# Human Trafficking, 2014

Human Trafficking, 2014, *marks the second report from the national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's Human Trafficking data collection. As state participation has grown, the UCR Program has seen an increase in data submissions. The Program will continue efforts to expand, gather, and make available information regarding Human Trafficking incidents.*

## Trafficking Victims Protection Act

In January 2013, the national UCR Program began collecting offense and arrest data regarding human trafficking as authorized by the *William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008*. The act requires the FBI to collect human trafficking offense data and to make distinctions between prostitution, assisting or promoting prostitution, and purchasing prostitution.

To comply with the Wilberforce Act, the national UCR Program created two additional offenses in the Summary Reporting System and the National Incident-Based Reporting System for which the UCR Program collects both offense and arrest data. The definitions for these offenses are:

**Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts:** inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

**Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude:** the obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

The data in the tables included in this report reflect the offenses and arrests recorded by state and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that currently have the ability to report the data to the national UCR Program. As such, they should not be interpreted as a definitive statement of the level or characteristics of human trafficking as a whole. The data declaration pages, which will help the user better understand the data, and the methodology used for the five following tables are located in the Data Declarations and Methodology section near the end of this report.  In addition, a Question and Answer section about human trafficking data is provided as a supplement to this report.

*Note:  In addition to the data reported to the UCR Program, it is important to note that this is only one view of a complex issue—the law enforcement perspective. The investigation of human trafficking by local, state, tribal, and federal LEAs is one facet of this crime. However, due to the nature of human trafficking, many of these crimes are never reported to law enforcement. In addition to the law enforcement facet in fighting these crimes, there are victim service organizations whose mission it is to serve the needs of the victims of human trafficking. In order to have the complete picture of human trafficking, it would be necessary to gather information from all of these sources.*

| Table 1 | |
|---|---|
| **Human Trafficking** | |
| Participation by State, 2014 | |
| **State** | **Number of participating agencies** |
| Alaska | 20 |
| Arizona | 6 |
| California | 2[*] |
| Colorado | 249 |
| Delaware | 60 |
| Florida | 698 |
| Guam | 1 |
| Hawaii | 2 |
| Idaho | 2[*] |
| Illinois | 716 |
| Indiana | 78 |
| Kansas | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 7 |
| Michigan | 657 |
| Minnesota | 9 |
| Missouri | 636 |
| Mississippi | 68 |
| Montana | 117 |
| Nevada | 35 |
| Ohio | 78 |
| Oklahoma | 65 |
| Oregon | 111 |
| South Dakota | 137 |
| Tennessee | 467 |
| Texas | 1,074 |
| Utah | 142 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 1 |
| Washington | 247 |
| Wyoming | 61 |

[*] Data submitted through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

*Human Trafficking Table 1, Download Excel*

**Table 2**

**Human Trafficking**

Offenses and Clearances by State, 2014

| State | Commercial sex acts | | | Involuntary servitude | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Offenses | Total cleared | Clearances under 18 | Offenses | Total cleared | Clearances under 18 | Offenses | Total cleared | Clearances under 18 |
| Alaska | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| Arizona | 15 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| California | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 57 | 44 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 60 | 47 | 0 |
| Guam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 50 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 6 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Michigan | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 22 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 6 | 0 |
| Missouri | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Montana | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 0 |
| Oregon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 29 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 78 | 22 | 5 | 113 | 17 | 3 | 191 | 39 | 8 |
| Utah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| U. S. Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

*Human Trafficking Table 2, Download Excel*

**Table 3**

**Human Trafficking Arrests**

by Age by State, 2014

| State | Offense | Juvenile | | Adult | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Juvenile male | Juvenile female | Adult male | Adult female |
| Arizona | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Guam | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | Commercial sex acts | 6 | 2 | 47 | 27 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 8 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| Minnesota | Commercial sex acts | 1 | 1 | 25 | 5 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | Commercial sex acts | 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| Mississippi | Commercial sex acts | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | Commercial sex acts | 5 | 30 | 513 | 153 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 13 | 24 | 18 | 7 |
| Utah | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Wyoming | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Human Trafficking Table 3, Download Excel*

