

Human Trafficking Trends in the United States
**NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING
RESOURCE CENTER 2007–2012**



POLARIS PROJECT

FOR A WORLD WITHOUT SLAVERY

THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER

The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) is a 24-hour national, confidential, multi-modal hotline and resource center serving the United States and U.S. territories. Our mission is to provide human trafficking survivors with access to critical support and services to get help and stay safe, and to equip the anti-trafficking field with the tools to effectively combat all forms of human trafficking. Experienced hotline specialists provide around-the-clock crisis support and connect human trafficking victims to safety, shelter, and other life-saving resources. The hotline also receives tips of suspected human trafficking cases and provides information, training, and technical assistance to diverse audiences across the U.S. and around the world. The NHTRC has been operated since December 7, 2007 by Polaris Project, a leading non-governmental organization in the global fight against human trafficking and modern-day slavery. The NHTRC is funded by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and other private donors and supporters, including Google, Humanity United, The Greenbaum Foundation, Salesforce and Palantir.

SERVICES

- Crisis assistance and general support services for survivors of human trafficking.
- Emergency, short-term, and long-term service referrals for survivors of human trafficking.
- Tip reporting.
- Training, technical assistance, and capacity building for communities and practitioners.
- Comprehensive resources for the anti-trafficking field and anyone who wishes to get involved.

RESOURCES

- National Referral Database of **3,000** contacts, including anti-trafficking organizations, legal service providers, shelters, coalitions, task forces, law enforcement, and social service agencies serving human trafficking survivors.
- More than **200** specialized city and state-based Emergency Response and Reporting Protocols designed in partnership with local actors and comprised of trained local and federal law enforcement and service providers designated to respond to tips, crisis needs, and service referrals from the NHTRC.
- Electronic library of anti-trafficking resources and materials developed by Polaris Project and other sources.
- Diverse training and technical assistance tools.

CONTACT US

1-888-373-7888

Call toll-free in 180 languages.

Send a text: BeFree (233733)

www.traffickingresourcecenter.org

nhtrc@polarisproject.org



Photo credit: Polaris Project/Kate Berry

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4	VISAS	28
INTRODUCTION	6	CHILD TRAFFICKING	30
OVERVIEW OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING	8	Child Welfare System	32
SERVICES FOR SURVIVORS.	10	REPORTING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	34
Survivors Contacting the NHTRC	13	HOTLINE GROWTH AND AWARENESS	36
SEX TRAFFICKING	14	IMPACT	40
Pimp-Controlled	16	Appendix I: Definition of Terms	42
Commercial-Front Brothels	18	Appendix II: State-by-State Breakdown of Potential Trafficking Cases	44
Residential Brothels.	19	Appendix III: Home Countries of Labor Trafficking Survivors in Domestic Work and Agriculture	45
LABOR TRAFFICKING.	20	Appendix IV: Breakdown of Caller Type.	46
Domestic Work	22		
Sales Crews	23		
Agriculture	24		
LABOR EXPLOITATION	27		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER (NHTRC) helps build and institutionalize an effective and coordinated response to human trafficking and increases awareness of this crime across the United States. Our regional specialists have built relationships state by state and community by community in order to provide a safe crisis response and access to services for all survivor populations, anywhere in the United States. **Since 2007, we have worked closely with local partners to help tens of thousands of callers connect with the help and services they need.**

As a result of these calls, the NHTRC maintains one of the most extensive data sets on the issue of human trafficking in the United States. From December 7, 2007, through December 31, 2012, the NHTRC answered 65,557 calls, 1,735 online tip forms, and 5,251 emails — totaling **more than 72,000 interactions**. This report is based on the information learned from these interactions during the first five years of the hotline's operation by Polaris Project. Human trafficking cases have been reported in every state and U.S. territory. Although the data do not define the totality of human trafficking or of a trafficking network in any given area, the information exposes that this crime is rampant in our communities. This report highlights the most common forms of human trafficking that are reported to the NHTRC and provides a revealing snapshot of human trafficking across the United States.

The NHTRC experienced a 259% increase in calls between 2008 and 2012. The growth over the last several years is largely due to increased awareness of human trafficking and of the hotline number itself. Awareness efforts were essential to identifying and assisting more survivors of human trafficking. Nationally, callers were most likely to learn about the NHTRC hotline through an internet search and the U.S. Department of State's "Know Your Rights" pamphlet. At the local level, mandatory posting laws, promotion by local and state governments, trainings, and targeted campaigns proved particularly effective in increasing call volume.

Greater awareness of the hotline number has also led to an increase in calls directly from survivors. In five years, **1,488 individual survivors of trafficking contacted the hotline directly.** The NHTRC provided 11,101 unique service referrals to assist survivors. The NHTRC has mapped out and connected with 3,000 stakeholders, including service providers, local and federal law enforcement, government agencies, task forces, coalitions, and advocates. Through these connections, our hotline specialists facilitate swift and coordinated responses to trafficking anywhere in the country. These responses may include the extraction of a victim in crisis or the coordination of shelter, transportation, case management, and legal assistance.

Every case received by the NHTRC hotline is assessed on the level of detail provided and the strength of various human trafficking indicators. In our first five years of operation, we received **reports of 9,298 unique cases of human trafficking.** Of these cases, 64% involved sex trafficking, 22% involved labor trafficking, nearly 3% involved both sex and labor trafficking, and 12% were unspecified. The NHTRC also responded to an additional 4,167 reports of exploitative labor practices, which put individuals at high risk for labor trafficking.

“This report provides a revealing snapshot of human trafficking in the United States.”

The NHTRC responded to 5,932 cases of sex trafficking in diverse venues within the commercial sex trade. Pimp-controlled sex trafficking was the most commonly referenced form of sex trafficking, occurring in places like hotels and motels, streets, and truck stops, and was often facilitated online. Commercial-front brothels and residential brothels were also frequently cited. **While more than 85% of sex trafficking cases involved women and girls, our cases also included male and transgender victims.**

The NHTRC's 2,027 labor trafficking cases had significantly higher percentages of male and foreign national victims compared to sex trafficking cases. **40% of labor trafficking cases involved men and 61% involved women.** In addition, 66% referenced foreign nationals, and 20% referenced U.S. citizens or Lawful Permanent Residents (LPR). Cases of labor trafficking were most commonly found in domestic work, with significant concentrations appearing in the Northeast as well as in southern Florida and southern California. Victims of labor trafficking were also found in traveling sales crews and among the nation's migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Callers frequently described traffickers targeting vulnerable individuals and using lies, false promises, debt bondage, and other forms of control and manipulation to keep their victims trapped in commercial sex and forced labor. Children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, and minors have been reported in nearly every form of sex and labor trafficking. Of the 9,298 potential human trafficking cases reported to the NHTRC, 2,668, or 29%, involved at least one child victim of human trafficking. Furthermore, **74% of child trafficking cases involved sex trafficking,** and the majority of those involved pimp-controlled prostitution. Child victims were also exploited in the pornography industry, escort services, commercial-front brothels, and residential brothels. Minors were found in traveling sales crews, peddling rings, domestic work, begging rings, and in the agriculture industry. The NHTRC also found that a significant portion of trafficked minors had interacted with the child welfare system in some capacity while in their trafficking situation.

Since 2007, the NHTRC has provided victims of human trafficking with more than 11,000 referrals to a diverse array of services, including case management, legal services, emergency shelter, mental health services and more. We also reported more than 2,800 cases to law enforcement. The NHTRC engages in an extensive follow-up process to track case outcomes, evaluate our responses and ensure that the hotline protocols and systems are as effective as possible. Throughout our history, we have learned many success stories. **Survivors have reunited with their families, received back wages, and obtained T-visas after many years of abuse.** In addition, law enforcement has opened more than 750 investigations and successfully prosecuted traffickers.

With the lessons learned from five years of concrete data, **the NHTRC will continue to provide human trafficking survivors with access to critical support and social services to get help and stay safe,** and equip the anti-trafficking field with the tools to effectively combat all forms of human trafficking.

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on data from the **49,301** substantive hotline calls, which exclude hang ups and wrong numbers, and comprise **75%** of the **65,557** total calls, in addition to **1,735** online tip reports, and **5,251** emails.

SINCE POLARIS PROJECT BEGAN operating the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) in December 2007, we have provided around-the-clock support to thousands of survivors, communities, and stakeholders in the anti-trafficking field through comprehensive service referrals, crisis support, tip reporting, training and technical assistance, and innovative tools and resources on the issue of human trafficking.

Goal This report analyzes the data collected from the NHTRC hotline between December 7, 2007 and December 31, 2012 with the goal of identifying emerging trends, major challenges, promising practices, and areas of need in the response to human trafficking across the United States. This report provides a revealing snapshot of human trafficking in the U.S., and highlights the most common forms of human trafficking that were reported to the NHTRC. It also pays special attention to types of human trafficking and victim populations which have not received significant attention from the anti-trafficking field. Finally, this report highlights the discrepancy between the number of identified victims and the limited amount of specialized services available for those victims.

Approach The NHTRC uses a customized Case Tracking Database to track relevant details about every case that originated through a call, email, or online tip report, including details of the request, information about potential human trafficking, caller and victim demographics, activities and action steps, and outcomes. Depending on the nature of the case, the NHTRC may collect up to 170 different quantitative and qualitative variables per record. The information

collected allows staff to analyze the data and search for trends and patterns (For more information regarding NHTRC classifications, please see *Appendix 1: Definition of Terms*.)

Confidentiality Individuals accessing the hotline may choose to provide as much or as little detail as they wish. There are no requirements to provide identifying details and many individuals opt to remain anonymous. **Contact with the hotline is confidential and this report excludes all identifying information.** All statistics are reported in aggregate with the utmost care taken to protect the privacy and safety of the individuals who access our services, of our law enforcement and service provider partners, and of our staff.

Limitations The data displayed in this report were generated based on information communicated to NHTRC hotline specialists. The NHTRC cannot verify the accuracy of the information provided. In some instances, the NHTRC may receive only partial information about a potential situation of human trafficking. The data are also not a comprehensive reflection of human trafficking in the U.S. Instead, the data cover potential human trafficking situations reported to the NHTRC. Due to the covert nature of the crime and the barriers to victim-identification, the information gathered by the NHTRC only pertains to a subset of the total human trafficking cases within the United States. Victims face significant barriers to reporting, including threats from their traffickers, lack of access to phones, and imposed shame. Despite these limitations, the NHTRC's bank of human trafficking data is one of the most extensive sources of this information in the U.S.

CALLER

a person seeking hotline services

CALL

a call into the hotline. A caller might call the hotline multiple times.

CASE

a unique request for assistance that may or may not involve a specific instance of human trafficking. A single case may involve multiple calls, emails, and online tip forms.

Approximately **66%** of hotline cases are completed during the initial contact.

34% require additional follow up which can last anywhere from one hour to several weeks.

DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF OPERATION, NHTRC hotline cases originated with a call, email, or online tip report.* The hotline specialist first triages the situation, which typically includes a safety check, safety planning (if applicable), and an initial needs assessment. Once any immediate safety concerns have been addressed, hotline specialists may engage in a variety of actions depending on the unique needs of the individual requesting assistance. These may include: a more extensive needs assessment; emotional support and discussion of options; a human trafficking assessment; the provision of local service referrals or a direct live transfer to an organization in the caller's area; a report to NHTRC law enforcement contacts; and/or the provision of technical assistance or resources.

