



Quarterly CTIP Newsletter

Agency Highlights

CTIP PMO Develops Data Collection Instrument for Military-Related Human Trafficking Incidents *Contributed by: CTIP Program Management Office*

In 2020, the Combating Trafficking in Persons Program Management Office (CTIP PMO) introduced a new data collection instrument for capturing information on sex trafficking and labor trafficking cases throughout the Department of Defense. The database is an incident-based repository for raw data, including over 126 variables, which can be filtered by the year, the type of incident, DoD entity investigating the incident, or any other variable of interest. The instrument allows the coding and tabulation of number and type of incidents per year and gathers demographic information on victims and perpetrators. The CTIP PMO distributed the instruments to the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs) and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) in August 2020 to use for reporting the Fiscal Year 2020 data. Below is an example of one of the charts produced from the new data collection instrument.

Sex and Labor Trafficking Incidents Investigated – Audited FY 2020		
Type Incident	Cases	Victims
Sex Trafficking or related Incidents	43*	47
Labor Trafficking or related Incidents	112	1,376
Total TIP or related Incidents	155*	1423
Sex Trafficking Allegation Investigated		
UCMJ Article 134 - Pandering and prostitution; purchase of sex; patronizing a prostitute	21	21
Other Article 134 offenses (e.g., child pornography)	8	13
UCMJ Article 120b - Child sexual abuse	4	4
UCMJ Article 120b - Child sexual abuse; UCMJ Article 134 offenses (e.g., child pornography)	1	1
UCMJ Article 120b - Child sexual abuse; 18 U.S.C. § 1591 - Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud, or coercion	1	1
18 U.S.C. § 1591 - Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud, or coercion	4	5
18 U.S.C. § 1591 - Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud, or coercion; 18 U.S.C. § 1592 - Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor	1	0
18 U.S.C. § 2243 - Coercion and enticement	1	1
22 U.S.C. § 7102 (3) - Commercial sex act	2	1
Total	43	47
Labor Trafficking Allegation Investigated		
18 U.S.C. § 1589 - Forced labor	5	0
18 U.S.C. § 1593A - Benefitting financially from peonage, slavery, and trafficking in persons	1	0
22 U.S.C. § 7102	1	0
48 CFR 252.225-7040 Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Forces (CAAF)	28	100
48 CFR 52.222-50 Trafficking-Related Activities	48	312
48 CFR 52.222-50 Trafficking-Related Activities; 48 CFR 252.225-7040 CAAF	8	683
Command Policy	14	32
Fake Trafficking in Person Certs	1	249
Individual held against his will	1	0
Supervisor illegally "taking" money from an employee's paychecks	1	0
Waivers of visa fees for foreigners	1	0
Neglect and failure to provide housing and stranded staff in a hostile foreign country	1	0
Not Available	2	0
Total	112	1376

* Five sex trafficking or related cases processed by U.S. Air Force JAs were not reported using the new CTIP PMO Data Collection Instrument. Adding these five cases, the total number of sex trafficking or related cases is 48 and the total of human trafficking or related cases is 160.

The data provided by the new data collection instrument will allow the CTIP PMO to better analyze the nature and extent of human trafficking in the Department and draft reports. This information can serve as the foundation and catalyst for prevention of trafficking as well as future training, victim care, and accountability goals. The database will be particularly helpful in identifying key areas where more programming is needed. For example, if there are continuing reports of labor trafficking in DoD contracting, the CTIP PMO will be able to

draw from this data to create targeted education or micro-training.

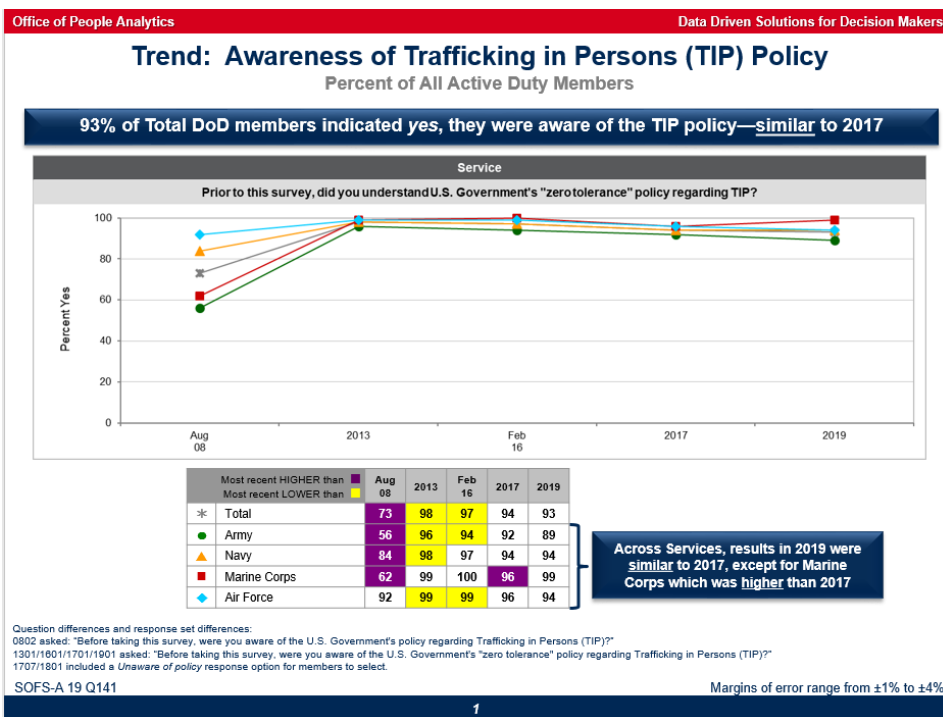
The CTIP PMO retrieves data from the instrument to submit to the U.S. Department of Justice for the Attorney General’s annual Report to Congress. Additionally, an assessment of United States Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons, as required by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its Reauthorizations, and to report information to the U.S. Department of State for the Annual Trafficking in Persons Report. The CTIP PMO often provides data for congressionally-mandated and other reports. Before the data collection tool, the CTIP PMO conducted data calls with the MCIOs, DCIS, Service branches, and select components for information. Each submitting component reported different aspects of case information and in different formats. The new database allows a standardization of data collection across all investigative components in the DoD and provides a simplified data collection process familiar to most MCIOs.

