



Police Estimates of Sex Trafficking: Venues, Trends and Data Sources

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	3
Methods	6
Findings	7
A. Estimates of the Extent and Nature of the Problem	7
B. Sources of Information Used by Law Enforcement Agencies to Estimate the Extent and Nature of Sex Trafficking	12
C. Police Agency Resources and Responses to the Sex Trafficking Problem	20
Discussion and Conclusion	31
References	34
Appendix A. List of the 100 Largest Police Agencies	36
Appendix B. Letter Inviting Agency Participation	37
Appendix C. Human Sex Trafficking Survey	38
Appendix D. Descriptive Statistics for Survey Findings	44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past two decades, United States policymakers and the public have become increasingly aware of and concerned about the trafficking of persons for commercial sex. In 2000, the federal government passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). Since then, law enforcement agencies at all levels have engaged in identifying and responding to sex trafficking problems. Estimates of the prevalence of U.S. sex trafficking vary, depending on the data sources used. Most estimates of the magnitude of sex trafficking in this country are made by federal entities. Relatively little is known, however, about the sources of information actually used by local police agencies to assess and understand sex trafficking problems in their own communities.

To help fill that gap, the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety at Arizona State University, with the support of the McCain Institute, surveyed a sample of local police agencies across the country, seeking to understand (a) their estimation of the magnitude of sex trafficking problems in their jurisdictions in 2014, (b) their perceptions of the nature of the local problems, (c) the sources of information relied upon to assess and form perceptions of those problems, and (d) their experience in addressing sex trafficking issues. Seventy-two of the largest municipal police agencies in the U.S. completed the survey. The following are the key findings from their responses:

- The majority of respondents indicated that the magnitude of the sex trafficking problem in the various venues in their communities (i.e., massage parlors, escort agencies, adult clubs, brothels, non-licensed cantinas) was relatively unchanged over time. More than 80 percent reported, however, that the rate of online sex advertising was increasing.
- For sex trafficking of juveniles, online sex advertising was the most prevalent venue.
- Sex trafficking victims were most likely to be female and aged 18 to 24 years; the United States was most commonly their country of origin.

- To assess the level of sex trafficking problems, the majority of local law enforcement agencies reported relying primarily on their own professional and agency experience; fewer reported relying on official records or intelligence data.
- The majority of the agencies reported that they had access to good information about sex trafficking.
- Nearly 70 percent of the agencies reported having a unit or division that was responsible for addressing sex trafficking.
- Although their levels of involvement varied greatly, most agencies reported having experience with conducting sex trafficking investigations, making arrests, and providing victim support services.
- A substantial majority of the agencies reported providing training and information on sex trafficking to community groups.
- Respondents reported that their greatest challenge in addressing local sex trafficking problems was lack of agency resources.

The survey findings provided important insights into local law enforcement's estimates and perceptions of sex trafficking in 2014; however, the potential for those findings to help identify and codify best local police practices for responding to the problem was limited. The next recommended step would be to conduct in-depth case studies of the agencies reporting extensive experience with responding to sex trafficking, focusing on highly effective strategies and tactics for identifying cases and on police agency involvement in rescuing and providing services to victims.

Understanding Law Enforcement Responses to Sex Trafficking

INTRODUCTION

Over the past two decades, United States policymakers and the public have become increasingly aware of and concerned about the trafficking of persons for commercial sex. In 2000, the federal government passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). Since then, law enforcement agencies at all levels have engaged in identifying and responding to sex trafficking problems. Estimates of the prevalence of U.S. sex trafficking vary, depending on the data sources used.^{1,2}

Historically, sex trafficking has been defined as the trade in women and children for prostitution or other immoral purposes.³ In the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, the United States Congress defined sex trafficking as involving the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act that is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person forced to perform such an act is under the age of 18. A commercial sex act means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.⁴ Since 2000, the U.S. federal government and all 50 states have passed legislation defining human trafficking as a crime, and the federal government has supported human trafficking task forces to assist the police in identifying and responding to human trafficking victims.⁵ The majority of human trafficking cases commonly identified by local law enforcement involve sex trafficking of domestic minors.⁶ Estimates of the number of human sex trafficking cases vary, depending on the data sources.^{7,8} For example, a national report cited by Smith, Varadaman, and Snow (2009) estimated that at least 100,000 juveniles are victimized by domestic minor sex trafficking each year,⁹ while according to a recent FoxNews.com report, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security recently estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 U.S. children are annually at risk of becoming victimized by sex traffickers.¹⁰ A 2015 Polaris project reported that the organization's national hotline received reports of 3,598 sex trafficking cases in 2014.¹¹ In a

study of the commercial sex economy of sex trafficking, sex work, and child pornography in eight U.S. cities estimated that the size of that economy in 2007 amounted to between \$39.9 to \$290 million.¹²

Clearly, estimates of the magnitude of the U.S. sex trafficking problem of are unreliable—some would even argue that accurate statistics are nonexistent. Official estimates from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) have been sharply criticized for “methodological weaknesses, gaps in data and numerical discrepancies.”¹³ Caliber Associates has developed an estimation model suggesting that the number of women trafficked into the U.S. for commercial sex has been substantially higher than official DOJ estimates indicate.¹⁴ No doubt, the prevalence of human trafficking, including sex trafficking, is difficult to measure.^{15,16} Given the overlap of human trafficking with various other crimes, particularly human smuggling and prostitution, collecting reliable data specific to sex trafficking has been challenging.¹⁷

The availability and quality of data available to local agencies that are attempting to estimate the magnitude and nature of local sex trafficking problems and to respond to them can vary in accord with those agencies' resources.¹⁸ Unreliable estimates complicate local decision-making about appropriate resource allocations for supporting anti-trafficking efforts. Since most estimates of the problem have been made at the national level, relatively little is known about the local magnitude of sex trafficking as estimated by community law enforcement agencies, or about the sources of information they use and the other bases upon which they rely to make those estimates.

Lacking precise estimates of the problem, it is nearly impossible to track change in the magnitude of the problem. A substantial number of sex trafficking studies suffer from the use of severely limited data.^{19,20} Major initiatives have been implemented to improve the quality of statistics on human trafficking, including sex trafficking. The reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 2005 mandated the reporting of the scope and nature of the problem using data generated by state and local agencies.²¹ The mandate resulted in the creation of the Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS), which relies on data provided by federally funded human trafficking task forces. An analysis of HTRS data for the period from January 2008 to June 2010, conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 2011, examined

2,515 human trafficking incidents opened for investigation. Of those, 82.1% (2,065) were categorized as sex trafficking.²² Although useful, the BJS data represented only cases that were opened for investigation and known to local task forces, and it therefore had limited utility for estimating the overall magnitude of the problem.

As mandated by the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) began in January 2013 to collect human trafficking data as part of its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Two new offenses were added to the UCR: Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts and Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude. By 2013, 13 states were participating in UCR human trafficking data collection. Interestingly, in the first year of reporting, only five police agencies reported a total of 14 cases human trafficking offenses; 13 of those deemed Commercial Sex Acts. UCR reporting of human trafficking data can be expected to increase over time as agencies become more aware of the new categories.

Even when local agencies increase their reporting of sex trafficking cases to the UCR, the data will provide a limited view of a complex issue—that is, the law enforcement perspective. The investigation of human trafficking by local, state, tribal, and federal agencies is one important facet of the crime. Due to the nature of human trafficking, however, many instances are not reported to law enforcement. Several victim service organizations have made it their mission to serve the needs of human trafficking victims, and in order to have a complete picture of human trafficking, it is necessary to include them (and perhaps knowledgeable others) when gathering information.

As potential first responders to human trafficking cases, local law enforcement agencies need to be aware of its prevalence in their jurisdictions and to know how to respond effectively to those cases.²³ According to Farrell and McDevitt (2008), more than half of the law enforcement agencies serving large jurisdictions (i.e., those with 250,000-plus residents) have investigated trafficking cases and are likely to identify sex trafficking as the most pervasive trafficking problem.²⁴ Little is known, however, about how those law enforcement agencies organize their responses to sex trafficking or their capability for responding to the needs of trafficking victims.

The current study was designed to advance our understanding of local law enforcement's knowledge of and experience with the sex trafficking problems in their jurisdictions. First, in light of the absence of data on sex trafficking at the local level, we sought to obtain those agencies' estimates of the local magnitude of the problem and their perspectives on local trends, by venue. Second, we sought to understand the sources that had shaped their perspectives and that they were using to make those estimates. Finally, we sought to document the agencies' experience with and responses to local sex trafficking problems.

METHODS

Researchers at the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety at Arizona State University collected the data for this study. From February 2015 through June 2015, they conducted a survey (see appendix C) among the chiefs of police of 100 of the largest municipal police departments throughout the United States (see appendix A.) Chiefs of police were sent a letter explaining the purpose of the study and requesting their participation (see appendix B); they were asked to complete the survey or to refer it to appropriate staff for completion. Surveys could be returned by email, fax, or U.S. mail. After a series of follow-up contacts, including telephone and email reminders, 72 percent (n=72) of the 100 police agencies responded.

Measures

The survey provided respondents with the following definition of sex trafficking:

. . . the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, coercion or when the person forced to perform such an act is under the age of 18.

(Researchers emphasized that human smuggling was not the focus of this study.)

The survey was comprised of items in three categories: (a) estimates of the extent and nature of the local sex trafficking problem in 2014, (b) sources (i.e., official records, intelligence data, agency experience/expertise) used to estimate the sex trafficking problems

and related characteristics, and (c) other issues related to police agency resources and responses to the sex trafficking problem.

FINDINGS

The survey findings are organized into three sections: (a) Tables 1a–3a and figures 1a–4a present descriptive information about estimates of the extent and nature of the sex trafficking problem; (b) figures 1b–8b present descriptive information about the sources of information used by law enforcement agencies to make their estimates; and (c) tables 1c–4c and figures 1c–11c present descriptive information on law enforcement agency involvement in and responses to the sex trafficking problem.

A. Estimates of the Extent and Nature of the Problem

Table 1a shows that majority of the 72 law enforcement respondents (84.7%) reported that in 2014 their jurisdictions had experienced sex trafficking problems; only ten reported not having a sex trafficking problem.

**Table 1a. Agencies Reporting Sex Trafficking Problems in 2014
(n=72)**

	n	%
No	10	13.9
Yes	61	84.7
Unknown (Missing)	1	1.4
Total	72	100.0

As shown in figure 1a (below), when asked to describe the extent of sex trafficking problems within their jurisdictions, more than half of the respondents (57.1% to 89.7%, across venues) indicated that the level of sex trafficking at massage parlors, escort agencies, adult clubs, brothels, and non-licensed cantinas was about the same in 2014 as it had been before that year. With regard to street prostitution, however, more than 38 percent of the agencies surveyed

reported that the problem was decreasing, and about four-fifths of the responding agencies (81%) indicated that online sex advertisement was getting worse.

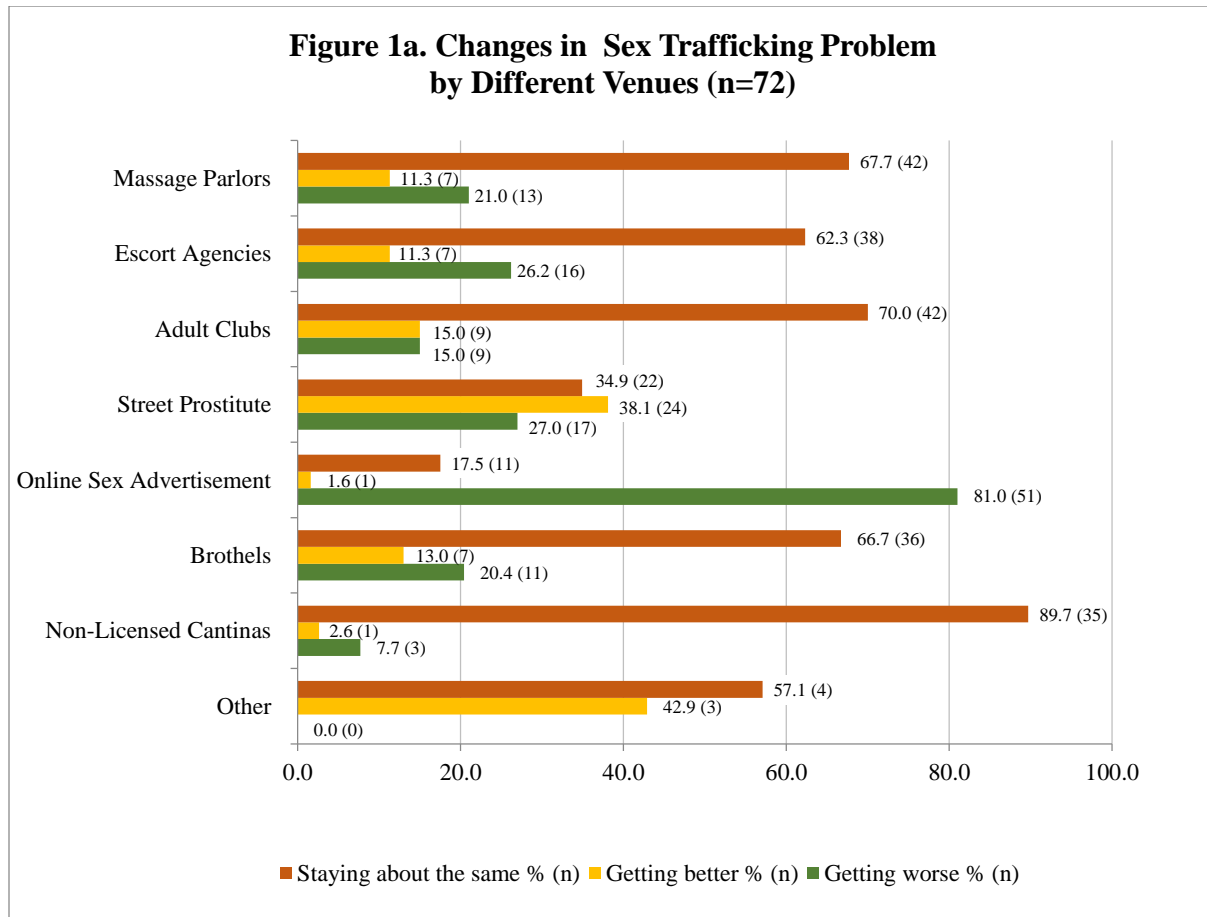
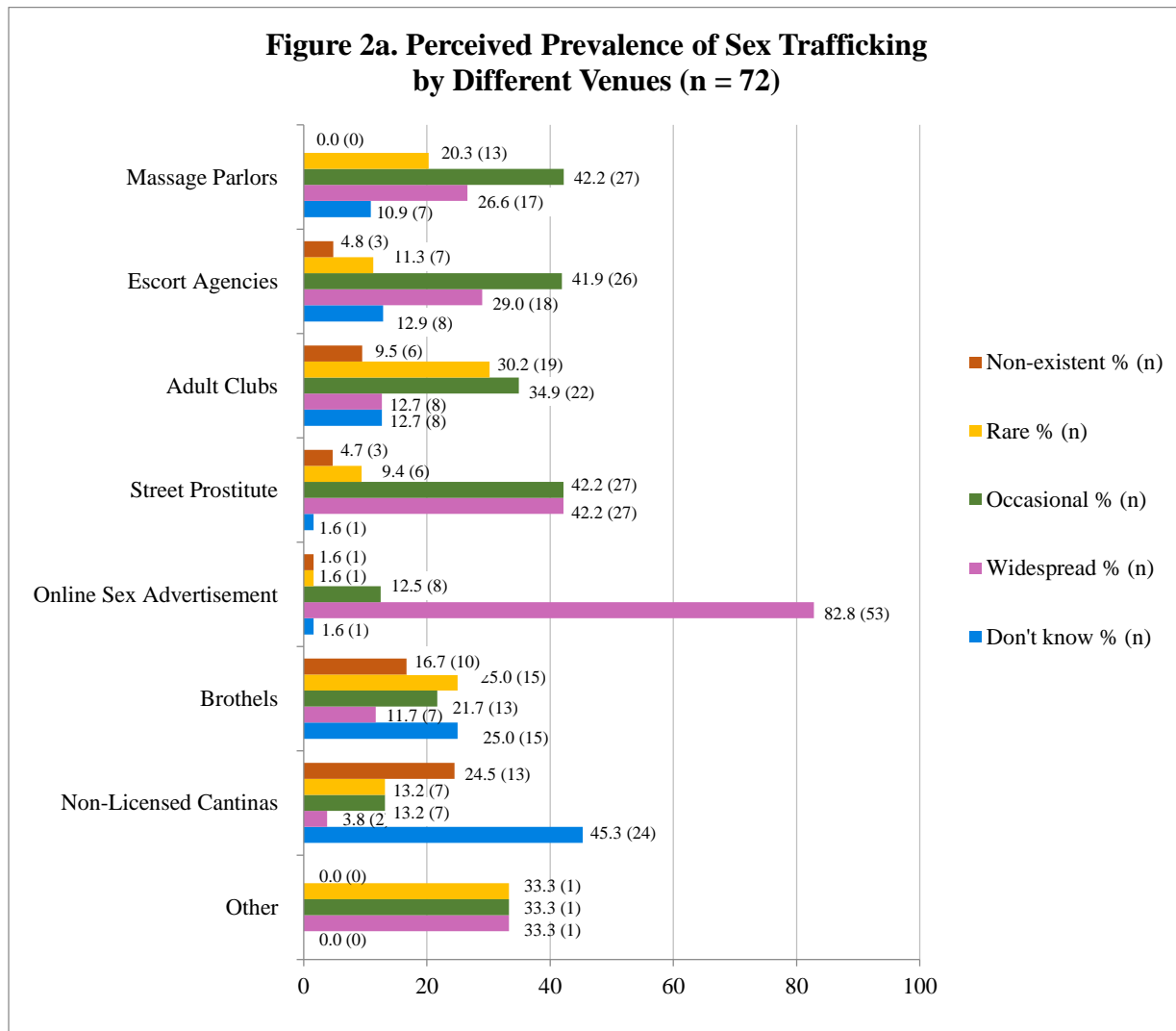


