



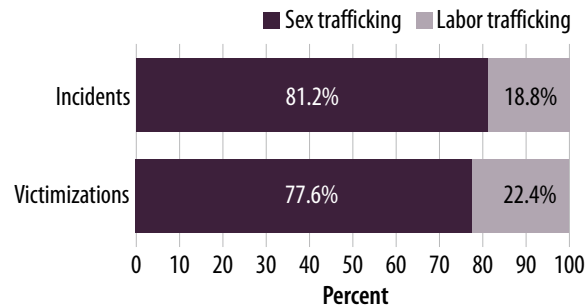
Human Trafficking Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement, 2022 – Statistical Tables

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In 2022, there were an estimated 2,950 incidents of human trafficking involving an estimated 3,570 victimizations reported to the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Human trafficking is a crime that involves the exploitation of a person for the purpose of compelled sex (i.e., sex trafficking) or involuntary servitude (i.e., labor trafficking). Sex trafficking made up the majority of both human trafficking incidents (81%) and human trafficking victimizations (78%) in 2022 (figure 1).

Findings are based on crime known to law enforcement that was reported to the FBI via NIBRS. Imputation and weighting procedures were applied to develop national estimates of reported human trafficking incidents and victimizations that account for nonresponse and missing data. An incident is one or more criminal offenses committed by the same offender, or a group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place. An incident may involve one

FIGURE 1
Percent of human trafficking incidents and victimizations, by trafficking type, 2022



Note: See appendix table 1 for estimates and confidence intervals.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

or more victims, criminal offenses, or alleged offenders. Victimizations reflect the total number of times that persons were victims of crime. See *Methodology* for more information.

Highlights

In 2022:

- U.S. law enforcement agencies reported an estimated 2,950 human trafficking incidents, of which 81% were incidents of sex trafficking and 19% were incidents of labor trafficking.
- About 70% of both sex and labor trafficking incidents involved a single victim.
- Two-thirds of sex trafficking (66%) and labor trafficking (68%) incidents were not cleared by law enforcement, meaning the incidents did not result in an arrest or exceptional clearance.
- Law enforcement agencies reported an estimated 3,570 human trafficking victimizations. Of these, 78% were sex trafficking victimizations and 22% were labor trafficking victimizations.
- Females represented 85% of sex trafficking victimizations and 64% of labor trafficking victimizations.
- The majority of sex trafficking (66%) and labor trafficking (80%) victims were white.

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Human trafficking data collected through the National Incident-Based Reporting System

The FBI is required to collect human trafficking data under the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008. The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) collects data on human trafficking based on the following definitions:

- **Commercial sex acts**—inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.
- **Involuntary servitude**—obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

This report presents findings on sex trafficking and labor trafficking that align with these definitions.

In 2022, 70% (13,293) of law enforcement agencies, covering 77% of the U.S. population, reported NIBRS crime incident data to the FBI.¹ For each human trafficking incident, NIBRS collects the demographic characteristics of the victim(s), the number of associated victims and offenders, the relationship of the victims to each offender, the location and time of the incident, and whether a weapon was present. NIBRS also provides information on whether the incident was cleared by an arrest. Human trafficking incident data reported to the FBI via NIBRS reflect offenses known to law enforcement. To account for nonresponse and missing data, BJS applied imputation and weighting procedures to create the national estimates presented in this report.

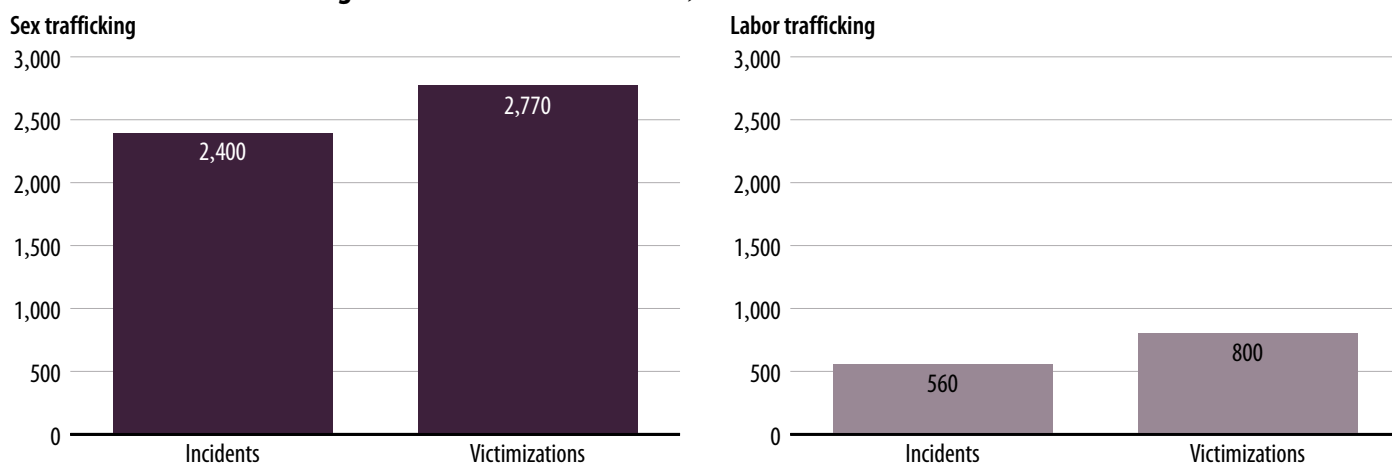
¹<https://www.fbi.gov/news/press-releases/fbi-releases-2022-crime-in-the-nation-statistics>.

Human trafficking victimizations

- In 2022, U.S. law enforcement agencies reported about 2,400 sex trafficking incidents that involved 2,770 victimizations (figure 2).

- During the same period, there were about 560 labor trafficking incidents that involved 800 victimizations.

