

WERE YOU AWARE?

- ◆ There are many forms of exploitation.
- ◆ Human trafficking is the third largest international crime industry (behind illegal drugs and arms trafficking)
- ◆ Human trafficking is extremely profitable. It is a \$150 billion dollar industry. \$9.9 billion is in the US alone!
- ◆ Human trafficking disproportionately affects women.
- ◆ Human trafficking can affect anyone.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE SIGNS?

- ◆ New tattoos (of cherries, roses, dollar signs, crowns)
- ◆ Excessive crying, depression, exhaustion, secrecy
- ◆ Having many unknown connections on social media
- ◆ Health Issues
- ◆ No longer engaging in regular social behaviors

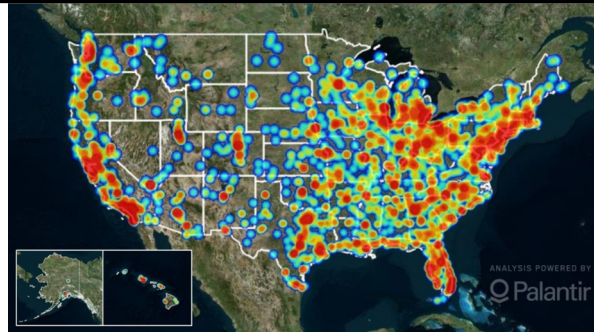
To report suspected Human Trafficking to the Federal Law enforcement, dial
1-866-347-2423

To GET HELP from the National Human

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/>

Trafficking Hotline, dial
1-888-373-7888
Text HELP or INFO to BeFree (233733)

Human Trafficking Incidents throughout the US



**“IF YOU SEE SOMETHING,
SAY SOMETHING.”**

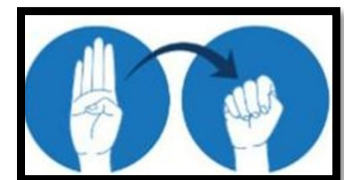
*For additional information visit,
<https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/identify-victim>
Department of Homeland Security

**WORKING TOGETHER
WE CAN HELP TO
SAVE LIVES.**

***THE FACES OF
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
ARE MORE
COMMON THAN
YOU THINK!***

**Human Trafficking is a
worldwide
problem and violates
basic human rights.**

**KNOW THE SIGN FOR
HELP**



What is Human Trafficking?



Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion in exchange for labor, services, or a commercial sex act. Human traffickers use various forms of force, fraud, and coercion to control and exploit victims. These forms include imposing of debt, fraudulent employment opportunities, false promises of love or a better life, psychological coercion, and violence or threats of violence.

The crime of human trafficking hinges on the exploitation of another person. People often falsely believe “human trafficking” implies victims must be moved from one place to another to qualify as a victim. Human trafficking does not require transportation to be considered a crime. It is a crime that can be committed against an individual who has never left his or her hometown.

Who Are The Victims?

In many cases, victims do not come forward to seek help because they are vulnerable, potential language barriers may exist, they have a fear of law enforcement, or they do not identify as a victim. Human traffickers exploit many vulnerabilities to victimize people. Vulnerabilities for children can include a lack of safety at home from violence, abuse, and neglect; homelessness or runaway status; and a lack of proper care in the child welfare system. Other vulnerabilities for adults and children can include having a lack of trust in government institutions, economic hardship, isolation from family and/or community, and displacement from natural disasters.

How do I Identify Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking is often “hidden in plain sight.” Recognizing the signs is the first step in identifying victims. No single indicator is proof that human trafficking is occurring. The indicators listed below are a few examples that may alert you to a potential human trafficking situation:

WORK CONDITIONS

Does the potential victim:

- Experience verbal or physical abuse (particularly from a supervisor), prevented from taking adequate breaks, made to work in unsafe conditions, or forced to meet daily quotas?
- Work excessively long and/or unusual hours?
- Accept a specific job but feels coerced or forced into a different job?
- Appear to be living at his or her place of work?
- Receive paychecks with negative balances or unreasonably low amounts for the pay period?

Is the employer or someone else...

- Creating debt for the potential victim or adding to a never-ending balance of debt?
- Processing payroll infrequently, not giving worker’s compensation insurance outlays where mandated, or forcing the potential victim to transfer funds to an employer’s account?
- Escorting the potential victim to the bank and/or using his or her banks accounts?
- Threatening the potential victim with deportation, arrest, or jail?
- In possession of the potential victim’s identification, travel documents, money, or cell



How do I Identify Human Trafficking?

BEHAVIOR OR PHYSICAL STATE

Does the potential victim:

- Act fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous particularly around their work or someone they know?
- Defer to another person to speak for him or her and avoid eye contact?
- Show signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture?
- Show signs of being harmed or deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care, other life necessities, or personal possessions?

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THE TRAFFICKER

Is someone else:

- Restricting the potential victim’s contact with friends or family?
- Limiting the potential victim’s social media use and/or stalking or monitoring their accounts?
- Preventing the potential victim from socializing or attending religious services?
- Preventing children from attending school and forcing them to work?
- Holding a large group in one place with poor conditions and limited space?
- Constantly watching or accompanying the potential victim?
- Threatening the potential victim or his or her family with harm if he or she leaves or quits work?
- Posting harmful content online about the potential victim to compel him or her to engage in a commercial sex act?

MINORS:

Is someone:

- Under the age of 18 engaged in a commercial sex act?
- Causing someone under the age of 18 to engage in a commercial sex act, regardless of using force, fraud, or coercion, is human trafficking under U.S. law.