UNDERSTANDING LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING QUESTIONNAIRE 2

Conducted by:
Northeastern University
Boston, MA 02115
www.irj.neu.edu

Sponsored by:
U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why is this study being conducted?
This study is designed to provide information to law enforcement agencies, investigators, prosecutors and service providers about current law enforcement responses to trafficking and to identify successful models for recognizing, reporting and intervening in situations of human trafficking.

What agencies are involved in the survey?
We are sending mail surveys to a random sample of local, county and state law enforcement agencies across the United States.

Why is your participation important?
Your participation in this study is entirely voluntary. However, we need complete information from a wide range of agencies that may have opinions or experiences with human trafficking for the study to provide accurate results.

What if our agency did not have any human trafficking cases?
Questionnaire 2 should be filled out only by departments who have encountered human trafficking cases. We ask that Questionnaire 2 be completed by the person with the most experience handling human trafficking cases for that particular agency. If you prefer, this survey can be filled out online at **www.irj.neu.edu/projects/criminal _justice.**

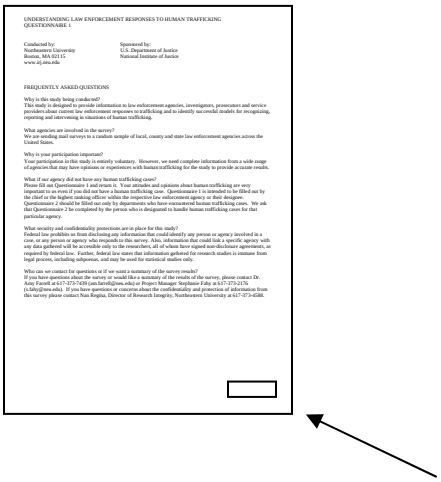
What security and confidentiality protections are in place for this study?
Federal law prohibits us from disclosing any information that could identify any person or agency involved in a case or who responds to this survey. Also, information that could link a specific agency with any data gathered will be accessible only to the researchers, all of whom have signed non-disclosure agreements, as required by federal law. The number at the bottom of each survey will only be used to identify when surveys have been returned. All responses to the survey questions remain confidential. Further, federal law states that information gathered for research studies is immune from legal process, including subpoenas, and may be used for statistical studies only.

Who can we contact for questions or if we want a summary of the survey results?
If you have questions about the survey or would like a summary of the results of the survey, please contact Dr. Amy Farrell at 617-373-7439 (am.farrell@neu.edu) or Project Manager Stephanie Fahy at 617-373-2176 (s.fahy@neu.edu). If you have questions or concerns about the confidentiality and protection of information from this survey please contact the office of Research Integrity, Northeastern University at 617-373-4588.

Glossary of Terms (Please refer back to the glossary for clarification of any terms used in the survey)

Certification	Certification allows victims of trafficking who are non-U.S. citizens to be eligible for a special visa (T visa) and certain benefits and services under any Federal or state program or activity to the same extent as a refugee. To receive certification, victims of trafficking must: • Be a victim of severe human trafficking as defined by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) • Be willing to assist with the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases; and • Have completed a bona fide application for a T visa; or • Have received continued presence status from U.S. Customs and Immigration Services in order to contribute to the prosecution of human traffickers.
Continued Presence	Continued Presence is granted by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) as a form of interim relief (different from the T visa). This allows victims to stay in the U.S. for a limited time (usually a year) as long as they are cooperating with ICE in the investigation and prosecution of human traffickers. Victims also become eligible for certification to start receiving assistance, including work authorization and medical benefits.
Debt Bondage	Victims become bonded laborers when their labor is demanded as a means of repayment for a loan or service in which the terms and conditions have not been defined or in which the value of the victims' work is greater than the original sum of money "borrowed."
Domestic Trafficking	Trafficking of U.S. citizens or permanent residents within the U.S.
Forced Labor	A situation in which victims are forced to work against their will, under the threat of violence or some other form of punishment. Forms of forced labor can include domestic servitude, agricultural labor, sweatshop factory labor, janitorial, food service, other service industry labor, and begging.
International Trafficking	Trafficking of people from foreign countries into the U.S.
Juvenile	For the purposes of this survey, a juvenile is a person under the age of 18.
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.
Sex Trafficking	The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion or, when the person forced to perform such an act is under the age of 18.
Smuggling	Smuggling is different from trafficking in that it is voluntary; whereas trafficking always involves force or coercion. Smuggling is always transnational, and trafficking can be either domestic or transnational. Finally, trafficking results in ongoing profits for traffickers from victims' labor while smuggling often involves single payment for transportation.
T Visa	Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the T visa was established to allow victims of severe forms of trafficking to become temporary residents of the U.S. A recipient of the T visa may be eligible for permanent residence status after three years if he/she meets the following conditions: • They are a person of good moral character • They have complied with any reasonable request for assistance in the investigation during the three-year period • They will suffer extreme hardship if they are removed from the U.S.

