

Human Trafficking in Context

Slavery is what slavery's always been: About one person controlling another person using violence and then exploiting them economically, paying them nothing. That's what slavery's about.

—Kevin Bales

Every nation in the world has laws abolishing slavery, yet the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that 21 million men, women, and children are exploited for profit (ILO, 2013c). This means that three out of every 1,000 people experience human trafficking, and this estimate is conservative (ILO, 2013c); the Global Slavery Index (2018) suggests that the prevalence of individuals in human trafficking is closer to 45 million. Human trafficking is pervasive; while two-thirds of victims are determined to have come from the Asia-Pacific region, slavery has been identified in every single country. Human trafficking generates substantial profits for traffickers: upwards of \$150 billion per year (ILO, 2014b). Annual profits range from \$3,900 to \$34,800 per victim.

No-So-Modern Slavery

People sometimes refer to **human trafficking** as “modern slavery,” but there is some debate about whether this distinction is appropriate. In many ways, human trafficking is a continuation of historical slavery. **Slavery** as an institution has existed in various forms throughout history, as shown in Figure 1.1. The concept of forcing some people to complete certain tasks in order to benefit another group of people has been implemented by nations across the globe. The transatlantic slave trade traces back to the 1400s. During that time, more than 12.5 million people, over a quarter of whom were children, were purchased in countries like Ghana, Sierra Leone, and the Ivory Coast (Gates, 2014). In fact, Africans living in countries all along the western coast were bought by the British, the French, the Portuguese, and the Spaniards.

Over the course of hundreds of years, Europeans used the people they purchased to accomplish goals of cultural imperialism by transporting these individuals to countries in the Western hemisphere. This process was embraced by European countries including France, England, Portugal, and Spain. These countries bought and sold individuals in order to profit financially and politically. This process of buying and selling people continued even as the United States of America achieved and declared itself an independent nation.

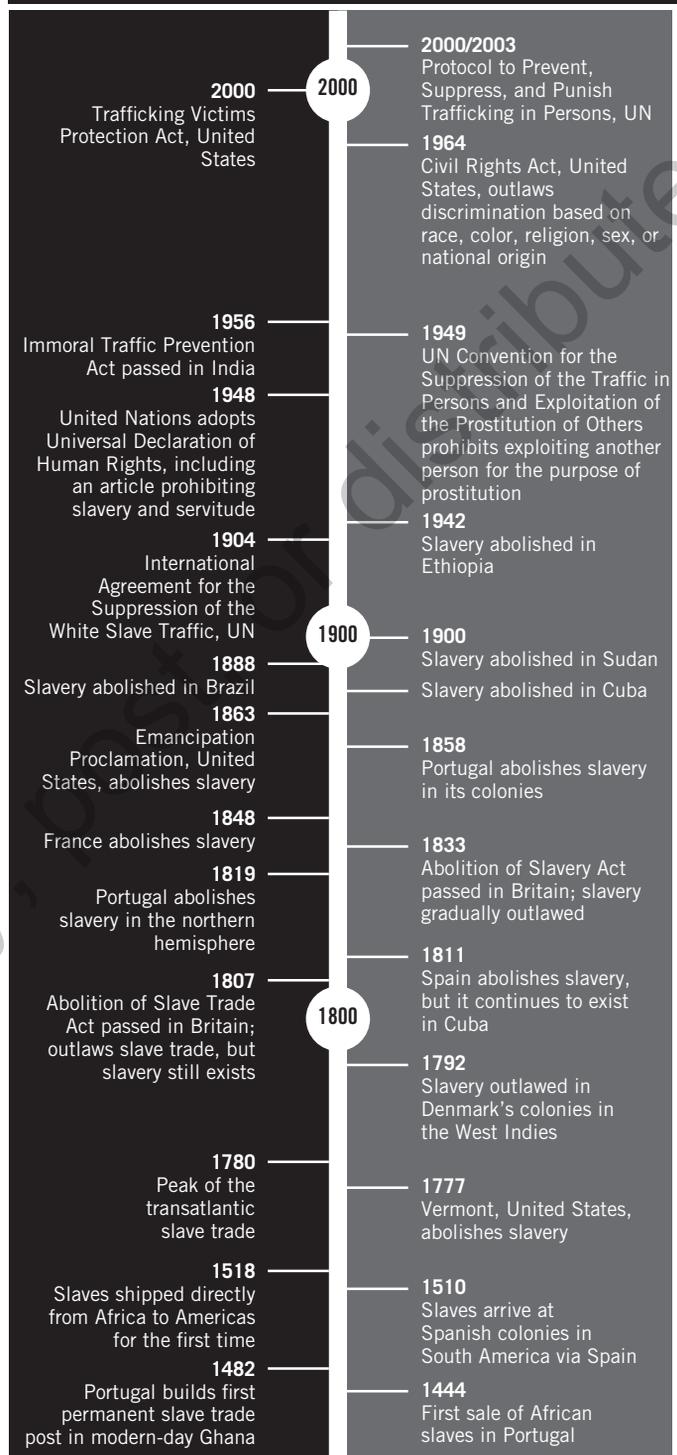
In fact, instances of slavery continued to prevail throughout the 1900s. As a result, both the United Nations and the United States proclaimed protection of victims and prosecution of perpetrators in 2000 with the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and

