

Human Trafficking

Culture, Demand, and Prevention

Did you know...?

- **100,000-300,000** U.S. children are victims of sex trafficking each year. ⁽¹⁾
- **12-14** is the average age that U.S. kids are first pulled into commercial sex. ⁽²⁾
- **83%** of sex trafficking victims found in the U.S. were U.S. citizens. ⁽³⁾

1. *Testimony of Ernie Allen* (July, 2010), National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, available at www.missingkids.com/missingkids/servlet/NewsEventServlet?LanguageCountry=en_US&PageID=4312.

2. Some research indicates that the average age of entry for U.S. girls is 12 to 14, while the average age for U.S. boys and transgender youth is 11 to 13. See Amanda Walker-Rodriguez and Rodney Hill, *Human Sex Trafficking*, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (March, 2011), available at http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/march_2011/human_sex_trafficking. See also Ernie Allen, President and CEO of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, speaking to the House Victims' Rights Caucus Human Trafficking Caucus, Cong. Rec., 111th Cong., 2nd sess., 2010.

3. *Human Trafficking/Trafficking in Persons*, Dept. of Justice Statistics, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&iid=40> (last visited 1/14/2012).

Overview

- Human Trafficking 101
- Culture: How gender roles impact our views of commercial sex
 - What our culture and the media emphasize
 - How we sexualize women vs. how we sexualize men
- Demand: Why we are all part of the problem
 - Demand exists because we tolerate it
- Prevention: What is the next step?
 - Why you should care
 - What you can do

The background features a light gray gradient with numerous thin, vertical, teal-colored lines of varying lengths and positions, creating a textured, rain-like effect. A solid teal horizontal bar spans the width of the image, positioned in the lower half. The title text is centered within this bar.

Human Trafficking 101

What is Human Trafficking?

- Sex Trafficking—Commercial sex induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.
- Labor Trafficking—The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

What is Force, Fraud, & Coercion?

Force

Kidnapping
Torture
Battering
Threats with Weapons
Sexual Abuse
Confinement
Forced use of Drugs
Forced Abortions
Denial of Medical Care

Fraud

Promises of Valid Immigration Documents
Victim told to use false travel papers
Contract signed for Legitimate Work
Promised Job differs from actuality
Promises of Money or Salary
Misrepresentation of Work Conditions
Wooing into Romantic Relationship

Coercion

Debt Bondage
Threats of Harm to Victim or Family
Control of Children
Controlled Communication
Photographing in Illegal Situations
Holding ID/Travel Documents
Verbal or Psychological Abuse
Control of Victims Money
Punishments for Misbehavior

Sex Trafficking Examples

Example #1:

A 17 year old girl* runs away from her abusive family for the second time. She meets a 20-something man at the mall who befriends her and offers to buy her something pretty. Their romantic relationship grows slowly as she becomes more dependent upon him and believes he loves her. He starts to ask her to do things for him, eventually leading to pimping her out for profit and resorting to violence and psychological trauma to control her.

Example # 2:

Two sisters from Central America receive help from a family friend to migrate to the United States in order to live with their cousins and go to school. However after crossing the border, the coyotes sell them to traffickers who force them to strip, dance and provide sexual services to pay off the exaggerated debt for their “transportation costs”. They are only allowed to call family under the supervision of the traffickers, are only given \$20 a week, and are frequently threatened and abused.

*Stories are fictional and meant to be used for instructional use only. While they include common elements of human trafficking, these narratives are not taken from any one trafficking survivor.

Labor Trafficking Examples

Example # 1:

After losing his factory job*, a 35-year old man answers a job advertisement in the local newspaper for skilled welders. The ad promises affordable, safe housing and good pay. However, after being coerced into signing a “contract” in English, which he does not speak, he is taken to his home: a 2-bedroom apartment housing 8 other men, costing him \$600 per month. The men are transported to a restaurant where they work 15 hours a day and their living costs always outnumber their pay, causing them to become burdened by an ever increasing debt.

Example # 2:

A 40-year old woman is told by a family friend that he knows of a business man looking to hire a secretary. There are two housing options, live in the basement apartment and earn more money, or live outside for less money. Once she begins the work, she realizes he has different expectations for his “personal assistant.” He makes her clean and cook, working 12 hours a day. He is always telling her how to do things and criticizing her. She sleeps under the stairs rather than in a room. She is never paid, but for a while she is hopeful that he will fulfill his promise. When she says she wants to leave, he resorts to violence and threatens to kill her.

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Human Trafficking in Numbers

- Internationally
 - **Second largest** and **fastest growing** criminal enterprise ⁽¹⁾
 - **27 million** victims ⁽²⁾
 - **1 million children** exploited in commercial sex every year ⁽³⁾
 - **\$32 billion dollars** generated annually ⁽⁴⁾
- Domestically
 - **14,500 to 17,500** people trafficked into U.S. each year ⁽⁵⁾
 - **392 cases** in Midwest, 2008-2013 ⁽⁶⁾
 - **73 law enforcement cases** in Indiana, 2008-2013 ⁽⁶⁾
 - **53 victim service cases** in Indiana, 2008-2013 ⁽⁶⁾

1) Administration for Children & Families, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/index.html> (last visited Jan. 13, 2012).

