



5th Report on Human Trafficking 2024-2025

Risks in the Digital Age

Mexico City, July 2025

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Index

1. Chapter 1. Current overview of Trafficking in Persons in Mexico

- A historical look at Trafficking in Persons reports
- What are we talking about when we talk about Trafficking in Persons?
- Victim profiles and main means of recruitment
- From the community to the world: Trust in the Citizen Council at the international level

2. Chapter 2. Childhoods in danger: not everything is a fairy tale

- Modalities of Trafficking in children and teenagers
- Child pornography, the public debate
- The digital environment: a space that facilitates Trafficking in Persons.
- Tips to protect our children and teenagers

3. Chapter 3. Trafficking in Persons #WomenTime

- Intersectional vulnerabilities
- Forms of recruitment

4. Chapter 4. Traveler, there is no path: migrants at risk of Trafficking

- Mexico as a country of origin, transit and destination
- Vulnerability of migrants
- Building protection networks

Presentation

Trafficking in Persons (TIP, hereinafter “Human Trafficking”) is as a very serious matter, that challenges us as society and as institutions. Thereby, the Citizen Council for Security and Justice of Mexico City presents the 5th Report on Human Trafficking in Mexico. This report reflects both the results of our National Hotline and Chat against Human Trafficking, which offers free psychological and legal support 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, as well as the challenges and proposals to strengthen our actions.

We extend our gratitude to the Head of local Government of Mexico City, Clara Brugada Molina, for strongly support the prosecution of this crime, encouraging active citizen reporting, and enabling close collaboration with security and law-enforcement authorities to investigate and punish these criminals.

At the Citizen Council, we know that Human Trafficking is a collective responsibility. Every report, every preventive action, every person who joins this cause, brings us closer to a Mexico where no one is victim of this crime. Therefore, our work doesn't stop at addressing reports with legal and psychological support. We have also made progress on strategic lines such as collaboration with the Ministry of Citizen Security and the Attorney General's Office of Mexico City to provide immediate and unified interventions, because we know that in Trafficking in Persons every minute counts.

With other civil society organizations and the private sector, we work to promote the protection of children and adolescents, providing prevention and care to those who have been victims or are at risk of becoming victims, as well as finding shelters for people seeking social reintegration. Simultaneously, we focus on empowering people through prevention campaigns that expand knowledge on this subject.

We should not normalize Human Trafficking. It is our duty to inform ourselves, act, and report. Together, we can build a future where human dignity is non-negotiable and trafficking is the ignominy of the past.

Ms. Clara Luz Álvarez González de Castilla

Executive Secretary of the Citizen Council
for Security and Justice of Mexico City

Preface

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Mexico emphasizes that Trafficking in Persons, driven largely by organized crime groups, continues to be one of the main challenges facing society at the national and international levels. This crime is increasing as poverty, inequality, armed conflict, and climate change leave more people vulnerable to exploitation, with children, teenagers, and women being the most affected population.

This reality makes it urgent to intensify responses by authorities and the criminal-justice system to dismantle criminal networks and to extend efforts across borders to rescue victims and ensure that survivors receive the support they need.

UNODC in Mexico, in collaboration with the Citizen Council for Security and Justice of Mexico City, calls for strengthening international cooperation, improving the identification and protection of victims, and promoting evidence-based strategies to combat this form of modern slavery.

Law-enforcement agencies—including police, border security, international organizations, and specialized forces—can play an active role by using digital platforms and conducting awareness activities at strategic locations, such as bus stations and other high-traffic areas.

Equally important is the implementation of prevention and awareness campaigns that publicize the existing reporting channels. In this regard, together with the Citizen Council, we have worked hand in hand to promote these issues on the public agenda and expand the reach of reports received through the National Hotline and Chat against Human Trafficking.

Your active participation helps bridge the gap between the campaign's global reach and local realities, ensuring an effective connection with those impacted by this crime.

**United Nations Office on Drugs
and Crime in Mexico**

Introduction

The 5th Report on Human Trafficking by the Citizen Council for Security and Justice of Mexico City, (hereinafter Citizen Council) offers a comprehensive overview of the actions taken from January 2024 to June 2025, to combat one of the most serious crimes against human dignity.

Through the National Phonenumber and Chat against Human Trafficking (800 5533 000), this document compiles essential data on the reports received, the assistance provided to victims, including counseling, psychological support, and legal assistance, and the cases referred to authorities, reflecting the Citizen Council's ongoing commitment to prevent, address, and eradicate this crime.

This report not only presents quantitative results, but also underlines the main trends and findings regarding the forms of trafficking occurring in Mexico and around the world. The Citizen Council also receives reports from other countries. Among them, the growing use of digital platforms for victim recruitment, the impact on children and teenagers, the gender dynamics that perpetuate vulnerability, and the specific risks faced by migrants are emphasized. Each section of the report is designed to provide a clear diagnosis, supported by data and testimonies collected by the Citizen Council that reveal the human impact of this problem and the priority areas for action.

Moreover, the report proposes concrete strategies to strengthen the civil society response, including improvements in the detection of trafficking, strengthening education, and community prevention to create more effective coordination across sectors. This report, therefore, is an invitation to collective action, aimed at authorities, civil society organizations, academia, the business sector, and citizens, through which the Citizen Council reaffirms its commitment to being a bridge toward justice and hope for those most in need.

Findings

Thanks to the direct contact with victims through the National Phonenumber and Chat against Human Trafficking (the initials in spanish are LNCTP), it has not only been possible to gather statistical information from reported cases, but also to identify emerging trends that allow us to expand our understanding of the evolution and new directions the phenomenon of Human Trafficking is taking. In this 5th Report on Human Trafficking 2024-2025, we found the following:

- **Poor awareness of the crime of Human Trafficking:** citizens remain largely unaware of what trafficking is and confuse it with other crimes, such as drug trafficking, human smuggling, or kidnapping. This indicator will allow us to promote more awareness and prevention campaigns about this crime, which will impact the identification and protection of victims.
- **Vulnerability of minors to the exponential growth of child sexual abuse material (child pornography):** As new generations enter the digital environment, the risk of them becoming victims of various crimes has also increased, including sexual exploitation through digital material, such as photographs and videos.
- **Use of New Technologies and increased recruitment through digital platforms (social media and video games):** The reports received spotlight that the main means of contact are social media such as Facebook and Instagram, apps such as Litmatch (for finding a partner or friends), and video games such as Roblox and Free Fire, which are the initial means of contact, while crimes are usually committed through WhatsApp and Telegram, where intimate child content is requested and distributed.
- **Feminization of crime:** Women and girls are the primary victims, representing approximately 62% of victims of these crimes. Sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, and forced marriage are the most common forms of Trafficking for this group. Love affairs with women continue to be a prevalent means of enticement for Trafficking, specifically in the form of "prostitution of others" or other forms of sexual exploitation.
- **Gender stigmatization in Trafficking:** While women are sexualized in Trafficking, men primarily face forced labor, especially in the agricultural

sector and in the city in activities such as illegal debt collection, where they must use their physical strength to beat and intimidate debtors.

- **Transnational trafficking networks:** there is a growing trend of recruiting people of other nationalities (mainly from Colombia, Venezuela, and Honduras) with the promise of legalizing their immigration status in exchange for alleged jobs that end up being trafficking.
- **Convergence of crimes between Human Trafficking and smuggling:** it is increasingly common for a smuggler, even if paid to help people cross the border illegally, to end up becoming the Trafficker; this is explained because Human Trafficking and smuggling share the same human mobility routes.
- **Multidimensional exploitation:** Trafficking networks have evolved to the point of applying multiple forms of exploitation to a single victim.
- **International cooperation is essential to combat Trafficking:** the transnational dimension of the crime further complicates locating victims and their aggressors and punishing those responsible, posing a major challenge for countries, governments, and international organizations to understand its modes of operation and collaborate with each other to face and hold it accountable.

Chapter 1. Current overview of Human Trafficking in Mexico

At the Citizen Council for Security and Justice in Mexico City, our goal is clear: to build a city where access to security and justice is within everyone's reach, regardless of their status, origin, or circumstances. To achieve this, working on prevention, citizen support, and the generation of valuable information, such as this 5th Report on Human Trafficking 2024-2025, is essential.

This chapter not only presents a compendium of the historical and current figures reported by citizen's reports received and addressed through our LNCTP; it also reflects the collective effort, relentless struggle, and steadfast commitment

that the Citizen Council assumes every day to ensure that no one in our country falls victim to this crime that violates human dignity.

The Citizen Council continues to reinforce specialized care for victims of this crime to foster safer environments where Trafficking cannot flourish. Hence, comprehensive strategies have been implemented along with other organizations, such as ongoing training, to ensure an immediate and effective response and thus raise awareness of this problem with the active participation of society.

In this report, in addition to the handled cases, we invite the public to reflect on the vulnerabilities that Traffickers exploit to approach victims, as well as the new contexts where Human Trafficking occurs, such as the digital environment. All of this makes it essential to work with a human approach to dismantle criminal networks that prey on the needs and hopes of others.

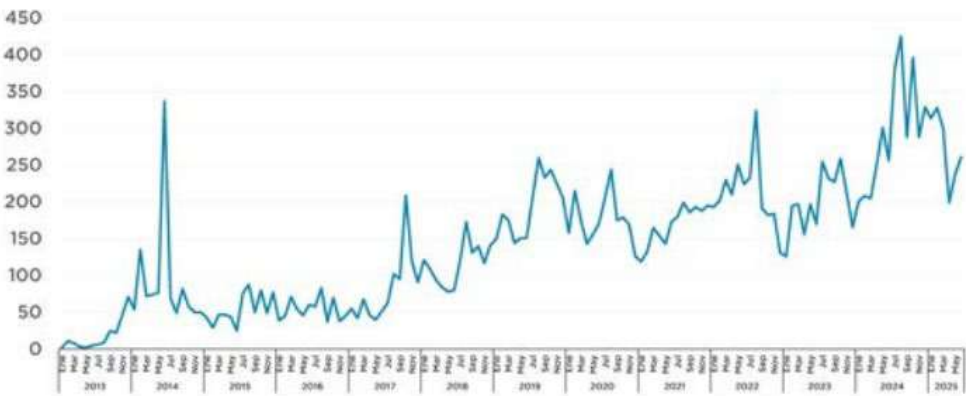
By Ms. Cecilia Flores de Chamlati

Citizen activist, Communications Advisor for the Citizen Council, and Coordinator of Fuerza Pedregal

A historical look at Trafficking reports

Since the Citizen Council began operating the National Hotline and Chat against Human Trafficking in 2013, 21,579 reports on the matter have been received.

Chart 1. Calls to the National Hotline and Chat against Trafficking from 2013 to 2025



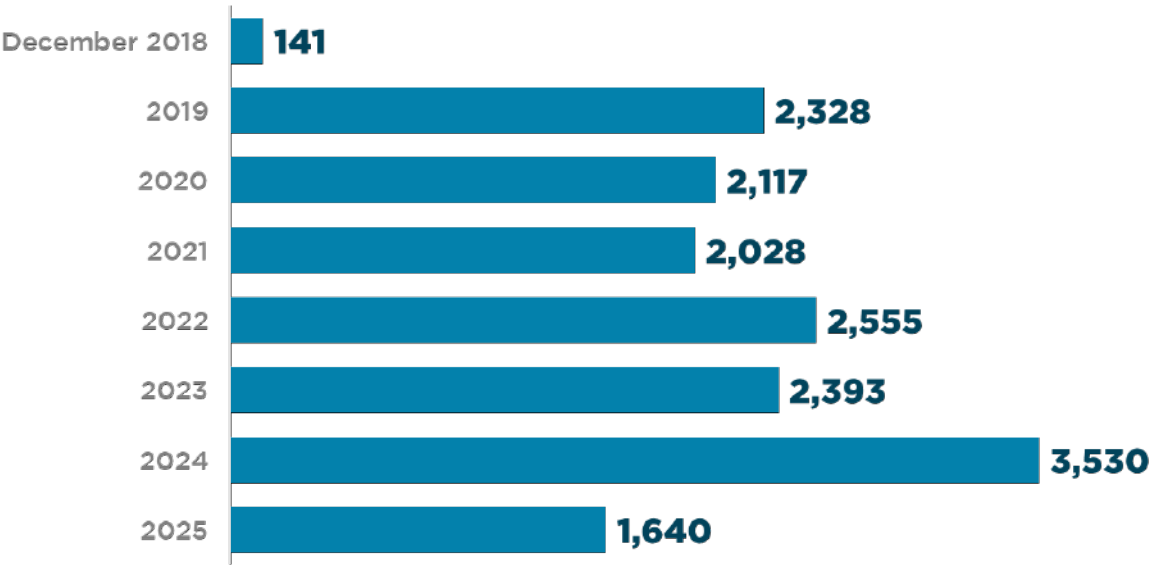
Source: Citizens' Council
Period from 2013 to June 30, 2025

Beginning in January 2019, under the leadership of the then President of the Council, Mr. Salvador Guerrero Chiprés, the foundations for new working methods to combat trafficking began to be established, with the aim of consolidating the Citizen Council's National Phonenumber and Chat against Trafficking (LNCTP) as a unique model in the world, with international reach, recognized even by the UNODC.

This transformation resulted in a total of 16,730 people assisted from December 1, 2018, to June 30, 2025, a considerable increase compared to previous periods.

The work of the Citizen Council has been further intensified through inter institutional collaboration with other civil society and private sector organizations, as well as with international organisms, which are key to combat Trafficking, such as the UNODC in Mexico. Similarly, greater coordination with authorities and raising public awareness have been essential to highlight this.

Chart 2. Total number of people served by the National Hotline and Chat against Trafficking from December 2018 to June 2025



Source: Citizens' Council
Period from 2013 to June 30, 2025

"We often live trapped in our personal needs, ignoring other painful realities happening around us. During these sixteen years on the Citizen Council, I have seen a precious space open to give voice to victims, and, in many cases, to offer freedom and hope.

For me, being the voice of those who have been silenced is a responsibility that, as a legal professional, fills me with pride. I am aware that this is a long, difficult, and perilous road, but we have begun to move forward for those who, unfortunately, still remain silent today."

José Gabriel Téllez Rivas
Citizen Agent

What does it mean when we talk about Trafficking?

There are different forms of Human Trafficking that affect children, teenagers, and adults of all ages. In this matter, the General Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Crimes of Human Trafficking and to Protect and Assist Victims of these Crimes (from now on referred to as the General Law against Trafficking) defines it as a "willful act or omission by one or more people to recruit, enlist, transport, transfer, retain, deliver, receive, or hold one or more people for the purpose of exploitation."

For the purposes of this 5th Report, and for multiple reasons, we have considered include in the Human Trafficking figures from the reports submitted through the LNCTP, the data regarding the calls we have received reporting requests related to the collection or distribution of child sexual abuse material (child pornography). Among the reasons for differentiating child pornography (child sexual abuse material) from other forms of Trafficking are: (1) the increasing trend the reports we receive at the Citizen Council, (2) because it is a crime whose exploitation takes place in a digital context; unlike other forms of Trafficking that involve the physical transfer or detention of victims, child pornography occurs online, and (3) because although the Federal Penal Code currently considers it a

crime distinct from Trafficking of people, the General Law against Trafficking does consider it Trafficking, an approach shared by the Citizen Council, emphasizing the protection and assistance for victims and children.

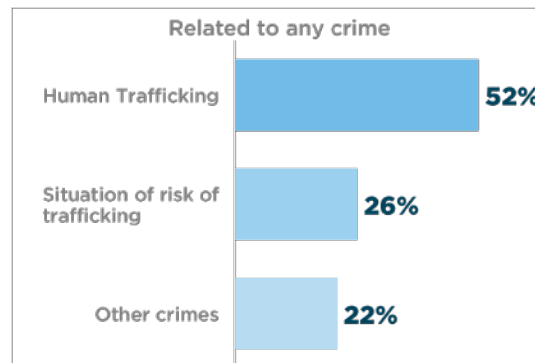
Due to these specific circumstances, we have dedicated a separate chapter in this report, where we will address this issue in greater detail, emphasizing from the outset that the Citizen Council believes that failing to properly address it as trafficking, can limit victims of child pornography (child sexual abuse material) from accessing the protection mechanisms established in the General Law against Trafficking, such as specific programs for their recovery. This would create a gap in their comprehensive care, underestimating the severity and context of exploitation that may underlie the production of such material. Therefore, this report contains a change in the methodology for measuring the reports we receive.

From January 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025, 5,170 calls were received through the LNCTP, 44% were reports related to a crime, and the remainder (56%) were informational services (for example, legal guidance and psychological support, Council services and campaigns).

Of the total Council reports where users report what they believe is Human Trafficking, 52% are crimes related to this crime (1,186 reports), 26% are risk situations related to Trafficking, and the remaining 22% is related to other crimes (e.g., child abduction, kidnapping, human smuggling).

People often confuse Human Trafficking with smuggling, but they are not the same. The essential difference lies in exploitation and consent. In Human Trafficking, the purpose is the exploitation of the victim, and violence is involved, while in human smuggling the objective is the illegal entry of a person into a country of which they are neither a national nor a resident, and the relationship is established at the will of the person contracting the service. Despite being different crimes, they are often related, as smugglers can become Traffickers, and victims of smuggling can become victims of Trafficking, as we will see in the corresponding chapter.

Chart 3. Classification of reports received by the National Hotline and Chat against Trafficking



Source: Citizens' Council

Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

There is still a long way to go in raising awareness about Trafficking in Persons so that citizens can identify and report it assertively. To combat Trafficking, it is crucial that people can recognize if there are possible victims in their environment, even if they appear to be working or performing a service voluntarily. We must be alert to the signs of coercion and control that reveals it.

The importance of the calls received by the LNCTP is that the collaborators who answer them have ongoing training on the subject, and can learn if there are characteristics that suggest the crime of Trafficking in Persons. Once identified by the Citizen Council, they can:

- Provide appropriate protection and specialized care (psychological, legal, social) to potential victims.
- Properly channel the authorities to request the application of the correct laws and international treaties, to, first, rescue victims, and second, prosecute traffickers and dismantle criminal networks.
- Contribute to prevention with campaigns and guidance from our advisors and telephone counselors to alert citizens to the signs of Trafficking in Persons.

Of the reports classified as Human Trafficking in the Citizen Council from January 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025, 62% were generated in the digital environment, such as child pornography (child sexual abuse material).

The remaining 38% is distributed among eight other diverse forms detected through the LNCTP, in which Trafficking occurs in person. These include prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, as well as forced labor or services.

Chart 4. Types of Human Trafficking received in LNCTP Reports*



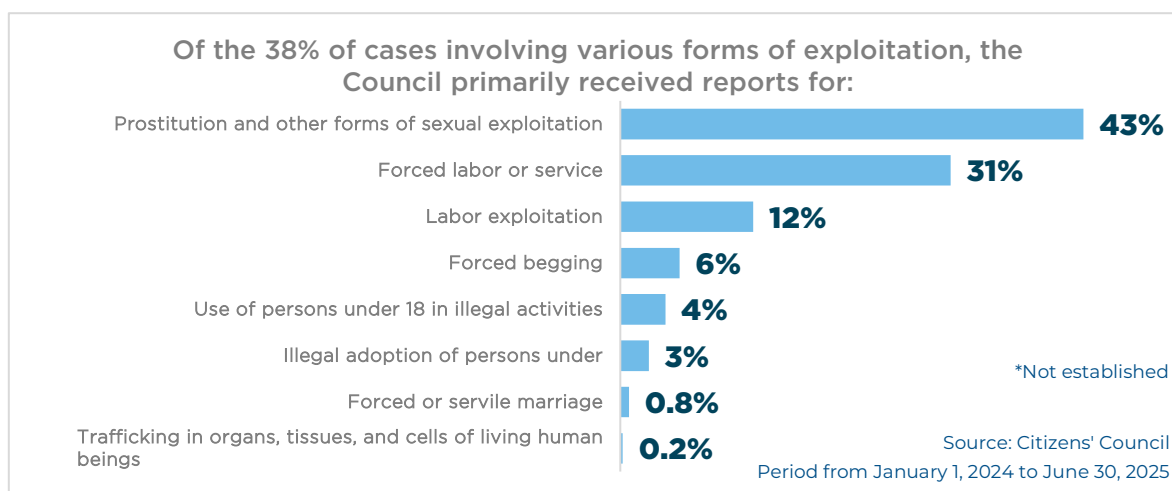
Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

"Exploitation is rarely obvious. It occurs through very subtle mechanisms, with emotional or economic manipulation. Shame and a lack of clarity in the victim's memories do not invalidate their experience.

Understanding and using a comprehensive approach based on active listening and respect for the victim's dignity and human rights is essential to ensure stigma free attention and so restore their power over their story."

Norma Nelly Linares Padrón
LNCTP Telephone Advisor

Chart 5. Main forms of trafficking committed in person, received in LNCTP reports



Victim profile and main means of recruitment

Of the total number of victims identified in the Citizen Council reports, the following key data are known:

Regarding the nationality of the victims subjected to Trafficking, it is known that they come from 17 different countries, starting with Mexico, followed by Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, and Venezuela.

