



Topic: Introduction

Transcript

Page 1 of 13

[Character with eastern European accent] Dealing girls is like dealing drugs. The difference is that a drug you can only sell once, but a girl, you can sell a thousand times. Runaway girls in America are such easy targets.

[Female character with kindly grandmotherly tone] Our household staff loves us. We saved them from the wretched conditions in their country, and at least here, they have a roof over their heads, and food in their bellies. Of training, we don't let them leave the building, but that is just for their own safety.

[Male character, friendly looking, with mid-western accent] Sure, we outsource our labor during the harvest. I'm not sure how this company can make any money with the number of employees they bring in, but I'm not about to start asking questions. The crops won't pick themselves. Everybody does it, if they want to stay in business.

[A white, middle-aged man] There's a lot of money to be made from military contracts, especially these days with conflict zones. They need tons of people to work on the military bases: cooks, cleaners, construction workers, fast-food clerks, electricians, and beauticians. Our recruiters hire them in poor



countries where the salaries we offer for a month are ten times what they would make in a year! And we don't do badly from them either.

[Narrator] Human trafficking can and does occur anywhere. Traffickers come from all walks of life, and capitalize on the misfortunes of their victims. This is the face of modern day slavery. Welcome to Human Trafficking Awareness Training.



The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Human Trafficking Awareness Training Introduction". The slide is divided into two main sections: "TOPICS" and "OBJECTIVES".

TOPICS

- Introduction
- Overview of Human Trafficking
- Summary and Conclusion

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this training, you will be able to:

- Define human trafficking
- Differentiate between human trafficking and human smuggling
- Recognize populations vulnerable to human trafficking
- Recognize indicators of human trafficking

The slide also features a navigation bar at the bottom with buttons for MENU, GLOSSARY, RESOURCES, and a progress indicator showing "2 of 13".