2) U.S. Dept. of State Trafficking in Persons Report (2012), available at <http://www.state.gov/i/tip/rls/tiprpt/2012/index.htm>.

3) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THE FACTS ABOUT CHILD SEX TOURISM (2005) at p.22 (2005), available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/47255.pdf>

4) INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (ILO), A GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST FORCED LABOR (2005) at p.55, available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081882.pdf

5) U.S. DEPT. OF STATE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT (2010), available at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm>; see also CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: U.S. POLICY AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS (2010) at p.2, available at <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/topic,4565c22535,4565c25f42b,4d2d96e62,0,USCRS,,html>.

6) *Human Trafficking: An Introduction*, OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL, available at www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/files/HT_3_13_12.pptx (last visited April 5, 2013).

Midwest/Indiana statistics

Roughly 2,537 trafficking investigations were opened by the Department of Justice Anti-Trafficking Task Forces between 2008 and 2013

- **392** cases were in the Midwest
- **73** opened by Indiana law enforcement and **53** by service providers

651 trafficking investigations were opened by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in 2010, which resulted in:

- **300** arrests
- **151** indictments
- **144** convictions

90 ICE cases were in the Midwest resulting in:

- **43** arrests
- **25** indictments
- **22** convictions
- **69** of those cases involved sex trafficking and **21** involved labor trafficking.

925 trafficking cases were opened by The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) since 2004

- **61** FBI cases were in the Midwest
- **37** of those cases involved sex trafficking and **27** involved labor trafficking.

Human Trafficking & Sporting Events

Studies have shown that there is an increase in the demand for commercial sex services surrounding large sporting events or conventions such as the *Super Bowl, World Series, etc.*

Any **increase** in the **commercial sex industry** also **increases** the potential risk for exploitation and **human trafficking**.

A study conducted by *KLAAS KIDS Foundation and F.R.E.E. International*, in conjunction with law enforcement, during the 2012 Super Bowl, found that online escort ads were monitored weekly to show increase of activity:

- Thursday, January 12th: **17** ⁽¹⁾
- Thursday, January 19th: **18** ⁽¹⁾
- Thursday, January 26th: **28** ⁽¹⁾
- Thursday, February 2nd: **118** ⁽²⁾
- Friday, February 3rd: **129** ⁽³⁾

68 commercial sex arrests were made before and on the 2012 Super Bowl ⁽⁴⁾

2 human trafficking victims were identified ⁽⁴⁾

2 other potential human trafficking victims were identified ⁽⁴⁾

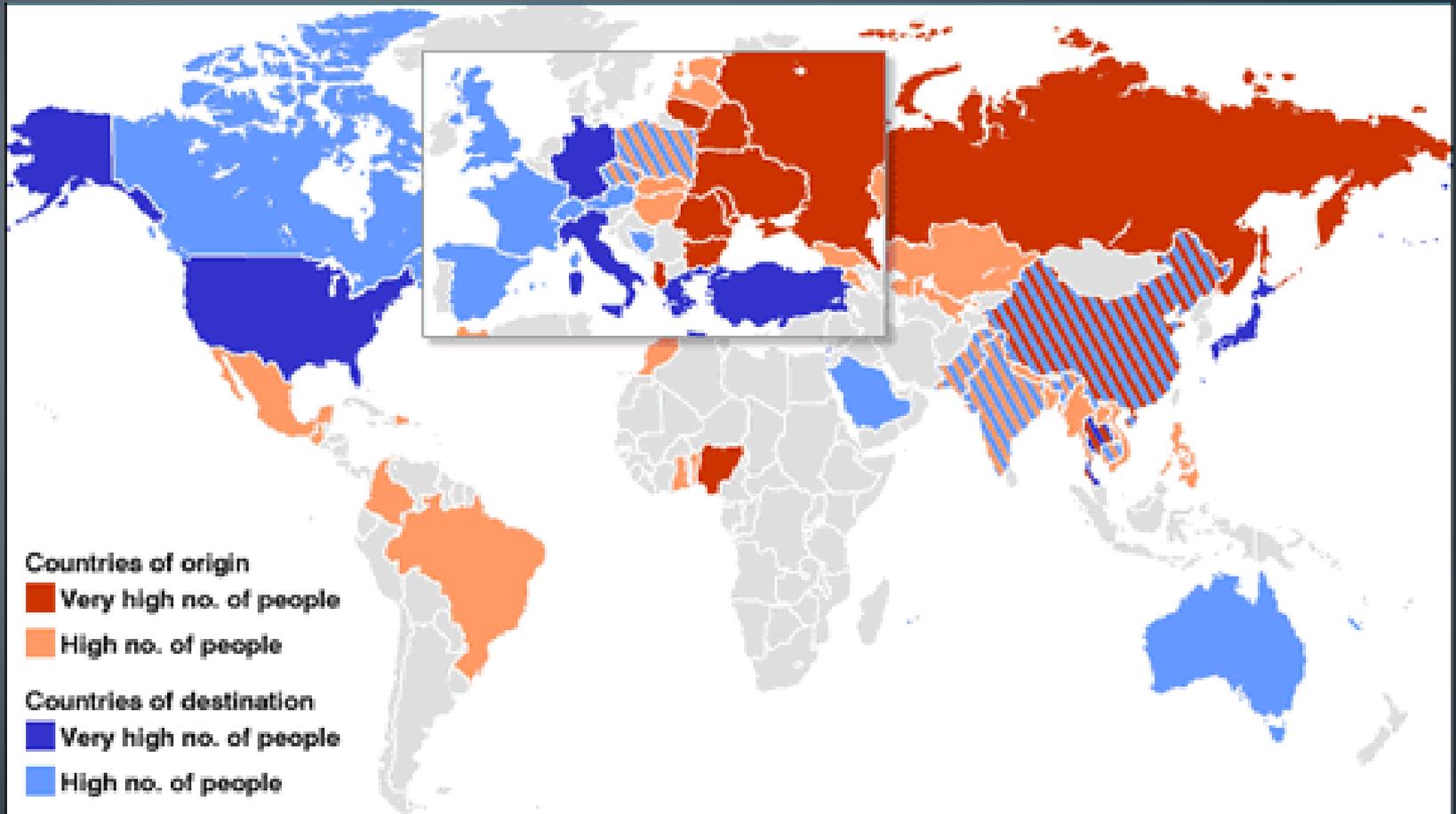
1) KLAAS KIDS FOUNDATION, BACKPAGE.COM MULTI-STATE MONITORING REPORT (Dec. 2011 - Jan. 2012).