Each unique request submitted via phone, email, or online tip form generates a new case. Some cases may have multiple phone, email, and online activities associated with them. Cases may refer to a potential human trafficking instance or victim, for example tip reports or requests for crisis assistance, service referrals, or urgent technical assistance. Other cases, such as requests for general information and materials, reports about other high-risk populations and related crimes, and requests for service referrals and technical assistance in preparation to serve victims, do not reference a specific human trafficking instance or victim.

For example, a hotline case may involve dozens of hotline calls and emails from a victim of human trafficking and several family members to discuss options and provide safety planning to the victim while he or she is still in the trafficking situation. Next, NHTRC hotline specialists may place multiple calls to service providers to

secure emergency shelter in a given area. With the victim's permission, the case may then culminate with calls to law enforcement to coordinate a safe exit from the trafficking situation.

Another hotline case may start with a call to the hotline to report a network of residential brothels. After reviewing the case, the NHTRC may then make a report to specialized law enforcement contacts in the two states involved in the case. The NHTRC will follow up with the law enforcement contacts to request information on the status of the case and determine if additional support is needed.

Approximately 66% of hotline cases are completed during the initial contact with the NHTRC, and 34% require additional follow-up action by the NHTRC which can last anywhere from one hour to several weeks.

**Beginning in 2013, the NHTRC also began receiving information through SMS text messages. Because this initiative began after the time period covered by this report, no data from SMS text conversations are included.*



total human trafficking cases:

9,298

photo courtesy of the Department of Health and Human Services

WHEN DANIEL FIRST CALLED THE NHTRC, he was in a very remote area, a long way from his native home, and did not know his address. Daniel explained that he had come to the U.S. on a temporary work visa and began working on a farm with a group of mostly men who also held the same visa. After arriving, Daniel and his coworkers began working extremely long days, with limited access to food and water, and were paid less than they had been promised. He reported that his employer verbally abused the workers on a daily basis and also disclosed that he had witnessed his employer physically assault a coworker. Daniel explained that he and his coworkers all wanted to leave the farm but could not do so. Daniel's employer had confiscated some workers' passports upon arrival and refused to give them back even though the workers had asked repeatedly. Even if they could get their passports back, the workers did not think they could leave. The nearest town was far away and the workers had no way of

getting there. Daniel was also concerned because his visa was tied to his employer and if he were to leave the farm abruptly, his visa would be invalid. He worried he might never be allowed to come to the U.S. again.

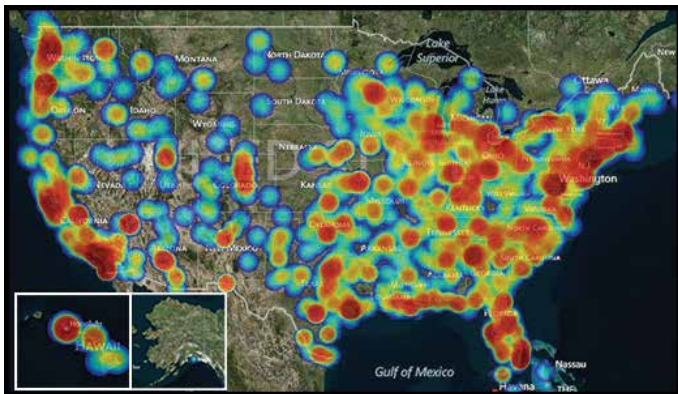
The hotline specialist talked to Daniel about his options. Daniel and his coworkers decided they wanted to report the abuses occurring at the farm to law enforcement. The NHTRC reported this situation to a federal law enforcement contact in the area. At the same time, the NHTRC connected Daniel and the other workers with an attorney. The attorney later contacted the NHTRC and explained that Daniel and his coworkers were able to safely leave the farm. A large scale investigation by the Department of Labor has been opened into this farm, and many of the workers have now been paid the back-wage payments they were owed by the employer.

Names, locations, and other identifying information have been changed and/or omitted to preserve the confidentiality of the individuals we serve.

OVERVIEW OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

IN THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF HOTLINE OPERATIONS, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) received reports of 9,298 unique cases of potential trafficking. We assessed each case on the level of detail provided and the strength of human trafficking indicators and determined that approximately 44% (4,120 cases) had high level indicators of trafficking. The remaining 56% (5,178 cases) contained moderate indicators of trafficking and were generally reported by third parties. (See *Appendix 1: Definition of Terms* for criteria on assigning high and moderate categories to potential cases of human trafficking.) A total of 8,826 individual victims were described in cases with high indicators, and an additional 10,455 victims were referenced in cases with moderate indicators. Our data only reflect information we receive from our calls, emails and online tip forms.

LOCATION OF POTENTIAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES



This map only reflects cases in which the location of trafficking was known. See Appendix 11 for a state-by-state breakdown of potential cases of human trafficking.

POTENTIAL CASES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING BY YEAR

	HIGH INDICATORS	MODERATE INDICATORS	TOTAL
2008	724	292	1,016
2009	574	635	1,209
2010	664	819	1,483
2011	843	1,302	2,145
2012	1,315	2,130	3,445
Total	4,120	5,178	9,298

TRAFFICKING CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES	% OF CASES
High Indicators	4120	
Moderate Indicators	5178	
Sex trafficking	5932	63.80%
Labor trafficking	2027	21.80%
Sex and labor trafficking	234	2.52%
Other / not specified*	1105	11.88%

* This typically occurs when a law enforcement agent or service provider contacts the NHTRC for resources and referrals but does not disclose details about the trafficking situation due to confidentiality.

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS OVERVIEW

	ADULTS	MINORS
sex trafficking	52%	33%
labor trafficking	70%	20%

	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER
sex trafficking	5%	85%	<1%
labor trafficking	40%	61%	<1%

	US CITIZENS/LPR	FOREIGN NATIONALS
sex trafficking	41%	27%
labor trafficking	20%	66%

These statistics are non-cumulative. Cases may involve multiple victims and include males, females, and transgendered individuals, foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, adults and minors. In some cases, demographic information is not reported.

STATES WITH MOST REPORTS OF POTENTIAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING

1. California	6. District of Columbia
2. Texas	7. Virginia
3. Florida	8. Ohio
4. New York	9. North Carolina
5. Illinois	10. Georgia



photo credit: Polaris Project

MARY SIGNED A CONTRACT AND SHE THOUGHT SHE HAD NO WAY OUT.

She agreed to care for the children of a female vice president of a large multinational corporation and in return she would be paid a living wage and have certain days off.

Instead, the young woman from South America was forced to clean and cook in addition to caring for her employer's family. She had to be available to her employer at all hours and spent her nights sleeping on a box spring in the basement. For four years she suffered while her employer told her she should be grateful to live in America. She was never paid.

One day, a neighbor, also from South America, reached out to Mary to chat. Mary hesitated, saying that her employer would be angry with her if she saw her talking to anyone. Disturbed, her neighbor mentioned Mary's odd situation to her friend Bob, who worked with labor contracts. Bob asked to meet with Mary, and when they were able to speak safely in private, he reviewed her contract.

Bob found that Mary's employer owed her \$80,000–\$100,000 in back pay and was in violation for forcing her to work outside of her agreed-upon job. Mary was afraid and wanted to leave.

To help her, Bob reached out to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline. The hotline was able to connect her with federal law enforcement, who were able to get her to a safe house for emergency shelter. The hotline later connected her to subsidized housing, English courses and job training. Mary now has a good job and is working towards completing her GED.

Names, locations, and other identifying information have been changed and/or omitted to preserve the confidentiality of the individuals we serve.

SERVICES FOR SURVIVORS

THE ANTI-TRAFFICKING INFRASTRUCTURE in the U.S. continues to expand and significant progress has been made to meet the full spectrum of immediate, short-term, and long-term service needs of all populations of survivors. The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) data highlight the growing need for specialized anti-trafficking services and the gaps that still remain.

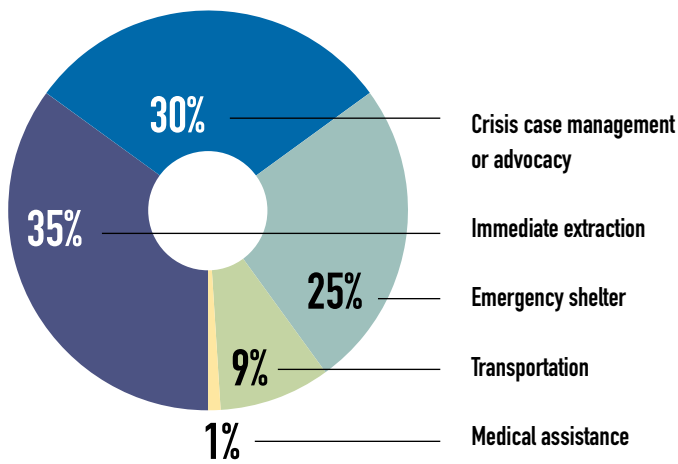
During five years of operation, the NHTRC provided 11,101 unique service referrals to directly assist survivors of human trafficking.

Shelter for survivors of human trafficking was one of the most commonly cited needs by individuals contacting the NHTRC. Map 1 identifies cases where shelter for a survivor of trafficking was requested. (See maps on the next page.) Map 2 shows the available shelter beds that are exclusively for human trafficking survivors, as identified in a survey conducted by Polaris Project in June 2012. To read the full results of this survey, go to: www.polarisproject.org/shelterbedreport

As Map 2 illustrates, relatively few human trafficking-specific shelter options exist in the United States. As a result, the NHTRC has come to depend heavily on service providers and networks for related issues, such as domestic violence and runaway and homeless youth. However, these organizations have limited resources and capacity and often have varied restrictions which prevent them from serving certain populations.

Shelter beds and specialized services for male survivors also continue to be deficient across the country. Map 3 shows the concentration of potential human trafficking cases reported to the NHTRC involving male survivors. Map 4 shows the location of organizations with trafficking-specific beds that indicated that they could provide shelter to male trafficking survivors in the June 2012 survey. Several of these organizations were runaway and homeless youth shelters which could only serve minor and young adult males. Also, the NHTRC regularly relies upon domestic violence shelters that can provide hotel vouchers for men and homeless shelters which may not have appropriate support services for survivors of trauma.