Children (United Nations General Assembly, 2000c), and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA). Since passage of these laws in 2000, the TVPA has been authorized several times. With each reauthorization—in 2003, 2005, 2008, and 2013—the goals of the Department of State’s annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report have been heightened.

Often when we think about slavery, we think about a dichotomy between when slavery was legal and when it was abolished, as linearized in the timeline presented in Figure 1.1. The dates in the timeline do not paint a full picture of the reality of slavery. The economic, psychological, cultural, and legal effects of slavery persist through generations. The idea that there exists a binary between “slavery” and “freedom” is overly simplistic.

For example, slavery was officially abolished in the United States in 1863 with the Emancipation Proclamation, and the United States moved into Reconstruction after the Civil War finally ended two years later in 1865. Even with these milestones toward equality, slavery persisted. In fact, courts evaluated whether individuals had been subjected to slavery various times since the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment. In *United States v. Ingalls* (1947), the court defined a slave as “a person in a state of enforced or extorted servitude to another,” and it also included psychological coercion within the definition of slavery. However, over forty years later, the Supreme Court decided in *United States v. Kozminski* (1988) that

Figure 1.1 Slavery: Historical to Present Day



Sources: “Chronology—Who banned slavery when?,” 2007; United Nations Treaty Collection, n.d.

Challenge Yourself 1.1

How was imperialism used to justify slavery?

Most anti-trafficking efforts today are located in modern, Western societies. How can that affect

anti-trafficking movements? In what ways might modern anti-trafficking efforts suffer from the influence of imperialism?

involuntary servitude exists only when the master subjects an individual to (1) threatened or actual physical force, (2) threatened or actual state-imposed legal coercion, or (3) fraud or deceit where the servant is a minor or an immigrant or is mentally incompetent. This ruling therefore limited the Thirteenth Amendment's prohibitions to physical or legal coercion. These interpretations controlled definitions of modern-day slavery until the year 2000 brought passage of the TVPA, which includes psychological coercion.

True "anti-slavery" efforts cannot end when legislation is passed. They must continue to question policies, ideologies, and motives to examine in what ways societies promote systemic discrimination and exploitation. When we look at modern-day human trafficking, we must push ourselves to consider whether it is distinct from historical slavery or just a continuation of it.

The world has watched as wars have been fought, as leaders have been overthrown, and as human rights violators have been prosecuted. With such a vivid memory of our involvement and movements toward destroying a one-sided and oppressive system, many questions abound as we contemplate the global crime of human trafficking.

Human trafficking as a crime emerged during the twenty-first century during a time when we thought we were finished with having to figure out why some people in the world were exploiting other people in the world. We might have believed that, after the Civil War in the United States ended, and especially after the apartheid regime in South Africa was dismantled, we no longer needed to discuss this atrocity.

Human trafficking has been at the center of conversations, concern, and public awareness campaigns for the past two decades. There has been a push for further discussion and movement to combat this complex and dynamic global human rights issue. Presidents have made pledges and speeches promising to eradicate such an atrocity. Human rights activists have organized public awareness campaigns. Lawyers have represented victims and perpetrators of this varied crime. Celebrities have made public service announcements.

Root Causes of Human Trafficking: Supply, Demand, and Globalization

Root causes of human trafficking vary by trafficking type. Accordingly, we will discuss these in more detail throughout the book. Central to all types of human trafficking, however, are principles of supply and demand and the globalization of the international economy.

