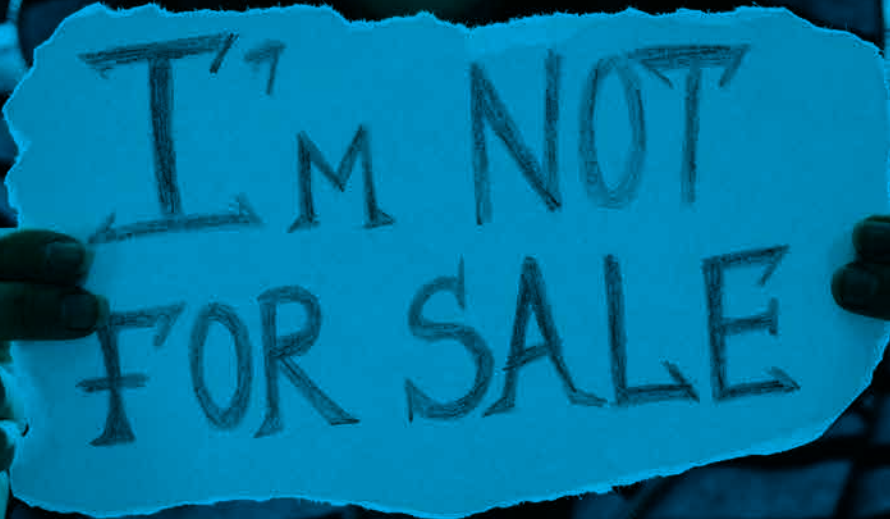


# HUMAN TRAFFICKING



**The Arizona  
Attorney General's  
Office**  
[www.azag.gov](http://www.azag.gov)

2005 N Central Ave  
Phoenix, AZ 85004  
**602.542.2123**

400 W Congress  
South Building, Ste. 315  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
**520.628.6504**

Outside Phoenix  
or Tucson  
Metro Area:  
**800.352.8431**

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# Letter from the Arizona Attorney General's Office

Human trafficking is one of the most alarming and devastating crimes that often impacts teenagers. Many people think trafficking only involves people in remote locations around the world, but the shocking reality is that it is happening right here in Arizona. Victims may be targeted by predators when they least expect it, online, at shopping malls, and in our neighborhood schools.

Human traffickers don't care about your gender, race, or socioeconomic background - they look to recruit and exploit vulnerable victims wherever they can.

The Arizona Attorney General's Office has made it a priority to help protect you and every Arizona teenager from these predators. But the best protection is for you to be educated about human trafficking to ensure that you never fall victim to it. It is important for us to have an open and honest conversation about this threat and what we can do to prevent it from spreading.

This booklet provides an introduction to avoiding human trafficking. We strongly encourage you to read and discuss it with your family and friends. You can also go to [www.azag.gov](http://www.azag.gov) to find more ways to be safe.

Sincerely,  
**The Arizona Attorney General's Office**



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# What Is Human Trafficking?

There are TWO types of human trafficking:

## Sex Trafficking Labor Trafficking

Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery in which traffickers use **force**, **fraud**, or **coercion** to control victims.

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**Force:** Physical restraint or violence, sexual assault.

**Fraud:** Intentionally misleading a victim, providing false offers of employment, marriage, or a better life.

**Coercion:** Threats, psychological abuse, debt bondage, taking and/or destroying legal documents, abuse of the legal process.



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# Sex Trafficking

No person should ever ask a young person to do things that make them uncomfortable or demand sex in exchange for clothes, jewelry, money, food, or a place to stay. When this occurs, the adult is taking advantage of the young person, even if the victim seemed like they willingly did what they were asked. If the victim is under the age of 18, a request or demand for sex in exchange for something is considered sex trafficking. If the victim is over 18, the perpetrator must use force, fraud, or coercion for this situation to be considered trafficking.

