



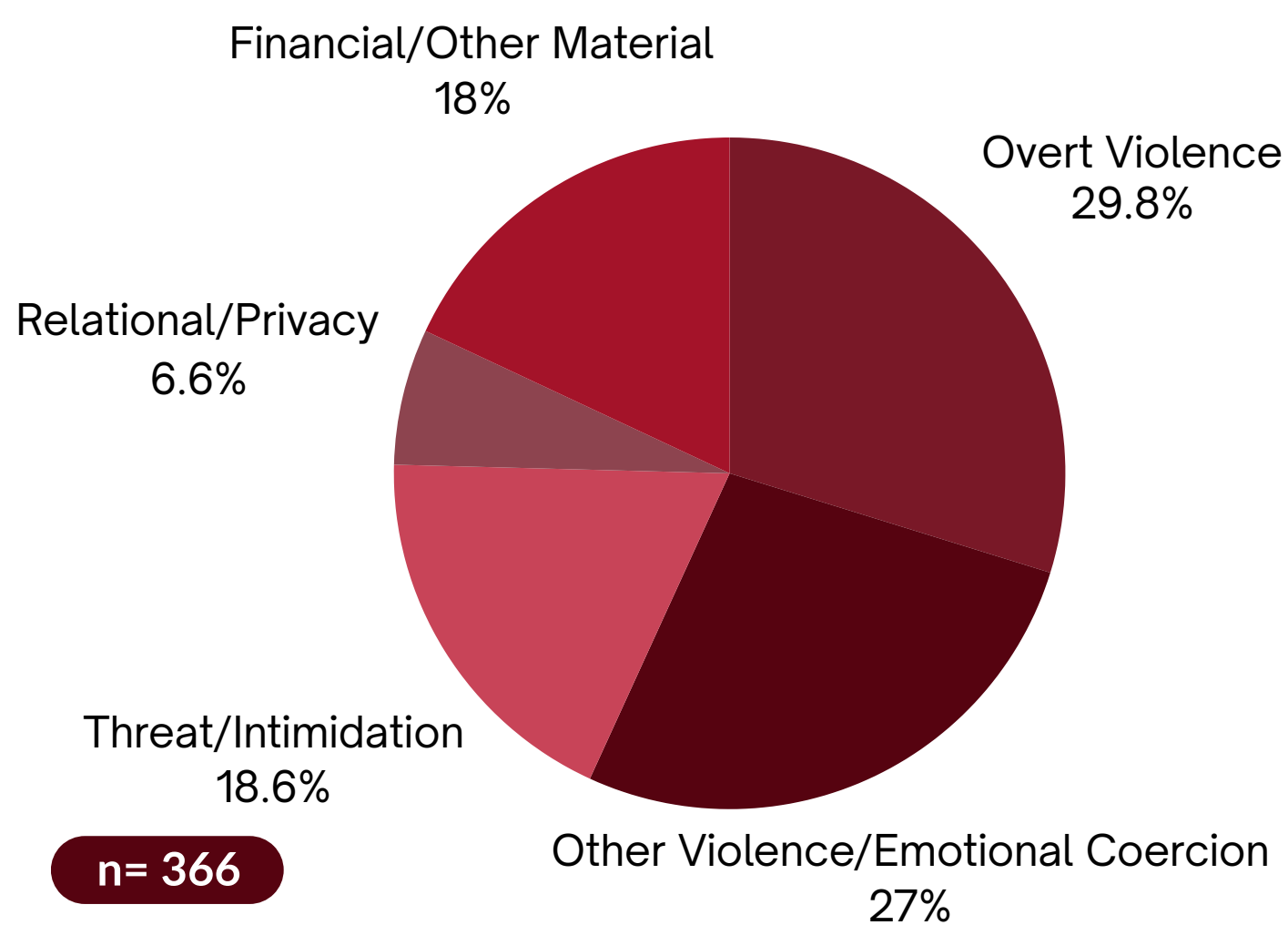
DATA SNAPSHOT

TYPES OF PHYSICAL AND NON-PHYSICAL FORCE BY SENTENCING OUTCOMES IN FEDERAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES

