The Many Faces of Human Trafficking
The Many Faces of Human Trafficking

Eileen LaHaie, Director
Florida Regional Community Policing Institute
St. Petersburg College
3200 34th Street South
St. Petersburg, FL 33711
Phone: (727) 341-4502 Fax: (727) 341-4524
Reservations: (727) 341-4581
Created April 2006
Forward

Who We Are

The Florida Regional Community Policing Institute (RCPI) at St. Petersburg College (SPC) operates under a cooperative agreement from the Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). RCPI provides FREE community policing training to law enforcement officers, community residents, city employees, social services agencies, and private sector representatives throughout Florida.

Basic Courses

- Introduction to Community Policing
- Police-Community Partnerships
- Problem Solving for the Community Police Officer and Citizen
- Survival Skills for Community Policing Officers
- Ethical Issues and Decisions in Law Enforcement
- Professionalism and Leadership in Law Enforcement
- Reaching Your Goals Through Code Compliance
- Planning a Win for the Good Guys: Crime Prevention/Crime Displacement and Environmental Design
- Three-Part Community Policing Management Series
- Managing Encounters with the Mentally Ill
- Building Bridges: Community Policing Overview for Citizens
- Changing Roles: Supervising Today’s Community Policing Officer
- Grantsmanship 101
- Sexual Predator and Offender Awareness
- Effective Media Skills for Law Enforcement
- Citizens’ Community Policing Academies
- Police-Probation Partnerships
- Understanding the Dynamics of Violence in the Workplace
- Introduction to Human Trafficking

Specialty Courses

- Citizen Complaint Intake and Investigation Issues
- Bias-Based Policing: Issues and Dilemmas
- Use of Force Issues in a Community Policing Environment
- Early Identification and Intervention Strategies
- Criminal Justice Academy for Citizens: The Judicial Process
- Ethic Issues for Elected Officials and Public Servants
- Terror Within Series: A Local Community’s Role in Homeland Security
- Anti-Terrorism Awareness Training for Law Enforcement

Online Courses

- Ethical Issues and Decisions in Law Enforcement
- Dynamics of Domestic Violence
- Understanding the Dynamics of Violence in the Workplace

Domestic Violence Courses

- Dynamics of Domestic Violence
- Legal Aspects of Domestic Violence
- Resources for Domestic Violence Teams
Multimedia Training Products

The Florida RCPI has introduced a line of youth crime prevention media created specifically for school resource officers, teachers, administrators, counselors and anyone with a need to communicate with today’s youth.

- AfterMath: Lessons in School Safety
- RetroGrade: How School Crime Sets You Back
- Fed Facts: The Real Deal
- About Face: Turning Away from Hate

Course Material

Course material is provided at no charge to all participants. We can adapt our training to fit your agency/community/business needs. Evening and weekend classes are available. Most training modules are eight or 16 hours but may be modified to allow for limited time allotments.

Training Locations

Generally, classes are conducted at our SPC training site. However, we will arrange training at your facility or a training center in your area. Students who travel more than 50 miles to specified courses held at St. Petersburg College may be eligible for lodging reimbursement. See individual course brochure for eligibility.

Who Can Attend?

- Any law enforcement officer (community policing patrol, crime prevention, campus police), civilian employees, probation officers, and social service agencies
- Community leaders and citizens
- Chiefs and Sheriffs who are interested in starting and maintaining community policing in their communities
- Business managers, executives and employees
- Mayors, City Managers, Council members, trustees and government leaders

Registration

To register for classes, schedule on-site training or become part of our mailing list, please call:

Eileen LaHaie - RCPI Director  
Florida Regional Community Policing Institute  
3200 34th Street South  
St. Petersburg, FL 33711  
Phone: (727) 341-4581 or (727)341-4502  
Fax: (727) 341-4524  
E-mail: lahaiee@spcollege.edu  
Web site: http://cop.spcollege.edu

This project is supported by cooperative agreement #2004-CK-WX-K035, awarded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U. S. Department of Justice, to St. Petersburg College. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.
Acknowledgements

This manual was compiled for the Florida Regional Community Policing Institute (RCPI) at St. Petersburg College (SPC) by Lt. William (Bill) Rule, Collier County Sheriff’s Office, from the original Human Trafficking curriculum written by the Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR) in Tallahassee, Florida. IIR wrote the curriculum via a grant from the Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). Lt. Rule helped design the BJA curriculum and has trained law enforcement and victim service providers utilizing this curriculum through the U.S. Attorney’s Office, Middle District of Florida. He has also provided Human Trafficking training to law enforcement, service providers and educators in California, Chicago and Texas. Most recently, Bill was part of a delegation that traveled to the Dominican Republic on the issue of Human Trafficking.

