What is Human Trafficking?
“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

PROFIT

RISK
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 $35 each 7 Days/Week 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:

- 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
Work and Living Conditions Indicators

- Is not free to leave or come and go as he/she wishes
- Is under 18 and is providing commercial sex acts
- Is in the commercial sex industry and has a pimp / manager
- Is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- Works excessively long and/or unusual hours
- Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work
- Owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off
- Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work
- High security measures exist in the work and/or living locations (e.g. opaque windows, boarded up windows, bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)
- Living at place of employment
- Lives with multiple people in cramped space
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

- 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!

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


2. United States Department of State (2015)

3. SlaveFreeMadison.org

4. 2010 Trafficking in Persons Report


6. 2016 Annual Report of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center


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.”