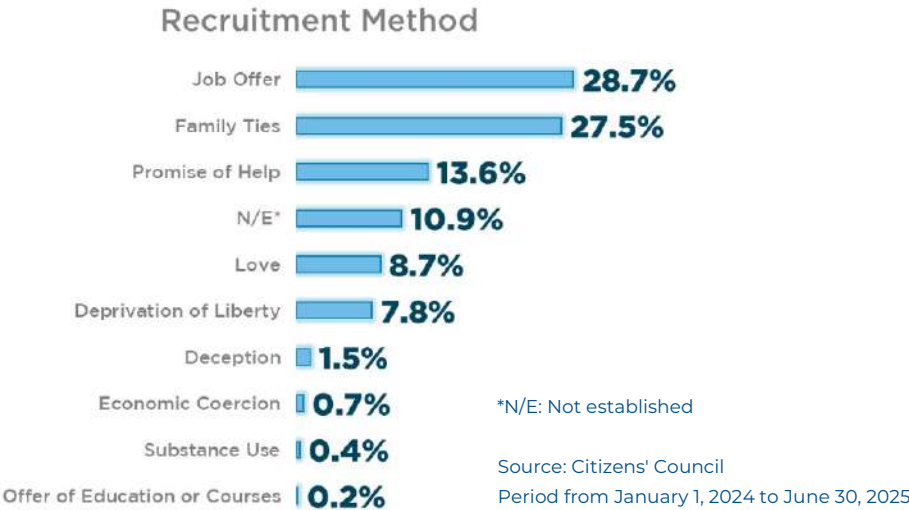
In the case of victims of Mexican nationality (67.1%), the following states of origin were primarily identified: Mexico City (27%), State of Mexico (11%), Veracruz (7%), Jalisco (5%), and Chiapas (4%).

Nationality	%
Mexican	67.1%
N/E*	10.1%
Honduran	4.4%
Guatemalan	3.6%
Colombian	3.5%
Venezuelan	2.7%
American	2.5%
Salvadoran	2.5%
Brazilian	0.9%
Peruvian	0.7%
Indian	0.4%
Paraguayan	0.4%
Belizean	0.4%
Cuban	0.3%
Ecuadorian	0.2%
Spanish	0.2%
Nicaraguan	0.2%
Russian	0.2%

Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

At the national level, it has been observed that, generally speaking, considering all forms of Trafficking, except for child sexual exploitation material (child pornography), which will be analyzed separately, the main way of attracting victims is the offer of employment.

Chart 6. Primary means of recruitment for victims

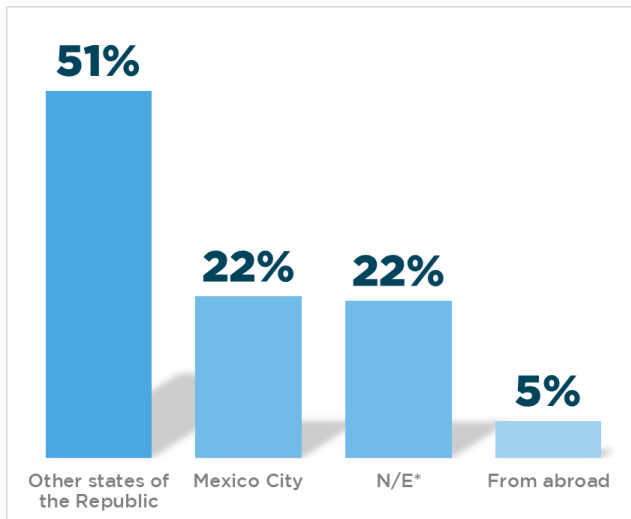


From the community to the world: trust in the Citizen Council at the international level

People's trust in the Citizen Council is essential, and this is reflected in the fact that we not only respond to reports from Mexico City and other states in Mexico, but also provide services to people abroad.

266 reports were received from abroad, coming from **33 different countries**, 64% of which were from the United States of America.

Chart 7. Where do they call us from at the LNCTP?



*N/E: Not established

Source: Citizens' Council

Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

Main countries	%
United States	64%
Colombia	6%
Guatemala	5%
Venezuela	3%
Canada	2%
Ecuador	2%
India	2%
Argentina	2%
El Salvador	2%
Honduras	2%
Nicaragua	2%

To conclude this chapter, it is important to mention that, as part of the actions provided by the Citizen Council, there is legal support for the victim, so that they can appear before the appropriate authority with one of our lawyers and file a complaint, consequently initiate the corresponding criminal proceedings. On this point, from January 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025, there **are 66 investigation files** in which the Citizen Council has provided its support to the public.

Strategic alliance

"Our collaboration with the Citizen Council for Security and Justice of Mexico City began in 2017 and, since then, has represented a key partnership in our crime prevention and victim assistance activities.

The National Hotline and Chat against Human Trafficking has been a fundamental tool in our prevention programs. Thanks to this platform, we have been able to offer education, guidance, and resources to populations vulnerable to this crime, giving them a safe option to turn to if they need help or identify a situation of exploitation. This tool strengthens the agency and capacity for action of the communities we support."

EL POZO DE VIDA

Chapter 2. Childhoods in danger: not everything is a fairy tale

Save the Children and the Citizen Council work daily to prevent, raise awareness, identify, and address situations in which children and teenagers suffer rights violations, such as abuse, violence, and sexual exploitation. This alliance has made it possible to reach more people, even in situations of human mobility, with access to legal guidance and psychological support that they would not otherwise have been able to access. At Save the Children, we appreciate and acknowledge this alliance and will continue to carry out joint actions to contribute to building a safer country for children and teenagers.

Dirk Glas

Save the Children

When we talk about childhood, we are talking about our most vulnerable population. The physical, psychological, social, and structural development of a child or teenager still depends on the adults around them to provide the care necessary to survive. They lack the autonomy or legal capacity to defend themselves or escape from situations that put their physical or mental integrity at risk.

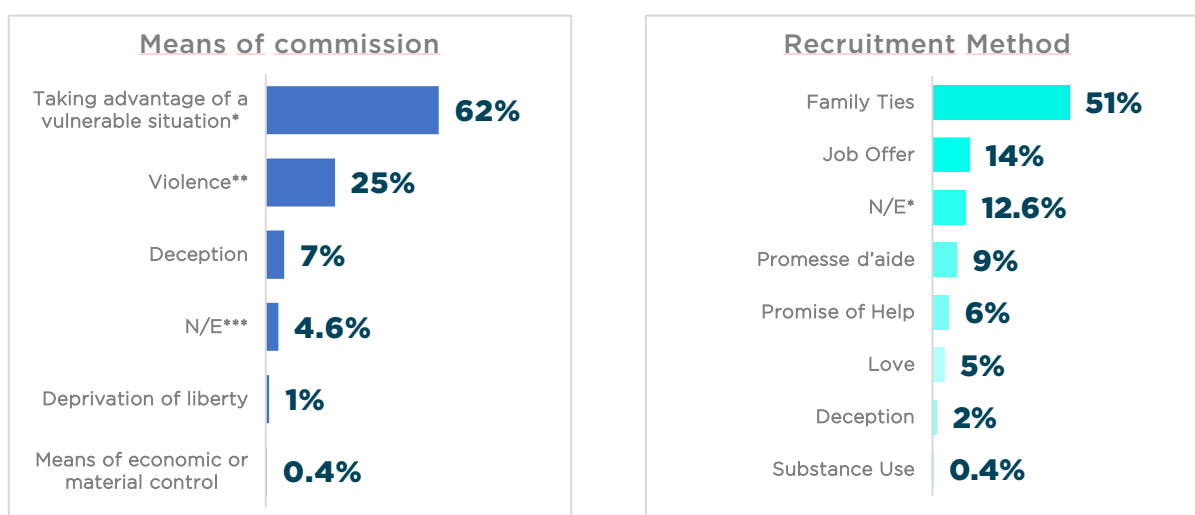
Children and teenagers are still susceptible to frauds, as their cognitive development limits their ability to identify lies or manipulation; as a result, they do not yet have the autonomy or legal capacity to defend themselves.

To better envision the impact of the different forms of Human Trafficking, this chapter presents: (1) relevant data on the forms of that, affect children and adolescents, excluding child sexual abuse material (child pornography); (2) figures and information specifically revealed by reports received by the Citizen Council on child sexual exploitation material (child pornography), excluding other forms of Human Trafficking; (3) important aspects to consider in relation to the digital environment that may give rise to risks of Trafficking in children and teenagers; and (4) advice for protecting children and teenagers in the digital environment linked to Trafficking, aimed at parents.

Modalities of Trafficking in Children and Teenagers

Data from the Citizen Council regarding the various forms of Child Trafficking, other than child sexual abuse material (child pornography), show that **in 51% of cases, children were recruited by their own families**, taking advantage of their vulnerable situation in 62% of the reports filed:

Charts 8 and 9. Methods of recruitment and means of attracting children and teenagers



Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

Therefore, at the Citizen Council, we know that we must unite our efforts to achieve the protection of our children, and the fight against Trafficking is no exception.

Victims of Child Trafficking and teenagers are predominantly women, at 56%, while it occurs in 44% of cases among boys.

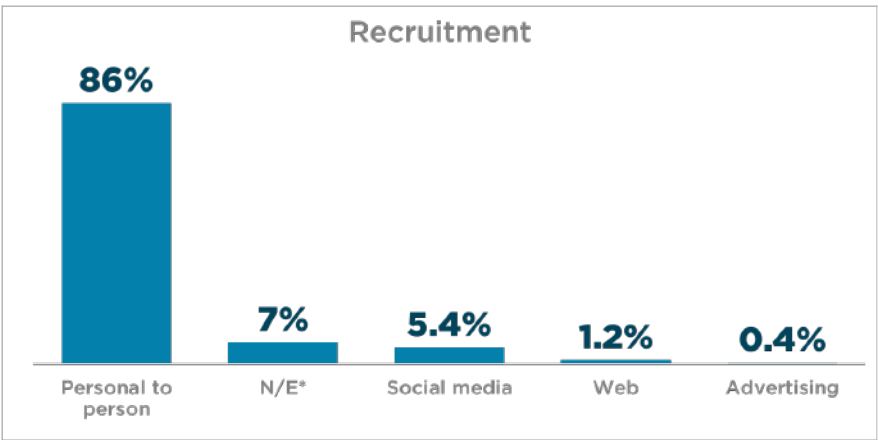
Strategic alliance

"The Ejército de Salvación (Salvation Army) and the Citizen Council work together to prevent Human Trafficking. They combine their experience and commitment to protect the dignity of those most in need. Together we build a safer and more humane society."

EJÉRCITO DE SALVACIÓN

The main form of recruitment is **person-to-person in 86% of cases.**

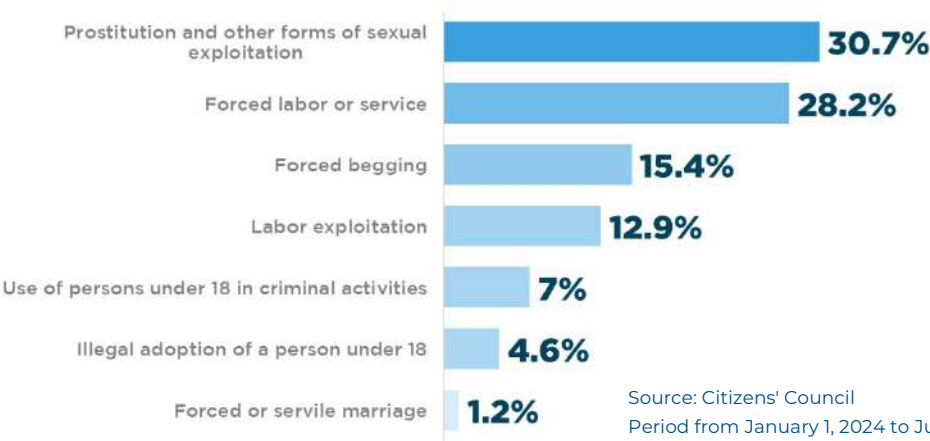
Chart 10. Forms of recruitment



Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

The main purpose of Trafficking in minor victims reported to the Citizen Council is prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation (30.7%), followed by forced labor or service (28.2%) and forced begging (15.4%).