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**Sex trafficking is any sex act that is traded for something of value, including but not limited to:**

- money
- food
- a place to stay
- drugs and alcohol
- gifts or valuables



**Every  
30 seconds  
another person  
becomes  
a victim of  
human  
trafficking.**

Source: Building Partnerships to Eradicate Modern-Day Slavery Report of Recommendations to the President, April 2013

# What Is Labor Trafficking?

Labor traffickers use false promises of high-paying jobs, education, or opportunity of travel to manipulate a victim into working in *unsafe, dangerous conditions for little or no pay.*

The most common forms of labor trafficking include working as domestic servants, on farms, or as factory workers. But victims of labor trafficking may be employed anywhere, including door-to-door sales, restaurants, construction, carnivals, or health and beauty services.

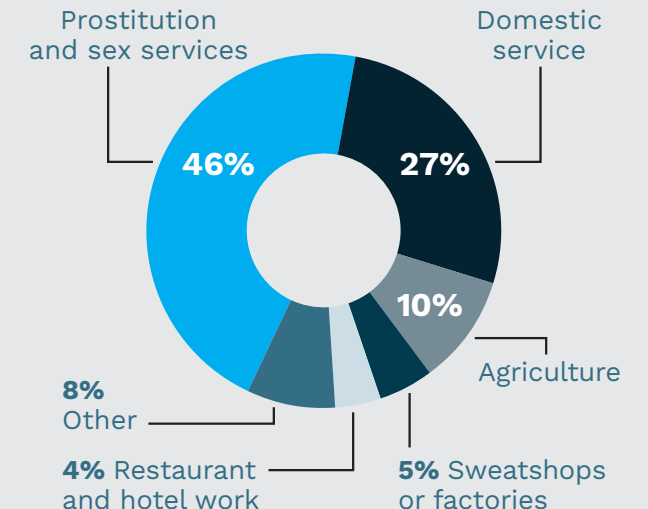
Since 2007, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center by Polaris has received over 9,100 reports of labor trafficking.



**According to a 2013 study conducted by San Diego State University, at least 31 percent of undocumented, Spanish-speaking migrant workers have experienced illegal labor trafficking.**

## Modern-day slavery in America

Source: UC Berkeley





# How Trafficking Breaks Down:

The Act-Means-Purpose Model (AMP) describes the elements that must be present for an act to be considered human trafficking. Human trafficking occurs when an individual uses force, fraud, or coercion to compel a victim to perform commercial sex acts or labor services.

**ACTION**

**RECRUITS  
TRANSPORTS  
PROVIDES  
OBTAINS / HARBORS**



**MEANS**

**FRAUD  
FORCE  
COERCION**



**PURPOSE**

**COMMERCIAL SEX ACTS  
LABOR SERVICES**



Source: National Human Trafficking Resource Center

# Sex Trafficking: Myth **VS** Reality

Human trafficking only occurs within and between foreign countries.

Human trafficking happens everywhere, including within the United States and does not require crossing an international border.

Human trafficking involves a form of travel, transportation, or movement across borders.

Trafficking does not require transportation and is not the same as human smuggling. However, human smuggling can become human trafficking.

Victims will immediately ask for help or assistance.

Victims often do not seek immediate help and may not self-identify as victims of crime.

Victims always come from situations of poverty or from small rural areas.

Poverty alone is not a single causal factor or universal indicator of being a victim. Anyone can be a victim, regardless of their socioeconomic status, location, or gender.



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# Sex Trafficking:

## Victims' Stories

A teenage girl was having a fight with her parents. She left the house upset and went to a neighborhood restaurant. While she was crying, an attractive man in his 20's approached her table. He was friendly, and offered to buy her dinner. After she finished eating, he suggested she stay at his place for the night to avoid her parents and "cool off". The girl agreed, and he drove her 50 miles away to a part of town where she had never been. He took her phone away from her so she was unable to contact her parents or call for help. Eventually he told her that she owed him, and he began trafficking her for sex.





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## Victims' Stories

A teen girl in the Phoenix metro area became a victim of human trafficking when she met a woman who promised her something her family couldn't provide. The girl had wanted a cell phone for as long as she could remember and she was jealous of the other students at her school who already had them. The girl met a woman who promised to give her a cell phone, and in turn, the chance to fit in at school. After she gave the girl the phone, the woman demanded payment in the form of sex acts with men at a nearby apartment. The woman threatened to take away the phone and tell the girl's mother what she had done if she did not do as the woman demanded. Day after day, the teen went to the apartment and performed sex acts in exchange for keeping her cell phone and her secret.