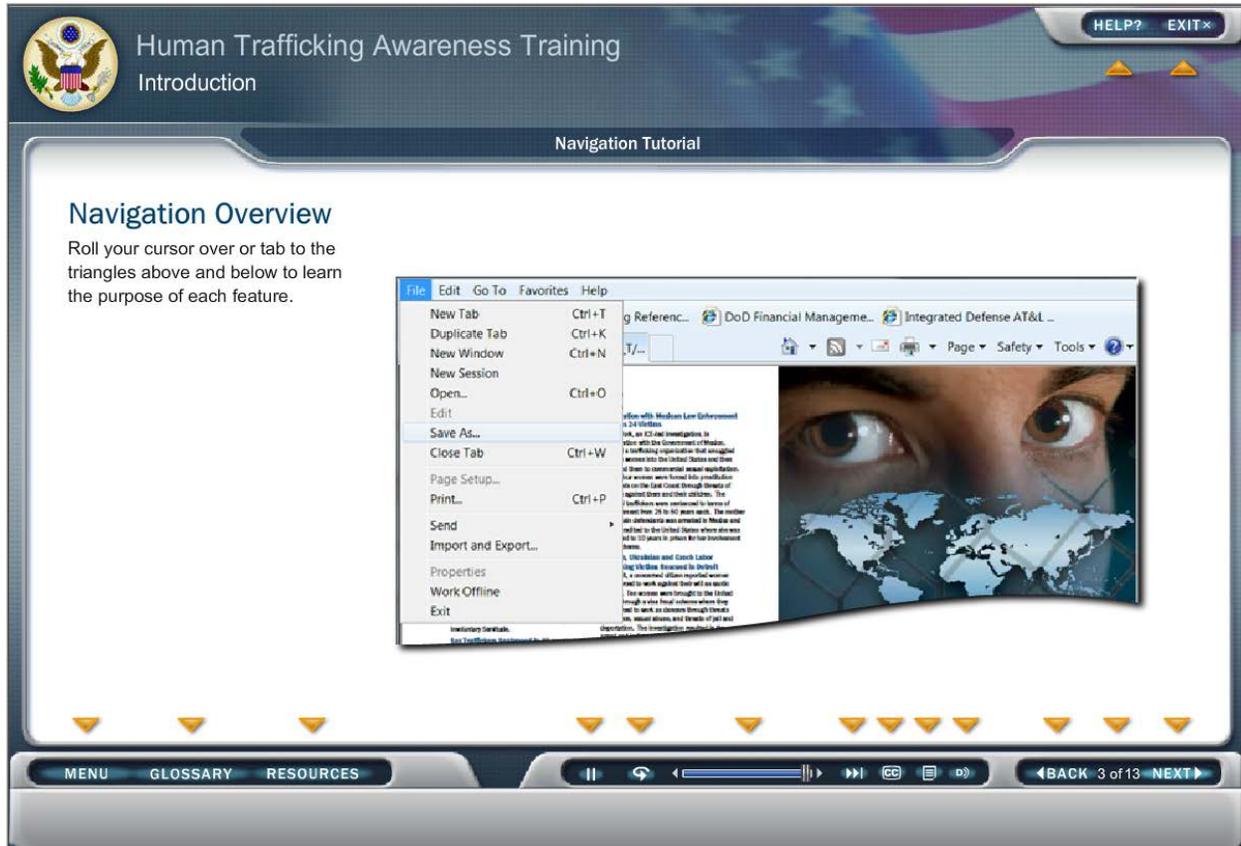
Transcript

Page 2 of 13

This training has been developed in response to the Federal Government's zero tolerance policy on human trafficking. It's divided into three topics, including this introduction.

You will learn how to define human trafficking, differentiate between human trafficking and human smuggling, recognize populations vulnerable to human trafficking, and recognize indicators of human trafficking.

The summary and conclusion topic will provide a review of key points.



Transcript

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Take a moment to familiarize yourself with the navigation options and features.

To control the narration volume, you should select the Sound feature through the Control Panel on your computer or the Speaker icon on your Task Bar. Simply slide the indicator up or down to increase or decrease the volume.

Please note that MENU on the navigation bar provides a listing of the topics in the training. Topics are designed to be taken in a linear order. Once you complete a topic, you will be able to jump back to it at any time. You will not be able to jump ahead.

Additionally, through RESOURCES on the navigation bar, you are provided links to web sites, publications, and a printable version of the training.

These links open in a separate browser window. Documents can be downloaded for future reference or printed immediately. Simply select the title from the RESOURCES list and then select the File and Save As or Print commands from the menu bar in the browser window.

Help: Select HELP for a brief explanation of the navigation bar options and a brief synopsis of how the training works.



Exit: Select EXIT to leave the training. The next time you access the training, you will be returned to the screen from which you exited.

Menu: Select MENU to access topics in this training. Once a topic has been viewed, it will be accessible by selecting the topic title from the MENU popup list.

Glossary: Select GLOSSARY to look up unfamiliar terms and acronyms.

Resources: Select RESOURCES to access links to web sites, publications, or a printable version of the training showing the end-state of the screens and the screen transcript. These links open in a separate browser window. Documents can be downloaded for printing.

Pause/Resume: Select Pause/Resume to stop the current play and to resume the audio and screen animation.

Replay: Select Replay to restart the current screen from the beginning.

Play Control: Drags the play head back and forth, or uses the directional arrows provided at either end of the bar to jump backward or forward in the screen audio and animation.

Fast Forward: Select Fast Forward to move to the end of the current screen's audio and animation.

CC: Select CC (Close Captioning) to view or hide the text of the narration.

Transcript: Select Transcript to display the entire narration script for the screen in a pop-up browser window.

Audio Description: Select Audio Description to toggle on/off audio narration with synchronized integrated screen descriptions.

Back: Select Back to move to the beginning of the previous screen.

X of Y: This progress indicator shows where the current screen falls within the total number of screens in the training.

Next: Select Next to move to the beginning of the next screen.



Human Trafficking
is defined as the...

Act of

- Recruiting
- Harboring
- Transporting
- Providing
- Obtaining

a person for labor, services, or commercial sex acts

by Means of

- Force
- Fraud
- Coercion

for the Purpose of

- Exploitation
- Involuntary servitude
- Peonage
- Debt bondage
- Slavery

or Any commercial sex act involving a minor

For what purpose are victims controlled?

