



The Commission on  
Women, Children, Seniors, Equity & Opportunity  
**CWCSEO**  
Connecticut General Assembly



STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL  
2020/2021 ANNUAL REPORT

Commission on Women, Children, Seniors, Equity & Opportunity  
Administrative Chair

State Representative Jillian Gilchrest, MSW  
Designated Council Chair

SUBMITTED TO THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
January, 2021

## **Trafficking in Persons Council Members and Designees**

Anastasio, Andrew Jr., - Motor Transport Association of Connecticut  
Bey-Coon, Hakima – Office of the Victim Advocate  
Blinder, Catherine – Department of Consumer Protection  
Cimino, Linda – Office of Victim Services  
Clark, Stephen – Connecticut Police Chiefs Association  
Cruz-Ahuatl, Leonela – CT Institute for Refugees and Immigrants  
Del Prete Sullivan, Deborah – Office of Chief Public Defenders' Office designee  
Doyle, John (Jack) P., Jr., - Chief State's Attorney's Office  
Dunn, Rosalie – Massage Therapist  
Gilcrest, Jillian Rep., - Designated Chair of TIP Council  
Hamilton, Beth – CT Alliance to End Sexual Violence  
Hamilton, Susan I. – Public Defender, Office of Chief Public Defender  
Karanda, Kimberly – Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services  
Kozlowski, Ginny – CT Lodging Association  
Kraynak, Kelly – Emergency Services and Public Protection Office  
Morales, Olinda – Department of Public Health  
Peterson, Joann K. Basic Training Division of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council  
Pugliese, Nancy L. – Department of Education  
Riccio, Frank – Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers  
Scanlon, Meghan – CT Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
Sneed, Tammy M. – Department of Children and Families  
Spaziani, Resa – Department of Labor  
Vos Winkel, Faith – Office of the Child Advocate  
Walcott, Sharmese L. – Hartford State's Attorney  
Williamson, Erin – Love 146

## TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL

The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Council is chaired and convened by the Commission on Women, Children, Seniors, Equity and Opportunity (CWCSEO) pursuant to *C.G.S 46a-170* and consists of members from a diversity of backgrounds, including representatives from State agencies, the Judicial Branch, law enforcement, motor transport and community-based organizations that work with victims of sexual and domestic violence, immigrants, and refugees, and address behavioral health needs, social justice, and human rights. The TIP Council consults with government and non-governmental organizations (both state and federal) to develop recommendations to strengthen State and local efforts to prevent trafficking, protect and assist victims, prosecute traffickers, and provide updates and progress reports on trafficking in Connecticut. The TIP Council reports annually to the Connecticut General Assembly.

### **Impact of Pandemic**

The COVID pandemic has had a significant and detrimental impact on victims of human trafficking. As with trafficking, the impact of the pandemic has disproportionately harmed communities of color and communities with concentrated poverty. COVID has highlighted and exacerbated the vulnerabilities of already struggling families and increased the risk of trafficking for both children and adults.

As people lost their jobs and schools moved to distance learning, traffickers shifted their tactics, and we saw a rise in online child sexual exploitation. In addition, the pandemic hindered victim identification and made it harder to deliver comprehensive services. As the state and country have begun adapting to COVID, some of these disruptions have been mitigated and with this we have seen a rise in victim identification and resulting services. Ongoing financial stress, food insecurity, interpersonal violence, and the loss of loved ones, however, continue to increase individuals' risk for trafficking and exploitation.

