

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING

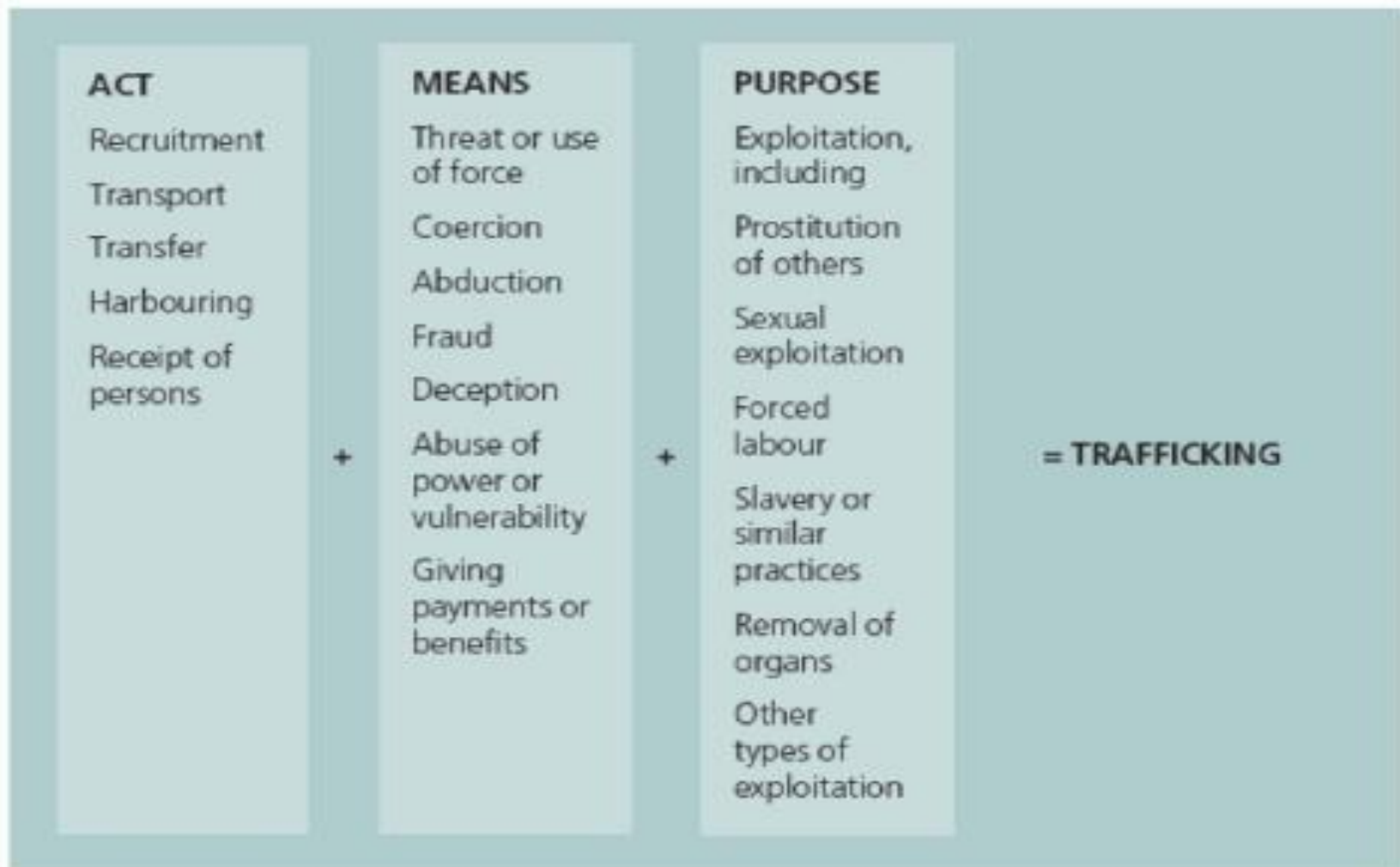
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*Professor & Chair*

*Department of Political Science and Public Administration*

- What is Human Trafficking?
  - Definitions
  - Types
  - Patterns
- Trafficking in the US – how similar/unique?
- Responses to trafficking
- Problems/controversies

# WHAT IS HT?



# HOW DIFFERENT FROM...

- Immigration/migration
- Human smuggling
- Slavery
  - Denial of free will
  - Unfair/absent compensation for labor
  - Process?