Chart 11. Types of Trafficking in Children and Adolescents (excluding child sexual abuse material/child pornography)



Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

In such cases, the main form of recruitment reported through the LNCTP is person-to-person. In cases involving children and teenagers, it is important to prioritize the immediate protection of victims, always safeguarding the rights of minors. Thus, the Citizen Council's collaboration extends beyond the Prosecutor's Office in these situations, also including notification to the Office of the General Attorney for the Protection of Children and Adolescents corresponding to the state where the events are occurring, with the aim of providing special protection and preventive measures to prevent harm and ensure their safety. The main purpose of Trafficking in minor victims reported to the Citizen Council is prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation (30.7%), followed by forced labor or service (28.2%) and forced begging (15.4%).

The Citizen Council offers its Emotional Recovery Center to children and adolescents, a safe and professional space where psychological support is provided to help people overcome difficult situations and promote their emotional wellbeing (well-being) through free brief therapy sessions and psychological support to overcome experiences associated with Trafficking.

Particularly in cases of forced labor or service and begging, as well as child labor exploitation, we must raise awareness among citizens, because unfortunately, these criminal behaviors toward minors are highly normalized in our society.

Therefore, at the Citizen Council, we emphasize this with messages and resounding statements through social media and the media as a constant call to awareness.

Hero or villain?

"I'll never forget that first May 10th that I worked at the Citizen Council. An anonymous report we received about sexual exploitation and child pornography of minors from the State of Mexico triggered an operation that arrested not only the pedophile, but also the children's father, who was an accomplice to the crime. On a day as emblematic in our culture as Mother's Day, someone had chosen to make crime their celebration, but someone else had opted to put an end to these children's nightmares.

Choose to save a life,
Be a hero

**Juntas y Juntos contra la Trata Program (Together vs
Trafficking in Persons) Program.**

Child pornography, the public debate

Nevertheless, within the types of Trafficking in children and teenagers, there is a subtype that is not always classified as such by all the authorities responsible for prosecuting the crime at the national level. This is child pornography, better known as child sexual abuse material (CSAM), a more appropriate term coined by civil society organizations to rename the crime. The Citizen Council agrees with the appropriate name for it as child sexual exploitation material (MASI, are the initials in spanish) because while in pornography of adults, consent may be given to be photographed or recorded, this will never be the case when it comes to children and teenagers, who cannot legally consent to any relationship, recording, or distribution of their images with intimate content. Hence, every photo or video of a child or teenagers with sexual content actually constitutes evidence for the authorities that they have been a victim of sexual abuse.

A child or adolescent can never consent to intimate images or videos. Any explicit photo or video of a child or adolescent constitutes a proof that they have been victims of sexual exploitation.

So, in this 5th Report, we wanted to create a specific section to show the data the Citizen Council has on this type of material and demonstrate the change in the measurement methodology we have been using since last year regarding Human Trafficking. We are now choosing to legally manage all reports we receive regarding child pornography or MASI, or Human Trafficking. This change in classification is due to extremely important reasons:

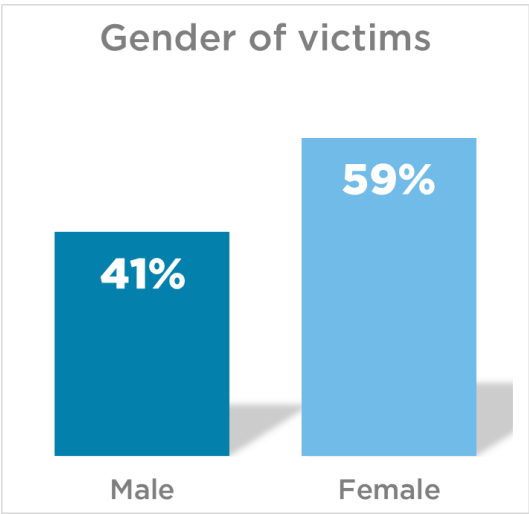
1. The exponential growth that MASI is experiencing in our society; consequently, we at the Citizen Council want to support this serious consumer trend in order to tackle it.
2. The approach to comprehensive protection and assistance for victims that we at the Citizen Council stress.
3. "The best interests of the child" which we also prioritize.

The Citizen Council guides its actions by an approach focused on the comprehensive protection of victims and minors.

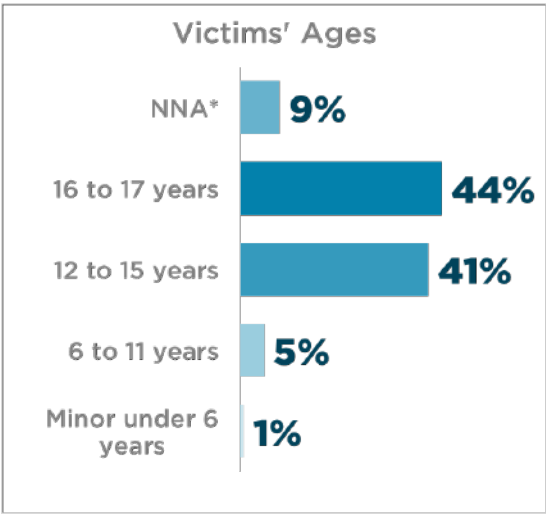
Any report received regarding child pornography is considered Trafficking under Articles 16 and 17 of the General Law against Trafficking.

Thus, between January and June 2025, the Citizen Council identified **696 victims of child sexual abuse material**. There was an **86% increase** in reports in 2025, compared to those received in the first half of 2024

**Graph 12. Sex of the victims
(Disaggregated child sexual
abuse material/child
pornography)**



**Chart 13. Age of Victims
(Disaggregated by child
sexual abuse material/child
pornography material)**

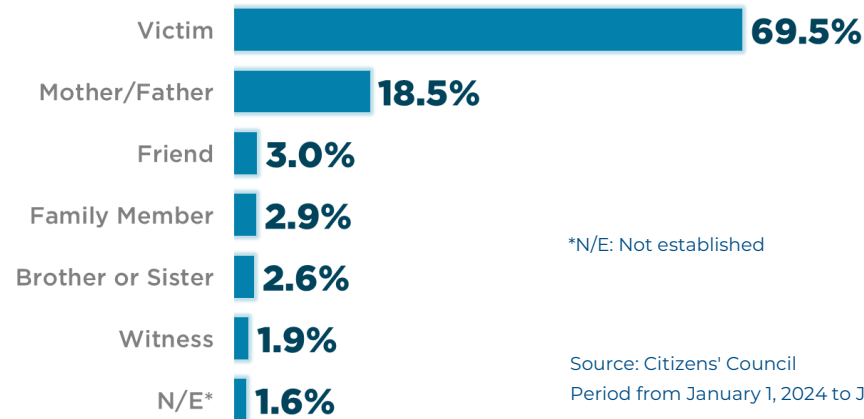


Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

It's interesting to note that the majority of those who contact the LNCTP to file reports are victims. This is because being a survivor of child sexual abuse material and having been sexually victimized on social media can generate many emotions, such as shame, depression, fear, and anxiety.

Children and adolescents rarely choose to turn to their parents. Aware of this, at the Citizen Council, we support them in this emotional recovery process and even offer to act as intermediaries to talk with their parents and raise their awareness so that they will support them rather than scold them.

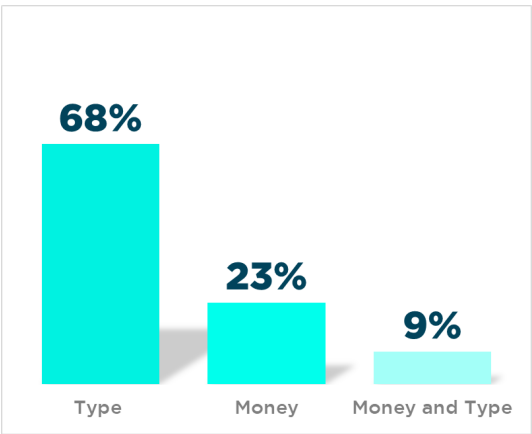
Chart 14. Who reports child sexual abuse material/child pornography to the LNCTP?



Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

Part of these emotions are produced because, in addition to the material delivered, **there are children and teenagers who end up delivering more sexual content (68%) or money (23%),** in exchange for not publishing it on the web, which is usually reproduced again, consequently perpetuating the chain of exploitation of children and teenagers.

Charts 15 and 16. Goods delivered and quantities delivered (Disaggregated child sexual abuse material/child pornography)



*N/E: Not established

Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

“We must start by recognizing and naming things as they are. Addressing difficult topics, like child pornography, is essential to protect them and enable them to navigate an increasingly complex world safely and responsibly. Our children deserve to grow up knowing they are loved and protected; and above all, we must make sure they know that, despite our mistakes, we will always believe in them, defend them, and love them above all else.”

Brenda Ayala

Psychologist and mother of two girls

The digital environment: a space that facilitates Trafficking

The internet has the power to exponentially increase the number of potential victims of Trafficking, particularly when it comes to children. The new human traffickers are no longer hooded on the streets; they are now behind a computer, giving orders, threatening, and inflicting violence on our children and teenagers.

Regarding grooming, which is the sexual harassment of minors based on establishing a relationship of trust with them through social media; sextortion, which is the threat of distributing sexually explicit material; and the production and distribution of MASI, the main means of recruiting children and teenagers is through the digital environment (81%).

We understand the digital environment as the set of online platforms, services, and technology that facilitates personal interaction through the internet and electronic devices, including social media, mobile applications, websites, and online platforms.

It is important to mention that, for some experts in the field, video games are already considered social networks due to the high level of interaction they generate with many strangers.

Among the video games mentioned, where they met the person who attacked them, are Free Fire and Roblox, among others.

