

Main forms of human trafficking globally



Forced Labor:

When a person is forced to work in captivity with little or no pay. Forced labor is well documented in extractive industries — industries that consist of having children remove non-renewable raw material out of the earth such as oil and minerals.



Sex Trafficking:

Forcing, deceiving, or coercing a person to perform a commercial sex act. Sex trafficking can include forms of commercial sexual exploitation in sex tourism, pornography, and strip clubs.



Bonded Labor:

Also known as debt bondage or peonage, bonded labor is often made to look like an ordinary employment agreement at first. However, in the agreement, the worker starts with a debt to repay. This worker finds out later that the debt is impossible to repay, thus making their enslavement permanent. Workers may also inherit intergenerational or ancestral debt in more traditional systems of bonded labor.



Involuntary Domestic Servitude:

Forcing a person to work and live in the same place for little or no pay. Involuntary domestic servitude consists of an individual working in a private residence. This makes inspection by authorities more difficult. Domestic workers often are not given the same basic benefits and protections that are ordinarily bestowed upon workers.



Child Soldiers:

Unlawful recruitment or use of children—through force, fraud, or coercion—as combatants, or for labor or sexual exploitation by armed forces. Thousands of children are currently serving as child soldiers around the world. These children are commonly being forced into sexual slavery, fighting on the front lines, participating in suicide missions, and acting as spies, messengers, or lookouts.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING METHODS

Force:

Victims are sometimes kidnapped and forced into modern-day slavery. In desperate situations, parents will sell their children in exchange for money to support themselves and their other children. In some cases, children are sold to support drug addiction.

Fraud:

Traffickers frequently recruit victims through false advertisements for jobs that promise legitimate jobs. False marriage promises and human smuggling are also common ways human traffickers take advantage of those who are vulnerable.

Coercion:

It is common for traffickers to lure victims by appearing to meet an emotional, physical, or relational need/desire. Traffickers target victims with promises to care for them, when in reality the plan is to exploit them. Female victims are often coerced into human trafficking through men alleging to be a loving boyfriend.

The role of technology

Traffickers are sophisticated in their use of technology to recruit, manipulate, and lure innocent people into dangerous situations.

- The main types of technology used by traffickers are cell phones and tablets, social media platforms and websites or other classified sites where girls are forced to put advertisements online as “escorts”.
- Chat rooms are often used to exchange information about sex tourist locations, while social media is used to “target, stalk, and lure victims as well as to convey, buy, and sell pornographic records of sex trafficking.”
- Traffickers may also utilize biometric data, chips, and global positioning systems.