Occasionally, the girl was able to talk her way out of these situations, but ultimately she was forced to do things no one should be required to do.

Throughout the month that the teen was forced into this activity, she still maintained good grades and continued attending school regularly. She even came home in time to meet her curfew and managed to keep up appearances, so it was nearly impossible for her mother to know that her daughter was involved in something so dangerous.

Fortunately, the teen's traffickers were eventually caught and she was removed from the situation. The girl's mother was completely shocked that her daughter had been victimized for weeks. She was left looking for answers and ways to help her daughter. Unfortunately, there are still barriers to victims seeking help in dealing with the trauma of being trafficked.

# Who Can Be a Victim of Sex Trafficking?

Human trafficking is a crime that can happen to anyone, anywhere, at any time. It affects boys and girls, rural and urban communities, and it doesn't discriminate based on good grades or popularity.

Simple answer: **Anyone!**





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# The Trafficker

Anyone can be a trafficker, including both men and women of varying personality types and backgrounds. Another word for a sex trafficker is a pimp, and upon first meeting one of these pimps, most victims are not alarmed or afraid. A trafficker's goal when he or she first meets a victim is to make that person feel special and play to their ego. This makes it difficult for a victim to spot a trafficker because the trafficker doesn't usually seem scary or threatening, but instead usually exhibits the opposite behavior.

A trafficker will often act like a loving boyfriend or girlfriend, giving lots of gifts, and promising the victim a better life. Over time, however, a trafficker may shift toward more aggressive behavior. Once a trafficker has earned the victim's trust, he or she can begin to exhibit dangerous conduct, often using violence, threats, intimidation, and kidnapping to force victims into further sex trafficking.

Below is an outline of the different characteristics of the two types of trafficker.



- Acts like a doting “boyfriend” or “girlfriend”
- Gives gifts
- Is romantic
- Makes victims feel special
- Charms and flatters
- Promises a happier life



- Abuses and intimidates to assert control
- Uses violence
- Threatens the victim
- Uses force, kidnapping
- Uses blackmail
- Drugs the victim

**Sex traffickers exploit an average of 4-6 victims each year, and can make \$150,000-\$200,000 per victim.**

Source: U.S. Justice Department, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

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# How Do Traffickers Find Their Victims?

**Traffickers** often go to highly populated places, such as gas stations or shopping malls, to find their victims. Parties, bus stops, schools, shelters, and parks are also locations frequented by traffickers.

Once a trafficker engages with a target, they continue the grooming process to earn the trust of their victim.

Traffickers may try to convince their victim that they can give them a better life, including new clothes, vacations, technology, money, or a job.

Many victims become romantically involved with someone who then forces or manipulates them into sex trafficking. Some are forced into sex trafficking by their parents or other family members.

**Less than ¼ of child abductions are by a stranger, with more girls being abducted than boys.** Source: AZICAC

While sex trafficking may begin with an abduction, it is more common for victims to begin meeting with their trafficker willingly. The victim may choose to “date” this individual, go to their house, or attend a party with them.

There are also examples of predators falsely promising modeling jobs and making plans to meet their victim for a photoshoot. But when their victim shows up for the photoshoot, the trafficker prevents them from leaving or forces them to commit sexual acts.