Chart 17. Recruitment means (Disaggregated by child sexual abuse material/child pornography material)

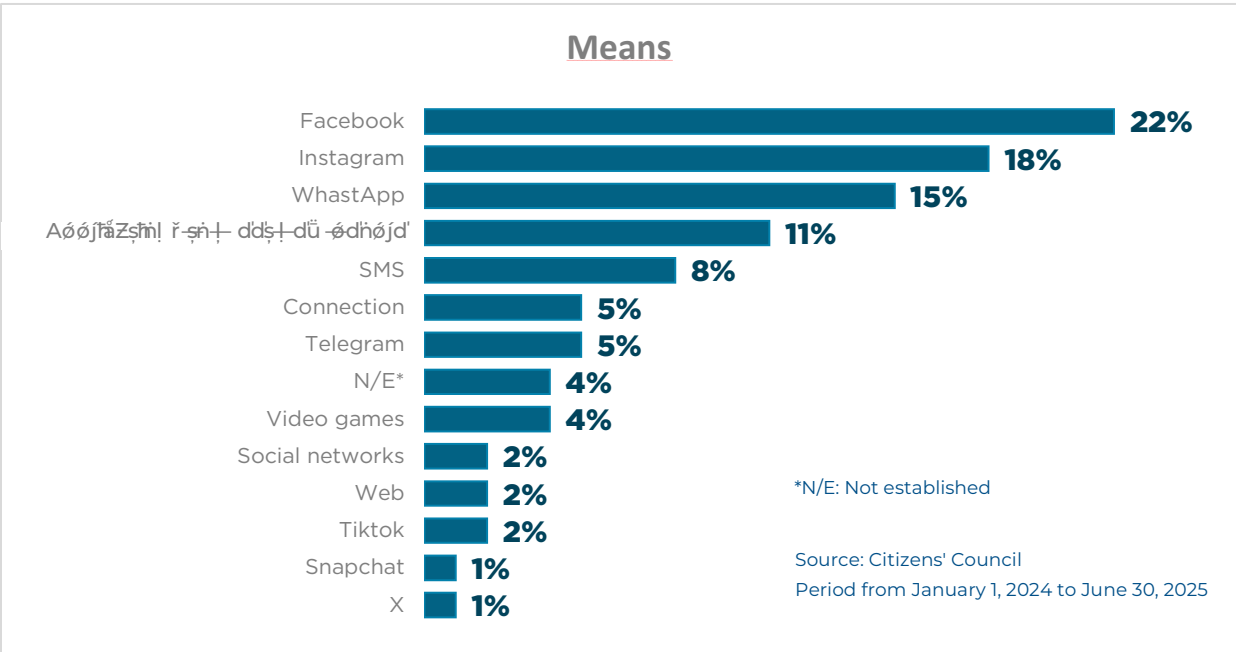
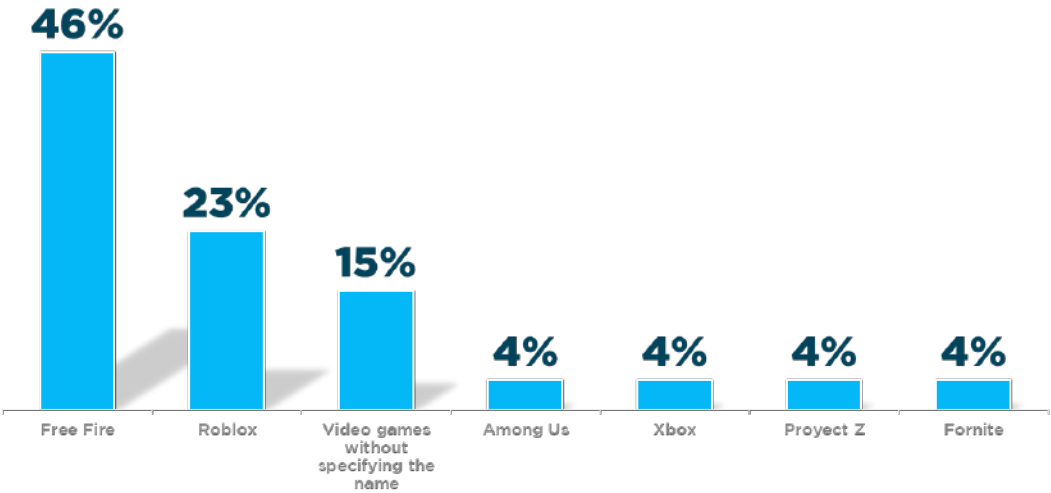
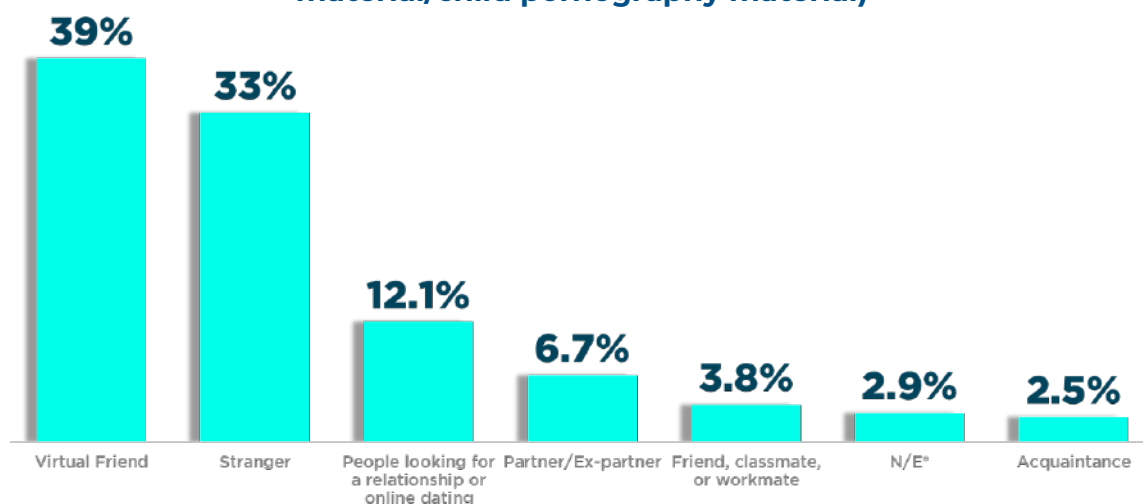


Chart 18. Video games (Disaggregated by child sexual abuse material/child pornography material)



It is worth mentioning that in 39% of the reports, the aggressors are identified as “virtual friends”.

Chart 19. Identity of the aggressor (Disaggregated by child sexual abuse material/child pornography material)



Source: Citizens' Council

Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

*N/E: Not established

Thus, the Citizen Council, in its strategic collaborations, signed this year a Memorandum of Understanding with the Executive Secretariat of the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (SIPINNA in spanish) to lay the foundations for ongoing collaboration, aimed at promoting actions to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents, as well as the creation of safe digital environments to prevent crimes such as grooming and child pornography through actions aimed at mothers, fathers, and caregivers.

Likewise, the Citizen Council conducts talks in schools for students, teaching staff, parents, and at our offices in Azcapotzalco and Iztapalapa, to raise awareness about the risks of social media, including these crimes. From January 2024 to June 2025, **918 talks have been held at the primary, secondary, and high school levels.**

Tips to protect our children and teenagers

Due to the relevance of the topic, below are some recommendations from the Citizen Council, aimed at parents and caregivers of children and adolescents, which we hope will be helpful.

It is essential that, as adults, we have an open and honest dialogue with them about the safe use of social media and the potential risks.

Recommendations

- **Active supervision:**
Monitor your children's online activities and stay informed about social media trends.
- **Privacy Settings:**
Help your children adjust the privacy settings on their accounts to limit who can see their information.
- **Digital education:**
Encourage responsible and critical use of social media at home through discussions about online safety and potential risks
- **Clear rules:**
Set time limits for device use and define which platforms they can access and at what age.
- **Open communication:**
Encourage your children to share their experiences online and make sure they know they can come to you if they feel threatened or uncomfortable.
- **Tools to protect your children:**
There are some programs that can help you monitor your children's activity and manage their screen time; they can also alert you to inappropriate content.
- **Pay attention to warning signs:**
If your child shows changes in their behavior, sleeping habits, or eating, avoids activities they previously enjoyed, or receives inappropriate messages or posts on social media... be careful, they may be a victim of some form of online Trafficking!

Remember that open and honest communication is key to protecting your children from online Trafficking. Create an environment where they feel comfortable sharing their experiences and concerns.

Cecilia Flores de Chamlati

Citizen activist, Communications Advisor for the Citizen Council, and Coordinator of Fuerza Pedregal

Strategic alliance

“At the PAS Foundation, we collaborate with the Citizen Council for Security and Justice of Mexico City to protect the digital rights of children and adolescents. Together, we work to prevent them from falling into situations of grooming, extortion, or sexual exploitation, reinforcing safe digital environments through information, guidance, and action. In addition, we collaborate operationally to channel reports of digital sexual violence for timely and specialized attention.”

PAS FOUNDATION

Chapter 3. Human Trafficking in #WomenTime

Human Trafficking is a crime with a gender emphasis: **it primarily victimizes girls and women.** Analyzing it from a feminist and gender sensitive perspective allows us to spotlight the complexity of the phenomenon and how it thrives on structural inequalities, stereotypes, roles, and intersectional vulnerabilities driven by a social dynamic that normalizes the female body as merchandise.

Capitalism and patriarchy always go hand in hand: **the lucrative nature of this crime** and its proximity to the other two that make up the global top three **paint a vivid and devastating scenario.** Arms trafficking, the drug business, and people enslaved for the purposes of sexual exploitation or criminal recruitment are a decadent image of our world.

However, as in everything, where there is darkness, there is also light. In this matter, the work of organizations such as the Citizen Council and the preventive and combative ecosystem of this global problem, in partnership with authorities, the business sector, and civil society organizations, with a deep understanding of the challenges posed by the current situation—particularly now: the immigration policies of United States President Donald Trump and the myth of security in the digital space—is encouraging. At the same time, it is insufficient without the participation of all the citizens and **the activism that begins at home to deconstruct dangerous or openly criminal forms of interaction.**

This year, the Citizen Council, which operates the only National Hotline and Chat against Human Trafficking (800 55330 000), is investigating the identification of patterns and practices that show how inequality acts as a bait: **28.9% of women, girls, and teenagers were recruited by someone in their family circle, and in more than 40% of cases, the recruitment was carried out directly and personally**, which reveals the importance of emotional ties as a control mechanism.

Besides, and this is nothing new, it has been observed that the forms of Trafficking that primarily affect women—such as prostitution or forced or servile marriage—are directly linked to the objectification of their body and the impact on self-esteem, a warning sign of **Emotional Femicide.**

A year ago, I raised this issue at the **Constructive Dialogues organized by the UNODC** at its headquarters in Vienna, where the Citizen Council was the only Latin American organization invited as a speaker, in the words of the then President of this organization, Mr. Salvador Guerrero Chiprés. In March 2025, I reiterated this point at CSW69, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York: **placing women's three autonomous communities—economic, physical, and decision-making—at the center of strategies to prevent and combat Trafficking** is an unavoidable and urgent responsibility.

With that conviction, we make our service available 24/7 to those who most need to know that they are not alone. Only then can we truly and broadly speak about the time of women and girls.