**Table 4**

**Human Trafficking Arrests**

by Race by State, 2014

| State | Offense | Juvenile | | | | | | Adult | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black or African American | American Indian or Alaska Native | Asian | Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | Total | White | Black or African American | American Indian or Alaska Native | Asian | Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | Total |
| Arizona | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Guam | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | Commercial sex acts | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 60 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 72 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Minnesota | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | Commercial sex acts | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Mississippi | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | Commercial sex acts | 19 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 567 | 98 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 666 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 34 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Utah | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Wyoming | Commercial sex acts | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

*Human Trafficking Table 4, Download Excel*

**Table 5**

**Human Trafficking Arrests**

by Ethnicity by State, 2014

| State | Offense | Juvenile | | | Adult | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hispanic or Latino | Not Hispanic or Latino | Total | Hispanic or Latino | Not Hispanic or Latino | Total |
| Arizona | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Guam | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 71 | 71 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Minnesota | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 30 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mississippi | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | Commercial sex acts | 15 | 20 | 35 | 201 | 465 | 666 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 25 | 12 | 37 | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| Utah | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Wyoming | Commercial sex acts | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Involuntary servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NOTE: The ethnicity totals are representative of those agencies that provided ethnicity breakdowns. Not all agencies provide ethnicity data; therefore, the race and ethnicity totals will not equal.

*Human Trafficking Table 5, Download Excel*

# Data Declarations and Methodology

### Human Trafficking Table 1
Participation by State, 2014

The FBI collects these data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's Summary Reporting System and National Incident-Based Reporting System.

### General Comment

This table includes the states that have added human trafficking offenses to their data collection and the number of agencies per state participating in the UCR Program. Even though a state program included human trafficking, the individual agencies in that state may or may not have added it to their collections.

Indiana, Mississippi, and portions of Ohio have no UCR state program to manage the collection of UCR data within the state. Each law enforcement agency is responsible for reporting its crime data directly to the FBI.

### Methodology

This table includes only those states that have added the capability to collect human trafficking data.

### Human Trafficking Table 2
Offenses and Clearances by State, 2014

The FBI collects these data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's Summary Reporting System and National Incident-Based Reporting System.

### General Comment

This table provides the volume of human trafficking offenses as reported by state. For UCR purposes, juveniles are individuals under the age of 18 years. Adults are 18 years of age and older.

### Methodology

The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more human trafficking incidents for at least 1 month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months of the calendar year. When the FBI determines that an agency's data collection methodology does not comply with national UCR guidelines, the figure(s) for that agency's offense(s) will not be included in the table, and the discrepancy will be explained in a footnote.

**Human Trafficking Table 3**

by Age by State, 2014

The FBI collects these data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's Summary Reporting System and National Incident-Based Reporting System.

**General Comment**

This table provides the number of juvenile and adult male and female persons arrested for human trafficking offenses by state in 2014. These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. For UCR purposes, juveniles are under the age of 18 years. Adults are 18 years of age and older.

**Methodology**

The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more human trafficking arrests for at least 1 month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months of the calendar year.

**Human Trafficking Table 4**

by Race by State, 2014

The FBI collects these data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's Summary Reporting System and National Incident-Based Reporting System.

**General Comment**

This table provides the number of persons arrested for human trafficking offenses by state in 2014 broken down by race of the arrestee. These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. For UCR purposes, juveniles are individuals under the age of 18 years. Adults are 18 years of age and older.

**Methodology**

The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more human trafficking arrests for at least 1 month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months of the calendar year.

**Human Trafficking Table 5**

by Ethnicity by State, 2014

The FBI collects these data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's Summary Reporting System and National Incident-Based Reporting System.

**General Comment**

This table provides the number of persons arrested for human trafficking offenses by state in 2014 broken down by ethnicity of the arrestee. These data represent the number of persons arrested; however, some persons may be arrested more than once during a year. Therefore, the statistics in this table could, in some cases, represent multiple arrests of the same person. For UCR purposes, juveniles are individuals under the age of 18 years. Adults are 18 years of age and older.

