

12th Annual Cook County Human Trafficking Conference

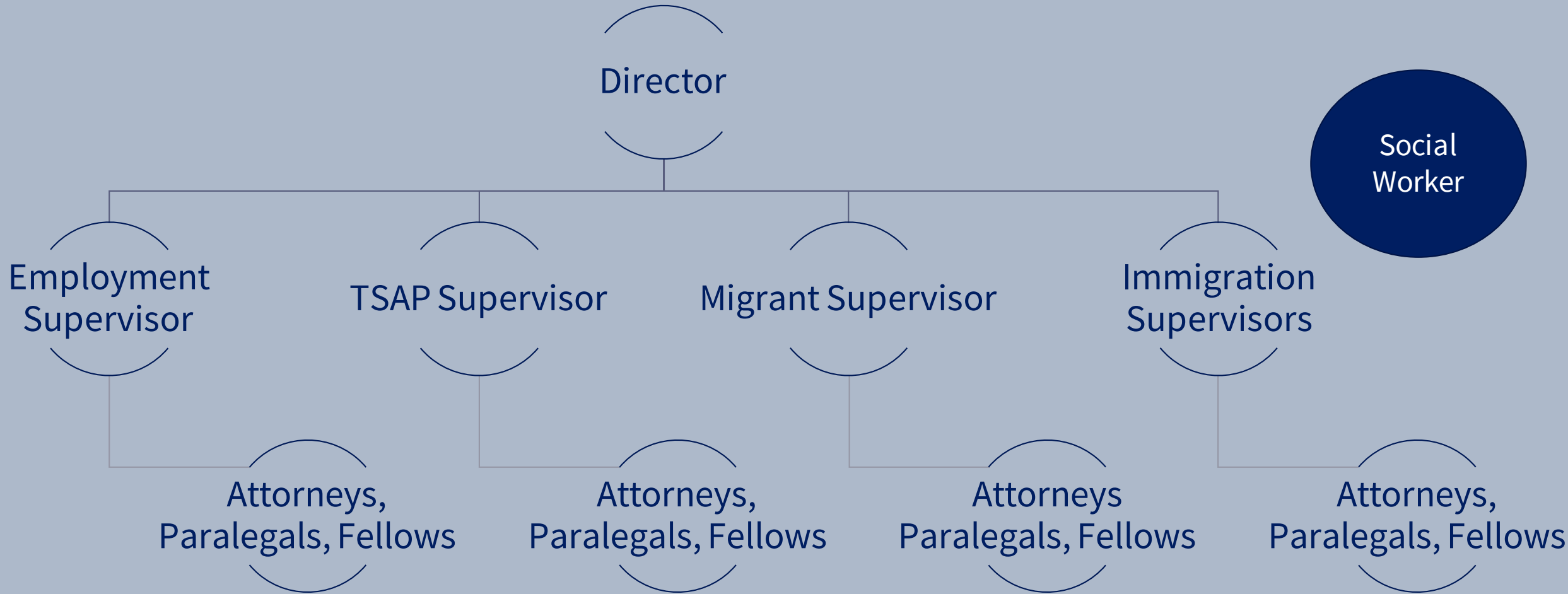
When Labor Becomes Trafficking

Eduardo Cisneros, Lauren Dana, Dolores Ayala, Lisa Palumbo

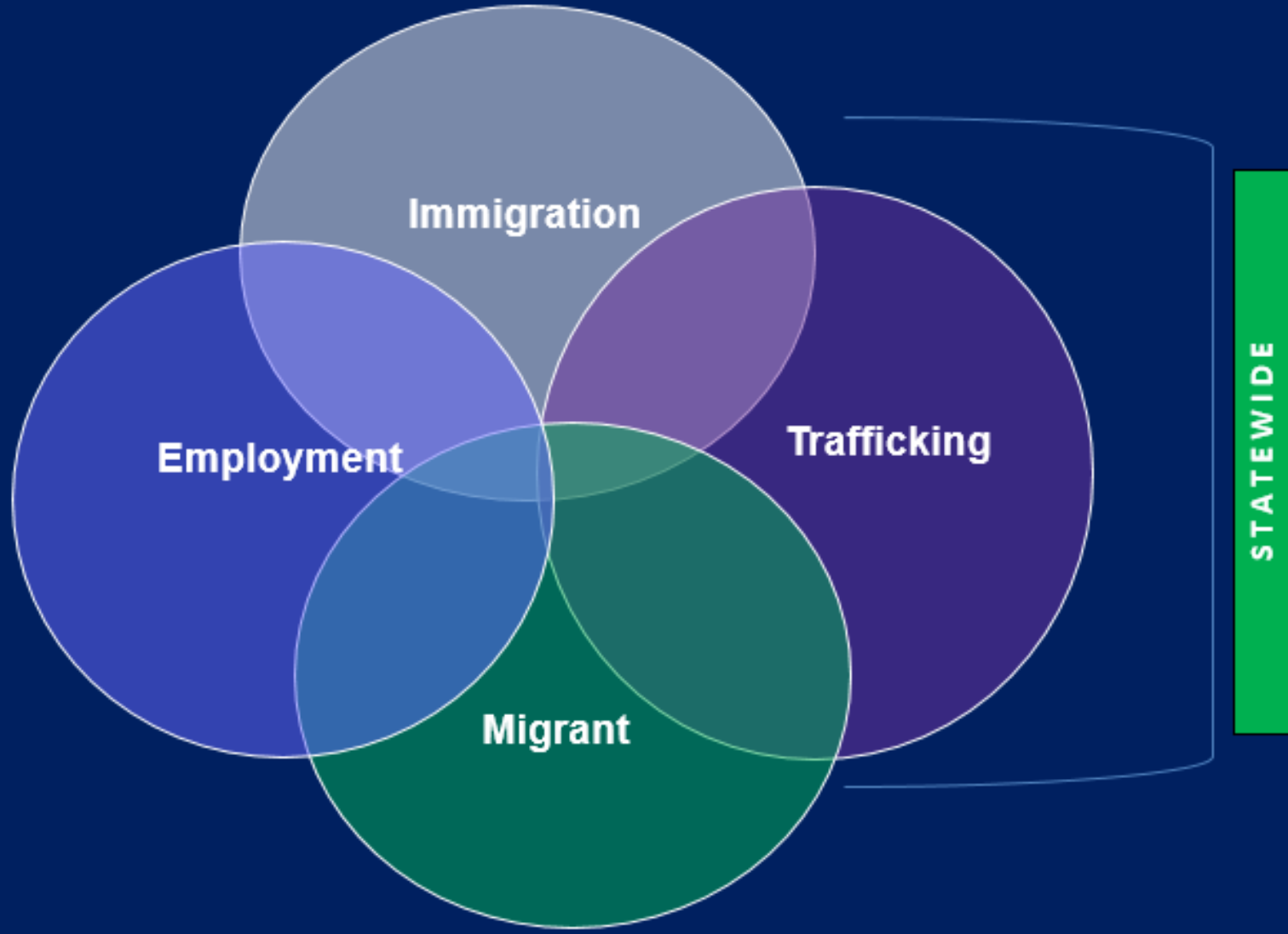
August 9, 2022



**LEGAL AID
CHICAGO**



IWR Work



INTERDISCIPLINARY WORK

LABOR TRAFFICKING VENUES/INDUSTRIES

Understanding the Organization, Operation and Victimization Process of Labor Trafficking in the United States

Urban Institute and Northeastern University in Collaboration with Freedom Network USA (2014)

	N=122
Private Residence/Domestic Servitude	37%
Agriculture	19%
Restaurants	14%
Hospitality	10%
Construction	10%
Carnivals/fairs	7%
Factories	4%
Assisted living	3%
Strip clubs	2%
Massage parlors	1%

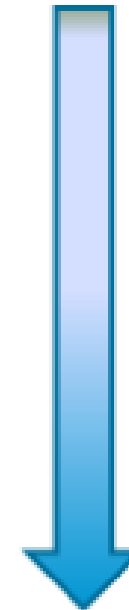
Note: 4% of the sample was labor trafficked in more than one industry.

- Regulated and unregulated industries
- Low-wage industries
- Hidden and public
- Sexual services and non-sexual services
- Gender differences by venue

Labor Exploitation and Labor Trafficking

	Yes
Less Pay Than Promised	83%
Withheld Pay	81%
Under Minimum Wage	80%
Denial of Pay	80%
Illegal Deductions	62%
No written earnings statement	62%
Safe water; toilet	30%
Hazardous Work Environment	16%
No meal breaks	42%
Movement to work controlled	80%
Victim lived where worked	56%
Depriving/Disorienting	84%
Threats or use of Violence	82%
Demoralizing	82%
Diminishing Resistance	70%
Intimidation and Control	80%
Deception of Consequences	71%
Use/Threatened Use of law	71%

Labor
Exploitation



Labor
Trafficking



Frequency of Victimization Experiences

*90% experienced 8+ forms of victimization
94% aware they were being abused*

Labor trafficking can be --and often is -- a compilation of numerous factors.

	(%)
Two Forms	1%
Five Forms	1%
Six Forms	5%
Seven Forms	3%
Eight Forms	10%
Nine Forms	1%
Ten Forms	3%
Eleven Forms	7%
Twelve Forms	4%
Thirteen Forms	10%
Fourteen Forms	16%
Fifteen Forms	22%
Sixteen Forms	10%
Seventeen Forms	6%



Available at www.theduluthmodel.org