- Involuntary Servitude** (Image of people in a crowded, distressed setting)
- Debt Bondage** (Image of a 'RELEASE CERTIFICATE' document)

How are victims exploited?

- Sexual Exploitation** (Image of a woman's face)
- Labor** (Image of a man carrying a large sack)

SELECT Trafficking Vs. Smuggling TO LEARN MORE.

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES [Navigation icons] BACK 4 of 13 NEXT

Topic: Overview of Human Trafficking

Transcript

Page 4 of 13

Anywhere between 12 to 27 million people are held in slavery around the world today. Men, women, and children. Documented and undocumented. Foreign nationals and citizens. For sex and for labor. All around the world and in the United States. You may think slavery is only in history books but it is happening today, for labor and commercial sex.

So what is human trafficking?

Human trafficking is defined as the act of recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for labor services or commercial sex acts through force, fraud, or coercion, for the purpose of exploitation, involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. It includes any commercial sex involving a minor.

Human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather the dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service using whatever means necessary, whether physical or psychological. People who are subjected to involuntary servitude are held against their will and forced to work, frequently under the threat of violence to themselves or their families.



Victims of debt bondage are typically required to work for low wages to repay an excessive or unreasonable amount of money in exchange for a service, such as transportation or a recruiter fee for a job. The victims are then compelled to pay off their debts by becoming modern day slaves.

In the United States, trafficking occurs for commercial sexual exploitation in street prostitution, massage parlors, and brothels. Forced labor can also occur in domestic service; agricultural, manufacturing, and janitorial services; hospitality industries; construction; health and elder care.

Traffickers coerce, force, or deceive victims into performing commercial sex acts. Sex trafficking may include prostitution, pornography, live-sex shows, and sex tourism. Victims can be undocumented workers, migrant and temporary workers on legitimate visas, or even U.S. citizens. Human trafficking can exist in any workplace.

Human smuggling is different from human trafficking. Select the Trafficking vs. Smuggling button to learn more about the differences between the two.



Transcript

Page 4 of 13, Popup 1

What sets human smuggling apart from human trafficking is that the defining element of human smuggling is transportation, while the defining element of human trafficking is exploitation. In fact, a human trafficking victim would not need to travel anywhere to be trafficked. And, people who are smuggled are not necessarily exploited and are acting out of their own free will.

Human smuggling is the facilitation, transportation, attempted transportation, or illegal entry of a person across an international border. It occurs in violation of one or more countries' laws, either clandestinely (by avoiding checkpoints altogether) or through deception, such as the use of fraudulent documents. Smuggling usually ends when a border has been crossed and a smuggling fee has been paid.

By contrast, human trafficking is non-consensual; the exploitation typically occurs indefinitely.



The screenshot shows a presentation slide with the following content:

- U.S. Department of Homeland Security logo
- Human Trafficking Awareness Training
- Overview of Human Trafficking
- HELP? EXIT
- Who Are the Victims of Human Trafficking?
- Victims are vulnerable to trafficking because of:
 - Lack of social safety nets
 - Poverty/economic hardship
 - Demand for cheap labor
 - Political instability/armed conflict
 - Natural disasters
 - Criminal activity
 - Immigration status
- Four photographs: a man in a blue uniform, a woman in a pink shirt, a man in a plaid shirt, and a silhouette of a person.
- A map of the United States with lines connecting the photos to various locations.
- MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES
- Navigation controls: play, stop, back, forward, volume, and BACK 5 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 5 of 13

Human trafficking is a worldwide epidemic and that means it occurs within our borders as well. Human trafficking can occur anywhere, from the darkest corners of the globe, to your own backyard.

Traffickers prey on victims with little or no social safety net. They look for victims in vulnerable situations due to economic hardship, political instability, natural disasters, and other causes. Traffickers also exploit people who are vulnerable because of their illegal immigration status.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

HELP? EXIT

What Does Human Trafficking Look Like?