# Recruitment Locations



Fiestas



Escuelas



Bibliotecas



Centros Comerciales



Albergues



En Línea



Parques



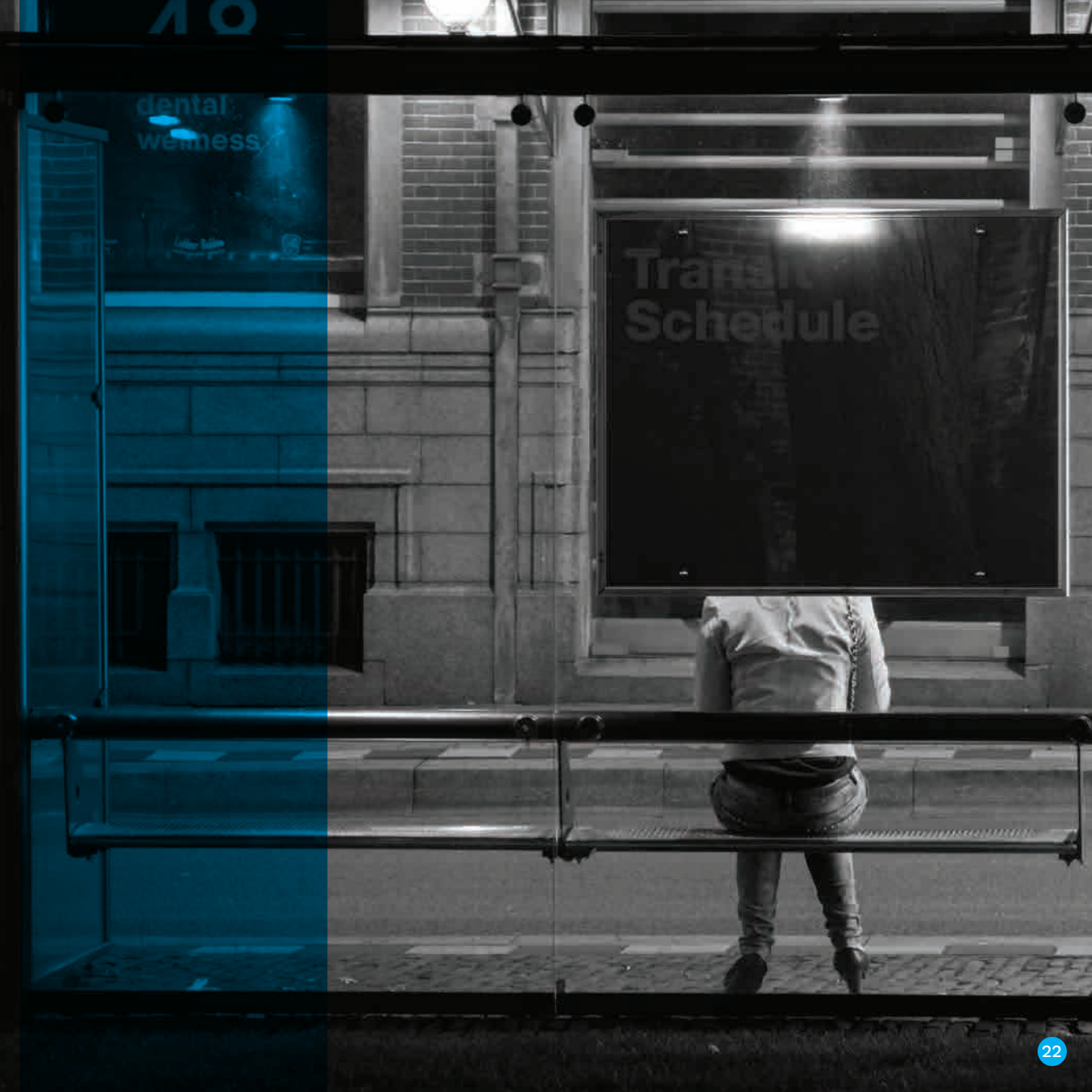
Edificios Abandonados



Paradas de Autobús y Viajes en Autobús



Centros de Detención Juvenil



# A Top Recruiting Tool: Social Media

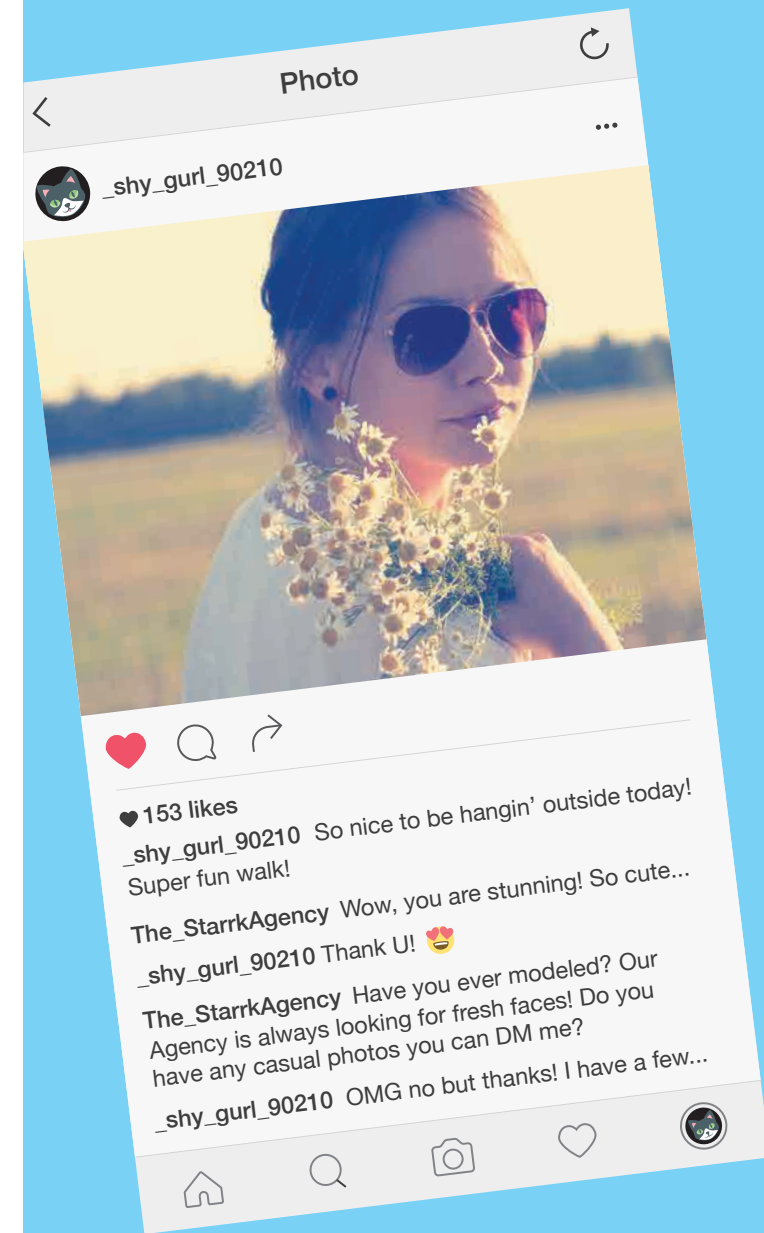
Pimps and traffickers make accounts on social networking websites, such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to ‘friend’ young boys and girls.

They may initiate meeting up or they may use social media to get more information about the lives of their target, including phone numbers, addresses, and identification of friends and family.

Social media may also allow traffickers to get a better understanding of their target’s interests, what they like and don’t like, and how they interact with the people in their lives.

Traffickers’ social media accounts often look very legitimate. However, traffickers are usually hiding who they really are. It’s

common for them to tailor their profile to trick young people into believing that they are speaking with someone of similar age. For example, you may receive a friend request from someone who says they are 17, when in reality they may be a 45-year-old adult who is using someone else’s pictures or information.





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# How To Keep Yourself Safe Online

- Keep your profiles on private and do not accept any users that you do not know.
- Ask: “Have I ever met them in the real world?” to decide if you should friend them or not.
- Never give out your phone number or other contact information to any strangers that you meet.
- Be careful what personal information you put online or on social media. This includes where you go to school, your hometown, and your birth date. Think twice about the photos you post.
- Disable “location services” on your electronic devices so that your whereabouts aren’t public information.
- If a friend has personal, sensitive information about you online, ask them to take it down.

“Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later,” published in 2006 by the University of New Hampshire Crimes Against Children Research Center, the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile and Delinquency Prevention, and National Center for Missing & Exploited Children



**1 in 7 youth online have received a sexual solicitation or approach over the internet.**

Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later, 2006

- If a user will not stop requesting you, posting inappropriate pictures, or engaging in unwanted contact with you, tell an adult immediately. All social media sites have the ability to report users. If someone is bothering you, report them.
- Be careful what you post online. It is a myth that what you post online can be deleted. Once it’s online, you can’t take it back. If you wouldn’t feel comfortable with your parents, teacher, principal, or future employer seeing it, it has no place being posted on the internet.

