**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 traffickers and people being trafficked 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 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 report.

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… looking for love” (7). FAIR Girls, an organization dedicated to help girls escape the sex industry, declared “90 percent of the people it helped in Washington D.C. and Maryland had been sold online”(7). Vulnerable web users have become main targets in the sex trafficking industry.

There are many examples in the news of sex trafficking today. 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.

Woman are not the only victims of Human Trafficking. CAST, a Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, includes the survivor story of John on their website:

“ John was trafficked into the United States from Indonesia through promises of legitimate work at an assisted living community. John jumped at the opportunity because he hoped it would help him fulfill his dream of becoming a nurse. Upon arriving in the U.S. however, John found himself in a completely different situation than he had expected.

John and several other victims from East Asia were deceived into working for a couple who forced them to work long hours, which went easily unnoticed as they were all forced to live onsite. After several months of working under constant fear of physical abuse and deportation, John and two others were liberated by the FBI, which had been conducting an investigation of the business and its practices”(11).

John’s story does not contain information on the specific roll technology played in his captivity. However, the increasing globalization of today’s society due to technology played a role in his immigration to the United States. The Human Trafficking industry prays on those that are weak, including people looking for better job opportunities to take care of their families. People in other countries often see America as a beacon of hope and jump at the opportunity to work here. The illusion that the United States is a perfect country allows traffickers to take advantage of people and introduce them to an unfamiliar world. Once they arrive in the United States, they are left without their families and friends and no way to escape.

Social media sites are easy to access and use. They allow users to contact unlimited numbers of other people. A trafficker could contact hundreds or thousands of lonely, vulnerable young girls. "If just one of them answers ... traffickers can make thousands of dollars off that girl very quickly” (7). Social media has now extended from chat rooms to personal applications on people’s phones, increasing the likelihood of being contacted by someone you do not know. It now easier to respond and maintain a relationship with shady people because of these technological developments.

Cell phones are equally 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, is also 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).

Maintaining traces on *all* the cell phones used in the Human Trafficking industry has proved an impossible task. Additionally, tracking illegal postings on the Internet has proved equally challenging. These technologies have allowed traffickers to speed up their business and leave justice workers behind.

1. **Social Implications (conclusion that can be drawn from something)**

As more technology is introduced to society, we need more technological responsibility. If greater precaution was taken with what information was put on the internet and who we talked to online, Human Trafficking would decrease significantly.

Unfortunately, people have begun to take a step back from socialization in the real world to socialization on the Internet. Cell phones and the internet provide communication options that encourage less responsibility and anonymity. For some people, mostly younger generations, “the whole of technology can see like a giant playground, with its devices like toys to be explored and enjoyed” (9). There is no filter for what some pay deem worthy of posting online. To prevent Human Trafficking online, the flux in what is appropriate to share and what isn’t must be contained.

To improve safety with technology, everyone should first make sure their computer is secure. It should maintain regular updates with antivirus software. Second, the implications of what is posted on the internet should be clear. An article by Caroline Knorr entitled “7 Rules to Teach Kids Online Etiquette” reviews steps to allow internet interaction to be “a little more civil”(10). A few steps include: First, check the context of what is written and make sure it is appropriate for the situation. Second, double-check to be sure something is not misinterpreted. Third, do not involve yourself in rude communication; it is very likely to escalate. Fourth, do not allow grammar to be lost. Last, maintain the privacy of your life and others; once information in on the internet, you can never get it back.

In addition, not talking to people you do not know is extremely important. It can be concluded from the many examples of victims meeting traffickers online that the traditional saying “do not talk to strangers” should be top priority when it comes to interactions on the internet.

[**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>
9. <http://www.atechnologysociety.co.uk/how-young-generation-accepts-technology.html>
10. https://www.commonsensemedia.org/blog/7-rules-to-teach-kids-online-etiquette
11. http://www.castla.org/john