

January 2025

State Human Trafficking Report

Allies Against Slavery



Acknowledgements

This report would not have been possible without the support of many talented and committed individuals. We would like to thank all of the following individuals for their critical contributions:

ALLIES STAFF

Dr. Vanessa Bouché, Torey Tipton, Maddie Moffett, and Eva Garrido

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

Dr. Robbie Robichau and her Master's students at the The Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M University and the many SMU Dedman School of Law students who contributed through the Public Service Program.

INTERNS

Sarah Sowell, Moriah Metcalf, Ethan Zaruba-Walker, and Zoraya Berlanga Aguilar

FUNDING PARTNERS

The Jensen Project and Patrick J. McGovern Foundation

DESIGN PARTNER

Swava Hooks

REVIEWERS

Alabama

Katie Beth McCarthy
Alabama Anti-Human Trafficking Alliance
Office of the Attorney General

Chris Lim
Director of Research and Policy
Institute for Shelter Care

Alaska

Christina Love (she/her)
Not Invisible Act Commissioner
United States Advisory Council on Human Traffick-
ing

California

Dr. David Jané Kyle
Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Sociology
University of California, Davis

Colorado

Maria Trujillo
Human Trafficking Program Manager
Human Trafficking Council

Florida

Professor Terry Coonan, JD
Executive Director
SU Human Rights Cetner

Idaho

Jennifer Zielinski
Executive Director
Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition

Indiana

Karen Maher, JD, CYC-P
Director of Anti-Trafficking Initiatives
IPATH Taskforce Coordinator
Indiana Coalition to End Sexual Assault and
Human Trafficking, Inc.

Kansas

Kristen A. K. Czugala
Division Chief, Victim Services Division
Office of Kansas Attorney General Kris W. Kobach

Louisiana

Mary Kate Andrepont
Deputy Director, Office of Human Trafficking Pre-
vention
Office of Governor Jeff Landry

Maryland

Amelia Rubenstein, MSW, LCSW-C
Director, Prevention of Adolescent Risks Initiative
University of Maryland School of Social Work

Michigan

Melissa Palepu
Michigan Department of Attorney General
Attorney Specialist in Human Trafficking and Child
Abuse

Minnesota

Caroline Palmer, JD, MPH
Interim Supervisor Violence Prevention Programs
Unit
Minnesota Department of Health

Montana

Erin Shreder
Just Response Coordinator
Community Justice Department

Nevada

Nicole Reilly
Ombudsman For Domestic Violence,
Sexual Assault And Human Trafficking
State of Nevada Office of the Attorney General

New Mexico

Lynn Sanchez, MA, LPCC
Department Director
The Life Link Human Trafficking Outreach and
Aftercare
Co-chair, New Mexico Human Trafficking Task
Force

New York

Evangaline Chan
Safe Horizo

David Weiss
Chief, Human Trafficking Unit
Co-Chair, Brooklyn Human Trafficking Task Force
Kings County District Attorney's Office

North Carolina

Courtney Dunkerton
Human Trafficking Program Coordinator North
Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Oregon

Glen JR Ujifusa
Senior Deputy District Attorney Human Trafficking
Team, Property and Drug Crimes Unit

Pennsylvania

Shea M. Rhodes, Esquire
Director and Co-Founder
Villanova Law Institute to Address
Commercial Sexual Exploitation

South Dakota

Becky Rasmussen
CEO
Call to Freedom

Texas

Caroline Roberts
General Counsel and Sr. Director of Policy
Children at Risk

Virginia

McKayla Burnett, MSW
State Trafficking Response Coordinator
Division of Programs and Services, Victims Ser-
vices Virginia Department of Criminal Justice
Services

West Virginia

Chanin W. Krivonyak
Deputy Attorney General
Director, Civil Rights Division
Attorney General's Office, Civil Rights Division

Wisconsin

Asia Jackson, M.S.

Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinator Bureau of
Youth Services

Wyoming

Cara Boyle Chambers

Director

Division of Victim Services Office of the Attorney

General

Contents

Key Definitions	1	Iowa	48
Introduction	5	Kansas	50
Methodology	7	Kentucky	52
Limitations	11	Louisiana	54
Key Findings	13	Maine	56
Policy and Federal Prosecution by State	18	Maryland	58
Alabama	20	Massachusetts	60
Alaska	22	Michigan	62
Arizona	24	Minnesota	64
Arkansas	26	Mississippi	66
California	28	Missouri	68
Colorado	30	Montana	70
Connecticut	32	Nebraska	72
Delaware	34	Nevada	74
Florida	36	New Hampshire	76
Georgia	38	New Jersey	78
Hawaii	40	New Mexico	80
Idaho	42	New York	82
Illinois	44	North Carolina	84
Indiana	46	North Dakota	86