Linda Dixon, CTIP Program Manager, is very pleased with the first year’s data collection. “Receiving the case data in a standardized format from all reporting components enabled the CTIP PMO to run reports and analyze the data quickly and efficiently. In years’ past, it would take a full day at least to collate all the information from the different sources and try to aggregate the information requested by the Departments of Justice and State. This year, we received the required data in a short time and in an easily reportable format. The data collection instrument is a tremendous asset not just to the CTIP PMO, but to the DoD.”

Featured Articles

CTIP Results from the 2019 Status of Forces Survey

Contributed by: Dr. Lindsay Rock, Office of People Analytics (OPA)



On April 14, 2021, Dr. Lindsay Rock, Project Portfolio Manager, Status of Forces Surveys, Center for Retention & Readiness in the Office of People Analytics, presented findings from the 2019 Status of Forces Survey of Active Duty Members (SOFS-A) to the CTIP Task Force. The SOFS-A is an annual survey of military members that provides a look at the experiences and attitudes of Service members across all military branches.

Overall, results from the survey indicate that large majorities (80%-93%) of members were aware of CTIP policies, including understanding the U.S. Government’s “zero tolerance” policy regarding TIP, understanding the illegality of sex trafficking/

patronizing a prostitute (even if it’s legal in their current region), and knowing their command’s current list of “off-limits” establishments. In comparison to past year results, there is variability across these items between 2019 and 2017.

Detailed Findings:

A vast majority of members (93%) indicated that they understood the U.S. Government’s “zero tolerance” policy regarding TIP (results were similar to 2017—93% vs. 94%) and most of those members (88%) indicat-

ed that they became aware of the policy through computer-based TIP training (results were similar to 2017—88% vs. 88%).

Regarding awareness of the illegality of TIP, a vast majority of members (97%) indicated that they were aware that sex trafficking or patronizing a prostitute is illegal under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, even if legal in the current region (which is similar to 2017—97% vs. 98%). Additionally, most members (80%) indicated that they were aware of their command’s current list of “off limits” establishments (results were lower than 2017—80% vs. 85%).