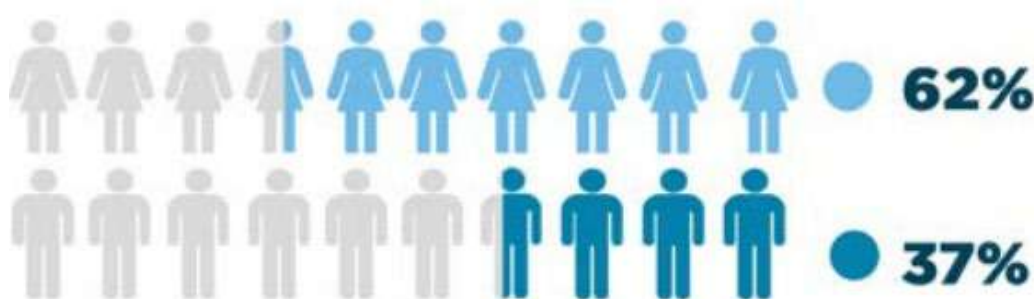
By Ms. María Elena Esparza Guevara

Gender Advisor for the Citizen Council and founder of Ola
Violeta A.C.

Intertwined fragilities

At the Citizen Council, of the victims identified in the area of Human Trafficking from January 2024 to 2025, 62% continue to be women:

Chart 20. Percentage of women and men victims of Trafficking



Source: Citizens' Council

Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

*The remaining 1% did not specify

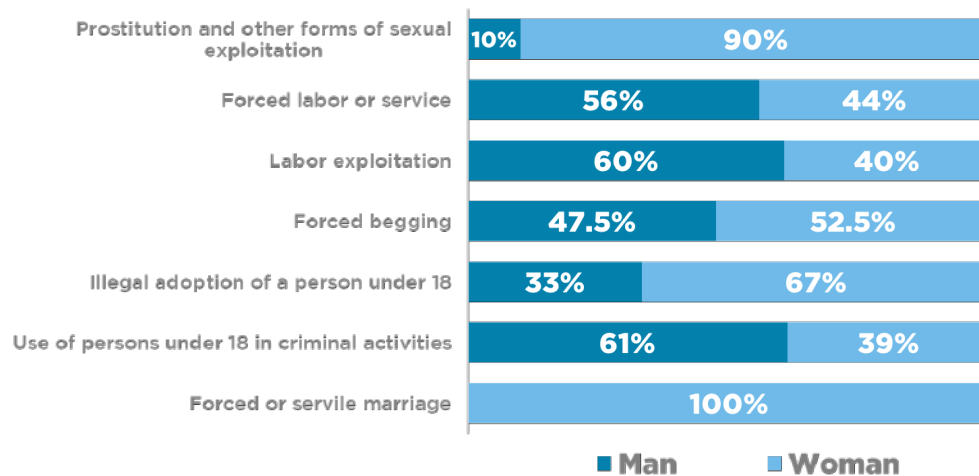
Regarding children and teenagers, **Trafficking is also predominantly concentrated among girls, at 58%, while among boys, it affects 42% of victims.**

The variations in percentages of Trafficking by gender, in each of the forms reported to the Citizen Council, provide us with aspects worth analyzing.

For instance, gender stereotypes are evident in every moment, as **the modalities of Human Trafficking most frequently committed against women are those related to their objectified bodies, a patriarchal feature of this crime, as well as their sexuality and reproductive nature:** prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, and forced or servile marriage, a shocking figure that reflects the persistence of harmful practices rooted in cultural traditions and structural inequalities.

In 2024, Victoria, with only 20 years old, met José, 34, with whom she began a romantic relationship until he began prostituting her, threatening to harm her family. While he was abusing her, he was about to take her to another state, until she was able to contact the Citizen Council's phoneline for help. Today, there is an investigation filed against her abuser.

Chart 21. Types of Trafficking differentiated by gender



Source: Citizens' Council

Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

Despite legislative advances—in 2019, the Federal Civil Code established **a ban on marriage before the age of 18**—the practice persists through informal unions that are not legally registered. It is surprising how the sexualization of women, which reduces them to their physical dimension, ignoring other facets of their identity, perpetuates inequalities.

Additionally, the Citizen Council's reports, through the LNCTP, do not escape gender bias; rather, men are targeted as victims based on the stereotype of their strength and masculinity, performing forced labor and labor exploitation, and minors are used for criminal activities, as seen in the chart above.

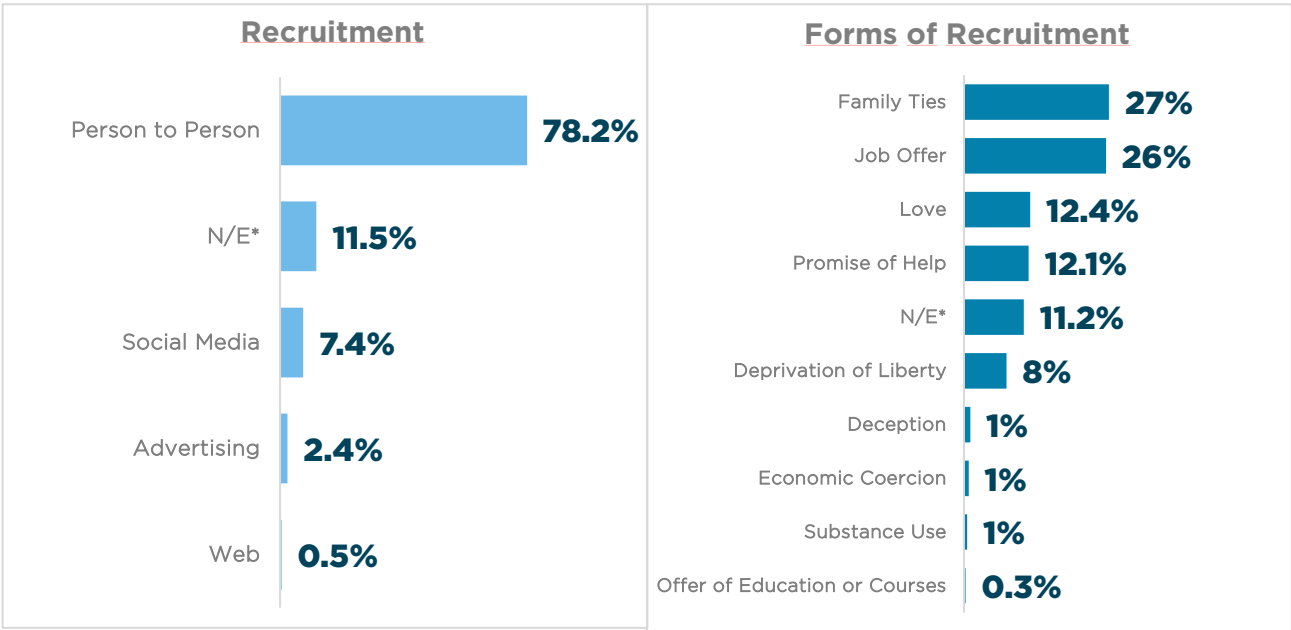
In the case of forced begging, it is particularly interesting to analyze how gender also continues to predominate in labor force participation and production systems, including those that are illegal. Even in Trafficking, **women are preferred to beg** rather than to actively participate in forced labor.

Gender inequality and victim's limited opportunities to participate in the formal labor market make them more vulnerable to these forms of forced begging, which can be considered a survival strategy to cope with the lack of resources and protection.

Forms of recruitment

Regarding recruitment and attraction methods, data from the Citizen Council shows that, in **27% of calls**, the girls, teenagers, and women had a family connection with the trafficker.

Charts 22 and 23. Forms of engagement and recruitment towards women



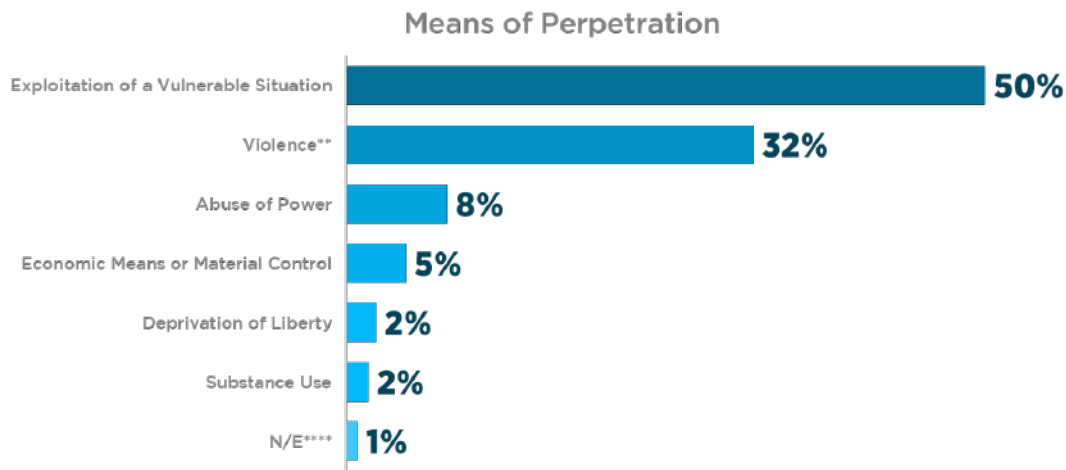
Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

*N/E: Not established

These findings also reflect a gender perspective. Women are also attracted through enchantment, which is why their attraction is more frequent in person-to-person relationships in 78% of cases. This speaks to the closeness they need in their interpersonal relationships for decision making.

In cases of pornography and the production of child sexual abuse material, for example, it is appropriate to observe how **men provide content almost immediately after contact is established**, responding more to instinct than to the establishment of a relationship. The opposite is true for girls, teenagers, and women, where **an emotional bond is built before the production of sexual material**.

Chart 24. What actions do the captors use?



Source: Citizens' Council

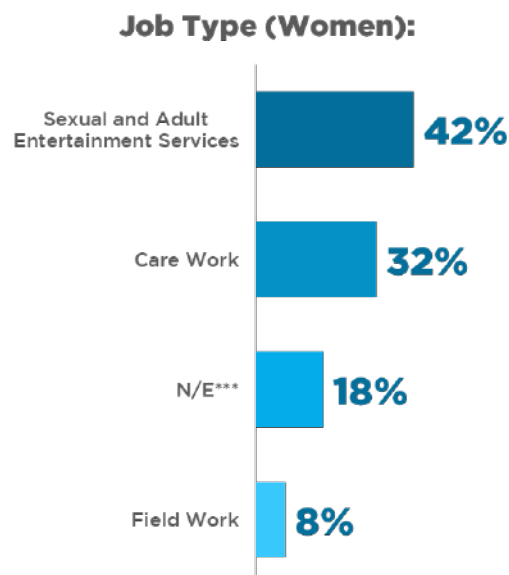
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

*N/E: Not established

Women send photos and videos to the person with whom they have already formed an emotional bond, even if this activity has taken place digitally.

The jobs most frequently offered to women are those **related to stereotypes associated with their sexuality**, such as escort, dancer, hostess, masseuse, model, and sexual service provider, at 42%; followed by care work such as caregiver, nanny, cook, and domestic work, at 32%.