Personal Documents
Wages
Safety
Freedom
Working & Living Conditions

**RED FLAGS FOCUS
ON TRAFFICKERS'
METHODS OF CONTROL**

Select each red flag category to learn about the indicators of human trafficking.

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 6 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 6 of 13

There are a number of red flags, or indicators, which can help you identify human trafficking. Recognizing the signs is the first step in identifying victims.

Each red flag focuses on the traffickers' methods of control and can be broken down into categories: personal documents, wages, safety, freedom, and working and living conditions. Think of these categories as pieces of a puzzle. Any method in any category can give a trafficker control. However, the methods can be interrelated and combining them can lead to total control over the victim.

Select each red flag category to learn more about the methods of controlling potential victims.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

HELP? EXIT

What Does Human Trafficking Look Like?

HUMAN TRAFFICKING RED FLAGS ASSOCIATED WITH PERSONAL DOCUMENTS INCLUDE WHEN THE POTENTIAL VICTIM DOES NOT POSSESS/CONTROL HIS/HER OWN:

- IDENTIFICATION PAPERS
- TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Restricts freedom of movement and opportunity

Close

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 6 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 6 of 13, Popup 1

When traffickers take victims' personal documents, such as identification papers and/or travel documents, this effectively restricts victims' freedom of movement and opportunity.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

HELP? EXIT

What Does Human Trafficking Look Like?

HUMAN TRAFFICKING RED FLAGS ASSOCIATED WITH WAGES INCLUDE WHEN THE POTENTIAL VICTIM:

- DOES NOT CONTROL HIS/HER OWN MONEY
- IS PAID FAR LESS THAN PROMISED
- DOES NOT RECEIVE PAY

Victims often have to work to pay off a debt

Close

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 6 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 6 of 13, Popup 2

Traffickers often control victims by prohibiting them from controlling their own money.

Another method is not paying them what was promised.

This makes it is more difficult to pay off debts, which means traffickers are able to exercise more control over the victims.

Traffickers will also withhold pay completely for a victim's work. Control over a victim's pay can sometimes be the result of the victim working to pay off a debt.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

What Does Human Trafficking Look Like?

HUMAN TRAFFICKING RED FLAGS ASSOCIATED WITH SAFETY INCLUDE WHEN THE POTENTIAL VICTIM:

- HAS BEEN THREATENED WITH HARM OR HARM TO HIS/HER FAMILY
- HAS BRUISES OR OTHER SIGNS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE
- IS BEING THREATENED BY AN EMPLOYER WITH DEPORTATION OR ARREST

Victims appear fearful

Close

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 6 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 6 of 13, Popup 3

Human traffickers will control victims by threatening potential victims or their families with harm.

Potential victims may have bruises or other signs of physical abuse.

Victims will also be threatened with deportation or arrest in order to control them.

If you find that potential victims appear fearful, this could mean a red flag should be raised.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

What Does Human Trafficking Look Like?

HUMAN TRAFFICKING RED FLAGS ASSOCIATED WITH FREEDOM INCLUDE WHEN THE POTENTIAL VICTIM:

- DEFERS TO SOMEONE ELSE TO SPEAK FOR HIM OR HER
- APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN COACHED ON WHAT TO SAY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OR OTHER OFFICIALS
- ISN'T ALLOWED TO SOCIALIZE WITH NEIGHBORS/FAMILY/FRIENDS OR ATTEND COMMUNITY EVENTS

Close

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 6 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 6 of 13, Popup 4

When a potential victim defers to another person to speak for him or her, or appears to have been coached on what to say to authorities, it can be an indicator of human trafficking.

Additionally, if a potential victim isn't allowed to socialize and communicate with family, friends, or at community events, this is also a red flag that the person is being controlled.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

What Does Human Trafficking Look Like?

Working & Living Conditions

HUMAN TRAFFICKING RED FLAGS ASSOCIATED WITH WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS INCLUDE WHEN THE POTENTIAL VICTIM:

- IS DOING A DIFFERENT JOB THAN EXPECTED
- APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF FOOD, WATER, SLEEP, MEDICAL CARE, OR SATISFACTORY LIVING CONDITIONS
- IS A MINOR ENGAGED IN COMMERCIAL SEX

Close

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 6 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 6 of 13, Popup 5

The working and living conditions may present red flags.