Before you begin the survey, please find the four digit number located in the box in the bottom right corner of the paper survey which you received in the mail.



UNDERSTANDING LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING
QUESTIONNAIRE 1

Conducted by:
Northeastern University
Boston, MA 02115
www.sl.neu.edu

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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We are sending mail surveys to a random sample of local, county and state law enforcement agencies across the United States.

Why is your participation important?
Your participation in this study is entirely voluntary. However, we need complete information from a wide range of agencies that may have opinions or experiences with human trafficking for the study to provide accurate results.

What if our agency did not have any human trafficking cases?
Please fill out Questionnaire 1 and return it. Your attitudes and opinions about human trafficking are very important to us even if you did not have a human trafficking case. Questionnaire 1 is intended to be filled out by the chief or the highest ranking officer within the respective law enforcement agency or their designee. Questionnaire 2 should be filled out only by departments who have encountered human trafficking cases. We ask that Questionnaire 2 be completed by the person who is designated to handle human trafficking cases for that particular agency.

What security and confidentiality protections are in place for this study?
Federal law prohibits us from disclosing any information that could identify any person or agency involved in a case, or any person or agency who responds to this survey. Also, information that could link a specific agency with any data gathered will be accessible only to the researchers, all of whom have signed non-disclosure agreements, as required by federal law. Further, federal law states that information gathered for research studies is immune from legal process, including subpoenas, and may be used for statistical studies only.

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Enter this number in the box below.

QUESTIONNAIRE 2

To be completed only by those departments that have had human trafficking cases or have investigated cases involving victims of human trafficking. To be completed by an individual within the agency who has the most experience with cases of human trafficking.

For the purposes of this survey **human trafficking** is defined as:

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for one of three following purposes:

- Labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery; or
- A commercial sex act through the use of force, fraud, or coercion; or
- If the person is under 18 years of age, any commercial sex act, regardless of whether any form of coercion is involved.

Note: These definitions do not require that a trafficking victim be physically transported from one location to another.

1. Investigation and Prosecution of Human Trafficking Cases

a) Approximately how many total human trafficking cases has your agency investigated since 2000? (Investigation can include collecting evidence, interviewing witnesses, writing reports and following up on leads. In addition, cases may include more than one suspect or victim.)

Please indicate the total number of cases that involved investigations for each year listed below.

2000		2004	
2001		2005	
2002		2006	
2003			

b) Approximately how many human trafficking related arrests have been made since 2000?

Please indicate the total number of arrests for each year listed below.

2000		2004	
2001		2005	
2002		2006	
2003			

c) What is the average age of perpetrators of human trafficking who have been arrested since 2000?

- ○ Less than 18 years old
- ○ 18-24 years old
- ○ 25-29 years old
- ○ 30-39 years old
- ○ 40-50 years old
- ○ More than 50 years old
- ○ Varies (please explain): _____

d) Approximately what percentage of perpetrators of human trafficking who have been arrested since 2000 were:

Male		**%**
Female		**%**
Total	**100%**	

e) Of all the human trafficking cases that you have worked on since 2000, which of the following countries listed below have perpetrators of human trafficking originated from? (check all that apply)

