



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES
Office on Trafficking in Persons

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FACT SHEET: State Data Collection Efforts on Human Trafficking

Background

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is authorized to collect data on human trafficking, evaluate the impact of anti-trafficking programs, and conduct trafficking-related research pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its subsequent reauthorizations, and the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014. The Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) assessed state efforts to collect data on human trafficking and to assist victims of trafficking to inform the HHS Human Trafficking Data Collection Project. The project examines current data collection practices, data standards, and technologies used for human trafficking data collection for the purposes of understanding human trafficking victimization and service needs. More information is available at: www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/research-policy/data-collection.

State Efforts: Data Collection and Victim Services

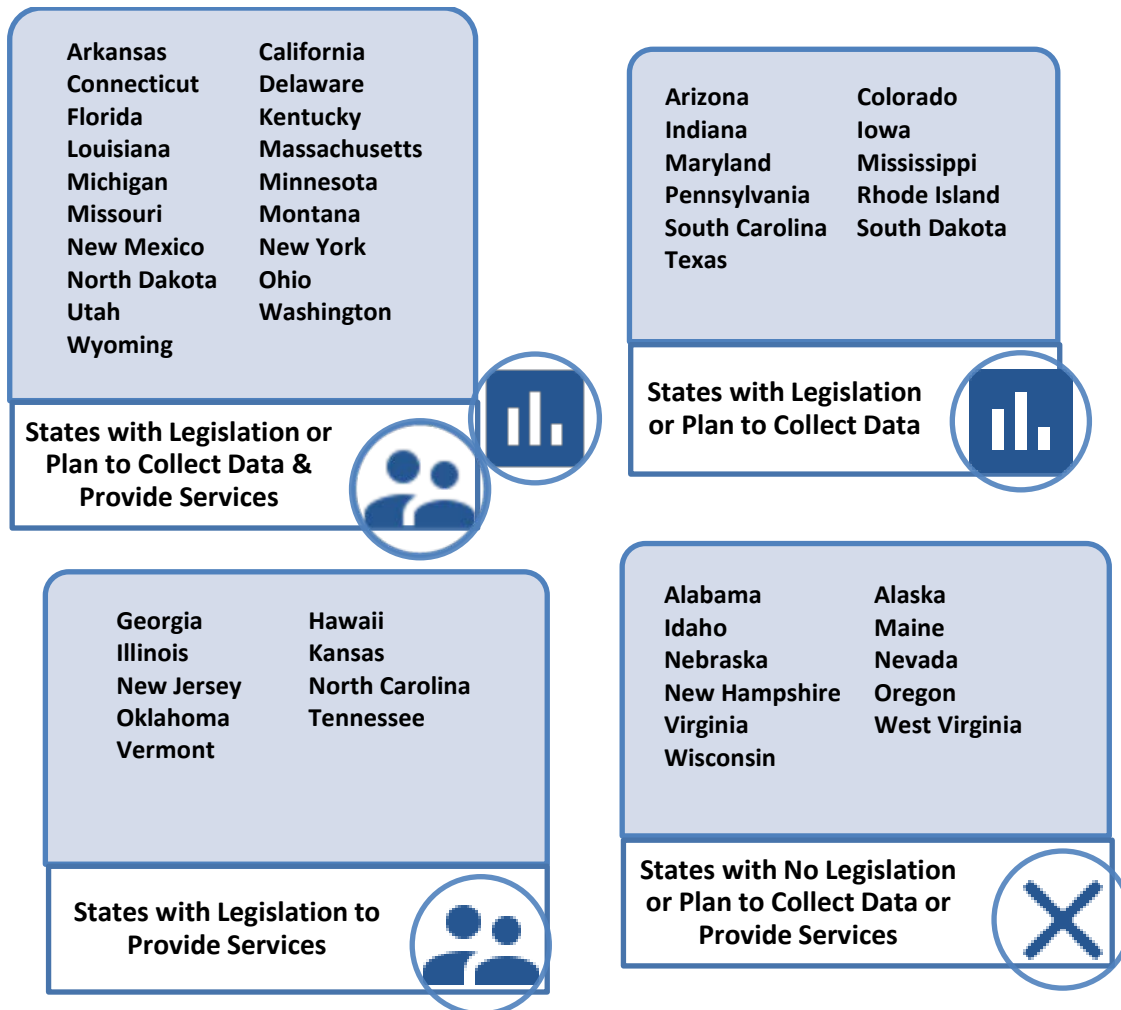
OTIP assessed whether a state had legislation mandating human trafficking data collection; whether there was a state plan to collect the data; and whether the state was mandated to provide direct services to victims of trafficking. As state leaders and organizations recognize the importance of data collection to inform strategies to reduce and prevent trafficking, a trend has emerged of states passing legislation designating an entity to collect trafficking data and/or an entity to monitor victim assistance activities. In the absence of legislation, some states have developed a strategic plan—typically initiated by the state attorneys general—to collect human trafficking data. This appears to be an effective alternative, especially when combined with a legislative mandate for a state entity to provide or ensure the provision of direct services to victims or survivors of trafficking.