## 2020 HIGHLIGHTS

### **International Trafficking Victims**

In 2020, the Trump administrations' immigration policies continued to have a devastating impact on survivors seeking immigration relief and a chilling effect on those who might have been eligible to file. In 2018, USCIS announced a new policy regarding when the denial of an immigration case would result in the commencement of removal proceedings (deportation) for the applicant. And by 2019, USCIS had extended the implementation of this policy to survivors of human trafficking, domestic abuse, and other serious crimes seeking humanitarian immigration relief. The result was detrimental to the very survivors whom Congress intended to protect when it passed trafficking and violence prevention laws. In 2020, survivors continued to be legitimately afraid to come forward and access protections, knowing that they could be deported if their applications were denied, even for technical deficiencies. To make matters worse, even those survivors who did choose to file for relief, faced a new obstacle. In October 2019 USCIS began rejecting forms that included blank spaces, and in early 2020, this new "policy" began to include victim-based applications for relief like U visas and T visas, forms of relief often requested for

trafficking survivors. As a result of this change, forms that didn't specifically use "n/a" in any unfilled space, even if the space did not apply to the applicant, or even if the applicant wrote "none" or "not applicable" or "unknown", would result in a rejection of the case. Between late 2019 and July of 2020, these rejections resulted in nearly 12,000 U visa applicants missing deadlines to file, permanently losing their eligibility for relief, or the ability to file for their children, siblings, or parents, and/or incurring additional costs related to refiling. The impact of these changes and damaging policies can be seen in the data on T and U visas. In FY 2020, while there were 778 T-visas denied, the highest number of denials in history. Additionally, there were only 1,100 new T visa applications received, which is the lowest number since FY 2016, and only 22, 358 new U visa applications received, the lowest number since 2012.

### **Illicit Massage Taskforce**

At any given time, there are 250 illicit massage businesses open throughout Connecticut. Because of the work of Polaris and investigations conducted by the Department of Labor, we know that illicit massage businesses exist in Connecticut and are engaged in human trafficking. In February of 2020 the Illicit Massage Taskforce was created to address the problem of human trafficking in the massage business. The Illicit Massage Taskforce is a workgroup of various professionals who seek to address and end all forms of illicit massage businesses in Connecticut.

In 2020, the Illicit Massage Taskforce held small group meetings with community member working in massage therapy and human trafficking experts to gain information on the indicators of massage parlor human trafficking such as: a lone woman working in the massage business, a camera placed inside the front door of the business to monitor the movement and interactions of that woman, evidence that the woman was living in the business, and the woman having limited to no English proficiency. The Taskforce was then able to develop the policy recommendation of amending Connecticut municipal ordinance pertaining to massage therapist in favor of a uniform state ordinance.

### **Girls of Color & Trafficking**

In February of 2020, the TIP Council held an event on Race and Human Trafficking. Racism and oppression are deeply embedded and perpetuated in human trafficking. This is especially true when it comes to the sexual exploitation of minors. According to data from the Connecticut Department of Children and Families, there is a disproportionate number of children of color being trafficked in Connecticut. The event featured speakers who shared about the disproportionate impact that human trafficking has on children of color in Connecticut.

### **Law Enforcement & State's Attorney Reports on Human Trafficking**

State law enacted in 2016 and amended in 2017 requires the Chief's State's Attorney and each municipal chief of police to report annually to the Trafficking in Persons Council. The report must include: (1) All participation in federal, state-wide or regional anti-human trafficking efforts, (2) the number of referrals made relating to allegations of human trafficking, (3) the criteria used when deciding whether to investigate allegations of human trafficking or initiate criminal proceedings

