

FACTS AND FIGURES

- Some estimates indicate there are as many as 27 million slaves around the world today.
- After drug dealing, human trafficking is tied with the illegal arms industry as the second largest criminal industry in the world today, and it is the fastest growing.
- 14,500-17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States each year.
- 1.2 million children are trafficked worldwide each year.
- As many as 300,000 children in the US are at risk of becoming human trafficking victims.
- An estimated one out of every three children that run away is lured into sex trafficking within 48 hours of leaving home.
- The average age of entry into sex trafficking is 12-13 years old.
- 40% of human trafficking cases involve the sexual exploitation of a child.

MYTH BUSTERS

- Human trafficking is NOT a choice; victims cannot escape.
- Victims of human trafficking can be anyone – men or women, adults or children, foreign nationals or U.S. citizens.
- Human trafficking is an issue for all socioeconomic levels and does not only affect low-income families and households.
- Human trafficking does not require transportation across state or international borders; a person can be a victim of trafficking within their own home.
- A victim can be trafficked by close friends, family members, or significant others.



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REPORT

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center, and specialists will help to connect victims to local services and resources.

1-888-3737-888

CONFIDENTIAL CALL

Toll-free | 24-hours, 7 days a week
Confidential | Interpretation Available

LEARN MORE ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>

U.S. Department of State – Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip>

The Polaris Project
<http://www.polarisproject.org>

Children at Risk
<http://childrenatrisk.org>

Freedom Network
<http://freedomnetworkusa.org>

American Gateways
<http://www.americangateways.org>

Catholic Charities
<http://www.catholiccharitiesusa.org>



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BE AN UNCOMMON LEADER.®

SLAVERY OUT OF THE SHADOWS:

SPOTLIGHT ON HUMAN
TRAFFICKING

WHAT YOU SHOULD
KNOW ABOUT
HUMAN TRAFFICKING



WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery.

Federal law defines human trafficking as recruiting, providing, harboring, transporting, or obtaining by any means, any person for labor or services in violation of laws prohibiting, among other things, forced labor, involuntary servitude, peonage, and slavery. State laws vary slightly from this definition.

Human trafficking primarily comes in two forms, (1) labor trafficking, which includes forced labor, involuntary servitude, and debt bondage, and (2) sex trafficking, such as forced prostitution or pornography.

HOW DO TRAFFICKERS CONTROL THEIR VICTIMS?

Traffickers are master manipulators who create a web of lies and false promises to gain their victims' trust. Traffickers employ means of force, coercion, and fraud, to effectively and completely control their victims.

Force: This includes violent physical abuse, torture, rape, degrading forms of physical restraint, and frequent transport of victims to different locations.

Coercion: This includes threats against the victim or the victim's family, the confiscation or destruction of identification materials or official documents, debt bondage, or psychological manipulation. It can include a scheme, plan or pattern intended to convince the person they would suffer serious harm, including financial and psychological harm, if they do not perform the work.

Fraud: This includes false promises of successful employment, loving marriage, or simply a "better life".

WHERE DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING OCCUR?

Common recruiting areas include:

Social Networking Sites	Bus Stops	Malls
Advertisements	Shelters	Schools

Human Trafficking often occurs in these locations or in these forms:

Private Homes	Massage Parlors	Bars/Cantinas
Street Prostitution	Restaurants	Truck Stops
Residential Brothels	Agricultural Fields	Strip Clubs

WHO ARE THE MOST COMMON VICTIMS?

Any person - male or female, young or old, US citizen or foreign national - can be a victim of human trafficking.

WHY DON'T VICTIMS SEEK OUT HELP?

- Victims fear retaliation if they seek out help.
- Victims may be psychologically manipulated and brainwashed into having loyalty to their aggressors. This is frequently reinforced with physical abuse or even torture.
- Victims are reluctant to self-identify as a victim.
- Victims and their families face extreme security risks because traffickers may have ties with other forms of organized crime.
- Victims have limited contact with outside world and may face a language barrier.
- Officials usually do not know all of the perpetrators; therefore, victims can face retaliation from unknown sources.
- Victims are trained to distrust law enforcement.
- There is a lack of victim assistance services for victims of human trafficking.

IDENTIFYING VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

If you suspect someone may be a victim of human trafficking, ask yourself some of the questions listed below. This is not an exhaustive list, and any given answer, standing alone, may not necessarily imply a trafficking. However, these indicators are a good place to start:

- Is the person being controlled? Are they unreasonably fearful, paranoid, or submissive?
- Does this person avoid eye contact?
- Can the person leave their job if they want? Do they fear their employer or certain relatives?
- Does this person have adequate identification? Do they have a known, steady address?
- Are there signs of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse?
- Are there signs of branding, such as tattoos?
- Is the individual being denied life necessities? Do they have adequate food and water? Do they seem tired all the time? Are they receiving medical care?
- Is the person free to contact friends and family? Are they allowed in public without supervision?
- Has this person or their family been threatened?
- Does a minor appear to be in a relationship with a much older person?
- Does the person discuss a large debt that they are working to repay?
- Is this person unreasonably afraid of "law enforcement"?

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

In the past ten years, the federal government and most states have adopted an increasingly proactive approach to combating human trafficking.

Empowering Victims: This is the victim-centered approach to anti-trafficking efforts. Work focused on curbing the supply for human trafficking has increased to identify, rescue, rehabilitate, and reintegrate victims of human trafficking, including adopting legislation providing for record keeping and statistics, crime victims compensation and restitution, as well as civil remedies.

Building Awareness: This approach focuses on destroying the market for the activity. Efforts in this area call for government accountability to suppress the markets and curtail the means for traffickers to recruit, transport, and exploit victims. On the federal level, countries are ranked by the Department of State based upon their anti-trafficking efforts. Similarly, more states are taking strong, anti-trafficking stances in order to bring human trafficking into the spotlight and to decrease demand for the activity. Awareness campaigns help the general public view the true horrors of human trafficking and reduce demand within local communities.

Targeting Traffickers: Efforts to curtail the distribution side of human trafficking focus on prosecuting and deterring the activities of the traffickers themselves. Any person who knowingly receives a benefit (financial or otherwise) from the trafficking activity is subject to prosecution for human trafficking under both state and federal law. Both Texas and federal law recognize enhanced penalties when human trafficking offenses involve children.

Ways You Can Help

- Commit to telling at least one person about the human trafficking issue.
- Educate yourself and your community about the issue.
- Research information.
- Attend local events and task force meetings.
- Work with current anti-trafficking advocacy organizations.
- Volunteer with public awareness projects.
- Assist with current victim services efforts.
- Contact local, state, and federal officials.
- Urge lawmakers to support anti-trafficking legislation and victim-centered policies.