

Okruh Domácí násilí

1. Zkratky (Anglické termíny a akronymy)

- DV (Domestic Violence) affects people of all ages and backgrounds.
- IPV (Intimate Partner Violence) often includes physical, emotional, and financial abuse.
- CPS (Child Protective Services) may intervene in cases where children are endangered by domestic violence.

2. Odborná terminologie

- Domestic violence is a pattern of coercive behavior used to gain power and control over a partner.
- The cycle of abuse includes phases of tension-building, an incident of abuse, reconciliation, and calm.
- Survivors of domestic violence often experience long-term psychological effects, including PTSD and depression.
- Shelters provide victims with temporary housing and access to legal and psychological support.
- Economic abuse is a form of control where the victim is deprived of financial resources.

3. Hovorová angličtina (Co by mohl říci klient nebo kolega)

- "I feel trapped; I can't leave because I don't have any money of my own."
- "He says he didn't mean to hurt me, but this isn't the first time."
- "She controls everything I do—who I see, where I go, even what I eat."
- "The bruises are always in places where no one can see them."
- "I don't think I can go to the police—they won't believe me."

Okruh Drogy a látkové závislosti:

1. Zkratky (Anglické termíny a akronymy)

- DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) monitors the illegal distribution of controlled substances.
- SUD (Substance Use Disorder) is a medical condition characterized by an inability to control substance use.
- MAT (Medication-Assisted Treatment) is often used to treat opioid addiction.
- AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) provides peer support for individuals recovering from alcoholism.
- MDMA (Methylenedioxyamfetamine), commonly known as ecstasy, is classified as a Schedule I drug in the US.

2. Odborná terminologie

- Addiction is a chronic disease affecting the brain's reward, motivation, and memory systems.
- Harm reduction strategies, such as needle exchange programs, aim to minimize the risks associated with drug use.
- Withdrawal symptoms can range from mild to severe, depending on the substance and level of dependency.
- Psychoactive substances alter perception, mood, or consciousness.
- Rehabilitation centers provide both inpatient and outpatient services for people recovering from substance abuse.

3. Hovorová angličtina (Co by mohl říci klient nebo kolega)

- "I only use on weekends, but I'm starting to feel like I need it to relax."
- "I've tried to quit cold turkey before, but the cravings are too strong."
- "He says he's clean, but I found syringes in his room."
- "The pills make me feel like I can finally function, but I know I'm taking too many."
- "I think she's using again; she's been acting really paranoid lately."

Okruh Nelátkové nelátkové závislosti

1. Zkratky (Anglické termíny a akronymy)

- IAD (Internet Addiction Disorder) is becoming increasingly common among teenagers.
- FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) is a major factor driving excessive use of social media.
- IGD (Internet Gaming Disorder) is recognized as a mental health condition by the WHO.
- CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy) is often used to treat behavioral addictions.
- DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition) includes gambling disorder as a behavioral addiction.

2. Odborná terminologie

- Behavioral addictions, such as shopping or gaming addiction, share similarities with substance use disorders.
- Excessive screen time can lead to issues such as poor sleep, decreased productivity, and social isolation.
- Loot boxes in online games are often criticized for promoting gambling behavior in minors.
- Social media platforms are designed to maximize engagement, which can contribute to compulsive usage.
- Therapy for behavioral addictions focuses on identifying triggers and developing healthier coping mechanisms.

3. Hovorová angličtina (Co by mohl říci klient nebo kolega)

- "I just wanted to check my phone for a minute, but suddenly two hours are gone."
- "I can't stop buying things online—it's like a high when I hit 'add to cart.'"
- "He plays video games all night and skips school—it's like he's addicted."
- "I keep scrolling through social media even though I know I should go to bed."
- "I can't go a day without checking notifications; I feel anxious without my phone."

Okruh Nelátkové závislosti

1. Zkratky (Anglické termíny a akronymy)

- OCD (Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder) is sometimes linked to kleptomania as a compulsive behavior.
- GD (Gambling Disorder) is characterized by an uncontrollable urge to gamble despite negative consequences.
- SA (Sex Addicts Anonymous) offers peer support for those struggling with sexual addiction.
- WLB (Work-Life Balance) is often compromised in individuals suffering from workaholism.
- DSM-5 classifies both gambling disorder and kleptomania as impulse-control disorders.

