What is Human Trafficking?
Objectives

• Dispel commonly held beliefs and stereotypes that promote sex and labor trafficking

• Define terms needed to discuss and understand issues of sex and labor trafficking

• Understand the forms and prevalence of sex and labor trafficking within the U.S.

• Understand the local context of sex and labor trafficking
Activity:
Language and Sensitivity
LABELS DETERMINE ACCESS TO SERVICES AND PATH TO SERVICES.

juvenile delinquent
run away || child trafficking victim
ho || disabled person || homeless
child prostitute || victim of child sexual abuse
Prostitute || street whore
drug addict || illegal immigrant
Re-Framing our Language

Human Trafficking Survivor

“Illegal Immigrant”

“Runaway”

“Prostitute”
Sex and Labor Trafficking

a) **sex trafficking** in which a **commercial sex act** is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person performing the act is under the age of 18.

b) **labor trafficking** in which force, fraud, or coercion is used to recruit, harbor, transport, obtain or employ a person for labor or services in **involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.**
Three Elements of Trafficking

Process
- Recruiting
- Or
- Harboring
- Or
- Moving
- Or
- Obtaining
- Or
- Maintaining
  A Person

Means
- By
  - Force
  - Or
  - Fraud
  - Or
  - Coercion*

End
- For
  - Involuntary Servitude
  - Or
  - Debt Bondage
  - Or
  - Slavery
  - Or
  - Sex Trade

*Exception for minors under the age of 18 engaged in commercial sex*

Source: Adapted from the Freedom Network Institute on Human Trafficking
## Where Does Human Trafficking Occur?

### Sex Trafficking
- Street
- Massage parlors
- Brothels
- Private parties
- Online exploitation
- Hotels/motels
- Truck stops
- Stripping*
- Pornography*
- Hostess Clubs*

### Labor Trafficking
- Domestic Servitude
- Traveling Sales Crews
  - Pedaling/Begging rings
- Factories
- Hair Braiding
- Nail Salons
- Family Owned Businesses
- Carnivals/Fairs
- Gang
- Farm Work

* Denotes both sex and labor trafficking locations
What are some myths and stereotypes about human trafficking?
Myths and Misconceptions

• Trafficked persons are always immigrants from other countries.

• Human trafficking must involve some form of travel/movement

• There must be elements of physical restraint, physical force, or physical bondage when identifying a human trafficking situation

• Victims of human trafficking will immediately ask for help or self-identify as a victim of a crime

• Human trafficking victims always come from situations of poverty

Adapted from Polaris “Myths and Misconceptions”
Trafficking vs. Smuggling

**Trafficking**
- Crime or violation against a person
- Contains element of coercion (cannot consent to enslavement)
- Subsequent exploitation and/or forced labor
- Trafficked persons seen as victims by the law
- No movement required

**Smuggling**
- Unauthorized border crossing
- No coercion
- Facilitated illegal entry of person from one country to another
- Sometimes smuggling happens first, trafficking afterwards
Human Trafficking:
Global and National Prevalence

• The International Labor Organization estimates that there are **20.9 million victims of human trafficking globally**

• A recent study of **641 homeless youth** interviewed at Covenant House sites around the United States and Canada determined that nearly **one in five** (19% or 124) were identified as victims of some form of human trafficking.

• **Ninety-one percent (91%) of the respondents reported being approached by someone who was offering an opportunity for income that was too good to be true.** More than 14% (92) of the total population had been trafficked for sex, while 8% (52) had been trafficked for other forced labor. 3% (22) were trafficked for both sex and labor.
Human Trafficking in the United States

• According to data from the National Human Trafficking Hotline, there have been **31,659** human trafficking cases reported across the United States since December 2007.

  – Top 3 Sex Trafficking Venues: Commercial front brothel, hotel/motel-based, residential brothel
  – Top 3 Labor Trafficking Industries: Domestic work, traveling sales crews, restaurant/food service.

  – Demographics for 2016 (**7,572** cases reported)
    • Female (6,340), Male (978), Gender Minorities (70)
    • Adults (4890), Minors (2387)
Human Trafficking in Illinois

- The NHTRC has received **3,697** calls in Illinois since 2007, which involves a total of **941** cases.
- In 2016, **198** human trafficking cases were reported in Illinois:
  - Sex trafficking: 156
  - Labor trafficking: 23
  - Sex and labor: 10
  - Not specified: 9
Human Trafficking in Northern Illinois

• The Salvation Army’s STOP-IT Program, serving Cook County and the nine collar counties, received 799 calls between January 1, 2014-December 31, 2016.
  – 19% were related to housing
  – 34% were from or related to potential/existing clients
  – 23% were from professional partners
Legislation