Lt. Rule began his career with the Collier County Sheriff’s Office in 1987. In 1996 Bill transferred to the Domestic Violence Unit, was promoted to Sergeant of the Victim/Witness Assistance Section in 1999 and in 2001 was promoted to Lieutenant of the Victim Services Bureau, which includes the Domestic Violence Unit, Victim/Witness Assistance Section, Senior Services Unit and the Human Trafficking Unit. Bill is a certified Florida Victim Services Practitioner, Nationally Certified Traumatic Stress Specialist, Small Town-Rural Instructor on Domestic Violence for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and a Police Suicide Awareness Trainer. Bill is active in the community as the President of the Board of Directors for the Shelter for Abused Women and Children of Collier County, a member of the Florida State University, Center for Advancement of Human Rights Human Trafficking Workgroup, the Collier County Refugee Task Force and the Hungry and Homeless Coalition of Collier County. In 2004 Bill received the Inaugural Collier County Public Service Award and the 2004 Criminal Justice Officer of the Year for Florida in recognition for Outstanding Service on behalf of Crime Victims.
Human Trafficking Training for Community Organizations

AGENDA

Introduction of the group gathered together, pretest

Introduction to Human Trafficking

Indicators

Break

Engaging the Community

Building a Community Coalition (group participation)

What will you do next (group participation) (.50)

Post test, evaluation
The Many Faces of Human Trafficking

Introduction to Human Trafficking

Topics
- What Is Human Trafficking?
- Smuggling Versus Human Trafficking
- Scope of the Problem
  - A lucrative business
  - Supply of victims is seemingly endless
  - Difficult to stop
  - Victims are often “invisible”
  - What people are trafficked for
    - Traffickers use multiple means to control their victims
    - Who engages in human trafficking?
- Related International Criminal Businesses
Human Trafficking

What Is Human Trafficking?

• A form of modern-day slavery
• Involves the exploitation of persons for commercial sex or forced labor
• Often involves crossing an international border but does not require moving a victim
• Traffickers use force, fraud, or coercion to control their victims
• Can be prosecuted on a variety of grounds

Smuggling Versus Human Trafficking

• Smuggling
  – An offense against the integrity of the U.S. borders
  – Requires illegal crossing of the U.S. border
  – Smugglers typically make their money once the alien has reached the U.S. border; their “business relationship” with the immigrant then terminates
  – Can become trafficking once a person is forced to provide labor or services

• Trafficking
  – An offense against a person
  – Involves compelled labor or service
  – Traffickers may use smuggling debt as a means to control victims
  – Traffickers maintain ongoing control over victims, even after the border is crossed

Scope of the Problem

• Estimated 600,000 to 800,000 individuals are trafficked across international borders each year.
• Estimated 15,000 to 18,000 persons trafficked annually into the U.S.
• Cases have been and are being investigated all across the U.S.
• Approximately 27 million people held in slavery worldwide
• Estimated 80% of victims are female
Human Trafficking

Scope of Problem (continued)

- Trafficking in persons also occurs within the borders of a country, including the United States.
- Exploitation of children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation in the United States.
- Between 1,300,000 to 2,800,000 runaway and homeless youth.
- One out of every seven children will run away from home before the age of 18.

Human Trafficking

A Lucrative Business

- Yields an estimated $9 billion in profits each year.
- After drug trafficking, human trafficking is the most lucrative business for organized crime.
- Unlike drugs and arms traffickers, human traffickers can continue to exploit their victims after the initial point of sale.
- Becoming a preferred business for criminal syndicates around the world.

