



Human Trafficking

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion in exchange for labor, services, or a commercial sex act. Human traffickers use various forms of force, fraud, and coercion to control and exploit victims. These forms include imposing of debt, fraudulent employment opportunities, false promises of love or a better life, psychological coercion, and violence or threats of violence.

Human trafficking victims can be any age, race, gender identity, sex, ethnicity, nationality, immigration status, and socioeconomic class. In many cases, victims do not come forward to seek help because they are vulnerable, potential language barriers may exist, they have a fear of law enforcement, or they do not identify as a victim.

Human traffickers exploit many vulnerabilities to victimize people. Vulnerabilities for children can include a lack of safety at home from violence, abuse, and neglect; homelessness or runaway status; and a lack of proper care in the child welfare system. Other vulnerabilities for adults and children can include having a lack of trust in government institutions, economic hardship, isolation from family and/or community, and displacement from natural disasters.

Victims are found in legitimate and illegitimate industries, including primarily:

- Sex Trafficking: escort services, illicit massage services, bars and strip clubs, personal sexual servitude, and livestreaming of sexual exploitation.
- Forced Labor: domestic work (such as housekeepers), traveling sales crews, restaurants, agriculture, beauty services, construction, hotels, landscaping, entertainment, commercial cleaning services, fishing, healthcare, and recreational facilities.

**For support, call our
24/7 Crisis Line
(252) 473-3366**

We can provide information on:

- Crisis Intervention
- Domestic and Sexual Violence
- Human Trafficking
- Survivor Services
- Advocacy
- Safety Planning
- Support Groups
- Program Presentations



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