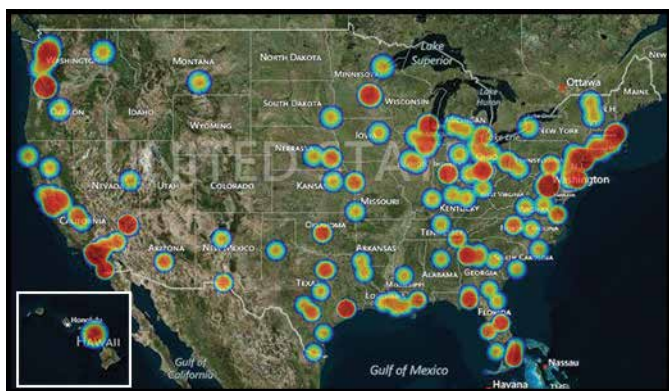
SERVICES REQUESTED IN CRISIS CASES
from a total 588 cases



TOP 5 MOST FREQUENTLY REQUESTED SERVICES IN NON-CRISIS CASES

Comprehensive services from an anti-trafficking organization or other local service provider	1,820
Case management	334
Emergency shelter	327
Legal services	246
Mental health services	241

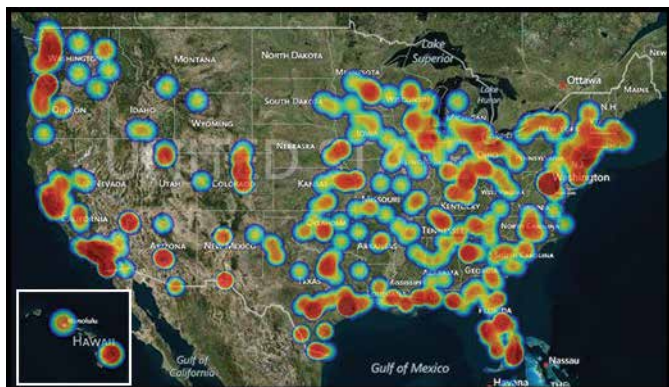
MAP 1: CASES WHERE SHELTER WAS REQUESTED



MAP 2: CONCENTRATION OF TRAFFICKING-SPECIFIC BEDS



MAP 3: LOCATIONS OF MALE SURVIVORS



MAP 4: TRAFFICKING-SPECIFIC SHELTER FOR MALE SURVIVORS



Maps 1 and 3 reflect cases in which the location of trafficking was known. Some maps do not have available data for Alaska or Hawaii. See Appendix 11 for a state-by-state breakdown of potential cases of human trafficking.

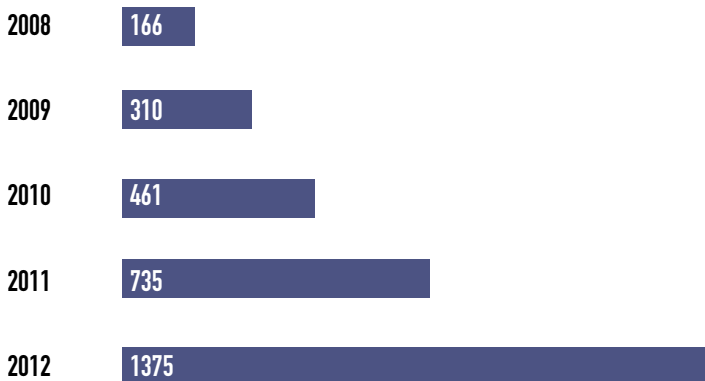
SERVICES FOR SURVIVORS: SURVIVORS CONTACTING THE NHTRC

SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACE MANY BARRIERS

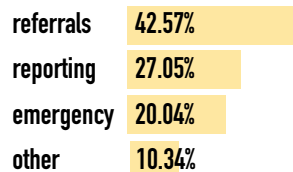
to self-identification and may have limited ability to safely reach out for help. Even survivors who do have the means to communicate may be distrustful of authorities, may feel shame or self-blame, or may fear reprisals by coming forward. Still, the NHTRC is a vital resource for survivors who are able to call. Survivors who accessed the hotline were more likely to have learned about the NHTRC through referrals from family, friends, service providers, advocates, and community groups. This demonstrates the importance of raising awareness of the hotline's services with groups most likely to come into direct contact and in a position to build trust with at risk-populations and survivors of human trafficking.

1,488 survivors contacted the NHTRC with diverse needs: more than 40% requested referrals to non-crisis services, including case management, transitional shelter, and legal assistance; more than 25% wished to report their experiences and connect with specialized law enforcement; and approximately 20% of survivors sought emergency services at the time of the call, such as assistance leaving a trafficking situation, help obtaining emergency shelter, and other crisis support.

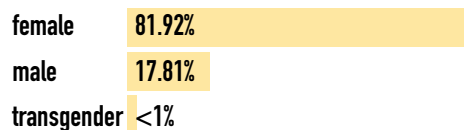
TOTAL CALLS FROM SURVIVORS



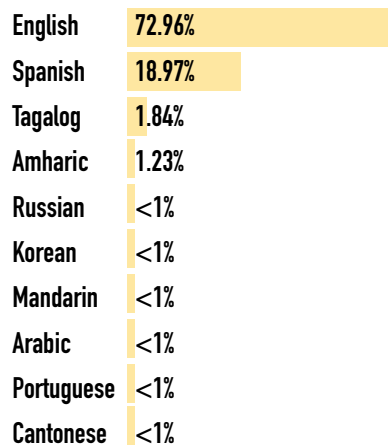
REASONS SURVIVORS CALLED



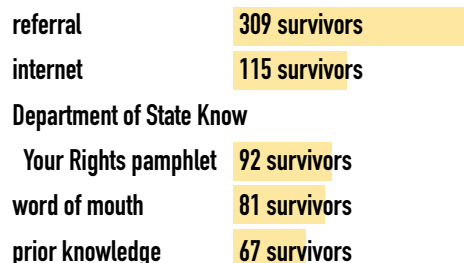
SURVIVOR DEMOGRAPHICS



PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF SURVIVORS



HOW SURVIVORS FOUND THE HOTLINE





total sex trafficking cases:

5,932

photo credit: Polaris Project

IN NOVEMBER 2011, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE REPORTED that a woman was sentenced to eight years in prison after pleading guilty to human trafficking, involuntary servitude, and pandering in a case that began as a call to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) hotline.

Many months earlier, the NHTRC received a call about a residential brothel where six young girls were forced to engage in commercial sex for an abusive female controller and were threatened with deportation and violence if they refused to comply. She provided the address and phone numbers referenced in advertisements for the business that operated as a commercial-front brothel.

The caller was anonymous and did not want to speak for long, but the NHTRC call specialists had obtained enough information to report the situation to the local Human Trafficking Task Force.

With the information from the tip, officers found an advertisement in a Spanish newspaper offering potential customers “VIP fantasies” and seeking young girls for employment associated with the phone number that the caller had provided. A Spanish-speaking officer working undercover went to the brothel, which enabled the Task Force to build a case, eventually raid the residence, and find and arrest the controller.

Names, locations, and other identifying information have been changed and/or omitted to preserve the confidentiality of the individuals we serve.

SEX TRAFFICKING

SEX TRAFFICKING WAS REPORTED in a wide variety of venues within the sex industry, in urban, suburban, and rural settings. Sex traffickers frequently targeted vulnerable people with histories of abuse and then used violence, threats, lies, false promises, debt bondage, and other forms of control and manipulation to keep victims involved in the sex industry.

Reports of sex trafficking predominantly involved women and girls, but many victims were also male or transgender. Victims were both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals with some significant differences by network and type of sex trafficking. The NHTRC took a deeper look at sex trafficking within pimp-controlled prostitution, commercial-front brothels, and residential brothels to identify regional and demographic trends.

BREAKDOWN OF CASES

VENUE OR INDUSTRY	NO. OF CASES	% OF CASES
Pimp-Controlled Prostitution		
(hotels/motels, streets, truck stops, etc.)	2492	42.01%
Sex Trafficking, Other/Not Specified*	1465	24.7%
Commercial-Front Brothel	902	15.21%
Escort Service/Delivery Service	279	4.70%
Pornography	217	3.66%
Residential Brothel	213	3.59%
Personal Sexual Servitude	148	2.49%
Hostess/Strip Club	130	2.19%
Bar/Club/Cantina	69	1.16%
Sex Tourism	10	0.17%
International Marriage Broker	3	0.05%
Religious Institution/Organization	3	0.05%
Ritual Abuse/Cult-Related	1	0.02%
TOTAL	5932	100%

* This typically occurs when a law enforcement agent or service provider contacts the NHTRC for resources and referrals but does not disclose details about the trafficking situation due to confidentiality.

SEX TRAFFICKING CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	2,787
Moderate Indicators	3,145

POTENTIAL VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

High Indicators	5,031
Moderate Indicators	4,940

The following sections (Pimp-Controlled on page 16, Commercial-Front Brothels on page 18, Residential Brothels on page 19) spotlight particular forms of sex trafficking, but do not represent all types of sex trafficking reported to the NHTRC.

SEX TRAFFICKING: PIMP-CONTROLLED

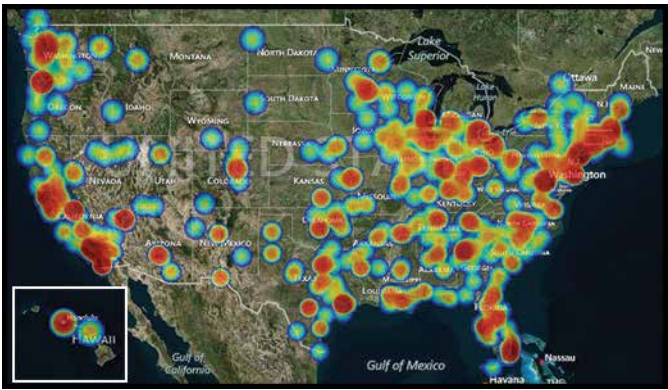
TRAFFICKING WITHIN PIMP-CONTROLLED PROSTITUTION typically involved a single controller or “pimp” who induced victims to provide commercial sex acts on the streets, at truck stops, in buyers’ homes, and in hotels and motels by means of physical abuse, sexual assault, threats, lies, manipulation, and false promises. In the majority of reports, the sex acts were advertised or facilitated online. Traffickers were most often identified as U.S. citizen males exploiting vulnerable young adult and minor females, most of whom were U.S. citizens as well. The hotline also received reports of male and transgender victims. Female pimps were referenced in a small number of hotline cases.

The power dynamic present in many pimp-controlled sex trafficking cases shares similarities with situations of domestic violence. In many cases, the pimp was considered an intimate partner by the victim, which the pimp used as a method of recruitment and means of control.

1,497 of these cases involved U.S. citizen and Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) victims, making it the most frequently reported type of trafficking involving domestic victims. Pimp-controlled sex trafficking cases accounted for more than a third of all cases referencing this demographic. Additionally, pimp-controlled sex trafficking also had the highest percentage of sex trafficking cases involving minors. Over 40% of cases referenced children under 18.

The NHTRC analyzed 422 cases that contained specific details about recruitment in pimp-controlled sex trafficking cases. We sought to answer three questions: (1) Who is actively recruiting victims? (2) Where does recruitment occur? (3) What methods are used to recruit victims?

LOCATION OF PIMP-CONTROLLED SEX TRAFFICKING CASES



No hotline data available for Alaska.
This map only reflects cases in which
the location of trafficking was known.

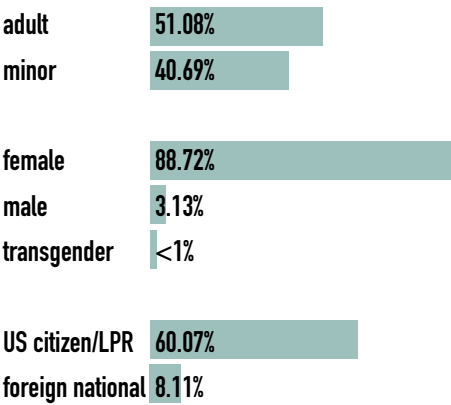
PIMP-CONTROLLED SEX TRAFFICKING CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	1,516
Moderate Indicators	976

POTENTIAL VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

High Indicators	2,396
Moderate Indicators	1,492

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS



These statistics are non-cumulative. Cases may involve multiple victims and include males, females, and transgendered individuals, foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, adults and minors. In some cases, demographic information is not reported.

Over 40% of cases
referenced children
under 18.