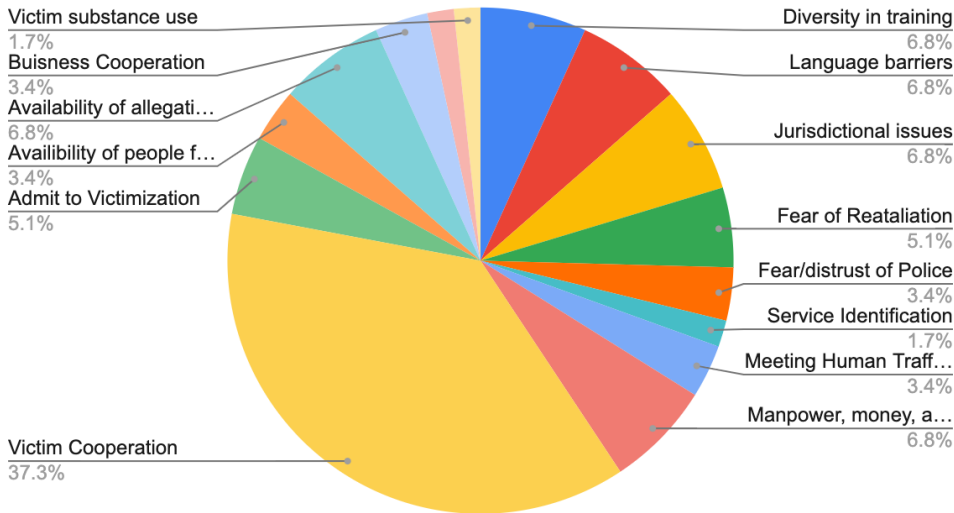
related to human trafficking, (4) coordination of efforts between the Office of the Chief State Attorney and municipal police departments concerning human trafficking cases, (5) the nature of annual training provided by each state's attorney and municipal police department concerning human trafficking, (6) obstacles to investigating human trafficking, (7) the number of investigations involving missing children, (8) the number of referrals from the Department of Children and Families relating to human trafficking, and (9) the number of human trafficking cases referred for prosecution.

**2020 Municipal Chief of Police Report Findings:**

Received 61 reports, there are 101 Police Departments in total.

- Number of referrals related to allegations of human trafficking: 30 referrals from 12 Police Departments.
- Number of referrals from DCF relating to human trafficking: 15 referrals from 4 Police Departments.
- Number of missing children investigations reported: 533 missing children from 32 Police Departments.
- Annual Training pertaining to human trafficking: 37 Police Departments reported annual training.
- Barriers to investigation reported:
  - Victim cooperation
  - Diversity in type of trafficking training
  - Language barriers
  - Jurisdiction issues
  - Fear of retaliation
  - Fear/distrust of police
  - Service identification
  - Meeting Human Trafficking standards
  - Manpower, money, and equipment
  - Admitting to victimization
  - Victim reliance on money/recourses
  - Victim Substance use
  - Business Cooperation
  - Availability of allegations
  - Availability of people familiar with Human Trafficking

## Barriers to Investigation



### 2020 Chief State’s Attorney Report Findings:

The Chief State’s Attorney’s office typically reports over 100 cases that are referred by the Department of Children and Families to the Division’s representative on the federal-state task force on human trafficking. However, a change at the Department of Children and Families, formalized referrals were not being sent over during this reporting period. The issue has been resolved and will referrals from the Department of Children and Families will be forthcoming once again. The Chief State’s Attorney’s Office also received 26 case referrals via the National Hotline for Human Trafficking. Many of these referrals were determined to involve facts that did not meet the criminal statutory definition of human trafficking. In this reporting period, 6 human trafficking cases resulted in convictions.

The Chief State’s Attorney’s office focused on training law enforcement, in particular on instituting proactive operations across the state to diminish the demand for human trafficking victims. The department identified a lack of resources and lapses in the provision of mental health treatment as barriers to investigating human trafficking in Connecticut.

## 2021 HIGHLIGHTS OF TIP COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

### 2021 Legislation

The TIP Council had a successful 2021 legislative session. HB 6657, introduced in the Judiciary Committee, included many of the Council’s recommendations. What would eventually become Public Act 21-103 made updates to the membership of the TIP Council, allowed certain testimony in the case of a delinquency hearing to be compelled, established an affirmative defense for trafficking in persons in the case of a victim of trafficking, and redefined sex trafficking to include an exchange for “anything of value” rather than just money. Additionally, the legislation updated trafficking training requirements and extended vacatur relief to someone believed to be a victim of trafficking for any Class C felony or

misdeemeanor crimes associated with the trafficking. A friendly amendment was included in the law to require the TIP Council to study the issue of grooming as it pertains to victims of human trafficking.

### **Grooming Research & Presentations**

Public Act 21-103 included a requirement that the TIP Council report include an examination of how traffickers use the Internet to groom minors for purposes of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, and recommendations, including for legislation, to combat such online grooming.