• National Legislation:
  • Trafficking Victims Protection Act (2000)
  • Violence Against Women’s Act (VAWA) (2005)
• State Legislation: 50 States have passed statutes criminalizing human trafficking
  • Illinois Law Against Human Trafficking (2005)
  • Illinois Safe Children’s Act (2010)
  • Funding for Specialized Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking (2014)
  • Survivor Support and Trafficking Prevention Act (2016)
  • IL Domestic Worker Bill of Rights (2016)
National and Local Responses to Human Trafficking

US Department of Justice (DOJ)
Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
National Center for Missing and Exploitation Children (NCMEC)
Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task forces
Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS)
Criminal Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ)
FBI Crimes Against Children (CAC) squad
Innocence Lost Task Forces
DOJ/OJP Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).
DOJ/OJP Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Human Trafficking Task Forces
DOJ Civil Rights Division
Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU)
Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Department of State The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J-TIP)
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
The Office of Refugee and Resettlement (ORR)
Cook County Human Trafficking Task Force

From 2010-April 2017:

• 132 traffickers indicted in 100 state cases
• 34 traffickers indicted in 23 federal cases
• More than 200 victims served

*Through the Enhanced Collaborative Model
Labor Trafficking

Market for cheap goods and cheap labor

Fear of law enforcement

Lack of legal status

Poverty

Language barriers

Economic dependence on employer

Isolation
Young People At Risk For Recruitment:

- Walk to school or to the store alone
- Own or have access to a computer
- Are attracted to consumer goods
- Desire to develop romantic relationships
- Sometimes feel insecure
- Feel misunderstood
- Fight with their parents
- Sometimes feel their parents don’t care
- Want more independence
- Test boundaries and take risks

Question: According to this, who is at risk for recruitment?
Answer:
ALL YOUNG PEOPLE.
People At Risk For Recruitment Into Situations Of Labor Trafficking:

- Are in search of economic opportunity or steady employment
- Want a better life
- Want to provide for their families
- Are lacking resources
- Are lacking documents/legal status
- Fear law enforcement

Question:
According to this, who is at risk for recruitment?
Answer: ANYONE.
Pathways To Entry

Ways Recruitment Can Happen:

• Parents selling children
• Violence and force
• Kidnapping
• Seduction and coercion
• False advertising for “modeling,” “acting,” or “dancing” opportunities
• Peer recruitment
• Internet enticement through chat rooms or profile-sharing sites
• False advertising through false employment agencies
Risk Factors - Social

- the aspects of our culture that makes human trafficking possible or ways in which our society promotes or perpetuates exploitation

- Racism
- Sexism & Misogyny
- Homophobia
- Transphobia
- Sexualization of girls and young women
- Sexualization of boys
- Acceptance of violence against women and minority groups
- Lack of accountability and regulation in labor practices
- Glorification of pimp culture
- Materialism & consumerism
- Legislation pertaining to guest workers, domestic work, farm work, etc.
- Inaccessibility of legal economies
- Access to Technology
Risk Factors - Environmental

- come from the neighborhood or community
- Adult sex industry
- Substance abuse
- Poverty
- Violence
- Street involved culture/economy
- Proximity to Borders
Risk Factors - Individual

-events in or characteristics of an individual’s life

- Sexual Abuse/Physical Abuse/Neglect
- Run away/”Throwaway”/Homeless
- Identification as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and/or Questioning
- Mental health issues
- Unaddressed trauma
- Developmental/Learning disabilities
- Lack of economic opportunity
- Undocumented
- Migration for the purpose of work in a new country
It Happens In Illinois…

Female, 17, identified by FBI

Victim entered a Chicago hospital Emergency Department over 20 times with broken nose and facial trauma.

Each time was brought in by a pimp

Victim provided a different false name for every visit

Was never identified by ED staff-forced to return to trafficker

“Yeah, the pimp had me go to get taken care of so I could keep working but he was waiting for me outside, I wanted to tell but didn't feel safe … he was in the waiting room.”

