



One Generation Educational System™

TRAFFICKING RESOURCES

This document is curated to have the most accurate resources for children, parents, and educators. [Live document here](#). Questions? Email info@radicalempathyfoundation.org.

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WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking is a crime that involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act (exception: any commercial sex act involving a minor is within the scope of human trafficking, even if no force, fraud, or coercion is used).

Human trafficking occurs in the United States, and globally. People of all ages, genders, nationalities, citizenship status, and races can be victims of human trafficking, as well as perpetrators of human trafficking.

This set of resources provides greater detail about human trafficking, and resources available to understand, learn, and educate.

National Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-888-373-7888

If you see or hear of a case of suspected human trafficking, call the police. Another resources to call is the National Human Trafficking Hotline, which is staffed 24/7, and provides confidential advice. It is operated by an NGO, the Polaris Project, with funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Polaris Project: <https://polarisproject.org/about>

Polaris Project is an NGO that is a leader in the national (U.S.) and global fight against human trafficking.

<https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/infographic>: U.S. Department of Homeland Security: Infographic on Human Trafficking in the U.S. (this infographic is a clear visual guide to the U.S. definition of human trafficking, and explains common manifestations of human trafficking in the U.S.). ★★★

OVERVIEW OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is recognized internationally as a crime and a global problem. The **United Nations' 2000 Palermo Protocol** ("Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime") provides an international definition of the crime of human trafficking (referred to as "trafficking in person").

The Palermo Protocol defines human trafficking as crime consisting of three elements: an *act* that sometimes but not always physically displaces a person (*i.e.*, what traps or transfers a person), and a *means* that prevents the trafficked person from giving full and meaningful consent, all done for the *purpose of exploitation*.

act:

the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons;

means:

by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person;

purpose of exploitation:

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Countries that are signatories to the Palermo Protocol agree to adopt national laws that define human trafficking in similar terms, and to apply those laws to prosecute perpetrators and protect victims. (For the U.S. law, see below).

Language to Refer to Human Trafficking

It's important to note that there are multiple terms used to refer to human trafficking, and different groups or speakers may define these terms in different ways. A key part of human trafficking awareness is explaining and defining the problem.

- “Human trafficking” and “trafficking in person”: usually used as synonyms; “trafficking in person” is most often used in legal contexts
 - Sex trafficking: trafficking for sexual exploitation (*e.g.*, forced prostitution, sexual exploitation of a minor)
 - Labor trafficking: trafficking for exploitation in any form of labor
 - Involuntary domestic servitude: trafficking for exploitation in domestic labor (*e.g.*, maids, cooks, nannies), which is a subcategory of labor

trafficking

- “Modern day slavery” and “modern slavery”: often used broadly and generally
 - In the U.S.: these terms have a powerful emotional resonance and are used by many advocacy organizations; these terms are often criticized, however, because they are not so clearly defined
 - By the International Labor Organization: uses “modern slavery” to refer to human trafficking as well as to forced marriage

For a good explanation of the circumstances falling under each of these categories, see the U.S. Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2017, What is Trafficking in Persons?: <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2017/271112.htm>

1. UN Palermo Protocol:
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx>
2. U.S. Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2017, What is Trafficking in Persons?: <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2017/271112.htm>
3. BBC News, “Almaz’s Story,” (Sept. 30, 2014):
<http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-29415876> (downloadable PDF here: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/29_09_2014_almaz.pdf): Short graphic novel illustrating common elements of human trafficking. The story is about Almaz, a young woman trafficked from Ethiopia to Saudi Arabia to work as a domestic servant; her passport was taken from her, the hours were far longer than described and included tasks beyond what she had been hired to do, her employers were abusive, she was sexually exploited by one of the male members of the household, she was denied her promised pay, she was injured when she asked again for her wages to send home to her mother, and finally she was sent to the airport without medical care as though she were disposable and no longer useful). ★★★

HUMAN TRAFFICKING GLOBALLY

According to the most recent report by the International Labor Organization (which is a United Nations organization), in 2016:

- 24.9 million people were in forced labor or forced sexual exploitation

- 16.0 million in forced labor in the private sector (58% female / 42% male; 18% are children)
- 4.8 million in forced sexual exploitation (99% female; 21% are children)
- Just over 4 million in forced labor imposed by governmental authorities (40% female; 7% are children)
- 15.4 million people were in forced marriages (84% female; 37% are children)

The U.S. Department of State publishes an annual report, the Trafficking in Persons report, that measures and describes the extent of human trafficking in each country globally (including the U.S.), and ranks each country on the progress and efforts being made to crack down on human trafficking.

