Human Trafficking
The Indiana Human Trafficking Initiative

Department of Justice Task Force
2005 to Present

Task Force Partnering Agencies & Organizations:
The Indiana Protection for Abused Trafficked Humans task force (IPATH) is one of 42 task forces nationwide funded by the Department of Justice’s Office of Victims of Crime and the Bureau of Justice Assistance to address the issue of human trafficking.

The Goals of IPATH are to:

1) Enhance law enforcement’s ability to identify and rescue victims.
2) Provide resources and training to identify and rescue victims.
3) Ensure comprehensive services are available for victims of trafficking.
A COLLABORATIVE CLIENT CENTERED APPROACH

VICTIM SERVICES
Works with identified victims
Providing legal & social services

TRAINING
Provides trainings to organizations that might come into contact with victims.

LAW ENFORCEMENT
Collaborates with agencies on current/future investigations, provides officer trainings, & prevention tactics

IPATH

AWARENESS
Community organizations partnering together to provide outreach and education to the community on human trafficking

PROTOCOL
Creating and evaluating protocol or the task force & the procedure for handling human trafficking situations
What is Human Trafficking?

**Sex Trafficking:** in which a 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; or

**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. (1)

Distinguishing Trafficking from other Crimes

- **Human Trafficking vs. Smuggling**
  - Smuggling is illegal transportation of a person across international borders.
  - Smuggling is typically voluntary and the person is free to leave afterwards.
  - A trafficked person may be transported into a country, but the person is then exploited for financial gain through labor services.

- **Human Trafficking vs. Extortion**
  - Extortion is the collection of money through force or coercion (Sometimes from family member after smuggling for a person’s freedom)
  - Human Trafficking involves using the victim for labor or sexual services that result in financial gain. The victim works to pay off the trafficker.
Distinguishing Trafficking from other Crimes

• Human Trafficking vs. Sexual Assault
  – Human Trafficking based on commercial sex requires that the person has been forced to provide sexual services for profit. If other HT factors are present, sexual assault can be a type of forced labor.

• Human Trafficking vs. Prostitution
  – Human Trafficking requires that the person has been forced to prostitute through force, fraud or coercion. The profit is often taken by the trafficker.

• Human Trafficking vs. Labor Violations
  – Labor Trafficking differs from other labor violations in that the victim is forced to remain in the job and that they were “obtained” for the purpose of economic exploitation.
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 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.

*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.
A Growing Problem Worldwide

Human Trafficking is tied as the **SECOND LARGEST** and **FASTEST** growing criminal industry in the world, just behind the drug trade. (1)

According to the U.S. Dept. of State’s 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP), **27 million** men, women, and children are victims of human trafficking. (2)

The 2010 TIP Report stated that: (3)

- **800,000** people are trafficked across international borders every year.
- Prevalence of trafficking victims worldwide: **1.8 per 1,000** inhabitants

Every year **1 million** children are exploited by the commercial sex trade. (4)

**161 countries** identified as being affected by human trafficking. (5)

**$32 billion dollars** generated annually by the human trafficking industry. (6)

---

A Growing Problem Here at Home

Between **14,500** and **17,500** men, women, and children are trafficked into the United States each year. (1)

**100,000 to 300,000** U.S. children are victims of commercial sexual trafficking each year, according to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2)

**12-14** is the average age of entry into commercial sex in the U.S. (3)

**33%** of a sample group of female commercial sex workers in Chicago began in the sex trade between the ages of **12 and 15**, with **56%** being **16 or younger**. (4)

---

*Human Trafficking affects men, women, and children of all ages, nationalities, education, and socio-economic statuses*

---


## Midwest/Indiana statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cases in US</th>
<th>Cases in Midwest</th>
<th>Cases in Indiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOJ Anti-Trafficking</strong></td>
<td>2,537 (2008-2012)</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>58 (law enforcement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task Forces</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44 (service providers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immigration and</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Customs Enforcement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(ICE)</strong></td>
<td>651</td>
<td>90 (69 sex, 21 labor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300 arrests</td>
<td>43 arrests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>151 indictments</td>
<td>25 indictments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>144 convictions</td>
<td>22 convictions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FBI</strong></td>
<td>925</td>
<td>61 (37 sex, 27 labor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Midwest/Indiana statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender of Trafficking Victims:</th>
<th>Nationalities of Trafficking Victims:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70% Female</td>
<td>40% Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% Male</td>
<td>60% Foreign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Trafficking Victim:</th>
<th>Most Common Countries of Origin for Foreign Victims:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40% Adults</td>
<td>1) Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% Minors</td>
<td>2) China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% Unknown</td>
<td>3) India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) Russia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Types of Reported Trafficking Cases:**

| 60% Sex                      |
| 40% Labor                   |

*Data was collected from both law enforcement agencies and service providers throughout the Midwest. Individual results were averaged together to project average stats in the area.