FIGURE 2
Number of human trafficking incidents and victimizations, 2022



Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest 10. See appendix table 2 for estimates and confidence intervals.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

- In 2022, more sex trafficking victimizations involved a female victim (85%) than a male victim (15%) (figure 3).²
- Similarly, more labor trafficking victimizations involved a female victim (64%) than a male victim (36%).
- The victim was female in a larger portion of sex trafficking victimizations (85%) than labor trafficking victimizations (64%).
- About 45% of female sex trafficking victims in 2022 were ages 12 to 17 (table 1).
- Sex trafficking victimizations (42%) involved a larger proportion of males ages 12 to 17 than labor trafficking victimizations (10%).
- Males ages 18 to 24 made up a larger proportion of labor trafficking victimizations (28%) than sex trafficking victimizations (14%).
- Similarly, males ages 25 to 34 made up a larger proportion of labor trafficking victimizations (34%) than sex trafficking victimizations (15%).

²In this report, statistical significance is reported at the 95% confidence level. All comparisons made in text are statistically significant unless otherwise stated. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

TABLE 1
Percent of human trafficking victimizations, by victim sex and age, 2022

Victim sex and age	Sex trafficking	Labor trafficking
Male	100%	100%
11 or younger	11.2 †	2.2 †
12–17*	42.3	10.4
18–24	14.0 †	27.9 †
25–34	14.7 †	34.0 †
35–64	15.9 †	24.8 †
65 or older	1.9 †	--
Female	100%	100%
11 or younger	5.3 †	3.3 †
12–17*	44.9	22.6
18–24	18.3 †	27.3
25–34	17.0 †	22.1
35–64	14.2 †	23.7
65 or older	0.3 †	1.0 †

Note: See appendix table 4 for confidence intervals.

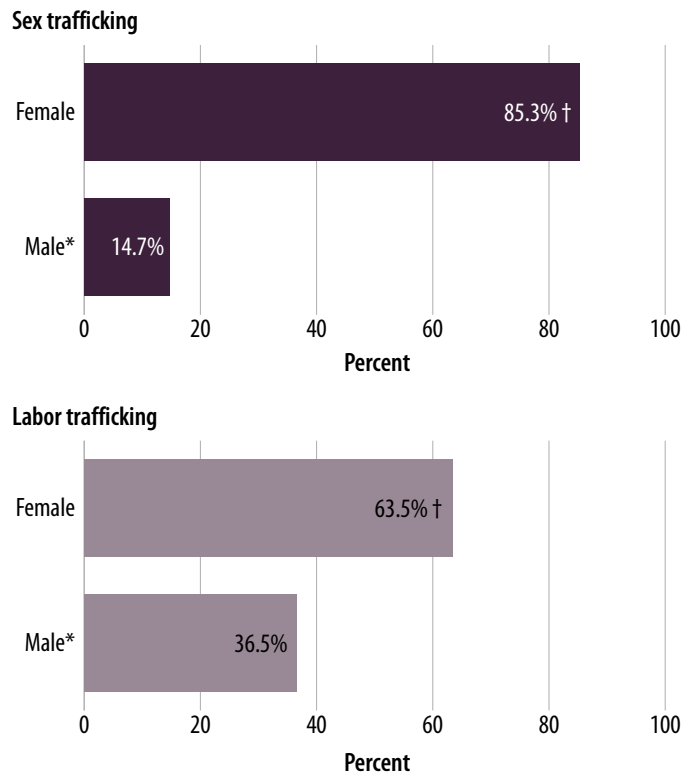
*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

--Not shown; estimate does not meet criteria for statistical reliability. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

FIGURE 3
Percent of human trafficking victimizations, by victim sex, 2022



Note: See appendix table 3 for estimates and confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

- In 2022, more sex trafficking and labor trafficking victimizations were of white persons than of persons of other races (**table 2**).
- A larger percentage of labor trafficking victims (80%) than sex trafficking victims (66%) were white.
- A larger percentage of sex trafficking victimizations (28%) than of labor trafficking victimizations (16%) involved a black victim.
- In 2022, a larger percentage of sex trafficking victimizations against females (50%) than of those against males (33%) were committed by a person outside of the family but known to the victim (**figure 4**).
- Sex trafficking victimizations against females (13%) were more likely than those against males (5%) to involve an alleged offender who was an intimate partner.
- A similar percentage of sex trafficking victimizations against males and females involved an alleged offender who was a family member other than an intimate partner (8%).
- Nearly half of labor trafficking victimizations of males (47%) and females (46%) involved an alleged offender who was a person outside of the family but known to the victim.
- Labor trafficking victimizations of females were more likely to involve an alleged offender who was an intimate partner (14%) or other family member (12%) than labor trafficking victimizations of males (7% intimate partner, 6% other family member).
- The alleged offender was a stranger in a larger portion of labor trafficking victimizations that involved a male victim (45%) than of those involving a female victim (18%).

A note on Hispanic origin

Because Hispanic origin is an optional field in NIBRS, it contains a high level of missing data. There are concerns that the missingness is not random because some agencies may do a more thorough job completing this field than others. Therefore, to date, Hispanic origin has not been included in the estimation process. Research is underway to determine if imputation of Hispanic origin is possible, which would allow for estimation in future publications featuring NIBRS data.

TABLE 2
Percent of human trafficking victimizations, by victim race, 2022

Victim race	Sex trafficking	Labor trafficking
White*	65.9%	80.0%
Black	28.2 †	16.2 †
Asian	3.9 †	2.1 †
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0.3 †	--
American Indian/ Alaska Native	--	1.7 †

Note: Victim race was reported as “other” in fewer than 2% of sex and labor trafficking victimizations. Ethnicity was not consistently reported across law enforcement agencies and is not included in the race estimate. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 5 for confidence intervals.

