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Identifying the Scope of Human Trafficking in California

“To put the scale of this problem in its historical context: today more people are trafficked each year than the total number of those trafficked in the 350 years of the transatlantic slave trade. People talk about the abolition of slavery. But slavery has not been abolished. It continues on an unprecedented scale and with unparalleled barbarity.”

UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office Minister Hugo Swire, October 24, 2012

One of the primary purposes of this report is to collect and disseminate data on the nature and extent of human trafficking in California. While the 2007 report identified known and potential sources of California-specific human trafficking data, the data reported in 2007 were limited to surveys and interviews undertaken by the California Alliance to Combat Trafficking and Slavery Task Force. The charts and tables contained in this chapter were created with data collected from many of the sources identified but not reported in the 2007 report, including information from California’s regional task forces, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline, arrest and conviction records, and trafficking victim assistance programs.

Along with the development of these data sources, the understanding of the global scope of human trafficking has expanded. In 2005, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated there were 12.3 million victims. In June 2012, the ILO released its second global estimate and, using an improved methodology and greater sources of data, estimated there are 20.9 million human trafficking victims worldwide at any time – 16.4 million labor exploitation/state-imposed forced labor and 4.5 million sexual exploitation victims.¹

California’s regional task forces have identified nearly 1,300 victims of human trafficking in the past two years. These task forces have reported that over half of the human trafficking victims receiving services are victims of sex trafficking and, when able to identify the victims’ country of origin, reported that approximately seven out of ten human trafficking victims are from the United States. Since human trafficking was made a felony in California in 2006, arrests and convictions for human trafficking have been steadily increasing.

It is important to note that the charts and tables contained in this chapter provide only a snapshot of the entire picture of human trafficking in California. For example, while each of

the state's regional task forces has a unique scope, some focus largely on sex trafficking. This form of human trafficking tends to have a higher profile in the public eye, as well as greater investigative funding opportunities, than other forms of modern slavery. And sex trafficking represents the majority of trafficking cases investigated by federally-funded task forces in the United States, or roughly eight in ten cases reported to the Human Trafficking Reporting System.² However, the ILO estimates that, at least with respect to human trafficking victims worldwide, 78% are victims of forced labor and 22% are victims of forced sexual exploitation.³ In addition, many victim service providers in the United States report that a majority (64%) of the foreign victims they serve are labor trafficking victims. Such discrepancies raise the question of whether, and to what extent, the nature of human trafficking in the U.S. is different from trafficking worldwide, as well as the extent to which labor trafficking is under-reported in this country. Similarly, questions remain about the preponderance of domestic victims identified by the task forces, and to what extent such numbers reflect the actual demographics of victims in California or are a factor of higher reporting levels for domestic victims.

Information to comprehensively answer these questions is not currently available. Although progress has been made in tracking, collecting, and disseminating data on human trafficking in California, significant challenges remain in understanding and calculating the nature and extent of human trafficking in the state. Statistical data on human trafficking, when available, may be understated, unreliable, or inconsistent due to the covert nature of the crime and high levels of under-reporting. On the other hand, in some cases the same incident may be counted more than once due to overlap in data collection by agencies and other victim service providers. Often, data collection efforts do not share a common approach, such as collecting data under common categories or with shared definitions of key terms. Funding or public attention may drive the focus of anti-trafficking efforts and related data reporting. Furthermore, potential cases of human trafficking may be investigated and prosecuted under a variety of related penal codes, such as pimping, pandering, prostitution, or other existing labor laws, making it difficult to identify trafficking cases from within the other criminal activity in the data. Thus, while the data presented below offer important insights into human trafficking in California, additional research is needed to draw more definitive conclusions.

Scope of Trafficking in the United States

The United States is widely regarded as a destination country for human trafficking. The U.S. Department of State estimates that 14,500 to 17,500 of victims are trafficked into the United States each year.⁴ This figure does not include victims who are trafficked within the country each year.

Data from the Human Trafficking Reporting System

Designed to track the performance of federally-funded task forces, the Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS) collects data on suspected human trafficking incidents, suspects, and

victims from human trafficking task forces across the United States that are funded by the U.S. Department of Justice (U.S. DOJ). Using these data, the U.S. DOJ's Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that 42 federally-funded human trafficking task forces opened 2,515 suspected incidents of human trafficking for investigation between January 2008 and June 2010.⁵ Approximately eight out of ten of the suspected incidents reported to the HTRS were classified as sex trafficking, including more than 1,000 incidents with allegations of prostitution or sexual exploitation of a child.⁶ Around one out of ten of the suspected incidents opened for investigation were categorized as labor trafficking.⁷ The HTRS project team identified a number of data quality issues in the reporting from the task forces and determined that only 18 of the 42 task forces provided high data quality. Among the 389 incidents confirmed to be human trafficking by high data quality task forces, 83% of victims in sex trafficking incidents were identified as U.S. citizens, while 67% of labor trafficking victims were identified as undocumented immigrants and 28% as qualified immigrants.