# TYPES OF SLAVERY

- Bonded labor
- Forced labor
- Descent-based labor
- Trafficked labor
- Child labor

# TYPES – SEX TRAFFICKING



# LABOR



# ORGAN TRAFFICKING





# CHILD LABOR/TRAFFICKING



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# TRAFFICKERS



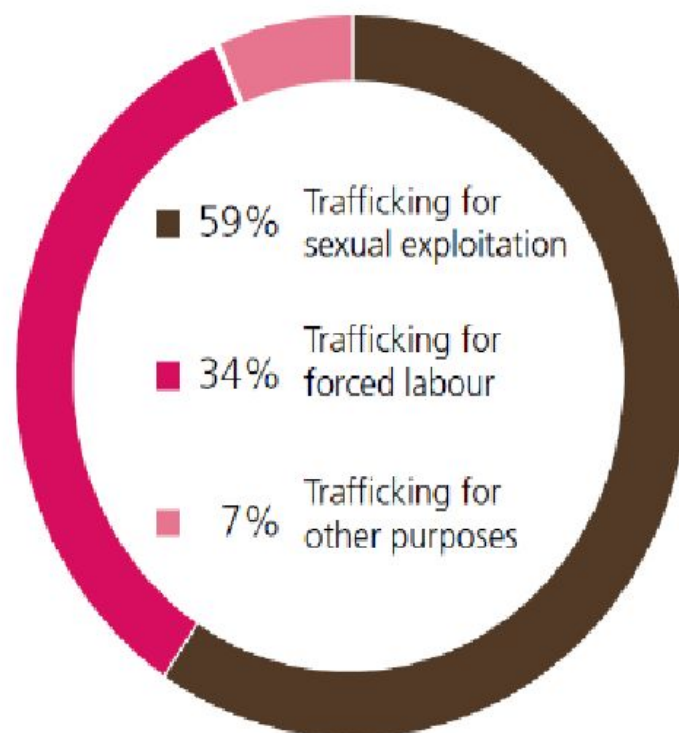
**Gary and Meghann Wiggins, owners Blessed Hope Academy**