The TIP Council had two presentations on “grooming” to better understand what is already in state statute in Connecticut, what other states are doing as it pertains to “grooming” and what tools are needed by law enforcement to protect minors from perpetrators of grooming. The TIP Council was in consensus that a definition of grooming is needed. Members expressed a difference of opinion on whether changes to state law are necessary at this time.

### **Labor Trafficking Subcommittee**

The TIP Council, recognizing the need to focus greater attention on labor trafficking, formed a subcommittee. The subcommittee met to discuss the breadth of the issue, what research and data would be helpful to move forward, and how best to proceed. The subcommittee will be ongoing and report back to the TIP Council.

## **TIP Council Recommendations for 2022**

### **Policy Recommendations:**

- Revise the membership in Sec. 46a-170, Trafficking in Persons Council the Commissioner of the Department of Developmental Services or one designated by the Commissioner.
- Recommend the Connecticut Sentencing Commission study the feasibility of revising Sec. 53a-192a, Trafficking in persons to align with federal law.

### **Policy Recommendations Without Full Consensus:**

- Request one-time funding be directed to Connecticut’s Office of Victim Services to offset the temporary loss of VOCA revenue from 2022-2024.  
*(Oppose: Department of Children and Families, Department of Education)*
- Define grooming in state statute as “a person commits grooming when he or she knowingly uses a computer on-line service, Internet service, local bulletin board service, or any other device capable of electronic data storage or transmission, performs an act in person or by conduct through a third party, or uses written communication to seduce, solicit, lure, manipulate, or entice, or attempt to seduce, solicit, lure, manipulate, or entice, a child, a child’s guardian, or another person believed by the person to be a child or a child’s guardian, to commit any sex offense,” and make it a felony charge.  
*(Abstain: Office of the Child Advocate, State’s Attorney, Love 146)*  
*(Oppose: Office of Chief Public Defender, CT Criminal Defense Lawyers)*

- Amend Connecticut law to prevent marriage before age 18.  
(Abstain: Office of Chief Public Defender, Chief State's Attorney's Office)

## 2020/2021 Council Member Activities

### **Love146:**

Love146 provides prevention education and targeted trauma-informed services to youth who are confirmed and suspected survivors of child sex trafficking across the state of Connecticut. In 2020, Love146 expanded its services to provide employment and post-secondary education assistance. Love146 had the following results From January through December 2020:

- Number of youth provided rapid responses: 64
- Number of youth provided long-term services: 72
- Number of youth provided employment and post-secondary education assistance: 18
- Number of youth provided prevention education: 236

Outcomes for youth receiving Rapid Responses:

- 91% of youth reported learning new information, and could articulate what they learned.
- 81% of youth reported intent to take action and/or change behaviors to address their trauma and reduce their risk for future victimization, and could identify the behaviors they intended to take and/or change.

Outcomes for youth who successfully transitioned out of long-term services:

- Regular school attendance increased from 63% at the time of referral to 79% at the time of transition.
- 96% of youth made considerable progress towards or completed two or more care plan goals.
- 100% of youth reported that Love146 helped them.

Outcomes for youth who received prevention education:

- Youth made 11 disclosures in one of the following areas: human trafficking, sexual abuse/assault, teen dating violence, child abuse, or other.
- Trainers made 8 referrals for additional resources in response to youths' disclosures.

Love146's services are made possible with generous funding from the Office of Victim Services (OVS), which is part of the Judicial Branch, the Department of Children and Families (DCF), the U.S. Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime provided through a sub-grant from Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants, and private individuals and foundations.

### **Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants:**

The Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants (CIRI) is a statewide nonprofit organization that assists refugees and immigrants resolve legal, economic, linguistic and social barriers so that they become self-sufficient, integrated and contributing members of the community. CIRI achieves this



mission by providing a compassionate array of high-quality legal, social and educational programming and by promoting cross-cultural understanding and decent treatment for all. Project Rescue, the Anti-Human Trafficking Program at the Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants (CIRI), serves survivors of human trafficking within the state of Connecticut and raises awareness about the issue of trafficking in persons.