Thus, the picture of human trafficking presented by data reported to the HTRS indicates that the majority of investigated cases involve sex trafficking of U.S. citizen victims, and that the majority of investigated labor trafficking cases involve undocumented immigrant victims. It is premature to conclude from these data, however, that such percentages reflect the breakdown of actual cases of trafficking, rather than simply those that are investigated and reported to the HTRS. For example, task forces that were housed in the vice unit of a law enforcement agency – the unit that typically pursues prostitution cases – reported that 89% of their cases were sex trafficking while 73% of cases investigated by task forces located outside the vice unit were sex trafficking. Thus, the general focus of the investigative body appears to have an impact on the composition of its trafficking cases. In addition, a majority (64%) of the foreign victims served by victim service providers funded by the Office for Victims of Crime between January 2008 and June 2009 were labor trafficking victims. Such data suggest there may be some degree of statistical selection bias both in terms of the victims who received help from those service providers – commonly, labor trafficking victims – and the types of cases – usually, sex trafficking – pursued by law enforcement. In addition, because these service providers focused on foreign national victims, the discrepancy could also suggest a different composition of citizen-versus-non-citizen victims between law enforcement and service providers.

Potential Future Data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The Federal Bureau of Intelligence's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of nearly 18,000 city, county, college and university, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes. The FBI administers the UCR Program to assess and monitor the nature and type of crime in the United States and to generate reliable information for law enforcement use. Beginning in January 2013, the national UCR Program will begin collecting offense and arrest data related to human trafficking.⁸ Once underway, it will provide a new source of nationwide data on human trafficking in the United States.

Scope of Trafficking in California

California's Nine Regional Task Forces

As described in Chapter 2, California has nine regional anti-trafficking task forces which bring together law enforcement and prosecutors at the local, state, and federal levels, as well as other governmental leaders and NGOs to create a victim-centered, collaborative approach to human trafficking. Goals of the task forces include increasing the number of investigations initiated, increasing the number of individuals identified as victims of human trafficking, and increasing the number of individuals arrested for human trafficking.

California's regional task forces report quarterly to California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) on progress toward meeting these and other goals. The graphs shown here were created with data reported by the task forces to Cal EMA between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2012. While some of the task forces received funding and thus reported to Cal EMA prior to the third quarter of 2010, the charts presented here start at July 1, 2010, by which time eight out of the nine task forces were reporting to Cal EMA.⁹ The data from the San Jose/South Bay Human Trafficking Task Force is not included in the charts until July 1, 2011 since the San Jose Police Department did not begin receiving a grant award and thus did not begin reporting to Cal EMA until the third quarter of 2011.

Chart 1 shows the number of investigations initiated by the task forces, Chart 2 shows the number of individuals identified as victims of human trafficking, and Chart 3 shows the number of arrests reported by the task forces. In the two years between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2012, California's task forces initiated 2,552 investigations, identified 1,277 victims of human trafficking, and arrested 1,798 individuals. The sheer number of victims identi-

