



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



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL
2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Administrative Staff: Commission on Women, Children, Seniors, Equity & Opportunity

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Designated Council Chair: State Representative Jillian Gilchrest, MSW

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL MEMBERS AND DESIGNEES

Chair of the Trafficking In Persons Council	Representative Jillian Gilchrest
Chief State’s Attorney (or designee)	John (Jack) P. Doyle, Jr.
Chief Public Defender (or designee)	Deborah Del Prete Sullivan
Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection (or designee)	Kelly Kraynak
Commissioner of Labor (or designee)	Resa Spaziani
Commissioner of Social Services (or designee)	VACANT
Commissioner of Public Health (or designee)	Olinda Morales
Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services (or designee)	Kimberly Karanda, Ph.D.
Commissioner of Children and Families (or designee)	Tammy M. Sneed
Commissioner of Consumer Protection (or designee)	Catherine Blinder
Director of the Basic Training Division of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council (or designee)	Captain Joann K. Peterson
Child Advocate (or designee)	Faith Vos Winkel
Victim Advocate (or designee)	Hakima Bey-Coon
Representative of the Office of Victim Services of the Judicial Branch appointed by the Chief Court Administrator	Linda Cimino
Municipal Police Chief appointed by the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association (or designee)	Chief Stephen M. Clark
Commissioner of Education (or designee)	Nancy L. Pugliese, J.D.
Adult Victim of Trafficking	VACANT
Judge of the Superior Court appointed by the Chief Court Administrator	VACANT
State’s Attorney appointed by the Chief State’s Attorney	Sharmese L. Walcott
Public Defender appointed by the Chief Public Defender	VACANT
Member that represents the victims of commercial exploitation of children	VACANT

Member that represents sex trafficking victims who are children	Love 146: Erin Williamson, LCSW, MPA
Member that represents a coalition of children’s advocacy centers and multidisciplinary teams dedicated to service child abuse victims and their families	Krystal Rich
Member that represents the Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence	Lucy Nolan
Member that represents an organization that provides civil legal services to low-income individuals	VACANT
Member that represents the Connecticut Lodging Association	VACANT
Member that represents an organization that deals with behavioral health needs of women and children	VACANT
Member that represents the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness	VACANT
Member that represents an organization that advocates on social justice and human rights issues	VACANT
Member that represents the Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association	Frank Riccio
Member that Represents the Connecticut Immigrant and Refugee Coalition	Leonela Cruz-Ahuatl
Member that represents massage therapists	Rosalie Dunn
Member Representing the Motor Transport Association of Connecticut, Inc.	Andrew Anastasio, Jr.
Member that represents an organization that works with adult victims of trafficking	VACANT

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.

2022 HIGHLIGHTS OF TIP COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Presentation to CT Sentencing Commission

Representative Jillian Gilchrest addressed the Connecticut Sentencing Commission during a recent meeting, formally requesting that they review the state's Trafficking in Persons (TIP) law. She urged the commission to assess the feasibility of aligning Connecticut's statute with federal trafficking laws. The commission will undertake this study on behalf of the TIP Council.

Request to CT Sentencing Commission

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CT Department of Labor Presentation to Council on Labor Trafficking

The Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) shared alarming insights during their recent presentation on labor trafficking and worker exploitation in the state. Their investigations led them to visit 21 spas suspected of labor trafficking, resulting in the issuance of 19 stop-work orders. These efforts included interviewing over 100 workers, recovering \$70,357 in wages owed to exploited employees, and collecting \$175,300 in civil penalties from offending employers.

Source of Complaints and Investigations

Complaints prompting these investigations came from various sources, including police departments, customers, and even competing businesses. During the presentation, Raza highlighted the pervasive nature of labor trafficking with a PowerPoint showcasing images of two vans used to transport workers to Westport. Additional images revealed the deplorable living conditions inside the spas, including disturbing discoveries such as sexual paraphernalia.

Stories of Worker Abuse

The presentation also brought to light harrowing individual accounts of worker exploitation:

- **Construction Worker Death:** A worker died on the job, and the employer attempted to evade compensating the grieving family.
- **Undocumented Worker Injury:** In another case, an undocumented worker lost a finger on the job, and the employer not only denied medical assistance but instructed the worker to buy bandages from CVS and avoid seeking professional treatment.