For example, you may note that potential victims in the workplace express that they aren't doing the job they expected.

You may also notice the victims appear deprived of food, water, sleep, and/or medical care as well as satisfactory living conditions.

Red flags are clearly indicated when minors are engaged in commercial sex.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

HELP? EXIT×

Identify whether the human trafficking indicator is evident in the scenario; then select Submit.
Question 1 of 8

Maria came to the U.S. with some 50 other Filipino nationals who were promised housing, transportation, and lucrative jobs at country clubs and hotels under the H2B guest worker program. Like the others, Maria dutifully paid the substantial recruitment fees to come to the U.S.

When she arrived, she found that there was no employment secured for her. She did not work for weeks, but the recruiters seized her passport and prohibited her from leaving their house. She and other workers slept side-by-side on the floors of the kitchen, garage, and dining room. They primarily ate chicken feet and innards.

When the workers complained, the recruiters threatened to call the police or immigration services to arrest and deport them. When they finally did get them work, the pay was substantially lower than promised, and the recruiters kept the majority of their pay for "room and board."

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 7 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 7 of 13, This is a series of 8 questions.

Now check your understanding of human trafficking indicators.

Identify whether the human trafficking indicator is evident in the scenario.

Scenario: Maria came to the US with some 50 other Filipino nationals who were promised housing, transportation, and lucrative jobs at country clubs and hotels under the H2B guest worker program. Like the others, Maria dutifully paid the substantial recruitment fees to come to the US.

When she arrived, she found that there was no employment secured for her. She did not work for weeks, but the recruiters seized her passport and prohibited her from leaving their house. She and other workers slept side-by-side on the floors of the kitchen, garage, and dining room. They primarily ate chicken feet and innards.

When the workers complained, the recruiters threatened to call the police or immigration services to arrest and deport them. When they finally did get them work, the pay was substantially lower than promised, and the recruiters kept the majority of their pay for "room and board."



Is the Human Trafficking Indicator Evident in the Scenario?	Yes	No
Passport seized	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Is a minor engaged in commercial sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Is doing a different job than expected	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Appears to have been coached on what to say	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Restricted freedom of movement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Threatened with having authorities notified to deport her	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Deprived of proper nutrition and living conditions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Does not control her own money	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Answers:

Is the Human Trafficking Indicator Evident in the Scenario?	Yes	No	Correct Feedback
Passport seized	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The recruiters did seize Maria's passport. Human traffickers often take a victim's identification or other personal documents, such as a travel visa, to control them and their freedom of movement.
Is a minor engaged in commercial sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The scenario did not indicate that Maria was a minor or involved in commercial sex.
Is doing a different job than expected	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Maria was promised a job at a country club or hotel but it was a lie and she ended up working for far less in wages somewhere else.
Appears to have been coached on what to say	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Correct. While this is a red flag, there is no indication that happened to Maria.
Restricted freedom of movement	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Correct. Upon arrival, Maria was confined to the recruiter's house, effectively restricting her freedom of movement.
Threatened with having authorities notified to deport her	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Correct. Human traffickers often control victims by threatening to call the police or authorities and reporting them for deportation.



Is the Human Trafficking Indicator Evident in the Scenario?	Yes	No	Correct Feedback
Deprived of proper nutrition and living conditions	●	○	Correct. Maria was not fed proper meals and slept on floors with 50 other people crammed into the house.
Does not control her own money	●	○	Correct. The recruiters took most of the wages for "room and board," controlling Maria by denying her the ability to work and save.



