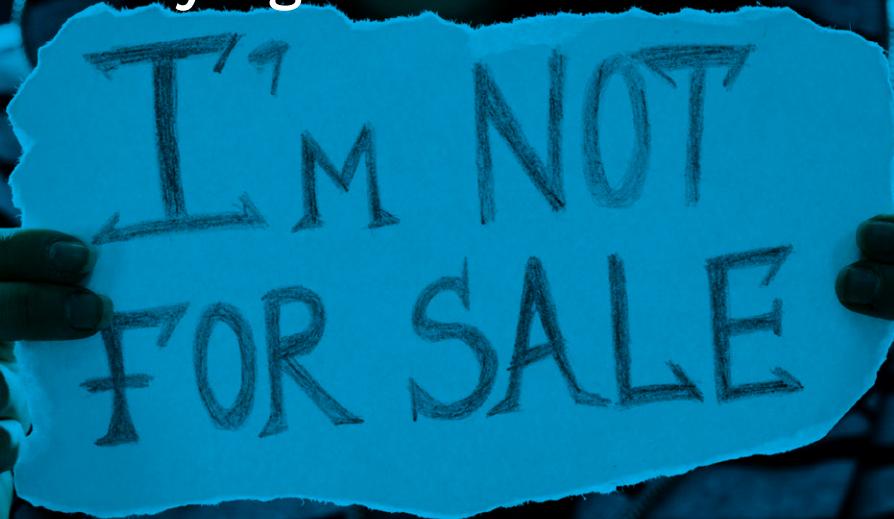


HUMAN TRAFFICKING:

Arizona's not buying it.



OFFICE OF
ARIZONA ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mark Brnovich

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Letter from Mark

Human Trafficking is one of the most alarming and devastating crimes that often targets teenagers. Many people think that this tragic problem only impacts people in remote locations around the world, but the shocking reality is that it is happening right here in Arizona. You can be targeted by predators when you least expect it, any place from online to outdoor activities, at shopping malls and 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.

As Attorney General, I have made it a priority for my office to help protect you and every Arizona teenager from these predators. As with many crimes though, the best protection begins with providing clear communication and honest information about the threat. It's crucial to be educated about this criminal activity to ensure that you never fall victim to it.

This booklet provides an introduction to avoiding Human Trafficking. I strongly encourage you to read and discuss it with your family and friends. You can also go to www.azag.gov to find more ways to be safe.