2) KLAAS KIDS FOUNDATION, TACKLE THE TRAFFICKER OUTREACH AND MONITORING INITIATIVE (Feb. 2, 2011).

3) KLAAS KIDS FOUNDATION, TACKLE THE TRAFFICKER OUTREACH AND MONITORING INITIATIVE (Feb. 3, 2011).

4) E-mail from Jon Daggy, Detective Sgt. Indianapolis Metropolitan Police (on file with author) (Feb. 17, 2012).

Origin and Destination Countries



UN Highlights Human Trafficking, ORIGIN & DESTINATION COUNTRIES, BBC NEWS available at http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/6497799.stm.

Who is involved in trafficking?

- The recruiter gains the victim's trust and then sells them for labor or to a pimp. Sometimes this is a "boyfriend", a neighbor, or even a family member.
- The trafficker is the one who controls the victims. Making the victim fearful through abuse, threats, and lies the trafficker gains power over his/her victim.
- The victim could be anyone.
- The consumer funds the human trafficking industry by purchasing goods and services. Often s/he is unaware that someone is suffering.

How are People Recruited?

- Grooming
- Internet, social media
- Fake employment agencies
- Acquaintances or family
- Newspaper ads
- Front businesses
- Word of mouth
- Abduction

The Trafficker

- Will likely be in a lucrative business enterprise as the heart of human trafficking is exploiting cheap labor
- May be part of a larger organized crime ring, or may be profiting independently
- Most often is the same race/ethnicity as the victim
- Might be someone who knew the victim or victim's family
- Will likely be bilingual
- Will likely be an older man with younger women who seems to be controlling, watching their every move, and correcting/instructing them frequently

The Trafficked Person

Human Trafficking reaches every culture and demographic. Regardless of their demographics, victims are vulnerable in some way, and the traffickers will use their particular vulnerability to exploit the victim.

- Risk factors include:
 - Youth
 - Poverty
 - Unemployment
 - Homelessness
 - Family backgrounds of violence, abuse, or conflict
 - Runaways
 - Immigration status
 - A need to be loved
 - No meaningful social network

Why don't trafficked persons escape?

- Fear of being deported
- May be in danger if they try to leave
- Traffickers have strong psychological and physiological hold on them
- Fear for the safety of their families
- Fear of the U.S. legal system
- May not be able to support themselves on their own

It is our responsibility to protect and assist people being exploited.

The Consumer

The “John”

- On average, they first bought sex at **21 years old** ⁽¹⁾
- Age of first purchased sex ranged from **ages 11 to 49** ⁽¹⁾
- **Peer Pressure** was a primary reason they first bought sex ⁽¹⁾
- Significantly more sex buyers than non-sex buyers had visited a **strip club** ⁽²⁾
- Frequent “Johns” are **more likely to be married/older** ⁽²⁾

1) Melissa Farley, Emily Schuckman, Jacqueline M. Golding, Kristen Houser, Laura Jarrett, Peter Qualliotine, Michele Decker, COMPARING SEX BUYERS WITH MEN WHO DON'T BUY SEX: "YOU CAN HAVE A GOOD TIME WITH THE SERVITUDE" VS. "YOU'RE SUPPORTING A SYSTEM OF DEGRADATION" (2011) at p. 14 PROSTITUTION RESEARCH & EDUCATION, available at <http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/pdfs/Farleyetal2011ComparingSexBuyers.pdf>.

2) BUYING SEX: A SURVEY OF MEN IN CHICAGO (2004) at 1, CHICAGO COAL. FOR THE HOMELESS, available at <http://www.enddemandillinois.org/research>.

