
HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NEW MEXICO

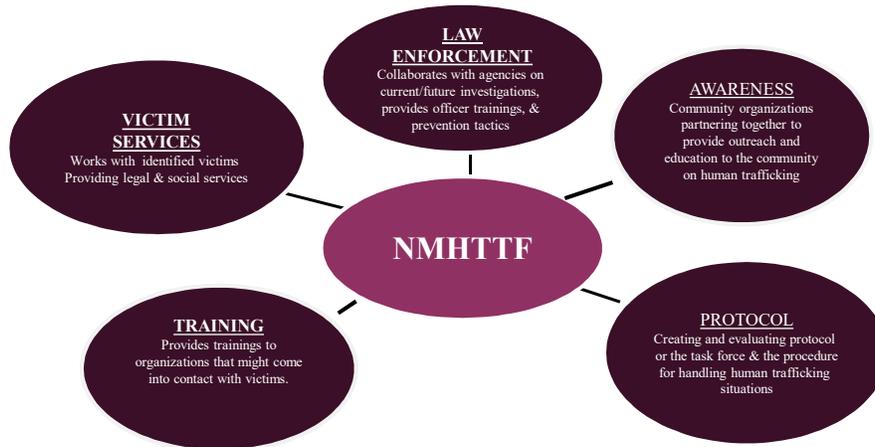
**INDIVIDUALS WITH
DISABILITIES MAY FACE
INCREASED RISK OF HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**



NEW MEXICO HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE

- Grant co-partnered by NMOAG and The Life Link with FBI, HSI, U.S. Attorney's Office, Tribal Community and many others.
- Collaborative effort between law enforcement and service providers to combat Human Trafficking statewide.
 1. Prevention: Enhancing public awareness and training professionals.
 2. Prosecution: Ensuring strong legislation and building strong cases through proactive investigations.
 3. Protection: Victim-centered rescue and long term restoration.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE



HUMAN TRAFFICKING: WHAT IS IT?

- Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery
- Victims of trafficking exploited for commercial sex or labor purposes
- Traffickers use force, fraud or coercion to achieve exploitation

After drug dealing, human trafficking is tied with the illegal arms trade as the second largest criminal industry in the world, and it is the fastest growing.

NMSA 30-52-1. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

A. Human trafficking consists of a person knowingly:

- (1) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means another person with the intent or knowledge that **force, fraud or coercion** will be used to subject the person to labor, services or commercial sexual activity;
- (2) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means a person under the age of eighteen years with the intent or knowledge that the person will be caused to engage in commercial sexual activity; or
- (3) benefiting, financially or by receiving anything of value, from the labor, services or commercial sexual activity of another person with the knowledge that force, fraud or coercion was used to obtain the labor, services or commercial sexual activity.

NMSA 30-52-1. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

B. The attorney general and the district attorney in the county of jurisdiction have concurrent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this section.

Whoever commits human trafficking is guilty of a third degree felony; except if the victim is under the age of:

- (1) sixteen, the person is guilty of a second degree felony; or
- (2) thirteen, the person is guilty of a first degree felony.

D. Prosecution pursuant to this section shall not prevent prosecution pursuant to any other provision of the law when the conduct also constitutes a violation of that other provision.

E. In a prosecution pursuant to this section, a human trafficking victim shall not be charged with accessory to the crime of human trafficking.

F. A person convicted of human trafficking shall, in addition to any other punishment, be ordered to make restitution to the victim for the gross income or value of the victim's labor or services and any other actual damages in accordance with Section 31-17-1 NMSA 1978.

NEW MEXICO STATE STATUE

- ❖ 30-9-4. Promoting prostitution
- ❖ 30-9-4.1. Accepting earnings of a prostitute
- ❖ 30-9-11. Criminal sexual penetration
- ❖ 30-9-12. Criminal sexual contact
- ❖ 30-9-13. Criminal sexual contact of a minor
- ❖ 30-4-1. Kidnapping
- ❖ 30-3-5. Aggravated battery
- ❖ 30-6-1. Abandonment or abuse of a child
- ❖ 30-6-3. Contributing to delinquency of minor
- ❖ 30-6A-3. Sexual exploitation of children
- ❖ 30-6A-4. Sexual exploitation of children by prostitution
- ❖ 30-37-3.2. Child solicitation by electronic communication device

DEBUNK THE MYTHS

Human trafficking always involves kidnapping or violent force

DEBUNK THE MYTHS

All human trafficking is sex trafficking

DEBUNK THE MYTHS

Human trafficking doesn't affect me

DEBUNK THE MYTHS

Human Trafficking is a Crime Prosecuted Only at the Federal Level

HOW VICTIMS ARE TRAFFICKED ACTIONS

Recruiting includes proactive targeting of vulnerability and grooming behaviors

Harboring includes isolation, confinement, monitoring

Transporting includes movement and arranging travel

Providing includes giving to another individual

HOW VICTIMS ARE TRAFFICKED ACTIONS

Obtaining includes forcibly taking, exchanging something for ability to control

***Soliciting** includes offering something of value

***Patronizing** includes receiving something of value

*Only for sex trafficking

HOW VICTIMS ARE TRAFFICKED MEANS

Force includes physical restraint, physical harm, sexual assault, and beatings. Monitoring and confinement is often used to control victims, especially during early stages of victimization to break down the victim's resistance.