Data contributed by: ICE, FBI, HTRS, TIMS, & Polaris*
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)

4) E-mail from Jon Daggy, Detective Sgt. Indianapolis Metropolitan Police (on file with author) (Feb. 17, 2012).
A study conducted by KLAAS KIDS Foundation found significant increases in Backpage escort ads leading up to the 2012 Super Bowl. (1)

An artist's interpretation of an advertisement on Indianapolis Backpage February 02\textsuperscript{nd}. (2)
Human Trafficking & Super Bowl 2012

IPATH anti-trafficking efforts:

- **3,397** people received human trafficking training *(approximately)*.
  - Over **60** different training sessions were offered by IPATH members.
  - Hundreds more learned about trafficking through shorter outreach events.

- **2,777** educational materials on trafficking were distributed.

- Awareness materials distributed between January 1\textsuperscript{st} and February 5\textsuperscript{th}, 2012: *(approximate numbers, including those distributed by partnering organizations)*
  - **11,000** shoe cards
  - **2,050** “Don’t Buy the Lie” cards
  - **2,100** chap-sticks
  - **300** page size posters and **500** brochures were given to partnering organizations for distribution *(Electronic versions were sent, as well)*

- **48** community outreach/public awareness activities were held.

- **45** activities were held that involved passing out brochures.
  - Other methods of raising awareness included radio broadcasts, TV public service announcements, and billboards.

All information gathered from INDiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans task force partners.
Human Trafficking & Super Bowl 2012

IPATH partners for Super Bowl efforts included: F.R.E.E. International, KLAAS KIDS Foundation, Save Our Adolescents from Prostitution (S.O.A.P.), the Coalition for Corporate Responsibility for Indiana and Michigan (CCRIM), the Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault (INCASA), Oregonians Against Trafficking Humans, the Florida Coalition against Human Trafficking, and other organizations. Using over 270 Indiana volunteers, these groups distributed approximately:

- 2,000 “Don’t Buy the Lie” cards (included in overall IPATH number distributed)
- 7,700 “Don’t Buy the Lie” stickers
- 600 chap-sticks with hotline number (included in overall IPATH number distributed)
- 960 Missing Children booklets (250 digital copies also sent)
- 40,000 bars of soap to 200 hotels
- 1,250 S.O.A.P. Red Flag brochures (total of English and Spanish)
- 200 of each IPATH information sheet
- 150 “Be Disturbed” sheets distributed
- 600 Hospitality Red Flags sheets distributed
- 64 human trafficking fact sheets
- 198 brochures to 99 hotels
- 99 copies of the ECPAT Code of Conduct to 99 hotels
- 99 copies of local anti-trafficking contact information to 99 hotels

All information gathered from F.R.E.E. INTERNATIONAL, TRAFFICKFREE, KLAAS KIDS FOUNDATION, COALITION FOR CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR INDIANA AND MICHIGAN, INDIANA COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT, and INDIANA PROTECTION FOR ABUSED AND TRAFFICKED HUMANS.
Human Trafficking & Super Bowl 2012

Other efforts of these groups included:

- Contacted 220 hotels to offer materials and/or trainings
- Gave human trafficking trainings in over 38 hotels
- Made 38 phone calls to bars and major parties, challenging them to adopt zero tolerance for trafficking
- Over 12 churches and 100 people participated in a day of prayer on January 11th, the National Day of Human Trafficking Awareness.
- 150-200 people and approximately 15 churches participated in a 24-hour prayer vigil, organized by Steps of Justice and Hope61.
- 10 colleges held awareness events, and students from nearly every college campus volunteered for events or in other ways.*
- At least 12 churches attended IPATH meetings, provided donations, and hosted events; members from many more volunteered in some way.*

*Many other groups participated in anti-trafficking efforts separate from IPATH.