Sincerely,

Mark Brnovich

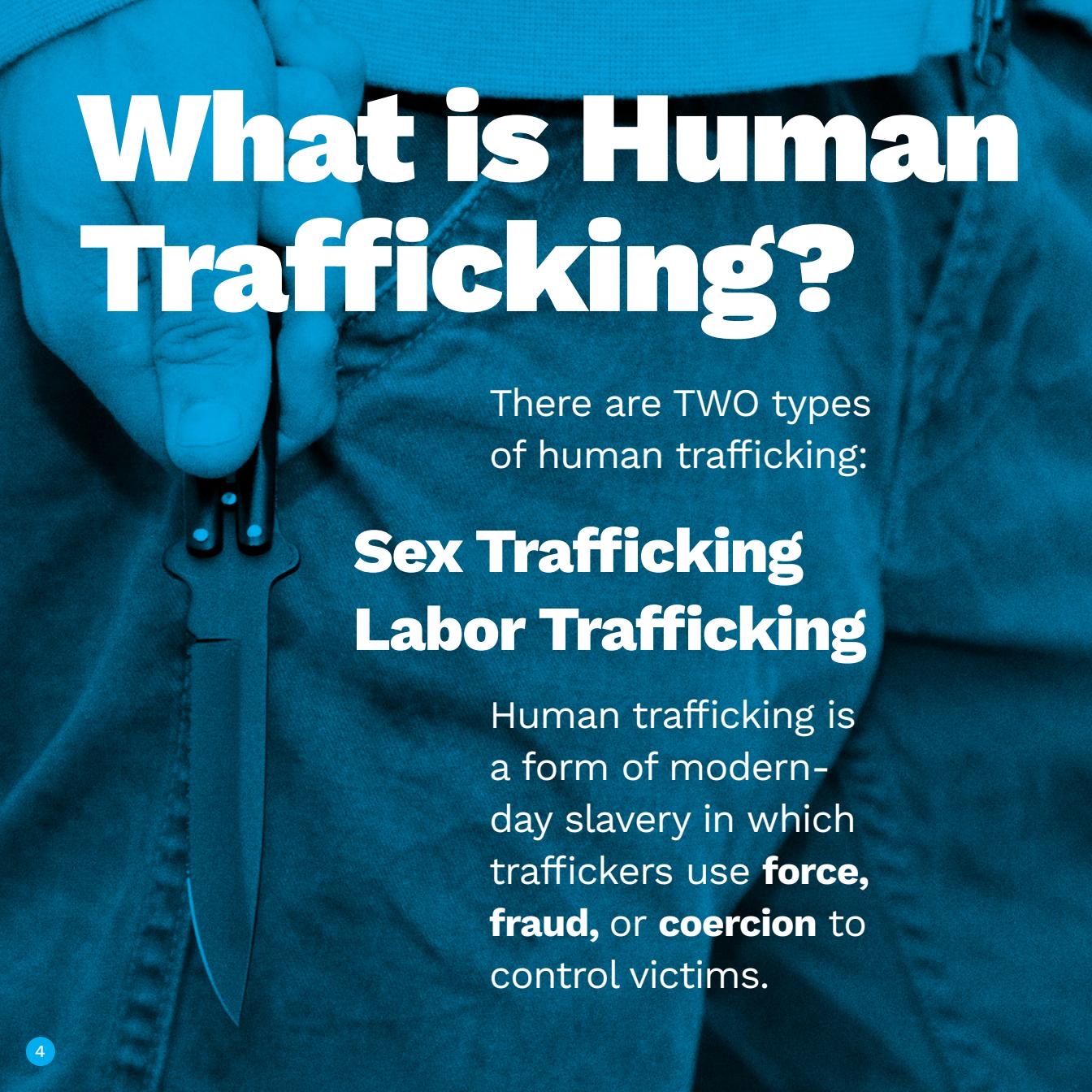


ARIZONA ATTORNEY GENERAL
Mark Brnovich



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A hand holding a knife, symbolizing force or coercion. The image is overlaid with a blue tint.

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.

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.



Sex Trafficking

No adult should ever ask a young person to do things that make them uncomfortable or have sex in exchange for clothes, jewelry, money, food or a place to stay. When a situation like this occurs, the adult is taking advantage of that young person, even if the child seemed like they wanted to do what they were asked. These acts would be considered sex trafficking if the person is under the age of 18. If the person is over 18 there must be force, fraud, or coercion to be considered trafficking.

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 trick you into working in *unsafe, dangerous conditions for little or no pay.*

The most common forms of labor trafficking include working in homes as domestic servants, on farms, or factory workers. Some include door-to-door sales and traveling sales crews, restaurants, construction, carnivals, or health and beauty services.

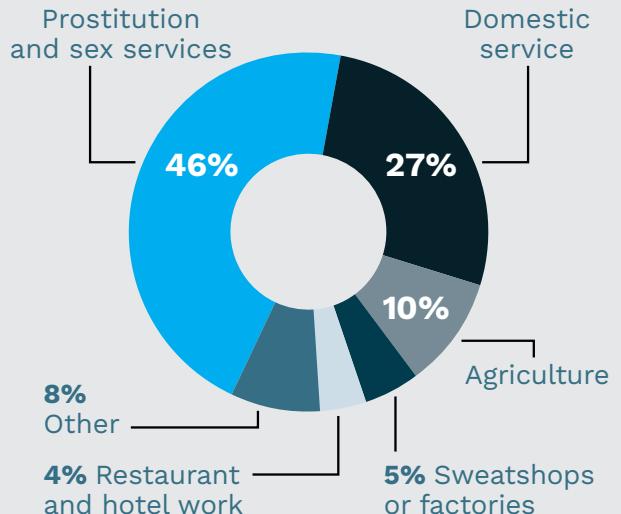
Since 2007, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center by Polaris has received over 4,000 reports of labor trafficking.



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

The Act-Means-Purpose Model (AMP) describes which elements must be present in order for the crime to be considered human trafficking. Human trafficking occurs when a trafficker takes one of the actions and uses force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of compelling their victim to perform commercial sex acts or labor services.