HOW VICTIMS ARE TRAFFICKED MEANS

Fraud includes false promises regarding employment, wages, working conditions, love, marriage, or better life. Over time, there may be unexpected changes in work conditions, compensation or debt agreements, or nature of relationship.

HOW VICTIMS ARE TRAFFICKED MEANS

Coercion includes threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person, psychological manipulation, document confiscation, and shame and fear-inducing threats to share information or pictures with others or report to authorities.

HOW VICTIMS ARE TRAFFICKED PURPOSE

Commercial Sex Act is any sex act on account of anything of value given to or received by any person.

Involuntary Servitude is any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

HOW VICTIMS ARE TRAFFICKED PURPOSE

Debt Bondage includes a pledge of services by the debtor or someone under debtor's control to pay down known or unknown charges (e.g. fees for transportation, boarding, food, and other incidentals; interest, fines for missing quotas, and charges for "bad behavior"). The length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined, where an individual is trapped in a cycle of debt that he or she can never pay down.

Slavery is the state of being under the ownership or control of someone where a person is forced to work for another.

INDUSTRIES LINKED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Sex Trafficking

- Prostitution
- Pornography
- Exotic Dancing/Stripping
- Massage Parlors
- Escort Services
- Modeling Studios

19

SEX TRAFFICKING



INDUSTRIES LINKED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Labor Trafficking

- Farming/Agricultural work/ Landscaping
- Hotel or Tourist Industries
- Janitorial Services
- Restaurant/Cooks/Waiter or Waitresses
- Factory Work (“sweatshops”)
- Domestic servitude/Housekeeping/ Nannies
- Peddling/Panhandling
- Massage Parlors
- Care Facilities

LABOR TRAFFICKING

TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES



TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES FOR FORCED LABOR

DISABILITY BENEFITS

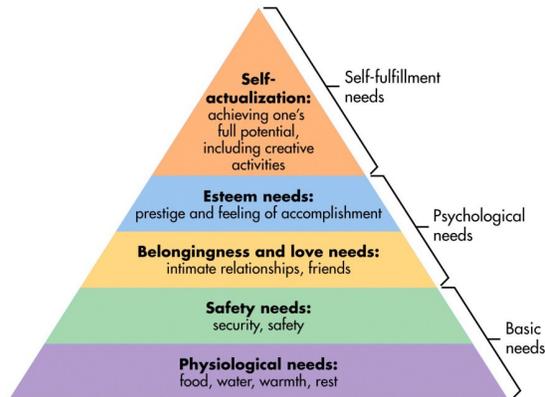
TRAFFICKING BY FAMILY MEMBERS, GUARDIANS, AND RESIDENTIAL CARE PROVIDERS



MORE HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASE EXAMPLES



MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS



- Many sex traffickers lure victims by providing basic survival needs. They systematically provide distorted versions of higher needs to manipulate victims. Using threats, force and coercion, traffickers exploit the fact that, for many victims, “the life” may be their first experience of ‘family’ and belonging.

INSIDE THE MIND OF A TRAFFICKER

- **Distortion:** Traffickers distort situations by framing them under more acceptable terms.
- **Rationalization:** Excuses are the markings of rationalization, and perpetrators use faulty and false reasoning to convince themselves that they've done no wrong.
- **Social Comparison:** Traffickers might compare themselves to other traffickers in order to dissociate themselves from the most brutal manifestations of human trafficking.

INSIDE THE MIND OF A TRAFFICKER

- **Blame Shifting:** Traffickers such as factory managers might defend themselves by accusing people outside of their control of forcing them to traffic others.
- **Dehumanization:** Dehumanization strips people of their identity, identifies them as “the other” and makes it so that they are viewed as inferior and deserving of exploitation.

MENTALITY OF A TRAFFICKER

- “My job is to make sure she has what she needs, personal hygiene, get her nails done, take her to buy an outfit, take her out to eat, make her feel wanted...but I keep the money.” –Convicted pimp, Antoin Thurman, as quoted in the New York Times investigative series, *Running in the Shadows: Children on Their Own* (2009)

HOW ARE PEOPLE RECRUITED?