Project Rescue, the Anti-Human Trafficking Program at the Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants (CIRI), serves survivors of human trafficking within the state of Connecticut and raises awareness about the issue of trafficking in persons. In cooperation with the U.S. Attorney's Office and law enforcement, Project Rescue was established in 2006 to serve trafficking victims through comprehensive case management, advocacy, immigration legal aid, and referrals to community service providers. In-house services include: intensive case management, employment support, coordination of care with other providers, and immigration legal services. In collaboration with partner agencies and state government, Project Rescue helps survivors gain access to public benefits, behavior health support, medical care and safe housing they need to rebuild their lives. Project Rescue is a current subcontractor for the Rapid Rehousing Program under the leadership of the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence (CCADV). Rapid Rehousing is an evidence-based housing program, providing timely intervention that connects families and individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing in the private rental market. Project Rescue also provides statewide training to service providers and law enforcement on victim identification and outreach to increase public awareness of human trafficking.

Presently, CIRI is the only service provider in the state that provides full comprehensive case management services to all survivors including: all genders and/or non-gender conforming, adults, children, foreign born and US citizens. Our long-standing collaboration with law enforcement entities such as ICE and FBI, state and local law enforcement has been crucial to CT's battle against human trafficking. We are often called upon to assist with cases and to ensure that the individualized needs of each victim are met.

In addition to the anti-human trafficking work, Project Rescue operates programming for unaccompanied minors, children entering the US without a parent or legal guardian. The Unaccompanied Children Program provides a necessary safety net for families who have been separated by migration. Through this federally funded program, CIRI provides home assessments and post-release services to strengthen recently reunified families and help them integrate into local communities. The Home Study and Post Release staff ensure that unaccompanied children arriving in Connecticut live in safe households where they receive appropriate care and support from responsible adult caretakers. Services are traditionally up to 3 months, with the option of keeping, or maintaining, cases for longer periods as deemed necessary.

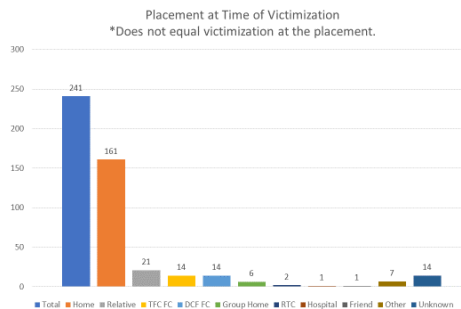
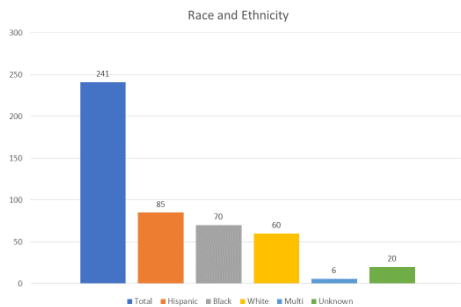
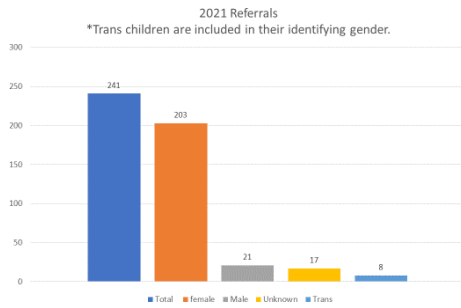
**Data for Project Rescue:**

- *Anti-Human Trafficking Program:*
  - Referred for Social Services: 39
  - Enrolled for Social Services: 34
  - Trainings: 23
  - Number of Individuals Trained: 1,135

- *Rapid Rehousing Program:*
  - Referred: 11
  - Enrolled: 9
- *Unaccompanied Minors Program:*
  - Referred and Enrolled: 64
  - Maintenance Cases: 9