Separately, an Australian NGO, the Walk Free Foundation, published in 2016 the Global Slavery Index, which estimated that 45.8 million people globally are in some form of slavery. The Global Slavery Index is a report on the estimated prevalence of trafficking globally, with an analysis of the efforts of countries to stop it, and excerpts from interviews with survey respondents on their experiences of human trafficking.

1. International Labor Organization (ILO) statistics quoted above:
 - <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/statistics/lang--en/index.htm>
 - a. Executive Summary:
 - http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575540.pdf
 - b. FAQ on the statistics:
 - http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms_575605.pdf
2. U.S. Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2017
 - a. Website for full report:
 - <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2017/index.htm>
 - b. Victim's Stories (note: these texts are also included within the full report, along with accompanying photos to illustrate the situations):
 - <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2017/271107.htm>
3. Walk Free Foundation, Global Slavery Index,
 - <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/findings/> ★★★

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE U.S.

As reported in the U.S. Department of State's report on trafficking in the U.S., human

trafficking affects every demographic in the U.S., is widespread across many industries, and hits certain vulnerable populations the hardest:

- ...the United States is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, transgender individuals, and children—both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals—subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor.
- Trafficking occurs in both legal and illicit industries, including in commercial sex, hospitality, traveling sales crews, agriculture, seafood, manufacturing, janitorial services, construction, restaurants, health care, care for persons with disabilities, salon services, fairs and carnivals, peddling and begging, drug smuggling and distribution, and child care and domestic work.
- ... Victims originate from almost every region of the world; the top three countries of origin of federally identified victims in FY 2016 were the United States, Mexico, and the Philippines.
- Particularly vulnerable populations in the United States include: children in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems; runaway and homeless youth; unaccompanied children; American Indians and Alaska Natives; migrant laborers, including undocumented workers and participants in visa programs for temporary workers; foreign national domestic workers in diplomatic households; persons with limited English proficiency; persons with low literacy; persons with disabilities; and LGBTI individuals.

The U.S. is a signatory to the Palermo Protocol, and has laws that define and criminalize “severe forms of trafficking in persons.” Under U.S. law, any one who recruits, assists in recruiting or managing, solicits, or patronizes a child (person under age 10) for commercial sex has committed human trafficking. Also, someone who uses force, fraud, or coercion to induce an adult to engage in commercial sex has also committed human trafficking. Likewise, under U.S. law, using force, fraud, or coercion to subject a person to involuntary servitude, debt bondage, and slavery is human trafficking.

(9) Severe forms of trafficking in persons

The term “severe forms of trafficking in persons” means—

(A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or

(B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person

for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

(10) Sex trafficking

The term “sex trafficking” means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.

Note that involuntary servitude refers to coerced labor. Debt bondage is a situation where a person is required to pledge his or her own labor as collateral for repayment of debt; in practice, there is no realistic possibility of repaying the debt (in such circumstances, the terms of the debt are themselves illegal). Peonage is another term for debt bondage.

Within the U.S., in the nine years from 2007-2016, 32,208 cases of potential human trafficking were reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline. In 2010-2016, a special unit within the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) arrested over 7,000 suspected human traffickers within the U.S. The U.S. Department of Justice, Human Trafficking Unit, has prosecuted cases of human trafficking across the country:

“In recent months we have convicted labor traffickers who exploited victims in restaurants, bars, and cantinas on Long Island, New York, and in massage parlors in Chicago, Illinois.

“We convicted a Seattle couple who held a young Micronesian woman in domestic servitude, and secured a 14-month sentence against a defendant who held two young Nigerian women in domestic servitude in Georgia.