Ohio	88
Oklahoma	90
Oregon	92
Pennsylvania	94
Rhode Island	96
South Carolina	98
South Dakota	100
Tennessee	102
Texas	104
Utah	106
Vermont	108
Virginia	110
Washington	112
West Virginia	114
Wisconsin	116
Wyoming	118

Figures

Figure 1: Total number of policies passed by state from 2003-2023	13
Figure 2. Total number of states enacting prevention, protection, and prosecution policies from 2003-2023	14
Figure 3. Total number of states passing various prosecution policies by year	15
Figure 4. Total number of states passing various prevention policies by year	15
Figure 5. Total number of states passing various protection policies by year	15
Figure 7. Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions from 2000-2022 by state	16
Figure 8. Total number of defendants & victims in federal human trafficking prosecutions from 2000-2022	17

Key Definitions

Affirmative Defense

Grants victims of human trafficking an affirmative defense (or a defense of duress) for crimes committed as a direct result of trafficking, regardless of whether anyone was prosecuted or convicted for trafficking. This means that if a victim of human trafficking is charged with a crime committed as a result of their trafficking (such as, prostitution, solicitation, or drug possession), they can raise a defense of duress or an affirmative defense of human trafficking.

Note: Some states grant this defense specifically for victims of human trafficking, while other states grant it more generally. Only laws that grant this defense specifically to victims of human trafficking are counted for purposes of this data set.

Adult Sex Trafficking

Adult sex trafficking is the act of recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, obtaining, advertising, maintaining, patronizing, or soliciting a person for commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud or coercion.

Asset Forfeiture

Allows law enforcement to confiscate assets owned by the accused trafficker (including vehicles, property, and other materials) that are part of a crime during an investigation or the criminal sentencing process.

Note: Some states apply this law specifically to human trafficking, while other states apply it to all felony-level crimes. Both of these types of statutes are counted for purposes of this data set.

Both Sex and Labor Trafficking:

Cases in which defendants exploited their victim(s) for the purposes of both commercial sex and forced labor.

Buyer Penalties

Adds “purchasing” to the list of human trafficking acts in the state criminal code. This allows the state to charge buyers of commercial sex acts or trafficked labor services with human trafficking.

Civil Action

Allows victims to seek a civil remedy (i.e. compensatory and/or punitive damages) against traffickers.

Note: Some states allow civil remedies specifically for victims of human trafficking, while other states allow civil remedies for broader groups which include victims of human trafficking. Both of these types of statutes are counted for purposes of this data set.

Criminalization

Defines human trafficking, makes human trafficking a stand-alone criminal offense and specifies the minimum and maximum criminal penalties associated with a conviction of human trafficking in the state. This may include different definitions for sex trafficking and labor trafficking, as well as different criminal penalties for trafficking minor victims versus adult victims for sex or labor trafficking.

CSEC Screening

Mandates child welfare agencies and/or juvenile justice to conduct trauma-informed Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children screening for children at risk of sex trafficking.

Education for Students

Mandates human trafficking-related education/curriculum for any public school students in levels K-12.

Hotline Posting

Mandates physically posting the National Human Trafficking Hotline in public and/or private establishments such as bus stops, hotels, or truck stops.

Increased Investigative Tools

Enhances investigation techniques for law enforcement in human trafficking cases, including providing law enforcement with the ability to wiretap.

Labor Trafficking

Labor trafficking is that act of knowingly recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining the labor or services of a person by force, threats of force, physical restraint, or threats of physical restraint, serious harm or threats of serious harm to that person or another person, abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process; or any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if that person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint. This can occur in various industries, including agriculture, domestic work, construction, manufacturing, and more.

Law Enforcement Training

Mandates training for law enforcement on the issue of human trafficking.

Note: Many states pass legislation empowering or permitting development of a training program, or requiring creation of a training program without mandating participation. This variable counts only those statutes that mandate participation in training for law enforcement.

Low Burden for Minors

Reduces the burden of proof for trafficking of a minor, often by omitting any requirement for proof of force, fraud, or coercion.

Note: Some states apply a low burden of proof for all human trafficking cases, meaning they do not require force, fraud, or coercion to be present, regardless of victim age. Such states are considered as having Low Burden for Minors for the purposes of this data set.

Minor Sex Trafficking

Minor sex trafficking is the act of recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, obtaining, advertising, maintaining, patronizing, or soliciting by any means a person for commercial sex acts when the person is under 18. Note that any commercial sexual activity involving a minor is considered sex trafficking under the law, regardless of whether there is force, fraud, or coercion. For purposes of this dataset, a case with any minor sex trafficking victims is classified as a Minor Sex Trafficking case, even if the case also includes adult victims.