**Sarah Kellen and Ghislaine Maxwell**

## Trafficking for sexual exploitation continues to be the main form detected

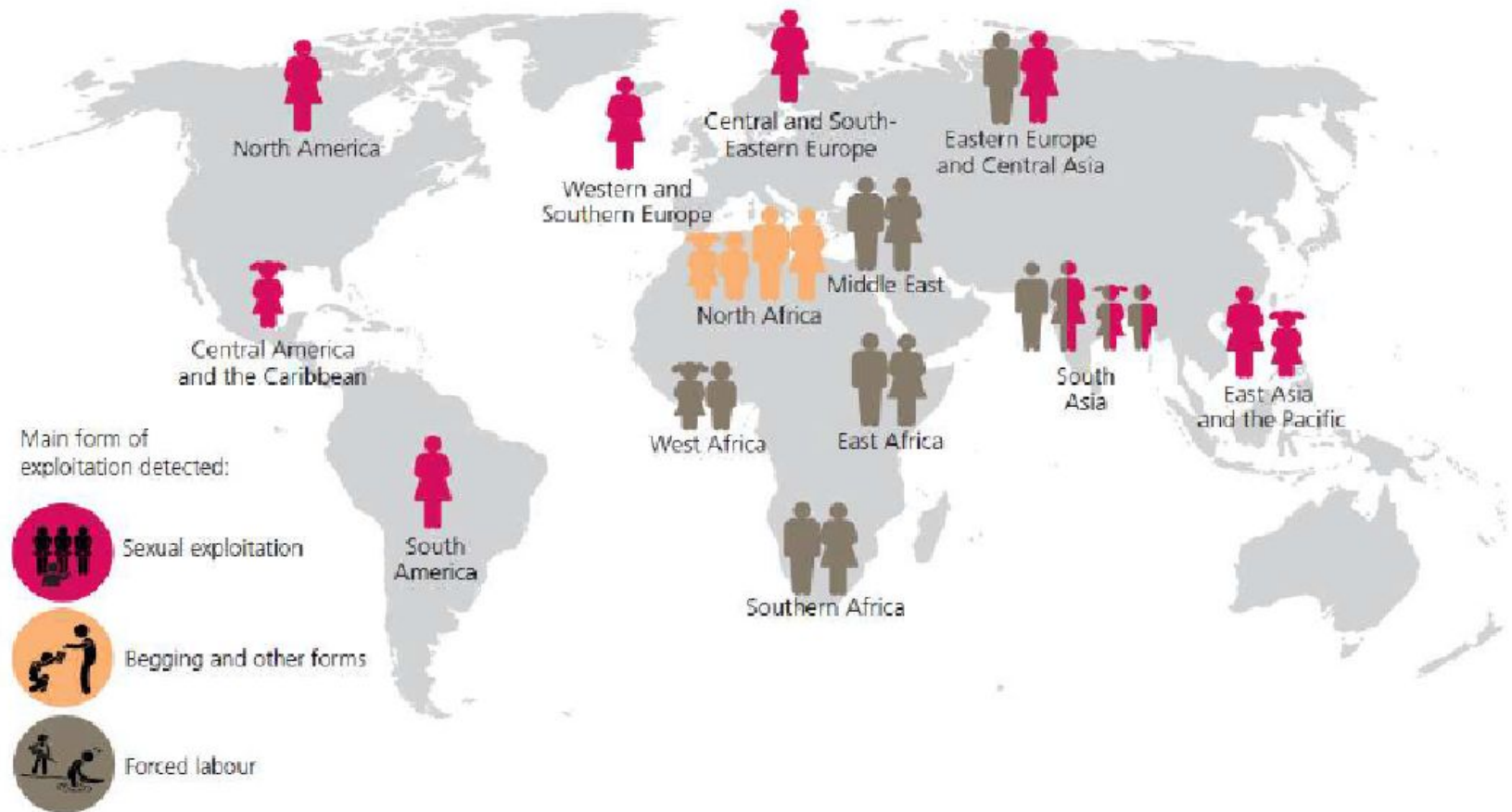
■ FIG. 19 Share of forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims\*, 2016 (or most recent)





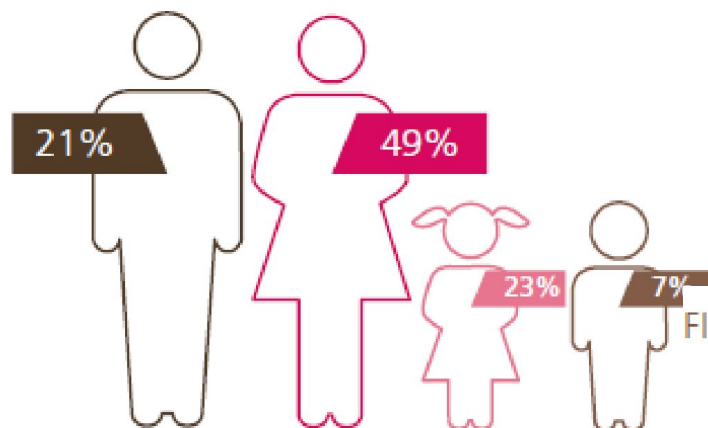
## Regional differences in victim profiles and forms of exploitation

Main forms of exploitation and profiles of detected victims, by subregions, 2016 (or most recent)



