“Severe Form of Human Trafficking”

- Sex Trafficking
- Labor Trafficking
Sex Trafficking: Commercial sex act induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which person performing the act is under age 18. Victims can be found working in massage parlors, brothels, strip clubs, escort services.

Labor Trafficking: Using force, fraud or coercion to recruit, harbor, transport, obtain or employ a person for labor or services in involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery. Victims can be found in domestic situations as nannies or maids, sweatshop factories, janitorial jobs, construction sites, farm work, restaurants, panhandling.
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WHAT

-Making someone else to do labor or services of any kind.

("involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery")

HOW

-abuse, restraint, threats, lies, creating fear, etc.

("force, fraud, or coercion" - Note: It's still sex trafficking if a victim less than 18 is not necessarily lied to, forced, or coerced.)

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Is it still human trafficking?
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What if the victim isn’t physically hurt?
What if the victim can leave?
What if the victim took the job voluntarily?
What if the victim doesn’t personally feel like a victim at all?
What if the perpetrator didn’t actually succeed in overcoming the victim’s will?
What if victim agreed to be smuggled?
The Trafficking Victims Protection Act says...

• Force, fraud, and coercion don’t have to be physical at all. Psychological coercion is enough.

• Just because the victim can leave doesn’t mean the victim is staying by choice. A lapse of freedom doesn’t mean trafficking never happened.

• Many victims of trafficking take a job or consent to be smuggled only to later discover the true nature and conditions of the work.
The Trafficking Victims Protection Act says...

• Many victims do not recognize themselves as victims—whether due to trauma, mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or other reasons.

• Attempt to traffic is punishable to the same extent as completed trafficking crimes.
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Notice how all of these questions are focused on the wrong person...
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The law focuses on the perpetrator’s intent. Instead, ask what the perpetrator is trying to do to the victim.
Tips for Intake and Assessment

• Delay the snapshot
• Identify goals
• Relish your role
• Go against the script