2. Odborná terminologie

- Workaholism is often driven by a need for achievement or fear of failure and can lead to burnout.
- Gambling addiction is reinforced by intermittent rewards, which strengthen the compulsive behavior.
- Kleptomania is an impulse-control disorder characterized by repeated urges to steal items of little value.
- Sexual addiction is marked by compulsive engagement in sexual behaviors despite harmful consequences.
- Cognitive-behavioral therapy is frequently used to address impulse-control disorders such as gambling or kleptomania.

3. Hovorová angličtina (Co by mohl říci klient nebo kolega)

- "I can't stop working, even on weekends—I feel guilty when I take a break."
- "I thought I could win back my losses, but I just keep losing more."
- "I don't even want the stuff I steal—it's just the thrill of getting away with it."
- "It's like I'm trapped in a cycle of needing to watch porn or hook up—it's ruining my relationships."
- "I don't have a gambling problem—I just like to play a few hands, but maybe it's getting out of control."

okruh Látkové závislosti

1. Zkratky a odborné termíny (Anglické pojmy a akronymy)

- THC (Tetrahydrocannabinol) is the psychoactive component in marijuana and hashish.
- LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide) is a powerful hallucinogen often referred to as "acid."
- MDMA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine), also known as ecstasy, is popular in party scenes.
- CNS (Central Nervous System) stimulants include cocaine and methamphetamine.
- DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) is a naturally occurring psychedelic found in certain plants and animals.

2. Odborná terminologie

- Marijuana and hashish are derived from the cannabis plant and have varying THC concentrations.
- Cocaine is a stimulant drug that increases dopamine levels in the brain, leading to intense euphoria.
- Methamphetamine, commonly known as crystal meth or "meth," is highly addictive and neurotoxic.
- Heroin is an opioid derived from morphine, often associated with high overdose risk.
- Psychedelics like LSD and "magic mushrooms" (psilocybin) alter perception and consciousness.
- Synthetic drugs such as "krokodil" are known for their devastating physical effects, including severe tissue damage.

3. Hovorová angličtina (Neformální názvy a fráze)

- "I just had a joint; it helps me relax." (marijuana)
- "They offered me some acid at the festival." (LSD)
- "He's been on coke all night—he's so hyper." (cocaine)
- "She's hooked on smack; it's really bad." (heroin)
- "These shrooms made me see the craziest colors." (psilocybin mushrooms)
- "That krokodil stuff is terrifying—it literally eats your skin." (synthetic desomorphine)
- "He's always rolling on molly at parties." (MDMA/ecstasy)
- "I'm not sure what was in that pill, but it hit me like a truck."

Pojmy spojené s užíváním drog

- Joint, blunt (marijuana cigarettes)
- Snorting (cocaine)
- Shooting up (heroin via injection)
- Tripping (hallucinogens like LSD or mushrooms)
- Rolling (MDMA/ecstasy)

Okruh Šikana

Zkratky a odborné termíny

- **Bullying** refers to repetitive aggressive behavior with the intention to harm.
- **Cyberbullying** is bullying that takes place online through social media or messaging apps.
- **Bystander effect** describes how witnesses often fail to intervene during bullying incidents.
- **Flaming** is an online exchange of insults in public forums or social media.
- **Doxxing** involves revealing personal information about someone online without their consent.

Odborná terminologie

- Bullying typically involves repeated, intentional acts that exploit an imbalance of power.
- Cyberbullying can include trolling, impersonation, exclusion, or spreading rumors online.
- Common causes of bullying include a need for control, social dominance, or poor self-esteem.
- Effective interventions include anti-bullying campaigns, teacher training, and creating a supportive classroom environment.

Hovorová angličtina

- "He keeps texting me horrible things, and I can't block him."
- "She made a fake account just to embarrass me online."
- "I don't want to go to school—everyone's talking about the photo he posted of me."
- "They keep tagging me in memes that make fun of my weight."
- "He's always pushing me around in the hallway."
- "She spread a rumor that I cheated on a test, and now no one talks to me."
- "Why don't the teachers ever do anything about him? He bullies everyone."
- "I saw what they wrote about you in the group chat—it's disgusting."
- "He keeps giving me dirty looks and whispering behind my back."
- "I'm scared to check my phone because there are always new hate messages."

Okruh Násilí na pracovišti

Zkratky a odborné termíny

- **Mobbing** refers to group bullying aimed at an individual in the workplace.
- **Bossing** is workplace harassment initiated by a superior.
- **HR (Human Resources)** departments are responsible for managing workplace harassment reports.
- **Workplace violence** includes physical, verbal, and psychological abuse.
- **Gaslighting** in the workplace involves manipulation to make the victim question their reality.