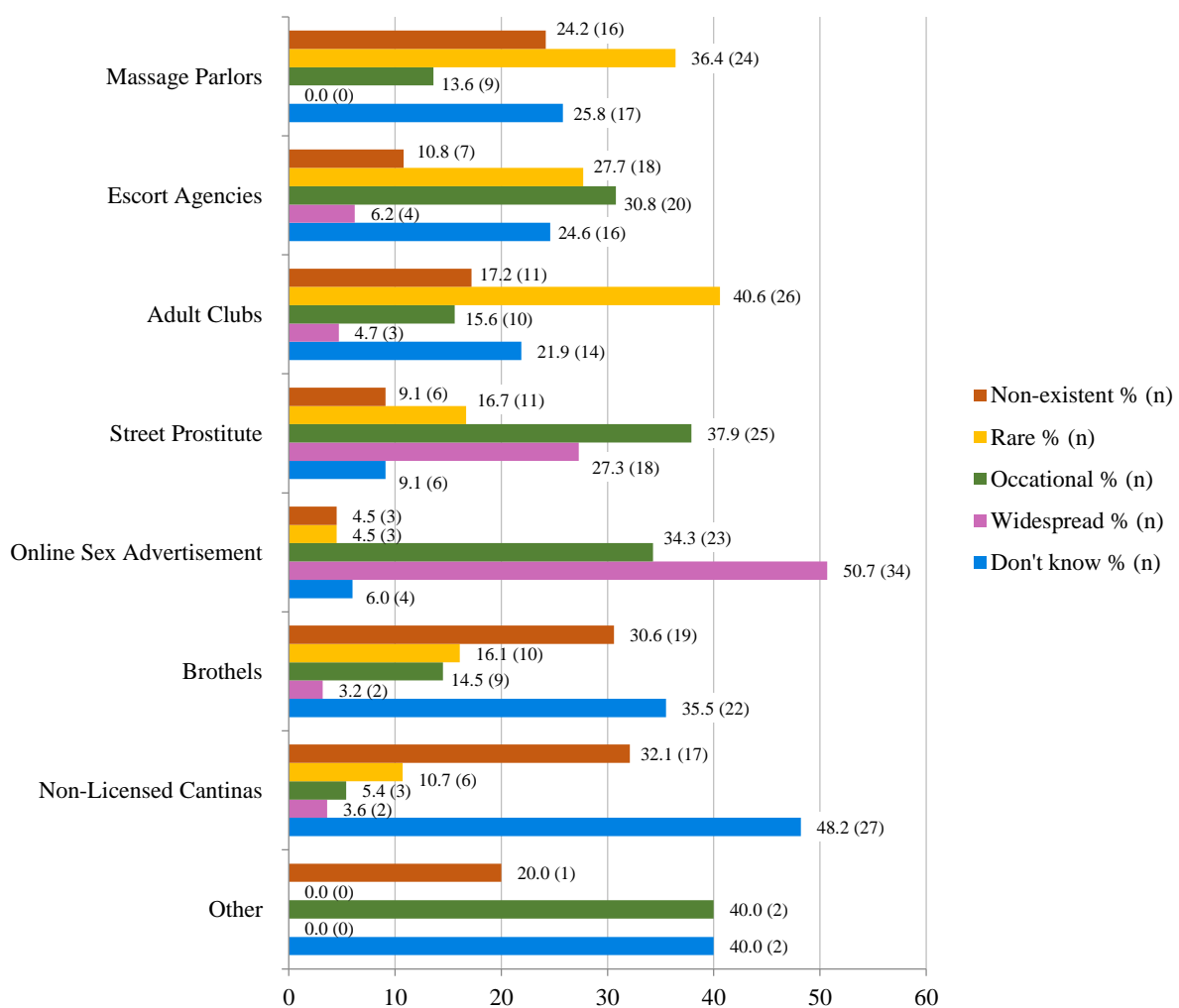
Figure 2a shows data on the perceived prevalence of sex trafficking for different venues. Law enforcement agencies reported that online sex advertisement was widespread in their jurisdictions (82.8%). Sex trafficking problems were described as "occasional" in massage parlors (42.2%), escort agencies (41.9%), and adult clubs (34.9%). Almost half of the agencies (42.2%) reported that street prostitution was either occasional or widespread. Forty-five percent of the agencies did not estimate the prevalence of sex trafficking within non-licensed cantinas.



When asked about the prevalence of sex trafficking of juveniles in various venues, about one-fourth of the agencies reported not knowing how many massage parlors or escort agencies trafficked juveniles (25.8 % and 24.6%, respectively). About one-third (30.8%) of the agencies described juvenile sex trafficking in escort agencies as "occasional." The estimated prevalence of sex trafficking of juveniles was described as "rare" for the venues of adult clubs (40.6%) and massage parlors (36.4%). About 40 percent of the agencies surveyed described juvenile sex trafficking in street prostitution as "occasional;" about half reported that it was widespread for online sex advertisement. With respect to brothels, almost 30 percent of the

agencies reported either that juvenile sex trafficking was nonexistent (30.6%) or they did not know its prevalence (35.5%). Almost half (48.2%) responded that they did not know the prevalence of sex trafficking of juveniles within unlicensed cantinas.

Figure 3a. Perceived Prevalence of Sex Trafficking of Juveniles by Different Venues (n = 72)

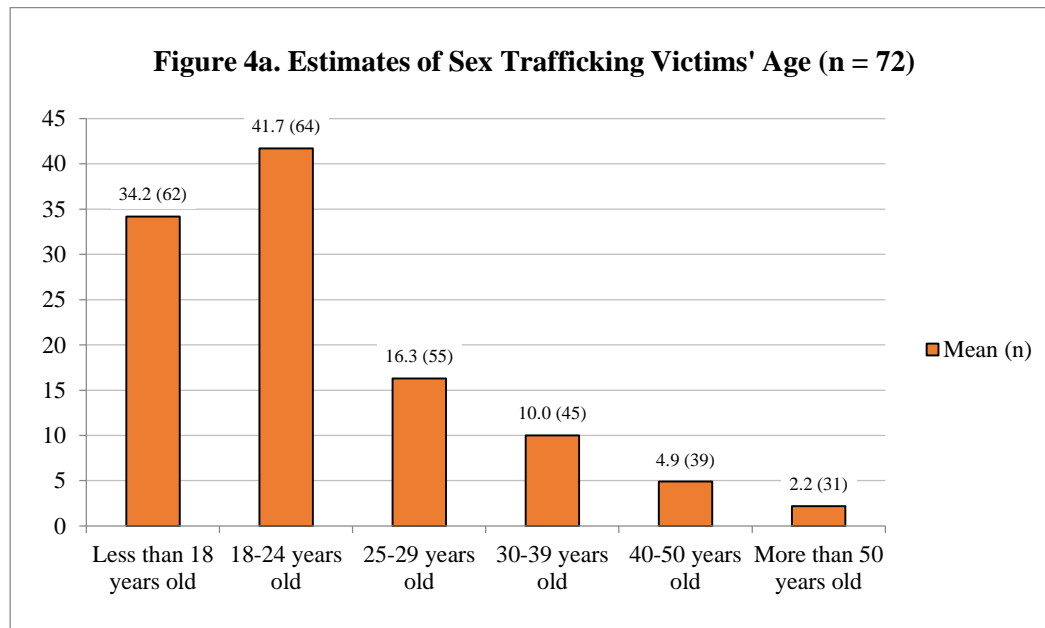


Law enforcement agencies were asked to estimate the percentage of sex trafficking victims who were from different countries. As shown in table 2a, the agencies reported that the vast majority of victims (72.3%) were from the United States, followed by Mexico (9.5%), China (8.8%), South Korea (3.8%), El Salvador (2.1%), Guatemala (1.6%), Honduras (1.4%), Columbia (1.1%), Russia (0.9%), Brazil (0.9%), the Dominican Republic (0.5%), and Costa Rica (0.1%).

Table 2a. Estimated Percentage of Sex Trafficking Victims' County of Origin (n = 72)

	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
United States	61	72.3 (29.6)	80.0	0	100
Mexico	45	9.5 (9.7)	5.0	0	40
Russia	27	0.9 (2.1)	0.0	0	10
Brazil	23	0.9 (4.2)	0.0	0	20
China	44	8.8 (11.9)	5.0	0	50
South Korea	32	3.8 (6.9)	0.0	0	25
Guatemala	31	1.6 (3.9)	0.0	0	15
El Salvador	31	2.1 (4.7)	0.0	0	15
Honduras	29	1.4 (3.9)	0.0	0	15
Costa Rica	24	0.1 (0.3)	0.0	0	1
Columbia	27	1.1 (3.4)	0.0	0	15
Dominican Republic	26	0.5 (2.0)	0.0	0	10

Agency respondents were also asked to estimate the percentage of victims in each age category (see figure 4a). On average, respondents collectively estimated that in their jurisdictions, 34.2 percent were less than 18 years old, 41.7 percent were 18–24 years old, 16.3 percent were 25–29 years old, 10 percent were 30–39 years old, 4.9 percent were 40–50 years old, and 2.2 percent were more than 50 years old.



The agencies were asked to estimate the percentage of sex trafficking victims in their jurisdictions by gender; they reported that the great majority of victims were female (90.9%); 5.5 percent of the victims were reported as male, with the remainder being of unknown gender or not reported (table 3a).

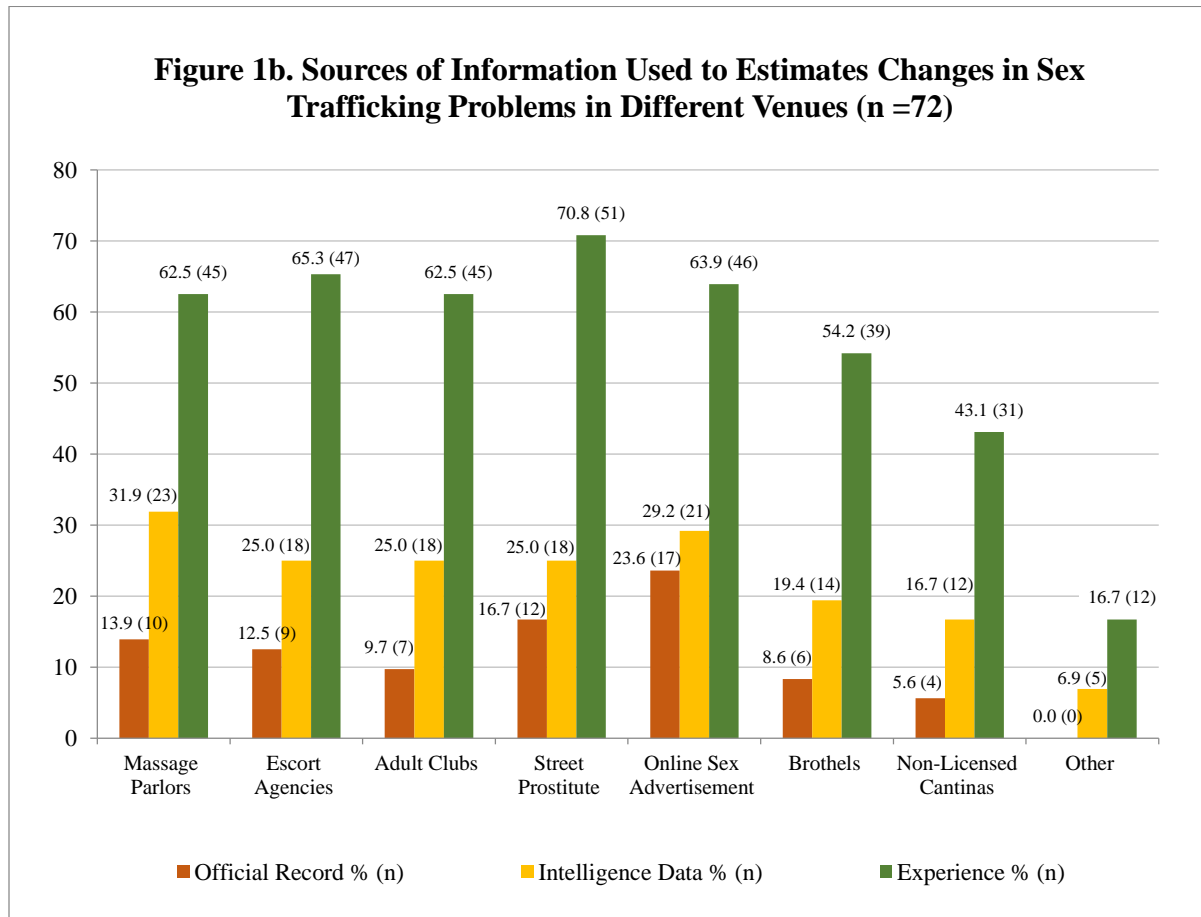
Table 3a. Estimated Percentage of Sex Trafficking Victims by Gender (n= 72)