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# What Should You Do If Someone Approaches You?

Traffickers can approach you anytime, anywhere. It's important to be prepared if one of these predators tries to meet you in the real world. If someone is making you feel uncomfortable, or if a stranger starts offering you gifts or promises of exciting opportunities, these are **red flags**. It is important not to ignore these signs – if something feels wrong or sounds too good to be true, it probably is. It's always important to tell an adult that you trust if a stranger approached you, even if the person seemed harmless and contacted you in a public place.

- **Never go anywhere alone, and always tell someone where you are going. No one is ever too old to use the buddy system.**
- **If someone is making you feel uncomfortable or unsafe, do your best to find an adult you trust. If you can't find an adult that you know, get to a safe location as soon as possible.**
- **Program the phone numbers of adults you trust into your cell phone, or write them down and keep them with you at all times. You can also include the National Human Trafficking Hotline number, which is answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: [1-888-373-7888](tel:1-888-373-7888).**
- **Find a location that participates in the Safe Place program. Hospitals, libraries, police stations, banks, and many businesses are participants. If you go to one of these locations, they can get you help. All Safe Place locations display the yellow sign below on the outside of their building:**





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# Warning Signs

**A victim of sex trafficking may:**

- **talk about an older boyfriend/girlfriend**
- **have expensive gifts from a new friend / boyfriend / girlfriend**
- **be inexplicably absent from school**
- **run away from home**
- **show signs of physical injury such as bruises or fractures**
- **be inappropriately dressed**
- **indicate signs of drug addiction**
- **exhibit malnutrition**
- **reference traveling to other cities**
- **exhibit changes in demeanor: fear, anxiety, depression, nervousness**
- **have a new tattoo of a person's name, barcode, or other strange symbol**

\*It is important to note that this is by no means a comprehensive list of all signs of human trafficking, nor are all youth who exhibit these signs trafficking victims. Rather, this list is best used as a guide to help determine if further action is appropriate.



