

Wayne County Medical Society Foundation

STUCK IN TRAFFIC

MODERN-DAY
SLAVERY IN
MICHIGAN



WCMS FOUNDATION

Trafficking is Exploitation-Based – Force, Fraud, Coercion



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RECRUITMENT

- HOW & WHERE
- RECRUITING TECHNIQUES
- PERSONALITY TYPES OF TRAFFICKERS
- TARGETED/TRICKED/TRAUMATIZED

Trafficking is Exploitation-Based – Force, Fraud, Coercion

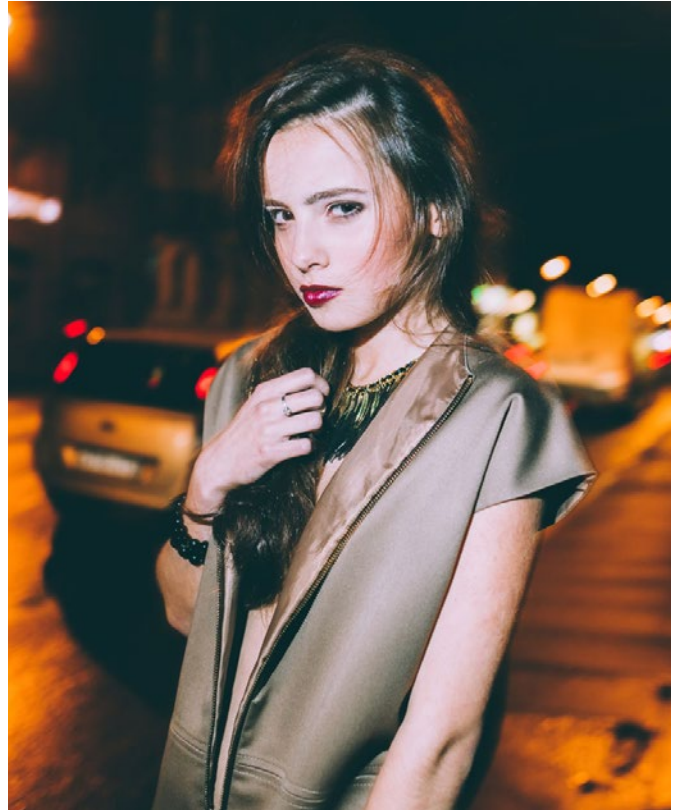
RECRUITMENT



HOW & WHERE?

Traffickers find their victims everywhere.

- The Track
- Social Media
- Phone Chat Lines
- Escort Websites – Backpage.com, Craigslist, Eros.com, Sipsap.com
- Escort Services – Incall and Outcall
- Friends/Family
- Boyfriends/Girlfriends
- Fiancés
- Husband
- Parties
- Blind Pigs
- “Hostess” Bar/Club Operations
- Residential Brothels
- Pimp-Controlled Prostitution
- Truck Stops
- Personal Sexual Servitude
- International Marriage Brokers
- Gentlemen’s Clubs
- Strip Clubs
- Hotel/Motel/Trailer Parks/Mobile Trailers/Outdoor Locations
- Traveling Sales Groups
- Domestic Situations (Nannies or Servants)
- Factories
- Construction



- Farming or Landscaping
- Fisheries
- Hotel and Tourist Industries
- Panhandling
- Janitorial Services
- Restaurant Services
- Modeling Studios
- Nail Parlors
- Bars/Cantinas
- Gangs
- High School and College Campuses



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RECRUITING TECHNIQUES – WHAT TO WATCH OUT FOR

Traffickers are master manipulators and experts at persuading people to do things they never thought they would do.

They will tell the victim that their parents, teachers and other adults don't understand or appreciate them.

Adults and children can be recruiters for traffickers.

You can't tell traffickers by their age, looks, or clothes.

A trafficker will figure out what a person needs and deliver it.

If an older person tells a younger person that they are mature for their age, he/she probably wants something they are not old enough to give him/her.

Traffickers are increasingly using the Internet and social networking sites for the grooming and recruitment of potential victims. Traffickers can be very patient and slick in their conquest.

Romeo Pimping – trafficker lures victim with gifts and promises of true love and affection. The trafficker is patient and consistently demonstrates "boyfriend or girlfriend" qualities. Once the trafficker acquires trust and devotion the situation turns into one of exploitation, demands, and abuse.

Bait and Switch – involves presenting attractive opportunities as bait in order to gain the attention and build trust or hope in a victim, only to switch the situation for the economic gain of the trafficker.

Finesse Pimping – traffickers manipulate the victim into situations where they seemingly make their own decisions to enter into prostitution selling sexual services, and give their money to a trafficker.

Guerrilla Pimping – a trafficker approaches and forces the victim to work through the use of threat, physical violence, and intimidation.

Pimps = Traffickers

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PERSONALITY TYPES OF TRAFFICKERS – THE WARNING SIGNS



It is vital to discern if someone is trying to influence you or someone you know. Traffickers operate in different ways, by adopting a variety of personalities to fool their victims and gain trust. The personalities fall under the following categories:

1. Pretender

- Asks victim to not tell people about the relationship.
- Refuses to meet certain people in victim's life, such as parents, and always has a good excuse as to why s/he can't.
- Steps into a role that is missing from individual's life, i.e. dad, brother, boyfriend, or girlfriend.
- Insists on keeping secrets.
- Is always caught in little lies or inconsistencies and offers no explanation.

2. Provider

- Provides things victim wants and desires, like a cell phone, clothes, make-up, haircuts, manicures, etc., then asks for favors in return, especially things that are uncomfortable to give.
- Offers a job working odd hours, like working very late at night and early morning hours.
- Wants to take charge of things in victim's life that would normally be taken care of by oneself, like holding onto ID, screening phone calls or texts, managing money, or controlling what to eat.

