



BREAK THE CHAIN

EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

We're all connected to human trafficking.
It's time to break the chain.

**MICHIGAN
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
TASK FORCE**



breakthechainfilm.com

BREAK THE CHAIN

EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

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Material Resource References

To provide adequate and consistent information, some material within this educational guide has been sourced from national anti human trafficking campaigns, resource centers, projects and research.

The Polaris Project

<https://polarisproject.org/>

Office on Trafficking in Persons

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip>

The National Human Trafficking Resource Center

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/>

The Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign

<https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign>

The International Labour Organization

www.ilo.org

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING TIMELINE



“White Slavery” (1904)

“White slavery” referred to the idea of forcing or deceiving a white woman or girl into prostitution. International Agreement for the Suppression of “White Slave Traffic” signed and put into action.

United Nations Convention (1949)

Highlights of agreement: agreed to criminalize several categories of procurement of prostitutes, encourage protection and rehabilitation of prostitutes, and ensure appropriate mechanisms for the repatriation of aliens.



United Nations 4th World Conference (September 1995)

Actions to be taken were developed: enforcing international conventions on trafficking and human slavery, address the factors that encourage trafficking, set up effective law enforcement and institutions who would work to eliminate trafficking both nationally and internationally, and implementing programs including educational and rehabilitation institutions to provide for the social, medical, and psychological needs for victims of human trafficking.



Obama Declares January to be Human Trafficking Awareness month (2011)

The African Slave Trade (1400s-1600s)

Slavery has existed almost as long as humans have but 1400’s mark the form of slavery as we know it. This is the earliest form of global human trafficking.



Aftermath of WWI- League of Nations (1921)

League of Nations conference- white slave traffic was changed to “traffic in women and children” so that all were included with no discrimination to race. Children of both genders also recognized as victims. Sex trafficking still only focus.



Women’s Movement (1960s)

Awareness of the traffic in women and girls was revived by second wave of the women’s movement in the mid-1960’s.

LA Labor Bust (August 1995)

Huge labor bust in L.A. August 1995 found more than 70 Thai immigrants working as prisoners in sweat shop.



Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (2000)

An act to combat persons, especially into sex trade, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Formally solidified into legislation the conceptual shift of trafficking to include labor trafficking as well as sex traffic.

Polaris Project Officially Founded (2002)

Key developments: national toll-free hotline where they receive information or reports regarding human trafficking, advocating for more legislation, raising awareness, and training law enforcement to deal with trafficking issues. Today it is a leading non-profit in stopping human trafficking.

Present

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking is a crime involving the exploitation of an individual for the purposes of compelled labor or a commercial sex act through the use of force, fraud, or coercion - or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. This crime affects individuals across the world, including here in the United States - it affects every community in the United States across age, gender, ethnicity, and socio-economic backgrounds.

Today, human trafficking is also known as 'Modern-Day Slavery'. Although 'modern slavery' is not defined in law, it is used as an umbrella term that focuses attention on commonalities across these legal concepts. Essentially, it refers to situations of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, coercion, deception, and/or abuse of power.

There are two forms of human trafficking.

SEX TRAFFICKING

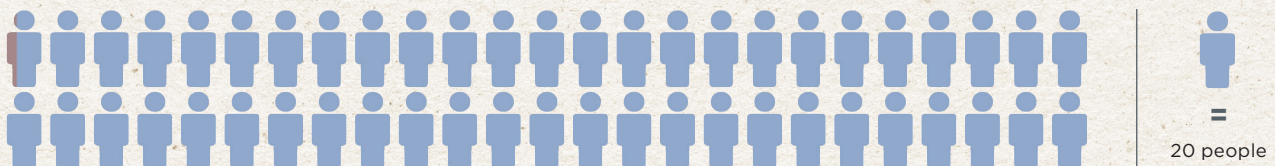
- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, patronizing, solicitation or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.
- **Commonly occurs:** Diverse set of venues and businesses including but not limited to: massage businesses, escort services, hotels and motels, city streets, strip clubs, residential brothels, private homes.

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.
- **Commonly occurs:** Common industries associated include domestic work, agriculture, construction, manufacturing (especially garment and textile, catering and restaurants, and entertainment

At any given time in 2016, an estimated 40.3 million people are in modern slavery, including 24.9 in forced labor and 15.4 million in forced marriage.

This means there are 5.4 victims of modern slavery for every 1,000 people in the world.



Source: "International Labor Organization, Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage, Geneva, September 2017"

FORCE, FRAUD, COERCION

Force

Legal Definition:

(A) The use of a weapon;
(B) The use of such physical strength or violence as is sufficient to overcome, restrain, or injure a person; or
(C) inflicting physical harm sufficient to coerce or compel submission by the victim

Fraud

Legal Definition:

Consists of some deceitful practice or willful device, resorted to with intent to deprive another of his right, or in some manner to do him an injury. In the context of human trafficking, fraud often involves false promises of jobs or other opportunities.

Coercion

Legal Definition:

(A) Threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person;
(B) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or
(C) the abuse or threatened abuse of the Legal process family or punishment

Confinement

Beatings

Torture

Forced drug use

Battering

Kidnapping

Sexual abuse

False promises

False offers
of employment

Wooing into
a romantic
relationship

Misrepresentation
of work conditions
and pay

Debt bondage

Psychological abuse

Restricting ID/
Passports

Threats of harming
victim's family

Punishment

*Note: Minors induced into commercial sex or forced labor are human trafficking victims regardless if force, fraud, or coercion is present. Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act 2000

HUMAN TRAFFICKING VS. HUMAN SMUGGLING

Quite often people are confused by the terms human trafficking and human smuggling. There is an important distinction between both of these crimes. Human trafficking is a crime against an individual and is exploitation-based, while human smuggling is the transportation of individuals' evading country-specific immigration laws. While the two crimes are distinctly different, they are not mutually exclusive. The two can, and do, overlap when individuals who are initially smuggled by their own will lose their autonomy in a captive state (e.g. debt bondage). Consent can easily transform into force, fraud or coercion at any time within these situations.

Human Trafficking:

- Characterized by exploiting another human being
- Victims are forced, defrauded, or coerced into trafficking - unless the individual has not yet attained 18 years of age.
- Human trafficking is a crime committed against an individual
- Trafficking need not entail the physical movement of a person. (Can and does take place within our borders)

Human Smuggling:

- Individuals consent to being smuggled
- Smuggling is a crime committed against a country and its borders, usually by the migrants request
- Smuggling involves the illegal transport of an individual across a national border
- Smuggling is always transnational

In some cases it may be difficult to quickly ascertain whether a case is one of human smuggling or trafficking. As will be illustrated in the scenarios below, the distinction between smuggling and trafficking are often very subtle, but key components that will always distinguish trafficking from smuggling are the elements of fraud, force, or coercion. However, under U.S. federal law, if the person is under 18 and induced to perform a commercial sex act, then it is considered trafficking, regardless of whether or not fraud, force, or coercion is involved.