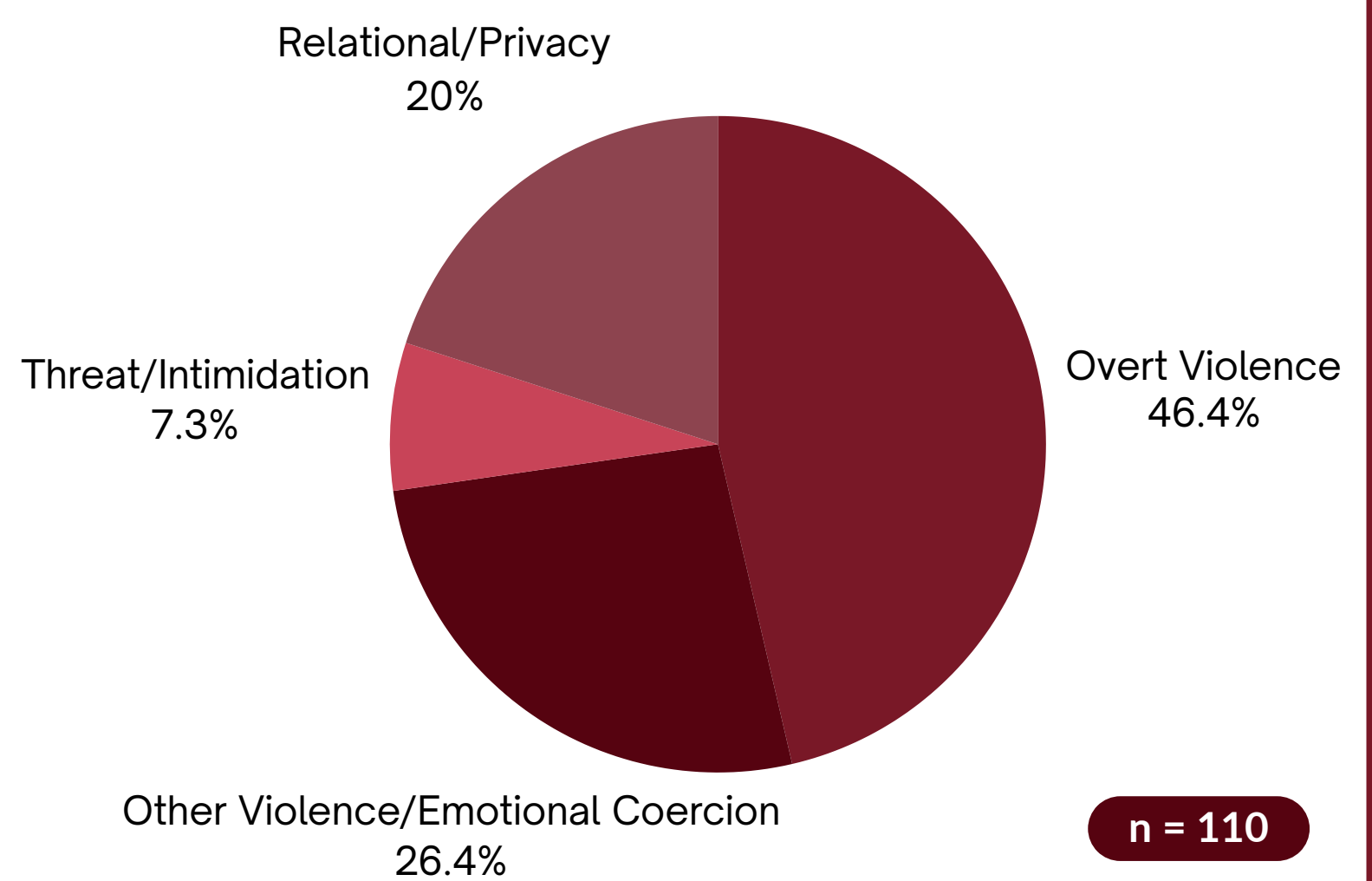
SNAPSHOT OVERVIEW

The Human Trafficking Study (HTS) includes data on types of physical and non-physical force used by individuals federally charged in human trafficking and child sexual abuse material (CSAM) cases and their sentencing outcomes. The purpose of this study is to examine how sentencing outcomes are associated with the most prevalent types of (physical and non-physical) force used in the case. The sample for this data snapshot includes 476 offenders who were federally charged and convicted for sex trafficking or CSAM-related crimes.

