

Child Labor Trafficking vs. Labor Exploitation





Child Labor Trafficking occurs when someone recruits, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains a child for labor or services through any element of **Force, Fraud, or Coercion** (22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(b))

What are some ways that child victims of labor trafficking are Forced, Defrauded, or Coerced into providing labor or services against their will?

Force	Fraud	Coercion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Violence • Sexual Violence • Isolation/Confinement • Kidnapping • Restricted Movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • False or Deceptive offers of employment or financial gain • Emotional manipulation • Lying about work conditions • Collusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats of violence against a person or the person's family • Threats of arrest or deportation • Debt bondage • Withholding identification documents

It is important to recognize that not all children who work unlawfully or who are subjected to forms of workplace and labor violations are victims of labor trafficking.

Labor Exploitation can include:

Withholding Pay/Wage Theft	
Working Long Hours or Without Breaks	
Hazardous or Poor Working Conditions	
But if the child is freely able to leave that employment situation, they are NOT a victim of labor trafficking	

Labor Trafficking can include elements of labor exploitation, but it is distinguished by the inclusion of Force, Fraud, or Coercion which prevents the victim from having freedom of movement or choice in their circumstances.