Source: "The Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center Report April, 2006

Case Example 1

Sonia was invited to come to the United States by family friends, and told that she could work for them as a housekeeper, and they would pay her \$100.00 a week. Sonia was provided with fraudulent documents and departed for the United States with her new employer. She knew that this was illegal, but she need the money, and was willing to take the risk.

Was Sonia smuggled or trafficked?

Sonia was smuggled in the United States. She left willingly with full knowledge that she was entering the United States illegally.

Upon arriving in the United States, Sonia was kept in isolation, she was given a place to sleep in the basement and told not to speak to anyone or she would be turned over to the Immigration Service. Sonia was never paid for her work and felt that she had no one to turn to for help.

Was Sonia smuggled or trafficked?

At this point Sonia was restricted from leaving the house, threatened with deportation if she attempted to talk to anyone, and forced into involuntary servitude. Sonia is a victim of trafficking.

Case Example 2

A recruiting agency in India was looking for welders to work at a company in the United States for \$10.00 an hour. The agency charged each prospective worker a non-refundable \$2,500.00 application fee. Enroute to the United States the workers were given contracts to sign. The contracts obligated the workers to work for the next six months for less than \$3.00 per hour. They were told to sign the contracts or they would be sent back home. The workers felt that they could not back out because they had invested all their savings, and were already on their way to the United States. Once they arrived, they were confined to the factory grounds and the owner of the company kept their passports.

Were the workers smuggled or trafficked?

The workers were victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons.

The workers were transported for the purposes of labor through the use of fraud and coercion, which resulted in the workers being subjected to involuntary servitude. Confiscation of the workers' passports by the employer also caused the workers to believe that they were forced to stay with the company.

Example from The Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center, Unclassified Report, April 2006

Case Example 3

Local law enforcement authorities executed a search warrant at a brothel and arrested three 17-year-old girls for prostitution. The Department of Family Services notified Immigration and Customs Enforcement concerning the illegal immigration status of the three juveniles. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agents interviewed the three juveniles and learned that they were smuggled into the United States.

Were the girls smuggled or trafficked?


The girls were trafficked into the United States. All three girls were juveniles and were performing commercial sex acts. Since the girls were under 18 years of age, they would be considered victims of severe forms of trafficking, regardless of whether or not they have consented to participate or paid to be brought illegally into the U.S.


Example from The Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center, Unclassified Report, April 2006





MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS


Despite increased awareness and education surrounding the issue of human trafficking, there are still many myths and misconceptions that prevail. These myths and misconceptions can impede our ability to effectively address and combat the issue. By identifying these inaccurate beliefs and encouraging others to do the same, we stand a greater chance of reducing this crime.


 **MYTH** Victims of Human Trafficking are most often kidnapped, usually from shopping malls or grocery stores.


 **REALITY** While kidnapping situations can occur within human trafficking, they do not make up the majority of the cases that law enforcement sees on a daily basis. Most victims are not taken without warning in public. These stereotypical ideas regarding how human trafficking occurs are sensationalized and continue to perpetuate myths that hurt real victims.


 **MYTH** Nevada is #1 for human trafficking and Michigan is #2.


 **REALITY** The use of these statistics are largely misleading due to unreliable data, underreporting, and differences among how cases are documented. The sensationalized headlines regarding a state being #1 or #2 often come from specific federal investigations in which one state accumulated more human trafficking 'arrests' than another. The arrests within these investigations do not represent the entirety of the problem, and often exclude labor trafficking entirely. More detailed research and collaboration among law-enforcement, service providers and anti-human trafficking groups are needed to provide accurate and measurable statistics for the United States.


 **MYTH** Trafficked persons can only be foreign nationals or are only immigrants from other countries.¹


 **REALITY** The federal definition of human trafficking includes both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. Both are protected under the federal trafficking statutes and have been since the TVPA of 2000. Human trafficking within the United States affects victims who are U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, visa holders, and undocumented workers.¹


 **MYTH** Human trafficking is essentially a crime that must involve some form of travel, transportation, or movement across state or national borders.¹


 **REALITY** Trafficking does not require transportation. Although transportation may be involved as a control mechanism to keep victims in unfamiliar places, it is not a required element of the trafficking definition. Human trafficking is not synonymous with forced migration or smuggling, which involve border crossing.¹


 **MYTH** Human trafficking victims always come from situations of poverty or small rural villages.¹


 **REALITY** There is not one sole characteristic that defines all victims of human trafficking. Poverty frequently leads to vulnerability, which can make it a common factor in some cases of human trafficking, however, trafficking victims come from all ranges of income, including families with a high socioeconomic status.¹


 **MYTH** There must be elements of physical force, restraint, or bondage when identifying a human trafficking situation.¹


 **REALITY** Other than physical harm, force, and restraint, trafficking includes psychological control such as threats, fraud, and abuse of legal processes. In 2000, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) addressed every aspect of the crime by amending what a situation requires to legally be considered trafficking.¹


 **MYTH** All individuals must be forced or coerced into commercial sex acts to be victims of human trafficking.³


 **REALITY** Under U.S. federal law, any minor under the age of 18 who is induced to perform commercial sex acts is a victim of human trafficking, regardless of whether he or she is forced or coerced.³


 **MYTH** All traffickers are male.

 **REALITY** A wide range of people can be traffickers. Although it may be surprising to people, many traffickers are female. Often the traffickers and their victims share the same gender, national, ethnic, or cultural background, allowing the trafficker to better understand and exploit the vulnerabilities of their victims.

 **MYTH** Victims of human trafficking will immediately ask for help or assistance and will self-identify as a victim of a crime.¹

 **REALITY** Most victims don't immediately come forward due to lack of trust, self-blame or because their trafficker has trained them how to act around law enforcement and social services. Actually, the majority of trafficking victims will not identify themselves as having been trafficked. Many times they are unaware of the complexities of this crime, or their trafficker has psychologically manipulated them to believe the treatment they are receiving is normal.

 **MYTH** Human trafficking only occurs in illegal underground industries.¹

 **REALITY** Even though we generally think of human trafficking as an illegal sex industry that takes place in shady, underground markets, human trafficking commonly occurs in legal businesses such as restaurants, hotels, and manufacturing plants.¹

MYTH If the trafficked person consented to be in their initial situation or was informed about what type of labor they would be doing or that commercial sex would be involved, then it cannot be human trafficking or against their will because they “knew better.”¹

REALITY Initial consent to commercial sex or a labor setting prior to acts of force, fraud, or coercion (or if the victim is a minor in a sex trafficking situation) is not relevant to the crime, nor is payment.¹

MYTH Foreign national trafficking victims are always undocumented immigrants or here in this country illegally.¹

REALITY Not all foreign national victims are undocumented. Foreign national trafficked persons can be in the United States through either legal or illegal means. Although some foreign national victims are undocumented, a significant percentage may have legitimate visas for various purposes such as work.