Source: National Human
Trafficking Resource Center

ACTION

RECRUITS

TRANSPORTS

PROVIDES

OBTAINS / ATTEMPTS



breaks down:

MEANS

**FRAUD
FORCE
COERCION**



PRURPOSE

**COMMERCIAL SEX ACTS
LABOR SERVICES**



Sex Trafficking: Myth **V**

Human trafficking only occurs within and between foreign countries.

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

Victims will immediately ask for help or assistance.

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

S

Reality

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

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

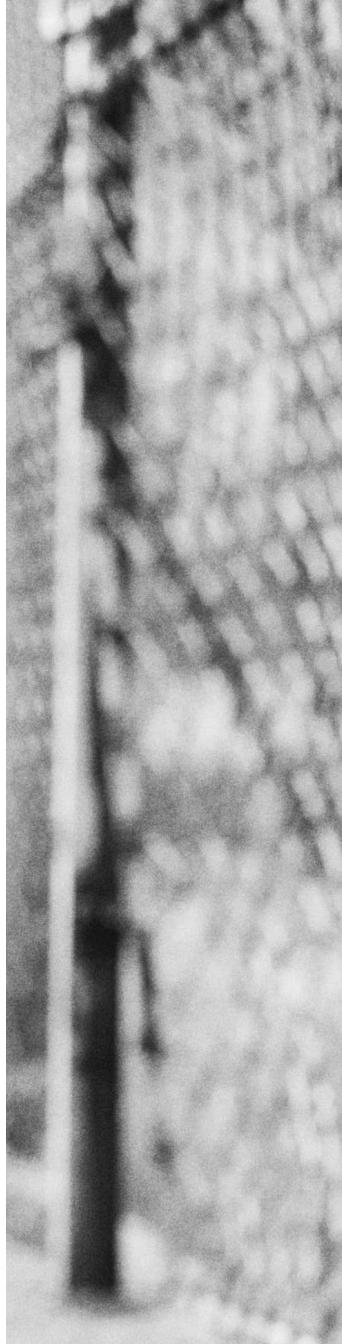
Victims often do not immediately seek help or self-identify as victims of a crime.

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.

Sex Trafficking:

Victim's Stories

A girl was having a fight with her parents. She left the house and went to a neighborhood restaurant. While she was crying at a table, a good looking guy in his 20's approached her, was really friendly, offered to buy her dinner and then suggested she stay at his place for just one night to get away from her parents. He drove her 50 miles away to a part of town she had never been to. He took her phone. She didn't know how to reach her parents or how to get home. Eventually he told her she owed him and he began selling her for sex.





Victim's 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. She had wanted a cell phone for some time, and seeing many other students at her school with the devices made her desire that privilege even more. That was exactly what the young woman she met promised her, a cell phone, and in turn, the chance to fit in at school. Upon receiving the cell phone, this woman she met then demanded payment from the teen. This payment came in the form of sex acts with adult men at a nearby apartment. If she wanted to keep the phone and not have this person tell her mother what she had done, she had to work off the debt her trafficker demanded. Day after day, the teen was expected to arrive at the hotel and perform these acts in exchange for keeping her cell phone and her secret. On several occasions, the girl was able to talk her way out of these situations, but ultimately she was forced to do things no child should.

During the time she was under this obligation to the woman who was forcing her into this activity, the victim maintained good grades at school and continued attending regularly, and even still came home in time to meet her curfew. Even during this tragic time, she still managed to keep up appearances, which made it nearly impossible for her mother to know that her daughter was involved in something so dangerous.

Fortunately, her traffickers were eventually caught and she was removed from that situation. The fact that her daughter had been victimized in such a way came as a complete surprise to the victim's mother, and left her looking for answers and ways to help her daughter. Unfortunately, a lack of services for victims of sex trafficking exists in our state, and still poses a barrier to those looking for 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, those residing in both rural and urban communities, and doesn't discriminate based on how good your grades are or your popularity.

Simple answer: Anyone!



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 at all. The goal of a trafficker when they first meet a victim is to make that person feel special, and do whatever they can to play to the victim's ego. This makes it difficult to spot a trafficker when they first come into your life, because they don't initially seem scary or threatening, and in fact act quite the opposite in most cases. Often a pimp is going to act like a loving boyfriend or girlfriend, give lots of gifts, and promise that person a better life. However, this ultimately shifts to what we call the "gorilla pimp" behavior. Once a trafficker has earned your trust, they start to behave in dangerous ways, often using violence, threats, intimidation and kidnapping in order to force victims into sex trafficking.