Human Trafficking

Supply of Victims Is Seemingly Endless

- In the new global economy, there is a constant source of victims.
- Slaves of the 21st century are dispensable commodities and are often seen by traffickers as readily replaceable.
- They are typically recruited—not by force—but by the promise of a better life.
- Allure of the “American Dream” can make victims vulnerable to traffickers.
Human Trafficking

Difficult to Stop

- Trafficking is fueled by economically desperate victims and by market demands for cheap labor
  - Where there are labor-intensive industries, human trafficking will often exist
- Trafficking flourishes when end users can purchase slave labor without fear of legal consequences

Human Trafficking

Victims Are Often “Invisible”

- Many are illegal and fear U.S. authorities
  - Traffickers exploit this fear
- Victims may be physically isolated or guarded; others are held through psychological coercion
- Many victims do not speak English
- Many victims have no idea where they are in the U.S. and face tremendous cultural barriers
- Many do not realize that they are victims or that they have rights under U.S. law

Human Trafficking

What People Are Trafficked For

- Prostitution
- Exotic dancing
- Agricultural work
- Landscape work
- Domestic work and childcare ("domestic servitude")
- Factory work
- Personal sexual exploitation
- Begging/street peddling
- Restaurant work
- Construction work
- Carnival work
- Hotel housekeeping
- Criminal activities
- Day labor
Human Trafficking

 Traffickers Use Multiple Means to Control Their Victims

• Beatings, burnings, rapes, and starvation
• Isolation
• Psychological abuses
• Drug or alcohol dependency
• Document withholding
• Debt bondage
• Threats of deportation
• Threats against the victim’s family or friends in his/her home country

Who Engages in Human Trafficking?

• Often traffickers
  – Are members of the victim’s own ethnic or national community
  – Are in the U.S. with legal status and maintain close contact with their country of origin
  – May be fluent in English as well as a native language
  – May have greater social or political status in their home country than their victims

Who Engages in Human Trafficking? (continued)

• International organized criminal syndicates
  – Many have “diversified trafficking portfolios”—people who traffic humans often smuggle drugs and guns
  – Smuggling routes for all three are often the same
Who Engages in Human Trafficking? (continued)

• “Mom-and-pop” family operations
  – Often will involve an extended family
  – Family will usually operate on both sides of the border
  – Recruiters may be female

• Independently owned businesses
  – Contractors/agents that provide laborers for agricultural work, construction work, restaurants, janitorial services

• Individuals
  – Pimps and panderers with commercial sexual motives
  – Persons with noncommercial sexual motives
  – Diplomatic staff/foreign executives who arrive with “servants”
  – Sometimes neighbors, friends, or relatives of the victim

Related International Criminal Businesses

• Alien smuggling, transportation, and harboring
• Arms trafficking
• Drug trafficking
• Sex tourism
• Child pornography
• Child prostitution
• Money laundering
• Extortion
Human Trafficking

Questions

Indicators

Trafficking Indicators

- Victim living/working conditions
  - Live on or near work premises
  - Restricted or controlled communication
  - Frequently moved by traffickers
  - Large number of occupants for living space
Human Trafficking

Trafficking Indicators (continued)

- Victims may lack
  - Personal items/possessions
  - Cell phones, calling cards, etc.
  - Private space
  - Financial records
  - Transportation
  - Knowledge about how to get around in a community

Trafficking Indicators (continued)

- Personal/physical indicators
  - Injuries from beatings or weapons
  - Signs of torture (e.g., cigarette burns)
  - Brands or scarring indicating ownership
  - Signs of malnourishment
  - Controlled movement

Trafficking Indicators (continued)

- Labor camps/sweatshops
  - Security intended to keep victims confined
    - Barbed wire
    - Bars on windows
    - Self-contained camps
    - Bouncers, guards, and/or guard dogs
    - Only allowed to shop at “Company Store”
Human Trafficking

**Labor Camps/Sweatshops** (continued)
- Blacked out windows
- Man trap doors
- Security cameras
- High walls

**Trafficking Indicators** (continued)
- Brothels
  - Large amounts of cash and condoms
  - Customer logbook or receipt book (a.k.a. “trick book”)
  - Sparse rooms
  - Men come and go frequently
  - Used twin mattresses stacked up outside of residence