WHO IS RECRUITING?

	NO. OF CASES	% OF CASES
PIMPS	328	82.62%
BOTTOMS	40	10.08%
FACILITATORS	15	3.78%
CAREGIVERS	12	3.02%
OTHER	2	0.50%
TOTAL *	397	100%

PIMP the sex industry term for the primary trafficker who is profiting from the sexual exploitation of the victim

BOTTOM a term created by pimps for the person who a pimp directs to recruit and manage other women/girls in his “stable.” Typically, they are also victims of violence and abuse by the pimp.

FACILITATOR an individuals or third party who plays a role in introducing the victim to a pimp

WHERE DOES RECRUITMENT OCCUR?

	NO. OF CASES	% OF CASES
SOCIALLY through a friend, at a party, etc.	80	32%
IN A PUBLIC PLACE	59	23.6%
ONLINE	46	18.4%
RESIDENCE OR SHELTER	27	10.8%
BAR OR CLUB	27	10.8%
OTHER	11	4.4%
TOTAL *	250	100%

WHAT METHODS ARE USED TO RECRUIT?

	NO. OF CASES	% OF CASES
SHOWING ROMANTIC INTEREST acting as boyfriend, girlfriend, or intimate partner	163	51.42%
POSING AS A BENEFACTOR offering necessities such as food, lodging, financial support	56	17.67%
ABDUCTION	35	11.04%
FALSE JOB OFFERS modeling, stripping, dancing, etc.	43	13.56%
OTHER	20	6.31%
TOTAL *	317	100%

TYPES OF SHELTER WHERE RECRUITMENT OCCURS

	NO. OF CASES	% OF CASES
HOMELESS SHELTER	5	18.52%
REHAB FACILITY	4	14.81%
OTHER RESIDENCE (NON-FOSTER HOME)	4	14.81%
RUNAWAY/HOMELESS YOUTH SHELTER	3	11.11%
PARENT/GUARDIAN'S HOME	3	11.11%
FOSTER HOME	3	11.11%
GROUP FOSTER HOME	2	7.41%
UNSPECIFIED TYPE OF SHELTER	2	7.41%
JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY	1	3.71%
TOTAL *	27	100%

* All totals are for where data is available.

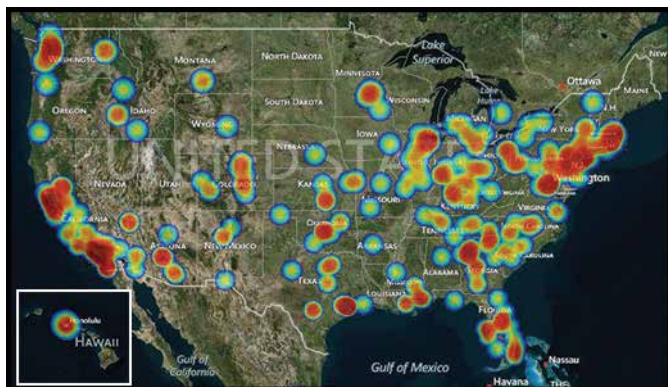
SEX TRAFFICKING: COMMERCIAL-FRONT BROTHELS

COMMERCIAL-FRONT BROTHELS refer to establishments that conceal commercial sex activity by attempting to appear as a legitimate business. Cases reported to the NHTRC involved businesses that claimed to offer services such as massage, acupuncture, and other health and spa services.

In most hotline cases, victims at these establishments were adult, foreign national females who were brought into the United States by someone affiliated with the brothel. Approximately 90% of these cases involved controllers and victims from Asian countries.

Victims of this network are heavily monitored and often extremely hesitant to self-identify, and this is reflected in the data. Only 12 victims of this network contacted the NHTRC directly. The vast majority of these cases were reported by community members who observed a suspicious business which fit the pattern of a commercial-front brothel. In many instances, the caller reporting the tip had very limited or no contact with victims and therefore was not able to provide detailed information about the operations of the business.

LOCATION OF SEX TRAFFICKING IN COMMERCIAL-FRONT BROTHEL CASES



*No hotline data available for Alaska.
This map only reflects cases in which
the location of trafficking was known.*

COMMERCIAL-FRONT BROTHEL CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	155
Moderate Indicators	747

POTENTIAL VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

High Indicators	311
Moderate Indicators	1,170

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

adult	46.56%
minor	8.87%
female	72.28%
male	2.00%
transgender	0%
US citizen/LPR	2.33%
foreign national	53.10%

These statistics are non-cumulative. Cases may involve multiple victims and include males, females, and transgendered individuals, foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, adults and minors. In some cases, demographic information is not reported.

SEX TRAFFICKING: RESIDENTIAL BROTHELS

REPORTS OF RESIDENTIAL BROTHELS typically referenced multiple victims at a particular location, with each victim forced to engage in commercial sex with a high volume of men each day. Residential brothels were reported to be located in houses, town homes, condos, apartments, and trailers. Of the 213 cases reported, more than half (59%) of these cases referenced Latin American trafficking networks. These victims typically were forced to provide commercial sex in 15 minute increments, often resulting in 30–40 customers each day. Additionally, 20% of these cases involved Asian trafficking networks. The victims described in these cases were overwhelmingly female, representing almost 90% of cases. Only 2% of the cases referenced male victims. Minor victims were represented in one-third of these cases.

RESIDENTIAL BROTHEL CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	124
Moderate Indicators	89

POTENTIAL VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

High Indicators	478
Moderate Indicators	185

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

adult	63.38%
minor	33.8%
female	89.67%
male	1.88%
transgender	< 1%
US citizen/LPR	12.21%
foreign national	56.81%

These statistics are non-cumulative. Cases may involve multiple victims and include males, females, and transgendered individuals, foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, adults and minors. In some cases, demographic information is not reported.

LOCATION OF SEX TRAFFICKING IN RESIDENTIAL BROTHEL CASES



No hotline data available for Hawaii or Alaska. This map only reflects cases in which the location of trafficking was known.



total labor trafficking cases:

2,027

photo credit: istock/Lou Oates

BREAKDOWN OF CASES

VENUE OR INDUSTRY	NO. OF CASES	% OF CASES
Domestic Work	550	27.13%
Labor, Other/Not Specified*	341	16.82%
Restaurant/Food Service	220	10.85%
Peddling Ring	214	10.56%
Traveling Sales Crew	194	9.57%
Other Small Business	163	8.04%
Agriculture	92	4.54%
Construction	48	2.37%
Begging Ring	36	1.78%
Factory	27	1.33%
Health & Beauty Services	23	1.13%
Housekeeping/Cleaning Service	19	0.94%
Carnival	17	0.84%

Residential Facility	15	0.74%
Retail	13	0.64%
Hospitality	9	0.44%

OTHER PLACES MENTIONED, EACH <1% OF CASES:
Hostess/Strip Club (7), Kiosk (7), Religious Institution/Organization (6), Landscaping Services (6), Elder Care (4), Service Station (4), Bar/Club/Cantina (3), Mining (2), Aquafarming (2), Summer Youth Camp (2), Forestry/Reforestation (1), Arts & Entertainment (1), Ritual Abuse/Cult Related (1)

TOTAL	2027	100%
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** This typically occurs when a law enforcement agent or service provider contacts the NHTRC for resources and referrals but does not disclose details about the trafficking situation due to confidentiality.*

LABOR TRAFFICKING

LABOR TRAFFICKING CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	863
Moderate Indicators	1,164

POTENTIAL VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

High Indicators	3,010
Moderate Indicators	3,916

LABOR TRAFFICKING was typically reported in industries with demand for cheap labor and/or a lack of rigorous monitoring. Labor traffickers, which included recruiters, contractors, and employers, used violence, threats, lies, and other forms of coercion to force people to work against their will.

The number of labor trafficking cases reported to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) is lower than the number of sex trafficking cases. However, one should not conclude from this statistic that sex trafficking is therefore more prevalent in the U.S. than labor trafficking. Global estimates, like the International Labor Organization's, indicate that there are significantly more victims of labor than sex trafficking. Labor cases often begin with reports of wage and hour violations, unsafe working conditions, and/or general questions about a foreign national worker's rights in the U.S. and indicators of human trafficking come to light only after several interactions with the individual. Additionally, the presence of force, fraud, and coercion can be very difficult to identify in these cases without speaking directly with a victim.

Reports to the NHTRC reflect the level of awareness of the issue in a given community. The issue of sex trafficking, specifically minor sex trafficking, which does not require evidence of force, fraud, or coercion to be considered human trafficking, has traditionally received higher levels of attention by the media. It has also been more prominently featured in awareness campaigns and trainings. Community members, therefore, may more easily identify potential cases of sex trafficking.

The numbers in this section exclude cases in which diverse labor abuses are present but the caller did not provide information regarding indicators of force, fraud, or coercion. (For more information about cases of labor exploitation received by the NHTRC, see page 26.)

Labor trafficking cases involved all populations of victims, but had significantly higher percentages of male and foreign national victims than sex trafficking cases. The majority of labor trafficking cases involved adults. Minors in labor trafficking situations were more likely to be found in cases involving domestic work, sales crews, peddling rings, and restaurants.

The NHTRC analyzed labor trafficking within domestic work, sales crews, and agriculture to highlight noteworthy demographic and regional trends.

The following sections (Domestic Work on page 22, Traveling Sales Crews on page 23, Agriculture on page 24) spotlight particular forms of labor trafficking, but do not represent all kinds of trafficking.

LABOR TRAFFICKING: DOMESTIC WORK

THE NTHRC RECEIVED REPORTS OF 550 POTENTIAL CASES of labor trafficking involving domestic work making it the most frequently reported type of labor trafficking and representing more than a quarter of all labor trafficking cases reported to the NTHRC. In a large number of these cases, the trafficker employed only one domestic worker.

Domestic workers are among the most isolated and vulnerable workers across the country and lack access to necessary labor protections. They reported performing work within their employers' households, such as cooking, cleaning, childcare, elder care, gardening, and other household work. They reported working 10 to 20 hours per day for little to no pay, limited or no access to friends and family, and physical, verbal, and/or sexual abuse at the hands of their employers.

The NTHRC received reports involving U.S. citizens, undocumented immigrants, and foreign nationals with various visas. The demographic most likely to be referenced in cases of labor trafficking of domestic workers was adult, foreign national females. Victims of this form of labor trafficking came to the U.S. from dozens of countries around the world. The most frequently cited country of origin was the Philippines, which was referenced in 65 cases in which the nationality of the victim was known. Mexico was referenced in 32 cases. (See Appendix III for a breakdown of survivor nationality.)

Of the 550 cases of potential labor trafficking involving domestic workers, 38 of these cases involved victims with A-3 or G-5 visas which indicate that their employers are foreign diplomats or officials. These cases were entirely concentrated in the Northeast United States, particularly within the DC metropolitan area. The Department of State's "Know Your Rights" pamphlet has been an effective tool for reaching victims of labor trafficking in domestic work situations.