	Mean % (SD)
Male	5.5 (7.6)
Female	90.9 (19.9)

B. Information Sources Used to Estimate the Extent and Nature of Local Sex Trafficking

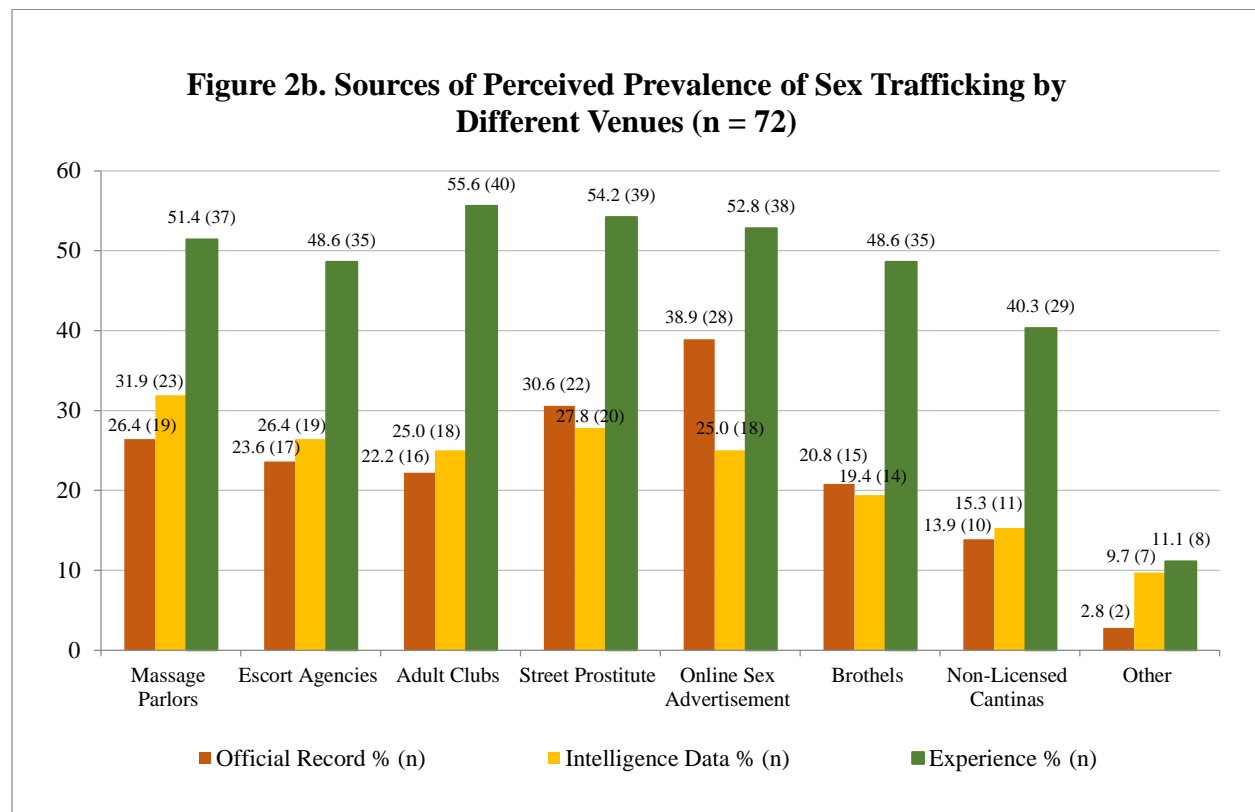
Law enforcement agencies presumably have access to several sources of information they might use in estimating the prevalence and characteristics of local sex trafficking,

including official records (e.g. calls for service, arrest reports, investigative reports), intelligence data, and professional experience and expertise. As figure 1b shows, most respondents relied primarily on experience.



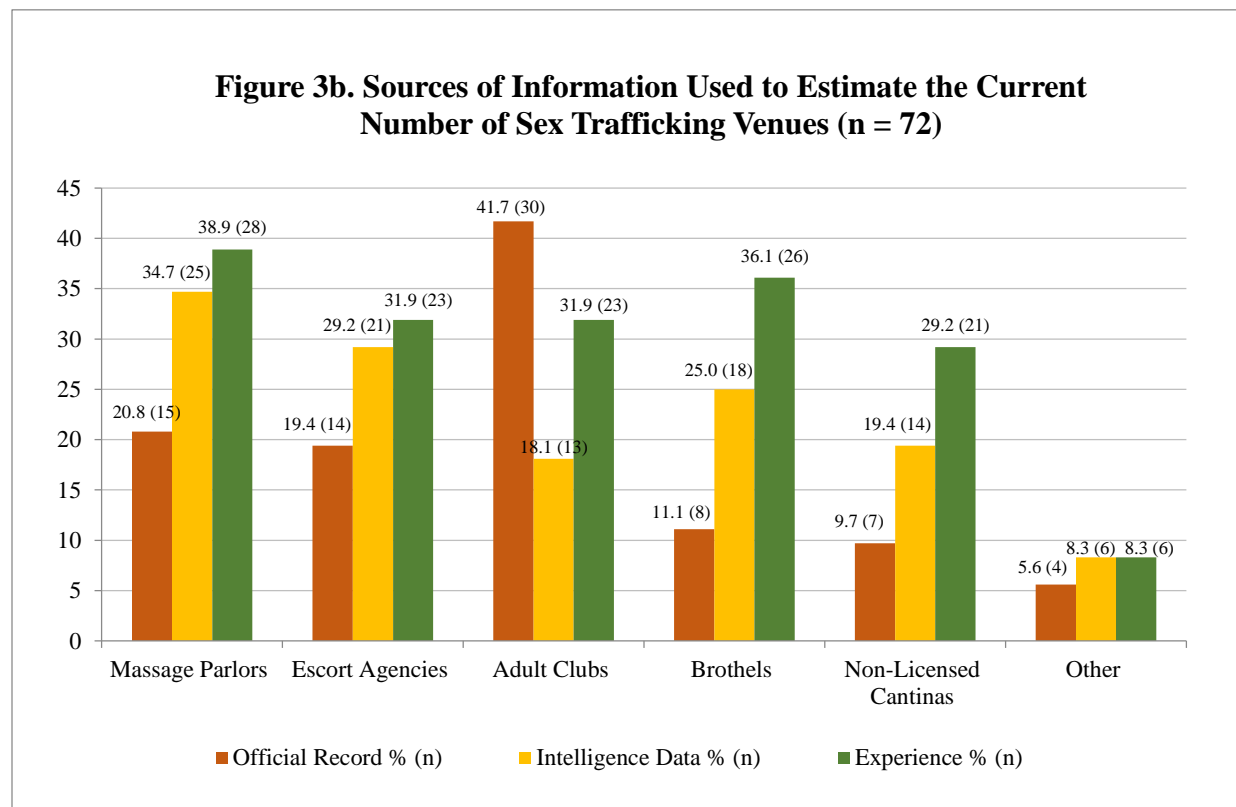
The agencies were asked about the sources of information they used in estimating change in 2014 (that is, whether the sex trafficking problem was getting worse, getting better, or staying about the same) in different venues. Here again, they could select from among three possible sources: official records, intelligence data, or experience. As figure 1b (above) shows, agencies predominately relied on their own experience, followed by those who relied on official records and those who relied on intelligence data. Nearly 71 percent of the responding agencies reported using their own experience to estimate trafficking for street prostitution; that

number ranged from just under 17 percent to just over 65 percent, depending on venue. Intelligence data was most commonly used for estimating trafficking in massage parlors (31.9%) and online sex advertisement (29.2%). Official records were most frequently used when making estimates of trafficking at on-line (about 24%) and street prostitution (about 17%) venues.



The data summarized in figure 2b (above) indicated that law enforcement agencies relied heavily on agency experience to estimate the prevalence of sex trafficking in various venues. The use of experience ranged from a high of 55.6 percent of the agencies for adult clubs to a low of 40.3 percent for non-licensed cantinas (excluding the “other” venue category). Agencies using official records to make estimates ranged from a high of 38.9 percent for the online sex advertisement venue to a low 13.9 percent for non-licensed cantinas

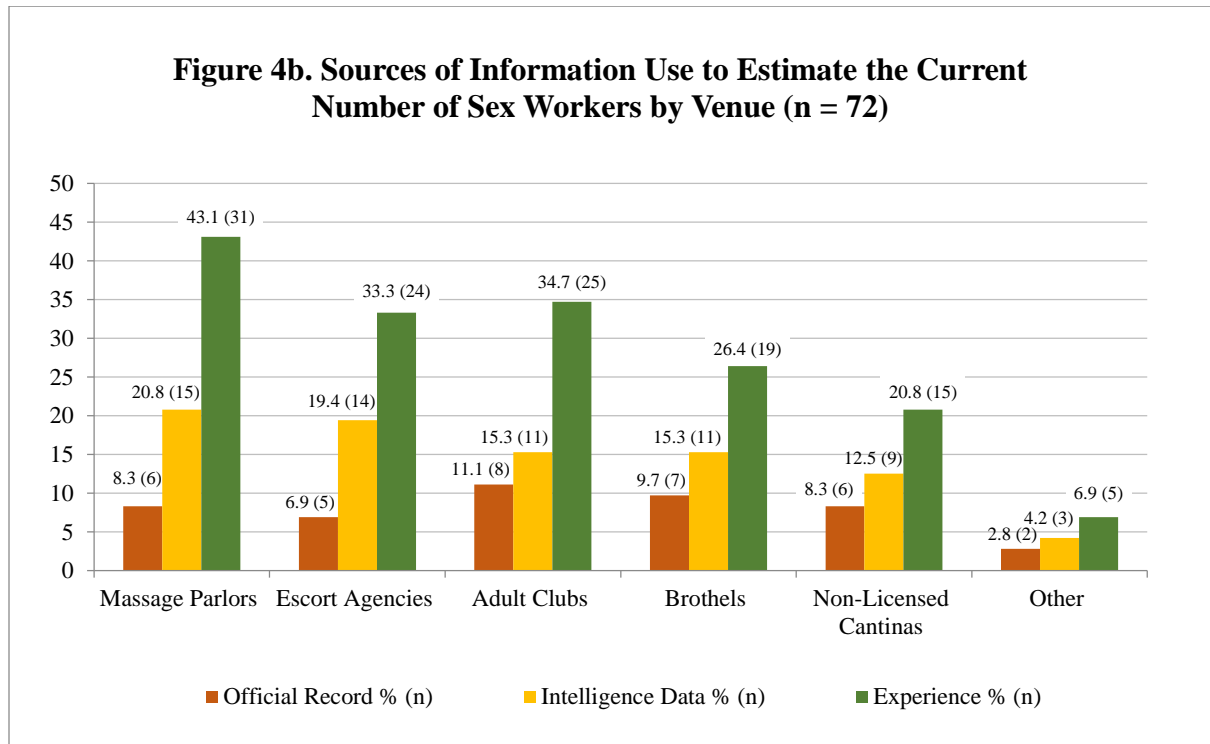
(excluding the “other” venue category). Agencies using intelligence data for estimating prevalence in different venues ranged from a high of 31.9 percent for massage parlors to a low of 15.3 percent for non-licensed cantinas (excluding the “other” venue category).



The sources of information used to estimate the number of venues were somewhat different than those used to estimate changes in the problem and prevalence of trafficking in different venues (figure 3b). Here, law enforcement agencies surveyed indicated that they relied less on experience and more on official records and intelligence data for adult club. Those relying experience ranged from a high of 38.9 percent for the massage parlor venue to a low of 29.2 percent for non-licensed cantinas (excluding the “other” category). Those using official records ranged from a high of 41.7 percent for the venue of adult clubs to a low of 9.7 percent for non-licensed cantinas, while those using intelligence data ranged from a high of 34.7 percent for massage parlors to a low of 18.1 percent for adult clubs (excluding the “other”

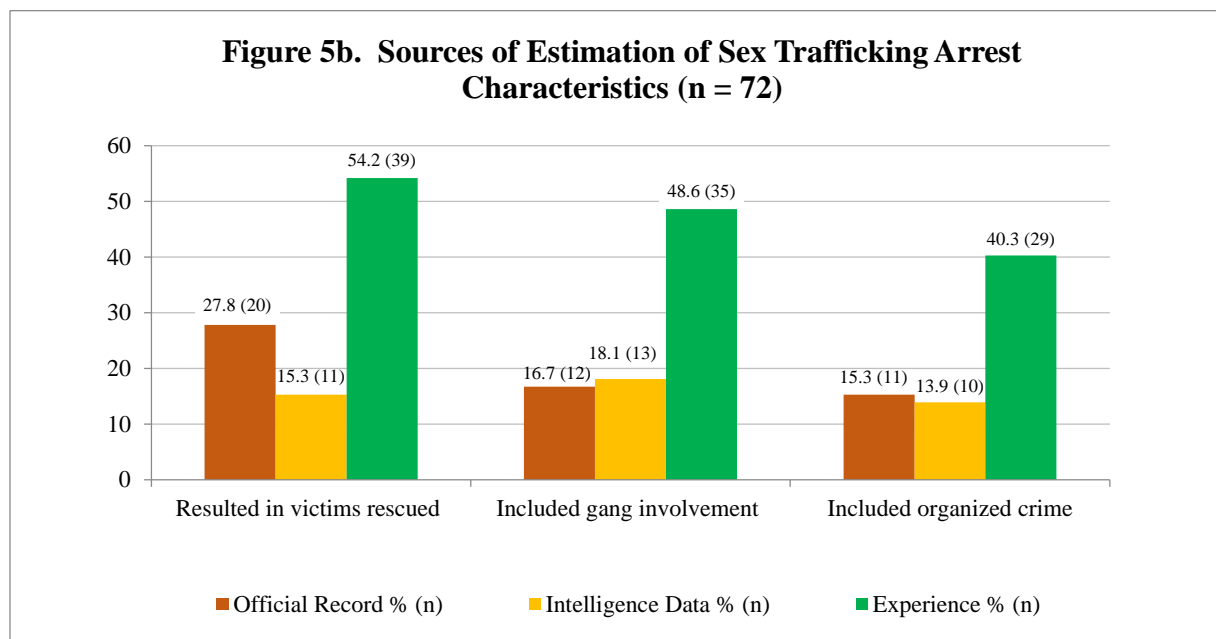
category).