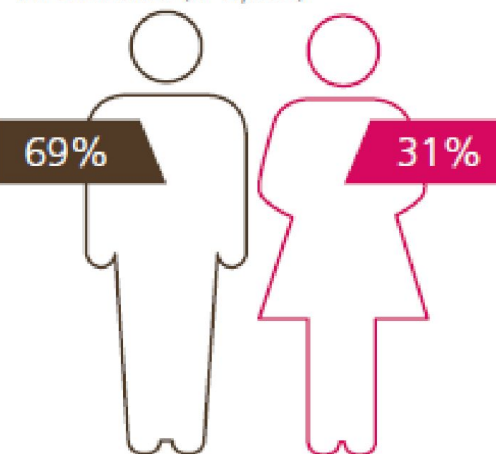
# PATTERNS

FIG. 11 Shares of detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age group and sex 2016 (or most recent)



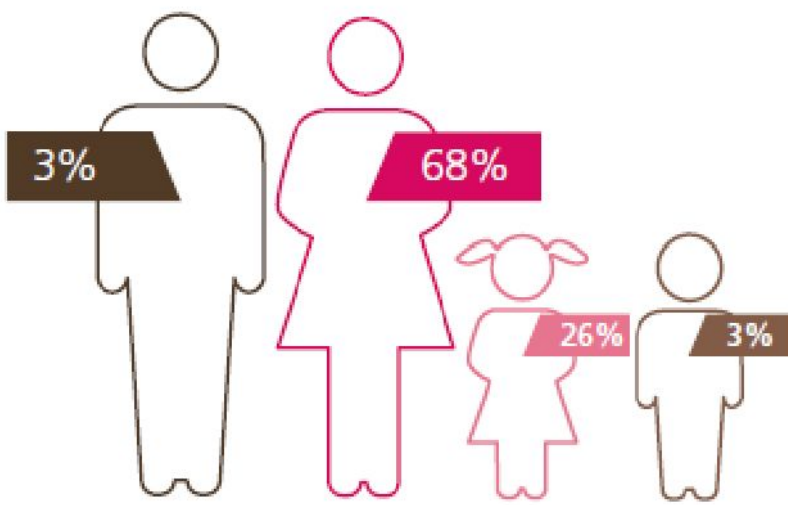
Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

FIG. 25 Shares of persons investigated or arrested for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2016 (or most recent)



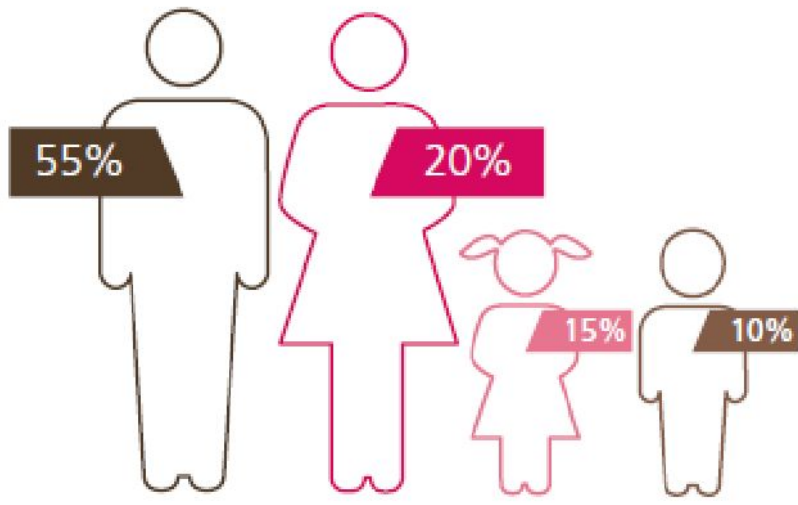
70 countries (n=9,813)

**FIG 21** Share of detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, by age group and sex profiles, 2016 (or most recent)  
54 countries (n=6,603 victims)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