Chart 25. Job offers that traffickers make to women



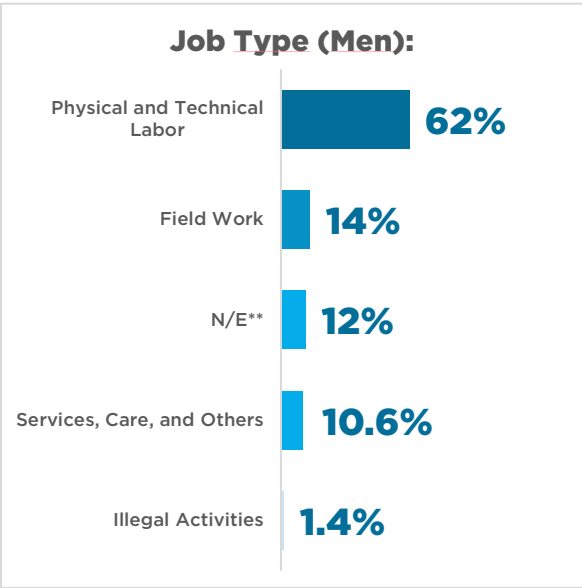
Source: Citizens' Council

Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

*N/E: Not established

In the case of men, gender stereotypes mean that **the jobs they are offered are mainly linked to masculine gender stereotypes**, such as security guards, truck drivers, mechanics, welders, and construction workers.

Chart 26. Job offers made by traffickers to men

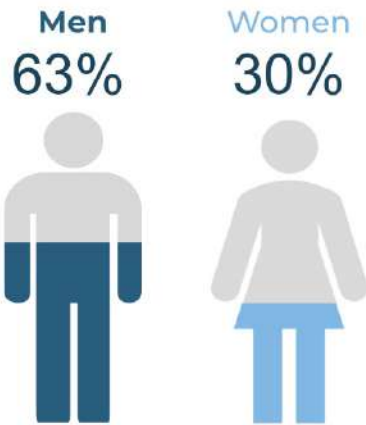


Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

*N/E: Not established

Another important gender trait is found in the people who participate in the commission of a crime, where the majority are perpetrated by men, symbolizing the strength and hegemony their gender represents; women, who participate less, play a role as accomplices.

Chart 27. Who perpetrates trafficking?



Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

* The remaining 7% did not specify

“The partnership between ÁGAPE and the Citizen Council continues to be a pillar in the prevention, identification, and channeling of potential cases of Human Trafficking. Over the years, this collaboration has strengthened our joint efforts and allowed us to reach vulnerable communities with clear, accessible, and reliable information.

We know that sharing and distributing the National Hotline and Chat against Human Trafficking not only saves lives, but also opens doors to dignified, timely, and professional attention for those who have been victims of this serious crime. The joint work between civil society organizations and institutions committed to security and justice is essential in a country where Trafficking is still a silenced reality.”

PAS FOUNDATION

Chapter 4. Migrants at risk of Trafficking

The complexity of Human Trafficking requires multiple actors to prevent, recognize, and combat it. This crime is often linked to a global context where human migration has become a phenomenon of unprecedented proportions, driven by factors such as economic inequality, the search for better living conditions, and displacement caused by the presence of organized crime, among others.

Conversely, migration, which for many represents a hope for progress, also exposes people in the context of human mobility to serious risks, among which Human Trafficking stands out.

This section addresses the intersection between migration and Trafficking, a crime that exploits the vulnerability of those who cross borders in precarious,

irregular, or helpless conditions. Using data collected by the LNCTP, we will expose the dynamics and social and economic factors that facilitate trafficking of migrant population.

The chapter presented here seeks not only to underline the complexities of this phenomenon, but also to propose strategies for its prevention and victim protection, such as the Citizen Council's model of attention implemented at the North, South, East, and soon West Bus Terminals, located in strategic locations with a high influx of people on the move, where crime prevention is carried out immediately, with potential victims of crimes such as Human Trafficking.

Responses to Human Trafficking must be sensitive to the needs and conditions of the victims, as is the case of national and foreign migrants who have few or no support networks. In response, the Citizen Council provides certainty in legal and psychological support to identify, channel, and care for victims of Human Trafficking.

By María Oswelia Kuri Murad
General Director of the Citizen Council

Mexico as a country of origin, transit and destination

Due to its geographic location and borders, Mexico is a country where traffickers often capture vulnerable people. It also represents a corridor for the transportation of Trafficking victims to other destinations, both domestic and abroad. Unfortunately, victims of Human Trafficking exist in touristic cities. This multidimensional challenge requires the Citizen Council to contribute to the fight against Human Trafficking with local public and private entities, while international cooperation has proven essential.

In 2025, the Citizen Council participated as a civil society in the efforts of the Human Trafficking and Smuggling Network (Redtram), where authorities and organizations from different Iberoamerican countries exchanged the best practices and paradigmatic cases to prevent and combat Human Trafficking and

the illicit smuggling of migrants. Likewise, through Redtram, data on the Prosecutor's Offices against Human Trafficking in the region and the fight against this crime have been exchanged, country by country, in order to identify counterparts in other locations and so to be able to establish contact with their offices to strengthen international cooperation.

Similarly, the Citizen Council joins the actions and working groups of the Inter secretarial Commission to prevent, punish, and eradicate crimes related to Human Trafficking and to protect and assist victims of these crimes. As a civil society organization, we maintain a firm commitment to participate in coordinated strategies and actions for the prevention and response to the crime of Trafficking, such as the distribution of anonymous and confidential reports through the LNCTP.

“David and Jorge are two young men who worked making calls to loan debtors, until they were lured by an Asian woman named Lawan, whom they met at the debt collection agency. She offered them 30,000 pesos a month each to go work in Thailand, making the trip in October 2024.

The victims communicated with their mother from a video call, who contacted the LNCTP for guidance on how to proceed, reporting that they were always accompanied, in poor physical and health condition, that they appeared fearful and with swollen faces, as if they had been beaten. They reported that their documents were being held and that they owed 180,000 pesos that they had to pay with work in order to return to Mexico...”

In the same way, the Citizen Council joins the actions and working groups of the Inter secretarial Commission to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Crimes Related to Human Trafficking and to Protect and Assist Victims of These Crimes. As a civil society organization, we maintain a firm commitment to participate in coordinated strategies and actions for the prevention and response to the crime of Trafficking, such as the dissemination of anonymous and confidential reports through the LNCTP.

National victims

The majority of victims of Human Trafficking from Mexico transit and are exploited within the country, though calls have been answered reporting that exploitation took place in other countries such as the United States, Canada, and Cambodia.

International victims

Victims of Human Trafficking from other nationalities who have reported to the LNCTP come from countries as diverse as Argentina, Haití, the United States, Colombia, Venezuela, and even more distant countries such as some on the African continent, but the final destination for Trafficking is the United States.

Vulnerability of migrants

Human Trafficking is often confused with migrant smuggling. While human smuggling involves consent and payment to a third party to help a person to cross the border illegally, **Human Trafficking focuses on exploitation, lacks will or consent, and can occur within the same territory or even involve border crossings.** This distinction avoids stigmatizing migrants and focuses efforts on combating exploitation.

At the Citizen Council, we recognize that migrants are at greater risk of Human Trafficking due to a number of factors that place them in more vulnerable situations, such as their own immigration status. For fear of being deported, they avoid going to the authorities to report the situation and seek protection.

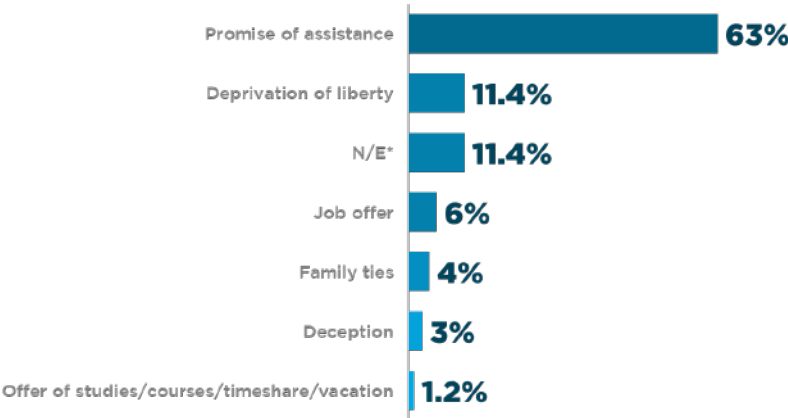
People in a context of mobility have a higher risk of becoming victims of Human Trafficking due to factors such as their own migration status.

Both the nationals who are deported from the United States of America, and the undocumented migrants who cross through our country from elsewhere, face precarious conditions, whether economic, social, due to limited access to services or the lack of support networks because they are far from their communities of origin and their families or the lack of knowledge of the environment.

This creates favorable conditions for them to become dependent on third parties who promise to help them and end up being deceived.

The Citizen Council accentuates this reality: 63% of the complaints received by migrants reported having been lured by false promises of help.

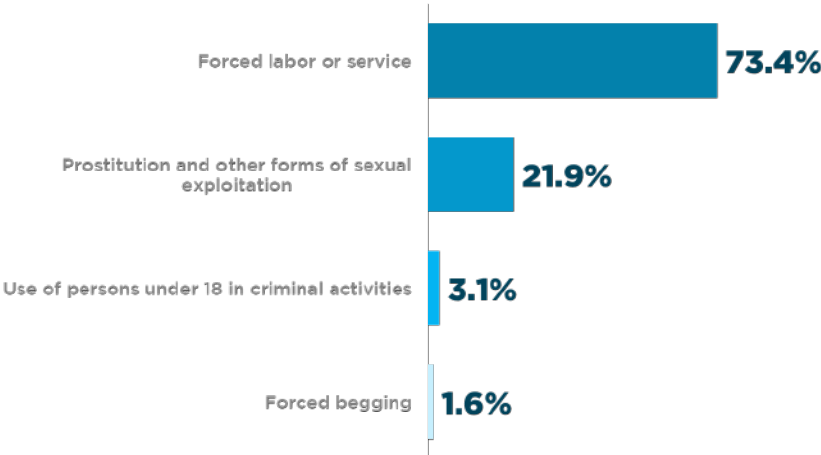
Chart 28: Ways of attraction of migrant population



Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

Besides, the urgency of finding work and generating income to survive while their immigration status is regularized leads migrants to accept jobs in exploitative conditions. Reports received by the Citizen Council for the migrant population show that **73.4% of Human Trafficking cases are related to forced labor, followed by 21.9% to prostitution.**

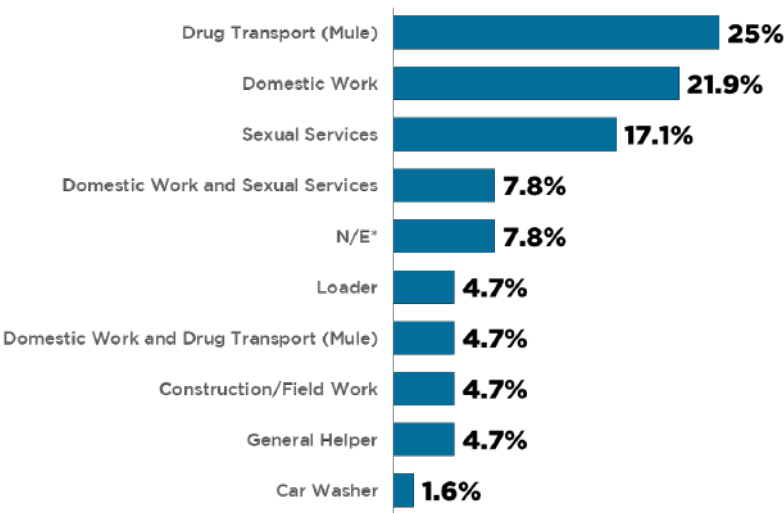
Chart 29: Modalities of Trafficking in migrant populations



Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

The types of work offered to migrants who reported to the Citizen Council are illegal, **with drug mule work being the most common at 25%, followed by domestic work at 21.9% and sexual services at 17.1%**, which worsens the situation.