Challenges in Achieving Justice

Despite the severity of these cases, arrests are rare. Employers typically resolve fines by paying them—sometimes in cash—and there is little accountability beyond the monetary penalties. This highlights the need for systemic changes to protect workers, enforce stricter penalties, and hold offenders criminally accountable.

Looking Ahead: Empowering Victims

The DOL emphasized the importance of informing victims about their rights and available support resources. There is still significant work needed to ensure that exploited workers know where to seek help and how to advocate for themselves.

This presentation underscored the critical need for continued efforts to combat labor trafficking and worker exploitation in Connecticut.

Council Discussion on Rates of Arrests and Convictions

The TIP Council reviewed data on rates and convictions related to trafficking in persons. After analyzing the findings, Representative Jillian Gilchrest stated that she would follow up with the Judicial Branch regarding the trafficking in persons charge. Her follow-up will focus on obtaining details about arrests, convictions, dismissals, dispositions, or reductions to lesser offenses.

Judicial Branch Court Support Services Presentation

The Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division delivered a presentation on **Child Trafficking Prevention, Identification, and Services**. The discussion covered several key areas, including Juvenile Probation Human Trafficking procedures, mandatory pre-service training, ongoing educational opportunities, Juvenile Probation HART Liaisons, reporting requirements, response protocols, and intervention strategies.

They also highlighted their JBCSSD Juvenile Residential Services and shared various case scenarios, providing valuable insights into their efforts.

One of the most significant challenges emphasized during the presentation was the difficulty of providing services immediately when victims are ready to accept help. Delays in service delivery often result in victims leaving the process, with some never being seen again. This underscores the critical need for timely and accessible support for victims.

Review of Shared Hope Report Card

The TIP Council reviewed the 2021 report from the Institute for Justice & Advocacy's **Shared Hope International Report Card on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking**, which revealed that Connecticut received an "F" grade. The report card assessed several key areas, including:

- **CT Criminal Provisions**
- **CT Continuum of Care**
- **CT Identification of and Response to Victims**
- **Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors in CT**
- **Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response in CT**
- **Prevention and Training in CT**
- **Supporting Youth (18+) in CT**
- **Laws Regarding Child Labor Trafficking in CT**

The Council discussed the report's legislative framework and policy goals, initiating a conversation about understanding what other states are doing that Connecticut is not. It was noted that Connecticut had received a score of 79, nearly a "B," in the previous year's report, raising concerns about the shift in grading, as this year's report appeared to give failing grades across the board.

To address the findings, the Council decided to form a smaller working group to conduct a deeper analysis of the policy goals and report back with recommendations for the full Council.

Council Conversation on State Lodging Accommodations and Regulations

A discussion was held about prohibiting hotel, motel, or similar lodging operators from offering hourly rates for sleeping accommodations and requiring identification for bookings. However, concerns were raised about the potential impact on certain professions, such as pilots and flight attendants, who might rely on hourly stays depending on their flight schedules.

2022 LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

Council Policy Recommendations for 2022

- 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.
(No Abstain or Oppose)
- Recommend the Connecticut Sentencing Commission study the feasibility of revising Sec. 53a-192a, Trafficking in persons to align with federal law.
(No Abstain or Oppose)
- 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: Public Defender, CT Criminal Defense Lawyers)

- Amend Connecticut law to prevent marriage before age 18.

(Abstain: Public Defender)

2022 Policy Outcomes

- Public Act 22-82 AN ACT CONCERNING ONLINE DATING OPERATORS, THE CREATION OF A GRANT PROGRAM TO REDUCE OCCURRENCES OF ONLINE ABUSE AND THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING AND PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

- Originally introduced as Senate Bill No. 5 AN ACT CONCERNING ONLINE DATING OPERATORS, ONLINE CHILD GROOMING AND HARASSMENT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING AND PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Section 5 of S.B. No. 5 established a framework of criminalizing child grooming to put into state statute:

“ (a) A person is guilty of child grooming when such person uses an act of persuasion, coercion, inducement or enticement with intent to later (1) cause a minor to engage in sexual activity for which the person can be charged with a criminal offense, (2) use the minor's visual depiction in a manner that would be a violation of section 53a-196a or 53a-196b of the general statutes, or (3) cause a minor to engage in activity for which the person can be charged with a criminal offense under section 53a-83b or 53a-86 of the general statutes.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, "act of persuasion, coercion, inducement or enticement" includes, but is not limited to, an act of flattery or mentoring of a minor, gift giving to a minor or providing assistance to or befriending of a minor or the minor's family, regardless if such act occurs on a one-time basis or multiple times over an extended period of time.