All information gathered from F.R.E.E. INTERNATIONAL, TRAFFICKFREE, KlaAs Kids Foundation, Coalition for Corporate Responsibility for Indiana and Michigan, Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault, and Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans.
The National Association of Attorneys General announced that the focus of their 2011-2012 NAAG year would be geared towards ending human trafficking across the country. The initiative is called *Pillars of Hope*.

Indiana AG Greg Zoeller serves on the Leadership Council for the 2011

**Pillar 1) Making the Case:**
Gather stat-specific data on human trafficking and create a database that assists local authorities with identifying human trafficking cases.

**Pillar 2) Holding Traffickers Accountable:**
Establish and implement comprehensive anti-human trafficking laws in all 50 states

**Pillar 3) Mobilizing Communities to Care for Victims:**
Coordination among service providers, law enforcement, and state agencies to assist in identifying and protecting victims.

**Pillar 4) Raising Public Awareness & Reducing the Demand:**
Increase public awareness campaigns regarding human trafficking that will assist the victims and work to reduce the demand for trafficking.
The United States is one of the most popular destinations for human trafficking.
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.
The Trafficker

• The trafficker will likely be in a **lucrative business enterprise** as the heart of human trafficking is exploiting cheap labor.

• The trafficker may be part of a **larger organized crime ring**, or may be **profiting independently**.

• Most often, he/she is the same **race/ethnicity** as the victim.

• Might be someone who **knew the victim** and 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 trafficker will likely be **in a lucrative business enterprise** as the heart of human trafficking is exploiting cheap labor.

• The trafficker may be part of a **larger organized crime ring**, or may be **profiting independently**.

• Most often, he/she is the same **race/ethnicity** as the victim.
The Trafficked Person

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

Some risk factors include:

– Youth
– Poverty
– Unemployment
– Desperation
– Homes in countries torn by armed conflict, civil unrest, political upheaval, corruption, or natural disasters
– Family backgrounds strife with violence, abuse, conflict
– Homelessness
– A need to be loved
– Immigration Status
The Trafficked Person

- Likely has been lied to about the work they will be doing in the U.S.
- Was economically motivated to come the United States or to seek a new job.
- Believes they have a real debt to pay and takes this very seriously.
- Has been lied to about their rights in this country and what will happen to them if they seek help.
- Does not have any meaningful social network.
- Is extremely embarrassed about what is happening to him/her.
- May not see themselves as a victim – they may feel blame for their situation.
- May be holding out hope that if he or she proves their worth, things will get better.
Where are trafficked persons found?

Trafficking is found in many industries including:

- The sex industry
- Forced labor in agricultural or construction industries
- Factories, restaurants, hotels
- Domestic servitude as servant, housekeeper or nanny
- Health and beauty industries
- As a bride
- As beggars or peddlers
- As a child soldier
How Are People Recruited?

- Fake employment agencies
- Acquaintances or family
- Newspaper ads
- Front businesses
- Word of mouth
- Abduction
Department of Labor Referrals: Our job is to recognize the signs.

– **Bureau of Child Labor:** School corporation called about teen falling asleep in school who explained he was working late to pay off family debt

– **Customer Service Rep:** Employment agency charging $800 to place employees in work assignments, charged for training, paid with limited access debit cards, traded sexual favors for wages.

– **Bureau of Child Labor:** Complaint about young boys selling door to door candy late at night, who reported they lived out of state.

– **IOSHA:** Complaint about asbestos exposure, employees were bussed in from out of state.

– **Wage Claim Filed:** Claimant reported she was not paid, and witnessed employer loading up kids who were there for financial literacy classes to sell coffee door to door.
Why don’t Trafficked Persons Escape?

• They are afraid of being deported.
• They may be in danger if they try to leave.
• The traffickers have such a strong psychological and physiological hold on them.
• They fear for the safety of their families in their home countries or in the U.S.
• They may fear the U.S. legal system because they may not understand the laws that protect them.
• They may not be able to support themselves on their own.

Therefore, it is our responsibility to protect and assist people being exploited.
State and Federal Laws

- **State:** IC 35-42-3.5: Human and Sexual Trafficking (1)

- **Federal:** Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act—2000; (2) William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008. (3)

What are the Options for Relief and Recovery?