DOMESTIC WORK CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	359
Moderate Indicators	191

POTENTIAL VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

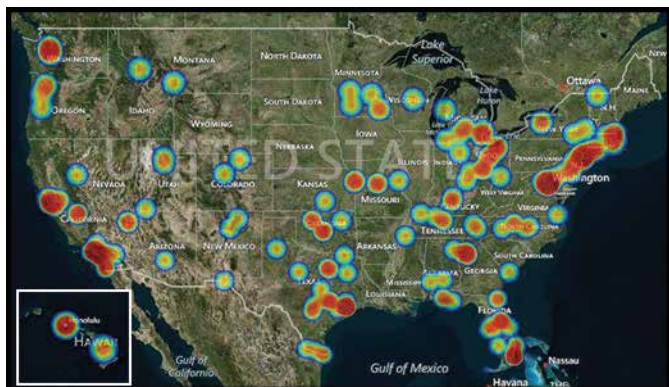
High Indicators	441
Moderate Indicators	337

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

adult	82.00%
minor	7.09%
female	86.73%
male	9.82%
transgender	0%
US citizen/LPR	6.55%
foreign national	84.18%

These statistics are non-cumulative. Cases may involve multiple victims and include males, females, and transgendered individuals, foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, adults and minors. In some cases, demographic information is not reported.

LOCATION OF LABOR TRAFFICKING IN DOMESTIC WORK CASES



*No hotline data available for Alaska.
This map only reflects cases in which
the location of trafficking was known.*

LABOR TRAFFICKING: SALES CREWS

VICTIMS OF LABOR TRAFFICKING WITHIN SALES CREWS were typically recruited with promises of travel and high earnings. Victims reported being denied food and/or shelter and being abandoned with no money or resources when they could not meet daily quotas set by crew leaders. The threat of being left stranded in an unfamiliar city with no way to return home was frequently cited by victims as one of the primary reasons for remaining in the crew. Victims also reported verbal and sometimes physical abuse and many female victims reported experiencing sexual assault. Unlike the other forms of labor trafficking referenced on the hotline, the network of traveling sales crews is one in which the victims are predominantly U.S. citizens, male and female, typically between the ages of 18–30 years old.

In 22% of cases involving labor trafficking in sales crews, victims contacted the NHTRC with urgent service needs. In half of these crisis cases, victims identified transportation to return home as their primary need. This typically occurred after the victim had been stranded as a result of failing to meet the daily quota or failing to comply with crew rules. Transportation assistance is one of the most challenging resources to secure for victims of human trafficking. It can be particularly difficult for this population, as they are frequently overlooked as victims of human trafficking due to low levels of understanding of the exploitation and abuses occurring in this network. The NHTRC and service providers across the country are working with transportation industry stakeholders to fill this gap for all victims of human trafficking.

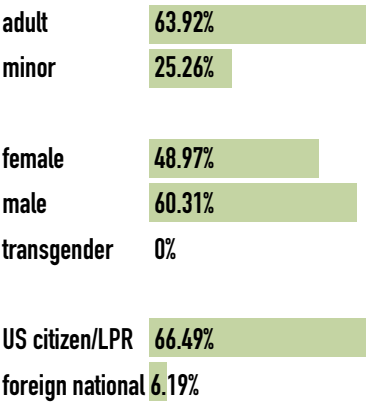
SALES CREWS CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	60
Moderate Indicators	134

POTENTIAL VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

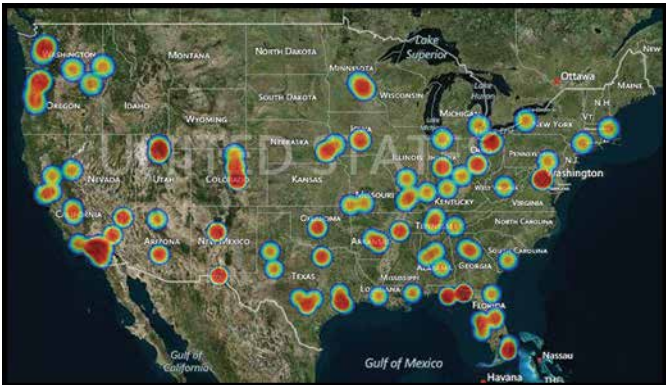
High Indicators	165
Moderate Indicators	265

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS



These statistics are non-cumulative. Cases may involve multiple victims and include males, females, and transgendered individuals, foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, adults and minors. In some cases, demographic information is not reported.

LOCATION OF LABOR TRAFFICKING IN SALES CREWS CASES



No hotline data for Alaska or Hawaii. This map only reflects cases in which the location of trafficking was known. Sales crews frequently move between cities and states and these cases represent the current or most recent location of the sales crew.

LABOR TRAFFICKING: AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	46
Moderate Indicators	46

POTENTIAL VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

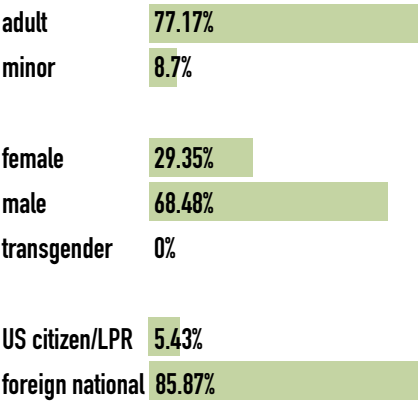
High Indicators	772
Moderate Indicators	781

THE NHTRC RECEIVED REPORTS of 92 cases of potential labor trafficking occurring in the agricultural industry. This figure does not include the large number of cases referencing exploitative practices in the agricultural industry which did not contain sufficient trafficking indicators. (For more about labor exploitation, see page 26.)

Victims of labor trafficking have been found among the nation’s migrant and seasonal farmworkers, including men, women, families, and children who harvest crops and raise animals. Victims included U.S. citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents (LPR), undocumented immigrants, and foreign nationals with temporary work visas.

Farms in the U.S. tend to employ large numbers of workers and these cases typically included higher numbers of victims than other types of human trafficking cases. While the average number of victims referenced per labor trafficking case was 3.4 victims, cases involving labor trafficking in agriculture referenced an average of 16.9 victims per case.

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS



These statistics are non-cumulative. Cases may involve multiple victims and include males, females, and transgendered individuals, foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, adults and minors. In some cases, demographic information is not reported.

LOCATION OF LABOR TRAFFICKING IN AGRICULTURE CASES



No hotline data available for Alaska.
This map only reflects cases in which
the location of trafficking was known.

TOP WAYS SURVIVORS OF LABOR TRAFFICKING IN AGRICULTURE FOUND THE HOTLINE

	NO. OF SURVIVORS
DOS Know Your Rights pamphlet	20
referral	3
brochure	1
television	1

The majority of the victims described in these cases were adult, foreign national males representing more than 15 nationalities. Only 5% were reported to be U.S. citizens or Lawful Permanent Residents. The large majority of cases involved victims from Latin American countries, with 33 cases referencing Mexican nationals. In 16 cases, the victims held H-2A visas. *(See Appendix III for a breakdown of survivor nationality.)*

A total of 33 victims contacted the NHTRC directly and 61% of these indicated that they found the NHTRC through the Department of State’s “Know Your Rights” pamphlet.

Agricultural work typically takes place in very rural communities and it can be very challenging for the NHTRC to connect victims to emergency or longer-term services. In the majority of these cases, the trafficking occurred in locations that were hundreds of miles away from the nearest services for victims of human trafficking and transportation to a larger metropolitan area was necessary, though very difficult to access.

“NHTRC has been invaluable in connecting Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid with agricultural workers, helping ensure that they are able to escape their abuse, connect with law enforcement, and pursue relevant wage and immigration remedies.”

—STACIE JONAS
TEXAS RIO GRANDE LEGAL AID



total labor exploitation cases:

4,167

*photo credit: U.S. Department of Health
and Human Services*

BREAKDOWN OF CASES

VENUE OR INDUSTRY	NO. OF CASES	% OF CASES
Labor Exploitation, Other/Not Specified*	2032	48.76%
Restaurant/Food Service	480	11.52%
Agriculture	428	10.27%
Hospitality/Recreational Facility	187	4.49%
Other Small Business	173	4.15%
Landscaping Service	147	3.53%
Housekeeping/Cleaning Service	132	3.17%
Domestic Work	111	2.66%
Construction	103	2.47%
Factory	75	1.80%
Forestry/Reforestation	50	1.20%

OTHER PLACES MENTIONED, EACH <1% OF CASES:

Trucking/Transportation Industry (36), Health & Beauty Services (34), Aquafarming (32), Carnival (27), Service Station (26), Education (23), Traveling Sales Crew (17), Summer Youth Camp (16), Elder Care (11), Arts & Entertainment (11), Residential Facility (4), Peddling Ring (4), Bar/Club/Cantina (4), Hostess/Strip Club (3), Begging Ring (1).

TOTAL	4,167	100.00%
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** Venue / industry information not collected before 2012.*

LABOR EXPLOITATION

IN ADDITION TO RECEIVING REPORTS of human trafficking, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) regularly receives reports of other crimes and abuses that are closely related to human trafficking and put individuals at high risk for human trafficking, including labor exploitation, domestic violence, child abuse, and runaway, homeless, and missing children. Labor exploitation is the most commonly referenced abuse in this category.

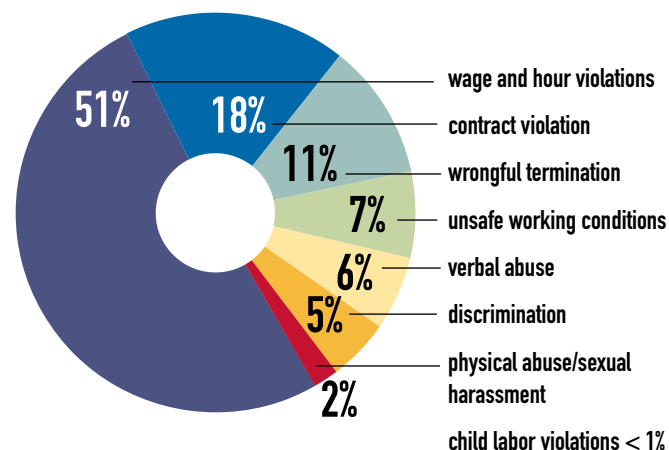
The NHTRC responded to 4,167 different reports of exploitative labor practices covering a wide range of abuses occurring at the workplace including sexual harassment, discrimination, child labor violations, hazardous working conditions, and wage and hour violations. These reports did not contain concrete indicators of force, fraud, or coercion and thus were not classified as labor trafficking.

The most common labor violation reported concerned wage and hour abuses. In 51% of labor exploitation cases in which the nature of the abuse was known, callers referenced being paid below minimum wage, not being paid for all hours worked, being denied overtime pay, and other wage and hour concerns. The second most frequently cited issue was contract violations in which callers stated that their employers were not honoring the agreed upon terms of employment.

Some abuses were more frequently reported in specific industries than others. Hazardous or unsafe working conditions were three times more likely to be referenced in agricultural work than in restaurants. Child labor violations were more frequently reported in small businesses and health and beauty establishments than in other industries.

TYPES OF LABOR EXPLOITATION REPORTED

From a total of 3047 cases where the nature of the abuse is known.



“Some of the most heart-breaking calls are those from victims of labor exploitation whose human rights are being violated, but we have very few resources to help them.”