- ☐ United States
- ☐ Columbia
- ☐ Korea (South)
- ☐ Mexico
- ☐ Peru
- ☐ Russia
- ☐ Ukraine
- ☐ China
- ☐ India
- ☐ Malaysia
- ☐ Nigeria
- ☐ Philippines
- ☐ Thailand
- ☐ Vietnam
- ☐ Other (list all that apply): _____

f) Since 2000, how many of each type of trafficking case listed below has your agency investigated? (See glossary on page 2 for definitions of the different types of trafficking)

Types of Human Trafficking Cases	**Number of Cases**			
	None	1 case	2 cases	3+ cases
Labor Trafficking				
Bonded labor / debt bondage	○	○	○	○
Domestic servitude (e.g. nanny, maid)	○	○	○	○
Commercial agricultural situations (e.g. fields, processing plants, canneries)	○	○	○	○
Construction sites	○	○	○	○
Factory work / sweatshops	○	○	○	○
Forced begging	○	○	○	○
Restaurant work	○	○	○	○
Custodial work	○	○	○	○
Food processing (e.g. slaughter houses)	○	○	○	○
Other (please specify): _____	○	○	○	○
Sex Trafficking				
Pornography	○	○	○	○
Forced prostitution	○	○	○	○
Servile marriage / mail-order bride	○	○	○	○
Sex tourism and entertainment	○	○	○	○
Forced stripping / dancing	○	○	○	○
Forced escort services	○	○	○	○
Other (please specify): _____	○	○	○	○

g) What is the average length of time you spend investigating a human trafficking case?

- ○ Less than 3 months
- ○ 3 to 6 months
- ○ 7 to 12 months
- ○ More than 12 months
- ○ Unsure

h) Does your agency utilize a task force during the course of an investigation? Such a task force might contain other law enforcement personnel, community based agencies and service providers.

- ○ No
- ○ Yes (please indicate which organizations are represented on your task force.)
  - ☐ U.S. Attorney
  - ☐ Immigration and Customs Enforcement
  - ☐ Department of Labor
  - ☐ FBI or other federal law enforcement
  - ☐ Community Organizations
  - ☐ Victim Advisor
  - ☐ Municipal Law Enforcement
  - ☐ State Police
  - ☐ Sheriffs Department
  - ☐ District/County/State Attorney
  - ☐ Victim Service Providers
  - ☐ Other: _____

i) Since 2000, has your agency brought any formal charges against individuals involved in human trafficking?

- ○ No
- ○ Yes (please indicate the types of charges from the list below)

Federal

- ☐ Human trafficking violations (TVPA)
- ☐ Racketeering violations (RICO)
- ☐ Fraudulent document offenses
- ☐ Involuntary servitude statutes
- ☐ Money laundering
- ☐ Operation of unlicensed money transfer business
- ☐ Mann Act violations
- ☐ PROTECT Act
- ☐ Immigration offenses
- ☐ Labor violations
- ☐ Tax Evasion
- ☐ Other: _____

State

- ☐ Human trafficking violations (TVPA)
- ☐ Kidnapping
- ☐ Prostitution related charges
- ☐ Murder
- ☐ Civil rights violations
- ☐ Assault
- ☐ Rape
- ☐ Other: _____

j) How often do human trafficking cases result in the following outcomes?

Outcome	**Level of Frequency**				
	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Unsure
Case is investigated, but does not lead to an arrest(s)	○	○	○	○	○
Case is investigated, any arrests are made, but does not lead to a prosecution	○	○	○	○	○
Case is investigated, any arrests are made, and leads to prosecution where defendant is acquitted	○	○	○	○	○
Case is investigated, any arrests are made and leads to prosecution where defendant is convicted	○	○	○	○	○

k) How frequent are the following outcomes for foreign victims of human trafficking identified by your agency? (For definitions of continued presence and T-visa please see glossary on page 2)

Outcome	**Level of Frequency**				
	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Unsure
Deportation	○	○	○	○	○
Granted continued presence	○	○	○	○	○
Granted a temporary visa (T-visa)	○	○	○	○	○
Other: _____	○	○	○	○	○
_____					
_____					

l) How frequently does your agency encounter the following issues when investigating and prosecuting cases of human trafficking?