MYTH I am not a trafficker and therefore I am not connected to human trafficking in any way.

REALITY While it may be easy to think you have no connection to this crime, the places you frequent and the products/goods you buy on a daily basis are often connected to human trafficking. Our societal need for cheap labor and cheap goods is just one example of how many of us provide the demand for this crime.

Source: 1.) National Human Trafficking Resource Center - Myths & Misconceptions, 2.) Polaris Project - Myths and Misconceptions, 3.) Department of Homeland Security - Blue Campaign - Myths and Misconceptions



We often see human trafficking represented in films and pictures that sensationalize the issue. These images, while highly provoking, can perpetuate some of the myths and misconceptions. ‘Break the Chain’ encourages audiences to represent human trafficking in a way that reflects the reality of this complex issue.




VULNERABILITIES

There is no defining characteristic that all victims of human trafficking share, however, traffickers frequently prey on individuals who are poor, vulnerable, living in an unsafe situation, or are in search of a better life. Though these victims span all demographics, there are some circumstances or vulnerabilities that lead to a higher susceptibility to victimization and human trafficking. Runaway and homeless youth, as well as victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, war or conflict, or social discrimination are frequently targeted by traffickers.

Source: Federal Strategic Action Plan Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States 2013-2017, Polaris Project - Victims & Traffickers 2017

The graphic below indicates a series of Push and Pull factors in relation to human trafficking. **Push factors** are the circumstances and conditions that cause people to want to leave their current situation in search of a better one. **Pull factors** are the perceived alluring outcomes and advantages that may pull individuals into a trafficking situation.

PUSH FACTORS



Unemployment • War • Political instability • Violence
Lack of social, economic, or educational opportunities
Runaways/homeless/at-risk youth • Dysfunctional families
Lack of information (not knowing about human trafficking puts victims at higher risk of exploitation)
Poverty • Civil unrest • Natural disasters
(Also seen: racism, sexism, homophobia)

PULL FACTORS

Prospect of gaining employment • “Johns”-clients
Demand for unskilled work • Demand for sex workers
Attractive living conditions • Traffickers themselves





TRAFFICKERS

Source: Photos of Jean Claude Toviave from MLive Media Group, 2015 and Photos of Mariah Haughton from Detroit Free Press 2014

As acknowledged within the film, anyone can be a trafficker. The common characteristic among all traffickers is their willingness to exploit an individual for financial gain. Traffickers range from a single individual, to a group of family members all the way up to a large corporation or an extensive criminal network. Just as traffickers are diverse in their networks, they are also diverse in age and cultural backgrounds.

Debbie, the sex trafficking survivor within the film, said her trafficker started trafficking women when he was only 16 years of age; whereas Kwami, the labor trafficking survivor within the film, was exploited by a trafficker that was a middle aged man. Additionally, Mariah, the convicted sex trafficker within the film, was only 14 years of age when she connected with the sex trafficking ring made up of 20-something-year-old men. Each of these traffickers vary in age, gender, and ethnicity.

Traffickers use and implement a variety of psychological and physical tactics to exert control over their victims. They often identify their victim's vulnerabilities and exploit these vulnerabilities to form a dependant relationship. In the case of labor trafficking, traffickers often use their victim's immigration status to suggest superiority to exert power and control over the victim. In the case of sex trafficking, traffickers often woo their victims into a romantic relationship to initiate trust and create dependency.

Below are popular terms that are often used to define the **two types of sex traffickers**:

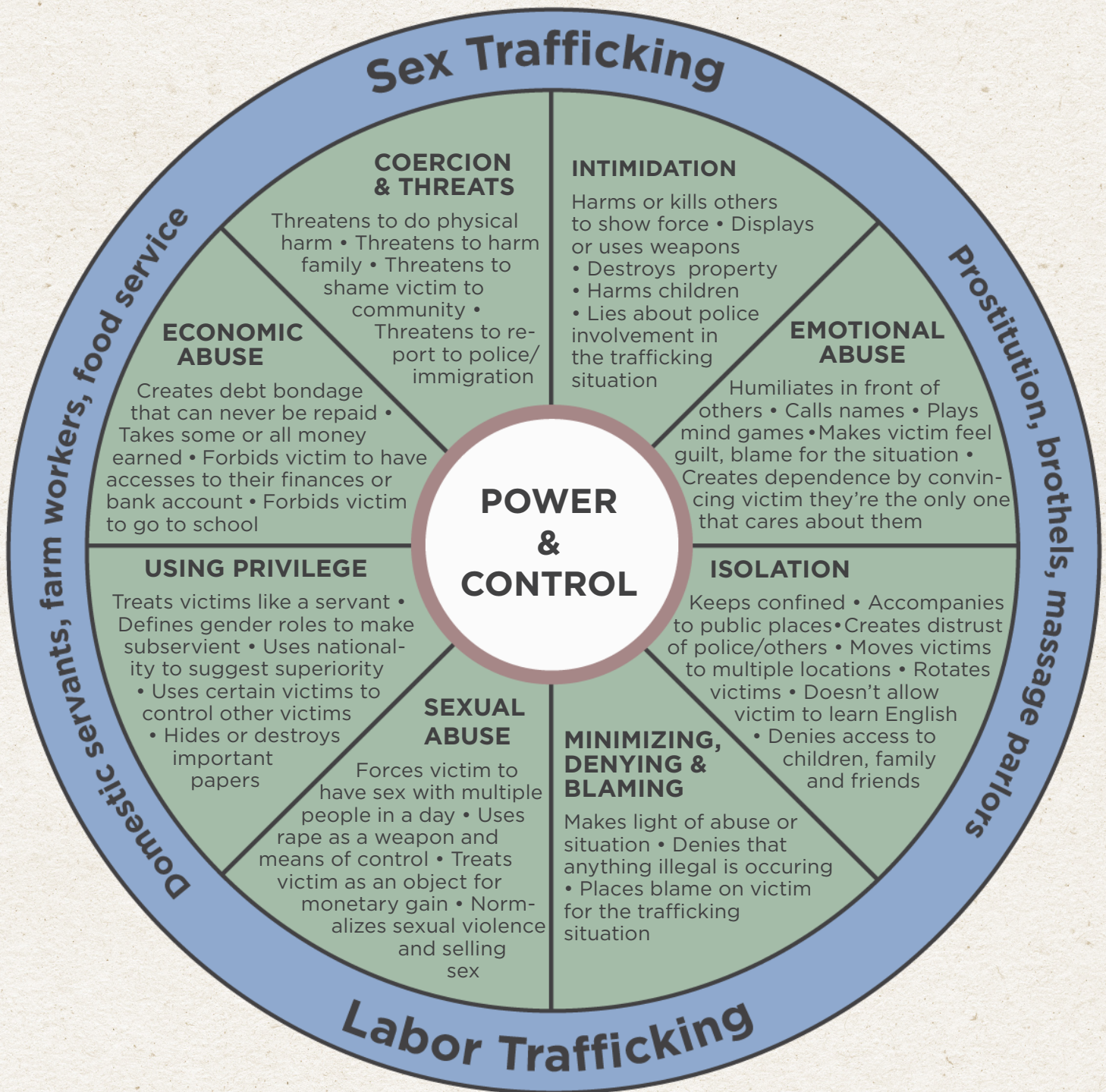


FINESSE/ROMEO PIMP is a pimp who prides himself/herself on cotrolling others primarily through psychological manipulation. Although he/she may shower his/her victims with affection and gifts (especially during the recruitment phase), the threat of violence is always present.



