

Power point presentation.

Human Trafficking

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/10MVInP4JybqgHFa-Su1IK4QaoZ1ejdVR/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=107129026624052317523&rtpof=true&sd=true



Human trafficking happens in almost every country around the world, including the United States. Traffickers represent every social, ethnic, and racial group. Traffickers are not only men; women are also perpetrators. Increasingly, traffickers are using fear tactics to lure children and youth into commercial sex acts and/or compelled labor. The base of the issue is the traffickers' goal of exploiting and enslaving victims and the coercive and deceptive practices they use to do so.

Traffickers may exploit youth for the purpose of commercial sex or forced labor: Recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, obtaining, and/or maintaining a minor for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation
Exploiting a minor through survival sex
Exploiting a minor by having her or him perform in sexual venues (e.g., peep shows, strip clubs)
Exploiting a minor through forced labor, including involuntary domestic servitude (e.g., nanny, maid)
Exploiting a minor through bonded labor or debt bondage
Exploiting a minor through forced child labor

Young people, especially those with risk factors, are vulnerable to human trafficking. The Administration for Children and Families at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issued new guidance on child trafficking to child welfare systems and runaway and homeless youth programs because of increased vulnerability to trafficking for youth who have experienced prior abuse or who have run away from

home. Click here to learn more about the risk factors that a recent Institute of Medicine (IOC) and National Research Council (NRC) report identified. These young people are often preyed on by traffickers and lured with false promises of love, money, or simply a better life.

Traffickers may also use a variety of techniques to instill fear in victims and ensure that they remain under their control:

- Physically restricting victims or restricting their freedom of movement (e.g., keeping victims under lock and key or constant surveillance)
- Using debt bondage (e.g., imposing financial obligations, convincing victims they are honor-bound to satisfy debt)
- Isolating victims from the public (e.g., limiting contact with outsiders, ensuring that contact is monitored or superficial)
- Isolating victims from their family members
- Confiscating victims' passports, visas, and identification documents
- Using or threatening to use violence toward victims and their families
- Threatening to shame victims by exposing their circumstances to their family
- Telling victims that they will be imprisoned for crimes they were forced to commit
- Controlling victims' money (e.g., holding their money for "safekeeping")

1. The word TRAFFICKING as used in the passage most likely means...

- a. Telling vehicles on the road where to go.
- b. The dealing or trading of illegal goods.
- c. Someone who rules over the traffic in an area.
- d. Sitting in traffic on a road.

2. All human trafficking has to do with sex.

- a. True.
- b. False.

3. Human traffickers largely target youth.

- a. True.
- b. False.

4. How do human traffickers lure their victims?

- a. They kidnap them.
- b. They promise them love or money.
- c. They introduce them to other youth who have been trafficked.
- d. They are honest with them.

5. Which group of kids would be most likely to fall victim to human traffickers?

- a. Wealthy teens.
- b. Runaway teens.
- c. Popular teens.
- d. Average teens.

6. Those involved with human trafficking are treated most like...

- a. Family members.
- b. Employees.
- c. Slaves.
- d. Maids.

7. Why can't those involved in human trafficking just leave?

- a. They need money.
- b. They fall in love with their kidnappers.
- c. They are afraid.
- d. They have nowhere to go.