Introduction to Human Trafficking

Detective D'Angelo



HUMAN TRAFFICKING 101

What is Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion in exchange for labor, services, or a commercial sex act.

Causing someone under the age of 18 to engage in a commercial sex act, regardless of using force, fraud, or coercion is human trafficking under U.S. law. Human traffickers use various forms of force, fraud, and coercion to control and exploit victims. These forms include imposing of debt, fraudulent employment opportunities, false promises of love or a better life, psychological coercion, and violence or threats of violence.

The crime of human trafficking hinges on the exploitation of another person. People often falsely believe "human trafficking" implies victims must be moved from one place to another to qualify as a victim. Human trafficking does not require transportation to be considered a crime. It is a crime that can be committed against an individual who has never left his or her hometown.

Who are the Victims?

Human trafficking victims can be any age, race, gender identity, sex, ethnicity, nationality, immigration status, and socioeconomic class. In many cases, victims do not come forward to seek help because they are vulnerable, potential language barriers may exist, they have a fear of law enforcement, or they do not identify as a victim.

Human traffickers exploit many vulnerabilities to victimize people. Vulnerabilities for children can include a lack of safety at home from violence, abuse, and neglect; homelessness or runaway status; and a lack of proper care in the child welfare system. Other vulnerabilities for adults and children can include having a lack of trust in government institutions, economic hardship, isolation from family and/or community, and displacement from natural disasters.

Victims are found in legitimate and illegitimate industries, including primarily:

- Sex Trafficking: escort services, Illicit massage services, outdoor sexual solicitation, residential brothels, bars and strip clubs, pornography production, personal sexual servitude, and livestreaming of sexual exploitation.
- Forced Labor: domestic work (such as housekeepers), traveling sales crews, restaurants, peddling and begging, agriculture (field/ farm work), beauty services, construction, hotels, landscaping, entertainment, commercial cleaning services, manufacturing, fishing, mining, carnivals, forestry, healthcare, recreational facilities, and even criminal enterprises (such as illicit drug dealing).

DHS law enforcement alone identifies hundreds of girls, boys, women, and men as victims of human trafficking in the United States every year. The National Human Trafficking Hotline also receives thousands of contacts annually from people in areas all across the United States.

How Do I Identify Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking is often "hidden in plain sight." Recognizing the signs is the first step in identifying victims. No single indicator is proof that human trafficking is occurring. The indicators listed below are a few examples that may alert you to a potential human trafficking situation:

WORK CONDITIONS

Does the potential victim:

- Experience verbal or physical abuse (particularly from a supervisor), prevented from taking adequate breaks, made to work in
 unsafe conditions, or forced to meet daily quotas?
- Work excessively long and/or unusual hours?
- Accept a specific job but feels coerced or forced into a different job?
- Appear to be living at his or her place of work?
- · Receive paychecks with negative balances or unreasonably low amounts for the pay period?



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- is the employer or someone else:
- Creating debt for the potential victim or adding to a never-ending balance of debt?
- Processing payroll infrequently, not giving worker's compensation insurance outlays where mandated, or forcing the potential victim to transfer funds to an employer's account?
- Escorting the potential victim to the bank and/or using his or her banks accounts?
- Threatening the potential victim with deportation, arrest, or jail?
- In possession of the potential victim's identification, travel documents, money, or cell phone?
- Forcing, defrauding, or coercing the potential victim to engage in a commercial sex act?

BEHAVIOR OR PHYSICAL STATE

Does the potential victim

- Act fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous particularly around their work or someone they know?
- Defer to another person to speak for him or her and avoid eye contact?
- Show signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture?
- Show signs of being harmed or deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care, other life necessities, or personal possessions?

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THE TRAFFICKER Is someone else:

- s Someone else:
- Restricting the potential victim's contact with friends or family?
- Limiting the potential victim's social media use and/or stalking or monitoring their accounts?
- Preventing the potential victim from socializing or attending religious services?
- Preventing children from attending school and forcing them to work?
- Holding a large group in one place with poor conditions and limited space?
- Constantly watching or accompanying the potential victim?
- Threatening the potential victim or his or her family with harm if he or she leaves or quits work?
- Posting harmful content online about the potential victim to compel him or her to engage in a commercial sex act?

MINORS:

 Is someone under the age of 18 engaged in a commercial sex act?
 Causing someone under the age of 18 to engage in a commercial sex act, regardless of using force, fraud, or coercion, is human trafficking under U.S. law.