Odborná terminologie

- Mobbing involves collective harassment, such as exclusion, gossip, or undermining the victim's work.
- Bossing occurs when superiors use their authority to intimidate, demean, or isolate subordinates.
- Risk factors for workplace violence include toxic organizational culture, poor leadership, and high stress levels.
- Prevention measures include anti-harassment policies, mediation, and anonymous reporting systems.

Hovorová angličtina

- "They keep ignoring my ideas in meetings, but then steal them and take credit." (mobbing)
- "My boss keeps making sarcastic comments about my work—it's so demoralizing." (bossing)
- "I don't feel safe here—people are always yelling or slamming things."
- "She purposely gives me impossible deadlines to make me look bad."
- "They keep spreading rumors that I'm lazy—it's ruining my reputation." (mobbing)
- "He watches everything I do, just waiting for me to make a mistake." (bossing)
- "Nobody listens to me in the office—I feel invisible."
- "My coworker deleted my files on purpose to sabotage me."
- "He humiliated me in front of the whole team during a meeting." (bossing)
- "I'm too scared to report it—what if they fire me?"

Okruh "Sociální aspekty agresivity a násilí ve společnosti. Extremismus, rasismus a xenofobie"

1. Zkratky a odborné termíny

- **Hate speech** refers to abusive or threatening speech targeting a group based on race, religion, or ethnicity.
- **RWE (Right-Wing Extremism)** and **LWE (Left-Wing Extremism)** are forms of political extremism.
- **Xenophobia** is the fear or hatred of people perceived as foreigners.
- **Racism** involves prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism based on race or ethnicity.
- **NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations)** often play a key role in preventing hate crimes and extremism.

2. Odborná terminologie

- Aggression can manifest as physical violence, verbal abuse, or psychological manipulation.
- Extremism is characterized by rigid ideologies that justify violence against opposing groups.
- Racism and xenophobia are rooted in stereotypes, social inequality, and historical injustices.
- Hate crimes are criminal acts motivated by prejudice, often targeting minority groups.
- Preventive strategies include education, promoting diversity, and enforcing anti-discrimination laws.

3. Hovorová angličtina

- "They always say immigrants are stealing jobs—it's just not true." (xenophobia)
- "He keeps posting racist memes online, and no one calls him out."
- "That group protests against everything—they're so extreme."
- "I overheard them making really offensive jokes about her accent." (racism)
- "Why do they hate people just because they look different?"
- "He punched the guy just because he was wearing a rival team's jersey." (aggression)
- "She says she's scared of anyone who doesn't speak her language." (xenophobia)
- "You can't just assume everyone from that country is a criminal."
- "They vandalized the shop because the owner is from a different religion." (hate crime)
- "I try to speak up when I hear racist comments, but it's hard to change their minds."

Možnosti prevence (doplněk k terminologii a větám)

- Encouraging dialogue and mutual understanding between different communities.
- Educating young people about the dangers of stereotypes and discrimination.
- Supporting victims of hate crimes through counseling and legal aid.
- Promoting inclusive policies that address social inequality and marginalization.

Okruh Kriminalita a vandalismus. Kriminogenní faktory. Viktimologie, formy pomoci obětem trestné činnosti.

1. Zkratky a odborné termíny

- **CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design)** is a strategy to reduce crime by designing safer spaces.
- **RE (Repeat Victimization)** occurs when the same individual becomes a victim multiple times.
- **DV (Domestic Violence)** and **SV (Sexual Violence)** are forms of crime with significant psychological impacts.
- **Criminogenic factors** are environmental, social, or individual influences that contribute to criminal behavior.
- **NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations)** often provide support for victims of crime.

2. Odborná terminologie

- Vandalism includes deliberate destruction or defacement of public or private property.
- Kriminogenic factors include poverty, lack of education, peer influence, and substance abuse.
- Viktimologie studies the relationship between victims and perpetrators, as well as societal responses to victimization.
- Victim support programs offer counseling, legal advice, and financial compensation.
- Restorative justice focuses on repairing harm by facilitating communication between offenders and victims.