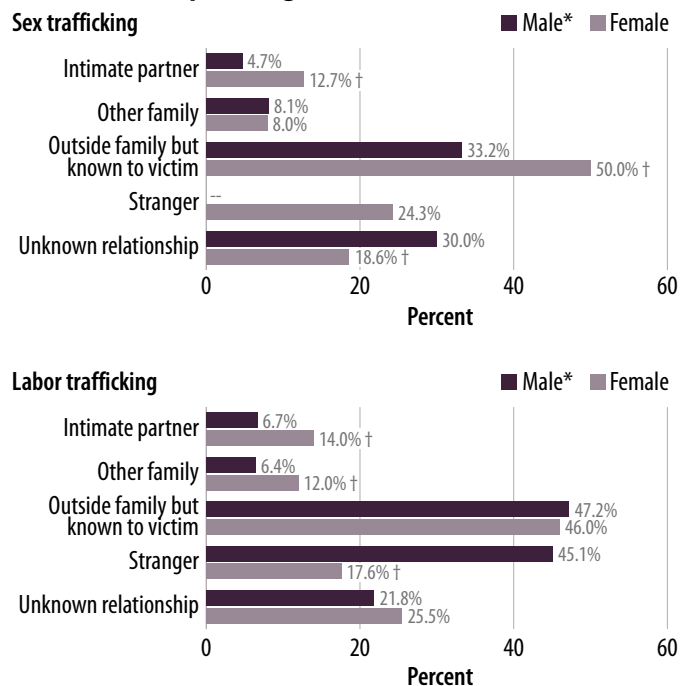
*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

--Not shown; estimate does not meet criteria for statistical reliability. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

FIGURE 4
Percent of human trafficking victimizations, by victim sex and relationship of alleged offender to victim, 2022



Note: Percentages do not sum to 100 because there could be more than one offender in an incident. See *Methodology* for definitions of relationship types. See appendix table 6 for estimates and confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

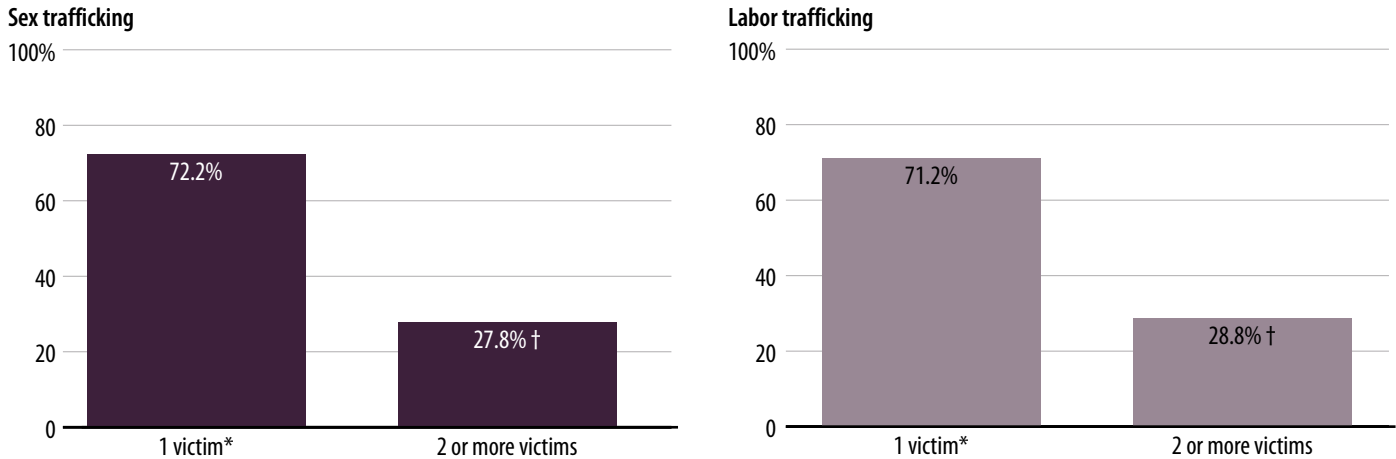
--Not shown; estimate does not meet criteria for statistical reliability. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

Human trafficking incidents

- Nearly three-quarters of sex (72%) and labor (71%) trafficking incidents in 2022 involved a single victim (figure 5).
- More than one-quarter of sex (28%) and labor (29%) trafficking incidents involved two or more victims.
- In 2022, 66% of sex trafficking incidents involved a single offender, while 17% involved more than one offender and 17% involved an unknown number of offenders (figure 6).
- Similarly, 65% of labor trafficking incidents involved a single offender, while 19% involved more than one offender and 17% involved an unknown number of offenders.

FIGURE 5
Percent of human trafficking incidents, by number of victims, 2022



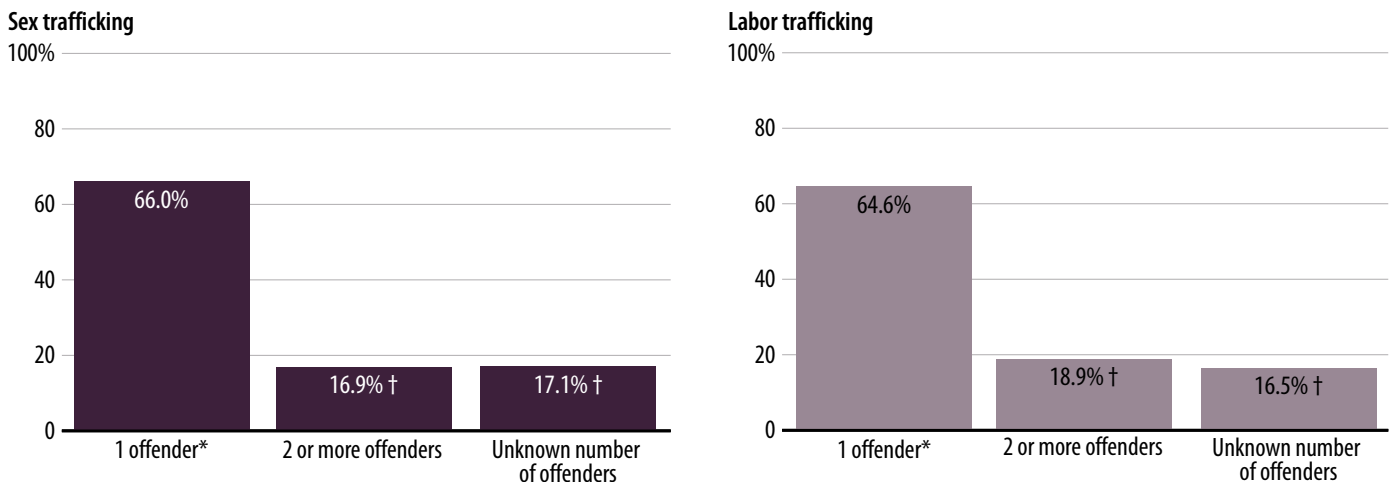
Note: See appendix table 7 for estimates and confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

