

HUMAN TRAFFICKING



PALM BEACH COUNTY HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE
HUMAN TRAFFICKING 101-AWARENESS TRAINING

What is Human Trafficking?

MODERN DAY SLAVERY



“Despite more than a dozen international conventions banning slavery in the past 150 years, there are more slaves today than at any point in human history.”

TIME Magazine
Jan. 2010

Trafficking Can Include Various Forms Of Exploitation and Exist in Various Locations...

SEX TRAFFICKING

- Prostitution
- Pornography
- Escort Services
- Brothels
- Bride Trafficking
- Massage Parlors
- “Strip Clubs”
- Truck Stops
- Major Sporting Events
- Casinos



LABOR TRAFFICKING

- Domestic Servitude
- Construction
- Restaurant Work
- Agricultural Work
- Landscape Work
- Nail Salons
- Hotel Housekeeping
- Factories-“Sweatshops”



Federal Law: The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 Defines “Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons”

Sex Trafficking

- the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, 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** or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. (22 USC § 7102)

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 purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (22 USC § 7102)

Florida Law: Florida Statute § 787.06 Defines Human Trafficking

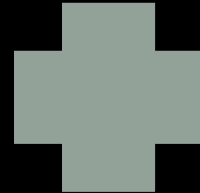
The transporting, soliciting, recruiting, harboring, providing, enticing, maintaining, or obtaining another person for the purpose of exploitation of that person.

Elements of Human Trafficking

ACT

Any or all of the following:

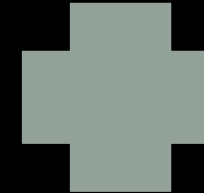
Transporting
Soliciting
Recruiting
Harboring
Providing
Enticing
Maintaining
Obtaining



MEANS

Any or all of the following:

Force (Actual/Threat)
Restraint/Isolation (or threat)
Debt
Withholding/destroying documents
Financial harm (or threat)
Fraud
Deceit
Threat to harm family members



PURPOSE

Exploitation for:

-Commercial sex
-Labor
-Services

Minors involved in commercial sex do not need to prove MEANS to be considered a crime of human trafficking. *Under Florida State Statute, any prostitution or solicitation of a minor is considered Sex Trafficking.

Smuggling vs. Trafficking

What's the Difference?