“We have indicted labor traffickers who exploited Vietnamese victims in bridal shops in Arizona, and we have dismantled organized criminal networks that held Dominican, Filipino, and Jamaican workers in forced labor on cleaning crews.”

1. U.S. Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2017, Country Narrative: United States of America:
<https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271309.htm>
2. U.S. law defining “severe forms of trafficking in persons” (22 hiU.S.C. 7102(9) and (10)): <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/22/7102>
3. U.S. Department of Homeland Security: Myths and Misconceptions on Human Trafficking in the U.S.
<https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/myths-and-misconceptions> (rebutting the

myths that human trafficking does not occur in the U.S., only consists of sex trafficking, only affects foreign born individuals or the poor, and other misconceptions).

4. Polaris Project: The Typology of Modern Slavery: <https://polarisproject.org/typology> (categorizing the cases of human trafficking reported via the Human Trafficking Hotline in the U.S.).
5. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE arrests nearly 2,000 human traffickers in 2016, identifies over 400 victims across the US (Jan. 23, 2107), <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ice-arrests-nearly-2000-human-traffickers-2016-identifies-over-400-victims-across-us>.
6. U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Criminal Section, Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, <https://www.justice.gov/crt/human-trafficking-prosecution-unit-htpu>.

LABOR TRAFFICKING

Many times, in labor trafficking, people who have been trafficked perform the same work as people who are working freely, but under far worse, more onerous, or more dangerous conditions. The industries--agriculture, mining, manufacturing, or domestic work--may be common, legitimate industries, but the methods of control and abuse often distinguish the horrors of a trafficked workplace. An employer who exploits trafficked labor is a criminal, and may break other laws as well, such as laws designed to protect against dangerous workplace accidents, to protect workers from sexual or physical assault, or to protect the environment from pollution. In addition, quite frequently, the worker receives only a fraction (or even none) of the pay or salary actually due.

At its extreme, the conditions in a workplace can be so dire as to leave workers at a risk of death or serious bodily harm. A human life may be treated as virtually expendable. In addition, the owners or managers of the workplace may be willing to beat, or even kill, the trafficked workers in order to extract more labor, or to terrorize the workers into compliance. In other instances, threats may be sufficient to intimidate a worker. These threats may be directed against the worker, or the worker's family or friends.

Furthermore, a worker may be in substantial debt to the employer--especially if the worker paid recruitment fees, *i.e.*, had to pay money to receive the job--and the employer may threaten violence against the family if the worker does not continue to

work to “pay off” the debt. It’s important to note that that the terms of the debt, and the debt repayment, are typically set or manipulated so that the worker is not actually capable of paying off the debt. The debt is a trap; not a legitimate loan of money. (Quite literally, ‘move sixteen tons and what do you get? Another day older and deeper in debt,’ as famously sung by Tennessee Ernie Ford). (For examples, please see News Stories on Human Trafficking below).

Globally, many goods and products are made with forced labor, trafficked labor, or child labor. In a 2012 interview with the Economist, Harvard University’s Siddharth Kara answered the question of whether there are any segments of the global economy most prone to using bonded labor (a term for a type of labor exploitation for which people are often trafficked in South Asia). His answer was wide-sweeping:

Q: Are there any sectors that seem particularly prone to use the products of bonded labour?

A: Well, yeah. Often times the supply chains for these products can be very complex, so sometimes a company that’s importing goods may not realise exactly what’s going on on the far side of their supply chain. The industries that have the highest prevalence included products like rice, tea, coffee, but also things like frozen shrimp and fish, granite for your counter tops, cubic zirconia, hand woven carpets, sporting goods, apparel, the list goes on and on. Construction is another one, including office buildings for international companies, or major road construction and infrastructure projects.

<https://www.economist.com/blogs/feastandfamine/2012/12/qa-siddharth-kara>

Given this prevalence, it’s sensible to ask, am I consuming goods made with trafficked labor? The answer is almost assuredly yes, if you’re consuming any goods at all.