Mistake of Age

Removes ‘mistake of age’ as a defense available to perpetrators of trafficking crimes, meaning that perpetrators cannot claim they did not know the age of a trafficked minor as a legal defense.

Regulations and Licensing

Mandates specific private license owners or businesses receive or provide training, education, or information on human trafficking. This includes: 1. required trainings for professional certification programs (e.g. commercial driver’s license, nail technician, etc.), and 2. requirements that businesses post information on human trafficking.

Reporting

Mandates government agencies or task forces report on the prevalence or nature of human trafficking in the state, and/or provide information on agencies addressing the issue. This report can be mandated a single time, annually, or at another time cadence.

Restitution

Provides survivors the ability to receive financial restitution from their traffickers via state intervention, as part of criminal proceedings.

Safe Harbor: Immunity

Prohibits the criminalization of minors related to solicitation and other prostitution charges. Some states have age limits for those to whom Safe Harbor laws apply. This variable collects information on all states that have Safe Harbor immunity laws, even if the law applies only to a subset of minors.

Note: There are three subtypes of safe harbor laws: 1. immunity, where a potential defendant is immune from prosecution; 2. referral, where a potential defendant is referred to alternative services instead of being prosecuted; and 3. diversion, where a potential defendant is diverted to an alternative program (such as a rehabilitation program) instead of being prosecuted. This variable captures only immunity safe harbor statutes (and not referral or diversion).

Survivor Assistance

Sets aside funding for human trafficking survivor support services, such as shelters, counseling, and recovery activities.

Task Force

Mandates the formation of a government-led human trafficking task force, commission, or coalition, which may comprise representatives from government, law enforcement, and/or nonprofits for the means of prevention, protection, or prosecution.

Training for Educators

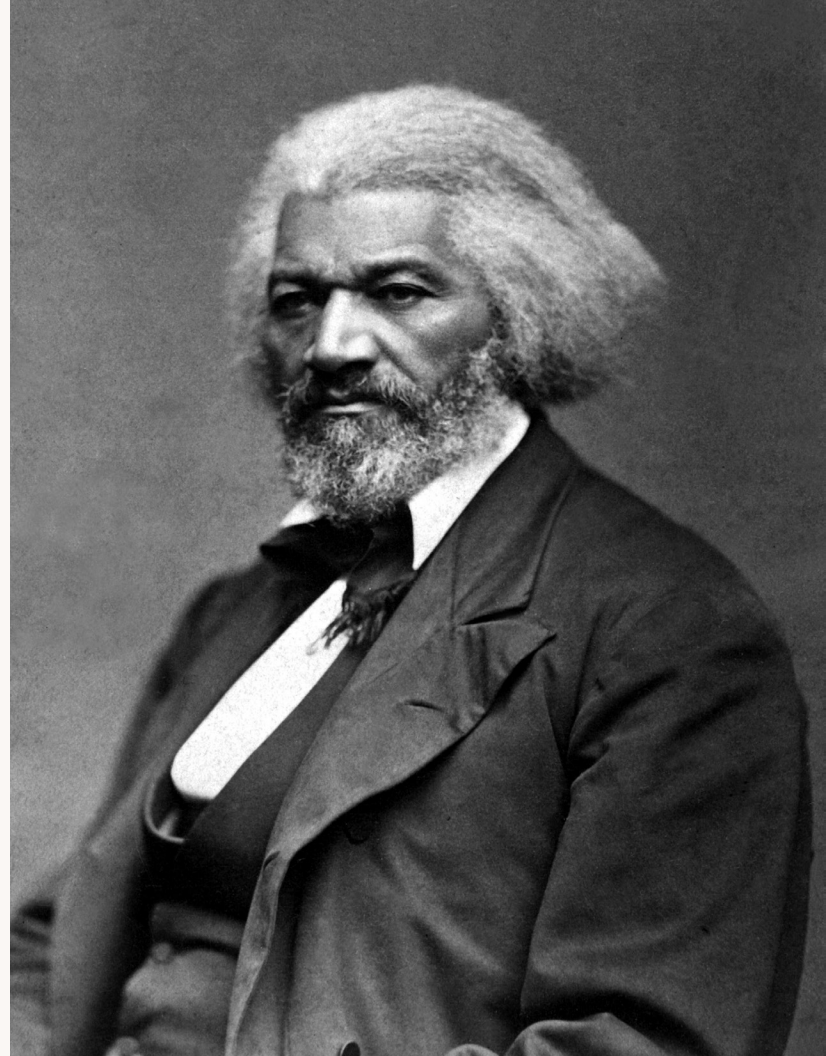
Mandates human trafficking-related training for public school personnel who work with students in levels K-12.