FIGURE 6
Percent of human trafficking incidents, by number of offenders, 2022



Note: See appendix table 8 for estimates and confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

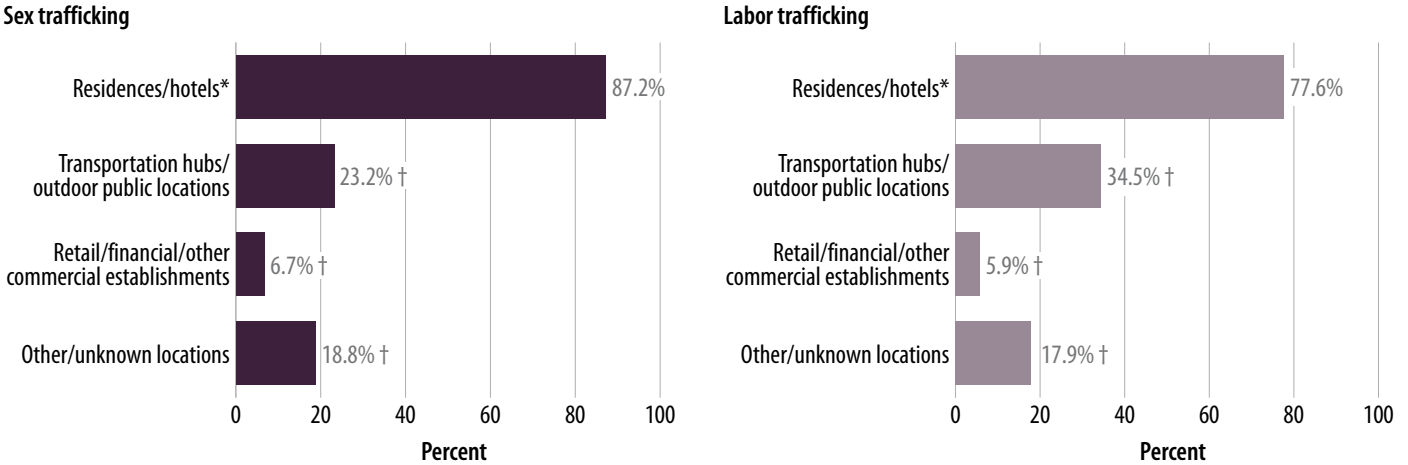
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

- In 2022, both sex trafficking (87%) and labor trafficking (78%) incidents were more likely to occur at a residence or hotel than at any other location (figure 7).

- About one-quarter (23%) of sex trafficking incidents and one-third (35%) of labor trafficking incidents occurred at a transportation hub or outdoor public location.

FIGURE 7
Percent of human trafficking incidents, by incident location, 2022



Note: Percentages do not sum to 100 because there could be more than one location associated with a crime incident. The following locations made up fewer than 3% of human trafficking incidents or are excluded because the estimate does not meet the criteria for statistical reliability: restaurants/bars/sports or entertainment venues; government/public buildings; shelters - mission/homeless; schools, daycares, and universities; religious buildings; and jails/prisons. See *Methodology* for estimate reliability and definitions of location types. See appendix table 9 for estimates and confidence intervals.

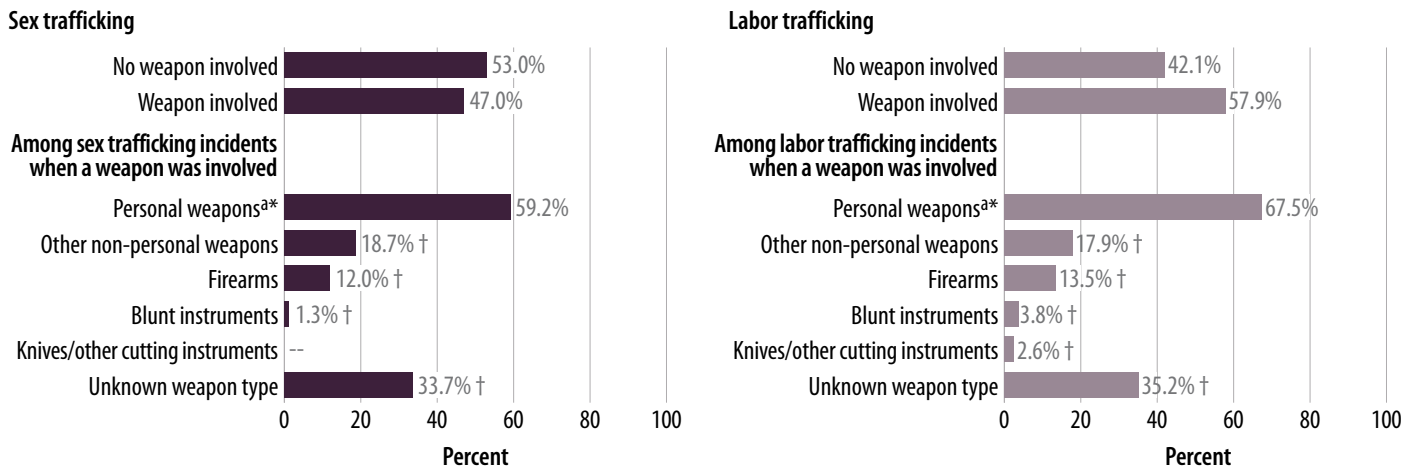
*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

- In 2022, labor trafficking incidents (58%) were more likely than sex trafficking incidents (47%) to involve a weapon (**figure 8**).
- Among human trafficking incidents in 2022 that involved a weapon:
 - Personal weapons (including hands, fists, feet, arms, and teeth) were used in 59% of sex trafficking incidents and 68% of labor trafficking incidents, more than any other weapon type.
 - An estimated 12% of sex trafficking incidents and 14% of labor trafficking incidents involved a firearm.
 - About one-third of sex trafficking (34%) and labor trafficking (35%) incidents involved a weapon of unknown type.