One way to see the scope of trafficking globally is to calculate your own “Slavery Footprint.” This online tool is a way to see the number of products you consume -- from borax in cleaning products to beryllium in electronics and cotton in clothes -- that come from industries in which trafficking is prevalent.

In addition to the “Slavery Footprint,” which flags over 400 products as produced in risky industries, another resource focuses specifically on fisheries. The Monterey Bay Aquarium, which is known for its sustainable seafood-rating scheme (the green, yellow, and red Seafood Watch marks) recently unveiled the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool. This tool

helps identify whether fish comes from a fishery in which labor trafficking is known to be a serious problem. However, the tool isn't specific as to where in the world the fish was sourced; for example, southeast Asia (e.g., Thailand) is a notorious source of shrimp caught with trafficked labor, while shrimp from the U.S. Gulf Coast is far, far less likely to have been fished or processed with trafficked labor.

Given the long length and many chains in global supply chains, it can be difficult for companies to uncover goods tainted by human trafficking in their own supply chains, and easy for companies to turn a blind eye. Laws in both California (California Transparency in Supply Chains Act) and the United Kingdom (Modern Slavery Act) are designed to require corporations to take an introspective look at their own operations and to disclose what they are or are not doing to uncover and abolish human trafficking in their supply chains.

1. Made in a Free World, Slavery Footprint: <http://slaveryfootprint.org/>
2. Monterey Bay Aquarium, Seafood Slavery Risk Tool, <https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2018/02/01/582214032/was-your-seafood-caught-with-slave-labor-new-database-helps-retailers-combat-abu>
3. U.S. Department of Labor, List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor: <https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods/>
4. Goodweave International is an NGO that focuses ensuring products are not made with child labor, emphasizing education for children, and improving working conditions for adults. Historically, these problems have been prevalent in the handwoven carpet industry in South Asia. The Goodweave mark is a mark that the NGO has certified the product as made without those abuses. <http://goodweave.org/home.php>.
5. The U.S. has, since 1930, prohibited the importation of goods “mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part” by convict, forced, or indentured labor. Until 2016, however, a loophole existed: if insufficient quantities of the goods were made in the U.S., the goods could be imported. For products like cobalt or cocoa, which are not commercially mined or grown in the U.S., the exception meant the prohibition did not actually impede their importation. See Arnold & Porter, Understanding the US Ban on Importing Forced Labor Goods (Apr. 17, 2017). <https://www.arnoldporter.com/en/perspectives/publications/2017/04/understanding-the-us-ban-forced-labor-goods>; see also Ian Urbina, “U.S. Closing a Loophole on Products Tied to Slaves,” *New York Times*, <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/02/16/us/politics/us-closing-a-loophole-on-products-tied-to-slaves.html> (describing legislation adopted in the U.S. in 2016 to close the

loophole, with a particular emphasis on fisheries).

6. Patagonia, the outdoor apparel company, is both a leading company in taking an aggressive stance to develop a supply chain free of trafficked labor, and a company that publicly disclosed its own failures to actually achieve a supply chain free of trafficked labor. Patagonia publishes the timeline of its efforts, since 2011, on its website, including the revised steps it took after an audit founded trafficking in its supply chain.

<http://www.patagonia.com/protecting-migrant-workers.html>. An article in The Atlantic in 2015 profiled Patagonia's efforts and setbacks. See Gillian B. White, "All Your Clothes Are Made With Exploited Labor," *The Atlantic* (June 3, 2015), <https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2015/06/patagonia-labor-clothing-factory-exploitation/394658/>.

FOCUS: LABOR TRAFFICKING IN INDIA

According to a 2016 estimate by the Walk Free Foundation in the Global Slavery Index, there are 18 million people trapped in human trafficking in India. This is despite a long-standing legal tradition forbidding slavery in India.

Many of trafficking victims in India are exploited as bonded laborers. In India, to be a bonded laborer means that a person is working on account of a debt or an obligation (including a social obligation, such as expectations or requirements under the caste system, where that holds sway), and that a person forfeits or is denied at least one of the freedoms all workers are entitled to under Indian law. Those freedoms include the right to receive at least a minimum wage, the right to choose one's employer and to change employers, and the right to move freely across the country.