States fell within one of four categories:

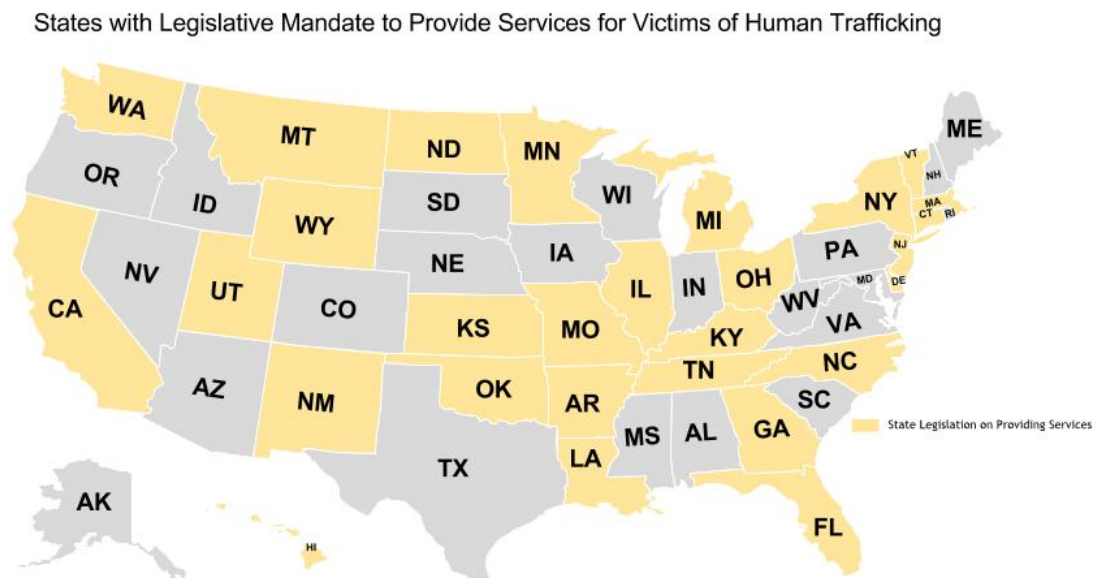
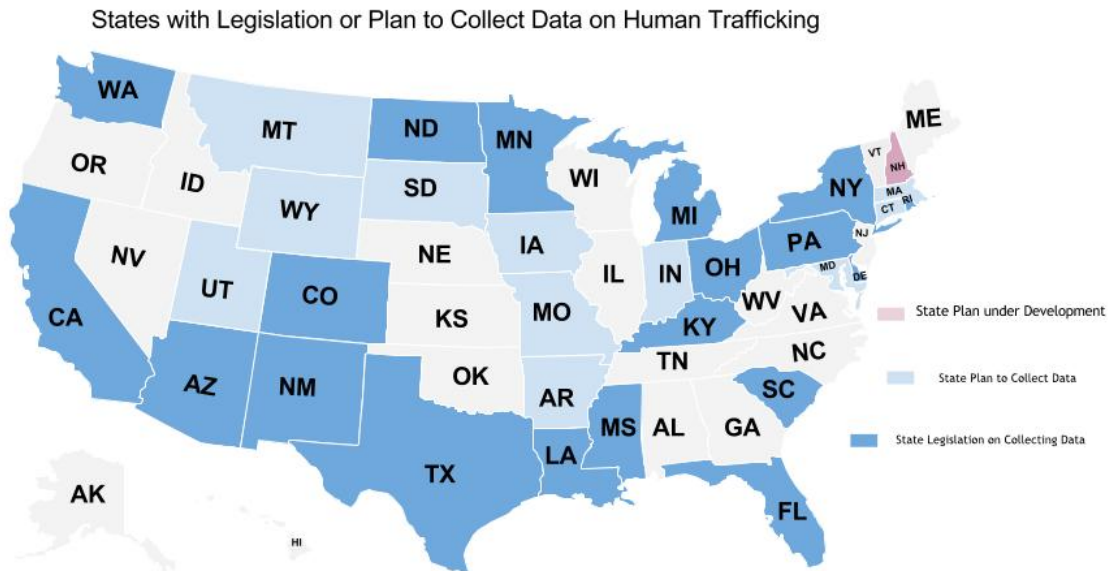
1. States with legislation or a plan to collect human trafficking data and provide services to victims;
2. States that only have legislation or a plan to collect human trafficking data;
3. States that only have legislation on providing services to victims of trafficking; or
4. States with no legislation or plan to collect trafficking data or provide services to victims.