Figure 4b indicates that most respondents tended to rely on experience to estimate the number of sex workers in various venues, followed by intelligence data and official records. Those using experience ranged from a high of 43.1 percent of the agencies for massage parlors to a low of 20.8 percent for non-licensed cantinas (“other” category excluded). The use of intelligence data was reported by a high of 20.8 percent of the agencies for massage parlors to a low of 12.5 percent for non-licensed cantinas. Those using official records ranged from a high of 11.1 percent for the adult club venue to a low of 6.9 percent for escort agencies. (The “other” category was not included in those comparisons.)



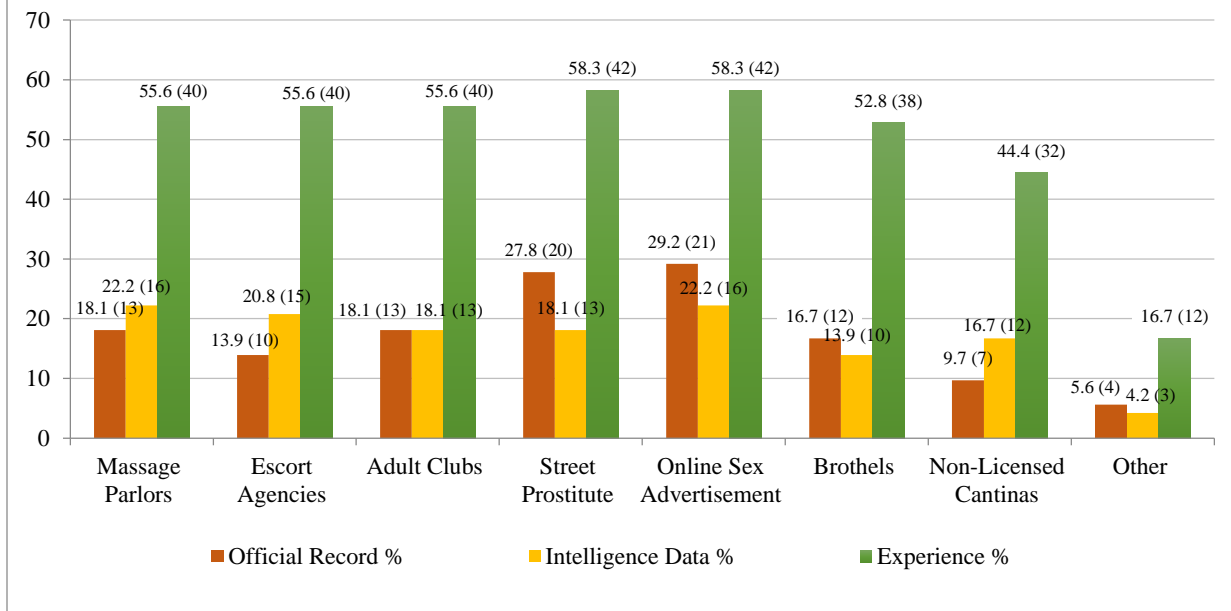
Law enforcement agencies were asked about information sources used to estimate the percentage of sex trafficking arrests in 2014 that resulted in victims being rescued and that included gang or organized crime involvement (see Section C). The data presented in figure 5b

indicates that almost half of the agencies (54.2%) used experience as their primary source of information in estimating the number of sex trafficking arrests resulting in victims being rescued, followed by those using official records (27.8%) and intelligence data (15.3%). In providing estimates of sex trafficking arrests that included gang involvement, 48.6 percent of the agencies used their own experience, followed by those using intelligence data (18.1%) and official records (16.7%). With regard to the estimation of sex trafficking arrests that included organized crime involvement, 40.3 percent of the agencies used experience followed by those using official records (15.3%) and intelligence data (13.9%).



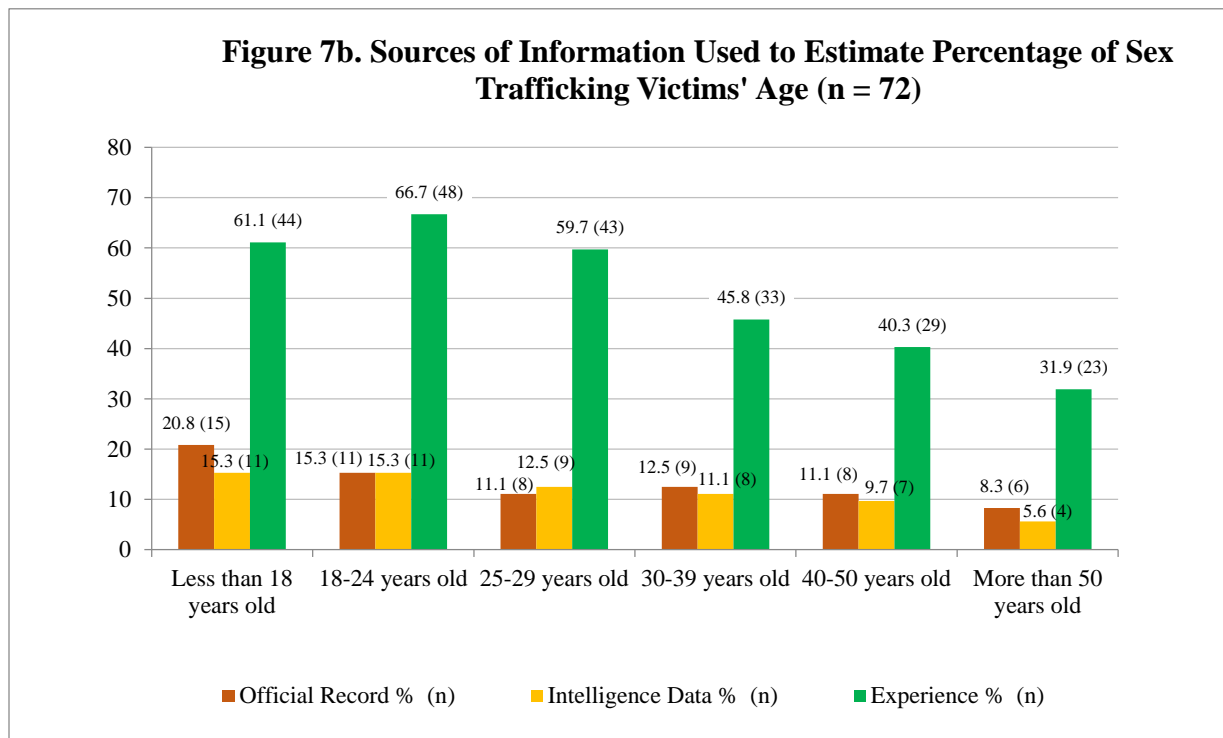
As shown in figure 6b, between 44.4 percent and 58.3 percent of law enforcement agencies surveyed reported that they collectively used experience as the principal source of information for estimating the prevalence of trafficking of juveniles for all of the different venues. Between 9.7 percent and 29.2 percent of the surveyed agencies reported using official data to make estimates across all venues, and between 22.2 and 13.9 percent reported using intelligence data to make those estimates.

Figure 6b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate the Prevalence of the Trafficking of Juveniles by Different Venues (n = 72)



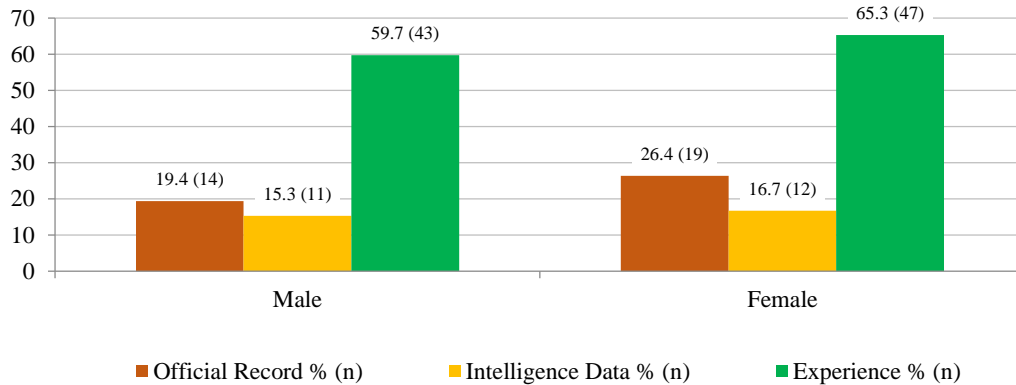
In estimating the percentage of sex trafficking victims who belonged to each age group, law enforcement agencies relied much more heavily on experience than on either official records or intelligence data (figure 7b). In estimating the percentage of victims who were less than 18 years of age, 44 agencies (61.1%) used their own experience as the primary source of information, followed by official records (20.8%) and intelligence data (15.3%). Forty-eight agencies (66.7%) that estimated a percentage of victims' ages as between 18 and 24 years used their experience as the primary source of the information, followed by official data and intelligence data (both 15.3%). Most agencies estimating a percentage of sex trafficking victims' ages as between 25 and 29 years used their own experience (59.7%), followed by intelligence data (12.5%), and official records (11.1%). Approximately 46 percent of agencies estimating a percentage of sex trafficking victims' ages as between 30 and 39 years used experience as the primary source of information, followed by official records (12.5%) and intelligence data (11.1%). Those agencies estimating a percentage of sex trafficking victims'

ages as between 40 and 50 years used experience (40.3%) as the primary source of information, followed by official data (11.1%) and intelligence data (9.7%). Twenty-three agencies (31.9%) estimating sex trafficking victims' ages as more than 50 years old used their own experience to make that determination; six agencies (8.3%) used official data, and four agencies (5.6%) used intelligence data.



Law enforcement agencies were also asked about the information sources they used for estimating sex trafficking victims' gender. As shown in table 8b, 43 agencies (59.7%) reported using their own experience to estimate the percentage of male victims, followed by those using official data (19.4%) and intelligence data (15.3%). Forty-seven agencies (65.3%) reported using their own experience when estimating the percentage of female trafficking victims, followed by those using official data (26.4%) and intelligence data (16.7%).

Figure 8b. Sources of Estimated Percentage of Sex Trafficking Victims' Gender (n = 72)



C. Police Agency Resources and Responses to Local Sex Trafficking Problems

One goal of the current study was to assess the current state of affairs regarding the availability of data and information on sex trafficking to local police agencies. Questions about sources of information on sex trafficking were included in the survey. Respondents were asked to strongly agree, agree, be neutral, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with statements regarding sex trafficking data and information. Figures 1c–3c summarize their responses.

Just over 60 percent of the respondents either somewhat agreed (31.4%) or strongly agreed (30%) that their departments maintained detailed information on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues in their jurisdictions. Three-fourths (74.3%) of the agencies either somewhat agreed (38.6%) or strongly agreed (35.7%) that police investigators had access to detailed information on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within their jurisdictions; 66.7 percent of agencies somewhat agreed (37.7%) or strongly agreed (29%) that their agencies had substantial intelligence on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within their jurisdictions.

Figure 1c. This agency maintains detailed records on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within its jurisdiction (n=70)

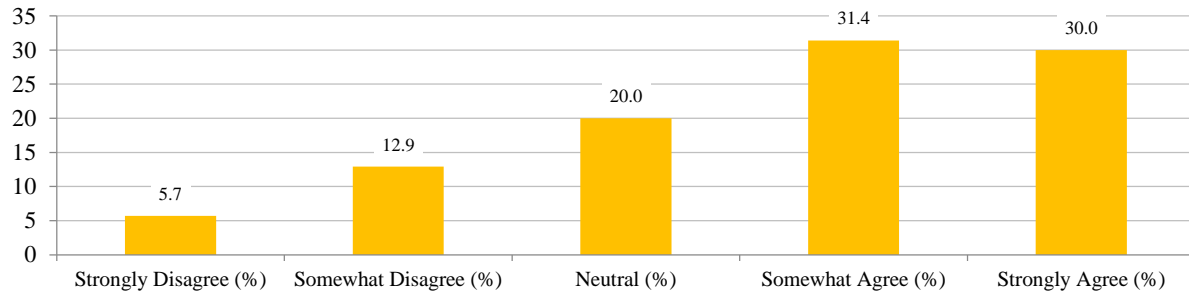


Figure 2c. Police investigators have access to detailed information on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within their jurisdiction (n=70)

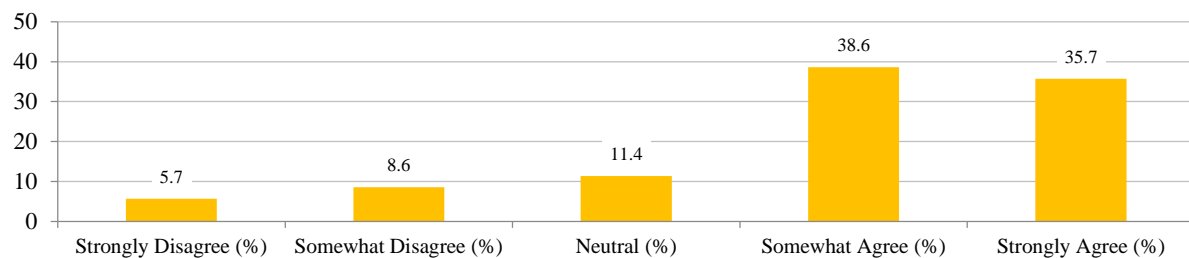
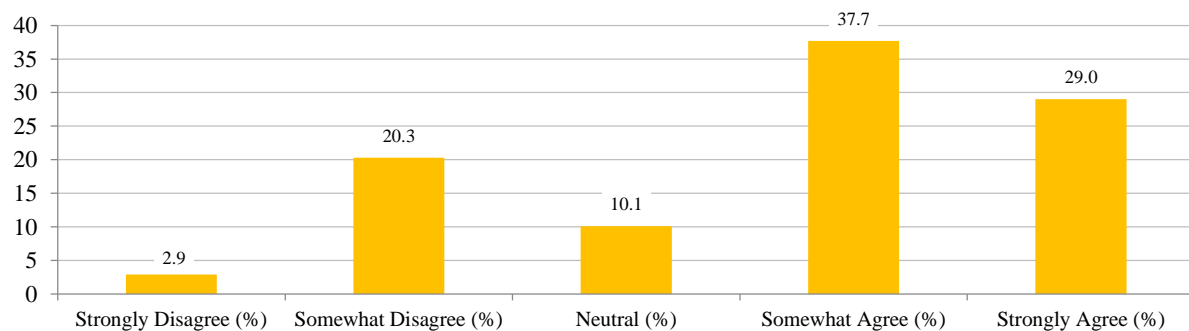


Figure 3c. This agency has substantial intelligence on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within its jurisdiction (n=69)



Respondents were asked to provide information about their agencies' 2014 involvement with sex trafficking cases, basing their responses on official records. Specifically, they were asked to provide, for each of eight venue categories, the number of investigations they had conducted, the number of cases in which they had made an arrest, and the number of cases in which they had provided victim support services. Figures 4c–11c summarize those responses.