The Consumer

1. Pornography, fantasy, and violence ⁽¹⁾
2. Internet – availability and justification ⁽²⁾
3. Violence and control in commercial sex ⁽²⁾

1. Melissa Farley, Emily Schuckman, Jacqueline M. Golding, Kristen Houser, Laura Jarrett, Peter Qualliotine, Michele Decker, COMPARING SEX BUYERS WITH MEN WHO DON'T BUY SEX: "YOU CAN HAVE A GOOD TIME WITH THE SERVITUDE" VS. "YOU'RE SUPPORTING A SYSTEM OF DEGRADATION" (2011) at p. 14 PROSTITUTION RESEARCH & EDUCATION, available at <http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/pdfs/Farleyetal2011ComparingSexBuyers.pdf>.
2. Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation Research—"Our Great Hobby" An Analysis of Online Networks for Buyers of Sex in Illinois (2013), available at http://g.virbcdn.com/_f2/files/22/FileItem-276524-FinalWeb_OurGreatHobby.pdf.

Male Entitlement

“Paid sex...is “all about entitlement, power, and control,” and johns look for brief encounters where they can let go and freely express their most selfish desires without having to worry about anyone else’s or about being “nice.”

1. Quote taken from Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation Research—“Our Great Hobby” An Analysis of Online Networks for Buyers of Sex in Illinois (2013), available at http://g.virbcdn.com/_f2/files/22/FileItem-276524-FinalWeb_OurGreatHobby.pdf.
2. Malarek, Victor. 2009. *The johns: Sex for sale and the men who buy it*. New York: Arcade Publishing.
3. Hughes, Donna. 2004. Best practices to address the demand side of sex trafficking. Women’s Studies Program, University of Rhode Island, August 2004.

Consequences for the Consumer

Medical

- Estimated **19 million** sexually transmitted infections in the U.S. ⁽¹⁾
- Can lead to: liver cancer, cervical cancer, infertility
- Few female commercial sex workers visit STD clinics because of discrimination, fear of legal consequences, loss of confidentiality.
- Some STDs are incurable

Legal

- IC 35-42-3.5: Human and Sexual Trafficking is a **Class C (level 4) felony** ⁽²⁾
- IC 35-45-4-3: Patronizing a Prostitute is a **Class A misdemeanor**, but a **Class D (level 6) felony** if the person has two prior convictions ⁽³⁾

1. 2012 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance, CDC, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats10/trends.htm>.

2. Human and Sexual Trafficking, Ind. Code § 35-42-3.5, available at <http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title35/ar42/ch3.5.pdf>. Criminal Code Felony reclassification effective July 1, 2014.

3. Patronizing a Prostitute, IC 35-45-4-3, available at www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title35/ar45/ch4.html. Criminal Code Felony reclassification effective July 1, 2014.

TVPA

A comprehensive law

- Prevention
 - Public Awareness
 - Outreach
 - Education
- Protection
 - T-Visas
 - Certification
 - Benefits and Services to Victims
- Prosecution
 - Created federal crime of trafficking
 - New law enforcement tools and efforts

Federal Crimes and Penalties

Forced Labor	Up to 20 years
Trafficking into Servitude	Up to 20 years
Sex Trafficking	Up to life
Involuntary Servitude	Up to 20 years
Peonage (Debt Bondage)	Up to 20 years
Document Servitude	Up to 5 years
Conspiracy Against Rights	Up to life if kidnapping, sexual abuse or death

Indiana Law: IC 35-42-3.5-1

- Trafficking:
 - A person who, by force, threat of force, or fraud engages a person in:
 - Forced Labor
 - Involuntary Servitude
 - Marriage
 - Prostitution
 - Participation in Sexual Conduct
- Prosecutors don't have to prove force when a minor under the age of 18 is being trafficked
- Restitution is available to trafficking victims
- Trafficking victims may also have a civil cause of action to recover other damages from the trafficker