-Trafficking victim treated in a Chicago ED for an STI
First Responders

Identification

- Medical professionals
  - Emergency Departments
  - OB/GYN
  - Pediatrics, Pediatric Gynecology, Pediatric Emergency Med.
  - Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners
  - Trauma Coordinators

- Interpreters
- Case Managers
- Social Workers
- Law Enforcement
- Good Samaritans

Investigation

- Local and Federal Law Enforcement
- Legal Service Providers
- Social Service Providers
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners
- Forensic Investigators
During the time I was on the street, I went to hospitals, urgent care clinics, women’s health clinics, and private doctors. No one ever asked me anything anytime I ever went to a clinic. I was on birth control during the 10 years I was on the streets – mostly Depo-Provera shots which I got at Planned Parenthood and other neighborhood clinics. I was young and so I had to have a waiver signed in order to get these. – Lauren, survivor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Source</th>
<th>% Reporting (N=98)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any contact with healthcare</td>
<td>87.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital/ER</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Parenthood</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular doctor</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgent care clinic</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s health clinic</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood clinic</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Symptoms

Genitourinary

- Vaginal, rectal trauma
- STIs, STDs, and HIV
- Urinary difficulties
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Reproductive health (unintended pregnancy/abortion, attempted abortion, vaginal pain, chronic vaginal/cervical infection, irregular menstruation)
- Abnormal Pap, cervical cancer

Injury/External Causes

- Concussions
- Signs of physical torture: cigarette burns, scars on lower back, bruises
- Tattoos/branding
- Facial injuries
- Bullet or knife wounds
- Forced or coerced drug and alcohol use, abuse/dependence
- Sexual Assault
## Symptoms

### Constitutional/General
- Fever
- Chronic Pain
- Headaches
- Poor hygiene or nutritional status
- Dehydration
- Sleep disorders, deprivation
- Lack of care for chronic conditions
- Lack of prenatal care
- Increased mortality rates

### Infectious and Parasitic
- Hepatitis and blood borne diseases
- Tuberculosis
- Vector-borne diseases and gastrointestinal diseases

### Eye, ear, and respiratory
- Skin, ear, hair, eye infections (bacterial, viral, fungal)
- Pulmonary dysfunction

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental/Behavioral</th>
<th>Musculoskeletal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• PTSD</td>
<td>• Fractures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mood/Affective disorders</td>
<td>• Subluxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Anxiety disorders</td>
<td>• Backaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adjustment disorders</td>
<td>• Occupational health problems (musculoskeletal injury, soft tissue injuries, industry related respiratory illnesses, loss of hearing/vision)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Personality disorders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conduct disorders</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Eating disorders</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Self-mutilation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Substance abuse/dependence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Depression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Suicidal Ideation/attempts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alteration in relationships</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dermatological</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scars, burns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rashes, itching, sores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impact of Human Trafficking

- In addition to PTSD, survivors have been found to suffer from other anxiety and mood disorders including panic attacks, obsessive compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, and major depressive disorder (Alexander, Kellogg, & Thompson, 2005; APA, 2005; Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2005; Zimmerman et al., 2006).

- Anxiety and depression symptoms: nervousness or shakiness inside (91%), terror/panic spells (61%), fearfulness (85%), feeling depressed or very sad (95%), and hopelessness about the future (76%) (Zimmerman et al., 2006)

- As a result of their victimization, labor trafficking survivors suffered from posttraumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression, psychosis, suicidal ideation and attempts, and fear and difficulty forming trusting relationships (Urban Institute, 2014)
Who are the Traffickers?

• Pimp = Trafficker

• Can be a boyfriend, father, mother, brother, uncle, a coach, a teacher or anyone exerting control over a person, even a peer

• Can be a smuggler or coyote, who helped bring someone into the country

• Men and women of varying ages

• Any ethnicity or race

• Anyone who benefits from the commercial sexual exploitation of a minor or facilitates the commercial sexual exploitation of a minor

• Anyone who benefits from the exploitation of a worker in the labor force
How People are Controlled

- Physical restraint
- Monitoring
- Psychological coercion
- Violence
- Threats
- Verbal abuse
- Drugs

- Occasional Indulgences
- Demonstrating “omnipotence”
- Degradation
- Enforcing Trivial Demands
- Isolation
- Monopolization of Perception
- Induced debility and Exhaustion
Sex Trafficking

Coercion and Threats
- Threatens to do physical harm
- Threatens to harm family
- Threatens to shame victim to community
- Threatens to report to police/immigration

Economic Abuse
- Creates debt bondage that can never be repaid
- Takes some or all money earned
- Forbids victim to have access to their finances or bank account
- Forbids victim to go to school

Intimidation
- Harms or kills others to show force
- Displays or uses weapons
- Destroys property
- Harms children
- Lies about police involvement in the trafficking situation

Emotional Abuse
- Humiliates in front of others
- Calls names
- Plays mind games
- Makes victim feel guilt, blame for the situation
- Creates dependence by convincing victim they’re the only one that cares about them

Using Privilege
- Treats victim like a servant
- Defines gender roles to make subservient
- Uses nationality to suggest superiority
- Uses certain victims to control other victims
- Hides or destroys important papers