The screenshot shows a training module titled "Human Trafficking Awareness Training" with a sub-header "Overview of Human Trafficking". The interface includes a "HELP?" and "EXIT" button in the top right. The main content area is titled "Activity" and contains a question: "Select the best response, then select Submit." The scenario text reads: "They worked as a hair stylist in Vietnam. One day a man came along and asked how she would like to make five times her current salary at a luxury hotel in Hong Kong. They jumped at the chance and paid the recruiter a hefty fee to be one of the women 'chosen' for these lucrative jobs. She didn't read the fine print on her visa, which wasn't an employment permit but a thirty-day travel pass that forbade all work, 'paid or unpaid.' Unknown to Thuy, she was bound for the Contractor's operations on a U.S. military base in Iraq. Once she arrived, her passport was confiscated by the Contractor (to 'keep it safe') and her salary was not the \$3,800/month she had been promised but \$350/month. At that rate, she would never be able to pay back the loan she took to pay the recruiter. Plus, being on a small military base in a war zone, there was no chance of escape. The only way out was on a military convoy, a seat on which could only be organized by the Contractor." The question asks, "How many red flags can you find in this scenario?" with radio button options for 3, 5, 7, and 9. The bottom navigation bar includes "MENU", "GLOSSARY", "RESOURCES", a progress bar, and "BACK 8 of 13 NEXT" buttons.

Transcript

Page 8 of 13

Now try this scenario.

Scenario: Thuy worked as a hair stylist in Vietnam. One day a man came along and asked how she would like to make five times her current salary at a luxury hotel in Hong Kong. Thuy jumped at the chance and paid the recruiter a hefty fee to be one of the women “chosen” for these lucrative jobs. She didn’t read the fine print on her visa, which wasn’t an employment permit but a thirty-day travel pass that forbade all work, “paid or unpaid.”

Unknown to Thuy, she was bound for the Contractor’s operations on a U.S. military base in Iraq. Once she arrived, her passport was confiscated by the Contractor (to “keep it safe”) and her salary was not the \$3,800/month she had been promised but \$350/month. At that rate, she would never be able to pay back the loan she took to pay the recruiter. Plus, being on a small military base in a war zone, there was no chance of escape. The only way out was on a military convoy, a seat on which could only be organized by the Contractor.

Question: How many red flags can you find in this scenario?



Answer choices; select the best response.

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 9

Answer: The recruiter was using a common human trafficking ruse to capture and enslave Thuy. Think about the red flags in the scenario by category.

Personal Documents: Thuy's travel visa was not in her possession, which restricted freedom of movement and opportunity.

Wages: Thuy was paid far less than promised. Her wages were so low she would not be able to pay back the loan to the recruiter.

Working and Living Conditions: The job was not in Hong Kong where she thought she was being taken to work. Thuy was in a war zone without the means and connections to get transportation to leave.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

Activity

Select all that apply, then select Submit.

Haiti suffered catastrophic damage in the January 2010 earthquake. With estimates between 1.5 to 1.8 million homeless victims and major damage in Port-au-Prince and Jacmel, Haiti lacked the resources to respond to the devastated infrastructure and services needed for daily living. Many people were hungry, lacked medical care, sanitation, and supplies. Stacy, a 34-year-old woman from New York City, traveled to Haiti after the earthquake to recruit Haitians for jobs in New York City jobs in sweatshops, the sex trade, domestic work, and other areas that frequently employ vulnerable populations.

What vulnerabilities would make it easier for Stacy to recruit individuals?

- Lack of social safety nets
- Poverty/economic hardship
- Natural disasters

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 9 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 9 of 13

Now check your understanding of conditions that could make someone vulnerable to human trafficking.

Scenario: Haiti suffered catastrophic damage in the January 2010 earthquake. With estimates between 1.5 to 1.8 million homeless victims and major damage in Port-au-Prince and Jacmel, Haiti lacked the resources to respond to the devastated infrastructure and services needed for daily living. Many people were hungry, lacked medical care, sanitation, and supplies. Stacy, a 34-year-old woman from New York City, traveled to Haiti after the earthquake to recruit Haitians for jobs in New York City – jobs in sweatshops, the sex trade, domestic work, and other areas that frequently employ vulnerable populations.

Question: What vulnerabilities would make it easier for Stacy to recruit individuals?

Answer choices; select all that apply.

- A. Lack of social safety nets
- B. Poverty/economic hardship
- C. Natural disasters

Answer: All of these vulnerabilities will make it easier for Stacy to recruit in Haiti after the devastating earthquake.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

Activity

Indicate whether each scenario is an example of human trafficking or human smuggling; then select Submit.