GORILLA/GUERILLA PIMP is a pimp who controls his/her victims almost entirely through physical violence and force.

National Human Trafficking Resource Center Power and Control Wheel



This wheel was adapted by the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project's Duluth Model Power and Control Wheel which can be found at www.duluthmodel.org Copyright Polaris Project, 2010 (Wheel colors and fonts were modified from the original version)

The “5 Disguises” Used by Human Traffickers

iEmpathize, an organization dedicated to equipping adults to empower youth to eradicate exploitation, has identified 5 “disguises” traffickers use to gain a victim’s trust.



PRETENDER Someone who pretends to be something s/he is not, such as a boyfriend, a big sister, a father, etc.



PROVIDER Someone who offers to take care of an individual’s needs, such as for clothes, food, a place to live, etc or their wants, like cool cell phones, purses, parties, etc.



PROMISER Someone who promises access to great things, like an amazing job, a glamorous lifestyle, travel, etc.



PROTECTOR Someone who uses physical power or intimidation to protect (but also control) an individual.



PUNISHER Someone who uses violence and threats to control an individual. When the previous disguises have been exhausted, an exploitative person often becomes a Punisher to maintain control.

Choose a location:

United States			Canada		
Alabama	Kansas	Ohio	Alberta	Newfoundland and Labrador	Quebec
Alaska	Kentucky	Ontario	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Saskatchewan
Arizona	Louisiana	Quebec	Manitoba	Yukon	
Arkansas	Maine	Manitoba	Ontario		
California	Maryland	New Brunswick	Quebec		
Colorado	Massachusetts	Europe			
Connecticut	Michigan	Albania			
Delaware	Minnesota	Austria			
Florida	Mississippi	Greece			
Georgia	Montana	Romania			
Idaho	Nebraska				
Illinois	Nevada				
Indiana	New Hampshire				
Iowa	New Jersey				
Kansas	New Mexico				
Kentucky	New York				
Louisiana	North Carolina				
Maine	North Dakota				
Maryland	Ohio				
Massachusetts	Oklahoma				
Michigan	Oregon				
Minnesota	Pennsylvania				
Mississippi	Rhode Island				
Missouri	Tennessee				
Montana	Texas				
Nebraska	Utah				
Nevada	Vermont				
New Hampshire	Virginia				
New Jersey	Washington				
New Mexico	West Virginia				
New York	Wisconsin				
North Carolina	Wyoming				
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

SUPPLY & DEMAND

We're all connected and we often provide the demand for Human Trafficking. This information is the root of the 'Break the Chain' film.

LABOR TRAFFICKING DEMAND

In the United States, immigrants and US citizens alike are enslaved by labor traffickers to produce consumer goods and food products. It is faster, easier and cheaper for these goods not only to enter the global market, but domestic markets as well. Whether we realize it or not, forced labor is most likely present in the supply chain of the goods and services we purchase.

Companies, end-consumers, and every-day consumers create the demand for labor trafficked goods and services because the products are generally cheaper. To reduce the demand for labor trafficking, do some research. Find out which companies pay and treat their workers fairly and support these companies, or withdraw support from those that don't.

SEX TRAFFICKING DEMAND

People who buy commercial sex, such as porn or paying for sex itself, increase demand within the market. When demand increases, price incentives also increase for traffickers, which causes them to exploit their victims to gain a greater profit.

If buyers recognize their involvement in driving the industry and cease purchasing commercial sex, the demand for sex trafficking can be reduced. Additionally, we need to develop stronger penalties for those that purchase. Source: The national Human Trafficking Resource Center, 2015

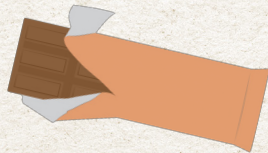
YOUR SLAVERY FOOTPRINT

There are various common industries and products with strong connections to slave labor. The US Department of Labor has identified 139 goods from 75 countries made by child and forced labor. Though people often recognize that many products and goods they consume on a daily basis are connected to slave labor, they lack the necessary information to choose which companies to support. Creating transparency within the supply chain of companies will provide consumers with more information on products that are free of child labor, forced labor, slavery, and human trafficking. Let's start holding companies and ourselves as consumers accountable!

How many human trafficking victims are **you** connected to?

🔗 Visit slaveryfootprint.org to find out. 🔗

Common Products and Services Connected to Human Trafficking



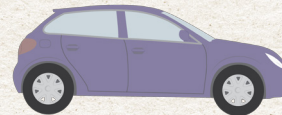
Chocolate



Clothing, cotton, footwear
(garments and textile)



Electronics manufacturing
& information technology



Automobiles



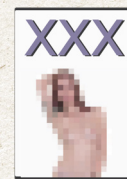
Makeup



Diamonds, gold



Knockoff handbags



Pornography



Rubber



Mining & extractives

Source: US Department of Labor 2016, The International Labor Organization 2017



Food processing and packaging, notably vegetables & fruits, seafood (especially shrimp), coffee, sugar, rice



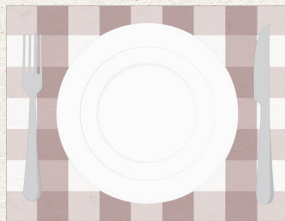
Agriculture & horticulture



Sporting goods



Construction & infrastructure



Catering & restaurants



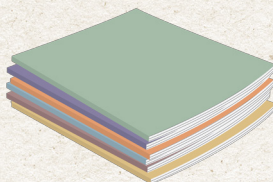
Domestic work



Massage businesses



Forestry & logging



(Door to door subscription sales)