FIGURE 8
Percent of human trafficking incidents, by weapon type, 2022



Note: Among incidents that involved a weapon, percentages do not sum to 100 because there could be more than one weapon involved in an incident. See *Methodology* for definitions of weapon types. See appendix table 10 for estimates and confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

--Not shown; estimate does not meet criteria for statistical reliability. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes hands, fists, feet, arms, and teeth.

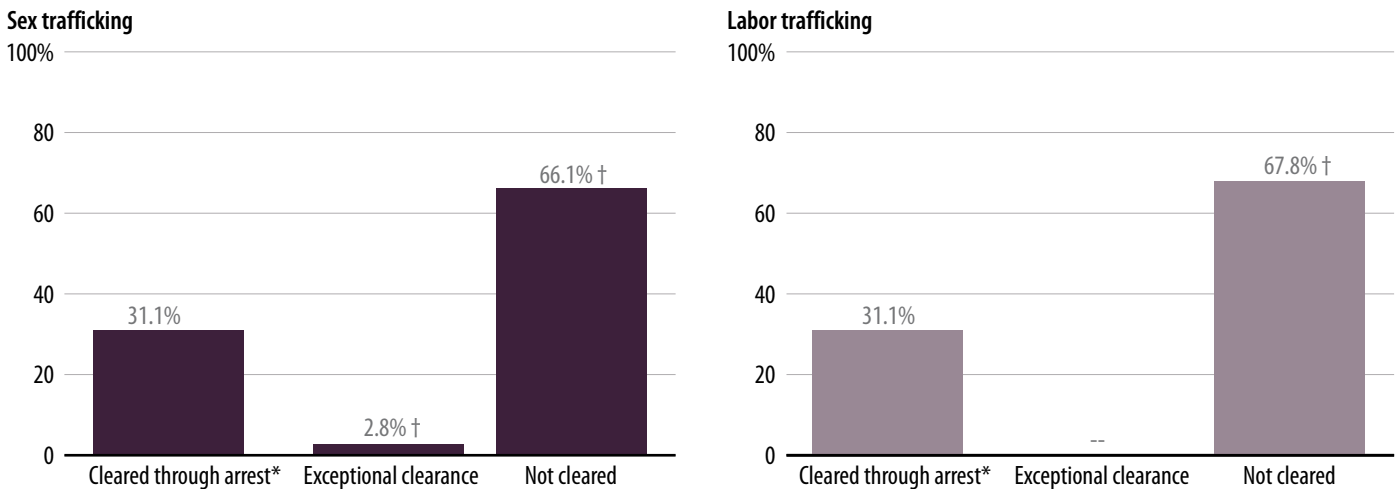
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

- The majority of sex trafficking (66%) and labor trafficking (68%) incidents reported in 2022 were not cleared, meaning the incidents did not result in an arrest or clearance by exceptional means (**figure 9**).³

- A similar percentage (31%) of sex and labor trafficking incidents resulted in a clearance through arrest.

³Law enforcement agencies clear an incident when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Law enforcement agencies may also clear an incident by exceptional means, meaning that they have identified the offender and have gathered enough evidence to support that offender's arrest and prosecution but have encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender. See *Methodology*.

FIGURE 9
Percent of human trafficking incidents, by clearance type, 2022



Note: See *Methodology* for definitions of clearance types. See appendix table 11 for estimates and confidence intervals.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

--Not shown; estimate does not meet criteria for statistical reliability. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

Methodology

About the National Incident-Based Reporting System data

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is a data collection system that compiles data on crimes recorded by participating state and local law enforcement agencies. It is designed and maintained by the FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. NIBRS captures detailed information on 52 different offenses that can occur within a crime incident and collects arrest-only information for an additional 10 offenses.⁴ For more information about the NIBRS data structure and details about the data elements included in the collection, see the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) NIBRS webpage and the FBI's Crime Data Explorer. NIBRS data in this report are for the 2022 data year.

Calculating national estimates of crime based on NIBRS

Beginning with the 2021 data year, the FBI began publishing national estimates of crime known to law enforcement based on NIBRS data. To calculate national estimates using NIBRS data, BJS and the FBI, in partnership with RTI International, established a new set of statistical procedures to account for the NIBRS data structure and for agencies that did not report data to the system. In October 2022, the FBI published the first set of national estimates derived from the new methodology. The data tables for the 2021 and 2022 data years are available through the FBI's Crime Data Explorer on the NIBRS Estimates webpage. For additional information on the NIBRS estimation methodology, see *Estimation Procedures for Crimes in the United States Based on NIBRS Data* (NCJ 305108, BJS, FBI, August 2022).

Annual NIBRS estimates are based on data reported to law enforcement, which typically reflect the incident date. That means 2022 data would include all incidents that occurred in 2022 that were reported to law enforcement by the time data were transmitted to the FBI or aggregated elsewhere. NIBRS data that are transmitted to the FBI after the cutoff date are still considered part of that year's data, but they are not published until the data release the following year. For example, 2021 data that did not make the cutoff date were not included in the original 2021 estimates but were included in the updated 2021 estimates that were published with the original 2022 estimates. For this reason, prior year estimates will slightly differ from what was previously published.