In practice, this can mean the following: a person borrows or accepts a loan of money, often amounting to more than two months' wage, in order to cover hospital or funeral bills, a wedding, or other situation. In a country where 30 percent of the population was below the international poverty line of \$1.90/day in 2011, there are many people who are desperately poor. That person agrees to work for an employer to pay off the loan, and is told the debt will be discharged in a year or two. The person, and often his or her family as well, are taken by the traffickers to work in a different region of the country, where often the language is different as well (there are 22 different languages with official status in India, so a speaker of one language might find himself or herself isolated without a common language in a different region). The bonded laborer lives with his or her family at the brick kiln, or rock quarry, or on site at the factory; the

family members, and even children once they reach four or six or eight years of age, are required to work as well. The housing is less than a shack; hours are far longer than eight to ten hours a day; food is scarce; money barely sufficient to buy the minimum for cooking; access to hospitals and health care denied or severely curtailed, even for injury or childbirth; children not permitted to leave the premises to attend school, and often forced to work; and the loan never declared repaid despite years of the family's labor. The family is not allowed to leave the premises together to even go to the market for groceries (essentially, some are hostages), and even if one family member is allowed to occasionally travel, the rest are required to stay. The indebted laborer is forbidden to change employers to one that actually pays statutory or agreed-upon wages because the 'debt' is really a trap, a small investment in a cash loan by the employer up front in exchange for years of nearly-free labor.

While the situation in India is changing, and awareness is growing, one of the tragedies is that many bonded laborers, their families, and even the police do not realize that the conditions they are experiencing are illegal; instead, there is a widespread, mistaken belief that a person who has taken a loan (even where the loan term itself is illegal) has no option but to continue working until the loan is deemed repaid. When minimum wages aren't paid and these freedoms are denied, the debtor is an exploited crime victim and the debt is not legally enforceable.

In 2015, a one-half share of the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Kailash Satvarthi, founder of the Indian NGO Banchpan Bachao Andolan, for his work of the course of two decades to combat child trafficking and child labor in India, which is thought to have rescued tens of thousands of children.

1. Manu Balachandran, "India has 18 million modern slaves—at least five times more than any other country in the world," *Quartz*, <https://qz.com/695565/india-has-18-million-modern-slaves-at-least-five-times-more-than-any-other-country-in-the-world/> (May 31, 2016). Since 1843, slavery has been illegal in India and, in the 1950 Constitution of India (written after its independence from the United Kingdom in 1947), the constitution itself prohibited "traffic in human beings" and "forced labor." In 1976, India adopted the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act, but the criminal punishments for extracting bonded labor were small, and very rarely imposed. In 2014, India adopted a new section of its penal code (Indian Penal Code section 370), which defined human trafficking in partial conformity to the Palermo Protocol, and provided for criminal penalties as severe as life imprisonment.

2. Amanda Butler, “Bonded Labour and the Law,” *Sorenandamanda.com*, <https://www.sorenandamanda.com/2014/04/12/bonded-labor-and-the-law/> (Apr. 12, 2014) (blog post describing a case of bonded labor in a rock quarry in India, where several of the victims had been chained at their feet for several years after a failed attempt to escape, before they finally achieved their freedom in 2000).
3. Kailash Satyarthi:
 - a. TED Talk (2015): https://www.ted.com/speakers/kailash_satyarthi
 - b. Nobel Prize acceptance speech (2014) (video): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9AJfv5pgxZE>
 - c. Nobel Prize acceptance speech (2014) (transcript): <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/kailash-satyarthi-nobel-peace-prize-acceptance-speech-full-text-711334>
 - d. Banchpan Bachao Andolan: <https://www.bba.org.in/>

SEX TRAFFICKING

Sex trafficking victims include people of all ages and genders, though women and girls are, numerically, a higher percentage of the victims. People may become entrapped in sex trafficking through false romantic relationships with their traffickers, through debts, through false promises of other jobs such as dancing or modeling, or by their own family members pushing them into sex trafficking.