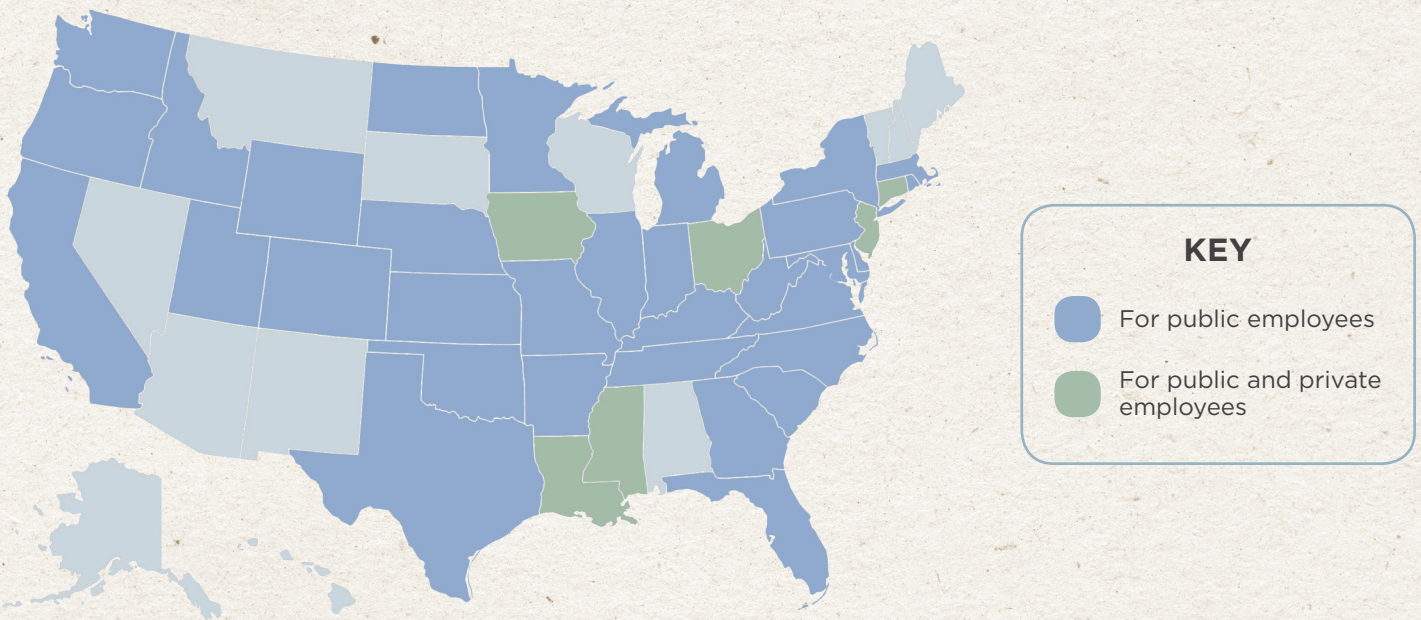


Forced begging

RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS

At least 38 states and the District of Columbia have enacted laws to require certain public agencies and/or private businesses to train their staff to appropriately recognize, report or respond to human trafficking crimes and victims. Common professions required to receive human trafficking training include police and other first responders, judicial officials, school employees, medical professionals and social services workers. In addition, at least six states have expanded those training requirements to the private sector.

State Laws Requiring Human Trafficking Training



The majority of trafficking victims won't willingly come forward due to fear that their trafficker may harm them or a loved one, deprive them of basic needs, or even because of a misdirected loyalty to their trafficker. In many cases, victims don't believe that talking about their situation will save them, specifically due to distrust towards people in authority or law enforcement. The following are non-verbal and verbal signs that someone may be a victim of trafficking.

GENERAL SIGNS

- Avoids eye contact
- Has tattoos (especially if tattoos are barcodes or involve the word 'Daddy')
- Is not free to leave or come and go as he/she wishes within their place of work
- Excessive concerns regarding a family member, boss, or romantic relationship
- Unable to provide his/her address
- Not in control of his/her own money
- Is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- Works excessively long and/or unusual hours
- Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work
- Owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off
- Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work
- High security measures exist in the work and/or living locations (e.g. opaque windows, boarded up windows, bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)
- Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid
- Resistant to assistance or demonstrates hostile behavior when attempting to be helped
- Exhibits unusually fearful or anxious behavior after bringing up law enforcement
- Poor Physical Health
- Lacks health care
- Appears malnourished
- Shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture
- Has few or no personal possessions
- Is not in control of his/her own money, no financial records, or bank account
- Is not in control of his/her own identification documents (ID or passport)
- Reacts to situations as though they've experienced verbal or psychological abuse
- Is not allowed or able to speak for themselves (a third party may insist on being present and or translating)
- Claims of just visiting and inability to clarify where he/she is staying/address
- Lack of knowledge of whereabouts and/or do not know what city he/she is in
- Loss of sense of time
- Has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story

SEX TRAFFICKING SIGNS

- Individual has multiple hotel room keys on them
- Individual is carrying numerous marbles (these are used as a form of currency given to 'Johns')
- Carrying around lots of prepaid cards
- Does not have appropriate clothing for the weather or venue
- Lives or travels in a group, sometimes with other women that do not speak the same language
- Escorted wherever he/she goes by a third party
- Tattoos that indicate ownership
- Frequently uses terms such as "the life" or "turned out"

LABOR TRAFFICKING SIGNS

- Recruited for work that's different than what he/she is doing
- Does not have control over his/her money or identifications (ID, Passports, Visas)
- Mattresses stacked up inside building where individual resides
- Has been abused at work or threatened by a supervisor
- Required to live in housing provided by an employer and infrequently leaves the residence
- Lives in unsuitable living conditions - degraded agricultural or industrial buildings
- Wages are being withheld and supervisor takes portion of wages
- Individual owes a large debt to employer and will not be able to pay off
- Never leave the work premises without an employer
- Is not dressed adequately for the work that they do (not given protective equipment)

SIGNS FOR SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND EDUCATORS

- Irregular attendance at school
- Unexplained absences
- Demonstrates a sudden change in attire, behavior or material possessions (i.e. has expensive items)
- Grades dropping
- Appears malnourished and is hungry
- Inappropriately dressed
- Has a history of running away or homelessness
- Has unexplained cell phone calls during school and has to leave class often
- Has to see the school nurse frequently
- Seems isolated and uninvolved with friends/activities/organizations
- Exhibits physical trauma, withdrawn behavior, depression or fear
- Often refers to a boyfriend outside of school
- Has a job that does not pay very much and seems to work a lot

SIGNS FOR HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM**HOTELS**

- Hotel rooms paid with cash or prepaid cards
- Extended period of stay with few travel possessions (victims often carry their belongings in small or plastic bags)
- Requests for rooms overlooking parking lots
- Several rooms being requested by one person at a time and asked to be next to each other
- Excessive foot traffic and taxi traffic in and out of the hotel room
- 'Do Not Disturb' sign used constantly - rooms not allowed to be cleaned until leaving
- Shades or curtains always drawn on outward facing room
- Victims usually are not able to engage in conversation with lodging employees - if asked about their "stay" the victim will defer to their trafficker to speak for them
- Frequently requests restocking of the mini-bar