The number of criminal investigations conducted ranged from 0 to 1,000. For a given venue, some agencies reported not conducting an investigation whereas other agencies reported conducting as many as 1,000 (mean=52.4) investigations (e.g., for the online advertisement venue). The maximum numbers reported for investigations conducted by venue were 50 (mean=6) for massage parlors, 75 (mean=6) for escort agencies, 423 (mean=32) for street prostitution, 11 (mean=0.6) for brothels, 2 (mean=0.2) for non-licensed cantinas, and 20 (mean=3.4) for “other.” (Caution should be taken when evaluating average numbers of investigations for the street prostitution and online advertisement venues due to their large standard deviations, which indicated a great deal of variability in the numbers reported by the agencies surveyed.)

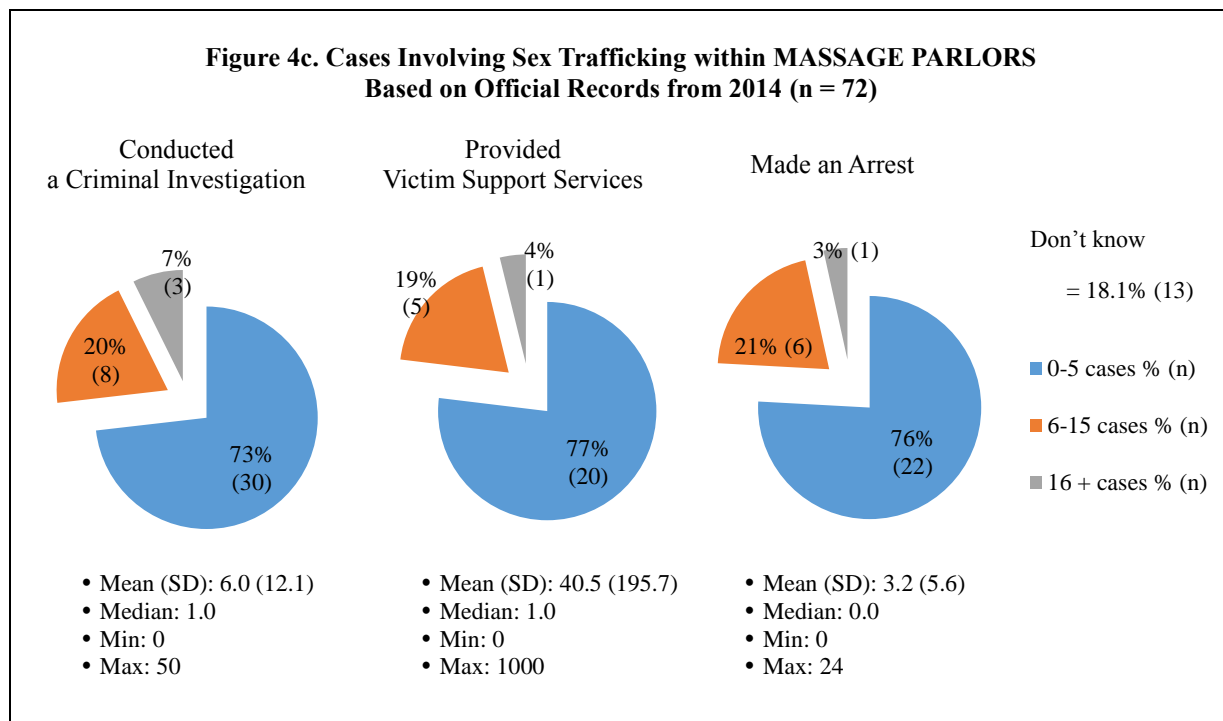


Figure 5c. Cases Involving Sex Trafficking within ESCORT AGENCIES
Based on Official Records from 2014 (n = 72)

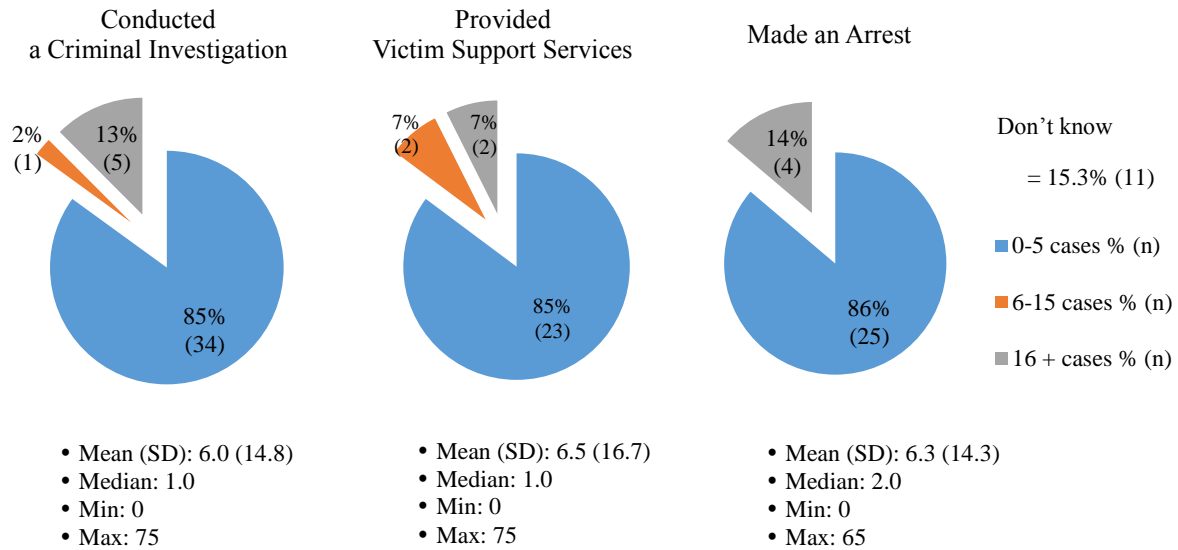
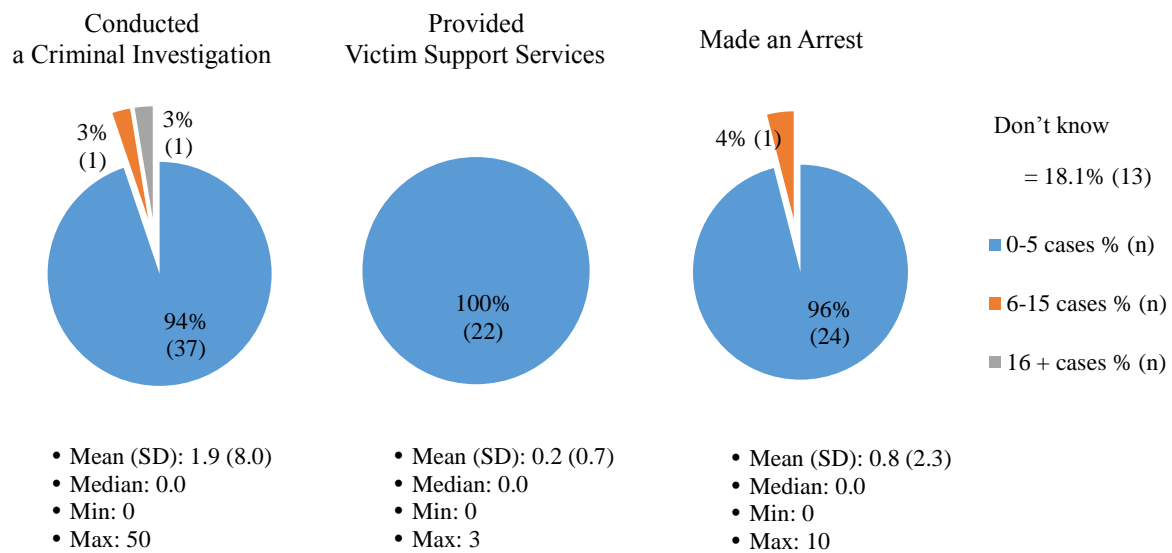
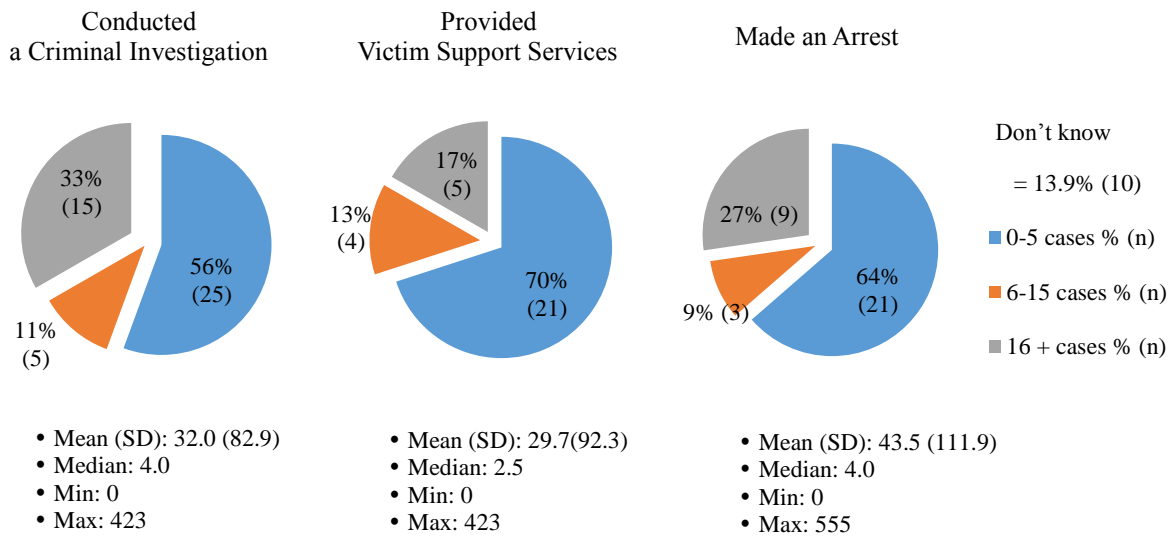


Figure 6c. Cases Involving Sex Trafficking within ADULT CLUBS
Based on Official Records from 2014 (n = 72)



**Figure 7c. Cases Involving Sex Trafficking within STREET PROSTITUTE
Based on Official Records from 2014 (n = 72)**



**Figure 8c. Cases Involving Sex Trafficking within ONLINE ADVERTISEMENT
Based on Official Records from 2014 (n = 72)**

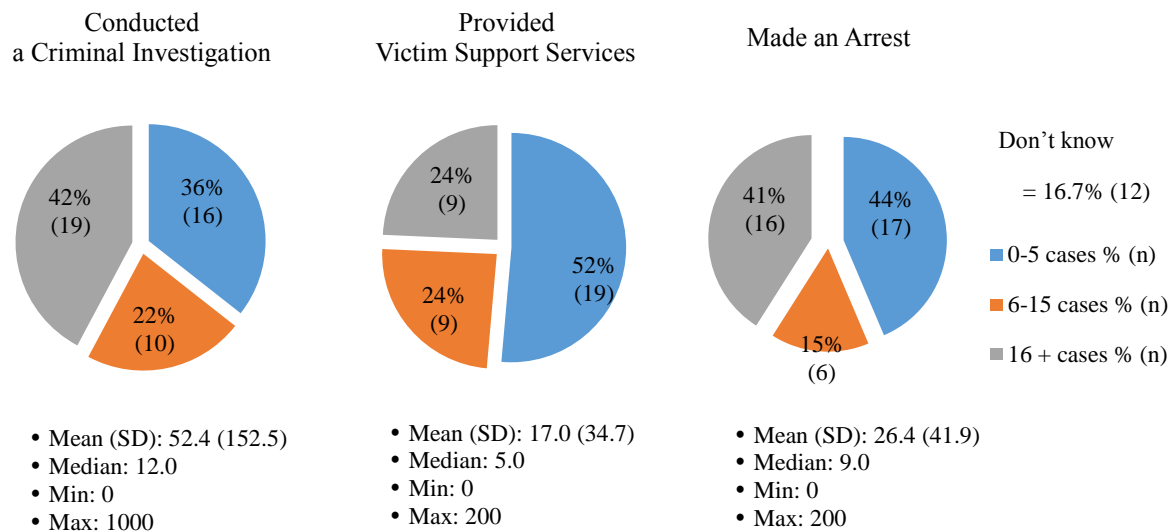


Figure 9c. Cases Involving Sex Trafficking within BROTHELS
Based on Official Records from 2014 (n = 72)