- Grooming process
- Internet and social media
- Fake employment agencies
- Acquaintances or family
- Newspaper ads
- Front businesses
- Word of mouth
- Abduction



HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND TECHNOLOGY

SOCIAL NETWORKING

Pimps hit social networks to recruit underage girls to engage in commercial sex

- The pimps "searched Facebook for attractive young girls, and sent them messages telling them that they were pretty and asking if they would like to make some money"
- If a girl expressed interest, a gang member would arrange to meet up. At that point, participation stopped being voluntary.

Rain Smith

Thanks for adding me ur very pretty would u be interested in a job making easy money

Jane Doe

Always lol. Doing what?

Jane Doe

And thank you :) do we know each other?

Rain Smith

Welcome. Noo we don't this is just one of the ways i find girls looking for work its one of my jobs i work with girls that dance nude partys dates one on ones and more some girls make 200 or more an hour does any of that interest U?

Jane Doe

What do you do

Jane Doe

Yes maybe

Rain Smith

Send me ur number ill have my girl call or text u with more info

Jane Doe

Oh, like stripping or more of an escort thing?

Rain Smith

We do both. Number?

Jane Doe

XXXXXXXXXX

FACTORS THAT MAKE PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES MORE AT RISK OF BECOMING A TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

- Submissive
- Isolated
- Communication
- Desensitized to touch
- Not believed

WHY WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES ARE MORE AT RISK TO BE ABUSED AND VICTIMIZED

1. Increased dependency on others for long term care.
2. Denial of human rights that results in the perception of powerlessness.
3. Less risk of discovery as perceived by the perpetrator.
4. The difficulty some survivors have in being believed.

WHY WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES ARE MORE AT RISK TO BE ABUSED AND VICTIMIZED

5. Less education about appropriate and inappropriate sexuality.
6. Social isolation and increased risk of manipulation.
7. Physical helplessness and vulnerability in public places.
8. Values and attitudes within the field of disability toward mainstreaming and integration without consideration for each individual's capacity for self-protection.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE VICTIM

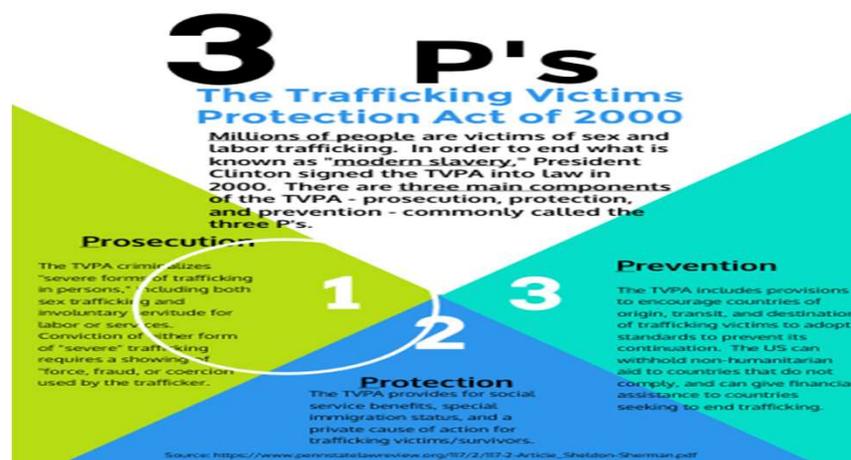
- Bodily diseases
- Psychological diseases
- Pregnancy and abortion
- Addiction
- Death



WHAT IS THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT?

- The TVPA protects former, current, and potential trafficking victims, prosecutes its perpetrators, and prevents further trafficking.

PROTECTION, PROSECUTION, AND PREVENTION.



HOW TVPA AFFECTS WHAT YOU DO

- Creates new laws that criminalize trafficking regarding slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage or forced labor
- Permits prosecution where non-violent coercion used to force victims to work in belief they would be subject to serious harm
- Permits prosecution where victim's service compelled by confiscation of documents such as passports or birth certificates
- Increases prison terms for all slavery violations from 10 years to 20 years; adds life imprisonment where violation involves death, kidnapping, or sexual abuse of victim

HOW TVPA AFFECTS WHAT YOU DO

- Requires courts to order restitution, forfeiture of assets upon conviction
- Enables victims to seek witness protection, other types of assistance
- Gives prosecutors and agents new tools to get legal immigration status for victims of trafficking during investigation, prosecution

HOW TVPA AFFECTS WHAT YOU DO

Often traffickers break state laws such as:

- *Murder*
- *Kidnapping*
- *Battery*
- *Assault*
- *Sexual battery*
- *False imprisonment*
- *Prostitution*
- *Promoting prostitution*

HOW TO IDENTIFY A POTENTIAL TRAFFICKING VICTIM

- Movement closely monitored
- A person who works excessive hours, but receives little or no pay
- Fearful of discussing working conditions
- A person who doesn't know where they are geographically
- A person who is fearful of discussing their relationship to a person