AIRLINES

- Traveler is not dressed appropriately for their route of travel
- Traveler cannot give details of their departure location, destination or flight information
- Traveler is not in possession of their ID or Boarding Passes
- Traveler seems to be monitored and unable to communicate with anyone
- Traveler is unable to move freely throughout the airport or plane and is escorted to the plane bathroom

SIGNS FOR TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY - TAXES/BUSES

- Dropping off the same person in different locations throughout the day/night (to hotels, motels, massage parlors, apartment complexes)
- Rider asks to be dropped off in back or separate propped up entrance
- At drop-off, rider transfers a person over to another person to escort them inside the building
- Children riders that are dressed in inappropriate clothing and accompanied by an adult
- Asking driver to wait outside hotel - offering a generous tip for cooperation

SIGNS FOR HEALTH AND DENTAL CARE PROFESSIONALS

- Patient has a long delay in seeking medical care
- Malnourishment and/or serious dental problems
- Unexplained injuries
- Scars or infections due to improper medical care
- Inability to speak for themselves and their condition (third party speaks for them and insists on being in the room at all times)
- Patient prevented from or limited in providing his/her medical history
- Multiple or frequent sexually transmitted diseases
- History of abortions (forced)
- Tattoos on young children (on the inner lips, inner eyes, neck or lower back - especially of the word 'Daddy')
- Urinary difficulties, pelvic pain, rectal trauma (from sex work)
- Chronic back, respiratory, or cardiovascular problems (forced manual labor)
- Communicable diseases - effects from prolonged exposure to extreme temperatures and/or to industrial or agricultural chemicals
- Bruises in various stages of healing caused by physical trauma

SIGNS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AT MASSAGE PARLORS

- Prices significantly below market level
- Covered windows and customers must enter through the back
- Serves primarily or exclusively male clientele
- Women living inside the establishment

These lists do not represent the entirety of all possible indicators of trafficking.

Also, these indicators may not be present in all trafficking cases and are not cumulative.

Learn more at www.humantraffickinghotline.org

Questions to ask if you suspect someone is a victim of trafficking:

- 1 Are they free to leave their place of work?
- 2 Are they being/have they ever been physically, sexually or psychologically abused?
- 3 Are they forced to do things that make them uncomfortable? If so, what are these things?
- 4 Do they own a passport or valid I.D. card, and do they have control of it?
- 5 How does their job pay?
- 6 What are the conditions of their job?
- 7 Do they have a safe place to sleep at night?
- 8 Do they live at their own home, or at/near the place of employment?
- 9 If the person is foreign, under what circumstances did they move to the area? How was payment for their travel handled?
- 10 Have they or a family member ever been threatened?
- 11 If the situation is harmful, has the person thought about leaving?
- 12 How do they feel about law enforcement?
- 13 Do they owe their employer money?

If you ever come across someone you believe is being trafficked, call **911, Silent Observer, the National Human Trafficking Hotline** or your local office of the **FBI or Homeland Security**. For emergency assistance, please call 911.

For Victim Support text HELP or INFO to BeFree (2333733)

To contact law enforcement call 1-866-DHS-2-ICE

Submit a Tip Online at www.ice.gov/tips

**DO NOT attempt to act as an investigator and infiltrate suspected human trafficking situations unless you are a trained law enforcement professional.*

Sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2016), Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign (2018), The Polaris Project (2016), The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (2016), The Office on Trafficking in Persons (2017), The United States Department of State (2017), National Conference of State Legislatures (2018), CNN Freedom Project (2017), The Department of Health and Human Services (2016)



LEGISLATION

Human Trafficking is both a federal and state crime. After the enactment of the **Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000**, Washington became the first state to criminalize human trafficking and Wyoming became the 50th state to criminalize human trafficking. Every state has enacted laws to better protect victims of human trafficking and strengthen prosecution efforts. In addition to the federal human trafficking laws, each state has its own trafficking statutes. These statutes vary in numerous ways and may be different from federal laws - including penalties for those convicted of trafficking, who is defined as a “trafficker,” and the legal elements that must be required to prove guilt in order to obtain a conviction.

Numerous reauthorizations of the federal TVPA have been created to continue efforts to strengthen investigations and provide better support and resources for victims of human trafficking. Below are several federal reauthorizations acts between 2003-2013.

Sources: Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States (2013-2017), National Conference of State Legislators (2016), Office of Justice Programs - State Laws

FEDERAL ACTS

Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003

Mandated new information campaigns, including public-private partnerships to combat sex tourism; required an annual report from the Attorney General to Congress about federal efforts to combat trafficking; and created a new civil cause of action allowing victims of trafficking to sue their traffickers in federal district court. Source: Pub. L. 108-193

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005

Authorized new anti-human trafficking resources, including grant assistance programs to expand victim assistance programs to U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents who were victims of trafficking. Source Pub. L. 109-164

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008

Added measures to increase the effectiveness of anti-human trafficking programs, expand T visa protections, and strengthen the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking, among other things. Source: Pub. L. 110-457

TVPA Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013

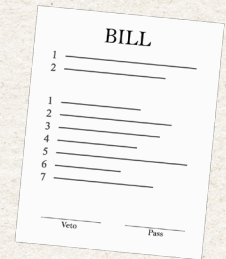
Enhanced support for state, territorial, tribal, and local efforts to address human trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and victim services, with a particular focus on the sex trafficking of minors.

Source: Pub. L. 113-4, Polaris Project - Federal Laws



CURRENT FEDERAL BILLS

One of the biggest issues surrounding Labor Trafficking is the lack of transparency within the supply chain. Consumers and companies are often unaware of the labor sources that are used to produce their products and services.



The Business Supply Chain Transparency on Trafficking and Slavery Act of 2015

This is a federal policy that would require large companies to disclose the measures they're taking to address forced labor and human trafficking within their supply chains and empower everyday consumers to make informed decisions about the companies they choose to support.

Source: S.1968 – 114th Congress (2015-2016), The Polaris Project - Supply Chains

We know that certain populations of people have vulnerabilities that make them more susceptible to being trafficked. At-risk youth, such as runaways, are one of the most vulnerable populations. Continuing the funding of resources and services to these youth can be a crucial way of preventing human trafficking before it occurs.

Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act

This bill would ensure the continuation of essential services to our vulnerable youth populations - runaway, homeless, and LGBT youth. The bill would ensure that all vulnerable youth have access to resources, services and housing.

Source: S.262 – 114th Congress (2015-2016), The Polaris Project - Policy Priorities

As seen in the film, many websites such as Craigslist.com and Backpage.com are platforms traffickers use to sell victims. These sites have been able to continue to be used for this purpose due to protective provisions within the Communications act of 1934.

Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act (SESTA)

SESTA is a narrowly focused, bipartisan bill that targets websites that knowingly facilitate sex trafficking. It ensures websites that violate federal sex trafficking laws are held accountable, without inadvertently affecting good actors that aren't deliberately enabling sex trafficking. This bill amends the Communications Act of 1934 to specify that communications decency provisions protecting providers from liability for the private blocking or screening of offensive material shall not be construed to impair the enforcement of, or limit availability of victim restitution or civil remedies under, state or federal criminal or civil laws relating to sex trafficking of children or sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion.

The bill amends the federal criminal code to specify that the violation for benefiting from "participation in a venture" engaged in sex trafficking of children, or by force, fraud, or coercion, includes knowing conduct by any person or entity by any means that assists, supports, or facilitates the violation. SESTA just unanimously passed through the Senate Commerce Committee, and now it needs a full vote.

Source: S.1693 – 115th Congress (2017-2018), Congress.gov, Polaris Project - Tell the Senate—combat sex trafficking online while maintaining Internet freedom

The healthcare field is one that is highly exposed to human trafficking victims. Unfortunately, many healthcare professionals are not trained to recognize or respond to human trafficking victims.

SOAR Act

This bill introduced by the House of Representatives ensuring that healthcare professionals get comprehensive training to help trafficking victims. Healthcare providers would be trained to identify potential human trafficking victims, work with law enforcement to report trafficking incidences, refer victims to service agencies, and provide victims with care tailored to their circumstances.

Source: H.R.1387 — 115th Congress (2017-2018), Polaris Project - SOAR

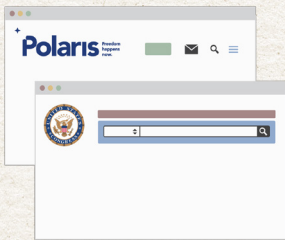
Many survivors of human trafficking were forced to commit illegal acts while being trafficked. Even when these survivors escape their situation, their criminal records still exist and affect their ability to heal and reclaim their lives.

Trafficking Survivors Relief Act 2016

This is a bill in Congress that would allow courts to erase survivors' nonviolent federal criminal convictions resulting from being trafficked. This bill amends the federal criminal code to establish a process to vacate convictions and expunge arrests for criminal offenses committed by trafficking victims that directly result from or relate to having been a trafficking victim.

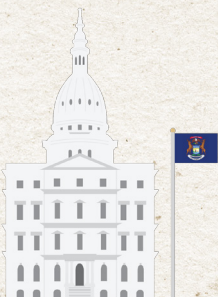
Source: S.3441 — 114th Congress (2015-2016), Polaris Project -Congress: Support the Trafficking Survivors Relief Act

To support any of these policies, take action and send a letter to the House of Representatives and the Senate



To view more bills and policies related to Human Trafficking please visit **Congress.gov** and the **PolarisProject.org**

For more information regarding varying State and Federal Laws visit the PolarisProject.org - State and Issue Briefs & Federal Legislation, and the Office of Justice Programs - State Laws



For information regarding model law that can assist state legislators, please read the Uniform Law Commission's Uniform Act on Human Trafficking, 2013

WHAT CAN YOU DO?



STAY INFORMED Be an informed consumer of the media. Review articles and look for legitimate sources.



SPEAK UP Talk about this issue and share it with your family and friends. Information and education pave the way for reform. Don't let this issue stay silent and hidden in plain sight.



REPORT ANY SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY If you see something, say something. Report tips or suspected behavior to authorities or to the National Human Trafficking Hotline. It's better to report and risk being wrong than continue to allow these victims to go unseen and unheard.



ASK QUESTIONS Who picked your blueberries? Where did your shirt come from? Be an informed and conscientious consumer of the products you purchase



SUPPORT LOCAL EFFORTS Volunteer with human trafficking services in your area or donate to a human trafficking shelter and/or anti-human trafficking coalition.



USE YOUR TALENTS Whatever your profession is, you can create something within your work that raises awareness for survivors. If you're a musician, consider dedicating a song to survivors and collecting donations at a performance. If you're a lawyer, consider providing your services pro-bono, etc.



FOLLOW LEGISLATION Stay up to-date with legislative news. Write to your local, state, and federal government representatives, meet with them if you get the opportunity. Ask what they're doing to address human trafficking and let them know you care about the issue. Visit the Polaris Project website and sign your name on any petitions or bills.

When attempting to support local efforts by volunteering with an anti-trafficking organization, it is important to research and ask questions of any organization you may want to work with. While many anti-trafficking organizations are phenomenal, there are organizations that are misinformed and perpetuate the myths surrounding human trafficking. Consider asking the following questions:

- 1 What is your area of focus within the anti-human trafficking movement?
- 2 Where do you collect your data and research for informing the public?
- 3 Who founded the organization and what is their background in working within the area of human trafficking?



RESOURCES



Below is a list of both national and local human trafficking resources. Those listed do not make up the entirety of resources available within the state of Michigan and the United States. Additionally, by listing these resources 'Break the Chain' is not certifying the efficacy of all of these organizations.

When searching for victim resources, 'Break the Chain' recommends that you call the National Human Trafficking Hotline and ask for a reputable resource within your area.

National and International Resources

Victim Services

- The National Human Trafficking Hotline
- The National Human Trafficking Resource Center
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- Operation Underground Railroad
- Child Pornography Victim Assistance
- Field Office Victim Assistance Program
- Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking
- National Crime Victim Law Institute Resources
- Immigration Assistance for Non-US Citizen Victims
- National Runaway Safeline
- National Organization for Victim Assistance
- Crime Stoppers 1-800-SPEAKUP
- Child Help

Research, Policies & Awareness

- The International Labour Organization
- The Urban Institute for Policy and Research
- The Nexus Institute
- The Polaris Project
- End Slavery Now
- HEAL Trafficking
- Homeland Security Blue Campaign
- Alliance to End Slavery & Trafficking
- International Labor Recruitment Working Group
- Office of Trafficking in Persons
- Office for Victims of Crime
- The United States Department of Labor
- National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center
- The US Institute Against Human Trafficking

Federal Law Enforcement



US Immigration and Customs Enforcement



Federal Bureau of Investigation



US Department of Homeland Security



US Department of Justice

Michigan Resources

Victim Assistance & Support



Sanctum House - Birmingham, MI



Alternatives for Girls - Detroit, MI



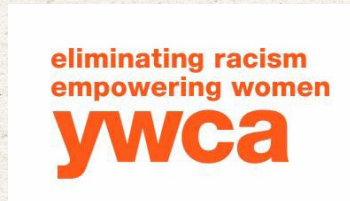
Vista Maria - Dearborn Heights, MI



Covenant House - Detroit, MI



All Worthy of Love - Troy, MI



YWCA Kalamazoo - Kalamazoo, MI



The Underground Railroad - Saginaw, MI



The Hope Project - Muskegon, MI

Victim Assistance & Support (cont)