Sexual Abuse
- Forces victim to have sex with multiple people in a day
- Uses rape as a weapon and means of control
- Treats victim as an object used for monetary gain
- Normalizes sexual violence and selling sex

Power & Control

Isolation
- Keeps confined
- Accompanies to public places
- Creates distrust of police/others
- Moves victims to multiple locations
- Rotates victims
- Doesn’t allow victim to learn
- Denies access to children, family and friends

Minimizing, Denying & Blaming
- Makes light of abuse or situation
- Denies that anything illegal is occurring
- Places blame on victim for the trafficking situation

Labor Trafficking

Domestic servants, farm workers, food service
prostitution, brothels, massage parlors
Quiana, 13-year old female

• What made Quiana vulnerable?
• At what point could school staff have stepped in to identify what was happening or help, if any?
Timothy, 15-year old male

• What interactions did Timothy have at school?
• Any places where school staff could have stepped in to identify what was happening or to help, in addition to the guidance counselor?
Andrea: 16-year old female

- What led Andrea to the trafficking situation?
- What made her vulnerable?
Identifying Victims (Red Flags)

- Avoids eye contact
- Evidence of being controlled (rarely alone)
- Persistent fear, depression, anxiety, submissive behavior
- Hyper vigilant or paranoid behavior
- Loss of sense of time and space
- No passport of other identifying documentation (or in the possession of someone else)
- Not speaking on own behalf and/or no English speaking
- Evidence of inability to move or leave job or take time off
- Unpaid for work or compensated very little
- Lives with co-workers and “employer” – no privacy
- Untreated illnesses and infections
- Signs of physical abuse or substance abuse
- Commercial sex worker
- Works “off the books” in a low-paying job

See Handout Quick Guide to Victims Identification
Identifying Victims (Red Flags)

• Evidence of controlling or dominating relationships, including: repeated phone calls from a “boyfriend” and/or excessive concern about displeasing a partner.
• Physical and sexual violence are the everyday reality for many sexually exploited individuals. Visible signs of abuse can be: unexplained bruises, blackeyes, cuts, or marks.
• Unexplained shopping trips or possession of expensive clothing, jewelry, or a cell phone could indicate the manipulation of an exploiter.
• Not in control of their own money.
• Use of lingo or slang from “the life” among peers, or referring to a boyfriend as “Daddy.”
• Secrecy about whereabouts.
Identifying Victims (Red Flags)

- Unaccounted for time, vagueness concerning whereabouts, and/or defensiveness in response to questions or concern.
- Keeping late-night or unusual hours.
- A tattoo that he or she is reluctant to explain.
- Personal information—such as: age, name, and/or date of birth—might change with each telling of his or her story, or the information given might contradict itself.
- Family dysfunction—including: abuse in the home (emotional, sexual, physical, etc.), neglect, absence of a caregiver, or substance abuse—is a major risk factor, and therefore may be a warning sign.
Screening Questions

• What is your job like?
• Can you leave your situation or job if you want?
• Are there rules at your job? What happens if someone doesn’t follow the rules?
• Has anyone harmed you or your family, or threatened to harm you or your family in order to make you do something that you did not want to do?
• Has anyone threatened to call the police or immigration on you in order to make you do something you did not want to do?
• Do you have control over the money you earn?
• Do you have an ID? Does someone else hold your ID?
Screening Questions

- Is anyone forcing or pressuring you to do anything you do not want to do?
- Are you allowed to talk to people outside of your home or job?
- Can you come and go as you please?
- Do you feel safe where you are living?
- Have you ever exchanged sex for something of value?
Observations

• Who did they come with?

• Does the person they are with seem controlling?

• Does the person they are with want to be a part of your interaction?

** Importance of professional interpreters
Barriers to Engagement

• Distrust
• Distant
• Aggressive
• Silence
• Stigma
• Isolation
Local resources

- **Case Management**
  - The Salvation Army STOP-IT Program - 24 Hour Hotline, Drop-In and Case Management Program - 24 Hour Hotline: 877-606-3158
  - Heartland Alliance - Case Management Program (for foreign born survivors in this area): 312-662-6185

- **Legal Providers**
  - Trafficking Survivors Assistance Project at Legal Assistance Foundation - 800-445-9025
  - Human Trafficking Initiative at Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Family Services – 312-986-4200
  - Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation - 773-244-2230, ext. 204
  - National Immigrant Justice Center - 312-660-1370
  - The Cook County Human Trafficking Task Force [www.cookcountytaskforce.org](http://www.cookcountytaskforce.org)

- **Drop Ins**
  - Traffick Free: Call 312-884-1703 for location
  - STOP-Program: Call 877.606.3158 for location
Contact Information

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