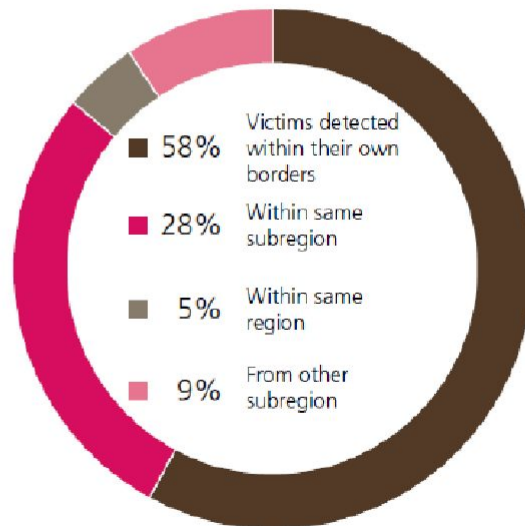
**FIG 22** Share of detected victims of trafficking for forced labour, by age group and sex profiles, 2016 (or most recent)  
54 countries (n=3,408 victims)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

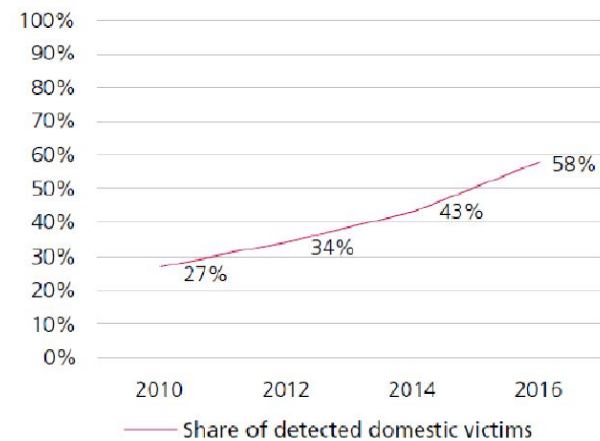
## Most victims are detected in their own countries/regions

FIG. 38 Share of detected victims by area of origin and detection\*, 2016 (or most recent)

