Public Awareness Materials

Available in digital and print formats.

- Posters
- Toolkits
- Infographics
- Info Sheets
- Indicator Cards
- Shoe Cards
- Tear Cards
- Pamphlets
Brief History Lesson

- Thirteenth Amendment (December 6, 1865)
- Title 18 of the United States Code (June 25, 1948)
- Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000
- TVPA Reauthorization Acts & JVTA of 2015

(Following slides Courtesy of DOJ Office of Civil Rights, Human Trafficking and Prosecution Unit)

Labor Exploitation

Forced Labor

- Knowingly provides or obtains labor or services of a person
- Knowingly benefits from participation in a venture; knowing or in reckless disregard

Through one of four prohibited means:

- FORCE / RESTRAINT
- THREATS OF SERIOUS HARM
- ABUSE OF PROCESS
- COERCIVE SCHEME
18 U.S.C. § 1591: Sex Trafficking

Commercial Sex

Sex Trafficking
Under 18

Sex Trafficking
Force, Fraud, or Coercion
18 U.S.C. § 1591: Sex Trafficking

Knowingly recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, obtains, solicits, patronizes, or maintains a person

Knowingly benefits from participating in a venture that engaged in such acts

Knowing or in reckless disregard that force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause the person to engage in a commercial sex act

Knowing or in reckless disregard that the person is under 18 and will be caused to engage in a commercial sex act

Conduct is in or affecting interstate/foreign commerce
Behavioral indicators of human trafficking

a) One person speaking for the group
b) Fear of law enforcement, or refusal to speak to law enforcement
c) Inability to articulate wage earnings
   1) The victim may not know how much they earn
   2) The victim may not know what happens to their money
   3) The victim may not have any money in his/her possession
d) Victims are often forbidden to socialize (go out or meet with friends)
Behavioral indicators of human trafficking

e) Traffickers may not allow anyone near the group, be very controlling, or not allow anyone in the group to speak
f) Traffickers may intentionally drug or over-medicate victims to keep them in an easily controllable state
g) Traffickers may force alcohol or drug use by victim to create a dependency as a method of control
h) Traffickers may invoke the rights of the victim without the victim’s knowledge
Remember . . .

A person may be considered a victim of human trafficking if:

a) They appear to have free will; or
b) They have a cell phone; or

c) They have freedom of movement.
Rest Area Scenario
Rest Area Scenario
Each victim will respond differently, no two individuals are alike.
Victim Centered Approach

• The most challenging element of human trafficking enforcement is identifying the victims.

• Through outreach we expand our opportunities
Start with their Needs and Concerns

- Shelter/housing
- Medical/dental care
- Legal status (immigration, criminal)
- Mental health care
- Safety of self and of family in home country
- Fears around privacy and confidentiality
- Need to earn money
- Want to go home
- Isolation
What to Expect

Don’t Expect

– Victims to be happy about rescue
– Victims to recognize that they are victims
– Victims to initially tell the truth

Expect

– Challenges with interpreters, culture, housing, medical
– Victims’ fear of removal
– Concerns / victims’ family in other countries
– High media interest
– Victim has ties or feelings for the trafficker
Operational Benefits of Victim Assistance

• Putting their needs first demonstrates that we are here to help

• More likely to be forthcoming and truthful when they feel safe

• Service provision and support contributes to victim stability

• Cooperation of one victim may lead to the identification of more victims
Questions and Contact Information

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