Issues in Investigating/Prosecuting Cases	**Level of Frequency**				
	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Unsure
Lack of victim cooperation	○	○	○	○	○
Language barriers/lack of or inadequate translator services	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of coordination with federal agencies	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of support with victim service providers/community based organizations	○	○	○	○	○
Resistance from federal law enforcement to pursue or assist in case investigations	○	○	○	○	○
Resistance from U.S. Attorney or District Attorney to pursue cases	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of adequate resources (e.g. time, money, staff)	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of adequate training/Lack of adequate knowledge	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of procedures/protocols to identify and respond to human trafficking cases and victims of trafficking	○	○	○	○	○
Other: _____	○	○	○	○	○
_____					
_____					

m) Does your agency have a separate record keeping/record management system in place for human trafficking cases?

○ Yes

○ No

n) If you answered yes to the above question, is it computerized?

○ Yes

○ No

<u>Few people in law enforcement have investigated human trafficking cases.</u> As a result, your expertise on the following questions about best practices for identification and investigation are critical.

2. Strategies for Identifying and Responding to Cases of Human Trafficking

a) In general, how frequently does each of the following events bring human trafficking cases to the attention of your agency?

Ways Human Trafficking First Comes to the Attention of Law Enforcement	**Level of Frequency**				
	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Unsure
Calls for service	○	○	○	○	○
Referrals from community based or faith based organizations	○	○	○	○	○
Referrals from other law enforcement agencies	○	○	○	○	○
Referrals from regulatory agencies (e.g. health inspectors, labor department)	○	○	○	○	○
Referrals from criminal justice agencies that are non-law enforcement (e.g., probation)	○	○	○	○	○
During the course of usual investigations (e.g., drug raids, calls for domestic violence)	○	○	○	○	○
Tips from informants	○	○	○	○	○
Undercover operations (e.g., collaborative investigations with Federal and State law enforcement)	○	○	○	○	○
Other: _____ _____ _____	○	○	○	○	○

b) In general, how important is each of the following as indicators of human trafficking in your investigations?

Indicators of Human Trafficking	**Level of Importance**				
	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Unsure
Victims are non-English speaking	○	○	○	○	○
Victims do not have control of their own identity/travel documents	○	○	○	○	○
Victim will have very little or no pocket money (sign that a trafficker or pimp controls all the money)	○	○	○	○	○
Evidence of malnutrition, dehydration or poor personal hygiene	○	○	○	○	○
Evidence of bruises or other signs of battering	○	○	○	○	○
Victim appears fearful and non-cooperative	○	○	○	○	○
Makeshift living quarters (e.g., does the victim appear to live in the same place that he or she works?)	○	○	○	○	○
Heavy security at the commercial establishment or work site (barred windows, locked doors, electronic surveillance, guards)	○	○	○	○	○
Unusually high foot traffic at establishment	○	○	○	○	○
Frequent movement of victims (e.g., women/girls are frequently moved from one brothel to another)	○	○	○	○	○

c) Do you find that human trafficking is associated with other crimes?

○ No

○ Yes (check all that apply)

- ☐ Drug trafficking
- ☐ Arms dealing
- ☐ Organ trafficking
- ☐ Organized crime
- ☐ Terrorism
- ☐ Conspiracy
- ☐ Corruption and bribery
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Tax evasion
- ☐ False identification
- ☐ Computer-assisted crimes
- ☐ Prostitution
- ☐ Pornography
- ☐ Gangs
- ☐ Money Laundering

d) How frequently is each of the following investigative responses used to build human trafficking cases in the community that you serve?

Potential Investigative Responses	**Level of Frequency**				
	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Unsure
Surveillance	○	○	○	○	○
Undercover operations	○	○	○	○	○
Raids or other overt operations	○	○	○	○	○
Collaboration with other law enforcement agencies	○	○	○	○	○
Collaboration with code enfocement and inspectional service agencies	○	○	○	○	○
Pursuing paper trails (bank receipts, tax records)	○	○	○	○	○
Wire tapping/communication monitoring	○	○	○	○	○
Investigate linkages to other criminal enterprises	○	○	○	○	○
Providing victim support services	○	○	○	○	○
Other: _____	○	○	○	○	○

3. Characteristics of Human Trafficking Victims

a) What is the average age of most of the human trafficking victims identified within your community since 2000?

