Trafficking Glossary of Definitions

This glossary of definitions tis created to provide the public a base of knowledge surrounding the industry, whether it’s sex trafficking or labor trafficking, to include child soldiering.

**Child Sexual Abuse Material** - Any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of sexually explicit conduct, where—the production of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; such visual depiction is a digital image, computer image, or computer-generated image that is, or is indistinguishable from, that of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or such visual depiction has been created, adapted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexually explicit conduct.

**Child Sexual Exploitation** - The sexual exploitation of any child under the age of 18. Child sexual exploitation includes 1) the possession, receipt, distribution, transportation, advertisement, or production of child sex abuse material; 2) travel in interstate or foreign commerce to engage in illicit sexual conduct with any child under the age of 18; and 3) all other acts involving the sexual abuse of children under the age of 18.

**Child Sex Traffickin**g - Any child (under the age of 18) who has been recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, advertised, maintained, patronized, or solicited to engage in a commercial sex act is a victim of trafficking regardless of whether force, fraud, or coercion is used. The use of children in the commercial sex trade is prohibited both under U.S. law and by legislation in most countries around the world. [18 U.S.C. Section 1591]

**Debt Bondage**: U.S. law prohibits the use of a debt as a form of coercion to compel a person’s labor. Some workers fall victim to traffickers or recruiters who unlawfully exploit an initial debt assumed as a condition of employment, while in certain countries some workers “inherit” the debt. Although contract violations and hazardous working conditions for migrant laborers do not in themselves constitute human trafficking, the imposition of costs and debts on these laborers can contribute to a situation of debt bondage. In other cases, employment-based temporary work programs in which the workers’ legal status in the country is tied to a particular employer present challenges to workers who would like to flee from such an employer.

**Domestic Servitude**: Working in a private residence can create unique vulnerabilities, particularly because what happens in a private residence often is hidden from the world, and it is easy to isolate a worker in a private residence. Domestic workplaces are often informal, connected to off-duty living quarters, and not shared with other workers. Such an environment is conducive to exploitation because authorities cannot inspect private homes as easily as formal workplaces. The use of informal, or even verbal, employment contracts compounds vulnerability. Foreign domestic workers are particularly vulnerable to abuse due to factors such as language and cultural barriers and lack of community ties.

**Forced Child Labor**: Although children may legally engage in certain forms of work, forms of slavery or slave-like practices – including the sale of children for exploitation, forced or compulsory child labor, and debt bondage and serfdom of children – continue to exist, despite legal prohibitions and widespread condemnation.

Goods produced with forced labor, which are prohibited from importation into the United States, are goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor or forced labor. This includes forced child labor, prison labor, or slave labor. [19 U.S.C. Section 1307]

**Human Trafficking** or a **"Severe Form of Trafficking in Persons"** means:

 sex trafficking (the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing or soliciting of a person for purposes of commercial sex) in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion,

o or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or

* 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 U.S.C. 7102(9)]

**Labor Trafficking**: Encompasses the range of activities – recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining – involved when a person uses force or physical threats; psychological coercion; abuse of the legal process; a scheme, plan, or pattern intended to hold a person in fear of serious harm; or other coercive means to compel someone to work. Once a person’s labor is obtained by such means, the person’s previous consent or effort to obtain employment with the trafficker does not preclude the person from being considered a victim, or the government from prosecuting the offender. U.S. law prohibits the importation of goods produced by forced labor, including forced child labor; convict labor; and indentured labor under penal sanctions.

**Sex Trafficking**: When a person is required to engage in a commercial sex act as the result of force, threats of force, fraud, coercion or any combination of such means, that person is a victim of human trafficking. Under such circumstances, perpetrators involved in recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, obtaining, advertising, maintaining, patronizing, or soliciting a person for that purpose are guilty of federal sex trafficking of an adult. This is true even if the victim previously consented to engage in commercial sex. [18 U.S.C. Section 1591]

**Transnational Child Sexual Abuse** (formerly called **Child Sex Tourism**): Traveling in foreign commerce and engaging in illicit sexual conduct with a child under the age of 18. Illicit sexual conduct includes commercial sex with or sexual abuse of anyone under 18, any sex with anyone under 16, and production of child pornography.

**Unlawful Recruitment** or **Use of Child Soldiers**: Child soldiering can be a form of human trafficking when it involves the unlawful recruitment or use of children – through force, fraud, or coercion – by armed forces as combatants or to carry out support roles such as cooks, porters, messengers, medics, or guards. Perpetrators may be government forces, paramilitary organizations, or rebel groups. In addition to being recruited or used for combat or labor, some child soldiers are sexually abused or exploited by armed groups.