

INDICATORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

HOSPITALITY SECTOR



SEX TRAFFICKING

- ▶ Payments are made by cash, prepaid cards, bitcoin or other crypto currencies, or gift cards that are not associated with a name.
- ▶ Customer requests to stay in a room near the exit or stairwell and not near the main entrance.
- ▶ A sex buyer may book a room, and the individual providing the sexual services (male or female) comes to the front desk but is unsure of who they are meeting.
- ▶ An adult may initially book a room for themselves and a minor, but the adult is never or rarely seen.
- ▶ Potential victim does not have control of their money and/or identification.
- ▶ Potential victim has few personal belongings or is dressed inappropriately for the weather conditions.
- ▶ A minor may appear to be younger than they claim.
- ▶ Frequent visitors come to the same hotel room, particularly when two females occupy the room.
- ▶ Frequent visitors do not enter the hotel through the front entrance.
- ▶ A significant amount of condoms/lubricant in the room.
- ▶ Staff are denied entry to the room or there is continual use of the “do not disturb” sign.
- ▶ The potential victim is accompanied by an individual who:
 - ▶ is domineering.
 - ▶ refuses to/does not want to leave the potential victim alone.
 - ▶ speaks or translates on behalf of the potential victim or tries to control their communication.
- ▶ The potential victim seems fearful or uncomfortable with the accompanying individual.
 - ▶ The potential victim is in frequent communication, by phone, when not in the presence of the potential perpetrator.
 - ▶ The potential victim appears to be dependent (not necessarily using that phrase) on another person (financially, emotionally, and/or for drugs).
- ▶ The potential victim appears overly tired, as they have a high quota of “clients” they must meet per day.
- ▶ A guest habitually books short visits of one to three nights every few weeks or months.
- ▶ There is little-to-no baggage brought to the room.

LABOR TRAFFICKING

A POTENTIAL VICTIM OF LABOR TRAFFICKING:

- ▶ Is doing work they were not contracted for.
- ▶ Had to pay a fee to get their job.
- ▶ Has had their passport or other identification document confiscated.
- ▶ Works excessively long hours, perhaps without any break.
- ▶ Lives and works in the same place in questionable conditions.
- ▶ Is underpaid or receives no pay.
- ▶ Is working to pay off a debt.
- ▶ Is unable to access hygiene facilities.
- ▶ May have untreated illnesses.
- ▶ Lacks protective safety equipment.
- ▶ Shows signs of physical neglect or abuse (scars, bruises, burns, etc.) and/or seems malnourished or disheveled.
- ▶ Is not free to come and go as they please.

A FOREIGN NATIONAL VICTIM OF LABOR TRAFFICKING MAY ALSO:

- ▶ Be working to pay off a debt (potentially a debt in payment for assistance getting into the US) that is not accurate/the expense continuously grows.
- ▶ Live in accommodation that is crowded, dirty, and/or unsafe (i.e., broken septic tank).
- ▶ Have an H2-A or H2-B visa, but their work, pay, or living conditions do not equate with visa stipulations.
- ▶ Not be free to come and go as they please, or their movements are monitored.

NOTE Hotels may be utilized to house a potential victim that is in the United States on an H2-A visa, or the potential victim may be employed through a hotel that is utilizing an H2-B visa to hire the potential victim. Both visas have been noted to be taken advantage of by employers and may lead to exploitative or trafficking situations.

While no single indicator confirms the existence of human trafficking, several indicators combined can increase the likelihood of exploitation. Even in the absence of these indicators, you can still make a report to the National Human Trafficking Hotline if you suspect exploitation.

Suspected child sex trafficking can be reported to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) at 1-800-THE-LOST or cybertipline.org.

888-373-7888
U.S. HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE