

What You Can Do!

Be informed! Educate yourself about human trafficking by reading about it. Follow events in the news. Keep your eyes open – human trafficking is happening all around us.

Raise awareness! Talk to friends, family and colleagues. You could even start talking to your local politicians and authorities.

Get involved! Participate in an anti-trafficking movement in your area and get involved in its activities and campaigns (e.g. hold town meetings, psa's on the radio, distribute posters, get your local paper to do a story) in your neighborhood and in schools.

Encourage businesses! Be a responsible consumer! Inform yourself on the labor policies of companies to ensure their products are free from slave labor and other forms of exploitation. If possible, buy fair trade products.

Seek support! If you suspect that someone has been trafficked report it to the institutions or assistance facilities dealing with human trafficking in your area.

Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault
55 Monument Circle, Ste. 1224
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-423-0233 ph 317-423-0237 fax
www.incasa.org

If you suspect trafficking contact your local law enforcement, the U.S. Southern District Attorney's Office, Indiana Office of the Attorney General or INCASA assistance.

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Human Trafficking

In Indiana



The Crossroads of America

What is Human Trafficking?

Human Trafficking is defined as modern day slavery in which adults and children are forced into physical labor or commercial sex, using threats of violence or psychological manipulation.

It is estimated that up to 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders each year, including 17,500 people who are trafficked into the United States.

(U.S. State Department)

Indiana is a supply, transit and destination state for human trafficking. It is unknown how many victims pass through or find themselves enslaved in Indiana each year.

Human trafficking is the second most profitable criminal enterprise, generating over \$32 billion annually. (International Labor Organization 2005)

A male victim of forced labor explains: "I knew nothing about the assistance available for trafficking victims. I didn't know who to address in the destination country in case I needed help. I thought I could go only to the police. There I didn't have enough courage to go to the police because the [traffickers] used to say that they bought the police. They threatened me with death in case I went to the police. I was afraid." (Trafficking in Persons Report 2009, U.S. Dept of State)

Types of Human Trafficking includes but is not limited to, forced labor, bonded labor, debt bondage among migrant workers, involuntary domestic slavery, forced child labor, sex trafficking, child sex trafficking and related abuses, organ trafficking and child soldiers (FBI.gov)

- **Who is trafficked?** According to the FBI, the majority of victims relating to trafficking cases are women and children from Central America, Asian Countries, and Eastern Europe. Not all victims come from foreign soil; some victims can be Americans; runaways or kidnapped victims coerced into working as prostitutes, dancers, maids, domestic help, nannies, or beggars.

The **Indiana Code** currently provides for the following trafficking-related offenses: (1) human trafficking—paying (or offering or agreeing to pay) money for a person whom the payer knows has been forced into forced labor, involuntary servitude, or prostitution; (2) promotion of human trafficking - knowingly or intentionally recruiting, harboring or transporting a person by force, threat of force or fraud, to subject the person to forced labor, involuntary servitude, marriage or prostitution; and (3) sexual trafficking of a minor—when a parent, guardian or custodian of a child under 18 knowingly or intentionally sells or transfers custody of the child for prostitution.