3. Hovorová angličtina

- "Someone smashed all the windows in the park last night." (vandalism)
- "I'm scared to walk home after dark; there's been a lot of muggings lately."
- "They graffiti all over the walls, but nobody ever catches them."
- "He says he only stole because he needed money to pay rent." (criminogenic factor)
- "The neighborhood feels safer since they installed more lights and cameras." (CPTED)
- "She's still traumatized after the burglary—she doesn't feel safe at home anymore."
- "The police told me there's not much they can do unless they catch him in the act."
- "I got scammed online, and now I don't trust anyone." (victimization)
- "They keep breaking into cars around here; it's getting out of control."
- "The support group really helped me deal with what happened."

Možnosti prevence (doplňk k terminologii a větám)

- Educating communities about crime prevention and reporting suspicious activities.
- Designing safer public spaces through CPTED principles.
- Providing victims with access to mental health support and legal aid.
- Encouraging the use of restorative justice practices to repair harm and prevent reoffending.

Okruh Nezaměstnanost a pojmy související se zaměstnáním

1. Zkratky a odborné termíny

- **Unemployment rate** is a key indicator of a country's economic health.
- **FTE (Full-Time Equivalent)** measures the workload of an employed person in terms of full-time hours.
- **Layoff** is a temporary or permanent dismissal of employees, often due to economic reasons.
- **Underemployment** refers to individuals working in positions that don't match their skills or education.
- **Internship** is a position for gaining work experience, typically for students or recent graduates.

2. Odborná terminologie

- **Voluntary unemployment** occurs when individuals choose not to work, despite having job opportunities.
- **Involuntary unemployment** is caused by layoffs or economic downturns.
- **Seasonal employment** is temporary work dependent on specific times of the year (e.g., agriculture or tourism).
- **Part-time employment** refers to working fewer hours than a full-time position.

3. Hovorová angličtina

- "I got fired last week—they said the company is downsizing." (layoff)
- "She's just an intern, so she doesn't get paid much."
- "He's looking for part-time work while he finishes school."
- "The job market is terrible right now—I can't find anything."
- "They let me go, but they didn't really give me a reason." (terminated)
- "I'm overqualified for this position, but I need the money." (underemployment)
- "She only works on weekends because it's a seasonal job."

Okruh: Chudoba a bezdomovectví

1. Zkratky a odborné termíny

- **ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed)** refers to households with income above the poverty line but below basic living costs.
- **DINK (Dual Income, No Kids)** describes couples with two incomes and no children, often financially stable but choosing not to expand their family.
- **FPL (Federal Poverty Line)** is the income level used to determine eligibility for government assistance programs.
- **SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)** provides food benefits to low-income households.
- **HUD (Housing and Urban Development)** focuses on affordable housing and homelessness prevention.

2. Odborná terminologie

- **Absolute poverty** is the inability to meet basic needs such as food, water, and shelter.
- **Relative poverty** occurs when an individual's income is significantly lower than the average in their society.
- **Chronic homelessness** is defined as long-term or repeated homelessness, often involving disabilities.
- **Affordable housing** initiatives aim to provide housing within the financial reach of low-income families.

3. Hovorová angličtina

- "We don't qualify for food stamps, but we can barely pay the bills." (ALICE)
- "They sleep in their car because they can't afford rent." (homelessness)
- "She says they're DINKs because kids are too expensive these days."
- "The rent keeps going up, but my paycheck stays the same." (housing insecurity)
- "I never thought we'd need a food bank, but here we are."
- "They kicked us out because we couldn't pay the rent on time."
- "He's been on the streets for years; he says there's no way out."

Okruh: Nezaměstnanost a pojmy související se zaměstnáním

1. Acronyms and Technical Terms

- **WFH (Work From Home)** refers to employees performing their job duties from their residence.
- **Remote work** is a style of work that allows professionals to operate outside traditional office settings.
- **Telecommuting** is another term for remote work, often involving communication via the internet.
- **Gig economy** describes a labor market characterized by short-term contracts or freelance work.
- **Shut-in** refers to a person who isolates themselves at home, avoiding social contact, often due to physical or psychological issues.

2. Technical Terminology

- **Flexible working hours** allow employees to choose their working time within agreed limits.
- **Freelancing** involves working for different companies at various times rather than being permanently employed by one organization.
- **Isolation** can be a downside of working from home, affecting mental health.
- **Digital nomads** are individuals who use telecommunications technologies to earn a living and lead a nomadic lifestyle.