(c) Nothing in this section shall preclude prosecution of a person under any other provision of the general statutes.

- (d) Child grooming is a crime of the same grade and degree as the most serious chargeable offense for which such act was intended to cause or result in under subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this section, except if an act of child grooming was committed with intent to later commit a class A felony, such act of child grooming is a class B felony.”
- Public Act 22-82 was passed **without** the language surrounding child grooming, but still addressed other aspects of domestic violence and online dating that are important to the Council’s work.
 - Requires online dating operators to give CT users safety awareness notifications (e.g. if the operator conducts criminal background screenings) before allowing them to use their online dating platform.
 - Creates a grant program to prevent online abuse and provide educational and training opportunities to inform people about identifying, reporting, responding to, and avoiding online abuse.
 - Establishes domestic violence victims as a protected class under anti-discrimination laws
 - Requires state agencies to provide a one-hour minimum training and education on domestic violence and victim resources.
 - Requires DSS – for fiscal year 2023 – to make \$1.44 million available to domestic violence child and family advocates.

2022 DATA FROM COUNCIL MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS/AGENCIES

Connecticut Children’s Alliance Child Advocacy Centers and Multidisciplinary Teams

The Connecticut Children's Alliance (CCA) is the coalition for CT’s 10 Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) and 17 Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs) across the state. Together, these centers and teams provide a coordinated, compassionate, and evidence-based response to children who have experienced abuse, neglect, and exploitation. In 2022, our CACs and MDTs served **1,907 children (3850 parents and caregivers)** including **101 children** who were victims of human trafficking.

Comprehensive Services for Children and Families

Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) offer a safe, child-friendly environment where children and families receive the critical services and support they need. These services include:

1. Forensic Interviewing

CACs provide specialized, trauma-informed forensic interviews conducted by trained professionals. These interviews are designed to minimize trauma by allowing children to share their experiences in a safe and neutral setting. The information gathered helps multidisciplinary teams make informed decisions about investigations, child safety, and legal proceedings.

2. Advocacy

Family and child advocates offer essential support throughout the entire process. Advocates ensure families understand their rights, help them navigate the complex systems involved, and connect them to additional resources. Advocacy services provide comfort and empowerment to children and their caregivers during an incredibly difficult time.

3. Mental Health Support

Healing from trauma is an ongoing process, and CACs connect children and families to evidence-based mental health services. Whether through on-site support or referrals to trusted providers, mental health professionals offer trauma-focused therapy to help children and families cope, heal, and thrive.

4. Case Coordination

The strength of the CAC model lies in its multidisciplinary approach. Teams consisting of law enforcement, child protection workers, medical professionals, prosecutors, and mental health specialists work together to ensure a coordinated response. Regular case reviews help ensure no detail is overlooked and that the child's needs remain the top priority.

5. Case Management

CACs provide ongoing support and guidance for children and families throughout their journey. Case management services help track progress, address challenges, and ensure families have access to resources such as housing support, transportation assistance, and other critical needs.

Connecticut Department of Children and Families

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) reported a 97.5% increase in online attempts by sex traffickers to recruit children. Online enticement involves an individual communicating with someone believed to be a child via the internet with the intent to commit a sexual offense or abduction.

In 2022, Connecticut experienced a 29% increase in referrals, with a total of 310. This alarming increase reflects an upward tick from 2020 to 2022: 149 referrals in 2020, 241 referrals in 2021, and 310 referrals in 2022.

Of the 310 referrals this year, 121 identified the home as being the placement at the time of victimization.

Love146

Love146 is a statewide program that provides specialized trauma-informed victim services to youth who are confirmed and suspected survivors of child trafficking.

In 2022, Love146 provided Survivor Care Services to **140 youth**.

