

- TRUE:** It is a misconception that it cannot be trafficking if the trafficker and the victim are related or married.
- It is still considered trafficking if the trafficker and victim are related, in an intimate relationship, or married.
- FALSE:** Human trafficking can occur domestically or internationally.
- U.S. citizens cannot be trafficked.
- FALSE:** Trafficking is not voluntary; one cannot consent to being trafficked. Smuggling is voluntary; an individual typically contracts to be taken across the border.
- Smuggling and trafficking are the same.
- FALSE:** Traffickers also seek the seclusion of rural and remote areas to operate undetected.
- Trafficking networks are limited to urban locales.

Play segment from IACP Human Trafficking Roll Call Video.

Human Trafficking Facts

To provide officers with pertinent information about identifying human trafficking and high-risk investigation tips and strategies.

Goal:

Topic: Human Trafficking

National Law Enforcement First-Line Supervisor Training on Violence Against Women

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Additional Information

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) 2000, addresses human trafficking through protection and assistance for victims, prosecution of offenders, and prevention efforts internationally.

- Are you familiar with the federal law?
- Do you know if your state has an anti-trafficking statute?
- Have you had a trafficking case or heard of one in your area?

Questions to ask when identifying a possible victim

1. How long have you been working here?
2. What are your hours of work?
3. Have you been paid? For what were you paid?
4. Do you owe your boss any money?
5. Describe the conditions of your workplace.
6. Are you allowed to freely come and go?
7. Are you afraid to leave?
8. Have you or anyone you work with been abused at the workplace?
9. Has anyone threatened to harm your family?