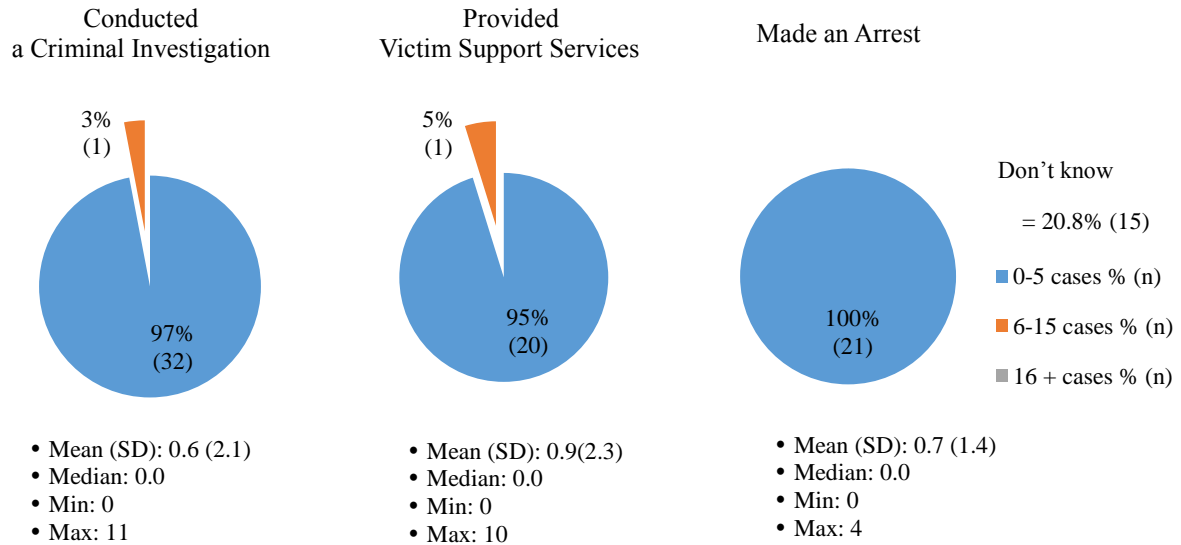
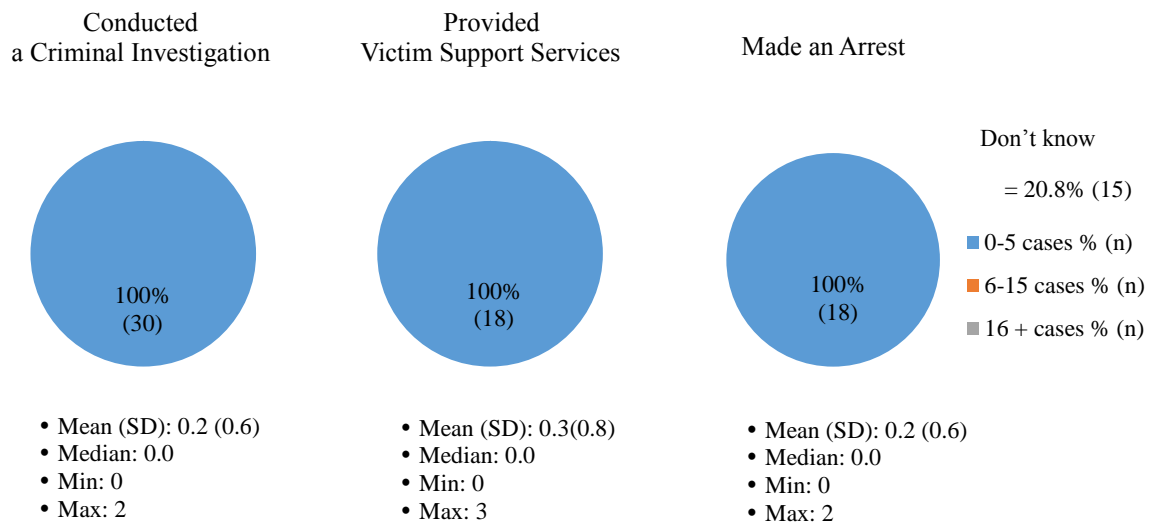
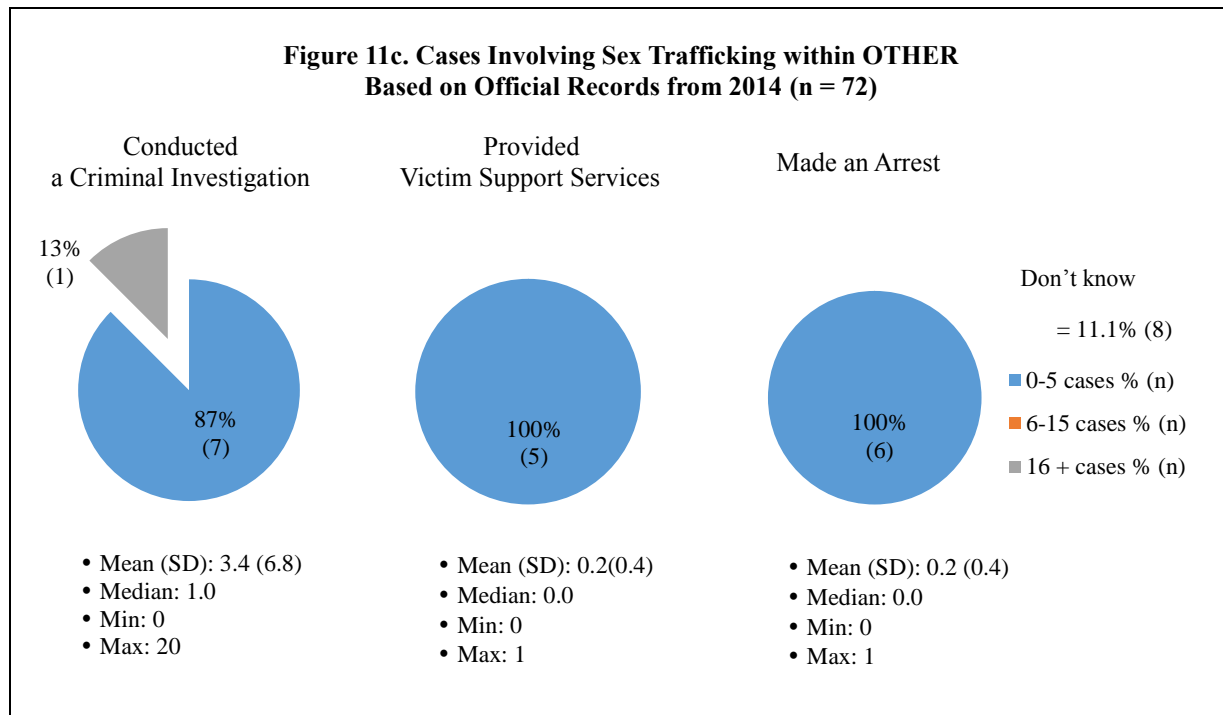


Figure 10c. Cases Involving Sex Trafficking within NON-LICENSED CANTINAS
Based on Official Records from 2014 (n = 72)





The mean number of cases, by venue, in which agencies reported having provided support services was 40.5 for massage parlors, 6.5 for escort agencies, 0.2 for adult clubs, 29.7 for street prostitution, 17 for online advertisements, 0.9 for brothels, and 0.3 for non-licensed cantinas. The average number of cases, by venue, in which an arrest was made were 3.2 for massage parlors, 6.3 for escort agencies, 0.8 for adult clubs, 43.5 for street prostitution, 26.4 for online advertisement, 0.7 for brothels, and 0.2 for non-licensed cantinas. (Caution should be taken when evaluating average number of arrests related to the street prostitution and online advertisement venues due to their large standard deviations, which indicated a great deal of variability in the numbers reported. Also, the data do not distinguish between traffickers, sex workers, and clients. For example, given the large number of cases involving street prostitution, it is likely that most arrests are of prostitutes. On the other hand, it seems reasonable to think that arrests related to online advertisements, which often involve sting operations, also include a substantial number of would-be clients.)

Table 1c. Estimates of Sex Trafficking Arrests that Resulted in Victims Rescued, or Included Gang or Organized Crime Involvement.

	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
Resulted in victims rescued	57	56.7 (42.1)	75.0	0	100
Included gang involvement	54	24.7 (31.9)	10.0	0	100
Included organized crime involvement	49	13.5 (25.5)	0.0	0	100

Respondents were asked to estimate the percentage of arrests made in sex trafficking cases that resulted in victims being rescued. As indicated in table 1c (above), on average, agencies reported that victims were rescued in 56.7 percent of trafficking arrests. Also on average, just under 24.7 percent of trafficking arrests were characterized as having gang involvement, and 13.5 percent were characterized as having organized crime involvement.

The majority of respondents (69.4%) reported that their agencies had a division or unit that was responsible for addressing the local sex trafficking problem (table 2c).

Table 2c. A Unit or Division that has Primary Responsibility for Addressing Sex Trafficking (n=72)

	n	Percent
No Such Unit	18	25.0
Have Dedicated Unit	50	69.4
Not Reported	4	5.6

Table 3c shows personnel resources reportedly dedicated to addressing local sex trafficking problems. On average, the agencies reported assigning 6.3 FTE of sworn personnel and 0.7 FTE of a civilian employee to a sex trafficking unit. (They also reported an average assignment of part-time sworn and civilian personnel of 0.07 and 0.2 FTE, respectively.) The variation among the reporting agencies was considerable, with some reporting no dedicated sworn personnel and others reporting as many as 40 sworn and up to 3 civilian personnel dedicated to a sex trafficking unit. When the question was modified slightly to ask about the

number of personnel throughout the agency (not within the dedicated unit) who were assigned sex trafficking duties, respondents reported an average 2.6 sworn and 0.2 civilian full-time personnel and 0.5 sworn and 0.1 part-time civilian personnel. They also reported an average of 2.2 sworn and 0.1 civilian full-time personnel being assigned to multi-agency sex trafficking task forces and an average of 0.5 part-time personnel assigned to such task forces.

Table 3c. The Number of Full & Part Time, Sworn & Civilian Staff Allocated to Addressing Sex Trafficking

The number of personnel who are assigned to sex trafficking in the unit or division that has primary responsibility for addressing sex trafficking	Full-time									
	Sworn					Civilian				
	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
	51	6.3 (7.6)	4.0	0	40	34	0.7 (0.9)	0.0	0	3
The number of personnel have assigned solely to address issues sex trafficking	Part-time									
	Sworn					Civilian				
	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
	26	0.7 (1.6)	0.0	0	6	25	0.2 (0.5)	0.0	0	2
The number of personnel have assigned to a Multi-Agency Task Force that focuses specifically on sex trafficking	Full-time									
	Sworn					Civilian				
	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
	66	2.6 (5.2)	1.0	0	32	43	0.2 (0.7)	0.0	0	3
	Part-time									
	Sworn					Civilian				
	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
	38	0.5 (1.6)	0.0	0	8	36	0.1 (0.3)	0.0	0	1
	Full-time									
	Sworn					Civilian				
	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
	61	2.2 (3.2)	1.0	0	16	38	0.1 (0.4)	0.0	0	2
	Part-time									
	Sworn					Civilian				
	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
	37	0.5 (1.5)	0.0	0	8	33	0.0 (0.2)	0.0	0	1

Training is a tool that can be used by law enforcement agencies to impact the problem of sex trafficking by increasing awareness and reporting of the problem, as well as sharing information on strategies and tactics to combat it. Respondents were asked whether they provided training for community groups, businesses, victim services agencies, and other law enforcement agencies. Nearly all of the agencies responded affirmatively, with 74.6 percent indicating that they offered training to community groups, 74.6 percent offering it to victim services organizations, 73.2 percent offering it to other agencies, and 63.4 percent of the agencies offering training to businesses. In addition, 61.5% reported providing training for “other” entities.

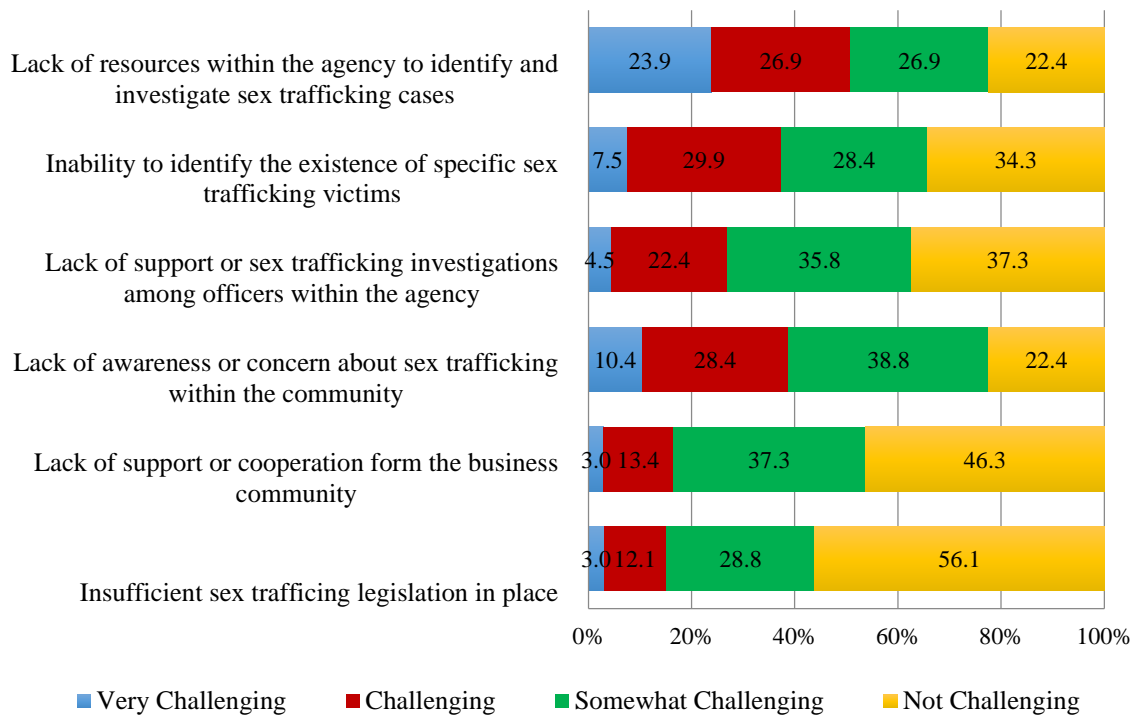
Table 4c. Provision of Training Regarding Sex Trafficking (n = 72)

Provided to:	%
Community groups	74.6
Businesses	63.4
Victim services organizations	74.6
Other law enforcement agencies	73.2
Other (n=13)	61.5

Lastly, the law enforcement agencies surveyed were asked to assess potential challenges in addressing local sex trafficking problems. As indicated in figure 11c, a lack of agency resources was assessed as very challenging (23.9%) or challenging (26.9%) by nearly half of the agencies. The inability to identify sex trafficking victims was assessed as very challenging (7.5%) or challenging (29.9%) by about a third of the agencies. Lack of internal support within the police agency for sex trafficking investigations was assessed as very challenging (4.5%) or challenging (22.4%) by about a quarter of the agencies. Nearly 40 percent of the agencies assessed lack of community awareness about sex trafficking as very challenging (10.4%) or challenging (28.4%), while only about 16 percent assessed lack of

support or cooperation from the business community as very challenging (3%) or challenging (13.4%). About 15 percent of the agencies assessed insufficient sex trafficking legislation as very challenging (3%) or challenging (12.1%), with about 56 percent indicating that lack of legislation ranked among their challenges.

Figure 11c. Challenge in Addressing Sex Trafficking issues (n = 72)



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A relatively small proportion of the law enforcement agencies surveyed perceived substantial change during 2014 in the prevalence of sex trafficking in such venues as massage parlors, escort agencies, adult clubs, brothels, and non-licensed cantinas. For those venues, most respondents indicated that the magnitude of local sex trafficking was remaining about the same. One exception was the street prostitution venue, for which more than a third of the respondents indicated that the local problem was improving; about a third indicated that it was staying about the same, and 27 percent reported that the problem was getting worse.

Especially noteworthy was the finding that more than 80 percent of the responding agencies indicated that sex trafficking associated with online sex advertising was getting worse. Related to this was the finding that almost 83 percent of the agencies reported that sex trafficking related to online advertising was widespread. Other sex trafficking venues reported by respondents as having "widespread" trafficking activity were massage parlors, escort agencies, and street prostitution. Also, 85 percent of responding agencies reported that the sex trafficking of juveniles in street prostitution and online advertisements was widespread. Conversely, the sex trafficking of juveniles in massage parlors, escort agencies, and adult clubs was reported as being rare by about 28 percent to 40 percent of responding agencies.