**Methodology**

The data used in creating this table were from all law enforcement agencies submitting one or more human trafficking arrests for at least 1 month of the calendar year. The published data, therefore, do not necessarily represent reports from each participating agency for all 12 months of the calendar year.

# Human Trafficking, 2014
# Questions and Answers

**Q:** How long has human trafficking data been collected?
**A:** The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program began collecting human trafficking data in January 2013.

**Q:** What does it mean for an offense to be cleared?
**A:** An offense can be cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

An offense is cleared by arrest, or solved for crime reporting purposes, when at least one person is (1) arrested, (2) charged with the commission of the offense, and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution.

If an agency can answer all of the following questions in the affirmative, it can clear the offense exceptionally.

1. Has the investigation definitely established the identity of the offender?
2. Is there enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution?
3. Is the exact location of the offender known so that the subject could be taken into custody now?
4. Is there some reason outside law enforcement control that precludes arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender?

Generally, an offense can be exceptionally cleared when it falls into one of the following categories.  (This list is not all-inclusive.)

1. Death of the offender.
2. Offender is prosecuted by state or local authorities in another city for a different offense or is prosecuted in another city or state by the federal government for an offense which may be the same.
3. Extradition denied/In the custody of other jurisdiction.
4. The handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses such as petty larceny.
5. Prosecution denied (for other than the lack of probable cause).

Although agencies may administratively close a case, this does not necessarily mean that the agency can clear the offense for UCR purposes.

**Q:** Were agencies that submitted less than 12 months of data included in the human trafficking report?
**A:** Yes, all submissions were included.

**Q:** What is the cutoff age for juveniles and adults?
**A:** For UCR purposes, juveniles are individuals under the age of 18 years.  Adults are 18 years of age and older.

**Q:** What is the difference between the Summary and NIBRS collections?
**A:** The FBI's UCR Program administers two data collections—the Summary Reporting System (SRS) and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).  The general concepts for collecting, scoring, and reporting UCR data are applicable to both the SRS and the NIBRS.  Both systems collect information on crimes reported to law enforcement or crimes law enforcement have witnessed and include reports in which no one was arrested.

The SRS provides monthly reports on ten Part I offenses known to law enforcement and reports on persons arrested. The Part I offenses, murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking–commercial sex acts, human trafficking–involuntary servitude, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, and arson, are considered indicators of the level of crime occurring within the United States.  Data are collected at the aggregate level and lack incident-level details for crimes other than homicide.  Within the SRS, the Hierarchy Rule governs multiple offense reporting.  When more than one crime was committed by the same person or group of persons and the time and space intervals separating the crimes were insignificant, then the crime highest in the hierarchy is the only offense reported.

The second data collection is the NIBRS.  It is a more detail-oriented crime data collection system which captures specific details about crimes and offenders through incident-based reporting. These details include information such as the date, time, location, and circumstance of the criminal incident; the characteristics of the victim and offender (such as the age, sex, race, and ethnicity); victim/offender relationship; the involvement of weapons or drugs; property loss; whether the crime was motivated by bias; or if a computer was used to perpetuate certain types of crimes.

**Q:**  What are the benefits of the NIBRS?
**A:**  The NIBRS provides a more comprehensive view of crime in the United States and offers greater flexibility in data compilation and analysis.  When used to its full potential, the NIBRS identifies with precision when and where a crime occurred, what form it took, and the characteristics of its victims and offenders.   Because it provides a broader depiction of the data, the NIBRS provides LEAs with more exact information with which to address the concerns of its constituency regarding crime in their communities and to allocate resources.  Likewise, legislators, municipal planners/administrators, academicians, sociologists, advocacy groups, and the public are provided with access to more extensive crime information than the SRS can offer.  The data allow a better opportunity to study crime and criminal behavior.

The FBI intends for the NIBRS to become the law enforcement community's standard for quantifying crime. Efforts are underway to assist states not yet certified as NIBRS contributors and expand NIBRS' ability to provide national crime data management standards and services to inform, educate, and strengthen communities through Uniform Crime Reporting.