3. Promiser

- Encourages victim to run away and start a new life somewhere else.
- Encourages breaking ties with important people, like friends and family.
- Claims victim can become a model or artist without any real proof they can make it happen.
- Leaves victim with the sense of doubt that his/her promises are too good to be true.
- Is unreliable often breaking promises and forgetting to follow up on things.

4. Protector

- Places strict limits on whom victim can spend time with and when.
- Demands that most of victim's time is spent with him/her.
- Claims that people in victim's life are treating them badly behind their back, without having any proof.
- Relationships with friends and family suffer due to their relationship.
- Offers protection from life at home or with friends, but requires favors in return.

5. Punisher

- Relationship is an emotional rollercoaster.
- Makes victim feel wonderful one day, and then hated and guilt-ridden the next day.
- Victim is in constant threat of physical abuse.



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VICTIMS ARE TARGETED, TRICKED AND TRAUMATIZED

Targeted – Traffickers are predators who seek out vulnerable victims. While anyone can be a trafficker's target, runaways or children experiencing trouble at home are especially vulnerable. Traffickers know these young people have emotional and physical needs that are not often being met and use this to their advantage. Traffickers find victims at a variety of venues, such as on social networking websites, in shopping malls, in schools, on local streets, and in bus stations.

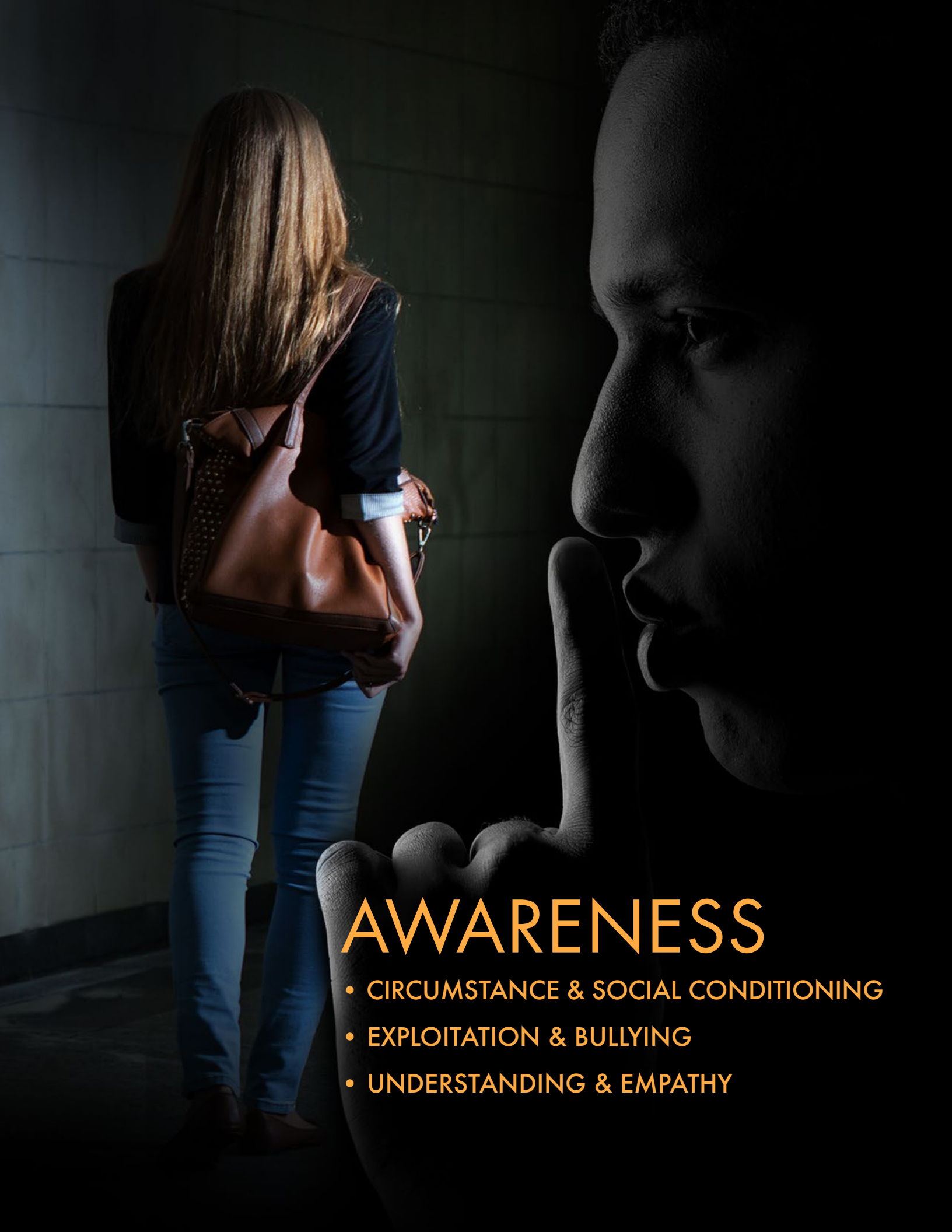
Tricked – Traffickers are willing to invest a great deal of time and effort in their victim to break down a victim's natural resistance and suspicion – buying them gifts, providing a place to stay, promising a loving relationship before revealing their true intent. Frequently victims do not realize the deceptive nature of their trafficker's interest in them, viewing their trafficker as a caretaker and/or boyfriend or girlfriend.

Traumatized – A trafficker's use of psychological manipulation causes the person to truly believe the trafficker cares for his or her wellbeing. Coupled with physical control this can make a victim feel trapped and powerless to leave. This “trauma bond” is difficult to break and specialized intervention and services are often necessary.