Smuggling vs. Trafficking

Smuggling involves Transportation

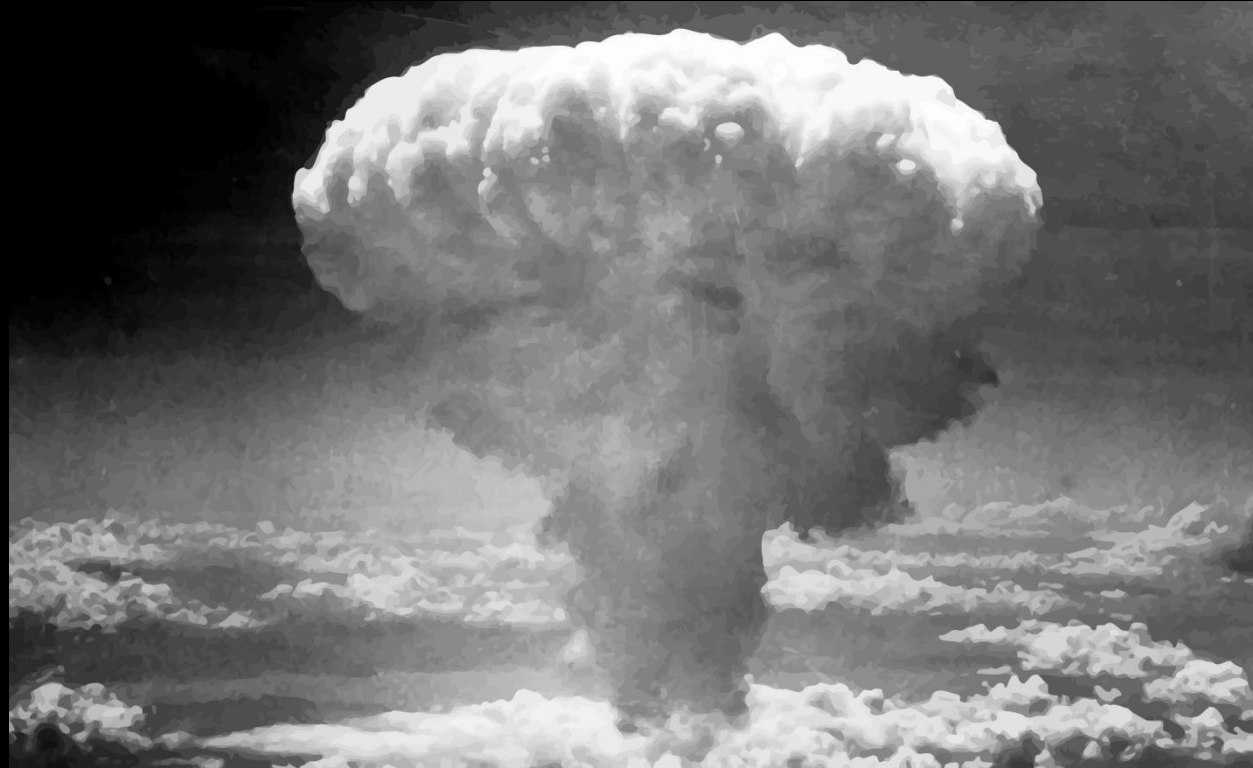
- Facilitation, transportation, attempted transportation, or illegal entry of a person(s) across an international border
- May or may not have a continued relationship with smuggler/"coyote" after arriving in the destination country
- The smuggled person(s) generally consent and often pay large sums of money
- It is possible for smuggled persons to become a trafficking victim

Trafficking involves Exploitation

- Does not require the crossing of an international border
- Does not require the transportation of victims from one locale to another
- Continued relationship with trafficker(s)
- Includes elements of force, fraud, and/or coercion

The Economics of Human Trafficking

P
R
O
F
I
T



R
I
S
K

Human Trafficking = Profitable Enterprise

- \$150 Billion Dollar Industry World Wide
- Second Most Profitable Criminal Enterprise
 - Sharing this position with the illegal arms trade
 - Second only to the illegal drug trade
- Demand Factors
 - Demand for Sex Work
 - Demand for Cheap Labor
- “Reusable Supply”
 - Trafficked persons can be “bought and sold” many times



Ex: 30 Johns **X** \$35 each **X** 7 Days/Week **X** 52 Weeks **=** \$264,600 annually

Human Trafficking= Low Risk to Traffickers

Laws in Response to Human Trafficking are Relatively “New”

Federal- Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) established in 2000

Florida Statutes-Florida Statute § 787.06 established in 2004

Lack of Community Awareness

Reduces Detection

Lack of Adequate Resource Allocation

Reduces Targeted Law Enforcement Training & Investigations

Reduces Targeted Victim Recovery Efforts

Reduces Community Education & Awareness Efforts

Complex Victimization-Marked by Fear, Dependency, and Trauma

Victims often do not consider themselves “victims”

Victims often comply with traffickers

Victims rarely seek help



Human Trafficking: Statistical Overview

*Human Trafficking is a clandestine crime whereby victims are often “hidden” in plain sight. As a result, many of the statistics provided are based on patterns, ranges, and estimates.