⁴Federal agencies submitting NIBRS data to the FBI may report an additional 19 offense types and 3 arrest-only offense types that are exclusive to federal crime incidents.

Unit nonresponse

Nonreporting agencies are law enforcement agencies that do not report any NIBRS crime incident data to the FBI. The number of nonreporting agencies has decreased annually as additional law enforcement agencies complete their transitions to NIBRS reporting. The percentage of eligible law enforcement agencies that were nonreporting agencies was about 30% in 2022, with 70% (13,293) of law enforcement agencies reporting at least 1 month of NIBRS data to the FBI that year. (See *Human trafficking data collected through the National Incident-Based Reporting System* for additional information.)

To account for nonreporting agencies, a unit nonresponse weight is applied to the reporting agencies. NIBRS unit nonresponse weights allow reporting agencies to represent both themselves and the nonreporting agencies with similar agency characteristics, such as size and type.

Because the distribution of nonreporting agencies throughout the United States varies by state and region, additional statistical weights are created for different geographic levels of estimation. Specifically, a weight is created for estimation at each of the geographic levels for which estimates are produced: (1) national, (2) regional, (3) state, (4) metropolitan statistical area, (5) judicial district, and (6) FBI field office. Having separate weights for different geographic areas helps ensure that the weights accurately reflect the geographic area being estimated.

For more information about the weighting procedures used for NIBRS estimation, see *Primer on Weighting* published on the FBI's Crime Data Explorer.⁵

Confidence intervals

A confidence interval is a statistical measure of how well the estimated value of an indicator represents the population value, usually expressed as a range. The degree of statistical confidence around estimates derived from NIBRS crime data is a function of:

- the overall population coverage rate each year (described below)
- which agencies are reporting NIBRS data—because agency participation is not random across all potential reporting agencies.

⁵For primers on NIBRS estimates, see <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/nibrs-estimates>.

Sixty-five percent of the U.S. population was covered by NIBRS-reporting agencies in 2021, and that increased to 77% in 2022, resulting in greater precision for most NIBRS-based crime estimates for 2022. A higher coverage rate increases the amount of statistical confidence in the estimates. These measures of statistical confidence are expressed as confidence intervals around each NIBRS-based estimate. The confidence intervals present the estimated range in which the population value lies, based on a 95% confidence estimate. The wider the range of the confidence interval, the more statistical uncertainty there is in the estimate.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated percentages in this report were statistically significant. The primary test procedure was to examine whether confidence intervals of the estimates overlapped. This check was performed by comparing the upper bound of the smaller estimate to the lower bound of the larger estimate. A statistically significant difference is detected when the upper bound of the smaller estimate is less than the lower bound of the larger estimate. For example, the upper bound estimate for the percentage of sex trafficking victimizations involving a male victim is 16.38% (14.7% + 1.68%), and the lower bound estimate for the percentage of sex trafficking victimizations involving a female victim is 83.62% (85.3% - 1.68%). There is a statistically significant difference for sex trafficking victimizations by sex because the upper bound estimate for male victims is less than the lower bound estimate for female victims. Findings described in this report as increases or decreases passed this test at the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) of significance.

Estimate reliability

The reliability of NIBRS-based crime estimates is affected by several factors, including agency coverage rates and the rareness of the event or phenomenon being measured (e.g., bias or hate crime), among other factors. Consistent with standard principles and practices, statistically unreliable estimates—those with a level of statistical uncertainty above an established threshold—are not included in the published data because they may lead to erroneous conclusions or interpretations. Decisions about which estimates to withhold are based on a set of specific and consistent criteria developed as part of the estimation procedures.

The measure of statistical uncertainty used with the NIBRS estimates is the mean squared error (MSE). The MSE is a measure of the magnitude of potential error in an estimate that is attributable to the data collection and estimation process. In all cases, the smaller the value of uncertainty, the closer the estimate will be, on average, to the population value.⁶

For an estimate (E), the MSE is a function of the sampling error (variance) and non-sampling error (bias) and is defined as:

$$MSE = Var(E) + Bias^2$$

Statistical uncertainty, as expressed through the MSE, is the building block for the confidence intervals associated with each of the estimates generated by the NIBRS estimation process, and the MSE is used to determine whether an estimate is of sufficient quality to publish, based on criteria established for NIBRS estimation.

The following are the criteria used to determine the statistical reliability of NIBRS estimates. Estimates considered to be statistically unreliable are not shown in tables or figures.

An individual estimate is statistically unreliable if:

- The ratio generated by dividing the value of the square root of the MSE (root-mean-square error or *RMSE*) by the value of the estimate is greater than or equal to 30% ($RMSE/E \geq 0.30$) and the NIBRS population coverage for the estimation domain (e.g., a region or state) is less than 80%.
- The estimate equals zero and the population coverage for the estimation domain is less than 80%.

⁶In a sample survey, like BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the bias is assumed to be zero because a random sample of the population is drawn. Therefore, in the case of the NCVS, the measure of uncertainty is the sampling variance. However, for NIBRS estimates, agency participation is not random. Therefore, the measure of uncertainty needs to account for the bias component.

All estimates within an estimate domain are not published if:

- The NIBRS population coverage for the estimation domain is less than 80% and the ratio $RMSE/E$ is greater than or equal to 30% for 75% or more of key estimates.
- One or more must-have agencies for an estimation domain did not report NIBRS data during the reporting period. Must-have agencies are defined below.
 - For geographic estimation domains that are not within a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), must-have agencies are those making up 10% or more of the population for the entire domain.
 - For MSAs, must-have agencies are those designated by the U.S. Census Bureau as principal cities.

If all must-have agencies respond, estimates are considered statistically reliable and are published if population coverage for the estimation domain is more than 80%, regardless of the value of the ratio $RMSE/E$.