	Trafficking	Smuggling
Lian is unable to obtain a work visa, so he agrees to pay an operator \$7500 for transportation from Juarez, Mexico to El Paso, Texas. Upon arriving in Texas, Lian is left on his own to continue to his final destination.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Silvia was a young, single mother in El Salvador seeking a better life for herself and her three-year-old son when she answered an advertisement for a janitorial job in Washington, DC. When she arrived at the gated property, she was forced to work 14-hour days and her access to food, communications, and the outside community was restricted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Julio lost his job in Mexico nearly 18 months ago and was desperate to find a way to feed his family. His cousin had a decent paying job in Los Angeles so he decided to try his luck in the US. He paid a "coyote" (smuggler) \$2500 to help him cross the border to the US. Once safely on the other side, the smuggler demanded an additional \$1500 payment. Julio had no money and the smuggler was armed. He told Julio he would have to work off his debt, forced him into the back of a truck, and drove him to a factory surrounded by barbed wire and surveillance cameras. The one time he tried to escape, he was caught and severely beaten.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 10 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

Page 10 of 13

Now, check your understanding of the differences between human trafficking and human smuggling.

Indicate whether each scenario is an example of *human trafficking* or *human smuggling*.

Scenario: Lian is unable to obtain a work visa, so he agrees to pay an operator \$7500 for transportation from Juarez, Mexico to El Paso, Texas. Upon arriving in Texas, Lian is left on his own to continue to his final destination.

Scenario: Silvia was a young, single mother in El Salvador seeking a better life for herself and her three-year-old son when she answered an advertisement for a janitorial job in Washington, DC. When she arrived at the gated property, she was forced to work 14-hour days and her access to food, communications, and the outside community was restricted.

Scenario: Julio lost his job in Mexico nearly 18 months ago and was desperate to find a way to feed his family. His cousin had a decent paying job in Los Angeles so he decided to try his luck in the US. He paid a "coyote" (smuggler) \$2500 to help him cross the border to the US. Once safely on the other side, the smuggler demanded an additional \$1500 payment. Julio had no money and the smuggler was armed. He told Julio he would have to work off his debt, forced him into the back of a truck, and drove him to a



factory surrounded by barbed wire and surveillance cameras. The one time he tried to escape, he was caught and severely beaten.

Answers:

Scenario	Trafficking	Smuggling	Correct Feedback
Lian is unable to obtain a work visa, so he agrees to pay an operator \$7500 for transportation from Juarez, Mexico to El Paso, Texas. Upon arriving in Texas, Lian is left on his own to continue to his final destination.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Smuggling is transportation-based. Lian paid to cross the US border, and then was free to continue on his way.
Silvia was a young, single mother in El Salvador seeking a better life for herself and her three-year-old son when she answered an advertisement for a janitorial job in Washington, DC. When she arrived at the gated property, she was forced to work 14-hour days and her access to food, communications, and the outside community was restricted.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Silvia has been trafficked. She was recruited with a fraudulent advertisement and forced into involuntary servitude as a janitorial worker at night without freedom of movement and communication.
Julio lost his job in Mexico nearly 18 months ago and was desperate to find a way to feed his family. His cousin had a decent paying job in Los Angeles so he decided to try his luck in the US. He paid a "coyote" (smuggler) \$2500 to help him cross the border to the US. Once safely on the other side, the smuggler demanded an additional \$1500 payment. Julio had no money and the smuggler was armed. He told Julio he would have to work off his debt, forced him into the back of a truck, and drove him to a factory surrounded by barbed wire and surveillance cameras. The one time he tried to escape, he was caught and severely beaten.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Julio arranged to be smuggled across a border. When he was forced to work at a factory to pay off his debt, it became a case of human trafficking.



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Overview of Human Trafficking

HELP? EXITx

What Should You Do?

Identifying and reporting human trafficking is everyone's responsibility!

If you are working at an embassy or consulate overseas, contact your Regional Security Officer.

