
Human Traffickers Don't Discriminate

Victims of human trafficking and traffickers include people of **ALL** races, genders, backgrounds, and education levels.

Labor trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to take advantage of someone for labor.

Sex trafficking of an **adult** involves the use of force, fear, fraud, or coercion to take advantage of them for commercial sex.

Sex trafficking of a **minor** does NOT require force, fear, fraud or coercion.

The specific definitions of human trafficking may have some slight variation from state to state but the general concepts remain the same.

Potential Red Flags and Warning Signs a Person is a Victim of Human Trafficking

- Wears clothing that doesn't match current weather conditions
- Shows signs of poor hygiene, malnourishment, fatigue or emotional distress
- Has tattoos (e.g. *Victim*: Roses, Crowns, \$'s, someone else's name; *Trafficker*: AOB, MOB,\$'s)
- Has multiple cellphones
- Is texting or talking on one of the phones constantly
- Not allowed to speak for themselves (e.g. 3rd party insists on translating or being present)
- Is monitored closely or restricted
- Is in fear of someone else
- Can't provide a cohesive timeline or story
- Can't say where they live
- Has few or no personal items
- Lives and works in the same place
- Is unpaid, paid very little or paid only through tips
- Doesn't control their own money, financial records or bank account
- Doesn't control their own identification documents (e.g. ID, passport or visa)

This list represents some of the factors you may see; these factors may not be present in all cases and must be considered in context.

If you suspect a person in one of your cases is a victim of human trafficking, remember:

- victims rarely self-identify as victims
- always assume their trafficker or someone associated with the trafficker is in the courtroom
- be mindful of not putting on the record your suspicions or the name/location of their service providers