Identification: Social Indicators

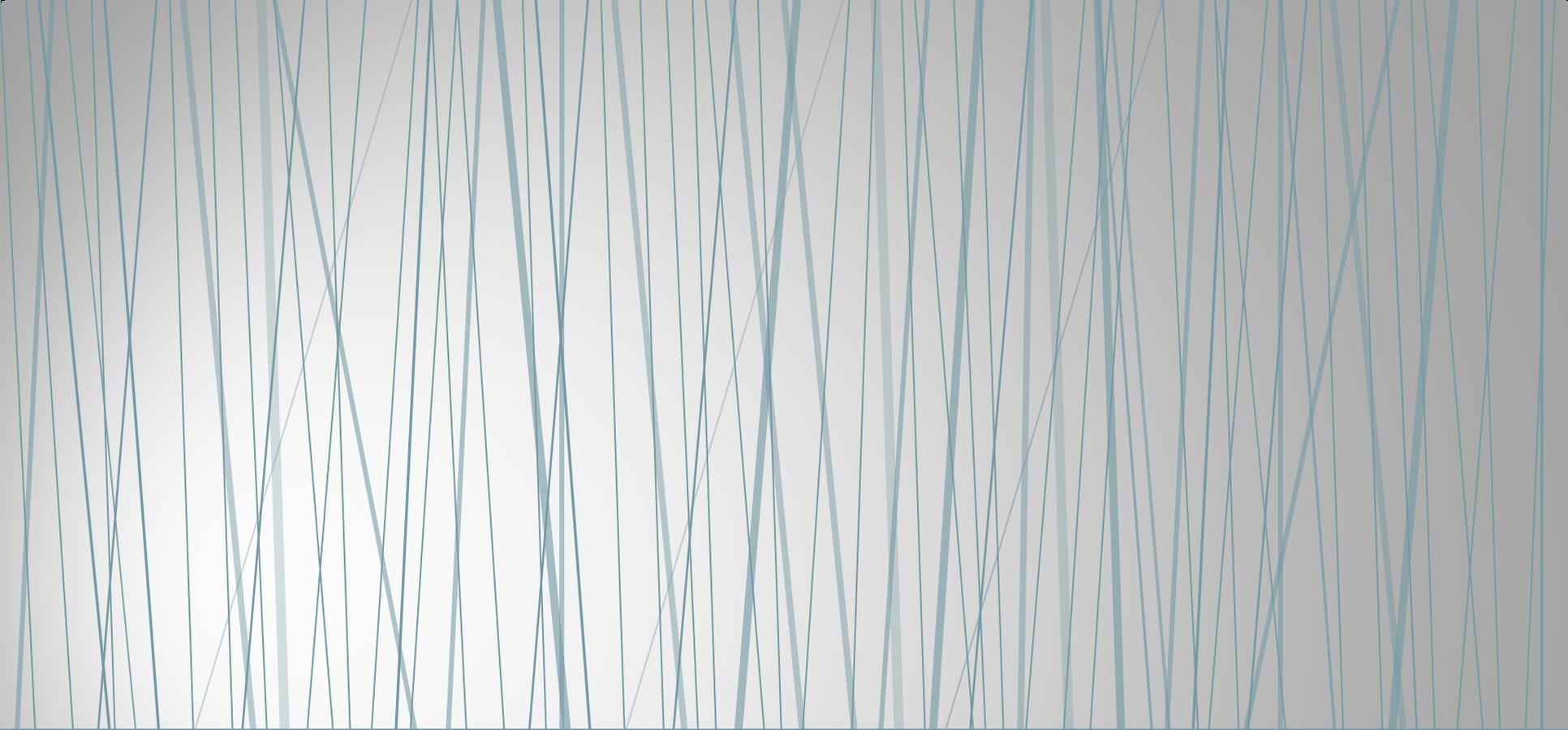
- Potential victim is accompanied by another person who seems controlling and/or insists on speaking for the victim
- Chronic runaway/homeless youth
- Frequent relocation
- Lack of knowledge of a given community or whereabouts
- Numerous inconsistencies in his or her story; restricted or scripted communication
- Lying about age
- Are not in control of their own money or have excess amount of cash
- Lack of control of identification documents or using false ID
- Hotel room keys
- Signs of branding (tattoo, jewelry)

Identification: Health Indicators

- Signs of physical abuse
 - Bruises
 - Black Eyes
 - Burns
 - Cuts
 - Broken teeth
 - Multiple scars
- Malnourishment
- Evidence of trauma
- Poor Dental Hygiene
- Psychological Problems
 - Depression
 - Anxiety
 - PTSD
 - Suicidal Ideation
 - Panic Attacks
 - Stockholm's Syndrome
 - Fear/Distrust