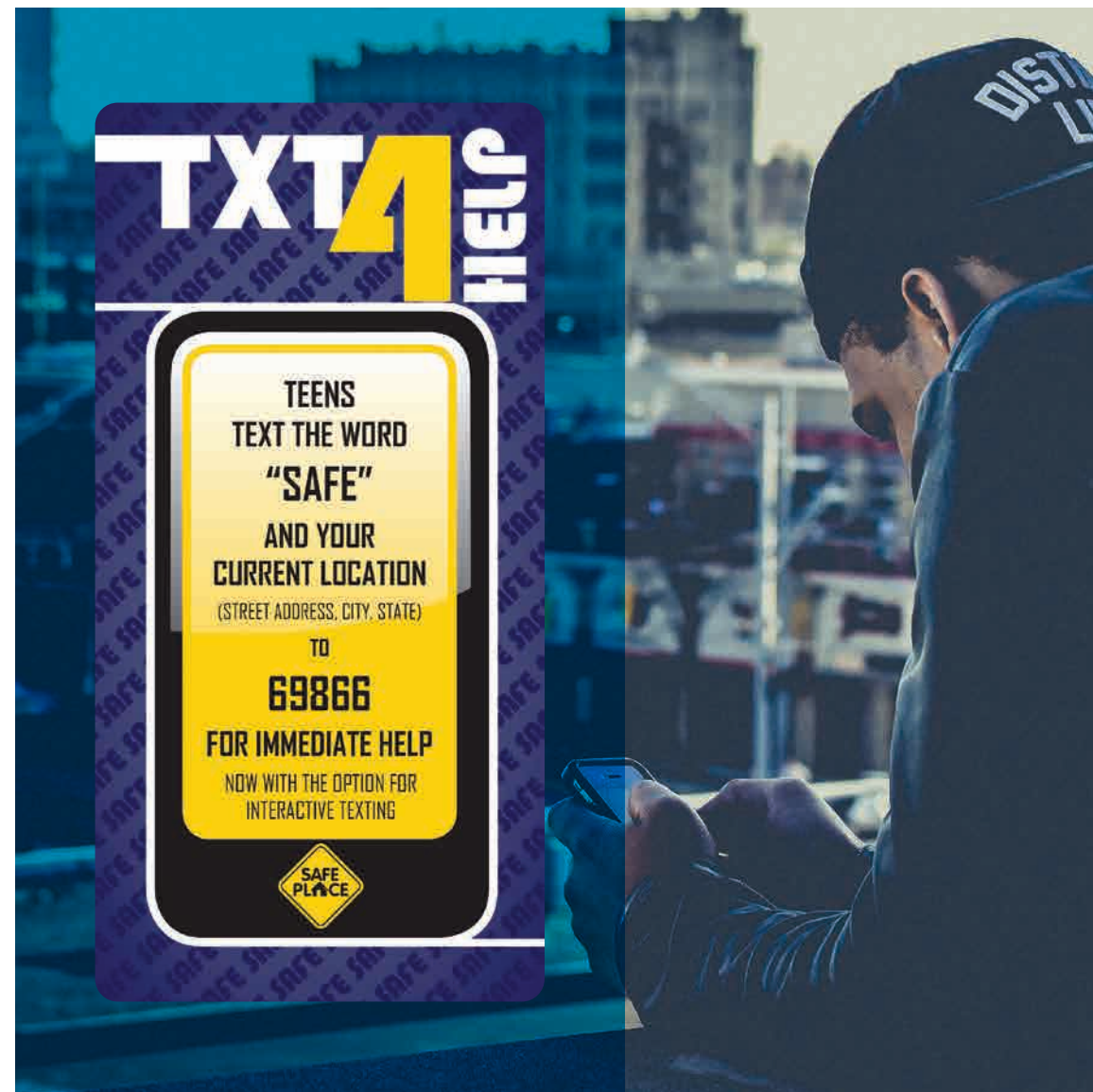
# What should you do if you or someone you know has become involved in human trafficking?

The best thing you can do if someone is in immediate danger is call **911**.

You can also call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline at **1-888-373-7888**

Or text HELP to: BeFree (233733).

**You should also report what you know to a trusted adult in your life. This could be your parent, guardian, teacher, or a police officer.**



# Other Resources



[www.polarisproject.org](http://www.polarisproject.org)  
Text INFO or HELP to BeFree (233733)



[humantraffickinghotline.org](http://humantraffickinghotline.org)



[socialwork.asu.edu/stir](http://socialwork.asu.edu/stir)



[www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign](http://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign)



[www.sharedhope.org](http://www.sharedhope.org)



[www.phxdreamcenter.org](http://www.phxdreamcenter.org)



[www.trustaz.org](http://www.trustaz.org)



[www.nationalsafeplace.org](http://www.nationalsafeplace.org)  
Text the word "safe" and your current location (city/state/zip) to 69866



[umom.org](http://umom.org)

# Community Outreach and Education



## For more information contact

### Community Outreach and Education, Arizona Attorney General's Office

2005 North Central Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

## Publications available from the Arizona Attorney General's Office include:

- Human Trafficking
- Internet Safety
- Life Care Planning Packets
- Consumer Scam Alert Cards
- Suicide Prevention
- Opioid Awareness

Phoenix

**602-542-2123**

Outside Phoenix Metro Area

**1-800-352-8431**

[communityoutreach@azag.gov](mailto:communityoutreach@azag.gov)

[www.azag.gov/outreach](http://www.azag.gov/outreach)

## Presentations available from the Arizona Attorney General's Office include:

- Human Trafficking for Students and Parents
- Vaping and E-cigarettes for Students and Parents
- Consumer Scams
- Task Force Against Senior Abuse (TASA)
- Life Care Planning
- Internet Safety for Parents and Students
- Anti-Bullying for Parents and Students
- Suicide Prevention for Parents and Students
- Opioid Awareness and Prevention for Parents and Students