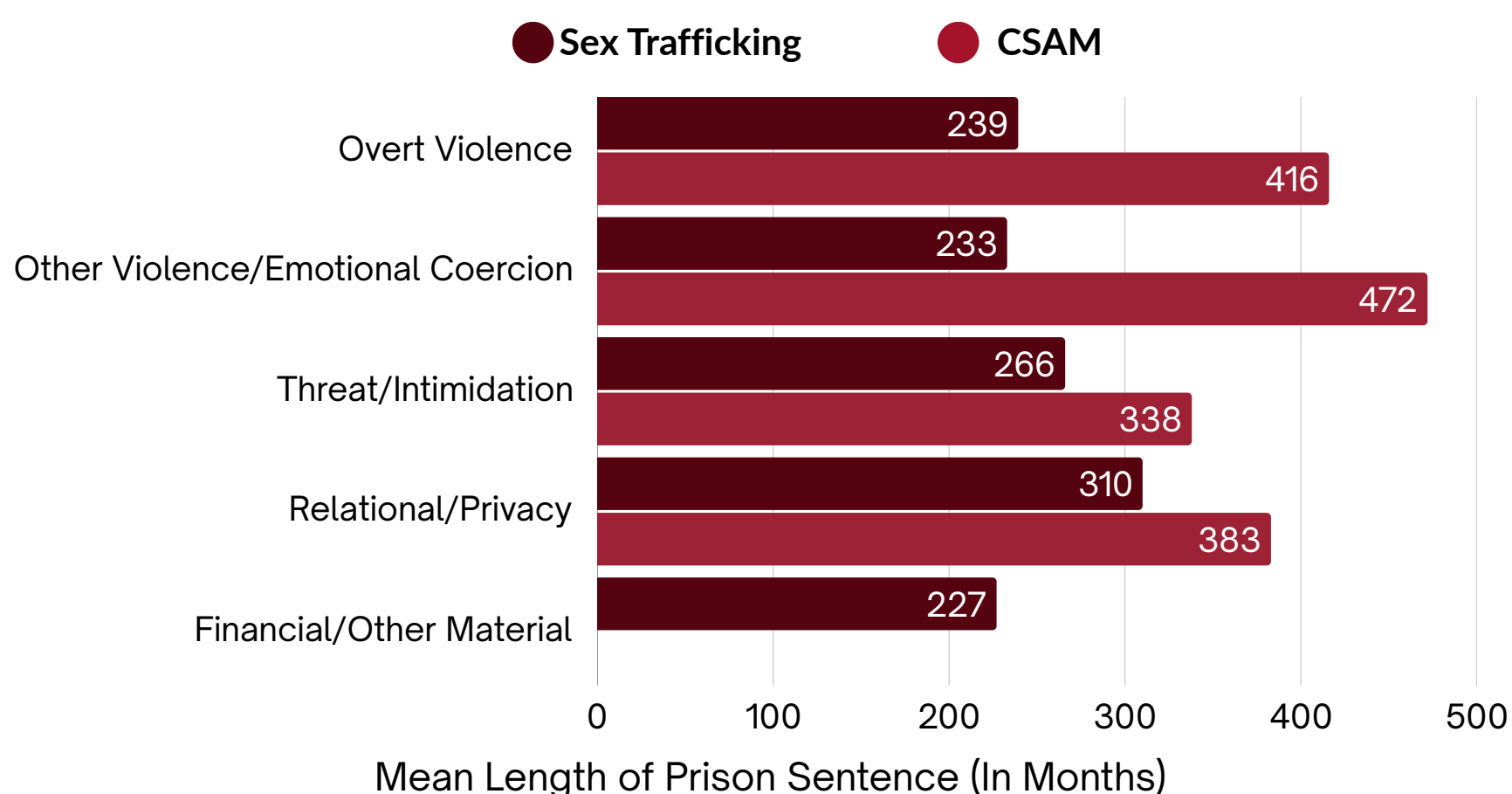
SEX TRAFFICKING



CSAM



JUDICIAL OUTCOMES BY TYPE OF FORCE



DISCUSSION

While overt violence, which includes forced sex, rape/sexual assault, and forms of physical violence, is common for both sex trafficking and CSAM cases, it is relatively more common in CSAM cases.

Also, violence associated with relationships and privacy concerns are almost 3x greater in CSAM cases than sex trafficking cases.

Importantly, cases involving overt violence and coercion are associated with approximately twice as long of prison sentences for CSAM cases in comparison to sex trafficking cases.

Citation: Types of physical and non-physical force by sentencing outcomes in federal human trafficking cases. (2025). Terrorism Research Center. University of Arkansas. <https://terrorismresearch.uark.edu/data-snapshot-introducing-the-human-trafficking-study/>

Note: The HTS was originally created by Dr. Christopher Shields, PhD, University of Arkansas.

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