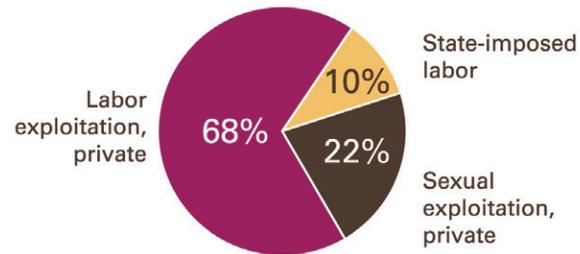
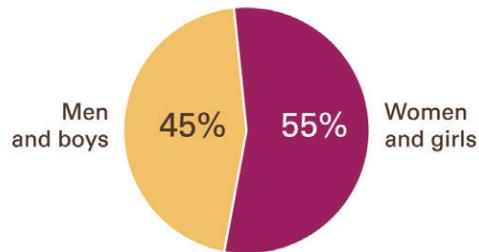


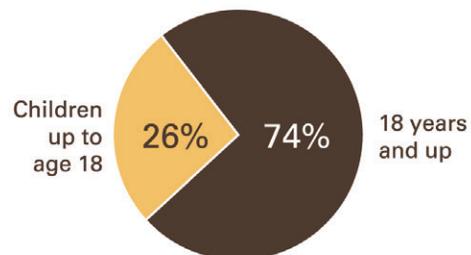
Sectors of Human Trafficking



Human Trafficking by Gender



Human Trafficking by Age



Based on global 2012 data from the International Labour Organization:
http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_182109/lang-en/index.htm

Appendix: Modern-Day Slavery 101

Modern-day slavery, forced labor, and human trafficking are different names for similar phenomena. They occur when workers are exploited through **force, fraud, or coercion**. There does not have to be any movement across borders for an act to qualify as trafficking; trafficking is primarily a crime of control.

Slavery is the extreme endpoint of a **spectrum of labor abuses**, which includes wage theft, unpredictable working hours, unsafe working conditions, and others. The system of values and policies that does not guarantee paid parental leave and enables many Americans to pay domestic workers off the books, when taken to its extreme, culminates in slavery.

People can be held in slavery by debt, by threats of violence, and even by psychological bonds.

In 2012, the International Labor Organization estimated that 20.9 million people are enslaved around the world. In the United States, a 2009 estimate by researcher-advocates Kevin Bales and Ron Soodalter put the number at 50,000 enslaved persons at any given time. Modern slavery cases have been uncovered in every state of the Union and in nearly every industry.

Sexual assault often accompanies modern slavery, even if prostitution is not the express role of the enslaved person.

In 2000, the Bush administration passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, the first modern federal law on this issue. Prior to 2000, laws governing slavery in the USA had not been updated since the Civil War.

While few Americans are themselves slaveholders, most of us benefit from everyday goods that may be produced with slave labor. These include chocolate, sugar, fruits and vegetables, cars, coffee, clothing, and electronics. Supply chain activists work on systems that can guarantee a given product is slavery-free; Fair Trade is an example.

Seven reasons slavery still exists today:

1. Global poverty
2. Migration
3. Turmoil that leaves children orphaned or abandoned
4. Demand for cheap goods and high profits
5. Flawed visa policies
6. Corruption in law enforcement and government
7. The low status of women

For more information, check out “Fighting Modern-Day Slavery: A Handbook for Jewish Communities,” published by T’ruah:
<http://www.truah.org/slaveryhandbook>