Chart 1

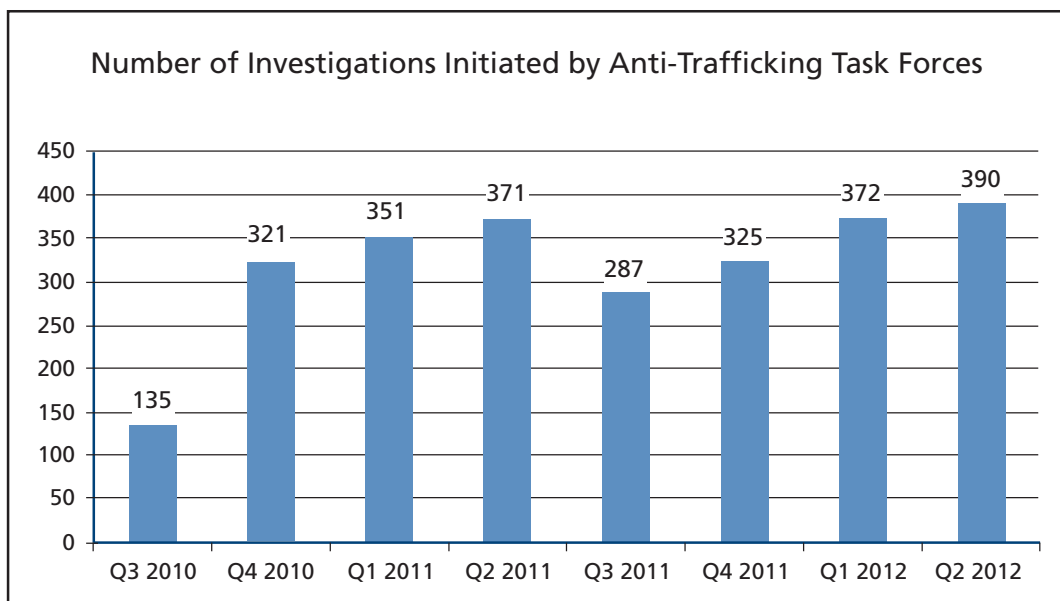


Chart 2

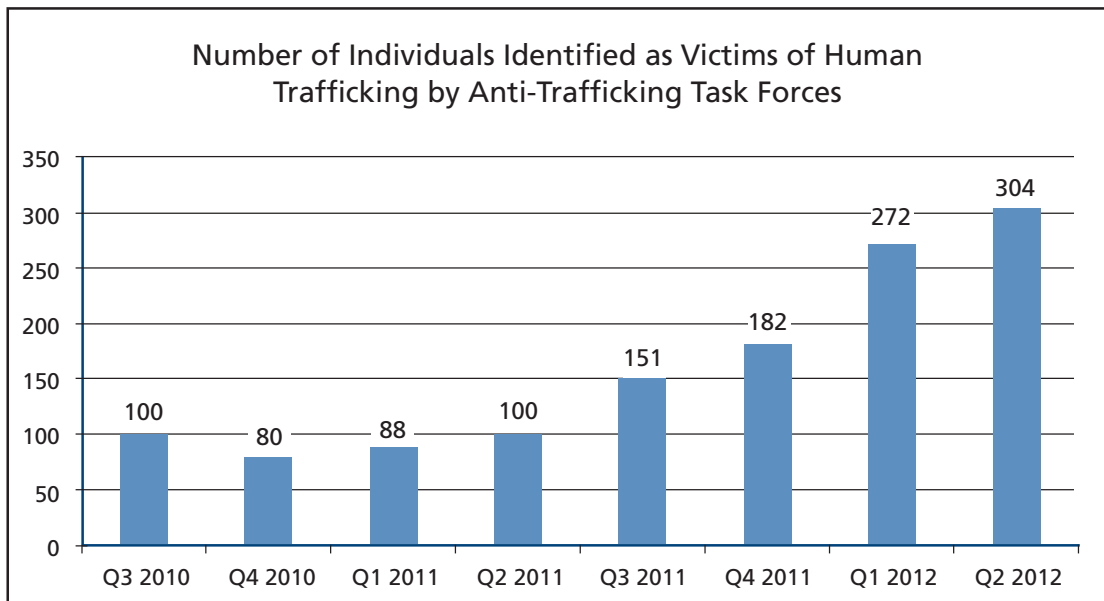
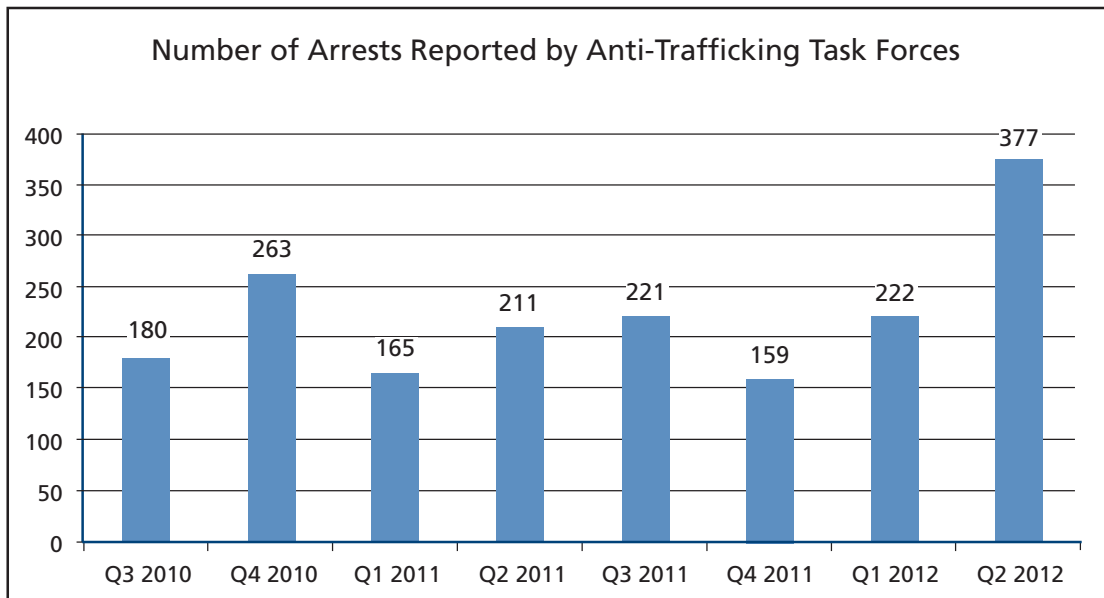


Chart 3



fied – nearly 1,300 in just two years – bears emphasis because the actual number of victims is certain to be significantly larger, as these data do not represent the entire scope of human trafficking in California. In addition to the fact that numerous cases likely go under-identified and under-reported, these task forces are not the only entities in the state investigating human trafficking cases, identifying victims, and arresting traffickers.