For additional information about measuring the reliability of the estimates used for NIBRS estimation, see *Primer on Uncertainty Confidence Intervals and Suppression* published on the FBI's Crime Data Explorer. For further information about the development of the estimation procedures, including links to technical reports documenting the process, see the BJS NIBRS Estimation Project webpage.

Though the topic is similar, the estimates in this report differ from those in the FBI report, *Human Trafficking and Drug Offenses 2013-2022*.⁷ While this report uses imputation and weighting to produce national estimates of human trafficking, the FBI report features unweighted human trafficking incidents reported for 2013 to 2022 and focuses on offenses, victims, and criminal activity. In addition, the FBI report examines the frequency of drug offenses and drugs seized connected to those human trafficking incidents.

⁷For Crime Data Explorer special reports, see <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/special-reports>.

NIBRS definitions

Human trafficking is “the inducement of a person to perform a commercial sex act, or labor, or services, through force, fraud, or coercion.” This includes if a person under 18 years of age has been induced, or enticed, regardless of force, fraud, or coercion, to perform a commercial sex act.

Sex trafficking (or commercial sex acts) is “inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.”

Labor trafficking (or involuntary servitude) is “the obtaining of person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).”

An **incident** is “one or more offenses committed by the same offender, or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place.”

The **relationship of the victim to the alleged offender(s)** is based on the NIBRS *Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)* data element, which includes 26 distinct relationship types. For this analysis, the relationship types were aggregated into six categories:

Intimate partner:

- Victim was boyfriend/girlfriend
- Victim was common-law spouse
- Victim was spouse
- Victim was ex-relationship (ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend)
- Victim was ex-spouse.

Other family:

- Victim was child
- Victim was grandchild
- Victim was grandparent
- Victim was in-law
- Victim was other family member
- Victim was parent
- Victim was sibling
- Victim was stepchild
- Victim was stepparent
- Victim was stepsibling.

Outside family but known to victim:

- Victim was acquaintance
- Victim was the baby/child in the care of a babysitter
- Victim was child of boyfriend or girlfriend
- Victim was employee
- Victim was employer
- Victim was friend
- Victim was neighbor
- Victim was otherwise known.

Stranger:

- Victim was stranger.

Unknown relationship:

- Relationship unknown.

Victim was offender: includes Victim was offender; this relationship type is used to denote when a participant in a crime incident was both a victim and an offender, such as domestic disputes or bar fights where two or more persons were identified as participating. This relationship category is not included in this report. About 2.2% of sex trafficking and 1.9% of labor trafficking victimizations in 2022 were estimated to include this type of relationship.

Location is reported for each offense in an incident. For this report, location types were combined into the following categories:

Residences/hotels:

- Residences/homes
- Hotels/motels/etc. (does not include campgrounds or recreational vehicle parks).

Transportation hubs/outdoor public locations:

- Air/bus/train terminals
- Fields/woods
- Highways/roads/alleys/streets/sidewalks
- Lakes/waterways/beaches
- Parking/drop lots/garages
- Abandoned/condemned structures
- Camps/campgrounds
- Docks/wharves/freight/modal terminals
- Parks/playgrounds
- Rest areas.

Retail/financial/other commercial establishments:

- Banks/savings and loans
- Commercial/office buildings
- Construction sites
- Convenience stores
- Department/discount stores
- Grocery/supermarkets
- Liquor stores
- Rental storage facilities
- Service/gas stations
- Specialty stores
- ATMs separate from bank
- Auto dealerships new/used

- Farm facilities
- Industrial sites
- Shopping malls
- Drug stores/doctor's offices/hospitals.

Schools, daycares, and universities:

- Daycare facilities
- Schools - college/university
- Schools - elementary/secondary.

Restaurants/bars/sports or entertainment venues:

- Bars/nightclubs
- Restaurants
- Amusement parks
- Arenas/stadiums/fairgrounds/coliseums
- Gambling facilities/casinos/race tracks.

Religious buildings:

- Churches/synagogues/temples/mosques.

Government/public buildings: buildings primarily used for local, state, or federal offices or public businesses.

Jails/prisons:

- Jails/prisons/penitentiaries/corrections facilities.

Shelters - mission/homeless: establishments that provide temporary housing for homeless individuals and/or families; venues set up as temporary shelters.

Other/unknown locations:

- Military installations
- Tribal lands
- Community centers
- Cyberspace
- Other/unknown.

Up to three **weapon (or force) type(s)** used by an offender can be reported for each incident.

Personal weapons:

- Hands
- Fists
- Feet
- Arms
- Teeth.

Other non-personal weapons:

- Motor vehicles
- Poisons
- Explosives
- Fire/incendiary devices
- Drugs/narcotics/sleeping pills.

Firearms:

- Firearms
- Handguns
- Rifles
- Shotguns
- Other firearms.

Blunt instruments:

- Baseball bats
- Butts of handguns
- Clubs
- Bricks
- Jack handles
- Tire irons
- Bottles
- Brass knuckles.

Knives and other cutting instruments: lethal cutting instruments such as knives, razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, and ice picks.

Unknown:

- Unknown weapon type.

There are three ways incident **clearance** can be reported:

Cleared through arrest: at least one of the offenses within an incident has an associated arrest, which clears the entire incident.

Exceptional clearance: at least one of the offenses within an incident is marked cleared through death of the offender, declined prosecution, offender in the custody of another jurisdiction, victim refusal to cooperate, or juvenile offender not being taken into custody, which clears the entire incident.

Not cleared: no offenses within an incident are cleared.