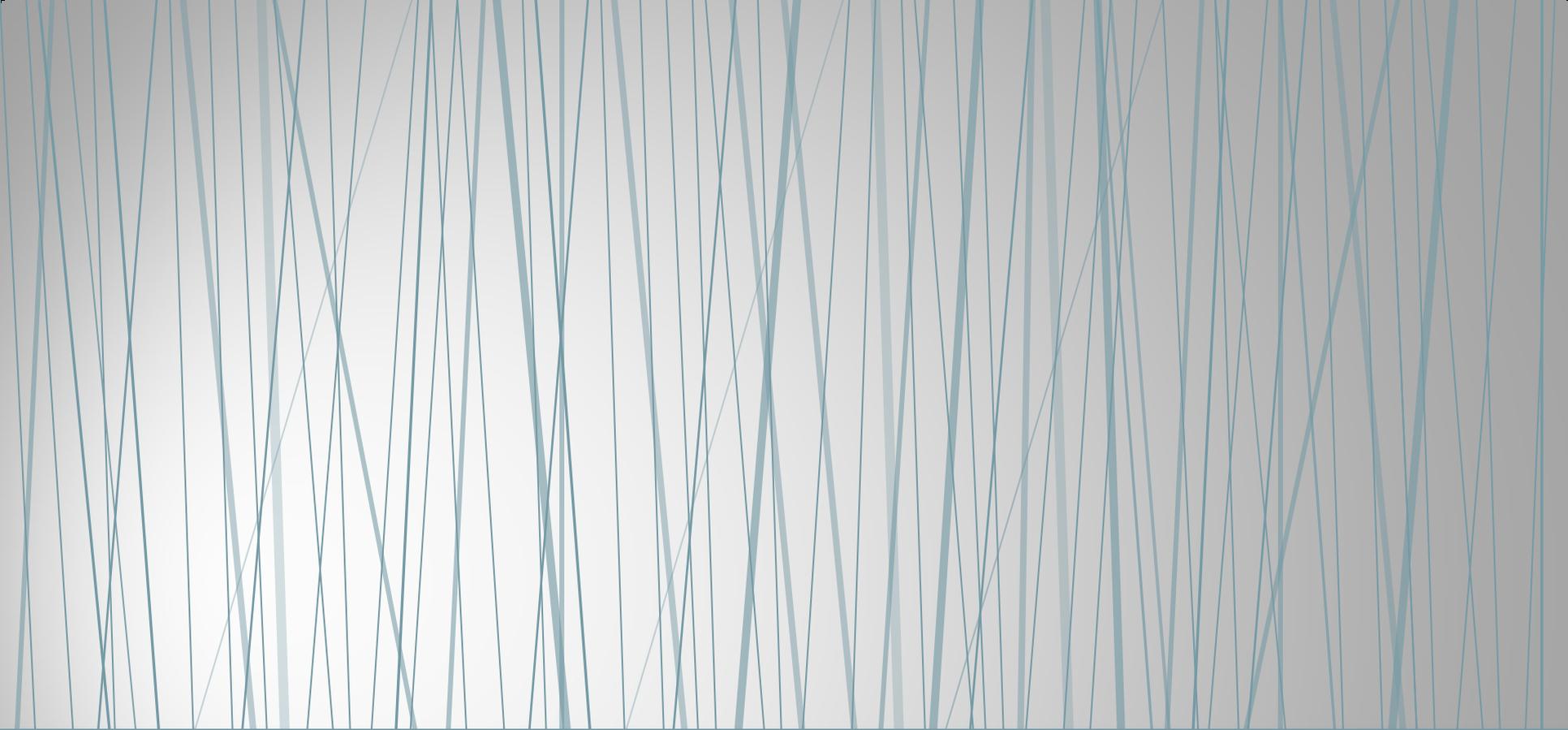
Key Questions You Can Ask Yourself

1. Are they being forced to do something they don't want to do?
2. Is the person allowed to leave their place of work?
3. Has the person been physically and/or sexually abused?
4. Has the person been threatened?
5. Does the person have a passport and other documents, or are they taken away?
6. Has the person been paid for his/her work or services?
7. How many hours does the person work a day?
8. What are/were the living conditions?
9. How did the person find out about the job?
10. Who organized the person's migration?
11. Do they have to ask permission to eat, sleep, or go to the bathroom?
12. Do they believe they owe money for their travel or other expenses?
13. Has anyone threatened their family?
14. Where do they sleep and eat?
15. Is there a lock on their door or windows so they cannot get out?



BREAK TIME!

Please be back in 10 minutes!



Culture

How gender roles impact our views of commercial sex

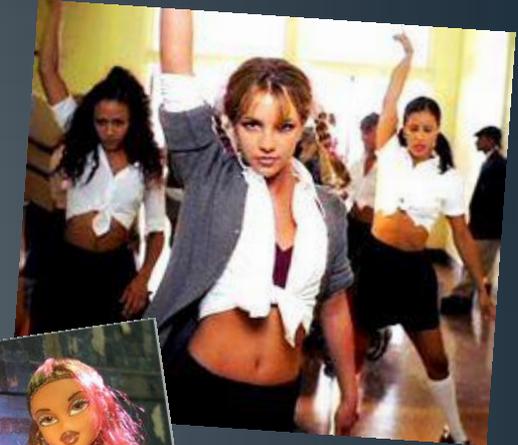
Our Culture Emphasizes:

- Partying
- Youth
- Power
- Money
- Sexuality



Media—How we sexualize women in society

- Difference between sexuality and sexualization
- Sexualized female dolls targeted to girls as young as 4 years old
- Push-up bra bathing suits for 8-year olds
- Average child/teen spends 6 hours and 32 minutes with media