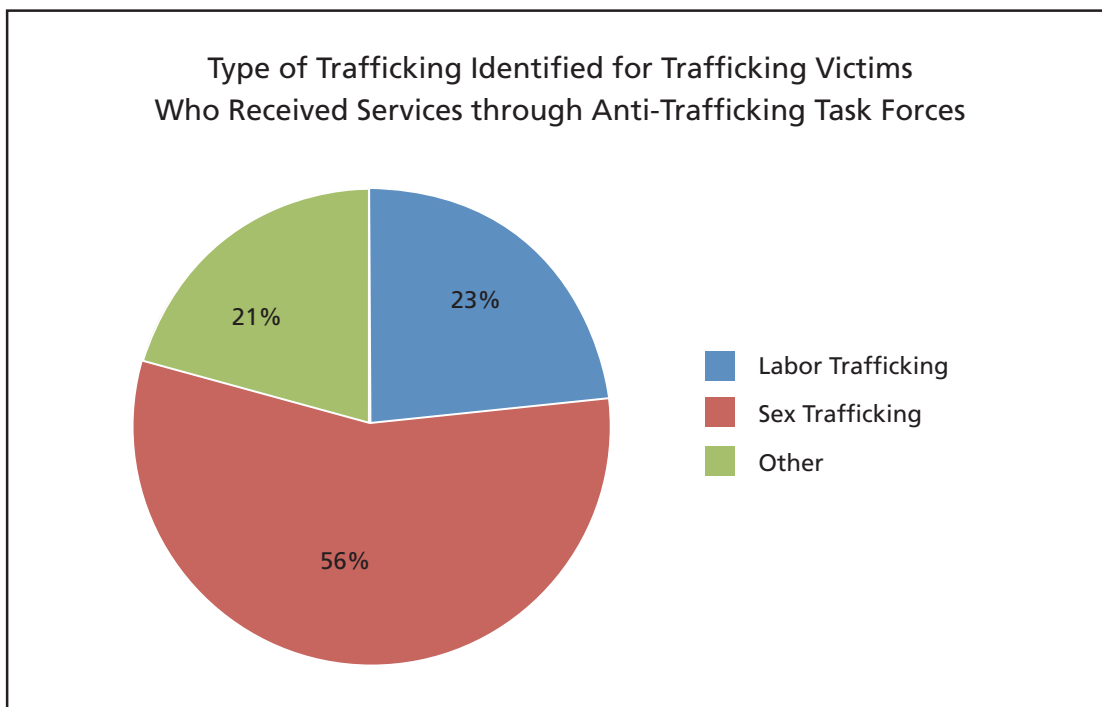
In general, the number of investigations initiated, number of victims identified, and number of arrests reported by anti-trafficking task forces have been increasing. Between the third quarter of 2010 and the second quarter of 2012, the number of investigations per quarter has increased from 135 to 390, the number of victims identified per quarter has increased from 100 to 304, and the number of arrests reported per quarter has increased from 180 to 377.

Unfortunately, national data from the same time period have not been released that can be used to compare with California's task force data. The data detailed on page 49 from the HTRS were collected prior to task force reporting to Cal EMA, and may not have been collected using the same definitional framework as the California task force reporting.

As shown in Chart 4, California's regional task forces also identified the type of trafficking involved in the instances in which victims received services. Between October 1, 2009 and June 30, 2012, 56% of the trafficking victims who received services from the task forces were victims of sex trafficking, while 23% were victims of labor trafficking. In 21% of cases, task forces reported the type of trafficking as "other" without classifying the type of trafficking; no further information is available as to what kinds of cases fall into this category.

More research is needed to determine whether the low percentage of labor trafficking victims receiving services as reported by the task forces is a reflection of the prevalence of sex trafficking in California or due to under-reporting of labor trafficking. It should be noted that the Work Group expressed concern that labor trafficking is under-identified and under-reported; this may

Chart 4



explain the low percentage of labor trafficking victims receiving services in California. The Work Group's concerns are further supported by ILO data, which indicate that the majority of global trafficking is comprised of labor, rather than sex, trafficking. Thus, as with the national data, the reported breakdown of trafficking types raises further questions as to whether certain kinds of trafficking are more common or simply more commonly reported.

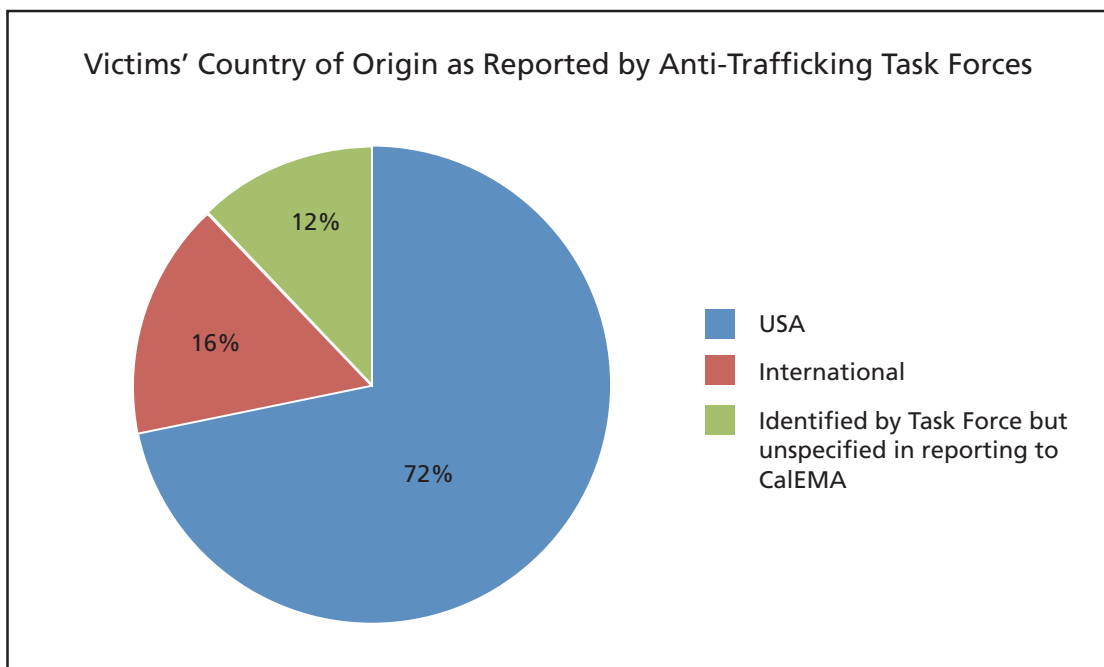
Of the victims identified, the task forces were able to determine over 1,000 human trafficking victims' country of origin between October 1, 2009 and June 30, 2012. This reflects a subset of the total number of trafficking victims identified during this same time period, as task forces did not identify every victim's country of origin.

