



Series: What You Need to Know

# **Module 1: Definitions, Case Studies, and Laws for Labor Trafficking and Sex Trafficking**

# DOJ Disclaimer

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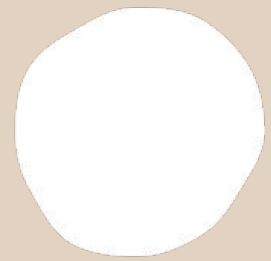
# Goals and Objectives



Objective 1: Summarize and define Human Trafficking



Objective 2: Explore the difference between sex and labor trafficking



Objective 3: Recognize the indicators of both sex and labor trafficking



Objective 4: Apply relevance of Human Trafficking to the state of New Mexico

# Definition of Human Trafficking



According to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Human Trafficking is defined as follows,

- 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, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting 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.

(22 U.S.C. § 7102(9)).

# Examples of Force, Fraud, and Coercion

<b>Force</b>	<b>Fraud</b>	<b>Coercion</b>
Physical Abuse or Assault	False promises of work/living conditions,	Threats of harm to self or others
Sexual Abuse or Assault	Withholding promised wages	Debt bondage
Confinement	Contract fraud	Psychological manipulation, or document confiscation

# Labor Trafficking (LT)

“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.”

(22 USC § 7102).



# Sex Trafficking (ST)

“The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion.”

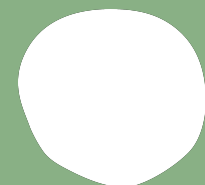
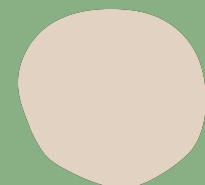
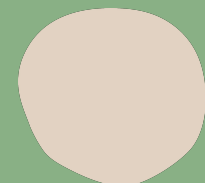

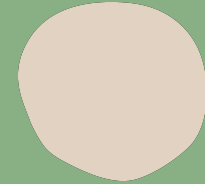


(22 USC § 7102)



# Key Indicators That Might Be Present

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## Labor Trafficking














-  Workers exhibit signs of malnutrition and/or physical abuse
-  Workers live on or near the work premises
-  Excessive security around the facility
-  Self-contained camps
-  Security cameras
-  Large number of workers living in the same place, particularly in a space not normally suited as a living area
-  Workers have no access to telephones
-  Workers unable to leave the premises
-  Prevented from accessing medical care
-  Lack of access to personal documents such as passport, etc



# Key Indicators That Might Be Present

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## Sex Trafficking

-  Any person under the age of 18 who engages in commercial sex acts, regardless of the use of force, fraud, or coercion, is a victim of human trafficking, even if they appear to consent to the commercial sex act.
-  Large amounts of cash
-  Large quantities of condoms
-  Multiple sexual partners at a young age
-  Frequents hotels, even when they live nearby
-  Inadequately dressed for the season and/or circumstances
-  Use of terminology such as: “the life,” “daddy,” “tricks,” etc.
-  Shows signs of physical abuse and/or neglect
-  Shows signs of tattoo/branding that matches their trafficker and/or others in a group
-  Constantly running away from home
-  Has significantly older boyfriend
-  Has expensive possessions with no means of paying for them
-  Never left alone and has restricted movement

# Human Trafficking Statistics from New Mexico

National Human  
Trafficking Hotline  
(references to New  
Mexico) 2020

367 contacts

51 human trafficking  
cases reported

Children Youth and  
Families Department  
2021

261 Commercial  
Sexual Exploitation of  
Children  
investigations

3 Main Service  
Providers 2021

Provided services to  
approximately 273  
victims

Internet Crimes Against  
Children 2020

Received 2200 child  
enticement tips

# New Mexico's Human Trafficking Background



- In 2008, our state legislature enacted the New Mexico's anti-human trafficking law, which makes it a crime to traffic in persons in New Mexico.
- In 2019 the NM legislature passed its first Safe Harbour law in which states "E. whose [minor] is: (1) alleged to be engaged in an act that would be designated as prostitution if committed by an adult; or (2) a victim of human trafficking as defined in Section 30-52-1 NMSA 1978" (Chasey, G.; Trujillo, C. 2019, HB0056).
- NM Police Academy requires all cadets to attend 2 hours of training on HT.
- Additional training is offered to LE by the NMAG, NMDC, etc.

# References

- 1) <https://nmlegis.gov/Sessions/19%20Regular/bills/house/HB0056.pdf>
- 2) <https://www.nmlegis.gov/sessions/08%20Regular/final/SB0071.pdf>
- 3) <https://www.justice.gov/humantrafficking>
- 4) <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/type-trafficking/human-trafficking>
- 5) <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/federal-law;>
- 6) <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BILLS-115s1862enr/pdf/BILLS-115s1862enr.pdf>
- 7) [Faces of Human Trafficking: An Introduction to Labor Trafficking - YouTube](#)
- 8) [Faces of Human Trafficking: An Introduction to Sex Trafficking - YouTube](#)
- 9) <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/state/new-mexico>