1. Polaris Project, Sex Trafficking, <http://polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/sex-trafficking>.
2. Polaris Project, Sex Trafficking in the U.S.: A Closer Look at U.S. Citizen Victims (May 2015), <http://polarisproject.org/resources/sex-trafficking-us-closer-look-us-citizen-victims>.
3. Save My Seoul: <http://www.savemyseoul.com/> (documentary film by two American filmmakers describing sex trafficking in Seoul, South Korea).
4. News stories:
 - a. Rod Rosenstein, Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the U.S., Op-Ed, *New York Times*, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/19/opinion/getting-tough-on-sex-traffickers.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FHuman%20Trafficking> (Jan. 18, 2018 op-ed in the *New York Times* by Rod Rosenstein, Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the U.S., on the federal government’s responses to trafficking, with an emphasis on sex trafficking by gangs).

- b. Kyle Hinchey, “Primed for human trafficking: Without licensing power, Tulsa sees more massage parlors pop up,” *Tulsa World* (Feb. 25, 2018), http://www.tulsaworld.com/news/crimewatch/primed-for-human-trafficking-without-licensing-power-tulsa-sees-more/article_7749ffb7-ce83-5797-a2b3-89cd419101b5.html.
- c. Shandra Woworuntu, “My life as a sex-trafficking victim,” *BBC*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-35846207>.
- d. Priscilla Alvarez, “When Sex Trafficking Goes Unnoticed in America,” *The Atlantic* (Feb. 23, 2016), <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/02/how-sex-trafficking-goes-unnoticed-in-america/470166/>.

NEWS STORIES ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING GLOBALLY AND IN THE U.S.

The Thomson Reuters Foundation is a charitable foundation associated with the Reuters news service (it is the philanthropic arm of Thomson Reuters, the global information and news network). It publishes an ongoing series of articles on underreported stories, including articles, videos, in-depth reporting, and photo galleries on trafficking:

<http://news.trust.org/trafficking/> .

The U.S. Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2017 highlights the following news stories as exemplary reporting on issues of human trafficking across the world and within the U.S. (<https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2017/271110.htm>). Below are the descriptions of the news stories, as written by the Department of State, with links added to the stories, to the extent possible. Some news stories may be behind paywalls.

1. 2009, Des Moines Register. A Register investigation in 2009 led to the release of dozens of men with intellectual disabilities, who were living in squalor, abused, and forced to work for as little as 41 cents per hour processing turkeys in a plant in Atalissa, Iowa. After four years of court battles with the company, the men won a \$240 million jury verdict, which was subsequently reduced to \$50,000 per person.
 - a. 2014 follow-up article in the New York Times: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/03/09/us/the-boys-in-the-bunkhouse.html? r=0>
 - b. 2017 book, The Boys in the Bunkhouse: Servitude and Salvation in the Heartland, by reporter Dan Barry: <https://www.amazon.com/Boys-Bunkhouse-Servitude-Salvation-Heartland/>

[dp/0062372149](#)

2. 2010, [CNN Freedom Project](#). The network originally committed to a one-year project dedicated to raising awareness about modern slavery around the world. This year, the network celebrates seven years of the “Freedom Project,” which has covered more than 600 investigative stories on human trafficking to date.
 - a. Ongoing reporting from CNN:
<https://www.cnn.com/specials/world/freedom-project>
3. 2011, [Al Jazeera English](#). The network started a ground-breaking series, “Slavery: A 21st Century Evil,” highlighting modern slavery around the world.
 - a. Ongoing reporting from Al Jazeera English:
<https://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/slaverya21stcenturyevil/slaverya21stcenturyevil.html>
4. 2012, [National Public Radio](#). A two-part series on Morning Edition exposed forced labor in the seafood sector and its link to American dinner tables.
 - a. Part I:
<https://www.npr.org/2012/06/19/155045295/confined-to-a-thai-fishing-boat-for-three-years>
 - b. Part II:
<https://www.npr.org/2012/06/20/155048186/illegal-fishing-molotov-cocktails-a-daring-escape>
5. 2014, [the Guardian](#). A six-month investigative series, “Modern-day Slavery in Focus,” revealed direct links between the men forced to labor on fishing boats and in the production of seafood sold by major retailers throughout the world.
 - a. Ongoing reporting:
<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/series/modern-day-slavery-in-focus>
 - b. Stories focused on seafood:
<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/series/modern-day-slavery-in-focus+lifeandstyle/seafood>
6. 2014, [Los Angeles Times](#). The four-part investigative series, “Product of Mexico,” revealed the harsh living conditions and exploitative situations endured by migrant farmworkers in Mexico who supplied significant amounts of agricultural produce to the United States.
 - a. Series here: <http://graphics.latimes.com/product-of-mexico-camps/>
7. 2015, [New York Times](#). A seven-part series, “The Outlaw Ocean,” which took two years to investigate, provided a comprehensive look at the overall lawlessness at sea and chronicled a diversity of crimes, including forced labor on fishing boats.