Globalization refers to the increasingly integrated nature of global economies (sometimes called “shrinking of the global economy”), cultures, and people (Kolb, 2018). It is characterized by free trade, utilization of cheaper foreign labor markets, and the movement of individuals across country lines to fill the demand for low-cost labor (Brewer, 2009; A. Jordan, 2004). Globalization brings positive and negative changes to the world economy and individual quality of life. Because it increases the transmission of ideas and technologies across cultures and across country lines, globalization facilitates innovation, business scale-up, and new job opportunities. Globalization is the reason it is easy to travel the world, have products shipped to our doorsteps from anywhere in the world, and buy more things for lower prices.

However, globalization also displaces low-skilled workers and depletes environmental resources, and many experts argue that it has widened the income gap between the richest and poorest members of society. Some argue that “the lesser developed countries of the world have become the factories and workshops for the developed countries” (Brewer, 2009). When job markets are displaced to other countries, domestic workers are left with few options for survival. This results in huge rates of out-migration as people search for job opportunities. In 2015, 244 million people—3.3% of the world’s population—lived outside their country of origin; this represents a 40% increase since 2000. Most migrants cross borders in search of better economic and social opportunities, while others are forced to leave their countries because of conflict and war (United Nations, 2016). As conflict plagues the Middle East, for example, millions of people have been displaced, providing traffickers a prime opportunity for exploitation.

When people discuss modern-day globalization, they are typically referring to the massive changes that occurred following the end of the Cold War in 1990. However, there was a similar period of globalization brought about by the transatlantic slave trade. Today modern globalization facilitates trafficking in the same way that globalization in the 15th through 19th centuries facilitated the slave trade. Then and now, slavery is ultimately propagated by laws of supply and demand. Trafficking, then, is not just a negative consequence of globalization but a main factor facilitating globalization.

Human trafficking is a multibillion-dollar industry, driven by demand for cheap goods and services and for paid sex with men, women, and children. Traffickers leverage this demand and maximize profits by exploiting humans for little or no pay. Globalization increases the supply of vulnerable workers who are unable to compete in the rapidly changing workforce. Marginalized people are left looking for any job to support themselves and their families. Traffickers take advantage of this desperation, promising job opportunities and hope for economic advancement. Traffickers take advantage of the increased flow of people, goods, and services across countries. This is exacerbated by low prosecution rates around the world for human trafficking, which allow traffickers to engage in this business with little risk of identification or punishment.

Globalization has also improved anti-trafficking efforts, however. Anti-trafficking efforts limited to one country are often insufficient when traffickers move between borders. The development of international institutions like the United Nations’ International Labour Organization allow for more coordinated efforts to combat trafficking. Below, we describe key policies that promote a coordinated, global response to trafficking.

International Definition of Human Trafficking

As shown in Figure 1.1, anti-trafficking legislation is relatively modern. There was not international consensus around the definition of human trafficking until 2000, when the United Nations included a definition in its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, hereafter referred to as the trafficking in persons protocol (one of three supplements to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime known as the **Palermo protocols**; United Nations General Assembly, 2000c). The United Nations sought to highlight the need to prevent and protect against human trafficking in its various forms. The trafficking in persons protocol identifies the multiple types of exploitation that qualify as human trafficking. In addition, this policy seeks to explain the processes by which these crimes can take place.

The trafficking in persons protocol (United Nations General Assembly, 2000c) defines human trafficking as follows:

- (a) “Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, 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, for the 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.
- (b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used; . . . The three key elements that must be present for a situation of trafficking in persons (adults) to exist are therefore:
 - (i) action (recruitment, . . .);
 - (ii) means (threat, . . .);
 - and (iii) purpose (exploitation).

The **Trafficking Victims Protection Act** also defines human trafficking by focusing on actions, means, and objectives:

- (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.

The creation and passage of these definitions were not the beginning, nor are they the end, in regard to revealing who can be a victim and how one can be trafficked. In fact, the United States passed the Mann Act, also known as the White Slave Traffic Act, in 1910. This law illegalized the transportation of women across state lines “for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral

purpose.” In 1978 and again in 1986, the act was amended to criminalize the movement of minors and adults through coercion across state or national lines for the purposes of engaging in commercial sex. The United States passed the Tariff Act in 1930 prohibiting the importation of goods produced with force or indentured labor. In 2016, the United Nations passed a human trafficking resolution, which recognized that people fleeing armed conflict are among the most vulnerable to trafficking (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2016). We will discuss these and other laws relevant to specific forms of trafficking throughout this book.

