QUICK FACTS

Human Traf cking

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AAUW believes that global interdependence requires national and international

sustainable development, and mutual security for all people.

In the past decade, human traf cking has emerged as one of the fastest-growing criminal activities in the world. This modern-day form of slavery claims an estimated 24.9 million victims of all ages around the world and is a serious violation of human rights. Although some traf ck ing is global, human traf cking is largely a regional and local issue with 65% of traf cking happening domestically. Traf ckers use violence, debt bondage, and other forms of coercion to manipulate victims into engaging in commer cial sex acts, labor services, or other forms of exploitation against their will. Traf ckers particularly target marginal ized or vulnerable populations, including children, undocu mented migrants, and LGBTQ+ people. Though awareness and concern around this industry have grown in recent years, human traf cking is consistently underreported due to its covert nature, low community awareness, lack of law enforcement, limited resources for victim recovery, and social blaming of victims.

Sex traf_cking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, or soliciting of a person for commercial sex acts through force or other forms of coercion. As a growing global industry, sex traf_cking occurs in a wide variety of venues including residential brothels, online escort services, fraud ulent massage businesses, strip clubs, and on the _m_m. Under federal law, any minor under the age of 18 who has engaged in commercial sex is a victim of sex traf_cking regardless of whether or not the traf_cker used force, fraud, or coercion. The U.N. Of ce on Drugs and Crime reports m $n_{\rm E}0\%$ of human traf_cking victims were traf_cked for sexual exploitation globally.

Similar to sex traf cking, labor-traf cked victims are co erced; however, instead of being sexually exploited, victims are abused in a variety of labor settings including farms, factories, and domestic work in homes. Traf cked victims in these industries often work long hours and receive little to no pay, but are forced to work by traf ckers through debt bondage, violence, or other forms of coercion. Globally,