COMMON FORMS AND VENUES FOR SEX TRAFFICKING

1. Prostitution – Internet, home, street, massage parlors, brothels, legitimate businesses, bars
2. Pornography
3. Stripping
4. Lap Dancing
5. Outside Schools and Campuses





AWARENESS

- CIRCUMSTANCE & SOCIAL CONDITIONING
- EXPLOITATION & BULLYING
- UNDERSTANDING & EMPATHY



Trafficking is Exploitation-Based – Force, Fraud, Coercion

AWARENESS

WHY?

Situations and circumstances make individuals vulnerable and easily exploited.

TRAFFICKING IS EXPLOITATION BASED

Force – Rape, beatings, and confinement.

Fraud – False offers of employment, marriage, better life, and material possessions.

Coercion – Threats, restraint, and psychological abuse.

CIRCUMSTANCE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONING

Sometimes victims are taken right off the street without warning, but more often than not there are conditions that preclude the courtship of the trafficker. Putting oneself into risky situations and engaging in negative behaviors encourage vulnerability and can lead a person into a life of trafficking.

Victims of trafficking are vulnerable people.

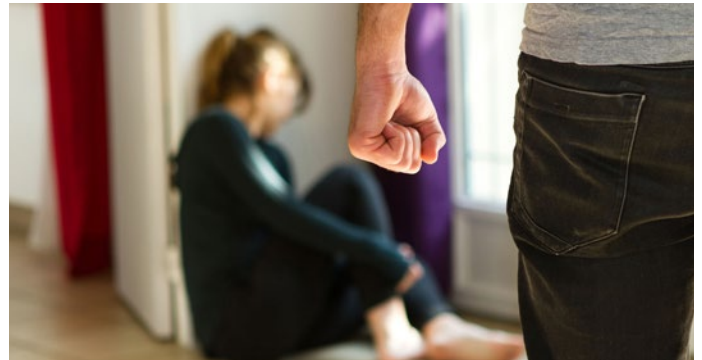
Vulnerability – when a person does not have provision for needs, like shelter, clothing, affection, support and understanding. There is a lack of protection, security, comfort and community. People are vulnerable when they believe and have faith in others who offer false promises.

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Push Factors are the circumstances and conditions that make a person want to leave their current situation. Don't have a job? Doing poorly in school? Treated badly by family or close friends? Not getting desired attention? Lost all self-respect and confidence? These problems can cause people to look for a better life somewhere else.

1. Ignorance of the Issue – Not knowing about trafficking in the first place certainly puts one at risk for being abused and exploited by traffickers.

2. Poverty – Traffickers target people who are financially insecure. Promises of a good job, steady income, and the ability to pay bills, acquire food and clothing are very appealing for someone who is living in poverty.



3. Environment – exposure to violence, isolation, poverty, and racism.

4. Runaways and At-Risk Youth – For those who do not come from stable support systems, there is a higher chance that they will look to others for the love and acceptance that they do not find at home. This opens them up and makes them vulnerable to being trafficked.

Pull Factors are the advantages a situation presents that attracts a person to a perceived desired outcome. Traffickers offer a way out of a bad situation for many people in Michigan and around the world who live with unstable living conditions, few job opportunities, and no reliable security.

1. Sex Industries – High demand for workers in the sex industry is certainly a pull factor for human trafficking. Traffickers recruit and manipulate to attract vulnerable youths.

2. Lack of Laws and the Legalization of Prostitution – In places where prostitution is legal or places lacking laws against human trafficking, the occurrence of human trafficking is especially high. Michigan has made great strides in passing numerous laws against trafficking.

3. People – People who purchase and exploit others are the largest pull factor. Without the demand there would be no supply.

While these push and pull factors may seem a bit overwhelming, it is important to point out that while people may be a pull factor for human trafficking, people are also the key to ending it!

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EXPLOITATION AND BULLYING – RELATIONSHIPS MATTER

Situational Factors

- **Naiveté:** Showing a lack of wisdom, experience, and judgment. Individuals who have not experienced the scope of human nature (beneficial and harmful aspects) in themselves and in others.
- **Dominance:** A person is targeted by a loved one or a close friend who uses the relationship as leverage of control and manipulation over the individual. Often people don't wish to accept that they are being exploited as the implications are too difficult to bear. These cases are often the most dangerous as the exploitation can continue to very unhealthy levels and it is far harder to deal with the fallout if it is not identified and addressed very early.
- **Caregivers:** Someone who feels excessive empathy. A person who sympathizes too much is often a target as they can easily place themselves in the other person's shoes when being told a tragic story. For these cases, it is wise to remember that you need strength and compassion to say no when it is not helping yourself and the other person.
- **Life Circumstance:** Individuals increase their vulnerability to be a target because of their position in life. People can be exploited because they have trust and want to believe that people have their best interest in mind. Sometimes it is because of signs of wealth or influence, or conversely, the person is not in the limelight (such as reclusive people) that leaves a person vulnerable. People who are naturally introverted, without many relatives or contacts or lacking in confidence, can be targeted because there are usually fewer people around who notice the exploitation.

Exploitation – Definition of an Exploitative Friendship

An exploitative friendship is a relationship between two people in which one of the members uses the other for self-gain. The person who exploits is more concerned with getting their own needs met and has little to no regard to the overall well-being of his/her friend. The one who exploits usually has an unfair advantage.

An exploitative friendship may take many forms. The "friend" (virtual or actual) does not even consider what is best for the other person, unless it benefits them in some way.

This "friend" usually places no value on open, fair and honest exchanges. An exploitative friend is a self-centered friend.