Key Elements of Human Trafficking

The **trafficking in persons protocol** recognizes that modern-day slavery takes many forms. However, many myths about what constitutes human trafficking pervade public opinion and efforts to combat trafficking. Below we review important elements of the protocol’s definition of human trafficking.

Trafficking Involves a Broad Range of Exploitive Practices and Is Not Limited to Sexual Exploitation

Human trafficking used to be understood as sexual exploitation of women and girls. As we discussed above, many of the precursors to modern-day anti-trafficking legislation focused on preventing forced prostitution of women and girls. Further, discussions of human trafficking tend to revolve around commercial sexual exploitation, although victims of sexual exploitation account for just 22% of all trafficking victims (ILO, 2013b).

As shown in Figure 1.2, however, human trafficking encompasses a broad range of exploitive practices. Notably, individuals can be exploited in different ways simultaneously.

Figure 1.3 provides definitions for the forms of human trafficking that we will explore in future chapters.

Case Study

“Christopher”

Cristopher was thrilled to be fulfilling his lifelong dream to work in the United States. After his labor recruiter in the Philippines showed him a signed job offer at a resort in the Appalachian mountains, he paid them nearly \$5,000 for the opportunity.

But when he arrived in the U.S., he was told the job didn’t exist. He was told to get on a bus to a Gulf state and traveled for 3 days with no money

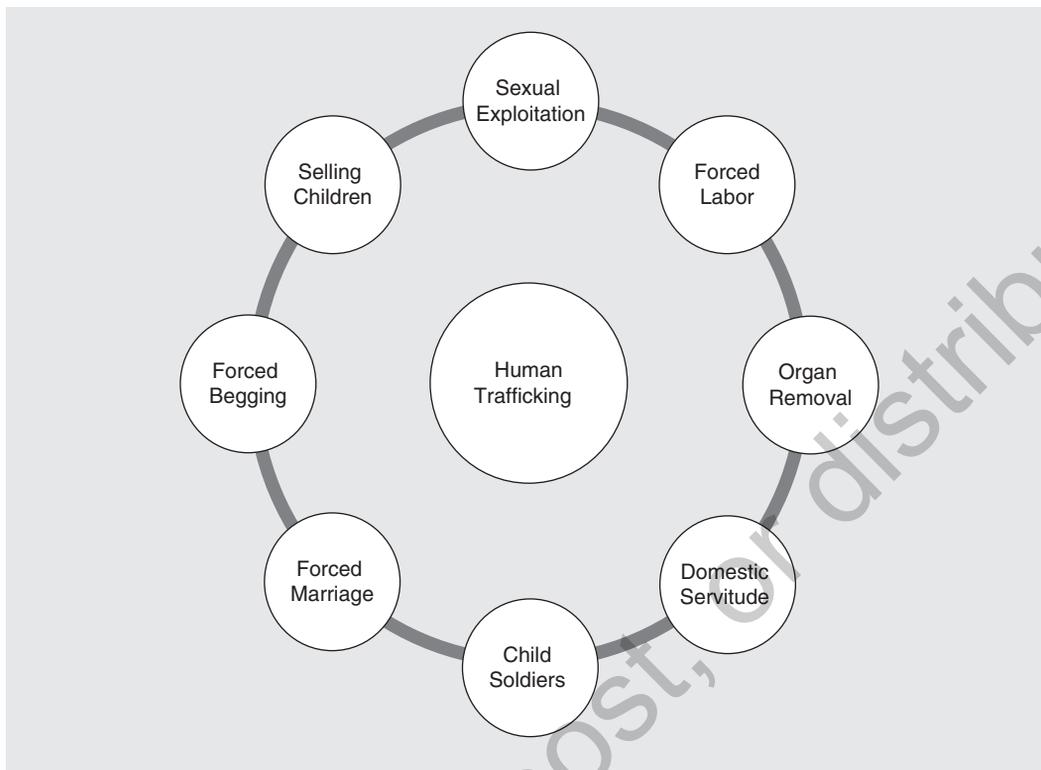
for food or water. When he arrived, he had to clean hotel rooms for 15–18 hours per day at a significantly lower wage, was constantly monitored, and was threatened with deportation.