What Should I Do Next?

If the answer is YES to any number of the above questions:

- Report suspected human trafficking to the Homeland Security Investigations Tip Line at 1-866-347-2423 or www.ice.gov/tips.
- Get help from the National Human Trafficking Hotline by calling 1-888-373-7888 or texting HELP or INFO to 233733 (BEFREE).
- If you have information on goods produced with forced labor destined for importation into the United States, provide it to CBP at www.eallegations.cbp.gov and HSI at ICE.ForcedLabor@ice.dhs.gov.

Remember:

- Human trafficking victims have experienced significant trauma and harm. Victims may be unable or
 prevented from getting help due to existing vulnerabilities. It is important to treat victims with care and
 respect, and get immediate, professional support to ensure a victim-centered and trauma-informed
 response.
- Visit DHS.gov/BlueCampaign for additional resources to combat human trafficking.
- Read the DHS Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking, the Importation of Goods Produced with Forced
 Labor, and Child Sexual Exploitation.



The Manasseh Project Grand Rapids, MI

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U0j8fOdFuJI</u>

What is it?

- Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) defines **human trafficking** as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining a person for labor/services through force, fraud or coercion.
- Must be sold and exchange must include money or something of value
- Often referred to as modern day slavery
- Anyone can be a victim, no matter age, race, gender, class, or education.

Two Types of Trafficking

- HSI defines sex trafficking as a commercial sex act induced by force, fraud or coercion (or if under 18 years of age)
- Sex Trafficking gets the most media attention but labor trafficking is actually more prevalent
- Labor trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery in which individuals perform labor or services through the use of force, fraud or coercion.
- Can be found in many areas and some examples are picking crops, working in restaurants, landscaping, massage parlors and other service type jobs.



- Young girls are kidnapped from 12 Oaks Mall or other local malls (False!)
- It only happens in select communities (False!)
- Everyone being trafficked are physically unable to leave their situations/locked in/held against their will (False!)
- Traffickers only target victims they don't know (False!)
- Violence is always or usually involved (False!)
- Human trafficking statistics are accurate (False!)

Traffickers may...

- Not allow anyone near the group
- Be very controlling
- Now allow anyone in the group to speak
- Intentionally drug/overmedicate victims
- Force alcohol or drug use
- Invoke rights of victim without victim's knowledge

Victims often...

- Refuse to speak to law enforcement (fear of law enforcement or coached response)
- May not have ID
- Cannot articulate their wages (not sure how much they earn or what happens to their money or may not have any money in their possession)
- Forbidden to socialize

Sex Trafficking Language "The Life"

- Blade or track (where they are working)
- Choosing up or reckless eyeballing (seeking new pimp)
- Out of pocket (not in good standing, acting up)
- **Pimp Stick** (used to hit or strike girl with)
- **Renegade or Independent** (without a pimp)
- **Square** (anyone not in "the life")

Common Pimp Styles

- The Romeo → (the sweet talker "baby I Love you, you're my #1", promises)
- The Gorilla → (violent, use of force, dominate through fear)
- The Hybrid \rightarrow (romeo transforms into gorilla)
- The drug dealer \rightarrow (supplies drugs, runs girls)
- Traffickers generally groom or befriend boys or girls, gain their trust and then exploit them or trafficker them. A trafficker will almost always start by trying to connect with people in public places or via social media.

Investigator Tips for Interviewing a Pimp

- Only present evidence that is rock solid
- Keep the conversation light but focused
- Generally they don't think they are doing anything wrong
- Generally they have little to know idea about the law and possible charges

Investigator Tips for Interviewing Victim/Survivor

- Be honest
- Be an active listener
- Ask them what they need or want
- Let them talk, explain later
- Ask them to explain
- Don't say you understand
- Don't lie
- **Don't** make promises
- **Don't** be judgmental

Oakland County Human Trafficking Task Force

- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JHg964spEjM&</u> <u>t=2s</u>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vy3xK43yVRU

Resources

- If emergency, call **911**
- National Human Trafficking Hotline, call (1-888-373-7888) or text 233733
- To learn more about human trafficking visit...
 <u>https://www.michigan.gov/ag/0,4534,7-359-</u>
 <u>82917_81399---,00.html</u>

https://www.oakgov.com/health/partnerships/human trafficking/Pages/default.aspx