HOW TO IDENTIFY A POTENTIAL TRAFFICKING VICTIM

- Groups of worker who are transported in and out of labor locations
- Foreign Nationals who don't have control of their documents
- Signs of abuse
- Unusual activity at a residents or business
- A minor engage in commercial sex
- Frequenting internet chat rooms
- Having unexplained money or jewelry

HOW TO IDENTIFY A POTENTIAL TRAFFICKING VICTIM

- Using slang language from "the life"
- Inconsistent stories
- Constant communication with multiple men
- Reluctance to explain tattoo
- Keeping late nights



National Human Trafficking Hotline 1 (888) 373-7888

BeFree Textline Text "BeFree" (233733)

Polaris Freedom Program

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← HUMAN TRAFFICKING The Facts Sex Trafficking Labor Trafficking Recognizing The Signs The Victims & Traffickers Survivor Stories Policy & Legislation Resources →

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a form of modern slavery—a multi-billion dollar criminal industry that denies freedom to 20.9 million people around the world. And no matter where you live, chances are it's happening nearby. From the girl forced into prostitution at a truck stop, to the man discovered in a restaurant kitchen, stripped of his passport and held against his will. All trafficking victims share one essential experience: the loss of freedom.

share

The Facts
Check out top statistics from Polaris and external studies.
[Learn More](#)

Sex Trafficking
Learn how traffickers exploit victims for commercial sex.
[Learn More](#)

Labor Trafficking
Learn how traffickers exploit victims for forced labor.
[Learn More](#)

Recognize the Signs
Are you or someone you know being trafficked?
[Learn More](#)

Get Help Quick Exit

HOW TO REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING



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Anti-Human Trafficking Initiative

The Life Link's Anti-Human Trafficking Initiative, located in Santa Fe, is New Mexico's only comprehensive aftercare program for victims of human trafficking. Through partnerships with State government, law enforcement, community stakeholders, healthcare providers, and other interested crisis response, intensive case management, advocacy, benefit acquisition, mental health and substance abuse services, emergency and permanent supportive housing, trauma treatment, and linkage to additional community resources to assist them. The Anti-Human Trafficking Initiative team also provides consultation and training to law enforcement and behavioral health professionals on successful strategies for working with the population. The Life Link's program has received referrals from around the country and is gaining a national reputation for development and implementation of a best-practices approach for working with human trafficking victims. groups, the Initiative strives to provide rights-based, wraparound care to meet the myriad needs of rescued victims as they navigate the difficult road to recovery.

**FORCED TO WORK OR SELL SEX
AGAINST YOUR WILL?**
¿FORZADO A TRABAJAR O VENDER
SEXO CONTRA SU VOLUNTAD?



HOW TO REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Questions?

To report human trafficking to law enforcement:
1-866-347-2423 (1-866-DHS-2-ICE)

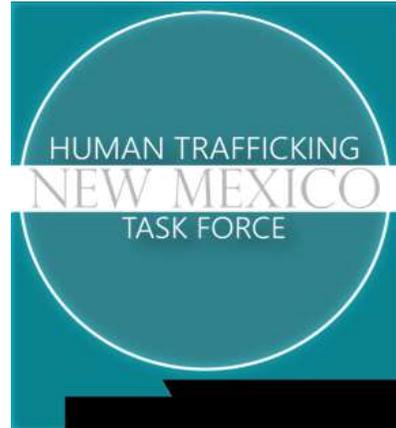
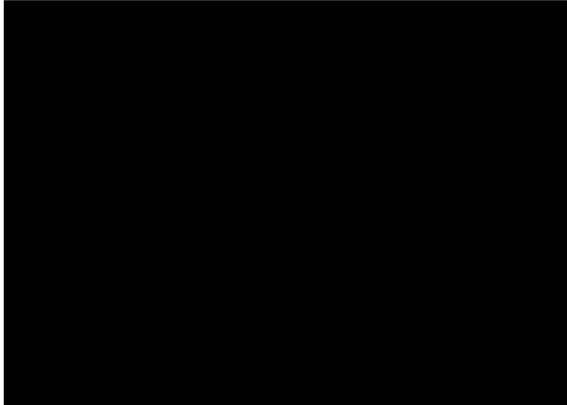
To get confidential help from a nongovernmental organization:
1-888-373-7888 or
text HELP or INFO to BeFree (233733)



Website: www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign

Email: bluecampaign@hq.dhs.gov

HOW TO REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING



HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NEW MEXICO

Presenter:

Special Agent Deanna Young

Office of the New Mexico Attorney General

NM Human Trafficking Task Force

dyoung@nmag.gov

505-717-3519