—SARA CROWE
PROGRAM SPECIALIST &
SUPERVISOR, NHTRC

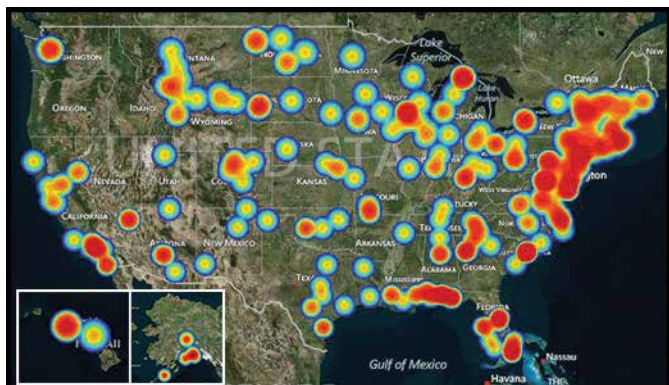
VISAS

MANY VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING and labor exploitation are foreign nationals who entered the United States on temporary work visas. Victims held visas in approximately 43% of all labor exploitation cases, 11% of all reports of labor trafficking, and less than 1% of all sex trafficking cases reported.

The most frequently cited temporary work visas were the J-1 visa, a cultural exchange visa for work and study in the U.S., the H-2A visa designed for temporary agricultural work in the U.S., and the H-2B visa for temporary or seasonal labor in the U.S. The H-1B visa, given to foreign nationals in specialty professions, was also referenced in a small number of cases. Among victims of labor trafficking, the most frequently referenced visas were the A-3 or G-5 visas which are given to domestic staff of foreign diplomats and of employees of international organizations.

Despite entering the U.S. on legal visas, many individuals remain vulnerable to labor exploitation and labor trafficking because their legal status in the U.S. is directly tied to their employer. Victims were often reluctant to leave their jobs despite exploitative labor practices for fear that their visas would become invalid which could lead to serious consequences including deportation and inability to re-apply for a visa or re-enter the U.S. at a later date. Victims may also fear leaving because they had to borrow large sums of money to work in the United States in the first place and leaving places them in serious debt. Victims reported that employers exploited this fear and often confiscated their visas and/or threatened their immigration status to keep them in conditions of labor exploitation and labor trafficking.

MAP 1: LOCATION OF CALLERS REFERENCING J-1 VISAS



VISAS REFERENCED IN CASES OF LABOR EXPLOITATION

	NO. OF CASES
J-1 Visa	572 Cases
H-2B Visa	552 Cases
H-2A Visa	369 Cases
H-1B Visa	72 Cases
A-3 or G-5 Visa	23 Cases
Unspecified Type of Visa	188 Cases

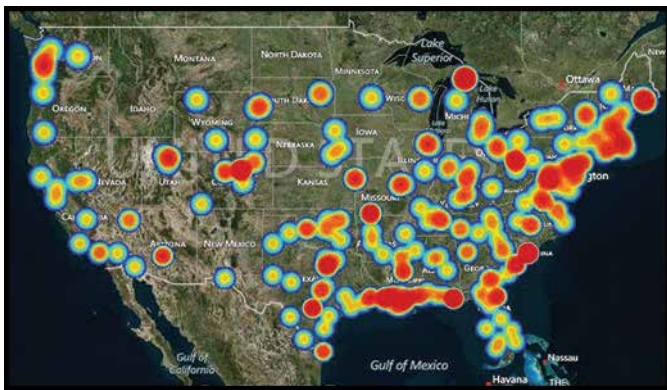
VISAS REFERENCED IN CASES OF LABOR TRAFFICKING

	NO. OF CASES
A-3 or G-5 Visa	38 cases
H-2B Visa	36 Cases
J-1 Visa	36 Cases
H-2A Visa	16 Cases
H-1B Visa	15 Cases
Unspecified Type of Visa	75 Cases

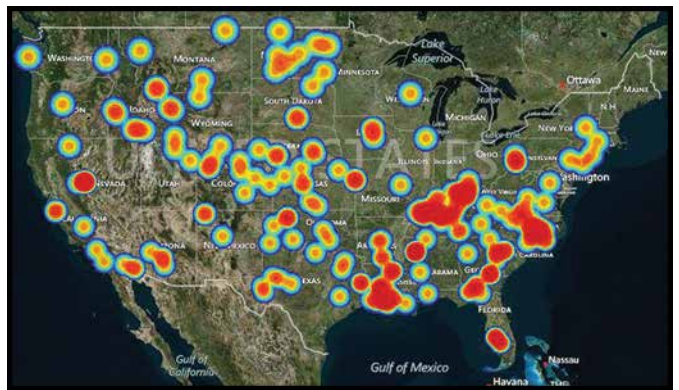
VISAS REFERENCED IN CASES OF SEX TRAFFICKING

	NO. OF CASES
J-1 Visa	3 Cases
H-1B Visa	2 Cases
Unspecified Type of Visa	18 Cases

MAP 2: LOCATION OF CALLERS REFERENCING H-2B VISAS



MAP 3: LOCATION OF CALLERS REFERENCING H-2A VISAS



MAP 4: LOCATION OF CALLERS REFERENCING H-1B VISAS



MAP 5: LOCATION OF CALLERS REFERENCING A-3 OR G-5 VISAS



These maps only reflect cases in which the location of the caller was known. Some maps do not have available data for Alaska or Hawaii.



total child trafficking cases:

2,668

photo credit: shutterstock/Surkov Dimitri

“ As a trucker I’ve been approached by young girls at truck stops across the country. Every time, I call NHTRC. And every time, NHTRC is quick to respond. I’m thankful they’re here to help these young women find hope. ”

— KEYES B.

57% of tips reported by truckers involved minor victims.

CHILD TRAFFICKING

CHILDREN UNDER 18 are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, and minors have been reported in nearly every form of sex and labor trafficking. There are some networks with significantly higher concentrations of minor victims. 74% of child trafficking cases involve sex trafficking.

Children made up 72% of labor trafficking cases involving peddling rings and 25% of cases of traveling sales crews. Cases involving minors included slightly higher percentages of male victims than cases only referencing adults. 18% of all cases referencing minor victims involved males, as compared to 16% of cases referencing only adult potential victims.

LOCATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES INVOLVING MINOR VICTIMS



*No hotline data available for Alaska.
This map only reflects cases in which
the location of trafficking was known.*

CHILD TRAFFICKING CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	1287
Moderate Indicators	1381

The NHTRC does not track the number of victims within each demographic. Instead, we track the number of unique victims on a particular case, which may involve both adults and minors.

CHILD VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

female	84.30%
male	17.88%
transgender	1.05%
US citizen/LPR	44.79%
foreign national	26.16%

These statistics are non-cumulative. Cases may involve multiple victims and include males, females, and transgendered individuals, foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, adults and minors. In some cases, demographic information is not reported.

TOP TRAFFICKING VENUES/ INDUSTRIES INVOLVING MINORS

	NO. OF CASES
1. Pimp-Controlled Prostitution	1014 cases
2. Peddling Rings	155 cases
3. Pornography	107 cases
4. Escort Service/Delivery Service	84 cases
5. Commercial Front Brothel	80 cases
6. Residential Brothel	72 cases
7. Traveling Sales Crew	49 cases
8. Domestic Work	40 Cases
8. Restaurant/Food Service	40 cases
9. Personal Sexual Servitude	37 cases
10. Hostess/Strip Club	29 cases



photo credit: Polaris Project

“ I’ve been really pleased that we’ve seen calls from foster parents who are aware of the indicators of human trafficking and are reaching out to us for information on how to support the children in their care. ”

— NICOLE MOLER,
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN
TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER

CHILD TRAFFICKING: HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

CHILD WELFARE CASE DATA

	NO. OF CASES
High Indicators	205
Moderate Indicators	109

The NHTRC does not track the number of victims within each demographic. Instead, we track the number of unique victims on a particular case, which may involve both adults and minors.

THE NHTRC TOOK A CLOSER LOOK at potential human trafficking cases involving minors and found 314 cases in which minor victims had interacted with the child welfare system in some capacity while in their trafficking situation.

Of these 314 cases, 76% referred to potential sex trafficking situations while 11% referred to potential labor trafficking. In 2% of cases, both sex and labor trafficking were described. In the other 11% of cases, the caller did not disclose the form of trafficking.

Pimp-controlled sex trafficking was the most frequently-cited form of trafficking, and was referenced in 46% of all cases involving the child welfare system. The most frequently cited locations of child trafficking in these cases were California, Florida, and Texas.

The extent to which the child welfare system was involved in each of these cases varied widely. In more than 50 cases, the minor victim was first connected to the child welfare system through the juvenile justice system after being arrested for a crime. These crimes included minor offenses such as shoplifting as well as crimes related to the trafficking situation, such as prostitution. In the majority of these cases, social workers at the juvenile detention facility identified the minors as trafficking victims and contacted the NHTRC for trafficking-specific referrals.

In at least 50 cases, the minor had run away from his/her place of residence—group home, foster home, or the home of parent, foster parent, or legal guardian. In at least 49 cases, the situation involved allegations that the minor was being trafficked by a parent or legal guardian. In more than 35 cases, the minor was a ward of the state and was in the foster care system. In at least 10 cases, the situation involved allegations that the minor was being trafficked by a foster parent.

Federal and state child welfare agencies have come to recognize the role of the child welfare system in prevention, response, and treatment for minor victims of human trafficking and are working to develop specific responses to child trafficking.

Of these 314 cases, 76% referred to potential sex trafficking situations while 11% referred to potential labor trafficking.



photo credit: istock photo/ John Roman Images

BREAKDOWN OF CASES

TYPE OF AGENCY

NO. OF REPORTS*

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Human Trafficking Task Force	1500
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Civil Rights Field Agent	782
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)	346
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Field Agent	344
FBI/Crimes Against Children Innocence Lost Task Force	323
Local Law Enforcement	161
Other Law Enforcement	64
HSI Headquarters	63
U.S. Attorney's Office	52
State Law Enforcement	49
Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force	13
Human Trafficking Prosecutions Unit (HTPU)	6
Department of Justice Criminal Division Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS)	4

NON-LAW ENFORCEMENT (NON-LE)

Social/Legal Service Provider	263
Other Government	146
Department of Labor/Office of the Inspector General	36
Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division	23
Child Protective Services	17
Other Non-Law Enforcement	11
Department of Health & Human Services	3

**A single case may be reported to multiple agencies.
This chart counts the number of times each agency
received a report from the NHTRC.*

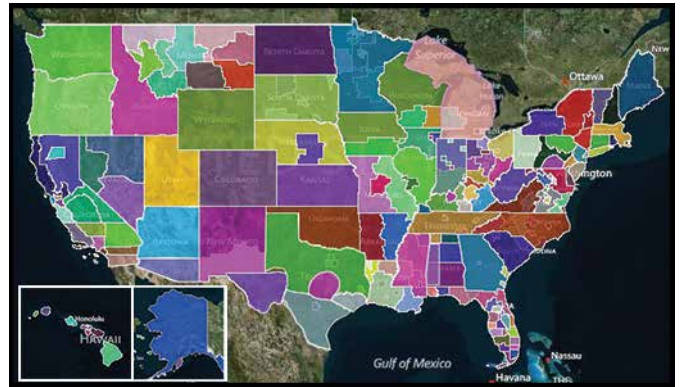
REPORTING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

THE HOTLINE LEARNED OF POTENTIAL trafficking incidents through tip reports, requests for service referrals, crisis support, and technical assistance. Of the 9,298 unique cases of potential trafficking referenced on the hotline, the NHTRC reported 2,667 cases to law enforcement, 326 cases to non-law enforcement entities, and 174 cases to both law enforcement and non-law enforcement entities.