- a. Articles by Ian Urbina here:
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/07/24/world/the-outlaw-ocean.html> ★★★
- 8. 2015, Capital News Service. Students from the Philip Merrill College of Journalism at the University of Maryland produced a six-part investigative series, “The Brothel Next Door: Human Trafficking in Maryland,” that examined more than three-dozen state and federal human trafficking cases from 2005 to 2015, and submitted 70 public records requests for reports on forced labor and sex trafficking cases.
 - a. Here: <http://cnsmaryland.org/human-trafficking/>
- 9. 2016 Associated Press. The 18-month investigative story, “Seafood from Slaves,” led to the release of more than 2,000 trafficking victims, traced the seafood they caught to supermarkets and pet food providers across the United States, and led to the jailing of perpetrators, congressional hearings, and the introduction of new laws.
 - a. Here: <https://www.ap.org/explore/seafood-from-slaves/>

RESOURCES DIRECTED AT EDUCATORS

There are a variety of resources directed specifically at educators. Examples include the following:

1. U.S. Department of Education, “Human Trafficking in America’s Schools” (2015): <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/Human%20Trafficking%20in%20Americas%20Schools%20-%20DoEd.pdf> (pamphlet directed at teachers with information on indicia of sex and labor trafficking, and children who are particularly at risk).
2. U.S. Department of Education, National Coalition for Homeless Education, “Sex Trafficking of Minors: What Schools Need to Know to Recognize and Respond to the Trafficking of Students,” <https://nche.ed.gov/downloads/briefs/trafficking.pdf> (2014).
3. Texas Education Agency, “Human Trafficking of School-aged Children,” https://tea.texas.gov/About_TEA/Other_Services/Human_Trafficking_of_School-aged_Children/ (providing curriculum for Texas RISE to the Challenge training).
4. Fairfax County Public Schools, “Tricked: Inside the World of Teen Sex Trafficking,” <https://www.fcps.edu/node/32026> (materials designed for educating teens age 12 and older).

5. National Human Trafficking Resource Center, “Human Trafficking Awareness for Educators,” <https://polarisproject.adobeconnect.com/p7zjdyrfetj/> (video to train teachers)
6. National Educators to Stop Trafficking (NEST) <http://nsteducators.org/>.

OTHER NGOS

In addition to Polaris Project and other organizations already identified above, other NGOs active in the fight against human trafficking include the following:

1. Centro de los Derechos del Migrante, Inc.: <http://cdmigrante.org/> (U.S. and Mexico)
2. Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, Los Angeles: <http://www.castla.org/> (headquartered Los Angeles, CA)
3. Coalition of Immokalee Workers: <http://ciw-online.org/slavery/> (U.S.)
4. ECPAT: End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism: <http://www.ecpat.org/about-ecpat/history/> (Thailand)
5. International Justice Mission: <https://www.ijm.org/> (headquartered in the U.S., operates internationally)
6. Free the Slaves: <https://www.freetheslaves.net/> (Australia)
7. Shakti Vahini: <https://shaktivahini.org/> (New Delhi, India)

LITERARY RESOURCES

Below is a link to a website identifying certain YA books on sex trafficking. For academic studies of human trafficking, Siddharth Kara, of Harvard University, is a leading researcher in the field.