Global Statistics



- **20.9 Million Victims of Human Trafficking Worldwide(1)**
 - 68% are trapped in Forced Labor
 - 26% are Children
 - 55% are Female(Adult and Child)
- **600,000-800,000 Victims are Trafficked Across International Borders each year(2)**
 - 80% are Female and Half are Children
- **A Victim is Trafficked in the World Every 60 Seconds (3)**
- **0.4% (not even 1%) of Victims are Identified (4)**
- **139 Goods from 75 Countries have been Identified as Made by Forced and Child Labor(5)**



United States' Statistics

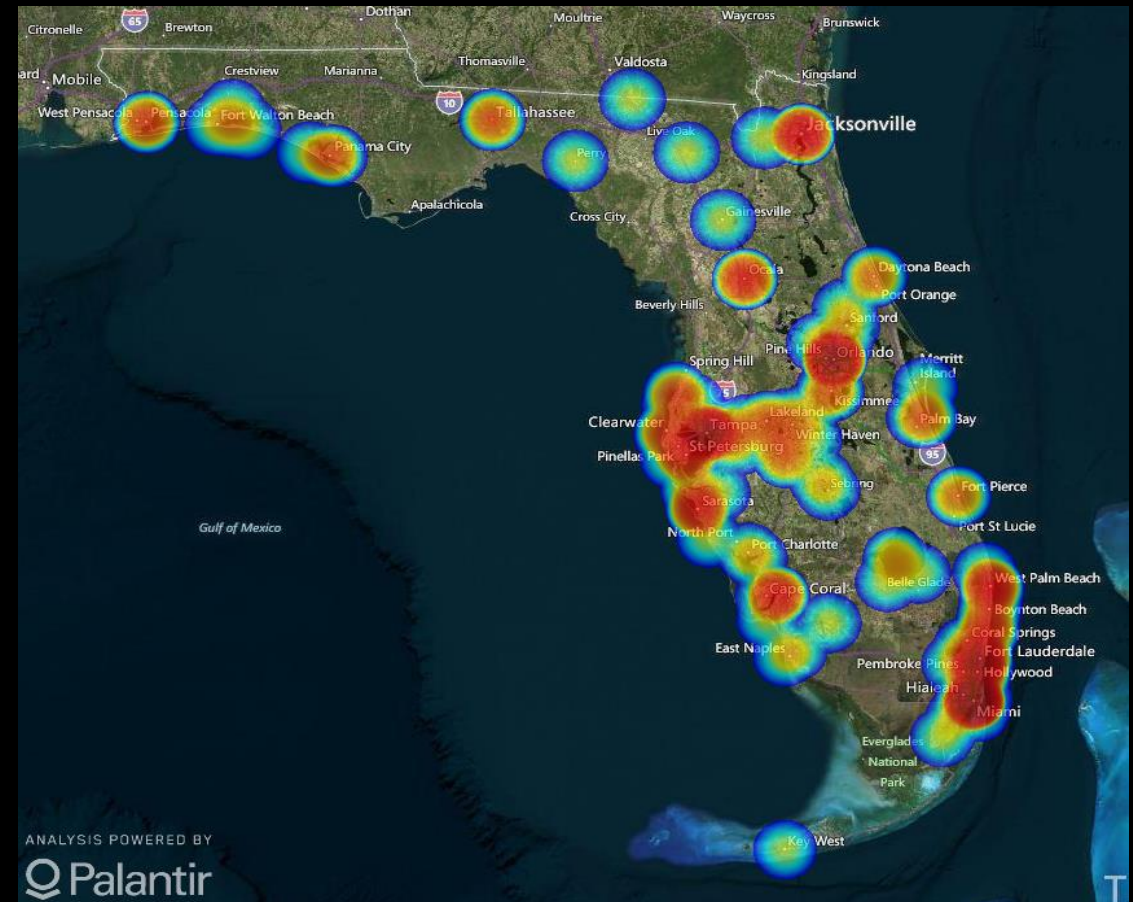


- 400,000 – 650,000 Human Trafficking Victims in the United States (6)
- 14,500-17,500 People are Trafficked into the U.S Each Year (7)
- The Majority of Victims are U.S. Citizens or Permanent Residents(8)
- 1 in 5 Runaways Report being Forced into Sex Trafficking in the U.S. (=340,000/year) (9)
- 13 is the Average Age of U.S. Children forced into Sex Trafficking (8)
- 26,727 calls were received by the National Human Trafficking Hotline in 2017; 7,572 calls were reports of human Trafficking (8)