Below is an outline of the different characteristics of the two types of pimp: the Romeo and the Gorilla.



Romeo Pimp:

- Acts like a doting “boyfriend”
- Gifts
- Romance
- Make victims feel special
- Charm and flattery
- Promise a happier life



Gorilla Pimp:

- Abuse and intimidation to assert control
- Violence
- Threats
- Use of force, kidnapping
- Blackmail
- Drugs

A pimp can make \$150,000 – \$200,000 per child each year and exploits an average of 4–6 victims. Source: Thorn

How do Traffickers Find Their Victims?

Traffickers, also known as pimps, are people who force others to participate in prostitution and then keeps all or the majority of the victim's earnings. Pimps often go to populous places, such as gas stations or shopping malls to find their victims.

At first, most traffickers seem extremely nice, and often use compliments and gifts to earn the trust of the person they are targeting.

They may try to convince their victim that they can give them a luxurious life or provide them with something their family can't. This better life could include new clothes, vacations, technology, money or a job.

Parties, bus stops, schools, shelters, and parks are also popular locations that traffickers frequent to find their victims.

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

While abductions do occur, it is very common for victims to go with their trafficker willingly at first. They may decide they want to “date” this individual, go to their house, or attend a party or social event together. A common example of this scenario is when a predator falsely promises a modeling job to their intended victim and makes plans to meet for a photoshoot. Once they meet for that photoshoot, the pimp may force them to commit sex acts, or may not let them leave at all.

Recruitment locations



Parties



Schools



Libraries



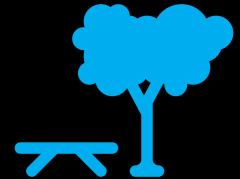
Malls



Shelters



Online



Parks



Abandoned Buildings



Bus Stops &
Bus Rides



Juvenile
Detention Centers

10
dental
wellness

Transit
Schedule

A Top Recruiting Tool: Social Media

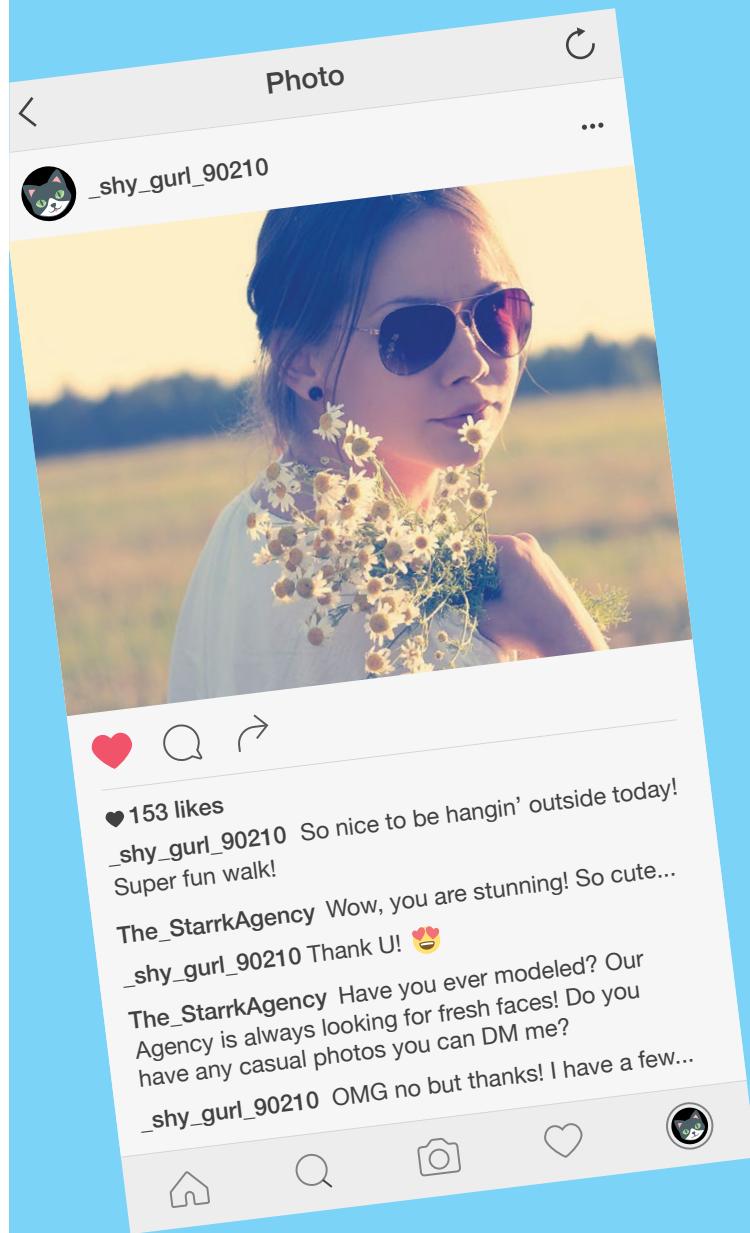
Pimps and traffickers make accounts on social networking websites, such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to ‘friend’ young boys and girls.