Chart 30. Activities that migrants are forced to perform



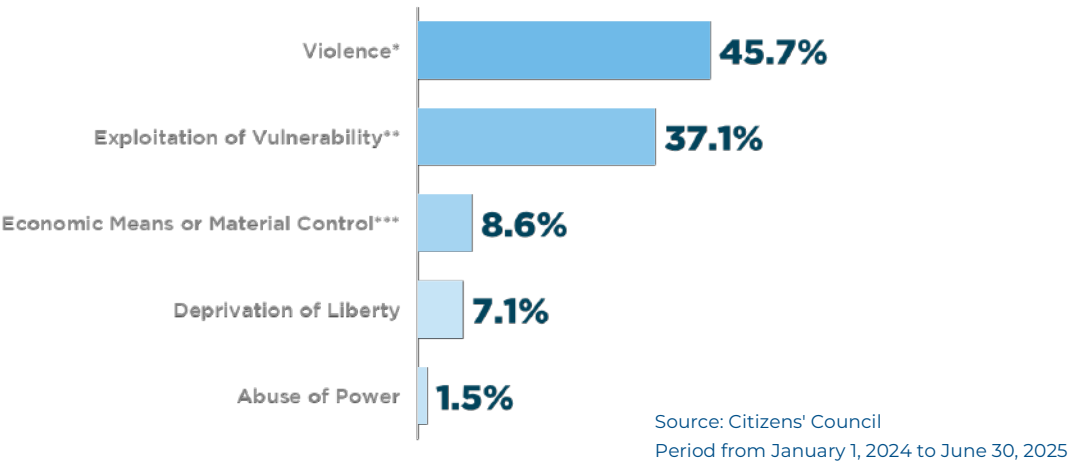
Source: Citizens' Council
Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025 *N/E: Not established

It is shocking to note that some categories of reports submitted to the LNCTP involve **victims being exploited in multiple ways**. Therefore, the chart above shows that some people are exploited by their traffickers in multiple ways (to illustrate, in addition to offering sexual services, they are forced to perform domestic work).

It is important to note that we are witnessing an evolution of this crime, as trafficking groups are seeing the potential profit of Human Trafficking. It is important to spotlight that the Trafficking routes through which “polleros” or “coyotes” attempt to smuggle migrants are also used by Trafficking networks **to subjugate migrants through the use of violence (45.7%), exploiting their vulnerability (37.1%)** or confiscating their documents and making them believe they must pay a debt for the help received in their attempts to cross the border. These situations make migrants potential victims of Trafficking.

Let’s remember that the big difference between “Trafficking” and “Smuggling” is that Smuggling can be a violation of the immigration laws of a country through which one is crossing, while Human Trafficking violates a person’s human rights.

Graphique 31. Moyens de commettre le crime



Being far from their communities, migrants have less access to family or friends who can support them, alert them, or protect them from risky situations. This explains the importance of the services provided by the Citizen Council through the LNCTP, such as the actions it has carried out in alliance with civil society organizations at border crossings and transit points to make free psychological and legal services available to more migrants who need them.

Concerning this, **the Citizen Council is participating in a campaign with Truckers Against Tracking and the Secretary of Infrastructure, Communications, and Transportation** to promote training for truck drivers and passengers to detect potential cases of Trafficking, called Guardians of the Asphalt.

Moreover, **Save the Children** is expanding its collaboration with the Citizens Council, **with a project focused on humanitarian assistance for people on the move**, providing specialized legal and psychological counseling to people with irregular immigration status.

Azael crossed the border through Tapachula with his sister Miriam. There, a smuggler would help them cross into the United States for an agreed amount. Along the way, the smuggler kept their documents, saying it was for their safety and then demanded an additional payment, which they were unable to pay. Faced with a lack of resources and threats, both Azael and his sister agreed to "work for him": Azael doing illegal debt collection, and Miriam working as a prostitute. They have not wanted to file a complaint for fear of being deported, but are receiving advice from the LNCTP to know their rights and be able to act accordingly.

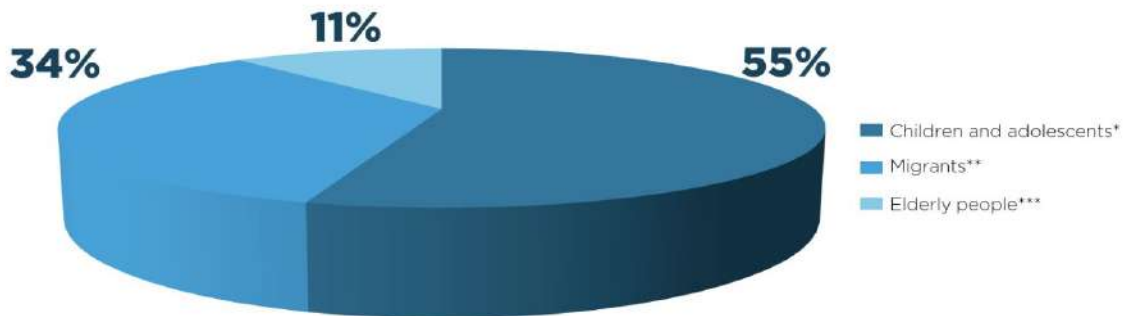
Weaving protection networks

In addition to the LNCTP, we have Citizen Council Modules at the **North, South, and East Bus stations** in Mexico City, and we are about to open another one in the West.

These Modules are located at strategic points to handle the large influx of arrivals and departures. From time to time, passengers include children, older adults, migrants, and people with disabilities traveling alone, with no clear reason for their trip. **The importance of locating**, at the right time, people who are in these groups in vulnerable situations and who may be potential victims of crimes such as Human Trafficking at the terminals **creates a turning point that can save their lives.**

This work model of the Citizen Council at the Bus stations in Mexico City has provided **1,671 services from January 2024 to June 2025**, including legal advice, psychological support, and assistance in filing complaints and rescuing missing persons. Since the last year **99 people have been rescued directly**. These individuals were prevented from becoming victims of Trafficking, their support networks were located, and they were reintegrated into their families, when possible, or they were provided support to return to their places of origin and find temporary shelter.

Chart 32. Rescues achieved at Bus stations



Source: Citizens' Council

Period from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

A particularly important case, one that fills us with pride at the Citizen Council, occurred on a Thursday afternoon. We received a message from the Prosecutor for the Search for Missing Persons, requesting that the Citizen Council, in collaboration with the authorities, participate in **locating a teenager with an Amber Alert in Nayarit**, his home state, whose likely destination was one of the bus terminals in Mexico City. The Council's security protocol was immediately activated through the Citizen Service Modules at the Bus terminals, and in less than 30 minutes we were able to rescue the person.

"Caring for victims and terminal users gives me great satisfaction. I don't see it as a job; I see it as a service. I do my job every day with joy and dedication, giving the best version of myself to the public."

Eduardo, Manager of the North Terminal Module of the Citizen Council, who has carried out several rescues at that terminal.

The Prosecutor was grateful and amazed by our immediate intervention, a result of the collaboration networks that we at the Citizen Council have extended both with the National Chamber of Passenger and Tourism Transportation, as well as with the staff.

Thanks to this, we can deploy these actions directly, preventing people, particularly children and teenagers, from becoming potential victims of crimes, such as Human Trafficking.

Ms. Gabriela González García

Director of the Together vs. Human Trafficking and Assistance to Priority Groups Program

Strategic alliance

“The IOM and the Citizens Council work together to address Trafficking and promote security and justice in environments where people are in conditions of human mobility, always based on a focus on protecting the rights of migrants.

Our work focuses on prevention, protection, and collaboration, supported by experts in the field who help us identify and respond to the needs of victims of Human Trafficking.”

International Organization of
Migration in Mexico

A call to action

I met Mixi, a survivor of Human Trafficking who suffered forced servitude and sexual exploitation by her sister. Her courage in sharing her testimony reminds us the transformative power of action.

More than 12 years ago, her life changed when a young man who worked as a chambermaid in a hotel asked her, due the obvious signs of physical and sexual abuse, if she was okay. This question shook her inner world. For the first time, someone treated her as a human being and not an object. With the help of this

brave person, she went into hiding and remained safe until she could file a complaint with the Prosecutor's Office. Today, she has the opportunity to take ownership of her story and tell it to help more people come out of the shadows.

That is where the value of helping others resides. A single act can change a person's destiny and the future of entire generations. Thus, the next time you see someone at risk, don't let fear stop you. Report and take action; that could be the difference between slavery and freedom. The power to transform lives is in your hands. Let's do the right thing.

Gabriela González García

Director of the Together vs. Human Trafficking and Assistance to Priority Groups Program

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

For the analysis of the information collected in this Report on Human Trafficking 2024-2025 through information collected by the National Hotline and Chat against Human Trafficking at 800 5533 000, eleven disaggregation variables or labels were used.

The variables used were:

- Victims
- Sex
- Age of victims
- Nationality
- Identified victims: known sex and ages
- Source of the call (where it is communicated from, who makes the complaint)
- Place of the crime (where the crime was committed)
- Exploitation purposes (out of the 11 modalities contemplated by the law)
- Means and form of engagement (How the action was performed)
- Victimizer
- Sex of the perpetrator
- Relationship with the victim (romantic, work, or other)

These variables were used to identify patterns and trends in crime, as well as their relationships and geographic concentrations. Additionally, a qualitative analysis was made to understand the relationship between the variables and the sociodemographic conditions of each victim, as well as the international and national crime situation.

REPORTING BEHAVIOR

Percentage: Used to describe the relationship between a past value and a present value.

CALCULATION FORMULA:

$$CP = (NT)_F - (NT)_I / (NT)_I \times 100$$

ETHICAL QUESTION:

In the Report, the personal information of all victims and witnesses was modified for their protection and to prevent re victimization, in strict compliance with the current and applicable provisions of the Federal Law on the Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Parties. We are committed to not endangering the integrity of individuals or stereotyping them. In the case of the testimony being transmitted, the individual's consent was obtained to tell their story firsthand and to recount the events to raise awareness among readers.