed in Index Medicus, Hospital Literature Index, and Cambridge Scientific Abstracts.

For reprints of this article, contact the *WMJ* at 866.442.3800 or e-mail wmj@wismed.org.

© 2015 Wisconsin Medical Society