

APPROACHES TO ADDRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Approach	Key Assumptions	Characteristics of Responsive Strategies
Criminalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Human Trafficking is caused by predators/ criminals; that is, “bad actors” who pry on vulnerable populations. ■ Human Trafficking can be deterred or combated by punishing predators. ■ Human Trafficking can be deterred by protecting victims and potential victims. ■ “Other cultures,” as opposed to “our” culture, are more likely to contribute to Human Trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establish comprehensive frameworks of international, federal and state laws and sanctions prohibiting trafficking. ■ Identify and break up trafficking networks. ■ Arrest and prosecute traffickers. ■ Identify, rescue, and aid victims, including the provision of services for protecting victims and meeting their often multiple health, housing, and other service needs. ■ Secure and control national borders. ■ Punish consumers/beneficiaries of benefits derived from trafficking victims, especially in the sex trafficking arena.
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Human Trafficking persists, in part, when societies tolerate denials of the dignity and humanity of vulnerable individuals. ■ Lack of rights and meaningful access to health care, education, birth registration, employment, and other aspects of well-being and social legitimacy, contribute to human trafficking. ■ Racial, gender, national, ethnic, religious, and economic inequity and discrimination contribute to Human Trafficking. ■ Poverty plays a significant role in vulnerability to all forms of exploitation, including Human Trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assess whether rights have been violated. ■ Provide remedies for those whose rights are violated. ■ Provide access to employment, better working conditions, education, health care, and other human rights. ■ Empower individuals, especially individuals from historically marginalized groups, to participate fully in society.
Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Profits are the primary motivator of Human Trafficking. ■ Structural labor market conditions and practices that shape workers’ vulnerability and inferior bargaining power in the workplace contribute to Human Trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that vulnerable workers have access to the justice system without fear of deportation or criminalization. ■ Ensure that the applicable visa regime does not formally or effectively bind workers to one specific employer. ■ Regulate against work contracts structured around insurmountable debt.

Continues



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Labor <i>(Continued)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Human Trafficking is a form of exploitation, and exploitation occurs on a continuum that ranges from voluntary, safe, and secure employment settings, where rights are protected, to settings where severe forms of exploitation can occur. ■ End consumers pay relatively few direct costs for the many benefits gained from human trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Extend the application of protective employment law to sectors susceptible to trafficking. ■ Guarantee the right to unionize for vulnerable workers. ■ Increase access to employment opportunities.
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Human Trafficking exacts a significant, sometimes life-threatening, toll on its victims. ■ Human Trafficking contributes to declines in general public health by increasing the presence of violence, illness, injury, and infectious disease within and across communities and nations. ■ Societal attitudes contribute to risky, unhealthy behavior. ■ There is often limited individual health risk to consumers benefiting from the potentially significant rewards gained from many forms of labor trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop and implement evidence-based approaches to addressing HT that: (a) define the problem; (b) identify risk factors, (c) develop fact-supported interventions, (d) implement proven interventions, and (e) assess cost-effectiveness. ■ Focus on prevention using multiple means. ■ Address broader societal, as well as population-specific, attitudes and behaviors. ■ Engage all essential partners and multiple stakeholders.