Love146's Survivor Care Services include:

- **Rapid Responses:** These one-time interventions provide youth with critical information and safety planning related to human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation in a one-on-one setting.
 - Numbers:
 - Love146 provided Rapid Responses to **91 youth**.
 - Outcomes:
 - 81% of youth reported learning new information and could articulate what they learned.
 - 80% 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.

- **Long-Term Services:** These intensive services help youth address their trafficking victimization and are provided to youth for 3-4 hours per week for average of 9-18 months. Grounded in individualized Care Plans, services may include, but are not limited to: crisis intervention, safety planning, information, skill development, education/employment assistance, application assistance, appointment accompaniment, and court/trial preparation/assistance.
 - Numbers:
 - Love146 provided Long-Term Services to **75 Youth**
 - Outcomes for youth who successfully transitioned out of Long-Term Services:
 - Regular school attendance increased from 42% at the time of referral to 92% at the time of transition.
 - 100% of youth made considerable progress towards or completed two or more Care Plan goals.
 - 100% of youth reported that Love146 helped them.

- **Transitional Services:** These services support youth in attaining economic independence as they transition into adulthood to further reduce risk for revictimization.
 - Numbers:
 - Love146 provided Transitional Services to **28 Youth**

Love146's services are made possible with generous funding from the Connecticut 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, and private individuals and foundations.

Law Enforcement & State's Attorney Reports on Human Trafficking

State law 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.

2022 Chief’s State’s Attorney Report Findings:

- Number of referrals related to allegations of human trafficking: 59 referrals to law enforcement, an additional 3 cases referred by the National Hotline for Human Trafficking, and 1 referral was received from an out-of-state agency.

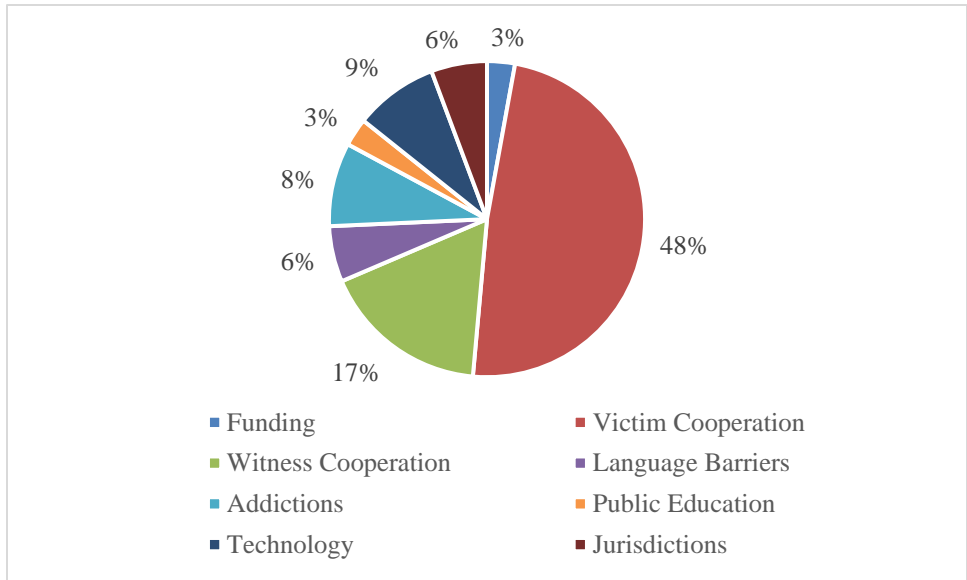
During this reporting period, there were a total of 30 cases pending in state courts that included the charge of Trafficking in Persons (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-192a). There were an additional 25 cases that included the charge of Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor (C.G.S. Sec 53a-83b), 4 of which included charges of both statutes.

During this reporting period, there were 14 cases disposed of that originated with the charges of Trafficking In Persons (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-192a), Coercion (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-192), and/or Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-83b). Of those 14 cases, 7 resulted in conviction, 6 resulted in a nolle, and 1 resulted in a dismissal. Of the 7 convictions, 3 resulted in convictions for Trafficking In Persons (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-192a), Coercion (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-192), and/or Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-83b).

2022 Municipal Chief of Police Report Findings:

Received 48 reports, there are 104 Police Departments in total.