**Victim Issues**
- May not identify themselves as victims
- May not speak English
- Likely to lie or use rehearsed stories initially
- May be behaviorally dependent on trafficker
- Cultural or religious background may deter victims from telling the full story
Questions

Engaging the Community

Topics
- Community’s Role
- Building Awareness
- Building Coalitions
- Case Studies
Community’s Role

- Local communities are key in creating coalitions that can
  - Serve as “intermediaries” in detecting human trafficking
  - Ensure delivery of services to victims of human trafficking

Building Community Awareness

- Build a base of information
- Begin efforts with intermediaries
- Promote general community outreach

Building Awareness—Intermediaries

- Immigrant advocacy groups
- Sexual assault advocates
- Domestic violence advocates
- Homeless shelters/food banks
- Faith-based organizations
- Ethnic organizations
- Health care providers—walk-in health clinics, hospitals
- Schools
- Local labor department
- Code enforcement—fire marshal, utilities, alcohol licensing agency, health department
- Business industry—cable company, restaurant vendors
- Concerned citizens
- Mutual assistance associations
Building Awareness—Intermediaries (continued)

- Begin with those most likely to have contact with victims
- Develop multimedia material
- Hold one-on-one meetings
- Make group presentations

Building Awareness—General Community

- News stories
- Talk shows (television and radio)
- Public service announcements
- Pamphlets and posters
- Billboards
- Civic clubs
- Business associations
- Neighborhood associations
- Local government/NGO Web sites

Building Coalitions

- Building community coalitions
  - Organize community-based response
  - Build alliances to help victims
  - Assist in enforcement efforts
- Increasing awareness of human trafficking in your local community
- Coalitions are evolving all over the U.S.
Atlanta Coalition—Members

- The Atlanta Journal-Constitution
- Atlanta Police Department
- Center to End Adolescent Sexual Exploitation
- Community-based organizations
- Fulton County District Attorney’s Office
- Fulton County Commission
- Fulton County Juvenile Court
- U.S. Attorney’s Office

Atlanta Coalition—Focus

- Provide treatment for victims
- Develop prevention and intervention programs
- Facilitate prosecution of offenders
- Review and change juvenile court policy
- Introduce legislation to protect children and prosecute offenders
Atlanta Coalition—Committees

- Advocacy
- Treatment and Programs
- Policy and Legislation

Atlanta Coalition—Results

- Passage of state statute on child sexual exploitation
  - Felony to pander any child younger than age 17
  - Mandatory ten-year sentence
- Creation of special unit within the Atlanta Police Department to address child exploitation
- Development of courtwide policy on cases involving exploited children
- Donation of a home as a shelter for sexually exploited children

Case Study

New York City
Community Response to Trafficking (CRT)
New York City CRT—Focus

- Provide trafficking awareness
  - Develop innovative community outreach model
  - Deliver training
- Develop collaborative response by community-based organizations and criminal justice agencies
  - Establish working group
  - Develop guidelines

New York City CRT—Members

- End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes—USA (ECPAT—USA)
- Está en Tus Manos (It’s in Your Hands)
- Immigrant Women and Children Project of the City Bar Fund
- International Organization for Adolescents
- International Rescue Committee
- New York Asian Women’s Center
- Safe Horizon
- FBI
- New York City Police Department
- New York County District Attorney’s Office
- U.S. Attorney’s Office, Southern District of New York
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, New York City District Office
- Cross-Sector Solutions, LLC

New York City CRT—Outreach

- Model is community-based
- Create culturally and linguistically specific and appropriate public education and awareness campaign about human trafficking and how it affects the community
  - Staffed by CRT community coordinator
  - Receive monetary and technical support
New York City CRT—Outreach (continued)

- Conducted in four “at-risk” ethnic communities
  - Chinese
  - Mexican
  - South-Asian
  - Russian
- Organized community forums
  - Educational materials for participants
  - Outreach tools designed for potential victims