Of more concern is the finding that a substantial percentage of respondents were unable to estimate (i.e., "don't know") the prevalence of juvenile sex trafficking in local massage parlors, escort agencies, brothels, and non-licensed cantinas. Consistent with other reports, survey results showed that respondents believed that more than three-quarters of local sex trafficking victims were 24 years of age or less, and nearly all (more than 90%) were female.

As the survey results clearly demonstrated, the majority of local law enforcement agencies relied primarily on "experience" (rather than official records and intelligence) when estimating the prevalence and nature of sex trafficking in their jurisdictions. With the exception of the non-licensed cantina venue, well over half of the reporting agencies relied on experience for assessing change or trends in the prevalence of local sex trafficking, as well as for assessing the current prevalence of sex trafficking across venues. Although more respondents reported using official records and intelligence data in estimating the number of trafficking venues,

most relied on experience for estimating the current number of sex workers by venue and the prevalence of local juvenile sex trafficking. Likewise, most relied on experience when estimating sex trafficking case characteristics and when assessing victim characteristics such as age and gender.

It may appear surprising that local law enforcement agencies relied more on experience than on official records in gauging the prevalence of sex trafficking and sex trafficking characteristics, while simultaneously reporting that their agencies maintained detailed records on sex trafficking incidents. Recall that about two-thirds of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that their agency kept detailed records and indicated that their agencies had substantial intelligence on sex trafficking in their jurisdictions. Also, we found that local law enforcement agency involvement with sex trafficking cases varied substantially, depending on venue.

The respondents' resources for addressing sex trafficking also varied considerably. About three-fourths reported that their agencies assigned responsibility for addressing sex trafficking problems to a specific unit or division. On average, about six sworn personnel and less than one civilian personnel were assigned to that unit or division, but fewer than three sworn and one civilian personnel agency-wide were assigned solely to address sex trafficking. The majority of agencies reported delivering training related to sex trafficking. Between 60 and 75 percent of the agencies indicated that some personnel were engaged in offering training for community groups, businesses, victim service organizations, and other law enforcement agencies.

Respondents reported that among the several challenges they faced when addressing the local sex trafficking problem were lack of community awareness, apparent lack of institutional support for investigations, and an inability to identify individual sex trafficking victims.

In sum, the findings from the survey shed considerable light on the perceptions and experiences of police agencies attempting to address local sex trafficking violations. Surveys such as this one can advance the broad understanding of local law enforcement's perceptions and approach to confronting the problem, but they fall short of pointing towards potential best practices; that would require a more focused research strategy. Data from this survey are useful for identifying the local police agencies with the most substantial experience and engagement

in sex trafficking. Researchers could profitably work further with those agencies to identify and codify best practices for improving the collection, quality, and use of records data; identifying, rescuing, and providing support services for trafficking victims; and investigating trafficking violations, leading to arrests. Systematic case studies can build on the current study to identify best practices to disseminate to other local agencies to assist with developing informed and effective law enforcement responses to the problem of sex trafficking in their respective communities.

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Appendix A: 100 Largest Municipal Police Departments Surveyed

Albuquerque	Glendale	Pittsburgh
Anaheim	Henderson	Plano
Arlington	Hialeah	Portland
Atlanta	Honolulu	Raleigh
Aurora	Houston	Reno
Austin	Indianapolis	Richmond
Bakersfield PD	Irvine	Riverside
Baltimore	Irving	Rochester
Baton Rouge	Jersey City	Sacramento
Birmingham	Kansas City	San Antonio
Boise	Laredo	San Bernardino
Boston	Las Vegas Metropolitan	San Diego
Buffalo	Lincoln Long Beach	San Francisco
Chandler	Los Angeles	San Jose
Charlotte-Mecklenburg	Louisville Metro	Santa Ana
Chesapeake	Lubbock	Scottsdale
Chicago	Madison	Seattle
Chula Vista	Memphis	Spokane
Cincinnati	Mesa	St. Louis
Cleveland	Metropolitan	St. Paul
Colorado Springs	Miami Police	St. Petersburg
Columbus	Milwaukee	Stockton
Corpus Christi	Minneapolis	Tampa
Dallas	Montgomery	Toledo
Denver	Nashville Metro	Tucson Police
Des Moines	New Orleans	Tulsa
Detroit	Newark	Virginia
Durham	Norfolk	Wichita
El Paso	North Las Vegas	Winston-Salem
Fort Wayne	Oakland	
Fort Worth	Oklahoma City	
Fremont	Omaha	
Fresno	Orlando	
Garland	Philadelphia	
Gilbert	Phoenix	

Appendix B: Letter of Invitation to Police Chiefs Inviting Agency Participation



_____, 2015

Chief's name

Agency

Address

City, State, Zip

Dear [Personalize],

We are writing to invite you and your agency to participate in a national study that seeks to improve our understanding of the challenges communities' face related to sex trafficking. This study hopes to learn from the experiences of local law enforcement agencies in an effort to improve the identification and prosecution of human trafficking cases nationally. Your agency has been selected for participation in this important study.

We ask that you identify the person in your agency most knowledgeable about sex trafficking and forward them the attached survey instrument for completion. Or if you like, forward their name and contact information and we will mail them a copy of the survey or survey them over the telephone. We anticipate that the survey will take approximately 20 minutes to complete.

Data resulting from this study will only be presented in the aggregate and no study sites or their corresponding data would be identified by name in any reports or publications.

We sincerely hope that you will take part in this important study. If you have questions about the project, or wish to notify us that your agency is not interested in participating in the study, please do not hesitate to contact the Principal Investigator, Dr. Charles Katz (602-496-1471, ckatz@asu.edu).

We look forward to working with you or your designees in your agency in the coming weeks to learn more about the problems facing your community.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Katz, Ph.D.

Director, Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Arizona State University

Appendix C: Human Sex Trafficking Survey

McCain Institute Sex Trafficking Survey

We are researchers working for the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety at Arizona State University. We are conducting a research study about sex trafficking. The purpose of the project is to understand issues and problems associated with sex trafficking (Issues pertaining to human smuggling are NOT relevant to this project).

We are inviting your participation in this study which will include completing a survey, so that we can better understand the extent and nature of sex trafficking in your jurisdiction. We understand that you may not know everything we ask about sex trafficking, but please provide the information that you have. The survey will take 20 minutes to complete. We may or may not follow up with you to ask for clarification or elaboration on your survey response. This follow up will take 5 minutes of your time. Participation in this study is voluntary. You can refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the survey at any time for any reason.

There are no foreseeable risks or discomforts to your participation. Participation in this survey will have no standing on your employment with the department.

If you choose to participate, your identity will be confidential. Additionally, your name or the name of your agency will NOT be included in any reports, presentations, or publications.

You should be aware that the results of the research may be published, but your name and your agency's name will never be used. We only ask that you provide your contact information at the end so that we may contact you in the future if we have any questions about your answers. You are not required to provide this information.

If you have any questions concerning the research study, please contact the research team at: (Charles Katz, Ph.D., ckatz@asu.edu, 602-496-1471). If you have any questions about your rights as a subject/participant in this research, or if you feel you have been placed at risk, you can contact the Chair of the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board, through the ASU Office of Research Integrity and Assurance, at (480) 965-6788.

Completing the survey is your consent to participate.

SEX TRAFFICKING DEFINED

For the purposes of this survey, sex trafficking is defined as:

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, coercion or, when the person forced to perform such an act is under the age of 18.

For the purpose of this survey, DO NOT includes incidents of human smuggling, which is defined as:

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.

SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

1. Did your jurisdiction have a sex trafficking problem in 2014?

- ☐ Yes (If yes, continue to #2)
☐ No (If no, continue to #5)
☐ Don't Know (continue to #5)

2. In approximately what year did sex trafficking emerge as a problem in your jurisdiction?

3. Based on official records, police intelligence data, or your experience, how would you describe sex trafficking problems within the following areas?

The problem at each location is... :

Getting Worse Getting Better Staying about the Same

Responses primarily based on:

Official Records Intelligence Data Experience

Message parlors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Escort agencies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adult clubs (i.e., strip club)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Street prostitutes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online sex advertisements (e.g., backpage, craigslist)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Brothels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Non-licensed cantinas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other: _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. Based on official records, how prevalent is sex trafficking in each of the following venues in your jurisdiction?

Nonexistent Rare Occasional Widespread Don't Know

Responses primarily based on:

Official Records Intelligence Data Experience

Message parlors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Escort agencies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adult clubs (i.e., strip club)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Street prostitutes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online sex advertisements (e.g., backpage, craigslist)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Brothels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Non-licensed cantinas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other: _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. Based on official records, police intelligence data, or your experience, how many of the following types of establishments currently exist within your jurisdiction?

Total #

Responses primarily based on:

Official Records Intelligence Data Experience

Illicit massage parlors	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Escort agencies	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adult clubs (i.e. strip club)	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Brothels	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Non-licensed cantinas	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other: _____	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Based on official records, police intelligence data, or your experience, what is the total current number of sex workers, prostitutes, etc. at each type of establishment within your jurisdiction?

Total # Sex Workers

Percent Trafficked

Responses primarily based on:

Official Records Intelligence Data Experience

Illicit massage parlors	_____	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Escort agencies	_____	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adult clubs (i.e. strip club)	_____	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Brothels	_____	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Non-licensed cantinas	_____	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other: _____	_____	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7. Provide an assessment of the availability of data and information on sex trafficking in your community. Please select one response indicating how much you agree or disagree with each statement.	Strongly Agree				
	Somewhat Agree				
	Neutral				
	Somewhat Disagree				
	Strongly Disagree				
This agency maintains detailed records on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within its jurisdiction.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police investigators have access to detailed information on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within their jurisdiction.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This agency has substantial intelligence on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within its jurisdiction.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This agency provides substantial training on the identification and reporting of sex trafficking to community groups, businesses, and/ or victim service organizations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

8. Does your agency provide any training regarding sex trafficking to the following entities:	Yes	
	No	Yes
Community groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Businesses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Victim services organizations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other law enforcement agencies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other: _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. Based on official records from 2014, how many cases involving sex trafficking has your agency... Industry Involved:	Please indicate the number of cases involving sex trafficking, for each industry listed in the left column, that your agency has...			
	Conducted a criminal investigation	Provided victim support services	Made an arrest	Don't Know
Message Parlor	_____	_____	_____	_____
Escort	_____	_____	_____	_____
Adult Club	_____	_____	_____	_____
Street Prostitute	_____	_____	_____	_____
Online Advertisement	_____	_____	_____	_____
Brothel	_____	_____	_____	_____
Non-licensed cantinas	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total	_____	_____	_____	_____

10. Based on official records, police intelligence data, or your experience, in 2014 what would you estimate was the percentage of sex trafficking arrests in your jurisdiction that...		Percentage	Responses primarily based on:		
			Official Records	Intelligence Data	Experience
Resulted in victims rescued		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Included gang involvement		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Included organized crime		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11. Based on official records, how prevalent is the trafficking of JUVENILES in each of the following venues in your jurisdiction?		Nonexistent	Rare	Occasional	Widespread	Don't Know	Responses primarily based on:		
							Official Records	Intelligence Data	Experience
Massage parlors		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Escort agencies		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adult clubs (i.e., strip club)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Street prostitutes		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online sex advertisements (e.g., backpage, craigslist)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Brothels		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Non-licensed cantinas		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other: _____		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. Based on official records, police intelligence data, or your experience, what would you estimate is the percentage of sex trafficking victims in your jurisdiction who are...		Percentage	Responses primarily based on:		
			Official Records	Intelligence Data	Experience
Less than 18 years old		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18-24 years old		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
25-29 years old		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
30-39 years old		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
40-50 years old		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More than 50 years old		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

13. Based on official records, police intelligence data, or your experience, what would you estimate is the percentage of sex trafficking victims in your jurisdiction who are...		Percentage	Responses primarily based on:		
			Official Records	Intelligence Data	Experience
Male		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Female		_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. Based on official records, police intelligence data, or your experience, what would you estimate is the percentage of sex trafficking victims in your jurisdiction who are from...		Responses primarily based on:		
	Percentage	Official Records	Intelligence Data	Experience
United States	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mexico	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Russia	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Brazil	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
China	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
South Korea	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Guatemala	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
El Salvador	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Honduras	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Costa Rica	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Columbia	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dominican Republic	_____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

RESPONSES TO SEX TRAFFICKING

15. Does your agency have a unit or division that has primary responsibility for addressing sex trafficking?

- ☐ Yes (If yes, continue to 15a)
☐ No (If no, continue to 17)

15a. What is the name of the unit or division?

Please estimate the number of full & part-time, sworn & civilian staff for each question below.

	Full-Time		Part-Time	
	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian
16. Thinking about the unit or division that has primary responsibility for addressing sex trafficking in your agency, how many personnel are assigned to this issue?				
17. How many personnel does your agency have assigned <u>solely</u> to address issues sex trafficking?				
18. How many personnel does your agency have assigned to a multi-agency task force focusing specifically on sex trafficking?				

19. In addressing sex trafficking in your jurisdiction, how much of a challenge are the following issues?

Please select one response that best matches your opinion.

	Not Challenging			
	Somewhat Challenging			
	Challenging			
	Very Challenging			
Insufficient sex trafficking legislation in place.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of support or cooperation from the business community.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of awareness or concern about sex trafficking within the community.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of support for sex trafficking investigations among officers within the agency.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Inability to identify the existence of specific sex trafficking victims.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of resources within the agency to identify and investigate sex trafficking cases.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide us with your contact information

Agency/organization: _____

Contact person name: _____

Contact rank/title: _____

Telephone number: _____ - _____ - _____

Email address: _____

Remember, we will never publish or release your or your agency's name. We ask solely to allow us to ask any questions about your answers. The contact person should be the person completing this form.

Revised: January 28, 2015

Thank you for your participation.