Cristopher was worried for his family and unsure how he would repay his debt to his recruiter.

Cristopher is a client of Polaris and wanted to share his story.

Source: Polaris, 2014b.

Figure 1.2 Forms of Human Trafficking



Trafficking Does Not Require Movement

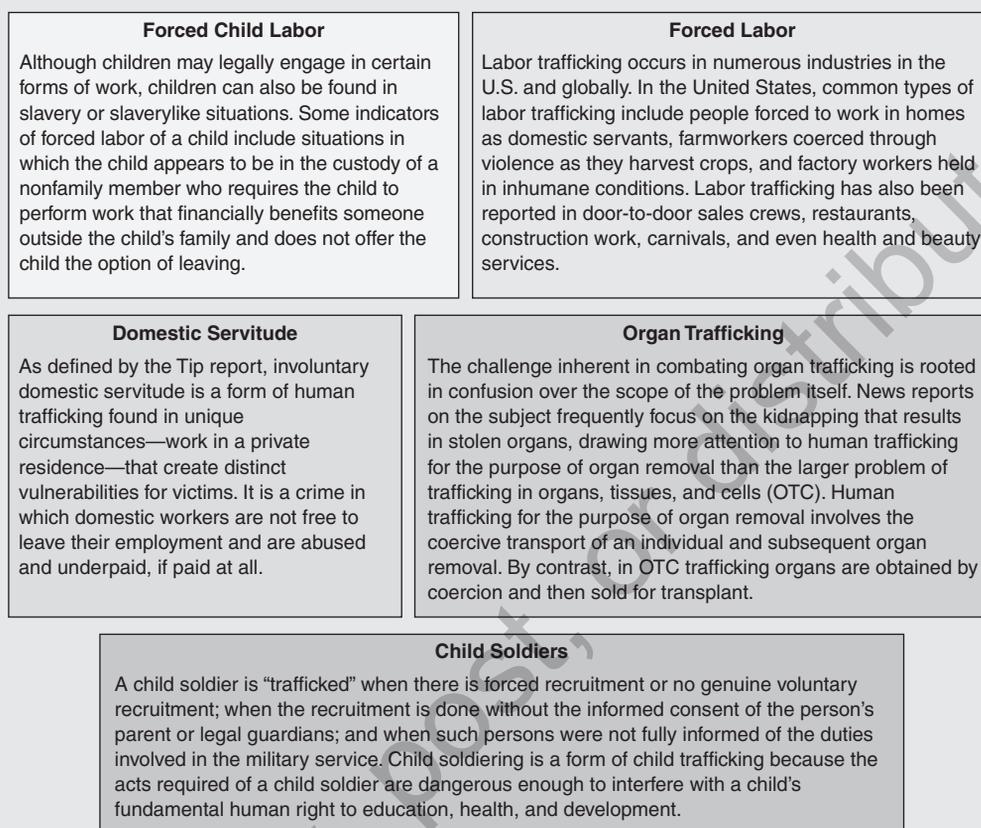
To define trafficking in persons on the basis of movement is to create an artificial and unfounded distinction between victims who are exploited without being moved and those who are moved prior to and during their exploitation.

—TIP Report (Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2007)

Although the word *trafficking* connotes images of movement across state and/or country lines, it is not a required element of human trafficking. If we look at the definition provided by the trafficking in persons protocol, transportation is only one of many means by which exploitation can occur. For example, in the book *The Slave Across the Street*, Theresa Flores provides details of how she was trafficked for sex throughout her time in high school in a suburb of Detroit, Michigan. Theresa describes how she was initially manipulated by another high school student, and because she was afraid of her parents' response and for the lives of her entire family, she went to school every day and went home every day but was sold in exchange for money she was not allowed to keep.

Traffickers may use transportation to facilitate crime. Moving victims across borders can help decrease detection by law enforcement and isolate victims serving

Figure 1.3 Definitions for Different Forms of Human Trafficking



Data sources: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2014; U.S. Department of State, 2018.

as a barrier to escape. When victims are transported outside their communities, they face exacerbated mental, physical, and social consequences.