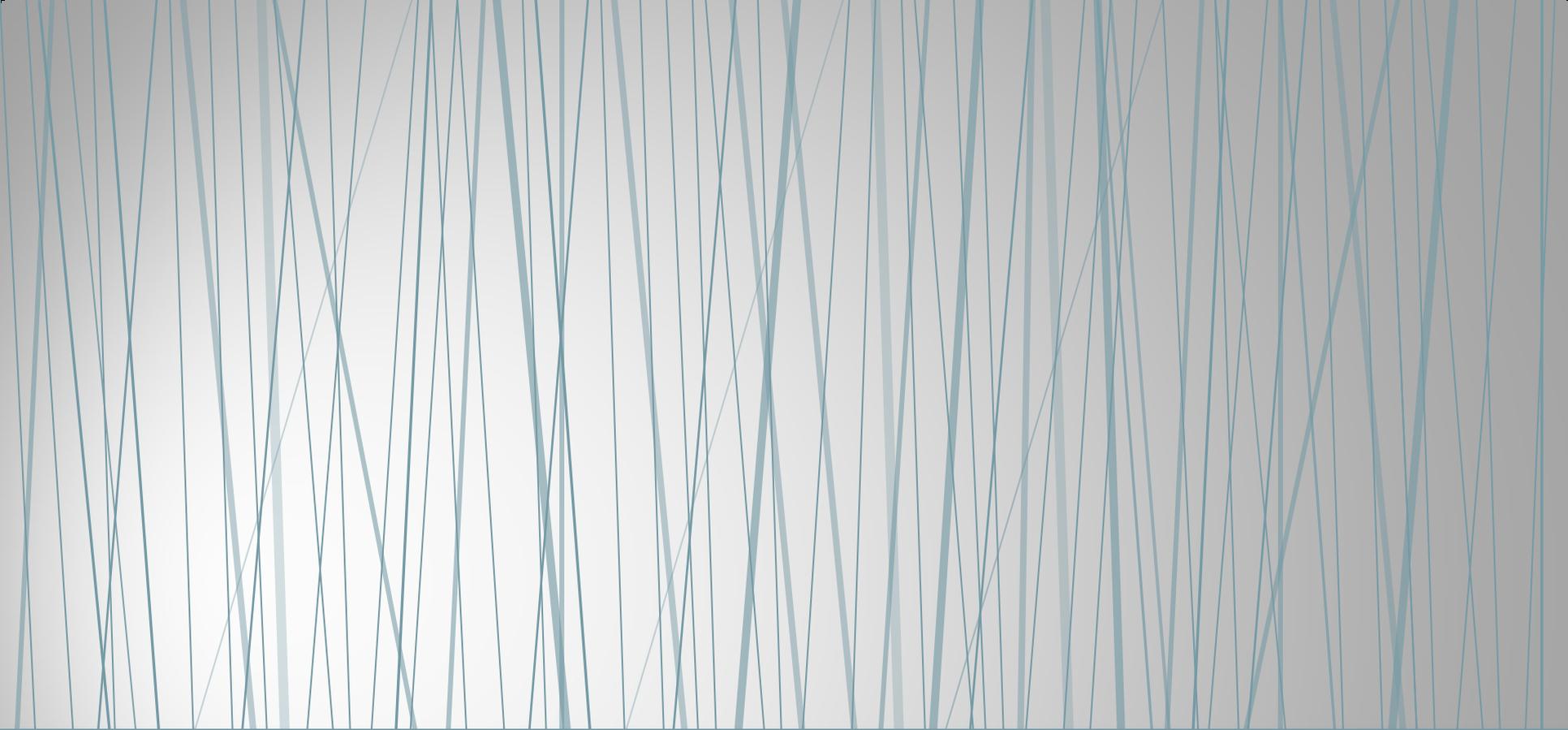
Media—How we sexualize men in society



- “Boys will be boys”
- Party themes that put males in roles of power and women in sexually objectifying roles
- Making excuses for male behavior (i.e. bachelor parties, strip clubs, etc.)

Consumer Culture

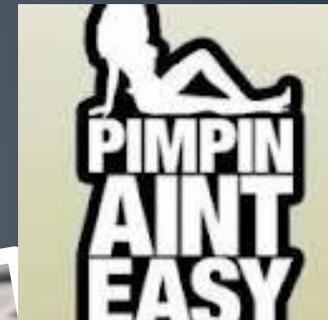
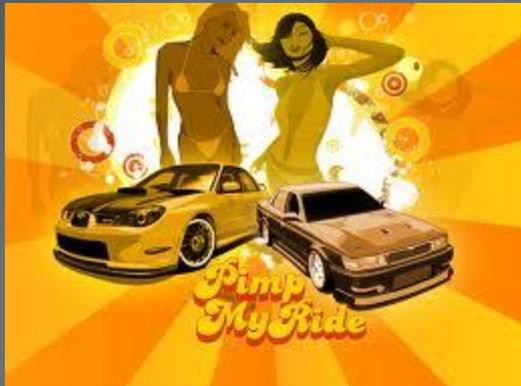
- The desire to save money leads to the desire for inexpensive goods (clothing, electronics, food, etc.)
- What does this mean for businesses and workers?



Demand

Why we are all part of the problem

The Pimp Culture—Misconceptions that lead to Demand for Commercial Sex



Demand for this crime exists because WE tolerate it

- Prostitutes and strippers portrayed in movies, video games and music
- Three 6 Mafia's song "It's Hard Out There for a Pimp" won an Oscar in 2006
- "Big Pimpin'" was the most successful single from Jay-Z's fourth album, reaching #18 on The Billboard Hot 100 and #1 on the Rhythmic Top 40 chart.



Misconception: Pimps protect the girls they “manage”

- **Facts:** ⁽¹⁾
 - Monetary quotas to avoid beatings
 - “Branding” to demonstrate ownership
 - Typically take all the money
- **Quote from a pimp:** “it’s impossible to protect all girls from guys...we eat, drink and sleep thinking of ways to **trick young girls into doing what we want.**” ⁽²⁾



1) *Human Trafficking FAQs, How is Pimping a Form of Sex Trafficking?*, POLARIS PROJECT, [http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-faqs#How is pimping a form of sex trafficking?](http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-faqs#How%20is%20pimping%20a%20form%20of%20sex%20trafficking?) (last visited Jan. 14, 2012).