- ○ Less than 18 years old
- ○ 18-24 years old
- ○ 25-29 years old
- ○ 30-39 years old
- ○ 40-50 years old
- ○ More than 50 years old
- ○ Varies (please explain): _____

b) Approximately what percentage of **juvenile** (under 18 years of age) human trafficking victims identified within your community since 2000 were:

Male		**%**
Female		**%**
Total	**100%**	

c) Approximately what percentage of **adult** human trafficking victims identified within your community since 2000 were:

Male		**%**
Female		**%**
Total	**100%**	

d) Of all the human trafficking cases that you have worked on since 2000, which of the following countries listed below have victims of human trafficking originated from? (check all that apply)

- ☐ United States
- ☐ Columbia
- ☐ Korea (South)
- ☐ Mexico
- ☐ Peru
- ☐ Russia
- ☐ Ukraine
- ☐ China
- ☐ India
- ☐ Malaysia
- ☐ Nigeria
- ☐ Philippines
- ☐ Thailand
- ☐ Vietnam
- ☐ Other (list all that apply):

e) Human trafficking victims present many unique challenges for law enforcement. How frequently is your agency faced with each of the following challenges when working with victims of human trafficking?

Challenges Presented by Trafficking Victims	**Level of Frequency**				
	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Unsure
Victim distrust of law enforcement	○	○	○	○	○
Victims do not identify themselves as a victim	○	○	○	○	○
Language barriers	○	○	○	○	○
Cultural barriers	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of social services for human trafficking victims	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of housing or adequate shelter	○	○	○	○	○
Other:	○	○	○	○	○

f) In your opinion, how frequently do each of the following reasons decrease victim willingness to cooperate with law enforcement?

Reasons Trafficking Victims Might Not Cooperate with Law Enforcement	**Level of Frequency**				
	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Unsure
Fear of deportation	○	○	○	○	○
Fear of retaliation to self and/or family	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of social support/isolation	○	○	○	○	○
Feelings of shame or embarrassment	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of knowledge about law enforcement's role	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of knowledge about victim's rights	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of trust in the criminal justice system	○	○	○	○	○
Language barriers	○	○	○	○	○
Inability to identify self as a victim	○	○	○	○	○
Victim engaged in potentially illegal activity	○	○	○	○	○
Other:	○	○	○	○	○

g) Does your agency have an existing relationship with any service providers who are able to meet the immediate needs of trafficking victims?

○ Yes (if yes, what type of agency?):

○ No

h) How frequently is each of the following modes of communication used when attempting to work with non-English speaking trafficking victims?

Modes of Communication	**Level of Frequency**				
	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Unsure
Outside translator service	○	○	○	○	○
In-house translator	○	○	○	○	○
AT&T language line	○	○	○	○	○
Victim service provider/social service case worker translators	○	○	○	○	○
Other: _____ _____ _____	○	○	○	○	○

i) Has your agency assisted foreign trafficking victims?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

j) If you answered yes to the above question, which of the following were attempted? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Assisting victims in meeting basic needs (i.e. food, clothing, shelter)
- ☐ Assisting victims in meeting mental health needs
- ☐ Language/translation services
- ☐ Assisting victims with education or job training
- ☐ Law enforcement endorsement that the victim has complied with reasonable requests of law enforcement (needed when filing applications for T-Visa and Continued Presence)
- ☐ Other: _____

Please feel free to provide additional comments about human trafficking or this survey below. We appreciate your taking the time to complete this survey and we value any feedback that you may have regarding the problem of human trafficking.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please provide the following background information:

Your Position or Title: _____

Years in your present position: _____

Size of Agency (Number of Sworn Officers): _____

State: _____

Type of Agency:

- ○ Municipal Law Enforcement
- ○ State Law Enforcement
- ○ Sheriff

Optional Information:

Sometimes it is helpful to contact a respondent directly to clarify information from the survey. Please provide the following information below if you would be willing to be contacted for a brief follow-up interview.

Your Name: _____

Department or Unit: _____

Agency Name: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Please return the survey in the pre-addressed envelope that contains postage.

Thank you for your time. Your opinions are very important to us.

Click the button below to submit results.

Submit Results