As shown in Chart 5, 72% of the human trafficking victims whose country of origin was identified by the task forces are from the United States. More research is needed to determine whether these percentages reflect the actual proportion of domestic and international victims of human trafficking in California. It could be the case, for example, that task forces are more likely to come into contact with domestic victims or that international victims are more hesitant to identify their country of origin.

National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline (NHTRC)

Funded by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS), the non-profit Polaris Project began operating the NHTRC hotline in 2007 to take reports of potential trafficking victims, of potential locations where trafficking is suspected, and of other suspicious behavior.

Chart 5

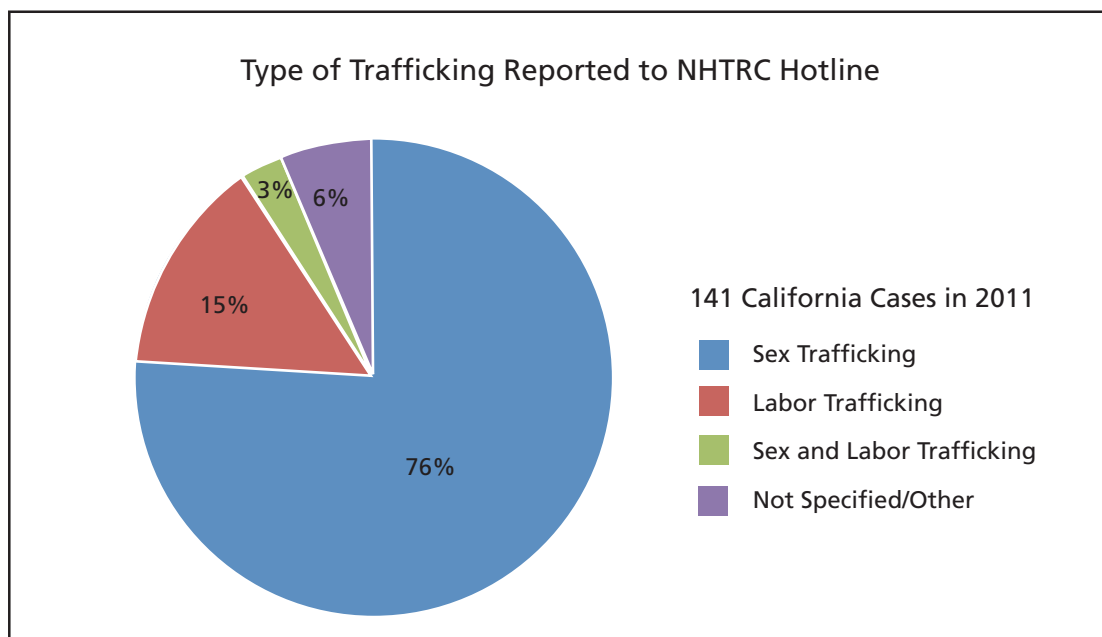


While the hotline receives reports of potential human trafficking in almost every state, the highest numbers of cases and/or victims reported are in California.¹⁰ In 2011, the NHTRC hotline received 19,427 calls, of which 1,869 calls, or about 10%, came from California. From these calls and from calls received from outside the state, NHTRC identified 141 cases in California with a “high level of critical information” and demonstrating “key indicators relevant to identifying a human trafficking situation.”¹¹ Chart 6 represents the type of trafficking reported in those 141 cases.

Chart 6 shows that 76% of these cases are classified as sex trafficking, while only 15% of the cases are classified as labor trafficking. The preponderance of sex trafficking as compared to labor trafficking is somewhat similar to the data reported by California’s regional task forces as shown in Chart 4. However, as with the data about trafficking type from California’s task forces, more research is needed to determine whether the low percentage of labor trafficking cases reported to the NHTRC hotline reflects the proportion of trafficking types in California or whether it is due to the under-identification and under-reporting of labor trafficking.