3. Colloquial English

- "Since the pandemic, I've been working from home full-time." (working from home)
- "She loves the freedom of remote work; she can travel and still get her job done." (remote work)
- "I prefer telecommuting because it saves me time on commuting." (telecommuting)
- "He's part of the gig economy—doing freelance graphic design gigs." (gig economy)
- "After losing his job, he became a shut-in and rarely leaves his apartment." (shut-in)
- "Working from home is great, but sometimes I miss the social aspect of the office."
- "She's a digital nomad, hopping from country to country while working online." (digital nomad)
- "I feel like a shut-in these days; I haven't seen friends in weeks."
- "The flexibility of freelancing suits me, but the lack of steady income is tough." (freelancing)
- "They offer flexible working hours, which is perfect for my schedule."

Okruh Chudoba a bezdomovectví

1. Acronyms and Technical Terms

- **Shelter** refers to temporary housing provided to individuals experiencing homelessness.
- **Salvation Army** is a global organization offering social services, including shelters and rehabilitation programs for the homeless.
- **UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)** provides protection and support to displaced persons and asylum seekers.
- **Charity** encompasses organizations that provide aid to those in need, often focusing on housing, food, and financial assistance.
- **Transitional housing** offers a temporary solution for individuals transitioning out of homelessness.
- **Permanent supportive housing (PSH)** combines affordable housing with support services for individuals with disabilities or chronic homelessness.
- **Asylum** is legal protection granted to individuals fleeing persecution in their home countries.

2. Technical Terminology

- **Homeless shelter** provides immediate short-term housing, often combined with food and basic services.
- **Soup kitchen** offers free meals to individuals experiencing food insecurity.
- **Day center** is a facility where homeless individuals can access services such as showers, internet, and job counseling during the day.
- **Resettlement programs** help asylum seekers and refugees integrate into a new society, often involving housing support.
- **Emergency housing** is provided in crisis situations, such as natural disasters or sudden displacement.

3. Key Organizations and Initiatives

- **The Salvation Army:** Operates shelters, rehabilitation centers, and social services worldwide.
- **Habitat for Humanity:** Focuses on building affordable housing for low-income families.
- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):** Addresses poverty and inequality, often through housing and social inclusion initiatives.
- **Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders):** While primarily medical, they often assist homeless individuals in crisis areas.
- **Caritas Internationalis:** A global Catholic organization focusing on aid, including services for the homeless and displaced.

- **UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees):** Provides shelters and legal aid for refugees and asylum seekers.

4. Colloquial English

- "I stayed at the shelter last night; they gave me a bed and some food." (shelter)
- "She went to the Salvation Army for help after losing her home." (Salvation Army)
- "The soup kitchen is open daily, and they serve hot meals to anyone in need." (soup kitchen)
- "He's applying for asylum because it's not safe for him to return to his home country." (asylum)
- "They offered her transitional housing while she looked for a permanent place." (transitional housing)
- "The charity helped us pay our rent this month so we wouldn't get evicted." (charity)
- "I didn't know where to turn, but the day center helped me find resources." (day center)
- "They've been living in a tent city outside of town since losing their apartment." (homelessness)
- "Permanent supportive housing has really helped him stay off the streets." (PSH)
- "The UNHCR gave us blankets and set up a temporary shelter after the flood." (UNHCR)

Okruh Prostituce a obchod s lidmi:

1. Acronyms and Technical Terms

- **HT (Human Trafficking)** refers to the illegal trade of people for exploitation, including forced labor and sexual slavery.
- **CSEC (Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children)** involves the abuse of children for financial gain through prostitution or pornography.
- **ILO (International Labour Organization)** estimates that millions are victims of forced labor and human trafficking worldwide.
- **Trafficker** is someone who recruits, transports, or exploits individuals for profit.
- **Pimp** is a term for someone who controls or profits from the prostitution of others.

2. Technical Terminology

- **Sex work** involves consensual adult participation in the exchange of sexual services for money or goods.
- **Exploitation** in human trafficking includes forced labor, sexual exploitation, and organ trafficking.
- **Coercion** refers to the use of threats, violence, or manipulation to control someone.
- **Survival sex** is when individuals engage in prostitution to meet basic needs like food or shelter.
- **Debt bondage** is a form of exploitation where individuals are forced to work to repay a debt.

3. Key Organizations and Initiatives

- **Polaris Project:** A U.S.-based organization that runs the National Human Trafficking Hotline and provides support to victims.
- **International Justice Mission (IJM):** A global organization fighting human trafficking and modern slavery.
- **Blue Heart Campaign:** A United Nations initiative raising awareness about human trafficking.
- **ECPAT International:** Focuses on ending child prostitution and sexual exploitation.
- **La Strada International:** A European NGO network working against trafficking in human beings.