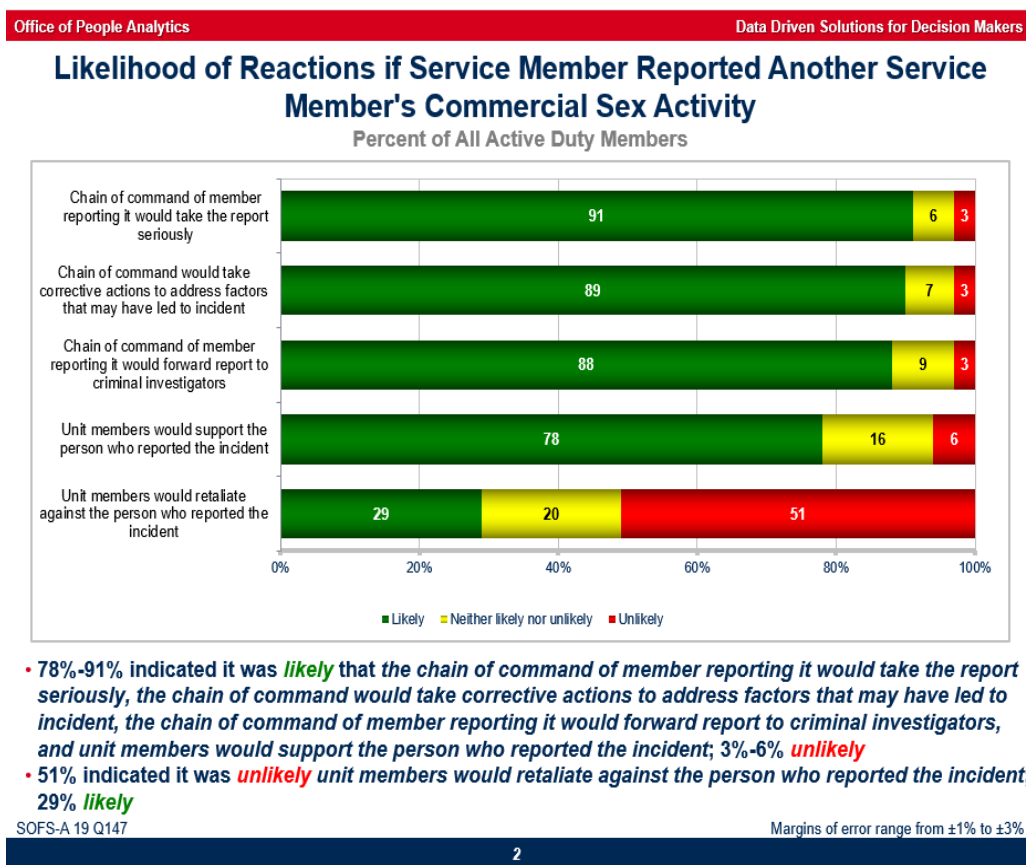
Additionally, most members (78%-81%) were familiar with the reporting process for potential human trafficking incidents. All results were lower than 2017 results—sex trafficking was 81% (which is lower than 2017 81 vs. 89%), labor trafficking was 79% (which is lower than 2017 79% vs. 87%), and patronizing a prostitute was 78% (which was lower than 2017 78% vs. 87%). A vast majority of members (97%) indicated that they would report incidents of sex trafficking to military police, security forces, or their Service’s criminal investigative agency (no trend data are available for this item).

Results found that most members indicated their chain of command would likely take a report of a Service member’s commercial sex activity seriously (91%) and take corrective actions to address factors that may have led to the incident (89%) (results were similar to 2017—take a report seriously was 91% vs. 93% and take corrective action was 89% vs. 91%).

The top three reasons members indicated that a sex or labor trafficking incident would not be reported are: lack of confidentiality in the reporting process (43%), fear of reprisal (42%), and thinking that the incident may not be considered a serious enough issue to report (41%) (results were higher than or similar to 2017—lack of privacy/confidentiality was 43% vs. 33%, fear of reprisal was 42% vs. 37%, and may not be considered serious enough issue was 41% vs. 39%).

Finally, members agreed with a series of statements about their unit/organization addressing areas related to CTIP: take the issue seriously (82%), encourage reporting (73%), provide information on current laws/policies (65%) (results were lower than or similar to 2017—take issue seriously was 82% vs. 84%, encourage reporting was 73% vs. 77%, and provide information on current laws/policies was 65% vs. 73%).

The 2019 SOFS-A was web-based, administered to about 122,000 Service members, and received a 13% weighted response rate. The Office of People Analytics utilized stratified random sampling techniques to select sample members and weighted the data to reduce bias and produce estimates that are representative of the active duty military. DoD can generalize the results to the overall active duty military population.





Interagency Activities

On March 22, 2021 the Department of State released a [statement](#) calling for China to end the arbitrary detention and forced labor of Uyghur Muslims and other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang. Research shows merchants in the Xinjiang province produced goods using forced labor, especially in the cotton sector.

The UN released the [2020 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons](#), which draws on data from 148 countries. The report explores issues of particular relevance to the current crisis, including drivers of child trafficking and traffickers' use of the internet, and emphasizes that the sharp increase in unemployment rates brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to increase trafficking in persons.



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DoD CTIP Program Office Updates

The CTIP Program Manager (PM) participated in the Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG) meeting on May 6, 2021. The CTIP PM gave updates on the CTIP Student Human Trafficking Prevention Training, the CTIP Survivor Voices Resource Project, and the accomplishments of the CTIP Program Manager in Afghanistan.

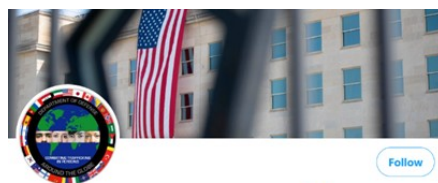
The CTIP PMO is working with Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) to create a specialized prevention training on human trafficking for DoD school students in 10th to 12th grade and high school age military-connected students. Additionally, the CTIP PMO and JKO are developing the Survivor Voices Resource Project, which collects stories from a diverse group of trafficking survivors and will launch in May on the CTIP website.

The CTIP PMO submitted content to the Department of State for the 2021 TIP Report, including information on the DoD's anti-trafficking efforts and statistics on disciplinary actions for human trafficking or related crimes.

For more information, visit <http://ctip.defense.gov>

OPEN FOR SUBMISSIONS

Have ideas for the next issue? Submit your suggestions and agency highlights to dodctip@mail.mil.



Follow us on social media! The CTIP PMO is now on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) (@DoDCTIP).

Upcoming Events

- The CTIP Quarterly Task Force meeting is scheduled for July 14th, 2021.