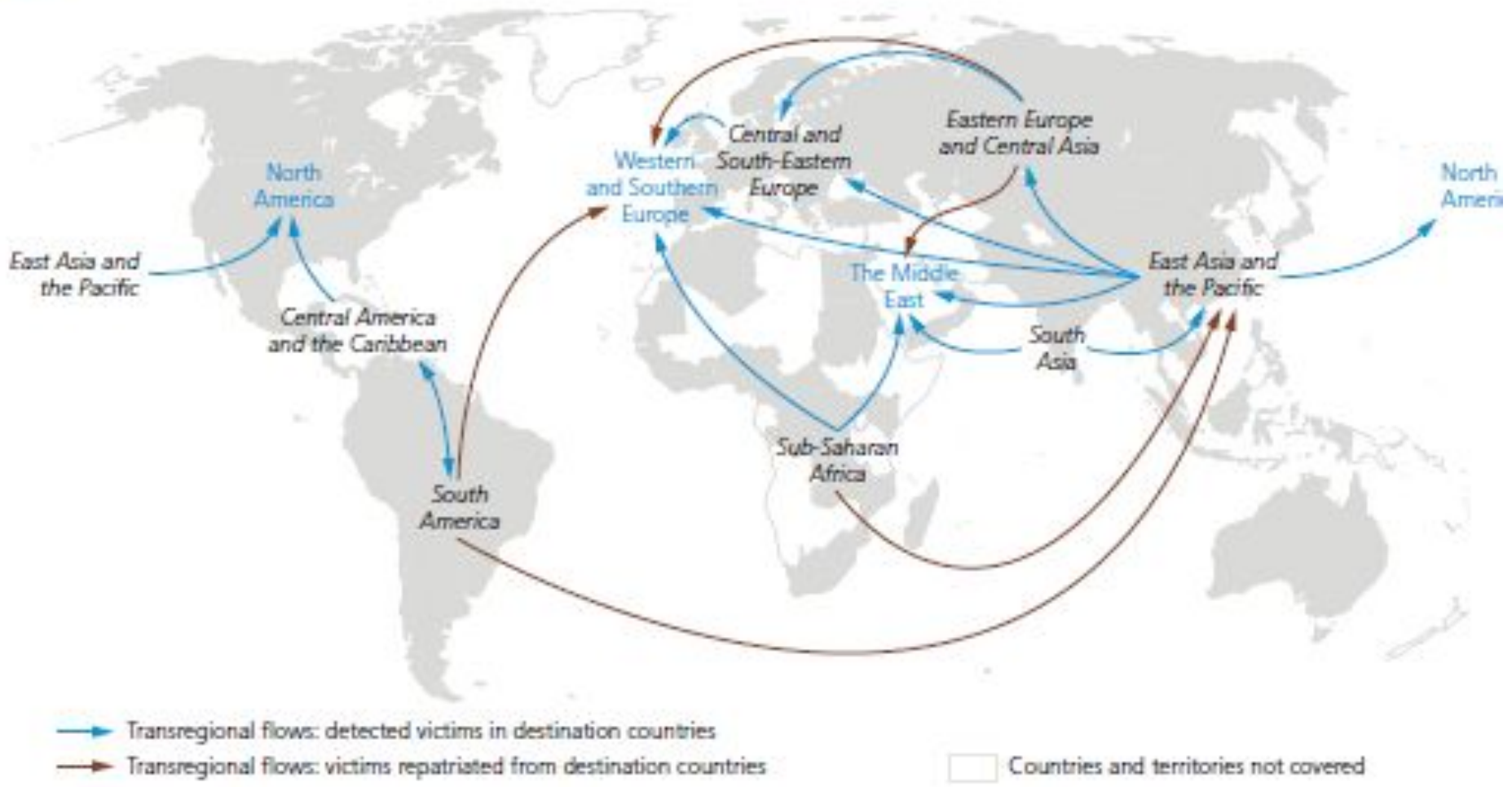


## Detections of domestic victims have increased over the last decade

FIG. 39 Trend in the share of detected domestic victims, 2010-2016



# Main destinations of transregional flows and their significant origins, 2012-2014





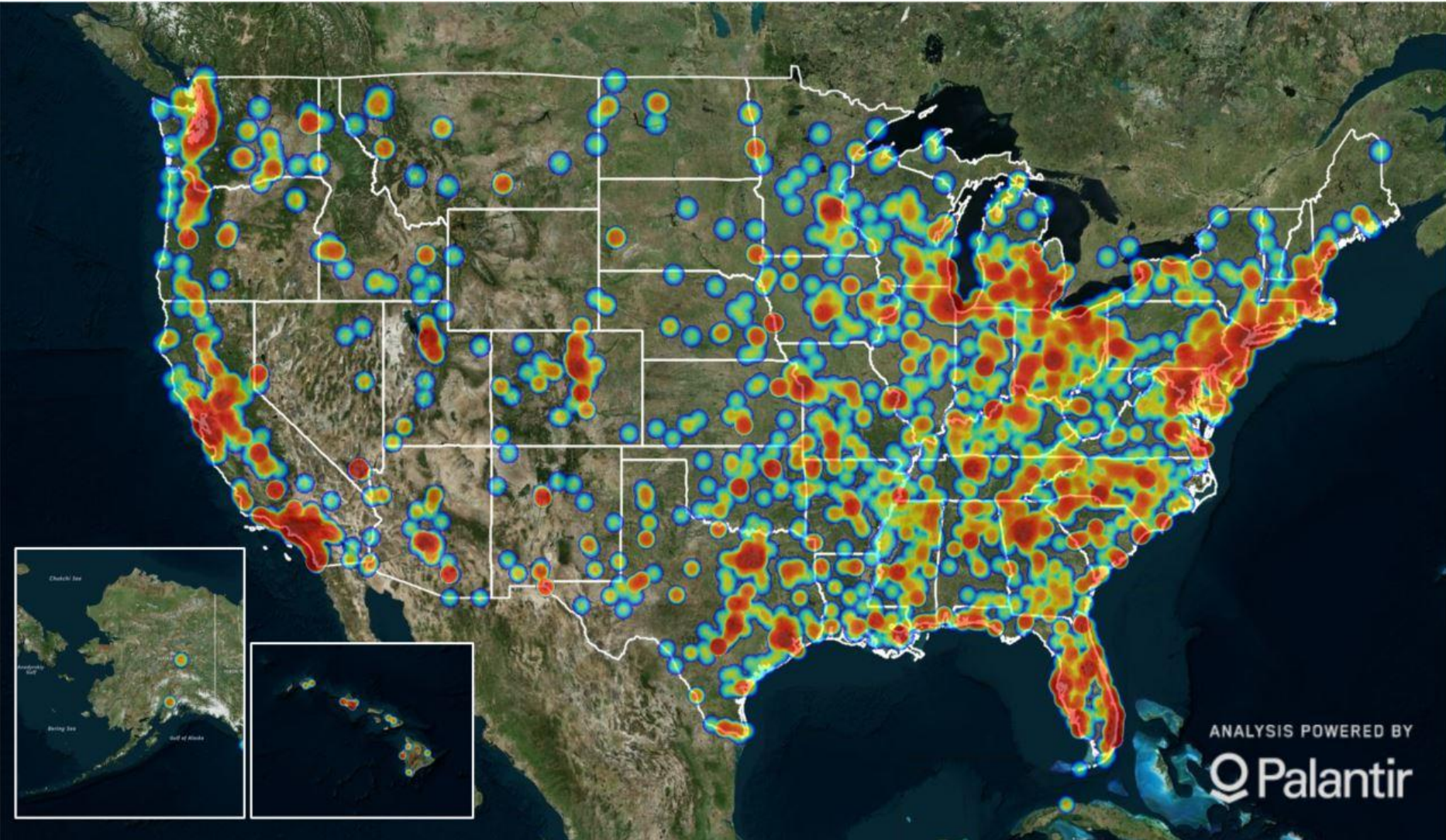
# SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING: BY THE NUMBERS

- Total number of slaves – 45.8 million in 167 countries (*WalkFree Foundation*)
- 58% -- India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan (*ILO*)
- \$150 billion/year business (*ILO*)
  - \$99 bn commercial sex (22% of slaves; ROI 100-1000%)
  - \$34 bn construction, mining
  - \$9 bn agriculture
  - \$8 bn domestic help
- Total prosecutions 2018– 11,069 (*State Dept*) (*US – 1,049*)
- Total convictions 2018 – 7,481

# CAUSES: PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

- Source vs destination countries
  - Economics
    - Macro – poverty, globalization
    - Micro – economic risk for traffickers
  - Demographics
  - Cultural/historical
    - Women's rights
    - History of slavery?
  - Political
    - Conflict
    - Corruption

# TRAFFICKING IN THE US



# TRAFFICKING IN THE US

- All types (other than child soldiers)
- Source and destination country
- Leading cities -- Atlanta, Houston, El Paso, Los Angeles, Chicago
- Historical/cultural
- Legal framework
  - Domestic and agriculture sectors
  - Visa programs (B-1, H-2)
- Role of religious groups

# RESPONSES TO TRAFFICKING



**Trafficking Victims Protection Act (Oct 2000)**



# POLICY RESPONSES “3P’S”

- Prosecution
  - Criminal liability (sex and labor)
  - Asset forfeiture
  - Victim access to civil damages

2003 (2 states) Texas Washington	2005 (8 states) Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana Nevada, New Jersey	2007 (7 states) Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, New York, Rhode Island, Oregon	2009 (4 states) New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Virginia	2011 (2 states) Massachusetts, South Dakota	2013 (1 state) Wyoming
2004 (2 states) Florida Missouri	2006 (14 states) Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina	2008 (7 states) Hawaii, Maine, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin	2010 (3 states) Alabama, District of Columbia, Ohio	2012 (1 state) West Virginia	

