

Key Terms defined

Sex exploitation: the sexual abuse of a minor that involves them being manipulated into exchanging a sexual act for money, drugs, shelter, food, transportation, love, acceptance, or any other considerations.

Human Trafficking: the act of controlling another person by means of force, threat, or deception for the purpose of exploiting them. Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery where victims are treated as possessions that can be bought and sold. Victims can be of any age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, income, or geographic location.

Child Sexual Abuse Materials (CSAM): Any sexual image or video of a person under the age of 18 years , including sexting, visual, and audio materials.

Sexting: taking and sending explicit pictures, videos, texts, and other graphic representations of sexual acts.

Sextortion: Threats to expose a sexual image in order to make a person do something – also known as blackmail.

Peer-to-Peer exploitation: when a youth or child is exploited or sextorted by another minor; this can be a friend, boyfriend/girlfriend, classmate, or any other close-in age peer.

Luring: when an exploiter targets and communicates with a youth for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Grooming: the tactics used by an exploiter to gain trust and to prepare a youth for exploitation (ex. gifting, complimenting, etc.).

Boyfriending/Girlfriending: when an exploiter manipulates a youth into thinking they are in a relationship. It's a grooming tactic used by many exploiters to win the trust of the youth.

Love Bombing: when an exploiter excessively compliments and shows affection to a youth to gain their love and trust - a grooming tactic

Cappers: a person who takes screenshots of a youths images, videos, or live streams without consent.

Sugar Daddy/Momma: an older person who provides a youth with money, necessities and gifts in exchange for sexual acts and for the youth to pose as their lover.

Johns/Janes: a man (John) or a woman (Jane) who buys sex