Criminal Prosecution
Civil Law Remedies
Repatriation
Immigration
Three Elements of Trafficking

In order to be considered trafficking on both federal and state levels, all three of these elements must be identified:

- Recruiting
- Harboring, Moving, or Obtaining A person
- By Force, Fraud or Coercion
- For the purpose of Involuntary servitude, Debt bondage, Slavery or Sex Trade
## What is Force, Fraud, & Coercion?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force</th>
<th>Fraud</th>
<th>Coercion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>Promises of Valid Immigration Documents</td>
<td>Debt Bondage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td>Victim told to use false travel papers</td>
<td>Threats of Harm to Victim or Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battering</td>
<td>Contract signed for Legitimate Work</td>
<td>Control of Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats with Weapons</td>
<td>Promised Job differs from actuality</td>
<td>Controlled Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>Promises of Money or Salary</td>
<td>Photographing in Illegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confinement</td>
<td>Misrepresentation of Work Conditions</td>
<td>Situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced use of Drugs</td>
<td>Wooing into Romantic</td>
<td>Holding ID/Travel Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced Abortions</td>
<td>Relationship</td>
<td>Verbal or Psychological Abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of Medical Care</td>
<td></td>
<td>Control of Victims Money</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indiana Law IC 35-42-3.5

• Human and Sexual Trafficking
  – Definition
  – Restitution
  – Civil Action
Human and Sexual Trafficking

Section 1. (a): A person who, by force, threat of force, or fraud, knowingly or intentionally recruits, harbors or transports another person:

(1) to engage the other person in:
   (A) forced labor; or
   (B) involuntary servitude; or
(2) to force the other person into:
   (A) marriage;
   (B) prostitution; or
   (C) Participating in sexual conduct

commits promotion of human trafficking, a Class B felony.

SEA 04 amended Indiana law makes it easier to prosecute persons who engage in trafficking of children by removing the requirement of proving force or threat of force: (1)

IC 35-42-3.5-1 (b) A person who knowingly or intentionally recruits, harbors, or transports a child less than sixteen (16) years of age with the intent of: (1)

(1) engaging the child in:
   (A) forced labor; or
   (B) involuntary servitude; or

(2) inducing or causing the child to:
   (A) engage in prostitution; or
   (B) participate in sexual conduct (as defined by 11 IC 35-42-4-4);

Commits promotion of human trafficking of a minor, a Class B felony. It is not a defense to a prosecution under this subsection that the child consented to engage in prostitution or to participate in sexual conduct. (1)

Indiana Law: IC 35-42-3.5 -1

Human and Sexual Trafficking

SEA 04 amended current law regarding selling or transferring a child for trafficking by expanding the class of individuals who may commit the crime from "a parent, guardian, or custodian" of a child to "an individual."  

(c) A person who is at least eighteen (18) years of age who knowingly or intentionally sells or transfers custody of a child less than sixteen (16) years of age for the purpose of prostitution or participating in sexual conduct commits sexual trafficking of a minor, a Class A felony. 

(d) A person who knowingly or intentionally pays, offers to pay, or agrees to pay money or other property to another person for an individual who the person knows has been forced into:

(1) forced labor;

(2) involuntary servitude; or

(3) prostitution;

commits human trafficking, a Class C felony. (1)
Indiana Law: IC 35-42-3.5
Human and Sexual Trafficking

• Section 2: Restitution Orders
  – In addition to any sentence or fine imposed for a conviction of an offense under section 1, the court shall order the person convicted to make restitution to the victim of the crime under IC 35-50-5-3. (1)

Indiana Law: IC 35-42-3.5
Human and Sexual Trafficking

• Section 3: Civil Cause of Action (1)
  – If a person is convicted of an offense under section 1 of this chapter, the victim of the offense:
    • Has a civil cause of action against the person convicted of the offense; and
    • May recover the following from the person in the civil action:
      – Actual Damages
      – Court Costs
      – Punitive Damages
      – Attorney’s Fees.


A Comprehensive Law:

Areas of Focus:

– Prevention
  • Public Awareness, Outreach and Education

– Protection
  • T-Visa, Certification, Benefits and Services to Victims

– Prosecution
  • Created Federal Crime of Trafficking, New Law Enforcement Tools and Efforts
Highlights of TVPA:

• Protection provided to trafficked persons through legal assistance and other benefits
• New crimes of trafficking and forced labor defined
• State Department reports annually on how countries are doing in combating trafficking
  — Lowest ranked countries are subject to sanctions
# Federal Crimes and Penalties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forced Labor</td>
<td>Up to 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking into Servitude</td>
<td>Up to 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Trafficking</td>
<td>Up to life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary Servitude</td>
<td>Up to 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peonage (Debt Bondage)</td>
<td>Up to 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Servitude</td>
<td>Up to 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conspiracy Against Rights</td>
<td>Up to life if kidnapping, sexual abuse or death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is a T-Visa?