Florida & Palm Beach County Statistics & Considerations

- Florida ranks #3 in the nation for Human Trafficking (8)
 - 550 Calls Received by National Hotline in 2016
- Palm Beach County ranks #3 in Florida for the number of suspected Human Trafficking Cases (10)



*From the 2015 NHTRC Florida State Report

Palm Beach County Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

- Home to Thriving Agricultural Industry
- Home to Thriving Tourism Industry
- Home to Palm Beach International Airport
 - Serves Over 6 Million Travelers Annually
- Just 50 Miles North of Miami International Airport
 - One of the Top Entry Points in U.S. For Foreign Human Trafficking Victims
- Includes 47 miles of Atlantic Coastline
- Includes a Diverse Demographic
 - 23.2% Foreign Born
 - 29.34% Speak a Primary Language Other Than English
- Extensive Highway Systems

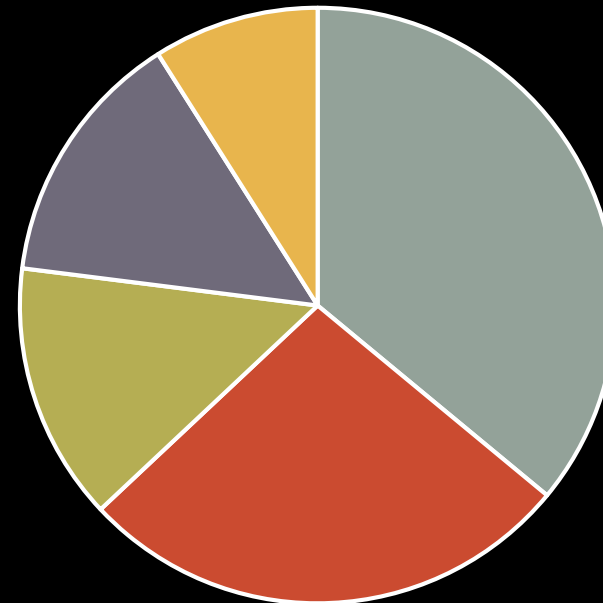


**Who Are The Traffickers
&
Who Are The Victims**

Who Are the Traffickers?

- Family Members
- Boyfriends/Spouses
- Friends
- Neighbors
- Employers
- Organized Crime
- Agricultural Operations
- Business Owners
- Strangers

In a 2013 study of Homelessness, Survival Sex and Human Trafficking (Covenant House/NY), the breakdown of the relationship of Traffickers to Victims was as follows: Relationship to Victim



■ Family-36% ■ Boyfriend-27% ■ Friends of Family-14% ■ Employers-14% ■ Strangers-9%

Who Are the Victims?

General Vulnerabilities

- Poverty
- Lack of Education
- Poor Employment Opportunities
- Prior Childhood Abuse
- Homelessness
- Disability
- LGBTQ
- Foreign Born/No Permanent Residency

Vulnerable Youth

- Physically/Sexually Abused
- Neglected
- Abandoned
- Homeless
- LGBTQ
- Runaways
- Disabled
- History of Foster Care Involvement
- History of Juvenile Justice Involvement

*While these are some of the more common “risk factors”, any person can be targeted and likewise become a victim of human trafficking

Indicators of Human Trafficking



Psychological Indicators

- Extreme Anxiety
- Fearfulness
- Paranoia
- Depression
- Hopelessness
- Self-Destructive Behaviors
 - (i.e. Suicide Attempts)
- Substance Use Disorders
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder



Physical Indicators

- Appears Malnourished
- Poor Personal & Dental Hygiene
- Older Broken Bones
- Untreated Wounds
- Bruises, Scratches, Scars
- Bite Marks
- Burn Marks
- Bed Bug Bites
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Reproductive Health Problems
- Injury to Genitalia
- Branding Tattoos