A key recommendation of the 2007 report called for state and local agencies to encourage the public to report human trafficking to hotlines. Since the creation of the NHTRC hotline in 2007, the California Attorney General’s Office, Cal EMA, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and many local law enforcement agencies, social service organizations, and NGOs have developed brochures, factsheets, web pages, and resource cards to promote the NHTRC hotline and/or their own regional hotlines to help encourage the reporting of human trafficking or suspect activity. This has yielded a significant number of suspected human trafficking reports

Chart 6



A Call to the NHTRC Hotline Connects Victims with Services (Courtesy of the NHTRC Hotline)

A community member met a distraught young woman in the bathroom of a restaurant near her office in San Francisco. The young woman, Kelly, said that she lived in a motel where her pimp forced her to engage in prostitution. Kelly confided in the woman that she had secretly saved \$200 so she could leave the situation, but was afraid of doing so for fear that her pimp would come after her. Kelly asked the woman for help.

The woman was unsure what to do, but had seen a poster for the NHTRC and recommended that Kelly call the hotline. Kelly had to leave, as her pimp had arranged for her to meet with a client that evening, but asked the woman to call the NHTRC on her behalf. She also saved the NHTRC hotline number in her phone.

With the help of the NHTRC, the woman connected with a local service provider to make a plan for the evening and coordinate emergency shelter in case Kelly needed a safe place to stay that night. Kelly called the hotline later that evening; because her pimp was nearby, she was unable to speak for very long, but she gave permission for law enforcement to be involved in helping her leave. Early the next morning, law enforcement helped Kelly safely leave the hotel and connect with a service provider. Kelly is currently receiving services and helping law enforcement to pursue a case against her pimp.

to the NHTRC. In 2011, the NHTRC hotline answered a total of 19,427 calls and connected 2,945 potential victims of human trafficking to services and support.¹²

The California Attorney General's Office and other local, state, and federal agencies and organizations have also posted information on their websites about the indicators or signs of human trafficking, such as signs of physical abuse or evidence of control. This information is made available to assist the public in identifying potential victims.

Arrest and Conviction Records

California Penal Code 236.1

Human trafficking became a separate reportable crime under California Penal Code § 236.1 in January 2006 and is just one of the many criminal statutes available to law enforcement to prosecute conduct associated with human trafficking. The California Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS), collects data on both arrest and case dispositions on charges under § 236.1. Table 1 shows the number of arrests and convictions reported to CJIS under § 236.1 from January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2012.¹³ Because conviction records relate back to the date of arrest regardless of the year of conviction, it is likely that future convictions will increase the number of convictions reported for earlier years.

Table 1

**Number of Arrests and Convictions in California
Under § 236.1 (Human Trafficking)**

Year	Number of Arrests	Number of Convictions
2007	33	10
2008	34	18
2009	52	19
2010	76	17
2011	133	28
2012 (through 9/30/12)	113	21
Total	441	113

Between January 1, 2007 and September 30, 2012, CJIS reports a total of 441 arrests and 113 convictions for human trafficking in California under § 236.1. According to the CJIS records, § 236.1 convictions have been reported in the following counties: Alameda, Los Angeles, Monterey, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Clara. Fifty-two convictions, representing 46% of the total convictions between January 1, 2007 and September 30, 2012, were from Alameda County.

As Table 1 indicates, the number of arrests and convictions under § 236.1 has been steadily growing during this time. Indeed, through the first three quarters of 2012, human trafficking arrests are above the roughly 100 expected at this point in the year if 2012 merely kept pace with 2011. Similarly, convictions are on pace with 2011 numbers, and given the likelihood of 2012 arrests leading to convictions in 2013, convictions can be expected to increase further in the coming months.

Other Statutes

Although the use of § 236.1 to charge and prosecute human trafficking cases is steadily increasing, § 236.1 records alone do not capture all potential human trafficking cases prosecuted in California. Indeed, members of the Work Group noted that the majority of human trafficking cases are charged and prosecuted using alternative penal code sections. For example, in the context of sex trafficking, California’s pimping and pandering laws sometimes allow for longer sentences than do human trafficking laws.¹⁴ Pimping and pandering prosecutions require proof of fewer legal elements than human trafficking, making the likelihood of conviction greater.¹⁵ In addition, whereas a human trafficking conviction is eligible for probation, pimping and pandering convictions are not.¹⁶

Table 2 shows the number of arrests and convictions in California from January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2012 under selected sections of the penal code, some of which may be human trafficking cases. Given the greater volume of cases prosecuted under these statutes, the number of human trafficking convictions under § 236.1 may be dwarfed by potential human trafficking cases prosecuted under different, and potentially more advantageous, sections of the penal code.