All tips are reviewed individually to ensure that any actions taken are safe, appropriate, reflect the victim's wishes where known, and are in the best interest of any individuals involved, based on the information provided when the case is received. The type of response depends on the urgency of the situation, the needs of the individual, and the Emergency Response & Reporting Protocols established in that location. These protocols include local human trafficking task forces, individual law enforcement contacts, service providers, government agencies, and more. Other considerations include: the wishes of victim(s), if known; age of the victim(s); safety concerns; level of detail/reportable information; level of violence described; risks of unintended consequences to any victims as a result of the report; options available to the caller; and other individual factors.

Cases are typically reported to service providers if we determine that direct outreach to potential victims is a safe and appropriate option. Cases are reported in accordance of the caller's wishes, and in observance of mandatory reporting procedures. The following are typical scenarios in which the NHTRC does not report a case to law enforcement: the survivor does not wish to report his/her situation; the hotline is contacted for the purpose of connecting with services, receiving crisis support, and/or accessing technical assistance and not for the purpose of reporting the potential trafficking incident; the case does not contain sufficient detail to make a report; the case has already been reported to law enforcement and/or another relevant agency; and/or the NHTRC does not have established law enforcement partners in the area who have capacity to take the case. Note: all cases involving abuse of a minor or imminent harm to any involved party, where sufficient detail is available, are reported to law enforcement.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REPORTING PROTOCOLS



Each colored shape represents a single Emergency Response & Reporting Protocol that is triggered when a case requires an immediate response from law enforcement or service providers. Some are tailored to an individual city, while others may be a collection of counties, or provide full statewide coverage.

“ HSI Detroit has been the beneficiary of several human trafficking cases that were the direct result of information provided by a report generated by the NHTRC. ”

— JAMES E KLAITTER, SPECIAL AGENT,
HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS
(HSI)



call volume increase:

259%

Where does human trafficking happen...

POLARIS PROJECT

photo credit: Polaris Project/Kate Berry

LARRY WAS A TRUCK DRIVER WHO STOPPED FOR THE NIGHT AT A BUSY TRUCK STOP. Before going to bed, Larry saw two females he believed to be minors knocking on the cab doors of various trucks parked around him. Larry had learned about human trafficking happening at truck stops from Truckers Against Trafficking and knew he needed to call the NHTRC.

The NTHRC immediately responded by calling local police dispatch and filing a report with the human trafficking task force in that city. Law enforcement found both females that night and took them into protective custody.

A few months later, a second truck driver reported that he had also seen minors soliciting commercial sex at the same truck stop and was able to provide more detailed information about the potential controllers.

The NHTRC sent this report to the same human trafficking task force who used this information as part of an ongoing investigation at this location.

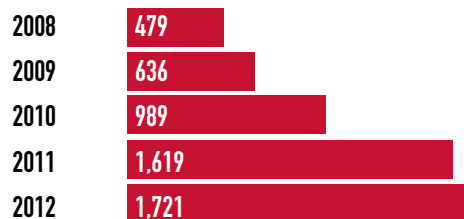
Names, locations, and other identifying information have been changed and/or omitted to preserve the confidentiality of the individuals we serve.

HOTLINE GROWTH AND AWARENESS

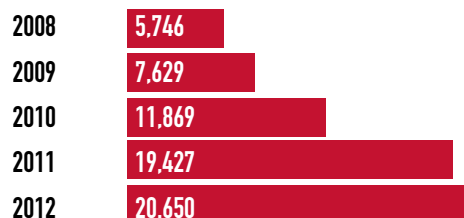
THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER (NHTRC) experienced a 259% increase in call volume between its first full year of operation in 2008 and its fifth, in 2012. In 2008, hotline staff fielded an average of 479 calls per month. By 2012, the average monthly call volume had jumped to 1,721 calls per month. Though not included in this report, the current monthly call volume average in 2013 is more than 2,600 calls per month.

The NHTRC attributes much of this growth in hotline call volume over the first five years of operation to increased awareness of both human trafficking and the NHTRC hotline. Diverse awareness raising efforts have been essential to identifying and assisting more survivors. The following page highlights just some examples of how the hotline has been able to expand our reach and increase our impact each year.

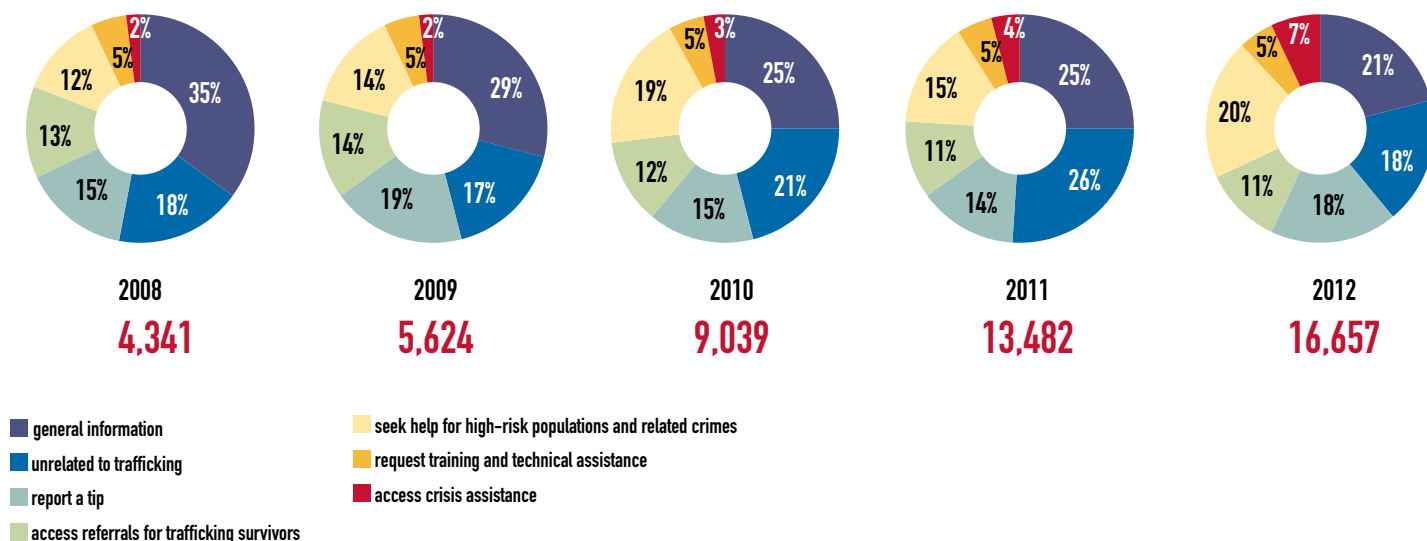
MONTHLY AVERAGE CALL VOLUME



YEAR-BY-YEAR CALL VOLUME



PRIMARY REASON FOR CALLING THE NHTRC, YEARLY % of substantive calls



HOTLINE GROWTH AND AWARENESS 2008–2012



Sample campaigns that were referenced on hotline calls include HHS' Rescue & Restore Campaign.

2008 The Department of Health & Human Services' (HHS) Rescue & Restore Campaign helps publicize the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline across the country.

Texas has the first mandatory hotline posting law (since 2007) and the highest call volume in 2008 with 695 calls. By the end of 2012, a total of 11 states had enacted similar legislation.

2009 Truckers Against Trafficking launches a campaign to educate truck drivers on human trafficking. Since then, more than 160 cases of potential sex trafficking at truck stops have been reported to the NHTRC by truck drivers.

The Department of State promotes the NHTRC through their "Know Your Rights" Campaign for individuals in the U.S. on temporary work visas. To date, a total of 107 cases of potential human trafficking have been reported by callers referencing this campaign.

2010 The Department of Homeland Security launches the Blue Campaign to raise awareness about human trafficking, which includes publicizing the NHTRC hotline number.

The Department of Defense launches an initiative to train personnel and contractors on human trafficking which leads to international tips reported by military personnel abroad.

2011 The NHTRC receives attention from the media and is highlighted on CNN's Freedom Project, MSNBC, and other mainstream media outlets.

The National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) promotes the NHTRC through their new Presidential Initiative to fight human trafficking. Call volume increases 200% in New Mexico, 91% in Virginia, and 87% in Michigan, states where the hotline is widely publicized by the Attorney General's Office.

2012 The NHTRC experiences a 47% increase in call volume across Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and North Carolina, states that had received intensive training from the NHTRC.

The White House publicizes the NHTRC hotline number as part of their End Human Trafficking Campaign.

TOP TEN WAYS ALL CALLERS FOUND THE NHTRC

	# OF CALLERS
INTERNET	5,063
PRIOR KNOWLEDGE	2,744
DEPARTMENT OF STATE KNOW YOUR RIGHTS CAMPAIGN	2,456
REFERRAL	2,113
TELEVISION	1,340
WORD OF MOUTH	1,111
HHS RESCUE AND RESTORE CAMPAIGN	925
POSTER	839
CRAIGSLIST	822
POLARIS PROJECT	791

TOP 10 STATES WITH HIGHEST CALL VOLUME PER CAPITA

1. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6. VIRGINIA
2. TEXAS	7. NEVADA
3. MARYLAND	8. WASHINGTON
4. OREGON	9. FLORIDA
5. CALIFORNIA	10. NEW MEXICO

TOP 5 WAYS EDUCATORS FOUND THE HOTLINE

	# OF CALLERS
INTERNET/WEB SEARCH	61
PRIOR KNOWLEDGE	24
REFERRAL	23
TRAINING/PRESENTATION	22
HS RESCUE AND RESTORE CAMPAIGN	14

TOP 5 WAYS LAW ENFORCEMENT FOUND THE HOTLINE

	# OF CALLERS
PRIOR KNOWLEDGE	172
INTERNET/WEB SEARCH	65
REFERRAL	61
HS RESCUE AND RESTORE CAMPAIGN	55
TRAINING/PRESENTATION	50

TOP 5 WAYS FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING FOUND THE HOTLINE

	# OF CALLERS
INTERNET/WEB SEARCH	267
REFERRAL	206
TELEVISION	84
WORD OF MOUTH	64
PRIOR KNOWLEDGE	48

TOP 5 WAYS BUYERS OF COMMERCIAL SEX FOUND THE HOTLINE

	# OF CALLERS
INTERNET/WEB SEARCH	50
CRAIGSLIST	27
TELEVISION	11
REFERRAL	9
CURRENT CAMPAIGN	8



photo credit: Polaris Project/Kate Berry

“ Beyond clearly assessing the situation with the anonymous caller, activating their ever-widening response protocol through tips, and tracking the information, the NHTRC also provides victim services to those who need it most.

There is no better hotline when it comes to addressing the multi-faceted components of reporting and assessing human trafficking cases in the U.S. ”

—KENDIS PARIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
TRUCKERS AGAINST TRAFFICKING

IMPACT

THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER (NHTRC) has played a crucial role in increasing awareness of human trafficking across the United States and in helping to build and institutionalize an effective and coordinated response to this crime. Our regional specialists have built relationships state by state and community by community in order to provide a safe crisis response and access to services for all survivor populations, anywhere in the country. Since 2007, we have worked closely with local partners to connect tens of thousands of callers with the help and services they need. Our role also does not end with a referral to a service provider or report to law enforcement. The NHTRC engages in an extensive follow-up process, using an online tracking mechanism to capture case and victim outcomes, evaluate our response to cases, and ensure that our protocols and systems are supporting every state's response to human trafficking.