## CT Department of Children and Families

### CT Child Trafficking Data for 2021



## **Partnership to End Human Trafficking**

Total clients referred to the PEHT Home Residential Program and OVC Services Grant in 2021- 23

- Referral Source Category
  - o 4%- Behavioral Health/ Mental Health
  - o 4%- Transitional Housing
  - o 4%- Self Referral
  - o 4%- Child Protective Services
  - o 4%- Domestic Violence
  - o 4%- Faith based organization
  - o 8%- Survivor to Survivor Referral
  - o 17%- Law Enforcement
  - o 30%- Human Trafficking Organization
  - o 21%- Substance Abuse
  
- Demographic breakdown by Victimization Type based on Referrals
  - Sex Trafficking- 20
    - o 10% Black; 40% Hispanic/Latina; 35% White, non- Hispanic; 15% Multiple Races.
    - o 5% Age 13-17; 40% Age 18-24; 50% Age 25-59; 5% Age 60 and older.
    - o 95% Country of origin- United States; 5% Country of Origin- Russia.
    - o 100% Female.
  - Labor Trafficking- 1
    - o 100% Hispanic/ Latina
    - o 100% Age 25-59.
    - o 100% Female.
    - o 100% Country of Origin- Brazil
  
- Sex and labor Trafficking – 1
  - o 100% Hispanic/ Latina
  - o 100% Age 25-59.
  - o 100% Female.
  - o 100% Country of Origin- United States.
  
- Unknown/ Not reported- 1

## **Connecticut Specific Data**

**Sec. 53a-192a. Trafficking in persons: Class B felony.**

**Sec. 53a-86. Promoting prostitution in the first degree: Class B felony.**

**Sec. 53a-196a. Employing a minor in an obscene performance: Class A felony.**

**Sec. 53a-196b. Promoting a minor in an obscene performance: Class B felony.**

**Sec. 53a-90a. Enticing a minor.**

**Sec. 53a-90b. Misrepresentation of age to entice a minor: Class C felony.**

**Sec. 53a-83a Patronizing a prostitute from a motor vehicle & patronizing a prostitute.**

**Sec. 53a- 83a (c). Patronizing Prost < 18 Vitm/ Traffic.**

**Sec. 53a-196i. Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor.**

The State of Connecticut Judicial Branch maintains arrest and conviction data for crimes related to trafficking in persons and commercial sexual exploitation.

**Sec. 53a-192a. Trafficking in persons:** Class B felony. (a) A person is guilty of trafficking in persons when such person compels or induces another person to engage in conduct involving more than one occurrence of sexual contact with one or more third persons, or provide labor or services that such person has a legal right to refrain from providing, by means of (1) the use of force against such other person or a third person, or by the threat of use of force against such other person or a third person, (2) fraud, or (3) coercion, as provided in Sec. 53a-192. For the purposes of this subsection, “sexual contact” means any contact with the intimate parts of another person.

(b) Trafficking in persons is a class B felony.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	0	1	2	3	11	7	6	8	7	6	4
<b>Convictions</b>	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0

**Sec. 53a-86. Promoting prostitution in the first degree:** Class B felony. (a) A person is guilty of promoting prostitution in the first degree when he knowingly: (1) Advances prostitution by compelling a person by force or intimidation to engage in prostitution, or profits from coercive conduct by another; or (2) advances or profits from prostitution of a person less than eighteen years old.

(b) Promoting prostitution in the first degree is a class B felony. Any person found guilty under subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which nine months of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	0	2	3	10	12	11	2	6	9	6	0
<b>Convictions</b>	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0

**Sec. 53a-196a. Employing a minor in an obscene performance:** Class A felony. (a) A person is guilty of employing a minor in an obscene performance when such person (1) employs any minor, whether or not such minor receives any consideration, for the purpose of promoting any material or performance which is obscene as to minors, notwithstanding that such material or performance is intended for an adult audience, or (2) permits any such minor to be employed, whether or not such minor receives any consideration, in the promotion of any material or performance which is obscene as to minors, notwithstanding that such material or performance is intended for an adult audience, and such person is the parent or guardian of such minor or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such minor’s welfare.

