Who Are Traffickers?

- Friends or family members
- Boyfriends or girlfriends
- Husbands or wives

Trafficker Control Techniques To Look For

- Physical enslavement
- Isolation from public, family members, ethnic/religious community or age group
- Confiscation of identity documents, like drivers license, identification card, passport, etc.
- Use or threat of physical, sexual, emotional or psychological violence or abuse toward victim and/or victim's family
- Creating or perpetuating fear of law enforcement or other authorities through threats of imprisonment or deportation
- Threats of shaming victims by exposing circumstances to family, friends, etc.
- Debt bondage – financial obligations, etc.
- Control of victim’s money, e.g. holding money for “safe-keeping”
- Moving victims from location to location or trade from one establishment to another leading victims to not know which state/town they are in
- Creation of psychological and/or emotional dependency – some traffickers begin relationships with victims by providing them with false love; gifts; intimacy; some victims are related to/in an intimate relationship with trafficker

IDENTIFYING DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING VICTIMS IN CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Department of Children and Families

careline: 1-800-842-2288
TDD: 1-800-624-5518

505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106

http://www.ct.gov/dcf/
What is Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST)?

- **Sex trafficking** is forced prostitution or other types of sex work. Victims are tricked, lured, or forced to work on highly exploitative terms with little or no pay.
- Anyone under the age of 18 engaged in prostitution in Connecticut is treated as a sex trafficking victim & must be referred to DCF; Youth 16 or under cannot be prosecuted for prostitution & anyone aged 16-17 is presumed to be a victim.
- **Domestic minor victims of sex trafficking** are victims, often U.S. citizens, who are trafficked within the United States, either between or within state lines.

Where Could Law Enforcement Personnel Encounter Domestic Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking?

- **Crimes**: Murder; kidnapping; prostitution, pandering or promoting prostitution; assault; sexual assault and battery; false imprisonment; domestic violence crimes; labor disputes or workplace violations; shoplifting; arms or drug trafficking; street gang activity; financial crimes or money laundering; organized crime.
- **Field situations**
  - brothels, massage parlors, pornography production, street prostitution, prostitution rings, strip clubs.
- Situations were youth under the age of 18 or youth who may be under the age of 18 are involved in any kind of sex work or forced labor – it is important to verify the veracity of identification documents because some underage victims are provided with false documentation.
- Situations involving runaway or homeless youth – they are often exploited through “survival sex”.
- Missing persons cases, which may involve trafficking within the state, country or outside the U.S.

Myths & Misconceptions

- Only women are victims.
- U.S. citizens are not trafficked outside the U.S.
- U.S. citizens cannot be trafficking victims - only foreign nationals or immigrants can be trafficked.
- Trafficking must involve some form of travel, transportation or movement across state or national borders.
- Victim knew what they were getting themselves into.
- Victim was paid for services.
- Victim had freedom of movement and opportunities to escape.
- It can’t be trafficking when the trafficker and victim are related, married or in an intimate relationship.
- Victims are always poor.
- If a trafficked person consented to be in their initial situation, they cannot be trafficked.

Sex trafficking is forced prostitution or other types of sex work. Victims are tricked, lured, or forced to work on highly exploitative terms with little or no pay. Anyone under the age of 18 engaged in prostitution in Connecticut is treated as a sex trafficking victim & must be referred to DCF; Youth 16 or under cannot be prosecuted for prostitution & anyone aged 16-17 is presumed to be a victim. Domestic minor victims of sex trafficking are victims, often U.S. citizens, who are trafficked within the United States, either between or within state lines. Crime situations include murder, kidnapping, prostitution, pandering or promoting prostitution, assault, sexual assault and battery, false imprisonment, domestic violence crimes, labor disputes or workplace violations, shoplifting, arms or drug trafficking, street gang activity, financial crimes or money laundering, and organized crime. Field situations include brothels, massage parlors, pornography production, street prostitution, prostitution rings, strip clubs. Situations involving youth under the age of 18 or youth who may be under the age of 18 are involved in any kind of sex work or forced labor - it is important to verify the veracity of identification documents because some underage victims are provided with false documentation. Situations involving runaway or homeless youth are often exploited through “survival sex.” Missing persons cases may involve trafficking within the state, country or outside the U.S. Myths & Misconceptions: Only women are victims. U.S. citizens are not trafficked outside the U.S. U.S. citizens cannot be trafficking victims - only foreign nationals or immigrants can be trafficked. Trafficking must involve some form of travel, transportation or movement across state or national borders. Victims knew what they were getting themselves into. Victims were paid for services. Victims had freedom of movement and opportunities to escape. It can’t be trafficking when the trafficker and victim are related, married or in an intimate relationship. Victims are always poor. If a trafficked person consented to be in their initial situation, they cannot be trafficked.