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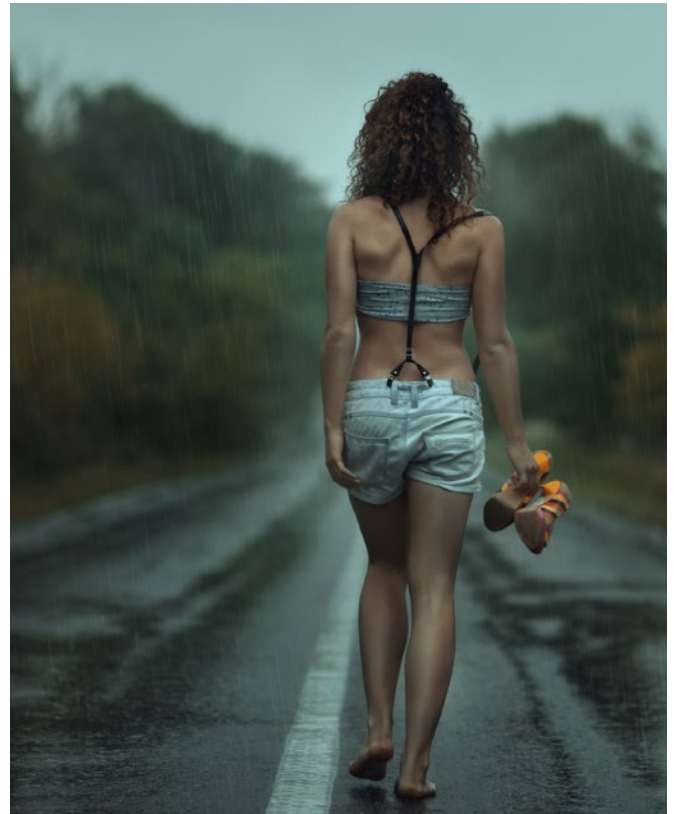
EXPLOITATION AND BULLYING – RELATIONSHIPS MATTER (CONT.)

EXAMPLES OF PEOPLE AT RISK FOR EXPLOITATION IN A FRIENDSHIP

- Being younger and seeing friends as mentors or champions.
- Being in a dual role relationship. The person can be a teacher, boss, older family member, clergy, lawyer, trust fund holder, doctor, caregiver or therapist.
- Being impaired because of alcohol or drug use.
- Being physically dependent on others.
- Being mentally or emotionally dependent on others.
- Being isolated from others and dependent on the friend for self-esteem.
- Having low self-esteem.
- Needing to be needed.
- Being co-dependent with others.

FORMS OF EXPLOITATION IN FRIENDSHIPS

- **Sexual** – using another person for unilateral sexual gratification.
- **Physical** – using physical force to get a need met.
- **Social** – using another person's social status to advance socially.
- **Financial** – using another person's finances or goods without compensation.
- **Labor** – using another person's labor without offering them adequate compensation.



Trafficking is Exploitation-Based – Force, Fraud, Coercion



EXPLOITATION AND BULLYING – RELATIONSHIPS MATTER (CONT.)

BULLYING – MAKES INDIVIDUALS VULNERABLE

Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behavior is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time. Bullying includes actions such as making threats, spreading rumors, attacking someone physically or verbally, and excluding someone from a group on purpose.

CIRCLE OF BULLYING

The "circle of bullying" involves those who actively or passively assist the behavior or defend against it. Direct roles include:

- **People who Bully:** Engaging in bullying behavior towards their peers. There are many risk factors that may contribute to a person's involvement in the behavior. Often, these people's require support to change their behavior and address any other challenges that may be influencing their behavior.
- **Victims:** These are the targets of bullying behavior. Some factors put people at more risk of being bullied, but not all people with these characteristics will be bullied.

Even if people are not directly involved in bullying, they may be contributing to the behavior. Witnessing the behavior may also affect the person, so it is important for them to learn what they should do when they see bullying happen.

Roles people play when they witness bullying include:

- **Actively Assist:** These people may not start the bullying or lead in the bullying behavior but serve as an "assistant" to the bully. Individuals may encourage the bullying behavior and occasionally join in.
- **Actively Reinforce:** These people are not directly involved in the bullying behavior but give the bully an audience. They will often laugh or provide support for the people who are engaging in bullying. This may encourage the bullying to continue.



- **Passively Remain Outsiders:** These individuals remain separate from the bullying situation. They neither reinforce the bullying behavior nor defend the person being bullied. Some may watch what is going on but do not provide feedback about the situation to show they are on anyone's side. Even so, providing an audience may encourage the bullying behavior.
- **Defenders:** Individuals who actively comfort the person being bullied and may come to the victim's defense when bullying occurs.

Most people play more than one role in bullying over time. In some cases, they may be directly involved in bullying as the one bullying others or being bullied and in others they may witness bullying and play an assisting or defending role. Every situation is different. Some people are both bullied and bully others. It is important to note the multiple roles people play, because:

- Those who are both bullied and bully others may be at more risk for negative outcomes and become vulnerable to traffickers.



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BULLYING – MAKES INDIVIDUALS VULNERABLE

OVERVIEW OF A BULLY

- Some are well-connected to their peers, have social power, are overly concerned about their popularity, and like to dominate or be in charge of others.
- Others are more isolated from their peers and may be depressed or anxious, have low self esteem, be less involved in school, be easily pressured by peers, or not identify with the emotions or feelings of others.

DEMONSTRATING FACTORS

- Are aggressive or easily frustrated
- Have less parental involvement or have issues at home
- Think badly of others
- Have difficulty following rules
- View violence in a positive way
- Have friends who bully others

Remember, those who bully others do not need to be stronger or bigger than those they bully. The power imbalance can come from a number of sources—popularity, strength, and/or cognitive ability. People who bully may have more than one of these characteristics.



PEOPLE AT RISK OF BEING BULLIED

Generally, individuals who are bullied have one or more of the following risk factors:

- Are perceived as different from their peers, such as being overweight or underweight, wearing glasses or different clothing, being new to a school, or being unable to afford what kids consider “cool.”
- Are perceived as weak or unable to defend themselves
- Are depressed, anxious, or have low self esteem
- Are less popular than others and have few friends
- Do not get along well with others, are seen as annoying or provoking, or antagonize others for attention.