Overall, nineteen (19) states have legislation or a strategic plan to collect data on human trafficking and to provide services to victims of trafficking. An additional eleven (11) states have only legislation or a plan to collect trafficking data, while nine (9) states have only legislation on providing services to victims

of trafficking. Increasingly, more states are showing an interest in collecting information to understand the root causes of human trafficking, reduce the incidences of trafficking, improve service delivery to identified victims, and provide insight for prevention efforts.



The following maps show states with legislation or a strategic plan to collect data on human trafficking highlighted in shades of blue and states with legislation on providing services to victims highlighted in yellow.



Limitations and Further Information

These maps do not reflect county or local plans or requirements to collect data and/or provide services to victims of human trafficking. Collaborative models, like those seen in Alameda County, California, or Cook County, Illinois, are examples of how counties are improving their local jurisdictional responses to human trafficking within their respective states and also have the potential to offer critical insight on navigating data sharing and victim confidentiality concerns with local service providers and county/city agencies.

These maps may also not reflect public-private partnerships on data collection. Several state and local government agencies have launched special projects to get baseline data to gain an understanding of human trafficking within their state through partnerships with local universities to conduct an incidence or prevalence estimate. For example, the Arizona State University Office of Sex Trafficking Intervention Research collects data on clients of the City of Phoenix Prostitution Diversion program to understand risk factors for human trafficking victimization. The Washington University School of Medicine and University of Missouri is leading a data collection effort of the bi-state area, including counties in Southwestern Illinois and counties in Missouri that will focus on observational work, risk factor data, provider-based data, and data compilation of federally prosecuted cases.

Information contained in this fact sheet is based on research gathered as of July 3, 2017. For questions related to the Human Trafficking Data Collection Project or information presented in this fact sheet, contact OTIP_Comments@acf.hhs.gov.

Appendix

State	State Legislation or Plan to Collect Data on Human Trafficking	State Legislation to Provide Direct Services to Victims and Survivors of Human Trafficking
Arkansas	State Strategic Plan	A.C.A. § 12-19-103
Arizona	Ariz. Exec. Order No. 2015-12 (Dec. 16, 2015)	None
California	Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 16524.9, § 16524.10; Cal. Penal Code § 236.13(b)(1)	Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 16524.7(c)
Colorado	C.R.S. § 18-3-505(4)(g)	None
Connecticut	Conn. P.A. 16-71	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 17a-106f
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 11 § 787(k)(2)(c)	Del. Code Ann. tit. 11 § 787(k)(2)(a); § 787(m)
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 39.524	Fla. Stat. § 402.87
Georgia	None	O.G.C.A. § 49-5-8(d)(2)
Hawaii	None	Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 801D-4
Illinois	None	705 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 405/2-3(1)(b); 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/10-9; 325 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/8.2
Kansas	None	K.S.A. § 38-2232(b)(2), § 38-2287(b)
Kentucky	K.R.S. § 620.029(2)(b)	K.R.S. § 620.029(1)(b)
Louisiana	2014 L.A. Act 564 § 2161.1.C	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 46:2161; § 46:2161.1
Massachusetts	State Strategic Plan	Mass. Gen. Laws 119 § 39k
Michigan	2014 M.I. P.A. 325 § 752.974	M.C.L. § 722.954e
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 299A.78(2)	Minn. Stat. § 260C.212(13)(g)
Mississippi	Miss. Code 1972 § 97-3-54.9(1)(c)	None
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223.5	HCR 36, 2015
Montana	State Strategic Plan	M.C.A. § 44-4-1502(3)
New Jersey	None	N.J. Rev. Stat. § 52: 4B-44.1
New Mexico	N.M. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 30-52-3	N.M. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 30-52-2
New York	N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law § 483-ee	N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law § 483-BB
North Carolina	None	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-832
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 54-12-33	N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-41-17
Ohio	O.R.C. § 109.66, Am. Sub. H.B. 262 § 109.66	O.R.C. § 2152.021(F)
Oklahoma	None	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21 § 748.2(a)
Pennsylvania	18 Pa. C.S. § 3025	None
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 11-67-8	None
South Carolina	S.C. Code § 16-3-2050(E)(1)-(8)	None
Tennessee	None	Tenn. Code Ann. § 71-1-135
Texas	Tex. Gov't. Code Ann. § 71.0353; Tex. Gov't. Code Ann. § 402.035(2) - § 402.035(4)	None
Utah	State Strategic Plan	Utah Code Ann. § 62A-4A-105(b)(x)
Vermont	None	13 V.S.A. § 2663
Washington	R.C.W. 7.68.801 c. 273 § 4, c. 253 § 1; R.C.W. 13.40.213	R.C.W. § 13.40.070, § 13.40.213, § 13.40.087, § 74.14B.070
Wyoming	State Strategic Plan	Wyo. Stat. § 6-2-709