Table 2
Number of Convictions in California
Under Selected Sections of the California Penal Code

Year	§ 266h (Pimping)	§ 266i (Pandering)	§ 266j (Procuring a minor for lewd or lascivious act)	§ 267 (Abducting a minor for prostitution)	§ 311.4 (Use of minor for obscene matter)	§ 653.22(A) (Loitering with intent to commit prostitution)
2007	67	49	8	0	26	1469
2008	69	52	6	0	38	1,596
2009	59	43	3	0	39	1,675
2010	64	41	0	0	27	1,471
2011	71	35	6	0	31	1,582
2012 (Through 9/30/12)	74	43	2	1	33	1,088
Total	404	263	25	1	194	8,881

Convictions obtained by Alameda County’s Human Exploitation and Trafficking (H.E.A.T.) Unit, a part of Alameda’s H.E.A.T. Watch program, demonstrate the incomplete picture of human trafficking captured by convictions under § 236.1 alone. A key component of the H.E.A.T. Watch program is to vigorously prosecute traffickers and ensure that they receive the maximum sentence supported by the facts and the law. Between January 1, 2006 and August 31, 2012, the H.E.A.T. Unit obtained 179 convictions using a variety of sections of the penal code, including human trafficking, pimping and pandering, sexual assault, and kidnapping laws. Of these 179 convictions, only 52 convictions, or about 29%, were convictions under § 236.1. Such alternative prosecution strategies highlight the challenge, identified in the 2007 report, of tracking the full scope of law enforcement activity regarding these crimes.

Government Benefit Programs

Victims Served by the Trafficking and Crime Victims Assistance Program

Apart from law enforcement data, another source for measuring the scope of human trafficking in California is the Trafficking and Crime Victims Assistance Program (TCVAP), a state-funded

program that provides cash assistance and social services to eligible non-citizen victims of human trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes in California. For a description of the TCVAP benefits available to trafficking victims, see Chapter 5. Two aid programs are available for trafficking victims: TCVAP Cash Assistance for single adults and families without children and TCVAP CalWORKs for families with children. The Refugee Programs Bureau of CDSS administers TCVAP Cash Assistance and TCVAP CalWORKs.

Table 3 lists the number of trafficking victims served by TCVAP Cash Assistance and TCVAP CalWORKs in the past two State fiscal years.

Table 3
Number of Trafficking Victims in California Served by TCVAP

Year	TCVAP Cash Assistance	TCVAP CalWORKs	Total
7/2010-6/2011	79	156	235
7/2011-6/2012	118	124	242

In the 2010-2011 fiscal year, a total of 235 trafficking victims were served by TCVAP Cash Assistance and TCVAP CalWORKs; increasing to 242 in the 2011-2012 fiscal year. Such benefits, while no doubt meaningful for the hundreds of beneficiaries, reach only a small portion of the 1,300 identified victims in California. It is not clear from available information whether this gap is due to victim ineligibility, lack of victim awareness of the available services, or other factors.

Certification and Eligibility Letters for Non-Citizen Human Trafficking Victims

Human trafficking victims who are not US citizens or lawful permanent residents may be eligible to receive federally-funded benefits and services provided for under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts of 2003, 2005, and 2008. Foreign adult victims of trafficking receive an official letter of certification from the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). Foreign victims of trafficking under the age of 18 do not need to be certified in order to receive services and benefits; instead the ORR issues a letter stating that the child is a victim of trafficking and is therefore eligible for benefits. A certification or eligibility letter grants the victim access to federal benefits and services to the same extent as refugees. For a description of these benefits and services, see Chapter 5.

Table 4 lists the number of adult certification letters and child eligibility letters issued to foreign national human trafficking victims in California.

Table 4

Certification and Eligibility Letters Issued to Foreign National Human Trafficking Victims in California

Federal Fiscal Year	Adult Certification Letter	Child Eligibility Letter	Total
10/2005 - 9/2006	27	2	29
10/2006 - 9/2007	66	4	70
10/2007 - 9/2008	57	2	59
10/2008 - 9/2009	32	11	43
10/2009 - 9/2010	57	17	74
10/2010 - 9/2011	88	24	112
10/2011 - 9/2012	79	0	79

Though the total number of certification letters has increased from 27 in 2006 to 79 in 2012, these numbers reflect only a small portion of the identified human trafficking victims in California. As with Table 3 above, it is not clear whether the small number of victims currently benefiting from this program stems from the eligibility criteria, lack of awareness, or other factors.

Maximizing California’s Information Sharing Environment

State Threat Assessment System

As the data above indicate, there is currently no single agency or system with the primary responsibility for calculating California’s exposure to human trafficking. Although the above-presented data is a helpful starting point for analyzing the scope of trafficking in California, it is important to seek new and better ways of measuring the problem.

California’s State Threat Assessment System (STAS) fusion centers are currently working to build upon their already substantial operating capabilities and subject matter expertise within this domain and should be considered an essential partner with a capacity to support state-wide research, information aggregation and analysis of human trafficking data. The STAS plays an important role in a number of areas that are essential to coordinated anti-trafficking efforts, from data collection to the collecting and sharing of best practices. The STAS is also instrumental in providing situational awareness, trend and strategic analysis, and case support to law enforcement in California.

The six centers comprising the STAS serve as an information sharing platform to support the robust analysis and dissemination of critical crime information and phenomena to local, state,

federal, tribal, and private sector partners. The STAS has four regional fusion centers in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco; an urban area fusion center in Orange County; and the State Threat Assessment Center, the State's designated fusion center.