“Branding Tattoos” Examples



Behavioral Indicators

- Avoids Eye Contact
- Poor Historian
 - Inconsistencies in Story
 - Difficulty remembering dates/times/locations
 - Lack of awareness regarding whereabouts/community
- Provides Responses that Seem Scripted or Rehearsed
- Appears Unusually Fearful In the Presence of Law Enforcement or Authority Figures



Lack of Freedom Indicators

- Is not in control or possession of:

- Personal Identification
- Travel Documents
- Money
- Financial Records
- Bank Account



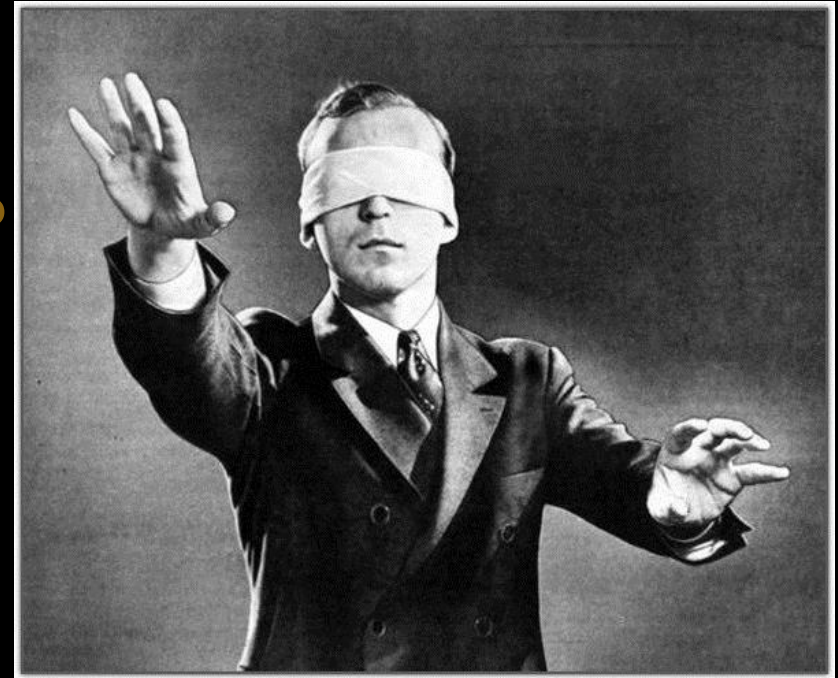
EXPIRES ON BIRTHDAY IN		IDENTIFICATION			
2020		No. B23765			
		MARTHA ANNE SMITH			
		5452 SO. SERRANO AVE., # 201 LOS ANGELES, CA 90020			
SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR	EYES	
F	5-08	130	BRN	BRN	
DATE OF ISSUE		DATE OF EXPIRY			
03-01-15		04-01-76			
x <i>Martha Anne Smith</i>					
FOR PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION ONLY					

- Has few or no personal possessions
- Does not speak for themselves when a third party(trafficker/related party) is present
- Minor is not enrolled in school or has excessive absences

Barriers To Identification & Engagement

Barriers to Victim Identification

- Victims are often isolated
- Victims are often moved frequently to avoid detection
- Victims often comply with traffickers and don't seek help
 - Fearful for personal safety and safety of family
 - Fearful of Deportation
 - Dependent on Trafficker
 - Blame themselves/don't see themselves as Victims
 - Shame/Guilt
 - Hopelessness
- Some victims do not speak English and are unable to communicate with potential "help"



Barriers to Victim Engagement

- Inherent Distrust of Others
- May Not “Appear” As Victim
 - May appear aggressive
 - May deny victimization
 - May refuse any/all services
 - May defend Trafficker
- “Traumatic Bonding” with Trafficker aka “Stockholm Syndrome”
 - Occurs as a Result of Ongoing Cycles of Abuse
 - Intensity is Mistaken for Intimacy
 - **Creates a Powerful Emotional Bond that is Resistant to Change**



Breaking Through: Questions to Ask

- Do you have your personal identification? Passport? Travel Documents?
- Can you come and go as you please?
- Where do you sleep? And Eat?
- Do you live with your employer or anyone else?
- Can you leave your job if you wanted to?
- Have you been hurt or threatened for trying to leave?
- Has your family been hurt or threatened”
- Are you in debt to your employer?
- Do your family/friends know where you are?