In 2010, the NHTRC implemented a system to collect outcomes on the cases we reported to our law enforcement contacts. We sent requests to law enforcement partners to learn about any actions taken following a report from the NHTRC. At the close of 2012, we had received outcomes on only 1,189 cases, or 42% of the human trafficking cases we reported to law enforcement. Based on this information we are aware of at least 772 investigations opened, 32 arrests, and 12 prosecutions. We typically receive any outcomes six months to a year after the case was reported, and they are largely based on information provided by law enforcement contacts with whom we have built strong partnerships. Each year, as we engage new partners and fill key gaps across the country, we are able to learn more about the cases we have identified and reported.

Over 8,800 potential victims of human trafficking have been referenced on the hotline. We have learned many success stories of survivors obtaining T visas after many years of abuse, survivors reunited with their families, survivors receiving back wages, arrests and prosecutions of traffickers, and many more. As the NHTRC continues to expand partnerships in communities, strengthen our use of technology, and reach even more people around the world, a substantially higher number of victims of human trafficking will be able to reach out to the hotline, find support, and access the services they need to free themselves and start their lives anew.

8,800+ potential victims
9,298 cases of human trafficking
4,167 cases of labor exploitation
11,000 referrals for services
2,841 cases reported to law enforcement

APPENDIX 1: DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following provides an overview of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) classifications and terminology which are relevant to this report.

BASIC TERMINOLOGY:

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery where people profit from the control and exploitation of others. As defined under U.S. federal law, victims of human trafficking include children induced into the sex trade, adults age 18 or over who are coerced or deceived into commercial sex acts, and anyone forced into different forms of “labor or services.”

The NHTRC uses the federal definition of human trafficking as defined by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). Federal law defines human trafficking as:

- Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced through force, fraud, or coercion or in which the person induced to perform a commercial sex act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion, for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

CASE: A unique report, situation, or request for assistance or resources that originated as a call, email, or online tip report to the NHTRC hotline. A single case may involve multiple calls, emails, and/or online tip reports and multiple parties depending on the specific nature of the case and actions taken to fulfill the request.

CASE CLASSIFICATIONS:

CRISIS: A case is classified as a Crisis if:

- A victim of human trafficking or someone reaching out on behalf of a victim contacts the NHTRC for immediate assistance. This may include emergency shelter, law enforcement intervention, service provider intervention, or other emergency services. For example, the victim has just escaped his/her trafficking situation and needs shelter immediately.
- Following a safety check, there is reason to believe that a victim or other parties may be in immediate danger.
- The individual contacting the NHTRC is a child victim of human trafficking or the call is in reference to a child victim who is currently in a trafficking situation.

TIP: A case is classified as a Tip if:

- An individual has knowledge, either direct or indirect, of a potential case of human trafficking or victim of human trafficking and wishes to report the information to the NHTRC. Following a safety check, if there is any reason to believe the victim is in immediate danger, the case would be classified as a Crisis case.
- An individual reports a suspicious location and/or suspicious behavior that he/she believes may indicate a potential trafficking situation.

REFERRAL REQUEST: A case is classified as a Referral Request if:

- An individual requests a referral for services for survivors of human trafficking in his/her local area.

GENERAL INFORMATION REQUEST: A case is classified as a request for General Information if:

- The individual contacting the NHTRC requests information on human trafficking (definitions, scope, statistics, types, trends), services available through the NHTRC, opportunities to volunteer or raise awareness, and/or requests materials on diverse topics relevant to the issue of human trafficking.

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUEST: A case is classified as a request for Training & Technical Assistance if:

- The individual contacting the NHTRC requests training and technical assistance which may be fulfilled through in-person trainings, site visits, phone consultations, review of third party materials, and/or assistance and recommendations on a particular case.

HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS & RELATED CRIMES: A case is classified as involving High Risk Populations & Related Crimes if:

- The individual contacting the NHTRC reports an abusive situation or crime that is related to or intersects with human trafficking which may include: labor exploitation, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, runaway and homeless youth, smuggling/ransom, kidnapping, illegal adoption, visa fraud, suspicious job offer/opportunities, and more.

UNRELATED TO TRAFFICKING: A case is classified as Unrelated to Human Trafficking if:

- The topic of the case is unrelated to the issue of human trafficking or the above-mentioned high-risk topics.

CRITERIA FOR MARKING A CASE IN REFERENCE TO TRAFFICKING:

HIGH-LEVEL INDICATORS OF TRAFFICKING: A case is marked as having high-level indicators of trafficking when:

- The situation described by the individual contacting the NHTRC includes clear elements of force, fraud, or coercion, and references commercial sex, or labor or services. If the situation references a minor involved in commercial sex, no force, fraud, or coercion is required.
- The situation described by the individual matches a known trafficking pattern or network and the caller has information about specific potential victims and some elements of force, fraud, or coercion.
- The individual contacting the NHTRC is considered a trusted source, such as law enforcement or a service provider with human trafficking experience or expertise, who indicates that he/she is working with a victim of human trafficking, regardless of the level of detail provided.
- An individual self-identifies as a survivor of human trafficking.

MODERATE-LEVEL INDICATORS OF TRAFFICKING: A case is marked as having moderate-level indicators of trafficking when:

- The situation described by the individual contacting the NHTRC is suspicious and generally matches a known trafficking pattern or network but contains fewer red flags and potential trafficking indicators and/or fewer concrete details about the case.

NO INDICATORS OF TRAFFICKING: A case is marked as having no indicators of trafficking when:

- The case does not reference a particular trafficking victim or situation. For example, a general information request or a request for training and technical assistance to help build a local response protocol would fall under this category.
- The case references High Risk Populations & Related Crimes.
- The situation described does not meet the federal definition of trafficking.

APPENDIX 2: STATE-BY-STATE BREAKDOWN OF POTENTIAL TRAFFICKING CASES

STATE	HIGH	MODERATE			
California	662	796	Tennessee	60	66
Texas	426	524	Massachusetts	48	70
Florida	303	334	Indiana	42	62
New York	242	268	Missouri	53	53
International Location	146	263	Colorado	36	67
Illinois	162	186	Louisiana	47	45
District of Columbia	124	176	Minnesota	46	45
Virginia	120	136	Oklahoma	37	53
Ohio	94	155	South Carolina	34	56
North Carolina	102	134	Kentucky	35	49
Georgia	112	118	Alabama	35	41
Maryland	123	95	Connecticut	39	35
Pennsylvania	68	144	Wisconsin	34	37
New Jersey	108	98	Kansas	21	35
Washington	74	131	Mississippi	19	37
Michigan	77	77	Hawaii	33	19
Nevada	72	78	Iowa	21	22
Oregon	60	70	New Mexico	19	21
Arizona	57	72	Utah	16	18
			Nebraska	17	15
			Rhode Island	8	21
			Arkansas	8	21
			West Virginia	5	12
			Maine	5	12
			Montana	9	7
			Idaho	5	10
			Vermont	4	11
			Alaska	4	8
			North Dakota	1	9
			Guam	5	4
			Wyoming	5	3
			Delaware	3	5
			Puerto Rico	3	4
			Northern Mariana Islands	3	2
			South Dakota	3	1
			U.S. Virgin Islands	1	1
			New Hampshire	0	1
			American Samoa	0	1

*Note: These statistics are non-cumulative.
Some cases may involve multiple locations.*

APPENDIX 3: HOME COUNTRIES OF LABOR TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS IN DOMESTIC WORK AND AGRICULTURE

LABOR TRAFFICKING IN DOMESTIC WORK

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	# OF CASES		
The Philippines	65	Paraguay	2
United States	36	Nicaragua	2
Mexico	32	Poland	2
Ethiopia	20	Panama	2
India	13	Sierra Leone	2
Kenya	11	South Africa	2
Cameroon	10	Sudan	2
Indonesia	10	Ukraine	2
Liberia	10	Tanzania	2
Guatemala	9	Algeria	1
Peru	8	Belarus	1
Colombia	7	Bulgaria	1
Nigeria	7	Costa Rica	1
Russia	7	Eritrea	1
Vietnam	6	France	1
Sri Lanka	6	Georgia	1
Bolivia	6	Guyana	1
Bangladesh	5	Hungary	1
Honduras	5	Iran	1
Belize	4	Iraq	1
Brazil	4	Italy	1
Chile	4	Kuwait	1
Dominican Republic	4	Lithuania	1
El Salvador	4	Malaysia	1
Ghana	4	Micronesia	1
Uganda	4	Moldova	1
China	3	Mongolia	1
Ecuador	3	Nepal	1
Haiti	3	New Zealand	1
Morocco	3	Serbia	1
Rwanda	3	Swaziland	1
Thailand	3	Taiwan	1
Togo	3	Turkey	1
Zambia	3	Uzbekistan	1
Afghanistan	2	Zimbabwe	1
Argentina	2	Unknown	171
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2		
Croatia	2		
Democratic Republic of Congo	2	Total	550

LABOR TRAFFICKING IN AGRICULTURE

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	# OF CASES
Mexico	33
Guatemala	7
United States	5
Costa Rica	2
El Salvador	2
Peru	2
South Africa	2
American Samoa	1
Bangladesh	1
Burma or Myanmar	1
China	1
Ecuador	1
Japan	1
Laos	1
Mexico, United States, and Puerto Rico	1
The Philippines	1
Taiwan	1
Thailand	1
Ukraine	1
Unknown	27
Total	92

APPENDIX 4: BREAKDOWN OF CALLER TYPE

CALLER TYPE # OF CALLERS

Community Member	16,091
Potential Victim of Labor Exploitation	2,966
Student	2,057
NGO—Other Related Services	2,008
Potential Victim of Other Crime	1,621
Potential Victim of Trafficking	1,488
Visa Holder	1,299
NGO—Anti Trafficking	1,212
Family Member of Potential Victim	980
Government	903
Faith-Based Organization/Representative	869
Local Law Enforcement	659
Friend of Potential Victim	575
Other	564
Press/Media	543
Medical Professional	523
Legal Professional	458
Trucker	364
Business	324
Educator	323
Federal Law Enforcement	261
Buyer of Commercial Sex	250
Family/Friend of Potential Victim of Labor Exploitation	134
Military Personnel	85
Rescue and Restore Coalition Member	76
Mental Health Professional	53
Family/Friend/Acquaintance of Potential Controller	23
Airline/Airport Personnel	20
Foreign Government Representative	19
Potential Controller	12
Asylee/Refugee	6

Total Callers

(where caller type is known) 36,766

“ I was nervous. I didn’t know what to do and where to start. I was in too much pain throughout my working experience. I was in tears day and night, and I felt so helpless. I had many nightmares that my employers would come and hit me. But with the help of a friend, I found out about the National

Human Trafficking Hotline. That same day, I did not hesitate to call, and I was given real support and help. I would love to recommend to people who are being tortured to always seek help from the National Human Trafficking Hotline. Just one phone call could save your life. It saved mine. ”

— QUOTE FROM A SURVIVOR OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING,
APRIL 2011

NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER

1-888-373-7888

Call toll-free in 180 languages.

Send a text: BeFree (233733)

www.traffickingresourcecenter.org

nhtrc@polarisproject.org

Polaris Project

P.O. Box 65323

Washington, DC 20035

Tel: 202-745-1001

www.polarisproject.org



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FOR A WORLD WITHOUT SLAVERY