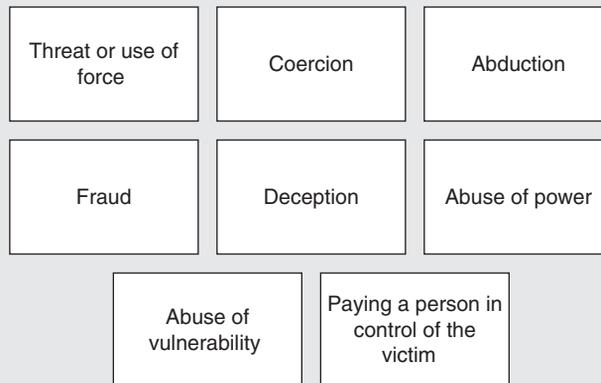
Trafficking Does Not Require Physical Bondage

As mentioned earlier, slavery is no longer purely about shackles and physical abuse. Like transportation, physical bondage tactics can facilitate trafficking but are just one of many ways traffickers can exert control over victims.

Challenge Yourself 1.2

What types of things would make it easier or more difficult for someone to exert control over another person without using physical force?

Figure 1.4 Means of Control Used by Traffickers



Traffickers can creatively identify a host of strategies to use against an unsuspected individual, as shown in Figure 1.4.

Trafficking Is Distinct From Migrant Smuggling

Human trafficking is not another term for *human smuggling*. **Human smuggling** refers specifically to violating a nation's laws regarding entry and may be performed with the consent of the individual being smuggled (U.S. Department of State, 2017a).

The United Nations Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (United Nations, 2000) defines smuggling as follows:

- (a) "Smuggling of migrants" shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident;
- (b) "Illegal entry" shall mean crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State.

Figure 1.5 identifies some of the key similarities and differences between human trafficking and human smuggling. While human trafficking and smuggling both involve a financial or commercial component, smuggled individuals typically give permission to the smugglers to be moved across borders in violation of the entering nation's laws. In fact, people agreeing to be smuggled generally pay smugglers large amounts of cash to enter another country illicitly. In human trafficking, victims have no say or cannot provide consent to be victimized. Therefore, it is important to understand that in smuggling, everyone involved is a party to a crime, but in human trafficking we have violators and victims.

While trafficking and smuggling are distinct violations, the two can be inter-related. What begins with voluntary involvement in a smuggling scheme can at times turn into transportation to achieve the objective of exploitation. Additionally, a critical distinction between smuggling and trafficking of humans is the relationships between the smuggler and the trafficker. The smuggler and the client/immigrant typically go their separate ways once entry into the new nation has

Figure 1.5 Human Trafficking Versus Human Smuggling

	Human Trafficking	Human Smuggling
Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Does not necessarily include transport at all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Includes transport across country lines
Means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contains an element of force, fraud, or coercion ✓ Victim does not consent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Smuggled person free to leave ✓ Smuggled person usually cooperates
Purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forced labor, services, or commercial sex acts ✓ Traffickers financially profit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Illegal entry into a country ✓ Involves financial profit

occurred. In contrast, a trafficker maintains physical and psychological control over the victim, and the trafficker continues to earn profits from the victim's work (U.S. Department of State, 2017a).

There Is No Such Thing as Consenting to Human Trafficking

Once it is established that deception, coercion, force or other prohibited means were used, consent is irrelevant and cannot be used as a defence.

—Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (United Nations General Assembly, 2000c)

A defining feature of human trafficking is that traffickers employ some form of control over their victims. As we have already discussed, not all forms of control are overt. While many instances of human trafficking are hidden from public view, many victims of trafficking engage with the public and may appear to lead normal lives, working in beauty salons, restaurants, hotels, or nearly any other industry. Just because the ways traffickers control victims are hidden from the public eye does not mean that victims are complicit with or consenting to their situation.

Additionally, many victims of trafficking often do not immediately seek help or self-identify as victims of crime for myriad reasons, including but not limited to feeling ashamed, feeling guilty, lacking familiarity with laws in the area where they are trafficked, or being socially or linguistically isolated. Further, because of the complicated dynamics between traffickers and victims, some victims develop a bond similar to that of Stockholm syndrome, known as trauma bonding. Trauma bonding is the combination of psychological control and physical control, which creates a strong sense of fear and loyalty that traps victims and makes them too scared to leave (Office for Victims of Crime, Training and Technical Assistance Center, n.d.a).