However, even if a person has these risk factors, it doesn't mean that he/she will be bullied.

VULNERABLE TRAITS

- Depression and anxiety, increased feelings of sadness and loneliness, changes in sleep and eating patterns, and loss of interest in activities they used to enjoy. These issues may persist into adulthood. These factors also make individuals more prone to suicidal tendencies.
- Health complaints – drug and alcohol abuse
- Decreased academic achievement—GPA and standardized test scores—and school participation. They are more likely to miss, skip, or drop out of school.
- Traffickers look for individuals who are vulnerable people.

RESPONDING TO BULLYING

- Befriend the victim
- Confide in a trusted individual for assistance
- Help the victim get away
- Set a good example
- Don't give bullying an audience
- Don't engage! Treat people with kindness.



UNDERSTANDING AND EMPATHY

Empathy – Understanding the Victim’s Mindset and Taking Action – Source: Polaris Project

20 PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS WHY TRAFFICKED PERSONS DO NOT LEAVE A TRAFFICKING SITUATION

- 1. Captivity/Confinement** – Victims are locked indoors, held in guarded compounds, or locked in trunks or cars.
- 2. Frequent accompaniment/guarded** – Victims’ public interactions are mediated, monitored, or entirely controlled. In certain cases, victims have been controlled by armed guards.
- 3. Use and threat of violence** – Severe physical retaliation (e.g., beatings, rape, sexual assault, torture) are combined with threats to hold victims in a constant state of fear and obedience.
- 4. Fear** – Fear manifests in many ways in a trafficking situation, including fear of physical retaliation, of death, of arrest, or of harm to one’s loved ones.
- 5. Use of reprisals and threats of reprisals against loved ones or third parties** – Traffickers target reprisals at children, parents, siblings, and friends, or other trafficking victims.
- 6. Shame** – Victims from all cultures and in both sex and labor cases may be profoundly ashamed about the activities they have been forced to perform; self-blame links closely to low self-esteem.
- 7. Self-blame** – In the face of an extremely psychological manipulative situation, trafficked persons may engage in self-blaming attitudes and blame themselves for being duped into a situation beyond their control. Self-blaming attitudes are often reinforced by the traffickers and can serve to impede victims from testifying against their faulting trafficker.
- 8. Debt bondage** – Traffickers create inflated debts that victims cannot realistically pay off. These debts are often combined with accruing interest or small fees to ensure that the victim stays in debt.
- 9. Traumatic bonding to the trafficker** – In many trafficking cases, victims have exhibited commonly known behaviors of traumatic bonding due to the violence and psychological abuse (a.k.a. Stockholm syndrome).
- 10. Language and social barriers** – Feelings of unfamiliarity or fear of the unknown provide obstacles to leaving a trafficking situations; these feelings are exacerbated by language and social barriers.
- 11. Distrust of law enforcement or service providers** – In many cases traffickers are known to brainwash victims into a false distrust of law enforcement, government officials, and service providers. Victims also may have had negative past experiences with institutional systems, which also impact trust levels.
- 12. Isolation** – Traffickers purposely isolate victims from a positive support structure and foster controlled environments where the victim is kept in a state of complete dependency. High levels of dependency and learned helplessness often lead victims to prefer "the hell they know" than face the uncertainty of adapting to a new world of independence.
- 13. False promises** – Traffickers use sophisticated methods of manipulating the human desire to hope through false promises and lies about a future better life. Victims who are children are especially vulnerable to these false promises.
- 14. Hopelessness and resignation** – In the face of extreme control, violence, and captivity, notions of hope may fade over time towards states of hopelessness and resignation.



Trafficking is Exploitation-Based – Force, Fraud, Coercion

UNDERSTANDING AND EMPATHY

- 15. Facilitated drug addiction** – In certain trafficking networks, traffickers provide addictive substances to their victims to foster longer-term drug addiction and monetary dependency.
- 16. Psychological trauma** – Many trafficking victims experience significant levels of psychological trauma due to the levels of abuse they have endured. In certain cases, this trauma leads to disassociation, depression, anxiety disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder, which in turn impacts daily functioning and levels of agency.
- 17. Lack of awareness of available resources** – Victims may not leave a situation due to a lack of awareness of any resources or services designed to help them. Traffickers purposefully control the information that victims receive.
- 18. Low levels of self-identifying as trafficking victims** – The majority of trafficking victims do not self-identify as victims of human trafficking. They may be unaware of the elements of the crime or the federal criminal paradigm designed to protect them.
- 19. Normalization of exploitation** – Over a long period severe levels of trauma, physical abuse, and psychological manipulation, victims demonstrate resilience strategies and defense mechanisms that normalize the abuse in their minds. In a relative mental assessment, what once may have been viewed as abuse may now be experienced as a normal part of everyday life. This changing “lens” on viewing the world impacts the ability to self-identify the victim.
- 20. A belief that no one cares to help** – Trafficking victims may believe that no one cares to help them, a belief that is reinforced both by traffickers’ lies but also when community members do not take a strong stance against trafficking.



When the community is silent on the issue, traffickers’ power is increased and feelings of hopelessness are sustained.

In addition to all the above stated reasons, numerous additional factors contribute to the difficulty of trafficking victim identification. These factors include:

1. The frequent movement of victims fosters a low likelihood of multiple encounters with law enforcement or service providers. Victims may not be in one place long enough for a meaningful intervention.
2. Victims may be trained to tell lies or canned stories to the organizations that are there to help them.
3. Victims rarely come into contact with institutional systems.
4. Untrustworthy or corrupt interpreters may impact the course of effective service provision.



SAFETY ONLINE & WITH SOCIAL MEDIA

- FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TIPS FOR ONLINE SAFETY
- DOS AND DON'TS ONLINE TIPS



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SAFETY ONLINE & WITH SOCIAL MEDIA

OVEREXPOSURE?