- Enables certain victims of human trafficking to live and work in the US for four years.
  - May be eligible to apply for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident after three years.
- Can petition to have spouses and children accompany them.
- Cap of 5,000 visas annually.
  - As of 2009 only 2,093 visas were issued.
  - The reason the number of issued visas is so low is believed to be because human trafficking victims are not coming forward.
Who is eligible for a T Visa?

• Has been a victim of a severe form of human trafficking;
• Is present in the US, American Samoa, Northern Marianas on account of trafficking;
• Would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal; and
• Has complied with reasonable requests for assistance in investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking.

- Children under 18 do not have to meet this criterion;
• If inadmissible, a waiver must be sought and approved.
Law Enforcement Certification

If law enforcement certification accompanies a T Visa application, Law Enforcement must certify that:

• The individual is a victim of a severe form of trafficking;
• The individual has complied with requests (may be ongoing) to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of a trafficking case;
• Children need only meet the first criterion.
• \textit{Law enforcement certification is not an absolute requirement.}
Social Service Provision

Adult victims of a severe form of trafficking may be eligible for valuable legal & social service benefits:

- Mental health care
- Legal and immigration services
- ESL training
- Independent living skills
- Clothing
- Interpretation
- Safety planning
- Housing
- Food
- Job placement and employment education
- Medical care and health education
Other Forms of Immigration Relief

• **U Visa**
  – Person is a crime victim and are willing to assist in the investigation

• **S Visa**
  – Person is in possession of information concerning criminal organization or enterprise

• **Asylum**
  – Person has suffered or fears persecution based on race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group in country of origin

• **Special Immigrant Juvenile Status**
  – Children who are wards of the state due to their abuse, neglect or abandonment and return to home country not a viable option
Who Might Identify Trafficked Persons?

Referrals about human trafficking cases can come through a variety of means:

- Other Social Service Agencies
- Local Law Enforcement
- Labor Issue Complaints
- Federal Investigations
- Local/National Hotlines
- Other Government Agencies
- Churches
- Concerned Community Members
Identification: Social Indicators

- Potential victim is accompanied by another person who seems controlling and/or insists on speaking for the victim
- Frequent relocation
- Numerous inconsistencies in his or her story
- Neglected healthcare needs
- Are not in control of their own money
- Lack of control of identification documents
- Individual is using false identification papers
- Restricted or scripted communication
Identification: Social Indicators

- Excess amount of cash
- Hotel room keys
- Chronic runaway/homeless youth
- Signs of branding (tattoo, jewelry)
- Lying about age
- Lack of knowledge of a given community or whereabouts
- Exhibits behaviors including hyper-vigilance or paranoia, nervousness, tension, submission, etc.
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 to Keep in Mind

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?
What Can You Do?

Commit to not participating in the commercial sex industry...

- To not purchase or participate in prostitution or the commercial sex industry
- To hold friends accountable and demand their respect for women and children
- 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, life skills...
- Support local organizations that serve victims of human trafficking

Talk about it.
Talk to your friends about the fact that there is a 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 these facts with others.

To access “Don’t Buy the Lie” human trafficking materials, please visit the Human Trafficking webpage under Office Initiatives on the Indiana Attorney General’s website: http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/humantrafficking/
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 1-888-3737-888
Other Contacts:

Neighborhood Christian Legal Clinic
3333 North Meridian St. Suite 201
Indianapolis, IN 46208
(317) 415-5337
nclegalclinic.org

The Julian Center
2011 North Meridian St
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 941-2200
www.juliancenter.org

Exodus Refugee Immigration Inc.
1125 Brookside Ave, Suite C9
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 921-0836
www.exodusrefugee.org
We would like to thank IPATH, US Department of Justice, Polaris Project, Shared Hope International, Lexis Nexis, Neighborhood Christian Legal Clinic, Exodus Refugee Immigration Inc, Freedom Network USA, the National Immigrant Justice Center, and the Human Rights Center for providing information for this presentation.