(b) Employing a minor in an obscene performance is a class A felony and any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	10	21	6	22	7	4	10	7	6	1	6
<b>Convictions</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0

**Sec. 53a-196b. Promoting a minor in an obscene performance:** Class B felony. (a) A person is guilty of promoting a minor in an obscene performance when he knowingly promotes any material or performance in which a minor is employed, whether or not such minor receives any consideration, and such material or performance is obscene as to minors notwithstanding that such material or performance is intended for an adult audience.

(b) For purposes of this section, “knowingly” means having general knowledge of or reason to know or a belief or ground for belief which warrants further inspection or inquiry as to (1) the character and content of any material or performance which is reasonably susceptible of examination by such person and (2) the age of the minor employed.

(c) Promoting a minor in an obscene performance is a class B felony.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	45	24	57	45	28	13	33	21	14	3	11
<b>Convictions</b>	0	8	8	11	4	4	1	2	5	3	2

**Sec. 53a-90a. Enticing a minor.** Penalties. (a) A person is guilty of enticing a minor when such person uses an interactive computer service to knowingly persuade, induce, entice or coerce any person under sixteen years of age to engage in prostitution or sexual activity for which the actor may be charged with a criminal offense. For purposes of this section, “interactive computer service” means any information service, system or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users

to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the Internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, enticing a minor is a class D felony for a first offense, a class C felony for a second offense and a class B felony for any subsequent offense.

(2) Enticing a minor is a class B felony if the victim of the offense is under thirteen years of age and any person found guilty of such class B felony shall, for a first offense, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which five years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court and, for any subsequent offense, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Convictions</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Sec. 53a-90b. Misrepresentation of age to entice a minor:** Class C felony. (a) A person is guilty of misrepresentation of age to entice a minor when such person, in the course of and in furtherance of the commission of a violation of section 53a-90a, intentionally misrepresents such person’s age.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	1	0	1	21	1	0	0	1	2	7	0
<b>Convictions</b>	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

**Sec. 53a-83a Patronizing a prostitute from a motor vehicle & patronizing a prostitute.** (a) A person is guilty of patronizing a prostitute when (1) Pursuant to a prior understanding, [he] such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return [thereof] for such fee such other person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person; [or] (2) [he] such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return [therefor] for such fee such other person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person; or (3) [he] such person solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person in return for a fee.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	43	30	15	7	3	3	5	0	0	0	0
<b>Convictions</b>	8	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

**Sec. 53a- 83a (c). Patronizing Prost < 18 Vitm/ Traffic.** A person is guilty of patronizing a prostitute when (1) Pursuant to a prior understanding, [he] such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an

understanding that in return [thereof] for such fee such other person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person; [or] (2) [he] such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return [thereof] for such fee such other person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person; or (3) [he] such person solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person in return for a fee. (c) For the purpose of this section, “minor” means a person who has not attained eighteen years of age.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Convictions</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

**Sec. 53a-196i. Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor.** (a) A person is guilty of commercial sexual abuse of a minor when: (1) Such person pays a fee to a minor or third person as compensation for a minor having engaged in sexual conduct with such person; (2) such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to a minor or a third person pursuant to an understanding that in return for such fee the minor will engage in sexual conduct with such person; or (3) such person solicits or requests to engage in sexual conduct with a minor, or any other person that such person reasonably believes to be a minor, in return for a fee. (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, commercial sexual abuse of a minor is a class B felony. (c) Commercial sexual abuse of a minor is a class A felony if the minor has not attained fifteen years of age (d) For purposes of this section, "minor" means a person who has not attained eighteen years of age. There were no arrests or convictions for Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor in 2018, the first year the law went in to effect.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arrests</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Convictions</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

If you or someone you know may be a victim of human trafficking, please call your local police department or report an emergency to law enforcement by calling 911.

Trafficking victims, whether or not U.S. citizens, are eligible for services.