SOCIAL NETWORKING SAFETY TIPS

Social networking sites have added a new factor to the “friend of friends” equation. By providing information about yourself and using blogs, chat rooms, email, Snap Chat, or instant messaging, you expose yourself to communicating with the world at large. While the sites can increase your circle of friends, they also can increase your exposure to people who have less-than-friendly intentions. It is quite common for people to be stalked online, had their identity stolen, or had their computer hacked. **Traffickers scour the Internet looking for vulnerable victims who expose themselves physically and emotionally.**

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TIPS FOR ONLINE SAFETY

Think about how different sites work before deciding to join a site. Some sites will allow only a defined community of users to access posted content; others allow anyone and everyone to view postings.

Think about keeping some control over the information you post. Consider restricting access to your page to a select group of people, for example, your friends from school, your club, your team, your community groups, or your family.

Keep your information to yourself. Don't post your full name, Social Security number, address, phone number, or bank and credit card account numbers – and don't post other people's information, either. Be cautious about posting information that could be used to identify you or locate you offline. This could include the name of your school, sports teams, clubs, and where you work or hang out.

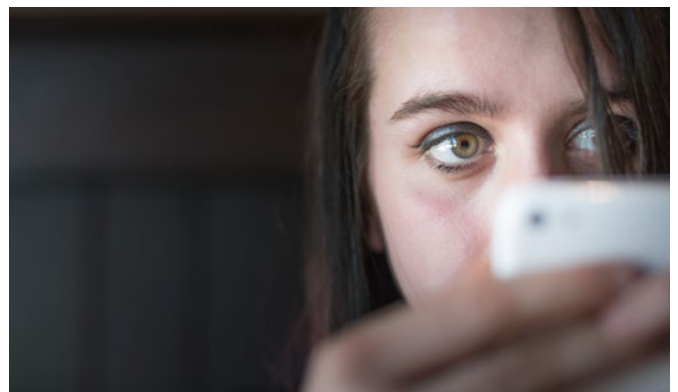
Make sure your screen name doesn't say too much about you. Don't use your name, your age, or your hometown. Even if you think your screen name makes you anonymous, it doesn't take a genius to combine clues to figure out who you are and where you can be found.

Post only information that you are comfortable with others seeing – and knowing – about you. Many people can see your page, including your parents, your teachers, the police, the college you might want to apply to next year, or the job you might want to apply for in five years.

Remember that once you post information online, you can't take it back. Even if you delete the information from a site, older versions exist on other people's computers.

Consider not posting your photo. It can be altered and broadcast in ways you may not be happy about. If you do post one, ask yourself whether it's one your parents would display in the living room.

Flirting with strangers online could have serious consequences. Because some people lie about who they really are, you never really know who you are dealing with.



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SAFETY ONLINE & WITH SOCIAL MEDIA

Be wary if a new online friend wants to meet you in person. Before you decide to meet someone, do your research: Ask whether any of your friends know the person and see what background you can dig up through online search engines. If you decide to meet them, be smart about it: Meet in a public place, during the day, with friends you trust. Tell an adult or a responsible sibling where you are going and when you expect to be back.

Trust your gut if you have suspicions. If you feel threatened by someone or uncomfortable because of something online, tell an adult you trust and report it to the police and social networking site. You could end up preventing someone else from becoming a victim.

Avoid chat rooms or discussion areas that look sketchy or provocative, and don't let people online trick you into thinking of them as real-life friends if you've never met them in person. Just the same, don't let people goad you into online fights. If you go looking for trouble on the Internet, you'll find it, and things can get out of control really fast.



DOS AND DON'TS ONLINE TIPS

DO

Spend more time with real-life friends than virtual friends.

Tell an adult if someone online harasses you or want to talk about sex.

Cut off contact with anyone who pressures you for your personal information (name, age, size, photo, address, family information).

Be careful of strangers who try to turn you against your family while promising to be your best friend (they may send you gifts and give you lots of compliments, but at the same time, they are possessive of your time and critical of your parents).

DON'T

Exchange pictures with strangers through the Internet.

Open emails/instant messages or download attachments from people you do not know.

Fill out your information to win free stuff.

Go to meet someone you don't really know in real life.

Post personal information, of any kind, on a personal website or blog.



LEGISLATION & PREVENTION

- HUMAN TRAFFICKING VS. SMUGGLING
- LEGISLATION
- TRAFFICKER AVOIDANCE TECHNIQUES

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LEGISLATION & PREVENTION

WHAT TO DO?

Human trafficking knows no borders. Anyone can be a victim of it, even you.

What you know and how you respond can make a difference.

IDENTIFICATION

HUMAN TRAFFICKING VS. SMUGGLING



These are not interchangeable terms – trafficking is exploitation-based; smuggling is transportation-based

Human Trafficking is defined as:

U.S. law states that victims of human trafficking can be divided into three populations:

1. Children under age 18 induced into commercial sex.
2. Adults aged 18 or over induced into commercial sex through force, fraud, or coercion.
3. Children and adults induced to perform labor or services through force, fraud, or coercion.

The recruitment, harboring, transporting, 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.

Human Smuggling is defined as the importation of people into the United States involving deliberate evasion of immigration laws. This offense includes bringing undocumented migrants into the United States as well as the unlawful transportation and harboring of aliens already in the United States.

The 13th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution and the Michigan Constitution guarantee that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist.