4. Colloquial English

- "She was forced into prostitution after being promised a job abroad." (trafficking)
- "He said he'd help her find work, but instead, he kept her passport and forced her to work in a brothel." (coercion)
- "A pimp controls all the money she makes and decides who she sees." (pimp)
- "Many traffickers target vulnerable people, like those fleeing war or poverty." (trafficking)
- "She felt she had no choice but to engage in survival sex to feed her kids." (survival sex)

- "They found a safe house where she could stay after escaping her traffickers." (victim support)
- "Debt bondage kept him working in terrible conditions to repay an impossible loan." (debt bondage)
- "She didn't realize she was being trafficked until it was too late."
- "The hotline helped her escape and connected her with legal assistance." (support services)
- "The traffickers move people across borders using fake documents." (trafficking)

5. Prevention and Victim Support

- Educating vulnerable communities about the risks of trafficking and exploitation.
- Strengthening laws and international cooperation to combat trafficking networks.
- Providing safe houses and rehabilitation programs for survivors.
- Offering legal aid and counseling to help victims rebuild their lives.

Hovorová angličtina – prostituce a obchod s lidmi

Termíny pro klienty prostitutek

- **John:** Častý termín pro klienta prostitutky v USA.
 - "She said her John paid her double last night."
- **Trick:** Klient, ale také označení samotného aktu poskytované služby.
 - "She's out there turning tricks to make ends meet."
- **Date:** Používá se jako eufemismus, zejména v prostředí online seznamování.
 - "He's just another date; I don't trust any of them."
- **Punters (UK):** Termín používaný v Británii pro klienty prostitutek.
 - "The punters usually hang around that alley after dark."

Termíny pro prostitutky

- **Hooker:** Běžně používaný, ale často pejorativní.
 - "He called her a hooker and left without paying."
- **Escort:** Eufemismus používaný pro luxusní prostitutky.
 - "She works as an escort and earns way more than I do."
- **Streetwalker:** Označení pro prostitutky pracující venku na ulici.
 - "She used to be a streetwalker, but now she has a regular client."
- **Working girl:** Používáno méně hanlivě mezi komunitami.
 - "The working girls on this block stick together for safety."
- **Call girl:** Prostituka, která pracuje na objednávku, často přes telefon nebo online.
 - "She's not just any call girl; her rates are sky-high."

Okruh: Obchod s lidmi pro nucenou práci

Zkratky a odborné termíny

- **Modern slavery** refers to the exploitation of individuals through forced labor, debt bondage, or human trafficking.
- **Debt bondage** is when victims are forced to work to repay a debt, often with impossible repayment terms.
- **Forced labor** describes situations where individuals are coerced into work under threat or without pay.
- **Exploitation** includes both sexual exploitation and forced labor, as seen in agriculture, manufacturing, or domestic servitude.

Technická terminologie

- **Labor exploitation** in industries like farming or car washes often involves long hours, unsafe conditions, and withheld wages.
- **Human smuggling** differs from trafficking, as it focuses on illegal transportation, though it often leads to exploitation.
- **Coercion and control** are key tools traffickers use, such as confiscating passports or using threats of deportation.
- **Exploitation of vulnerability** involves targeting individuals who lack social or legal protection, such as migrants.

Hovorová angličtina

- "He thought he was getting a legitimate job, but they took his passport and made him a slave." (forced labor)
- "They promised her a nanny job, but she ended up cleaning houses 16 hours a day for no pay." (domestic servitude)
- "The workers at that farm don't even get bathroom breaks—it's modern slavery." (labor exploitation)
- "He's stuck washing cars because he doesn't have papers and is afraid to go to the police." (car wash slavery)
- "They're paid pennies and live in terrible conditions, but they can't leave."
- "They told her she owed them for the trip, and now she's trapped in debt bondage." (debt bondage)
- "The traffickers preyed on him because he didn't speak the language and had nowhere else to go." (vulnerability exploitation)
- "She's terrified because they said they'd hurt her family if she tried to run."

Prevention and Support for Victims

- Raising awareness about the dangers of modern slavery and human trafficking.
- Providing safe housing and legal assistance to victims.
- Promoting international cooperation to identify and combat traffickers.
- Offering reintegration programs for victims, including language training and job counseling.