

Study Guide: Key Areas of Focus

1. Definition of Human Trafficking (*Objective 1*)

- **Federal Definition (TVPA):**
 - Encompasses recruitment, harboring, transporting, or obtaining a person through force, fraud, or coercion for involuntary servitude or commercial sex (particularly where the individual is under 18).
- **North Carolina Definition:**
 - A person commits human trafficking when they knowingly recruit, entice, or harbor another person for involuntary servitude or sexual servitude. If the victim is a minor, it's a Class B2 felony; for adults, it's a Class C felony.

2. Human Trafficking vs. Smuggling (*Objective 2*)

- **Trafficking:**
 - Involuntary, involves exploitation for labor or services, may not involve crossing borders, and violates personal freedoms.
- **Smuggling:**
 - Typically voluntary and involves crossing international borders with a fee arrangement that ends once the border is crossed.

3. Dynamics of Trafficking and Methods of Control (*Objective 3*)

- **Common Control Tactics:**
 - Confiscation of documents, language isolation, threats of harm or deportation, financial exploitation, relocation to disorient, and physical or emotional abuse.
- **Victim Trauma:**
 - Victims may mistrust law enforcement, feel obligated to pay off debts, and even show loyalty to traffickers. Trauma can affect their ability to speak coherently or truthfully about their experiences.

4. Exploitation Types and Venues (*Objective 4*)

- **Sexual Exploitation:**
 - Includes street prostitution, brothels, pornography, and massage parlors.
- **Labor Exploitation:**
 - Commonly seen in agriculture, domestic work, factories, and construction sites.
- **Servile Marriage:**
 - Some traffickers disguise operations as marriage services; warning signs include restricted movement and servitude conditions.

5. Victim Identification Strategies (*Objective 5*)

- **Red Flags:**
 - Restricted communication, signs of physical abuse, nervous or fearful behavior, and the presence of barred windows or security intended to keep people in rather than out.

- **Situational Indicators:**
 - Operations in massage parlors or strip clubs, labor disputes, shoplifting, and cases involving migrant workers under close surveillance by a third party.

6. Effective Response to Human Trafficking (*Objective 6*)

- **Reactive Response:**
 - When encountering trafficking during routine calls, address any immediate crimes and attend to the needs of victims (arrest traffickers if able).
 - **Proactive Response:**
 - Actively investigate high-risk businesses or community spaces where trafficking may occur. Notify federal agencies to coordinate on multi-jurisdictional cases.
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Key Resources for Victim Support and Law Enforcement

Victim Resources (*Objective 7*)

- **National Human Trafficking Hotline:**
 - Offers 24/7 assistance for victims and law enforcement at 1-888-3737-888 or by texting “BeFree.”
- **Legal Aid of North Carolina:**
 - **Farmworker Unit:** Provides legal aid for migrant workers (1-800-777-5869).
 - **Battered Immigrant Project:** Supports survivors of violence with immigration-related legal aid.
- **Social Services and Immigration Support:**
 - *Continued Presence:* Temporary relief for victims aiding in prosecution.
 - *T and U Visas:* Allow victims of trafficking and other severe crimes to stay in the U.S. while cooperating in investigations or to escape hardship.

Law Enforcement Resources (*Objective 8*)

- **National Human Trafficking Referral Hotline:**
 - Provides case evaluation and resource identification.
 - **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):**
 - Focuses on combatting trafficking as part of its mission to protect against significant violent and organized crime.
 - **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE):**
 - Enforces immigration laws and combats the illegal movement of people and goods.
 - **North Carolina SBI:**
 - Investigates trafficking and other criminal activities affecting state security and public welfare.
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Coalition and Support Organizations

- **North Carolina Coalition Against Human Trafficking (NCCAHT):**
 - Empowers communities by offering training, raising awareness, and creating protocols to combat trafficking across disciplines.
 - Encourages collaborations with social services, public health, and legal entities to ensure a comprehensive, victim-centered response.