FACTS:

1. Human Trafficking is the second largest criminal enterprise in the world. It is a \$32 billion global industry and growing.
-US State Dept.
2. It is a growing industry because people can be sold over and over again with minimal investment and large monetary return. Each forced laborer generates on average \$13,000 per year. This number can be as high as \$67,000 per victim per year.
-Polaris
3. Human trafficking comes in many forms, including: labor, sex, organ donor, and child soldiering.
4. The average age of a female being trafficked ranges between 12-14 years old.
5. The LGBTQ community is at high risk of becoming trafficking victims.
6. An estimated 13 million children are enslaved around the world today, comprising nearly half of trafficking victims in the world.
7. Human trafficking is not a choice. A person cannot consent to become enslaved. Victims want to escape but cannot.
8. Human trafficking does not require that a victim be moved over state or international borders. Many trafficked victims live right next door.
9. 300,000 children in the U.S. are at risk every year for commercial sexual exploitation – U.S. Dept. of Justice.
10. As many as 2.8 million children run away each year in the U.S. Within 48 hours of hitting the streets, one-third of these children are lured or recruited into the underground world of prostitution and pornography.

-The National Center of Missing and Exploited Children.



Trafficking is Exploitation-Based – Force, Fraud, Coercion

PREVENTION

FACTS:

11. 3,562 children go missing every day. On average 1.3 million are reported missing in a given year. – Theresa Flores
12. Every minute 2 children become victims of sexual exploitation. – MannaFreedom.com
13. Victims of trafficking are often recruited by an acquaintance, and sometimes by a close friend, or family member. Traffickers may come from the same poor social and economic background as their victims, or appear to be successful businesspeople able to offer their victims better opportunities. Traffickers try to appear trustworthy. They may be school friends or relatives. Sometimes even parents are involved in trafficking their children. The trafficker usually makes all the travel arrangements and pays all costs for passports and visas, tickets, meals and housing. Sometimes a trafficker will also bribe state officials to transport his victim across international borders or to get the right travel documents quickly. In some cases, a victim pays her trafficker to transport her/him to another country only to be enslaved and exploited by him once she/he arrives to the destination.

Traffickers prey on victims as young as 12 years old. Traffickers target their minor victims through telephone chat-lines, clubs, bus stations, on the street through friends, and at malls as well as by using girls/boys to recruit other girls/boys at school and in after-school programs.

14. Cities in Michigan with the most calls received by the National Human Trafficking Resource Center and reported by the Polaris Project include:
 - Detroit
 - Grand Rapids
 - Ann Arbor
 - Kalamazoo
 - Lansing
 - Mackinac Island
15. Major gatherings of people, such as the North American International Auto Show, and major sporting events like the Super Bowl are prime targets for human trafficking – Michigan Rescue and Restore Coalition
16. The I-75 and I-94 highways are prime thoroughfares for traffickers. Michigan's vicinity to Canada also attracts traffickers. Toledo, Ohio is a popular hub for trafficking.
17. 50 percent of trafficked humans are minors.



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WRONG WAY



WHAT TO DO – TRAFFICKER AVOIDANCE TECHNIQUES

1. If an offer seems too good to be true, wait at least 24 hours before acting on it. Ask someone you trust what they think about the situation.
2. Use the Internet to research the background of opportunities that come your way.
3. Always look like you know where you are going. Walk and act with purpose.
4. Don't accept food or drink that has been prepared or opened by a stranger.
5. Never reveal personal information like your full name, phone numbers, age, or address.
6. Make sure your online accounts are private. Traffickers are increasingly looking for victims through the Internet to meet the demand for young individuals.
 - Restrict who is allowed to view your information.
 - Keep control over the information you post.
 - Don't post your SS#, address, phone number, bank, credit card numbers – don't post other people's information, either.
 - Be cautious about posting information that could be used to identify you or locate you offline. This could include the name of your school, sports team, clubs, and where you work or hang out.
 - Make sure your screen name doesn't say too much about you. Don't use your name, your age, or your hometown. Even if you think your screen name makes you anonymous, it doesn't take a genius to combine clues to figure out who you are and where you can be found.
 - Post only information that you are comfortable with others seeing – and knowing – about you. Many people can see your page, including your parents, your teachers, the police, the college you might want to apply to next year, or the job you might want to apply to in five years.
- Remember that once you post information online, you can't take it back. Even if you delete the information from a site, older versions exist on other people's computers.
- Consider not posting your photo. It can be altered and broadcast in ways you may not be happy about. If you do post one, ask yourself whether it's one your mom or dad would display in the living room.
- Flirting with strangers online could have serious consequences. Because some people lie about who they really are, you never know who you are dealing with.
- Be wary if a new online friend wants to meet you in person. Do not go to meet someone you don't already know in real life.
- Do not open emails/instant messages or download attachments from people you do not know.
- Be careful of strangers who try to turn you against your family and friends while promising to be your best friend (they may send you gifts and give you compliments, but at the same time, they are possessive of your time and critical of your friends and family, especially parents).
- Do not fill out information to win free stuff.
7. Tell at least one trusted friend or family member where you are and what you are doing at all times.
8. Spend more time with real friends than virtual friends.
9. Report online harassment or anyone who wants to talk about sex. Avoid sexting because it will leave you as a vulnerable target. Think about the consequences of taking, sending, or forwarding a sexual picture of yourself or someone else. You could face great humiliation, lose educational opportunities, and possibly face a police investigation.



REPORTING

- COMMON INDICATORS IN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS
- WHAT TO DO
- TRAFFICKING HOTLINE

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REPORTING



WHO?

