Signs of Trafficking	Evidence of Trafficking
Physical signs	 Evidence of physical abuse, including bruises, burns, or other injuries Signs of malnourishment or untreated medical conditions Tattooing or branding, which traffickers sometimes use to mark their victims
Behavioral signs	 Fear, anxiety, depression, or other emotional distress A sudden change in demeanor or behavior, such as becoming withdrawn or submissive An inability to speak freely or make eye contact Displaying a lack of control over their own finances, identification documents, or personal belongings
Controlled communication	 A third party who appears to be exerting control over the individual, speaking for them, or monitoring their interactions Inconsistent or scripted responses when asked about their situation
Working conditions	 Being unable to leave their job or working excessively long hours with no breaks Living at their workplace or in overcrowded, unsanitary conditions
Lack of identification	 Not possessing identification documents, such as a driver's license or passport Having false identification documents
Restricted movement	 Being closely monitored or accompanied at all times An inability to come and go freely
Sexual exploitation	Having a history of engagement in commercial sex work when they are underage or showing signs of being controlled by a third party
Age and vulnerability	 Appearing significantly younger than their stated age Having a history of child abuse or neglect, making them more vulnerable to exploitation
Fear and independence	 Expressing a profound fear of authorities or retaliation from traffickers Demonstrating a strong emotional attachment to their trafficker or controller, often due to Stockholm syndrome or coercive tactics

Signs of Trafficking	Evidence of Trafficking
Online presence	Evidence of advertisements for commercial sex services on online platforms or social media accounts that suggest control by a third party

Table 27.2 Identifying Victims