- Number of referrals from DCF relating to human trafficking: 59 referrals in total from 5 Police Departments
- Number of missing children investigations reported: 755 missing children.
- Annual Training pertaining to human trafficking: 22 Police Departments report annual training.
- Obstacles to investigating human trafficking:
 - Lack of sufficient manpower and funding
 - Multiple jurisdictions
 - Lack of cooperation from victim
 - Lack of cooperation from witnesses
 - Lack of provision of social services, mental health or substance abuse treatment
 - Rapid changes in technology impede investigation of trafficking
 - Need continuation of law enforcement training
 - Language barriers
 - Public education
 - Fear of relation



Connecticut-Specific Data

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.

Statute 53a-192a: TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	1	2	3	11	7	6	8	7	6	4	6
Convictions	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	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.

Statute 53a-86: PROMOTING PROSTITUTION 1ST DEG											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	2	3	10	12	11	2	6	9	6	0	3
Convictions	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-86(a)(2): PROMOTING PROSTITUTION 1-VCTM<18											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	1
Convictions	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Statute 53a-86(a)(2*): PROMOTING PROSTITUTION 1-VCTM<16											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convictions	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.

Statute 53a-196a: EMPLOY MINOR-OBSCENE PRFRMNCE											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	21	6	22	7	4	10	7	6	1	6	29
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	1

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.

Statute 53a-196b: PROMOTE MINOR-OBSCENE PRFRMNCE											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	24	57	45	28	13	33	21	14	3	11	19
Convictions	8	8	11	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	5

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.

Statute 53a-90a(a): ENTICING A MINOR BY COMPUTER											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	5	4	12	1	6	9	6	15	32	18	16
Convictions	5	2	3	4	6	4	2	2	1	0	8

Statute 53a-90a(a)(1): ENTICING MINOR<18 COMP (1ST)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(a)(1*): ENTICING MINOR<18 COMP (2ND)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(a)(2): ENTCE MINR-CMPTR-BELIEF<18 (1ST)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(a)(2*): ENTCE MINR-CMPTR-BELIEF<18 (2ND)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(a)(2**): ENTICE MINR-CMPTR-BELIEF<18 (SBS)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(b)(1): ENTICING A MINOR BY COMPUTER											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	22	13	26	22	15	7	16	1	1	3	3
Convictions	4	6	3	1	4	3	2	4	0	1	3

Statute 53a-90a(b)(1*): ENTICE A MINOR BY COMPUTER (2ND)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(b)(1**): ENTICE A MINOR BY COMPUTER (SBS)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Convictions	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(b)(2): ENTICE A MINOR-CMPTR<AGE 13											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(b)(2*): ENTICE A MINOR-CMPTR<AGE 13 (SBS)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Convictions	0	0	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.

Statute 53a-90b: MISREP AGE TO ENTICE A MINOR											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	0	1	21	1	0	0	1	2	7	0	2
Convictions	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

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.

Statute 53a-83a: PATRONIZE PROSTITUTE FM MV											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arrests	30	15	7	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
Convictions	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

LOOKING FORWARD

Council Recommendations for 2023

- Follow up with the Connecticut Sentencing Commission on their study of the feasibility of revising C.G.S. Sec. 53a-192a. Trafficking in persons: Class A felony to align with federal law.

- Conduct a comprehensive review of human trafficking training laws to determine gaps in who is trained, training standards, tracking training, and enforcing training.
- Conduct a comprehensive review of the TIP Council Annual Report to determine what components should be included and what data and research should be utilized.

Council Policy Recommendations for 2023

- Increase funding for victim services to support child and adult victims of human trafficking, including funding for existing and new services.
- Ensure funding continues to be directed to Connecticut's Office of Victim Services to offset temporary loss of Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) revenue from 2022-2024.
- Amend Connecticut law to prevent marriage before 18, including emancipated minors.
- Amend C.G.S. Sec. 46b-16a. *Issuance of civil protection order on behalf of a person who has been victim of sexual abuse, sexual assault or stalking* to include human trafficking.
- Recommend human trafficking prevention education K-12 and a mechanism to ensure public school teachers are receiving required human trafficking training.
- Amend C.G.S. 46a-60. *Discriminatory employment practices prohibited* to include a victim of sexual assault or trafficking as a protected class.