Focus On

Migrant Workers in Thailand

Thailand has a thriving commercial fishing industry. In fact, in recent years seafood exports that end up on our tables have totaled \$7.3 billion and the industry as a whole has employed over 650,000 people. With high profits and a high supply of workers, Thailand emerged as a ripe environment for poor working conditions, forced labor, and ultimately human trafficking. The elevated demand for Thailand's fish and shrimp from people near and far has also contributed to the creation of a perfect storm of vulnerability.

Working in the fishing industry means extremely long hours (up to 24-hour shifts) of physical labor along with unpredictable pay. Because of these undesirable working conditions, Thailand began to see a labor shortage in 2011. While Thailand typically enjoys a low unemployment rate, one of its neighboring countries, Myanmar, experiences just the opposite. Due to political unrest and persecution, residents flee their home country and travel to Thailand seeking financial opportunities. However, what they

have run into is great promises for employment that are largely unmet. The workers are sent out on long-haul fishing boats into international waters for months at a time for uncertain wages and thus with no financial stability.

Migrant workers who consciously leave their homes and their families may appear to choose to enter legitimate employment in the fishing industry, but what we discover is that they may make arrangements for a job with a labor broker in exchange for a portion of their future pay. This exchange is known as debt bondage, which involves a complex system of contractors and subcontractors who all take a cut from the wages of the indebted workers, who thus may work years before receiving an income (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2016).

These practices and others are implemented as strategies to pull unsuspecting workers in only to intentionally not fulfill the promises made to them. They end up stuck, afraid, and broke.

Anyone Can Be a Trafficker or a Victim of Human Trafficking

As we discussed earlier in this chapter, it is important to challenge our pre-conceived notions about who is versus who is not at risk for trafficking. It is harmful to anti-trafficking efforts to fall into the routine of conceptualizing either traffickers or victims as a group of people distanced from society—particularly imperialistic notions of what constitutes mainstream society—because of factors like socioeconomic status, education, race, gender identity, or sexuality. Trafficking affects people in every country, of all racial and ethnic backgrounds, and from all socioeconomic backgrounds. Trafficking is perpetrated by men, women, parents, doctors, lawyers, business owners, managers, truck drivers, accountants, and people of all ages, in every country of the world. Victims are similarly diverse.

In this book we will highlight risk factors for each of the various forms of human trafficking. **Risk factors** refer to characteristics that increase someone's likelihood of experiencing a risk—in this case, human trafficking victimization or perpetration. The presence of a risk factor does not mean a person will engage in trafficking or be victimized by trafficking. The absence of any of the common risk factors also does not ensure that someone could not be a trafficker or could not be exploited by a trafficker. The purpose of studying risk factors is to better understand the motives and ways that traffickers succeed in human exploitation. It is not to contribute to the marginalization of all people to whom the risk factor may apply.

Challenge Yourself 1.3

Poverty can motivate people to take risks when seeking employment opportunities, which is one way that poverty increases the risk for trafficking victimization and perpetration.

What are some other ways that poverty may increase someone's risk of becoming a trafficker

or being a victim of human trafficking? What social, cultural, and political factors might interact with poverty to increase someone's risk of being involved in trafficking?

For example, poverty (having relatively low income or financial resources) is a strong risk factor for trafficking victimization, but certainly not everyone in poverty is a victim of human trafficking and not all victims of human trafficking come from low socioeconomic backgrounds.

In Chapter 4 we will discuss factors that make potential victims vulnerable to human trafficking, and in Chapter 5 we will discuss risk factors for traffickers.

Approaches to Combating Human Trafficking

Violations of human rights are both a cause and a consequence of trafficking in persons. Accordingly, it is essential to place the protection of all human rights at the centre of any measures taken to prevent and end trafficking. Antitrafficking measures should not adversely affect the human rights and dignity of persons and, in particular, the rights of those who have been trafficked, migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers.

—Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2014

Human trafficking is inextricably linked to **human rights**. The actions associated with human trafficking are explicitly prohibited by international human rights laws. While it may seem unnecessary to even distinguish human rights violations from human trafficking violations, doing so can help to identify the role of governments in protecting victims (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2014).