1. Kelly Jensen, “3 on a YA Theme: Books About Sex Trafficking,” <https://bookriot.com/2017/05/10/3-ya-theme-books-sex-trafficking/>.
2. Siddharth Kara:
 - a. *Modern Slavery: A Global Perspective* (2017): <https://cup.columbia.edu/book/modern-slavery/9780231158466>
 - b. *Bonded Labor: Tackling the System of Slavery in South Asia* (2014), <https://cup.columbia.edu/book/bonded-labor/9780231158497>.
 - c. *Sex Trafficking Inside the Business of Modern Slavery* (2007, rev'd, 2017): <https://cup.columbia.edu/book/sex-trafficking/9780231180337>

TOPICS SURROUNDING CONSENT

The crime of human trafficking involves numerous perpetrators. The perpetrators aren't just the people who recruit a person into a situation of trafficking, or exploit the person for profit. In cases of commercial sex trafficking, the 'johns' who purchase sex are also perpetrators of human trafficking. The victim of human trafficking is not in a position to consent to commercial sex. While these topics may be beyond the scope of a classroom, the following resources could be useful in discussing consent generally.

1. Girl Scouts, "Reminder: She Doesn't Owe Anyone a Hug. Not Even at the Holidays," <http://www.girlscouts.org/en/raising-girls/happy-and-healthy/happy/what-is-consent.html>
 2. Virginia Department of Health, "Teach Consent," <http://www.teachconsent.org/#ask>
 3. Thames Valley Police, "Consent is Everything," <https://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/news/campaigns/consent-everything/> (This video from a British police department begins, "If you're still struggling with consent, just imagine, instead of initiating sex, you're making them a cup of tea.").
- ★★★

WHAT CAN I DO?

First, realize that human trafficking, for both sex and labor, is a crime that occurs in the U.S. and across the world, and impacts people of all ages, genders, races, nationalities, and citizenship statuses.

Consider also that people who are victims of human trafficking are individuals with personal stories, individual value, and tremendous potential. See Joint Base San Antonio, News Release, "Former slave, two-time Olympian becomes an Airman," (Feb. 23, 2018), <http://www.jbsa.mil/News/News/Article/1449043/former-slave-two-time-olympian-becomes-an-airman/>.

Second, learn to recognize common indicia of human trafficking: (<https://polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/recognize-signs>). Increasingly, recognizing the signs of human trafficking is part of the fight against human trafficking in the U.S. It's not only police who need to be able to recognize the signs of this crime. Other people

who could come into contact with victims are also important eyes and ears, who can call in reports to the police and National Human Trafficking Hotline. Therefore, groups like Polaris are developing specialized training for workers in particular industries, such as airline flight attendants, health care workers, hotel employees, AirBnB hosts, and long-distance truckers.

Third, continue to remain educated by reading news articles about human trafficking, and following the work of NGOs, governmental departments, and international organizations that work to combat human trafficking. Some of the NGOs may have volunteer opportunities: <http://globalmodernslavery.org/>.

Fourth, consider how your own choices and decisions may, through global supply chains, impact someone you've never met. The Slavery Footprint and the Monterey Bay Aquarium's Seafood Slavery Risk Tool (both described above) are two sources to help guide your decisions.

Fifth, consider how your skills can be used to support the effort against human trafficking in the U.S. and abroad. For example, a team lead by a Texas Christian University professor put together a database ("Human Trafficking Data") of every federally-prosecuted human trafficking case in the U.S. (over 900 cases). The team is now partnering with an anti-trafficking NGO in New Delhi, India, called Shakti Vahini, to create a similar database of all cases against human trafficking prosecuted in India.

- Human Trafficking Data (U.S. database):
<http://www.humantraffickingdata.org/about>
- Nita Bhalla, "India builds game-changing database to track human trafficking," *Reuters* (June 22, 2017),
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-trafficking-technology/india-builds-game-changing-database-to-track-human-trafficking-idUSKBN19D1MY>