They may initiate meeting up or find ways to get more information about the lives of the victim. This includes phone numbers, addresses, or information on friends, family, and whereabouts.

Pimps often recruit their victims by pretending to be romantically interested in them. They also may offer these young people a job or a modeling contract.

These accounts often look very legitimate, however, often these individuals are not who they say they are. It’s common for

them to tailor their profile in order to trick young people into believing that they are speaking with someone of a younger age. For example, you may receive a friend request from someone who says they are 17, when in reality they may in fact be a 45-year-old man with someone else's picture or information.



How to Keep Yourself Safe Online

- **Keep your profiles on private and do not accept any users that you do not know.**
- **Use the trick: “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.**
- **Do not put a picture of yourself or any other personal information online. This includes where you go to school, your hometown, your name and your birthdate.**
- **Disable “location services” on your electronic devices so that your whereabouts aren’t public information.**
- **If another friend has information or pictures of you online, do not include them on your profile and ask them to take them 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 continues to engage 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 and future employer seeing it, it has no place being posted on the internet.

What should you do if someone approaches you?

Traffickers can approach you any time, anywhere, and 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, this is a **red flag**. Often times, human trafficking begins with a stranger meeting a young person in a public place, where it's easier for that person to feel comfortable. This is why it's always important to find an adult you trust if a stranger approaches you, even if they seem harmless and it's in a public place like a mall.

- **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 participate. If you go to a Safe Place location they can get you help. All safe place locations display the yellow sign below on the outside of their building:**



Warning signs

A victim of sex trafficking may exhibit:

- **talk of an older boyfriend/girlfriend**
- **expensive gifts from a new friend / boyfriend / girlfriend**
- **unexplained absences from school**
- **running away from home**
- **signs of physical injury such as bruises or fractures**
- **inappropriately dressed**
- **signs of drug addiction**
- **malnutrition**
- **references to traveling to other cities**
- **changes in demeanor: fear, anxiety, depression, nervousness**

* 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.



Within 36-48 hours of being on the run, runaways will be approached by a pimp, trafficker, or perpetrator looking to sexually exploit them.

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.

TXT4HELP

TEENS
TEXT THE WORD
"SAFE"
AND YOUR
CURRENT LOCATION
(STREET ADDRESS, CITY, STATE)

TO
69866
FOR IMMEDIATE HELP

NOW WITH THE OPTION FOR
INTERACTIVE TEXTING



Resources



www.polarisproject.org
Text INFO or HELP to BeFree (233733)



www.streetlightsusa.org



www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign



www.sharedhope.org



www.trustaz.org



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



www.tumbleweed.org

Crime and Fraud Prevention



For more information contact
Community Outreach and Education,
Arizona Attorney General's Office
1275 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Phoenix

602-542-2123

Outside Phoenix Metro Area

1-800-352-8431

communityservices@azag.gov

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

- Top Consumer Scams
- Civil Rights:
 - Employment Discrimination
 - Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation
 - Housing Discrimination
 - Voting Discrimination
- Consumer Guide for Young Adults
- Identity Theft Repair Kit
- Internet Safety
- Life Care Planning
- Senior Tool Kit

Presentations available from the Attorney General's Office include:

- Human Trafficking for Students and Parents
- Consumer Scams
- Identity Theft
- Task Force Against Senior Abuse (TASA)
- Life Care Planning
- Internet Safety for Parents and Students
- Anti-Bullying for Parents and Students
- Substance Abuse Prevention for Parents
- Alcohol Literacy Challenge