**Trauma Informed Care
&
Victim Centered Approach**

Trauma

- Trauma
 - “an emotional response to a terrible life event...shock and denial are typical. Longer term reactions can include unpredictable emotions, flashbacks, strained relationships, and even physical symptoms...”
(American Psychological Association)
 - Victims of Human Trafficking have experienced unimaginable Trauma
 - Resulting Traumatic Stress can significantly impact:
 - Recovery and Wellness
 - Capacity and Willingness to participate in the Criminal Justice Process
 - Long Term Mental, Physical, and Emotional Well-Being

Principles of Trauma Informed Care

1. Understanding Trauma & Its Impact on Victim Behaviors & Responses
2. Promoting Physical & Emotional Safety
3. Understanding Cultural Context & Its Impact on a Victim's Perception and Response to Traumatic Events
4. Supporting Victim Control, Choice, and Autonomy
5. Sharing Power & Decision Making
6. Integrating a Holistic Care Approach
7. Believing that Establishing Safe, Authentic, Positive Relationships Can Be Corrective and Restorative for Victims
8. Believing that **RECOVERY IS POSSIBLE!**

Source: Guarino, K., Soares, P., Konnath, K., Clervil, R., and Bassuk, E. (2009). Trauma--Informed Organizational Toolkit. Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Daniels Fund, the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, page 17.

Victim-Centered Approach

- Victim's safety, wishes, and well being take priority
- Focus is on the needs & concerns of the Victim
- Services are delivered in a compassionate & non-judgmental manner
- Choices are offered to the Victim throughout the recovery process
- Efforts are made to reduce re-traumatization
 - Victim Advocacy Provided
 - Survivors are engaged as participants in the criminal justice process



Human Trafficking Victims: What Do They Need?

Immediate Needs

- Safety
- Crisis Intervention
- Emergency Shelter
- Clothing
- Food
- Emergency Medical Care
- Emergency Dental Care



- Mental Health Stabilization
- Substance Abuse Services
- Transportation
- Interpreter/Translation Services
- Legal & Immigration Services



Long-Term Needs



- Long-Term Housing
- Medical Services
- Mental Health Services
- Dental Services
- Substance Abuse Services
- Interpreter/Translator Services
- Victim Advocacy
- Safety Planning
- Social Service Advocacy

- Life Skills
- Family Reunification
- Education
- Employment
- Childcare
- Legal Services
 - Family
 - Immigration



Who Do I Contact?

National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC)

1-888-373-7888

Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office Human Trafficking Unit

Lt. Randy Foley: Foleyr@pbso.org

Sgt. Carlos Lisboa: Lisboac@pbso.org

General PBSOHT Inbox: HumanTrafficking@pbso.org or HT@pbso.org

In the event of an emergency situation which requires immediate attention,

Contact 911

References

- 1. ILO “ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labor”. (2012). Available online at: http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/infomationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS_182004/lang--en/index.htm
- 2. United States Department of State (2015)
- 3. SlaveFreeMadison.org
- 4. 2010 Trafficking in Persons Report
- 5. United States Department of Labor (2015)
- 6. 2016 Annual Report of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center
- 7. United States Department of State (2005)
- 8. Polaris-National Human Trafficking Resource Center
- 9. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
- 10. Human Trafficking Coalition of Palm Beach County

This presentation was created through a collaborative effort between the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office, the Palm Beach County Justice & Victim Services Division, and the Human Trafficking Coalition of the Palm Beaches.

“This project was supported by Grant No. 2016-VT-BX-K003 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.”