Please return the completed survey form by scanning and emailing the completed form to Hyunjung.Cheon@asu.edu, or mail to:
 Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety
 411 N. Central Ave., suite 680
 Phoenix, AZ 85004

Appendix D: Survey Findings - Descriptive Statistics

Q1. Sex trafficking problem in 2014 (n=72)

	n	Percent
No	10	13.9
Yes	61	84.7
Unknown (Missing)	1	1.4
Total	72	100.0

Q3a. Changes in Sex Trafficking Problems by Different Venues (n = 72)

	Getting worse		Getting better		Staying about the same		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Massage Parlors	13	21.0	7	11.3	42	67.7	62	100.0
Escort Agencies	16	26.2	7	11.3	38	62.3	61	100.0
Adult Clubs	9	15.0	9	15.0	42	70.0	60	100.0
Street Prostitute	17	27.0	24	38.1	22	34.9	63	100.0
Online Sex Advertisement	51	81.0	1	1.6	11	17.5	63	100.0
Brothels	11	20.4	7	13.0	36	66.7	54	100.0
Non-Licensed Cantinas	3	7.7	1	2.6	35	89.7	39	100.0
Other	0	0.0	3	42.9	4	57.1	7	100.0

Q3b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate Changes in Sex Trafficking Problems in Different Venues (n = 72)

	Official Record		Intelligence Data		Experience	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Massage Parlors	10	13.9	23	31.9	45	62.5
Escort Agencies	9	12.5	18	25.0	47	65.3
Adult Clubs	7	9.7	18	25.0	45	62.5
Street Prostitute	12	16.7	18	25.0	51	70.8
Online Sex Advertisement	17	23.6	21	29.2	46	63.9
Brothels	6	8.3	14	19.4	39	54.2
Non-Licensed Cantinas	4	5.6	12	16.7	31	43.1
Other	0	0.0	5	6.9	12	16.7

Q4a. Perceived Prevalence of Sex Trafficking by Different Venues (n =72)

	Non-existent		Rare		Occasional		Widespread		Don't know		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Massage Parlors	0	0.0	13	20.3	27	42.2	17	26.6	7	10.9	64	100.0
Escort Agencies	3	4.8	7	11.3	26	41.9	18	29.0	8	12.9	62	100.0
Adult Clubs	6	9.5	19	30.2	22	34.9	8	12.7	8	12.7	63	100.0
Street Prostitute	3	4.7	6	9.4	27	42.2	27	42.2	1	1.6	64	100.0
Online Sex Advertisement	1	1.6	1	1.6	8	12.5	53	82.8	1	1.6	64	100.0
Brothels	10	16.7	15	25.0	13	21.7	7	11.7	15	25.0	60	100.0
Non-Licensed Cantinas	13	24.5	7	13.2	7	13.2	2	3.8	24	45.3	53	100.0
Other	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	100.0

Q4b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate Perceived Prevalence of Sex Trafficking by Different Venues (n = 72)

	Official Record		Intelligence Data		Experience	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Massage Parlors	19	26.4	23	31.9	37	51.4
Escort Agencies	17	23.6	19	26.4	35	48.6
Adult Clubs	16	22.2	18	25.0	40	55.6
Street Prostitute	22	30.6	20	27.8	39	54.2
Online Sex Advertisement	28	38.9	18	25.0	38	52.8
Brothels	15	20.8	14	19.4	35	48.6
Non-Licensed Cantinas	10	13.9	11	15.3	29	40.3
Other	2	2.8	7	9.7	8	11.1

Q5a. Estimates of the Current Number of Sex Workers by Venues (n = 72)

	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
Massage Parlors	55	50.7 (117.3)	10.0	0	600
Escort Agencies	46	11.89 (23.0)	2.0	0	100
Adult Clubs	60	7.1 (8.2)	4.0	0	30
Brothels	42	6.3 (18.2)	0.0	0	100
Non-Licensed Cantinas	37	4.1 (16.6)	0.0	0	100
Other	5	12.0 (18.3)	4.0	0	44

Q5b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate the Current Number of Sex Workers by Venues (n = 72)

	Official Record		Intelligence Data		Experience	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Massage Parlors	15	20.8	25	34.7	28	38.9
Escort Agencies	14	19.4	21	29.2	23	31.9
Adult Clubs	30	41.7	13	18.1	23	31.9
Brothels	8	11.1	18	25.0	26	36.1
Non-Licensed Cantinas	7	9.7	14	19.4	21	29.2
Other	4	5.6	6	8.3	6	8.3

Q6a. The Total Current NUMBER of Sex Workers, Prostitutes, etc. and PERCENT Trafficked at Each Type of Establishments (n = 72)

	Total Number of Sex Workers					Percent Trafficked				
	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
Massage Parlors	40	129.0 (244.9)	20.0	0	1000	27	49.0 (78.2)	25.0	0	400
Escort Agencies	31	51.6 (124.5)	10.0	0	500	19	49.7 (92.0)	10.0	0	400
Adult Clubs	34	154.9 (527.8)	18.0	0	3000	20	14.1 (20.6)	1.0	0	50
Brothels	26	70.3 (217.8)	0.0	0	1000	15	46.7 (129.1)	0.0	0	500
Non-Licensed Cantinas	24	23.5 (101.7)	0.0	0	500	15	22.7 (37.5)	0.0	0	100
Other	6	37.7 (59.3)	14.0	0	154	4	30.0 (40.3)	16.5	0	87

Q6b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate the Total Current Number of Sex Workers, Prostitutes, etc. and Percent Trafficked at Each Type of Establishments (n = 72)

	Official Record		Intelligence Data		Experience	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Massage Parlors	6	8.3	15	20.8	31	43.1
Escort Agencies	5	6.9	14	19.4	24	33.3
Adult Clubs	8	11.1	11	15.3	25	34.7
Brothels	7	9.7	11	15.3	19	26.4
Non-Licensed Cantinas	6	8.3	9	12.5	15	20.8
Other	2	2.8	3	4.2	5	6.9

Q7. Perceived Availability of Data and Information on Sex Trafficking (n = 72)

	n	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
		%	%	%	%	%
This agency maintains detailed records on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within its jurisdiction	70	5.7	12.9	20.0	31.4	30.0
Police investigators have access to detailed information on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within their jurisdiction	70	5.7	8.6	11.4	38.6	35.7
This agency has substantial intelligence on the nature and sources of sex trafficking issues within its jurisdiction	69	2.9	20.3	10.1	37.7	29.0
This agency provides substantial training on the identification and reporting of sex trafficking to community group, businesses, and/or victim service organizations	70	8.6	12.9	14.3	31.4	32.9

Q8. Provision of Training Regarding Sex Trafficking (n = 72)

Provided to:	%
Community groups	74.6
Businesses	63.4
Victim services organizations	74.6
Other law enforcement agencies	73.2
Other (n=13)	61.5

Q9. Cases Involving Sex Trafficking Based on Official Records from 2014 (n = 72)

Number of cases involving sex trafficking that your agency has...																	
	Conducted a criminal investigation					Provided victim support services					Made an arrest					Don't know	
	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	%
Massage Parlors	39	5.7 (12.3)	1.0	0	50	24	43.4 (203.8)	0.5	0	1000	27	2.4 (4.1)	0.0	0	12	13	18.6
Escort Agencies	38	6.2 (15.2)	1.0	0	75	25	6.9 (17.4)	1.0	0	75	27	6.7 (14.8)	2.0	0	65	11	15.7
Adult Clubs	38	1.9 (8.1)	0.0	0	50	21	0.2 (0.7)	0.0	0	3	24	0.8 (2.3)	0.0	0	10	13	18.6
Street Prostitute	43	33.2 (82.9)	4.0	0	423	28	31.6 (95.3)	2.5	0	423	31	46.0 (115.1)	4.0	0	555	10	14.3
Online Advertisements	43	52.8 (156.1)	12.0	0	1000	35	15.1 (34.8)	5.0	0	200	37	25.2 (42.7)	9.0	0	200	12	17.1
Brothels	32	0.7 (2.1)	0.0	0	11	20	1.0 (2.4)	0.0	0	10	20	0.8 (1.4)	0.0	0	4	15	21.4
Non-Licensed Cantinas	29	0.2 (0.6)	0.0	0	2	17	0.3 (0.8)	0.0	0	3	17	0.2 (0.7)	0.0	0	2	15	21.4
Other	8	3.4 (6.8)	1.0	0	20	5	0.2 (0.4)	0.0	0	1	6	0.2 (0.4)	0	0	1	8	11.4

Q10a. Estimates of Sex Trafficking Arrests that Resulted in Victims Rescued, or Included Gang or Organized Crime Involvement (n =72)

	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
Resulted in victims rescued	57	56.7 (42.1)	75.0	0	100
Included gang involvement	54	24.7 (31.9)	10.0	0	100
Included organized crime	49	13.5 (25.5)	0.0	0	100

Q10b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate Sex Trafficking Arrests that Resulted in Victims Rescued, or Included Gang or Organized Crime Involvement (n =72)

	Official Record		Intelligence Data		Experience	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Resulted in victims rescued	20	27.8	11	15.3	39	54.2
Included gang involvement	12	16.7	13	18.1	35	48.6
Included organized crime	11	15.3	10	13.9	29	40.3

Q11a. Perceived prevalence of the trafficking of JUVENILES in each of venues (n = 72)

	Non-existent		Rare		Occasional		Widespread		Don't know		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Massage Parlors	16	24.2	24	36.4	9	13.6	0	0.0	17	25.8	66	100.0
Escort Agencies	7	10.8	18	27.7	20	30.8	4	6.2	16	24.6	65	100.0
Adult Clubs	11	17.2	26	40.6	10	15.6	3	4.7	14	21.9	64	100.0
Street Prostitute	6	9.1	11	16.7	25	37.9	18	27.3	6	9.1	66	100.0
Online Sex Advertisement	3	4.5	3	4.5	23	34.3	34	50.7	4	6.0	67	100.0
Brothels	19	30.6	10	16.1	9	14.5	2	3.2	22	35.5	62	100.0
Non-Licensed Cantinas	18	32.1	6	10.7	3	5.4	2	3.6	27	48.2	56	100.0
Other	1	20.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	5	100.0

Q11b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate the Prevalence of the Trafficking of Juveniles by Different Venues (n = 72)

	Official Record		Intelligence Data		Experience	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Massage Parlors	13	18.1	16	22.2	40	55.6
Escort Agencies	10	13.9	15	20.8	40	55.6
Adult Clubs	13	18.1	13	18.1	40	55.6
Street Prostitute	20	27.8	13	18.1	42	58.3
Online Sex Advertisement	21	29.2	16	22.2	42	58.3
Brothels	12	16.7	10	13.9	38	52.8
Non-Licensed Cantinas	7	9.7	12	16.7	32	44.4
Other	4	5.6	3	4.2	12	16.7

Q12a. Estimated Percentage of Sex Trafficking Victims' Age (n = 72)

	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
Less than 18 years old	62	34.2 (30.0)	25.0	0	100
18-24 years old	64	41.7 (25.4)	42.5	0	100
25-29 years old	55	16.3 (13.5)	11.0	0	60
30-39 years old	45	10.0 (12.0)	7.0	0	57
40-50 years old	39	4.9 (7.9)	1.0	0	35
More than 50 years old	31	2.2 (6.5)	0.0	0	35

Q12b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate Percentage of Sex Trafficking Victims' Age (n = 72)

	Official Record		Intelligence Data		Experience	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Less than 18 years old	15	20.8	11	15.3	44	61.1
18-24 years old	11	15.3	11	15.3	48	66.7
25-29 years old	8	11.1	9	12.5	43	59.7
30-39 years old	9	12.5	8	11.1	33	45.8
40-50 years old	8	11.1	7	9.7	29	40.3
More than 50 years old	6	8.3	4	5.6	23	31.9

Q13a. Estimated Percentage of Sex Trafficking Victims' Gender (n = 72)

	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
Male	60	5.5 (7.6)	2.0	0	40
Female	67	90.9 (19.9)	98.0	0	100

Q13b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate percentage of Sex Trafficking Victim's Gender (n = 72)

	Official Record		Intelligence Data		Experience	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	14	19.4	11	15.3	43	59.7
Female	19	26.4	12	16.7	47	65.3

Q14a. Estimated Percentage of Sex Trafficking Victims' Ethnicity (n = 72)

	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
United States	59	72.0 (30.0)	80.0	0	100
Mexico	44	9.7 (9.7)	6.5	0	40
Russia	26	0.9 (2.2)	0.0	0	10
Brazil	22	1.0 (4.3)	0.0	0	20
China	43	8.8 (12.0)	5.0	0	50
South Korea	31	3.6 (6.8)	0.0	0	25
Guatemala	30	1.7 (3.9)	0.0	0	15
El Salvador	30	2.2 (4.8)	0.0	0	15
Honduras	28	1.4 (4.0)	0.0	0	15
Costa Rica	23	0.1 (0.3)	0.0	0	1
Columbia	26	1.1 (3.4)	0.0	0	15
Dominican Republic	25	0.5 (2.0)	0.0	0	10

Q14b. Sources of Information Used to Estimate percentage of Sex Trafficking Victim's Ethnicity (n = 72)

	Official Record		Intelligence Data		Experience	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
United States	14	19.4	15	20.8	41	56.9
Mexico	10	13.9	10	13.9	31	43.1
Russia	6	8.3	3	4.2	22	30.6
Brazil	5	6.9	2	2.8	19	26.4
China	6	8.3	11	15.3	31	43.1
South Korea	5	6.9	7	9.7	21	29.2
Guatemala	5	6.9	5	6.9	22	30.6
El Salvador	6	8.3	4	5.6	23	31.9
Honduras	6	8.3	3	4.2	21	29.2
Costa Rica	5	6.9	2	2.8	19	26.4
Columbia	6	8.3	4	5.6	20	27.8
Dominican Republic	5	6.9	3	4.2	20	27.8

Q15. A Unit or Division that has Primary Responsibility for Addressing Sex Trafficking (n=72)

	n	Percent
Absent	18	25.0
Present	50	69.4
Missing	4	5.6

Q16-Q18. The Number of Full & Part Time, Sworn & Civilian Staff (n = 72)

	Full-time										Part-time									
	Sworn					Civilian					Sworn					Civilian				
	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	n	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max
Q16. The number of personnel who are assigned to sex trafficking in the unit or division that has primary responsibility for addressing sex trafficking	51	6.3 (7.6)	4.0	0	40	34	0.7 (0.9)	0.0	0	3	26	0.7 (1.6)	0.0	0	6	25	0.2 (0.5)	0.0	0	2
Q17. The number of personnel have assigned solely to address issues sex trafficking	66	2.6 (5.2)	1.0	0	32	43	0.2 (0.7)	0.0	0	3	38	0.5 (1.6)	0.0	0	8	36	0.1 (0.3)	0.0	0	1
Q18. The number of personnel have assigned to a Multi-Agency Task Force that focuses specifically on sex trafficking	61	2.2 (3.2)	1.0	0	16	38	0.1 (0.4)	0.0	0	2	37	0.5 (1.5)	0.0	0	8	33	0.0 (0.2)	0.0	0	1

Q19. Challenge in Addressing Sex Trafficking issues (n = 72)

		Very Challenging	Challenging	Somewhat Challenging	Not Challenging
	n	%	%	%	%
Insufficient sex trafficking legislation in place	66	3.0	12.1	28.8	56.1
Lack of support or cooperation from the business community	67	3.0	13.4	37.3	46.3
Lack of awareness or concern about sex trafficking within the community	67	10.4	28.4	38.8	22.4
Lack of support or sex trafficking investigations among officers within the agency	67	4.5	22.4	35.8	37.3
Inability to identify the existence of specific sex trafficking victims	67	7.5	29.9	28.4	34.3
Lack of resources within the agency to identify and investigate sex trafficking cases	67	23.9	26.9	26.9	22.4

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