The STAS has the capability to capture information on human trafficking activity across the state and to provide tactical analytical support for local investigations. Over the last few years, fusion centers have begun to capture data and Suspicious Activity Reports indicating human trafficking. The STAS is in a unique position in California's intelligence and data sharing environment to expand and enhance its effort at collaborating with the regional task forces in fighting human trafficking.

The STAS is already positioned to receive and analyze local, regional, statewide and national information, and law enforcement is already accustomed to receiving information from and providing information to the STAS members. Therefore, employing the STAS as a conduit to centralized reporting for human trafficking information is a smart and ready-made solution to the current lack of a single entity in California with the responsibility for comprehensive regional and statewide human trafficking information gathering and reporting.

Conclusion

It is clear from the data reported in this chapter that human trafficking is a substantial problem facing California. In just two years of reporting, California's nine regional anti-trafficking task forces initiated over 2,500 investigations, identified almost 1,300 victims of human trafficking, and arrested almost 1,800 individuals. In addition, convictions under the human trafficking statute have risen steadily in recent years. Although great strides have been made since the 2007 report in gathering and reporting data related to human trafficking additional information and analysis is still needed to understand how human trafficking in California differs from modern slavery worldwide.

Recommendations

- 1. Gather Comprehensive Human Trafficking Information:** California needs a central clearinghouse to coordinate and compile human trafficking information from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and governments, as well as non-governmental organizations. It is important for any data collection effort to take special care to ensure that all partners share common working definitions of key terms, and to address the relative dearth of information about labor trafficking as compared to sex trafficking.
- 2. Utilize California's Fusion Center System for Human Trafficking Information Sharing:** California lacks a centralized mechanism for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of human trafficking information. California's State Threat Assessment System (STAS) provides critical tactical and strategic intelligence about trends and emerging patterns relating to criminal activity across the state, and ensures that first responders and policy makers are provided with relevant and timely situational awareness, as well as information on traffickers' current tactics and techniques. In coordination with the Attorney General's Office, California's anti-trafficking task forces should partner with other local, state, and federal law enforcement and the STAS to improve California's human trafficking information sharing environment.

End Notes:

- ¹ International Labour Organization, "ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour: Results and Methodology," (Geneva: International Labour Office, 2012), 13, accessed October 26, 2012, http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_182004.pdf.
- ² Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Characteristics of Suspected Human Trafficking Incidents, 2008-2010," (U.S. Department of Justice, April 2011), 3, accessed October 26, 2012, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cшти0810.pdf>.
- ³ International Labour Organization, "ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour: Results and Methodology," (Geneva: International Labour Office, 2012), 13, accessed October 26, 2012, http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_182004.pdf.
- ⁴ U.S. Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, (June 2004), 23, accessed October 26, 2012, <http://state.gov/jtip/rls/tiprpt/2004/>.
- ⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Characteristics of Suspected Human Trafficking Incidents, 2008-2010," (U.S. Department of Justice, April 2011), 1, accessed October 26, 2012, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cшти0810.pdf>.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Service Division, "Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR): State Program Bulletin," (U.S. Department of Justice, August 2011), 5, accessed October 26, 2012, <http://ag.nd.gov/BCI/UCR/StateBulletin/2011/08-11.pdf>.
- ⁹ The Riverside County Anti-Trafficking Task Force uses a slightly different reporting period than the other eight task forces; data from the Riverside County Anti-Trafficking Task Force are grouped with the reporting quarter that most closely overlaps with its reporting period. Additionally, the California Emergency Management Agency's reporting database is a working document; these numbers are subject to change when new information from the anti-trafficking task forces' Progress Reports is entered.
- ¹⁰ National Human Trafficking Resource Center, "Increasing Awareness and Engagement: Strengthening the National Response to Human Trafficking in the U.S.: Annual Report 2011," (2012), available online at: <http://polarisproject.org/resources/hotline-statistics>.
- ¹¹ National Human Trafficking Resource Center, "National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) Data Breakdown: California State Report January 1st, 2011 to December 31st, 2011," (2012), available online at: <http://polarisproject.org/state-map/california>.
- ¹² National Human Trafficking Resource Center, "Increasing Awareness and Engagement: Strengthening the National Response to Human Trafficking in the U.S.: Annual Report 2011," (2012), available online at: <http://polarisproject.org/resources/hotline-statistics>.
- ¹³ This information is reported to the California Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) by each county in California; it is possible that there are additional arrests and convictions that have not been reported to CJIS by the counties.
- ¹⁴ For example, the sentencing structure under California Penal Code § 236.1(a) (human trafficking of a person over the age of 18) allows for up to 5 years imprisonment, while the sentencing structure under California Penal Code § 266h (pimping involving a person engaged in prostitution who is older than 16) and California Penal Code § 266i (pandering involving a person engaged in prostitution who is older than 16) allow for up to 6 years imprisonment.
- ¹⁵ California Penal Code §§ 236.1, 266h, 266i (2012).
- ¹⁶ See California Penal Code § 1203.065(a) (2012) (indicating human trafficking is a probation eligible offense because it does not appear on the non-probation eligible offenses list).