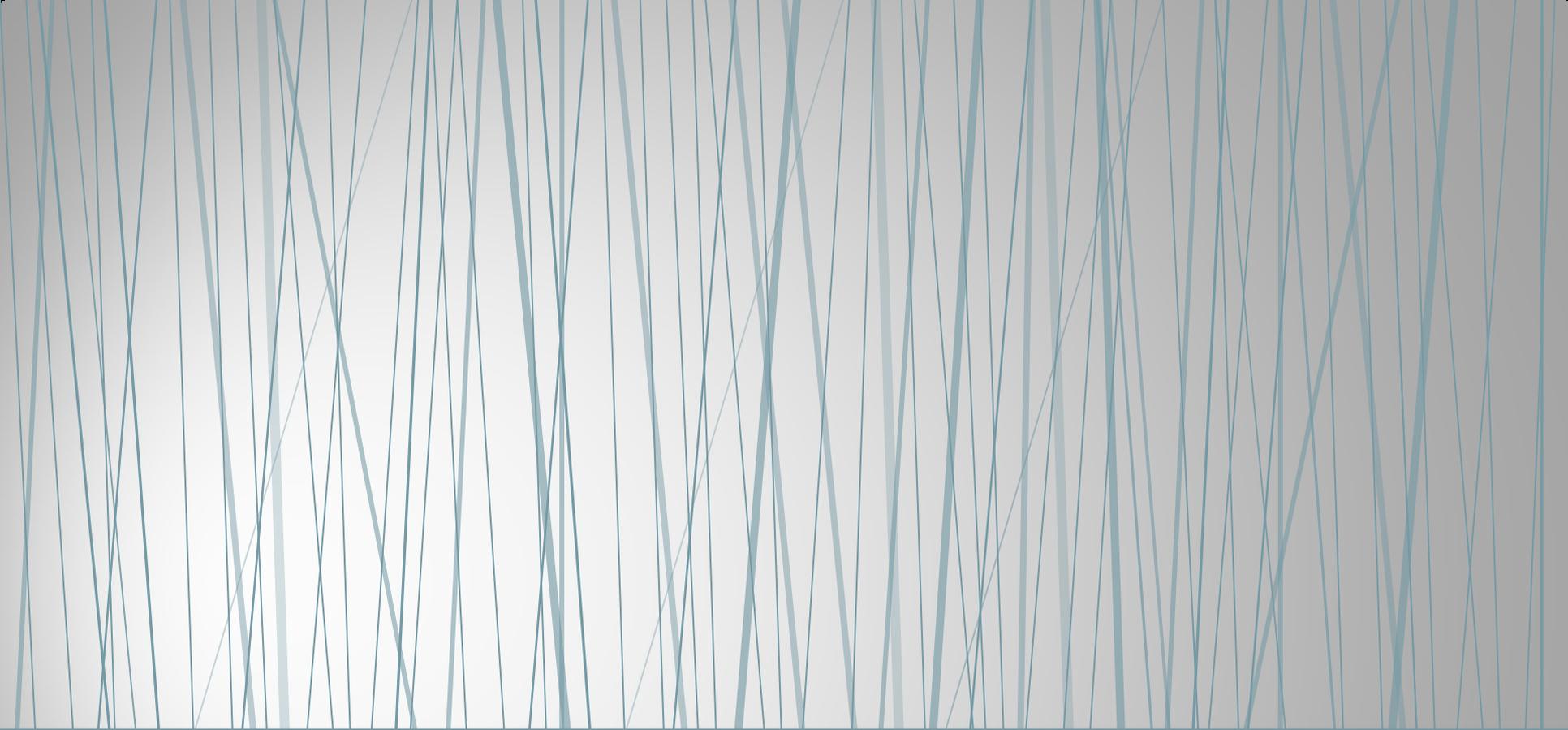
2) Jody Raphael & Brenda Myers-Powell, FROM VICTIMS TO VICTIMIZER: INTERVIEWS WITH 25 EX-PIMPS IN CHICAGO (2010) at 5, SCHILLER DUCANTO & FLECK FAMILY LAW CENTER OF DEPAUL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW, available at http://newsroom.depaul.edu/PDF/FAMILY_LAW_CENTER_REPORT-final.pdf.

Demand for Cheaper Services

- Where is labor exploited?
 - Restaurants
 - Farms
 - Retail
 - Nanny services
 - Cleaning/Maid services
- The six largest labor sectors that are exploited are⁽¹⁾:
 - Agriculture
 - Construction
 - Landscaping
 - Janitorial/cleaning Services
 - Food Processing
 - Manufacturing

You can go to slaveryfootprint.org to see how your lifestyle could be contributing to labor trafficking.

(1) *Labor Trafficking*. National Institute of Justice, <http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/human-trafficking/Pages/labor-trafficking.aspx>



Prevention

What are the next steps?

Why do I care?

- Human trafficking is in OUR community and is GROWING.
- The AVERAGE age of entry into commercial sex is 12-14 years old.
- We have failed to protect these children.
- They could be your daughter, your sister, your brother, your friend.



What Can You Do?

- Commit to NOT participating in the commercial sex industry
 - Sign the Pledge
 - To not purchase or participate
 - To hold friends accountable and demand their respect
 - To take action on behalf of those vulnerable to sex trafficking
- Take part in creating cultural change
 - Encourage education for youth on topics such as healthy relationships, self-identity and life skills
 - Support local organizations that serve victims of human trafficking

What Can You Do?

- Talk about it
 - The direct connection between prostitution, lap dancing, and strip clubs and missing and exploited children
 - In interviews, Johns admit that they would be deterred from buying sex if they were held criminally and socially accountable
- Speak out
 - Don't tolerate or use the lingo
 - When prostitution is portrayed as a choice or "funny" in movies, talk about the reality
 - Don't glorify the "pimp" culture
 - Share the facts with others

If you believe someone is a victim of Human Trafficking....

- Contact your local police department and be transferred to the human trafficking detective on duty
- Indianapolis Trafficked Persons Assistance Program 24-hour hotline: 1-800-928-6403
- National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline Number: 1-888-373-7888
 - You can also text HELP or INFO to BeFree (233733)

Questions?

Feel free to contact me at:

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