For more information, see the NIBRS User Manual at <https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view>.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 1: Percent of human trafficking incidents and victimizations, by trafficking type, 2022

Trafficking type	Incidents			Victimizations		
	Number	95% confidence interval	Percent of total incidents	Number	95% confidence interval	Percent of total victimizations
Sex trafficking	2,400	±332	81.2%	2,770	±666	77.6%
Labor trafficking	560	±52	18.8	800	±129	22.4

Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 2: Number of human trafficking incidents and victimizations, 2022

	Sex trafficking		Labor trafficking	
	Number	95% confidence interval	Number	95% confidence interval
Incidents	2,400	±332	560	±52
Victimizations	2,770	±666	800	±129

Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 3: Percent of human trafficking victimizations, by victim sex, 2022

Victim sex	Sex trafficking		Labor trafficking	
	Percent	95% confidence interval	Percent	95% confidence interval
Male*	14.7%	±1.68%	36.5%	±5.11%
Female	85.3 †	±1.68	63.5 †	±5.11

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Confidence intervals for table 1: Percent of human trafficking victimizations, by victim sex and age, 2022

Victim sex and age	Sex trafficking	Labor trafficking
Male		
11 or younger	±2.60%	±0.99%
12–17	±7.59	±2.27
18–24	±3.82	±3.68
25–34	±4.37	±3.50
35–64	±3.81	±3.43
65 or older	±0.94	~
Female		
11 or younger	±0.82%	±1.64%
12–17	±3.11	±2.96
18–24	±2.06	±3.22
25–34	±3.22	±2.23
35–64	±1.86	±5.55
65 or older	±0.10	±0.50

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Confidence intervals for table 2: Percent of human trafficking victimizations, by victim race, 2022

Victim race	Sex trafficking	Labor trafficking
White	±2.63%	±2.63%
Black	±2.67	±2.41
Asian	±0.73	±0.71
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	±0.15	~
American Indian/ Alaska Native	~	±0.53

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 4: Percent of human trafficking victimizations, by victim sex and relationship of alleged offender to victim, 2022

	Sex trafficking		Labor trafficking	
	Percent	95% confidence interval	Percent	95% confidence interval
Male*				
Intimate partner	4.7%	±1.53%	6.7%	±1.78%
Other family	8.1	±2.36	6.4	±1.75
Outside family but known to victim	33.2	±8.83	47.2	±21.75
Stranger	--	~	45.1	±11.56
Unknown relationship	30.0	±8.77	21.8	±6.76
Female				
Intimate partner	12.7% †	±1.63%	14.0% †	±2.04%
Other family	8.0	±1.84	12.0 †	±2.45
Outside family but known to victim	50.0 †	±3.34	46.0	±8.16
Stranger	24.3	±5.60	17.6 †	±6.16
Unknown relationship	18.6 †	±2.38	25.5	±2.89

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100 because there could be more than one offender in an incident. See *Methodology* for definitions of relationship types.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

--Not shown; estimate does not meet criteria for statistical reliability. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 5: Percent of human trafficking incidents, by number of victims, 2022

Number of victims	Sex trafficking		Labor trafficking	
	Percent	95% confidence interval	Percent	95% confidence interval
1 victim*	72.2%	±2.38%	71.2%	±2.76%
2 or more victims	27.8 †	±2.38	28.8 †	±2.76

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 6: Percent of human trafficking incidents, by number of offenders, 2022

Number of offenders	Sex trafficking		Labor trafficking	
	Percent	95% confidence interval	Percent	95% confidence interval
1 offender*	66.0%	±1.49%	64.6%	±3.05%
2 or more offenders	16.9 †	±2.10	18.9 †	±2.42
Unknown number of offenders	17.1 †	±2.01	16.5 †	±1.90

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 7: Percent of human trafficking incidents, by incident location, 2022

Incident location	Sex trafficking		Labor trafficking	
	Percent	95% confidence interval	Percent	95% confidence interval
Residences/hotels*	87.2%	±7.89%	77.6%	±8.76%
Transportation hubs/outdoor public locations	23.2 †	±2.33	34.5 †	±6.17
Retail/financial/other commercial establishments	6.7 †	±1.57	5.9 †	±1.74
Other/unknown locations	18.8 †	±2.41	17.9 †	±2.46

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100 because there could be more than one location associated with a crime incident. The following locations made up fewer than 3% of human trafficking incidents or are excluded because the estimate does not meet the criteria for statistical reliability: restaurants/bars/sports or entertainment venues; government/public buildings; shelters - mission/homeless; schools, daycares, and universities; religious buildings; and jails/prisons. See *Methodology* for estimate reliability and definitions of location types.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 8: Percent of human trafficking incidents, by weapon type, 2022

	Sex trafficking		Labor trafficking	
	Percent	95% confidence interval	Percent	95% confidence interval
No weapon involved	53.0%	±2.78%	42.1%	±4.68%
Weapon involved	47.0%	±2.78%	57.9%	±4.68%
Among trafficking incidents when a weapon was involved				
Personal weapons ^{a*}	59.2%	±9.77%	67.5%	±11.38%
Other non-personal weapons	18.7 †	±2.79	17.9 †	±5.65
Firearms	12.0 †	±2.17	13.5 †	±4.75
Blunt instruments	1.3 †	±0.70	3.8 †	±1.57
Knives/other cutting instruments	--	~	2.6 †	±1.12
Unknown weapon type	33.7 †	±5.18	35.2 †	±4.27

Note: Among incidents that involved a weapon, percentages do not sum to 100 because there could be more than one weapon involved in an incident. See *Methodology* for definitions of weapon types.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

--Not shown; estimate does not meet criteria for statistical reliability. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes hands, fists, feet, arms, and teeth.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 9: Percent of human trafficking incidents, by clearance type, 2022

Clearance type	Sex trafficking		Labor trafficking	
	Percent	95% confidence interval	Percent	95% confidence interval
Cleared through arrest*	31.1%	±3.96%	31.1%	±3.93%
Exceptional clearance	2.8 †	±1.39	--	~
Not cleared	66.1 †	±4.66	67.8 †	±3.73

Note: See *Methodology* for definitions of clearance types.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

--Not shown; estimate does not meet criteria for statistical reliability. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2022.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Lizabeth Remrey, PhD, and Andrea Gardner. James T. Hubbell, PhD, verified the report.

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