**The Influence of the Internet and Cell Phones on Human Trafficking**

CSci 289 Social Implications of Computer Technology

Lindsey Wingate

December 10, 2015 (Fall 2015)

**Abstract** Human Trafficking, also known as modern day slavery, has become one of the biggest international crises to date. People are sold for sex and labor in all countries throughout the world. This issue has become more complex since the technology boom. The internet has provided means for trafficking to go unnoticed, even on popular social media sites. Even when illegal activity is noticed, the offender may easily switch websites, profiles, or IP addresses. Similarly, cell phones provide human traffickers with simple, easily disposable communication devices that are difficult to track. With tools like these available to crime lords, human trafficking continues to grow unchecked.

1. **Introduction**

Human Trafficking, also known as “modern slavery” or “trafficking in persons” refers to the act of taking someone against their will. According to the State Department’s 2015 Trafficking in Persons Report, these are umbrella terms to describe “recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for compelled labor or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud, or coercion” (source 1, 7). I became aware of Human Trafficking when I was a young teenager. I read an article in Seventeen magazine about a girl who was walking home from school and was abducted. She was kept hostage in a house close to her own home for weeks, repeatedly raped and abused. Eventually, she escaped. I was impressed with this girl’s determination to survive and also horrified at people who would sexually assault a young girl. I had a desire to fight back.

This paper will focus on what Human Trafficking is, how it happens in the United States, and how it has increased since the introduction of the Internet and cell phones. Also, it will focus on how technology can be used to fight it.

1. **Topic Description**

According to the United Nation’s International Labour Organization, Human Trafficking is an estimated $150-billion-dollar industry (7). It is the third international crime industry behind arms trafficking and drug trafficking (2). It is important to keep in mind the statistics on Human Trafficking vary considerably. In the 2014 Human Trafficking Report the State Department notes “reliable statistics related to human trafficking are difficult to find” (4). The nature of this industry makes it incredibly difficult to maintain any statistics because the number of people being trafficked and trafficking others is variable.

Human Trafficking is classified into seven categories. The first, Sex Trafficking, is “when an adult engages in a commercial sex act, such as prostitution, as the result of force, threats, of force, fraud, coercion or any combination of such means” (1, 7). The second, Child Sex Trafficking, is “when a child (under 18 years of age) is recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, or maintained to perform a commercial sex act” (1, 7). Both of these are particularly heinous and lead to “devastating consequences…including long-lasting physical and psychological trauma, disease (including HIV/AIDs), drug addiction, unwanted pregnancy, malnutrition, social ostracism, and even death” (1,7).

Other forms of Human Trafficking include Forced Labor (when someone is coerced or threatened to work) and Debt Bondage (when someone is forced to work off a debt). Many people are taken advantage of when they attempt to immigrate to the United States. They are promised a job and good compensation. Instead, they arrive and are forced to work to make up the cost of their trip and more. Although Bonded Labor is outlawed in the United States, many immigrants are still subject to working off debts at low or nonexistent wages. Forced Child Labor refers to children being forced to work (usually in terrible conditions with little or no pay) and Domestic Servitude refers to people being forced to work in a private residence (also with low wages and poor living conditions). Finally, the Unlawful Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers is a classification of Human Trafficking but more common internationally and will not be a point of focus in this paper.

In the past, the main target of human traffickers were vulnerable people in the streets. Now, criminals have taken to available technologies to meet people online. “Kendis Paris, who runs the U.S.-based Truckers Against Trafficking mobilizing lorry drivers against domestic sex trafficking, said social media was a ‘massive entry point’… “(7). He has also said children were easy to manipulate, “especially young girls, unfortunately, looking for love” (7). Vulnerable people online have become huge targets in the sex trafficking industry.

In a recent case, a man named Everett Arnold Walker “was sentenced to four years in state prison for pimping a woman in Orange County, [ California] after meeting her on an online dating website” (5). Similarly, a man named Douglas Davalos Jackson was convicted for “pimping out” a 15-year-old girl throughout the Midwest. While they were together, he would advertise “the girl’s services on the website backpage.com upon arriving in each city.” (6). In these situations, the internet was used both as a mechanism to contact victims and to propel a sex trafficking business.

Cell phones are even more dangerous tools of sex trafficking. Mark Latonero, an assistant professor at the University of Southern California, has performed vast research on technology and human trafficking. In his report “The Rise of Mobile and the Diffusion of Technology-Facilitated Trafficking” he emphasizes the following:

“While the sex trafficking of minors continues to expand across multiple media platforms, our research indicates that the rise of mobile technology may fundamentally transform the trafficking landscape. No other communication technology in history, including the Internet, has been adopted so rapidly around the world... Mobile’s ability to facilitate real-time communication and coordination, unbound by physical location, i salso being exploited by traffickers to extend the reach of their illlicit activities. Traffickers are able to recruit, advertise, organize, and communicate primary – or even exclusively – via mobile phone, effectively streamlining their activites and expanding their criminal networks” (8).

1. **Social Implication**

[**http://news.yahoo.com/tech-savvy-sex-traffickers-stay-ahead-authorities-lure-004629461--finance.html**](http://news.yahoo.com/tech-savvy-sex-traffickers-stay-ahead-authorities-lure-004629461--finance.html) **= “turning the tables”…**

1. **Conclusion**
2. **References**
3. **Appendix**

Problems: people can’t fight online because the internet has grown too quickly without an ability to monitor

Bibliography

1. <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/>
2. https://www.dosomething.org/facts/11-facts-about-human-trafficking
3. Polaris Project
4. 2014 state report
5. <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-man-convicted-pimping-woman-20140506-story.html#lightbox=80124533>
6. <http://www.wzzm13.com/story/news/2015/12/04/sex-trafficking-of-minors/76795972/>
7. <http://news.yahoo.com/tech-savvy-sex-traffickers-stay-ahead-authorities-lure-004629461--finance.html>
8. https://technologyandtrafficking.usc.edu/files/2011/08/HumanTrafficking2012.pdf