Case Study

Center for the Advancement of Human Rights
Victims of Human Trafficking Project

Florida’s Victims of Human Trafficking Project—Focus

- Establish statewide working group
- Develop guidelines for community-based plan
- Provide technical assistance to field
- Provide law enforcement and victim advocate training
- Help refugee task forces establish trafficking subcommittees
- Assess trafficking cases and victim needs in Florida
Florida’s Victims of Human Trafficking Project—Members

- International Rescue Committee
- Broward County Sheriff’s Office
- Florida Department of Health
- Florida Center for Survivors of Torture (Clearwater)
- U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops
- Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center (Miami)
- FBI
- Coalition Against Human Trafficking of Southwest Florida
- U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops
- Florida Attorney General’s Office
- Collier County Sheriff’s Office
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Florida Legal Services
- Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Salvation Army

Florida’s Victims of Human Trafficking Project—Findings

- Coordination is vital to successful victim assistance and prosecution
- Coordination must include federal, state, and local law enforcement; service providers; legal professionals; and others
- Coordination needs to occur at the local, state, and national levels
- The approach must be “victim-centered” and focus on victims’ well-being
- There are multiple “intervention points” for assisting victims

Florida’s Victims of Human Trafficking Project—Findings (continued)

- Physical security is the greatest perceived need of all the victims interviewed
- All three types of human trafficking cases occur in Florida
  - Sex trafficking
  - Forced labor
  - Domestic servitude
- Much of the coercion employed against victims is psychological
Florida’s Victims of Human Trafficking Project—Findings (continued)

• Victims were typically exploited by someone from their own country or ethnic community
• Victims rarely self-identified as victims when they were first emancipated
• U.S. citizens (homeless persons and runaway teenagers) have also been exploited in Florida

Ongoing trafficking investigations in Florida include cases involving

– Exploitation of Eastern-European girls and women as hotel maids
– Enslavement of immigrants in ethnic restaurants
– Exploitation of Latin American girls forced to work in mall kiosks
– Abuse of fiancée visas to exploit Asian women

“Florida Responds to Human Trafficking”

• Available at http://www.cahr.fsu.edu
• Ongoing tasks of the Florida Statewide Working Group include
  – Helping implement and educate about the new Florida human trafficking law (effective October 1, 2004)
  – Forming a statewide “translators bank” to make language translators available 24/7 to law enforcement agencies
  – Continuing to foster interagency and service provider collaboration
What will YOU DO NEXT????????????

- Look at coalitions that are in existence and obtain information from them.
- Get you local law enforcement, federal law enforcement interested.
- Get media involved
- Educate yourself
- ________________________________________________________
- ________________________________________________________
- ________________________________________________________
- ________________________________________________________
- ________________________________________________________

BUILDING A COALITION
WHAT TO DO

- A coordinated community response is possibly the best way for communities to respond to human trafficking. Trafficked persons have a variety of needs and developing a collaborative community approach will require the collaboration of many persons, agencies and organizations.
- There are a number of standard elements necessary to building and sustaining a coordinated community response. However, since every community is different as every trafficking case is different, the coordinated response that a community develops will differ.
BUILDING A COALITION
WHAT TO DO: page two

The following is a list of suggested steps to take however, this may not be an all inclusive list and your steps may vary:

- Someone take charge to get the coalition started. Whomever takes on this role does not have to be responsible for the coalition for ever.
- Training – Do not assume everyone knows about human trafficking or even what trafficking is.
- Determine who should be involved. Do not exclude anyone. You never know where your resources may come from.
- Determine the purpose for organizing.
- Decide on structure and logistics
Florida Regional Community Policing Institute

cop.spcollege.edu/cop

About This Project
This project was supported by a cooperative agreement awarded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice, to St. Petersburg College. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Equal Access/Equal Opportunity
St. Petersburg College is dedicated to the concept of equal opportunity. The college will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin or marital status, or against any qualified individual with disabilities, in its employment practices or in the admission and treatment of students. Recognizing that sexual harassment constitutes discrimination on the basis of sex and violates this rule, the college will not tolerate such conduct. Should you experience such behavior, please contact the director of EA/EO at (727) 341-3257 or (727) 341-3261 or by mail at P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733-3489.