**Passage of first criminalization provisions**

# PREVENTION

- Training (police)
- Hotline
- Task Forces



**NATIONAL  
HUMAN  
TRAFFICKING  
HOTLINE**

**1-888-373-7888**



# PROTECTION

- Victim care
- “Safe Harbor” for minors
  - Vacating criminal convictions
  - Lodging, care
- Lower burden of proof for minors
- Vacating convictions for non-minors

# WHAT HAPPENED?

Rapid but partial response...

- Criminalization
- Expansion of training
  - Public sector
  - Private sector
- Victim care?
- Vacating of convictions?

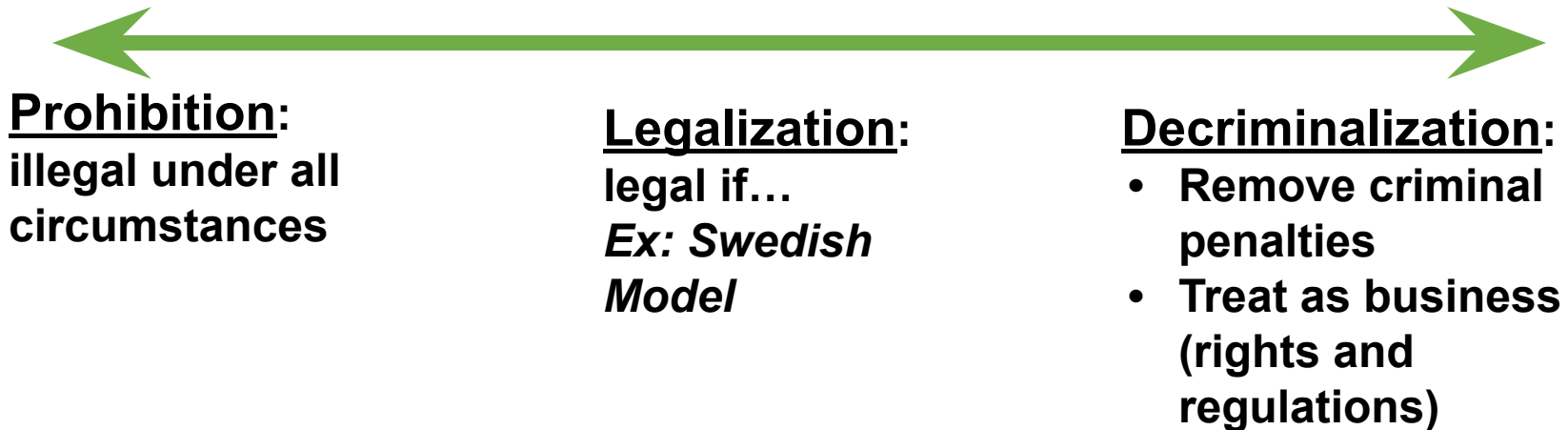
# PROBLEMS AND CONTROVERSIES

Trafficking or sex work?

*Abolitionist vs sex work perspectives*

- *is it trafficking only if coercion exists or is sex work an inherently corrupt enterprise?*

How to deal with the sex trade?



# LABOR TRAFFICKING

- Free versus unfree labor

**Worker Rights:**



**“Free” Labor:**

- Fair wages
- No coercion (exit/entry)
- Safe worker conditions

**“Unfree” Labor:**

- No wages
- Coerced
- Dangerous work conditions

- Regulations and accountability
  - Visa system
  - Outsourcing/contractors

# FINAL THOUGHTS/SUMMATION

- Relatively “young” area of concern
- Emotional pull versus rational responses
- Underlying causes and conditions
  - *Not “isolated evil...”*
- No easy fix
  - Awareness
  - Resources and understanding