Most governments and anti-trafficking organizations use the 4-P framework, shown in Figure 1.6, to guide anti-trafficking efforts (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2009b; U.S. Department of State, n.d.a). We will discuss the 4P framework more throughout this book as we delve into the different forms of trafficking. It is important to review these principles now, because the U.S. State Department, the UN, and other international organizations use this framework to determine how countries and other localities rank in terms of addressing human trafficking.

Prevention. Prevention is fundamental to anti-trafficking efforts. Prevention efforts include providing general interventions to communities and strategic interventions to high-risk groups to prevent victimization and revictimization.

Figure 1.6 Select Trafficking in Persons Protocol Requirements Related to the Four P's

 Prevention	 Protection	 Prosecution	 Partnership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International standards to prevent trafficking in persons • Media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent trafficking in persons • Policies and programs that prevent trafficking and protect victims from revictimization 	<p>Protection, assistance, and reintegration for victims, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Medical, psychological, and material assistance • Employment, education, and training opportunities • Facilitation and acceptance of the return of victims • Participation of victims in proceedings • Protection of the privacy of victims and witnesses • No detention of trafficked persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and criminalization of human trafficking at national and local levels • Criminalization and measures against corruption • Special investigative techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National coordination/cooperation among all stakeholders • International cooperation . . . to increase capacity to prevent, investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and punish traffickers • Support of extradition mechanisms

Source: Adapted from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2009.

Prevention efforts may include increasing awareness of the prevalence and nature of trafficking as well as knowledge about the tactics used by traffickers.

Protection. Many victims go undetected, and thus unprotected. Protection efforts focus on identifying victims and referring victims to legal, social, and health services that will help them rebuild their lives.

Prosecution. Many traffickers are never prosecuted or punished. While nearly every country has some legislation outlawing human trafficking, few have provisions that comprehensively cover all aspects of the trafficking in persons protocol. Prosecution efforts focus on developing and strengthening legal frameworks to comply with the protocol, building the capacity of actors at every stage in the criminal justice system to address human trafficking, and establishing specialized institutions to identify, prosecute, and punish traffickers.

Partnership. Lack of coordinated efforts, collaboration, and communication among different groups serves as a primary barrier to combating human trafficking. Partnership refers to the coordination of multiple actors to execute prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts. Partnerships can include collaboration among many groups, including governments, victim service providers, law enforcement, health care personnel, financial institutions, researchers, and the general public.

Conclusion

Human trafficking is a profitable criminal enterprise and a grave threat to individuals' fundamental human rights. Human trafficking refers to a broad range of exploitive practices, including debt bondage, forced labor, child marriage, organ removal, sexual exploitation, and child soldiering. International consensus on the definition of human trafficking is relatively recent; it was established in the trafficking in persons protocol of 2000. Our understanding of human trafficking and the populations most vulnerable to it is continually evolving.

KEY WORDS

globalization 5

human rights 13

human smuggling 10

Palermo protocols 6

risk factors 12

slavery 2

human trafficking 2

trafficking in persons protocol 7

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) 6

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Navigate to www.slaveryfootprint.org. What is your slavery footprint? What are three things the average person can do to reduce their slavery footprint?
2. How might someone's gender increase their risk for human trafficking?
3. What is the punishment for human trafficking in your home community? Did you know this offhand or did you have to look it up? How might the ways we publicize or fail to publicize punishments associated with human trafficking affect traffickers' behaviors and decision making?

RESOURCES

Environmental Footprint

- This site allows you to enter numerous resources you use (shelter, food, transportation) to get an estimate of how many Planet Earths it would take to provide you with enough resources to sustain your lifestyle: http://www.earthday.org/take-action/footprint-calculator/?gclid=Cj0KEQjwpNm-BRCJ3rDNmOuKi9IBeiQAlzDJH9w6pClsswfHtqMGpszz8QvZCLRz_B5_HZHHtjcC1mYaAikn8P8HAQ

Human Rights

- Human rights and human trafficking footprint: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS36_en.pdf

Historical Slavery

- Transatlantic slave trade: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/slave-route/transatlantic-slave-trade/>
- Slave trade database: <http://www.slavevoyages.org/>

Understanding Globalization

- *What Is Globalization?*: <https://piee.com/microsites/globalization/what-is-globalization.html>
- World Economic and Social Survey 2017: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESS_2017-FullReport.pdf?ga=2.217782431.883992601.1545514570-1258121075.1545514570