The House of Promise - East Lansing, MI



Hope Against Trafficking - Pontiac Michigan



University of Michigan Law School Human Trafficking Clinic - Ann Arbor, MI



The Alabaster Gift - Warren, MI



Farmworkers Legal Services - Kalamazoo, MI



The Michigan Abolitionist Project - Utica, MI



Kintla Yoga Therapy - East Lansing, MI



Wayne County SAFE - Detroit, MI

Taskforce Agencies



The Michigan Human Trafficking Task Force



Kalamazoo Anti-Human Trafficking Coalition



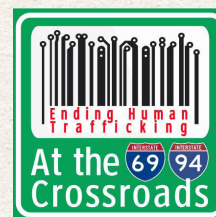
Monroe County Anti-Human Trafficking Coalition



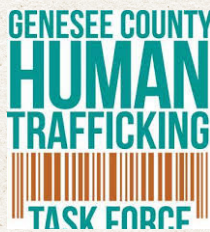
Capitol Area Anti-Trafficking Alliance



Mid-Michigan Regional Task Force



At the Crossroads Regional Task Force



Genesee County Regional Task Force



Upper Peninsula Human Trafficking Taskforce



Southwest Michigan Regional Task Force

The Southeast Michigan Trafficking and Exploitation Crimes Task Force

FILM DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. After seeing the film, how would you define “human trafficking”?

- Do you agree that it is a form of slavery? Why or why not?
- What elements does trafficking, as seen in the film, have in common with slavery as you understand it? How does it differ?
- Why is human trafficking called “modern day slavery”?
- How is human trafficking similar to other crimes you know of, such as domestic violence?

2. How are the stories of Kwami and Debbie similar, and how are they different?

- Who put them in the situations they found themselves in?
- How were elements of force, fraud, and coercion used in both cases?
- What tactics did their traffickers use to control them?
- Why are psychological means of control as effective as physical means, if not more?
- Why didn't either Kwami or Debbie leave voluntarily?
- How did each of them react when outsiders (e.g., police, or a teacher) questioned them about their situations? Why do you think they reacted this way?
- Why do you think it took so long, both for outsiders to notice what was happening, and for them to be able to seek help?



“Over there is where he shot her in the face for trying to leave.” -Debbie



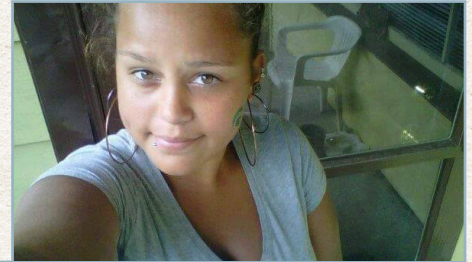
“I came here from Togo...he [Kwami's trafficker] promised me a better future, a better life.” -Kwami

3. Anyone can be a victim of human trafficking, but what factors might make individuals more susceptible?

- In terms of their backgrounds?
- Does society have the tendency to “blame the victim” in these situations?
- After watching the film, do you think differently about how people get into these situations and whether they bear responsibility for it?

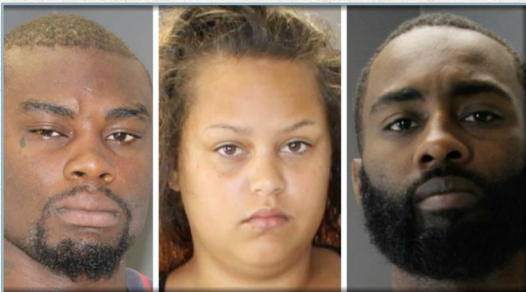
4. How is the case of Mariah Haughton different from that of Kwami and Debbie?

- Is she a trafficker or a victim? Can a person be both?
- Why might a person who was abused and exploited turn to exploiting others?
- How can her case be considered controversial? Why do you think she received the sentencing she did?
- What was her reaction to being apprehended? Does this surprise you in any way?



“I was 14 when I got involved with Jonathan Purnell...it started as a relationship..” -Mariah Haughton

5. What is the profile of a human trafficker?



- What are some motivations for becoming a trafficker?
- Is there really a profile, or can anyone become a trafficker under the right circumstances?
- Given that these motivations exist, are there ways to prevent people from becoming traffickers?
- Are traffickers “evil,” or merely greedy? (Think particularly about the case of Mariah Haughton).
- What is the difference between an individual trafficker and a corporation or organization that becomes involved in trafficking?

“People say they’re pathological...but often times they’re brought into this and they are utilizing their techniques for survival.” -Edee Franklin

6. What are some of the similarities and differences between labor trafficking and sex trafficking?

- In terms of who controls the victims?
- In terms of the options available to the victims?
- In terms of our own responsibility as individuals and as a society to become aware of what is happening?



“With sex trafficking, I think it’s easier to point the finger at someone else...with labor trafficking, the more you do that, the more you point back at yourself.” -Colleen Owens

7. How do the stories of Kwami and Debbie and others shown in the film differ from what we typically see in film and on television?

- Have you heard of cases in the news that bear some similarity to the stories depicted in the film? What specifically was similar? What might have been different?
- Why do we have a certain image or idea of what trafficking means? Does what was shown in the film help change those perceptions? In what ways?



“If they want to get a room, I give them a room, it’s none of my business...I will just ask anyone to call the cops.”
 -Anonymous Hotel Employee

8. Do you think you may be somehow connected to human trafficking without realizing it?

- In terms of people you know personally who may be in a situation like the ones depicted in the film?
- In terms of homes or hotels or other buildings in your neighborhood?
- In terms of the goods you buy and the restaurants you frequent?

9. How did what you saw in the film change the way you think about human trafficking?

- What specific things might you notice in the future that you have not noticed in the past?
- How will you respond to myths and misconceptions that often surround this issue?
- What do you think you would do if you had a hint that you were connected, directly or indirectly, to some form of trafficking?
- If a person confided in you that they were somehow involved in trafficking, what do you think you would do?



“When we dehumanize people with our rhetoric around immigration, traffickers are a step ahead...they [traffickers] need to dehumanize people and turn them into commodities..” -Bridgette Carr

10. How are Kwami and Debbie now aiding the anti-human trafficking movement?

- In terms of how they are breaking the silence around their own stories?
- In terms of using their lived experiences to help people?



“His [Kwami] story has inspired a lot of people in a lot of way’s he’ll never know of...” -President, Walsh University

11. What is the best way to combat this problem- both in terms of prevention and intervention?

- What are some of the things we can do as individuals?
- What can we do as a society?
- What role can art play?
- Is awareness alone enough?



“People who can work with stories.. that’s going to change the whole game.” -Mark Sullivan

12. Think about the title of the film. What does “Break the Chain” mean to you now?