Call 1-866-DHS-2-ICE
(1-866-347-2423)
National Human Trafficking
Resource Center
1-888-3737-888

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 11 of 13 NEXT

Transcript

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Combating trafficking is an important Administration initiative with bipartisan support from Congress.

Enacted in 2000, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, or TVPA, aimed to prevent trafficking in persons, protect trafficking victims, and ensure punishment of traffickers. The TVPA defined the Federal Government response to human trafficking, provided new immigration relief and benefits for eligible victims, and specified crimes under which traffickers could be prosecuted. TVPA reauthorizations, or TVPRA, have occurred several times since the passage of the original act in 2000.

Identifying and reporting human trafficking is everyone's responsibility. If you suspect a case of human trafficking, you can call the ICE Homeland Security Investigations Tip line at 1-866-DHS-2-ICE or 1-866-347-2423, or the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-3737-888. If you are working at an embassy or consulate overseas, contact your Regional Security Officer.



Human Trafficking
is defined as the...

Act of

- Recruiting
- Harboring
- Transporting
- Providing
- Obtaining

a person for labor, services, or commercial sex acts

by Means of

- Force
- Fraud
- Coercion

for the Purpose of

- Exploitation
- Involuntary servitude
- Peonage
- Debt bondage
- Slavery

or Any commercial sex act involving a minor

Roll over the victim images to recall the vulnerabilities.
Select the Red Flags graphic to recall how traffickers control victims.

MENU GLOSSARY RESOURCES

BACK 12 of 13 NEXT

Topic: Summary and Conclusion

Transcript

Page 12 of 13

This training provided an overview of what human trafficking is, whom it affects, and how to identify it.

Resources on human trafficking are available from Resources on the navigation bar.

Select the Red Flags graphic to recall how traffickers control victims.

Victims may be vulnerable to trafficking because of:

- Lack of social safety nets
- Poverty/economic hardship
- Demand for cheap labor
- Political instability/armed conflict
- Natural disasters
- Criminal activity
- Lack of valid immigration status



Human Trafficking Awareness Training
Summary and Conclusion

Red Flags

Red flags focus on traffickers' methods of control

Human trafficking red flags associated with **personal documents** include when the potential victim does not possess/control his/her own:

- Identification papers
- Travel documents

Controlling victims' personal documents restricts their freedom of movement and opportunity.

Human trafficking red flags associated with **wages** include when the potential victim:

- Does not control his/her own money
- Is paid far less than promised
- Does not receive pay
- Has to work to pay off a debt

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Human trafficking red flags associated with **safety** include when the potential victim:

- Has been threatened with harm or harm to his/her family
- Has bruises or other signs of physical abuse
- Is being threatened by an employer with deportation or arrest
- Appears fearful

Human trafficking red flags associated with **freedom** include when the potential victim:

- Defers to someone else to speak for him or her
- Appears to have been coached on what to say to law enforcement or other officials
- Isn't allowed to socialize with neighbors/family/friends or attend community events

Human trafficking red flags associated with the **working and living conditions** include when the potential victim:

- Is doing a different job than expected
- Appears to have been deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care, or satisfactory living conditions
- Is a minor engaged in commercial sex



The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Human Trafficking Awareness Training Summary and Conclusion". The slide is titled "Conclusion" and lists four learning objectives, each with a checkmark icon:

- Define human trafficking
- Differentiate between human trafficking and human smuggling
- Recognize populations vulnerable to human trafficking
- Recognize indicators of human trafficking

At the bottom of the slide, there are two logos and their respective URLs: the U.S. Department of Homeland Security logo with the URL www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking, and the U.S. Department of State logo with the URL www.state.gov/g/tip/. The navigation bar at the bottom includes "MENU", "GLOSSARY", "RESOURCES", a progress bar, and "BACK 13 of 13 NEXT".

Transcript

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Congratulations! You have completed Human Trafficking Awareness Training.

You should now be able to define human trafficking and differentiate between human trafficking and human smuggling.

You explored populations vulnerable to human trafficking and learned the indicators of human trafficking.

This training is available in a printable version through RESOURCES on the navigation bar. You may also visit the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security websites for more information.

URL: www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking

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