COMMON INDICATORS IN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

1. Bruises/wounds in various stages of healing or consistent with the application of physical restraint.
2. Scars, mutilations, bruising, branding with markings, cutting, burnings, or tatoos, or untreated infections.
3. Urinary difficulties, pelvic pain, pregnancy, or rectal trauma (from working in the sex industry).
4. Chronic back, hearing, eye/eyesight, cardiovascular, or respiratory problems.
5. Malnourished, serious dental problems, or lack of healthcare.
6. Disoriented, confused, depressed, submissive, tense, fearful, or nervous/paranoid behavior.
7. Is the person being controlled? Is the person allowed to speak for him/herself or is there an interpreter who speaks for him/her?
8. Is the person allowed in public alone?
9. Can the person freely contact friends and family?
10. Is the person or minor engaged in commercial sex?
11. Does the person appear to be in a relationship with a much older person?
12. Does the person fear his or her employer?
13. Can the person leave their job situation if they want?
14. Has someone threatened the person's family?
15. Does the person have identification, false ID, or lying about age?
16. Does the person know his/her own address?
17. Is the person accompanied by another person who seems controlling (possibly the trafficker)?
18. Is someone else collecting the person's pay or holding their money for "safekeeping"?
19. Is the person prohibited from socializing or attending religious services?
20. Does the person have hotel room keys in his/her possession or excessive money or jewelry?





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COMMON INDICATORS IN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS (CONT.)

21. Disappearing for long periods of time and frequently running away.
22. Suicidal tendencies.
23. Substance use and abuse.
24. Numerous school absences.
25. Disoriented - unaware of location, not knowing what state, street, or community one is in.
26. Lack of knowledge about a given community or whereabouts.
27. Pagers or cell phones not paid by parents or guardian.
28. Inconsistencies in stories.
29. Inability or fear to make eye contact.
30. Is the individual in the Foster Care System and Child Protective Services?
31. Withdrawn, jumpy or anxious.
32. Extreme weight loss.
33. Multiple or frequent sexually transmitted infections (STIs), especially evidence of a lack of treatment.
34. Multiple or frequent pregnancies.
35. Individual reports a large number of sex partners.
36. Use of lingo or slang relating to the individual's involvement in prostitution, i.e. referring to a boyfriend as "Daddy" or talking about "the life."
37. Evidence of controlling or dominating relationships, i.e. repeated phone calls from a "boyfriend" and/or excessive concern about displeasing a partner.
38. Individual is dressed in inappropriate clothing (lingerie or other attire associated with the sex industry).
39. Has few or no personal possessions.



40. **Family dysfunction – abuse in the home (emotional, sexual, physical), neglect, absence of a caregiver, or substance abuse – these are major risk factors for sex trafficking and can be important warning signs that the individual might be a victim.**
41. Individual in crisis may downplay existing injuries or health problems.
42. Individuals may resist help or demonstrate fear that the information he/she gives will lead to arrest, placement in social services, return to a bad family situation, or retribution from trafficker.
43. Poor living conditions, i.e. multiple people in cramped space, dirty, unkempt.
44. Living with employer.
45. Gang involvement.
46. Withdrawal or lack of interest in previous activities due to depression or being forced to spend time with their pimp. Victims lose control of their personal lives.
47. Refers to frequent travel to other cities.
48. Demonstrates a sudden change in attire, behavior, or material possessions (e.g. has expensive items).
49. Engages in promiscuous behavior and may be labeled "fast" by peers.

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WHAT TO DO

Remember that trafficked survivors are Targeted, Tricked and Traumatized. They oftentimes view their trafficker as a caretaker and/or boyfriend or girlfriend, and develop a “trauma bond” that is difficult to break and specialized intervention and services are usually necessary.

Assess the situation, ensuring you and the potential victim are not in danger.

Take pictures of area, people involved, cars, license plates and victims. Do not get caught.

Traffickers will come after their victims. Do not take them home. Do not keep them hidden.

Be calm and, if possible, reassure them. Let them know help is being sought and keep yourself and the victim safe. Don't alert the trafficker that you are trying to be helpful!



REPORTING

National Human Trafficking Resource Center
Hotline: 1-888-3737-888 or text BE FREE
(233733)

This is a national, toll-free hotline, available to answer calls from anywhere in the country, 24-hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. Call to:

- Report a tip.
- Connect with anti-trafficking services in your area.
- Request training and technical assistance, general information or specific anti-trafficking resources.

Report suspicious activity to local law enforcement or call: 1-866-347-2423
(1-866-DHS-2-ICE) www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign

Michigan Federal Bureau of Investigation 24/7
hotline: 313-965-2323

DPD Sex Crimes – 313-596-1950

Wayne County SAFE – 313-430-8000



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RECOMMENDED READING

Deepening the Soul for Justice
by Bethany H. Hoang

Escaping the Devil's Bedroom
by Dawn Herzog Jewell

Out of the Darkness
by Alice Jay

*The Johns: Sex for Sale and
the Men Who Buy It*
by Victor Malarek

*The Sex Slave Across the Street:
The Harrowing True Story of How
a 15-year-old Girl Became a Sex Slave*
by Theresa Flores

Undaunted
by Christine Caine

[Polarisproject.org](https://www.polarisproject.org)





WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY FOUNDATION

MISSION

The mission of the WCMSSM Foundation is to educate the medical profession and general public in matters of health and safety. The Foundation shall provide community service to Metro-Detroit through outreach programs.

HISTORY

The Wayne County Medical Society Foundation was established by the Wayne County Medical Society of Southeast Michigan on August 12, 1987, and was designated a 501 (c) (3) charitable foundation in 1988.

AMONG THE FOUNDATION'S MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE:

- sponsoring an annual holiday party for local disadvantaged children since 1984.
- Charles C. Vincent, M.D. Memorial Scholarship Fund provides scholarships to deserving medical students from the tri-county area to attend the Wayne State University School of Medicine;
- hosting the WCMS Foundation Annual Golf Classic which raises funds for various activities including Annual Holiday Party for Underprivileged Children, Senior Abuse Prevention, Raising Awareness on the Effects of Obesity, The Charles C. Vincent Memorial Scholarship, and The William Beaumont Honorary Society;
- hosting the WCMS Foundation Annual Chinese New Year Celebration to raise funds to promote awareness of elder abuse;
- creating awareness programs about the dangers of Human Trafficking.