Vacating Prior Convictions

Allows victims of human trafficking to file motions to expunge or remove prior criminal convictions which resulted from human trafficking, such as prostitution, drug possession, or other non-felony offenses.

“Power concedes
nothing without a
demand.
It never did and it
never will.”

Frederick Douglass



Introduction

Human trafficking is a fundamental violation of the human right to dignity and self-determination and antithetical to democratic values of justice, equality, and liberty. In order to address this egregious issue, the U.S. government passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000, a landmark piece of legislation that criminalized human trafficking and set forth a three-pronged approach to combat it: prevention, protection, and prosecution. Since 2000 the TVPA has been reauthorized six times in 2003, 2005, 2008, 2015, 2017, and 2018. Each reauthorization added additional provisions as new information about the reality of human trafficking in the United States became clear.

In addition to federal law, states also began to pass stand-alone anti-trafficking legislation that criminalized human trafficking and made certain provisions for the protection of victims. For example, Texas and Washington were the first two states to criminalize human trafficking in 2003, with all 50 states following suit by 2015. Beyond criminalization, states have passed additional prevention and protection policies.

Over the last two decades, anti-trafficking stakeholders at all levels of government have dedicated significant financial and human resources to developing strategies aimed at countering human trafficking. Yet, many questions remain including: how effective have these efforts been in holding traffick-

ers accountable and what concrete support and protections are in place for survivors?

Allies Against Slavery's State Human Trafficking Report sheds light on these questions by offering a picture into policy and prosecutorial responses to human trafficking. Specifically, for each state in the U.S., the report examines: 1) 20 specific anti-trafficking policies across prevention, protection, and prosecution, and 2) the total numbers of federally prosecuted human trafficking cases within that state.

Data on state-level human trafficking policies is critical for several reasons. First, it provides insight into the legal frameworks that guide states in their efforts to combat human trafficking. Second, the policies reflect priorities, such as how resources are allocated, the level of protection provided to victims, and the tools available to law enforcement. Different states adopt varying strategies—some focusing on prevention, others on victim support, and others on harsher penalties for traffickers. Understanding these variations by comparing policy data across regions can identify best practices, opportunities for improvement, and areas in need of reform.

Federal prosecution data is useful for other reasons. First, it serves as a useful gauge of federal policy implementation revealing the extent to which federal anti-trafficking criminalization laws are being enforced and traffickers are being held accountable.

Second, this data can help pinpoint the strengths and weaknesses of the judicial response to trafficking. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in identifying patterns and trends such as which types of trafficking are being prosecuted more frequently and whether there are geographical areas where trafficking cases are increasing or decreasing. These insights can guide law enforcement strategies, resource allocation, and policy reforms.

In short, state policy and federal prosecution data provide a roadmap for action, allowing stakeholders to move beyond reactive approaches and towards proactive, informed strategies. Without this data, efforts to combat trafficking may be hampered by blind spots and inefficiencies. Further, the value of this data extends beyond mere numbers and trends. It directly impacts real people—victims experiencing exploitation, survivors seeking justice, and traffickers who continue to harm vulnerable people. Reliable and valid data is essential to formulating targeted interventions that can disrupt trafficking networks, protect victims, empower survivors, and prevent future crimes.

While we recognize that federal prosecutions and state policy are by no means the only factors to consider, we believe that this data is a powerful tool that can begin to shape more effective policies and inspire more focused action. Further, as Allies Against Slavery continues to collect nationwide data on human trafficking, this report will continue to expand to include summaries by state of other sources of anti-trafficking data. In the mean time, by presenting key data and trends for federal prosecutions and state policies, this report provides vital insights into progress that has been made and the areas where more work is needed.

As we continue to combat human trafficking, we hope this report serves as a critical resource for policymakers, advocates, and communities committed to dismantling this crime and supporting the survivors who deserve justice and protection.

Methodology

State Human Trafficking Policy Database

The State Human Trafficking Policy Database tracks 20 different state human trafficking policies over a 20-year period from 2003 to 2023. In order to identify these anti-trafficking policies across all 50 states, we follow a three-step process that involves: 1) searching; 2) sorting; and 3) staging.

Searching was conducted using state legislatures' online portals and two online legal research platforms, CaseText and Justia Law. Searches were conducted consistently across all states using a set keyword protocol and exploring the state's specific human trafficking statute for any changes.

Next is sorting, which is the process of reading the statutes to determine if the laws passed adhere to the definitions set forth in the State Human Trafficking Policy Glossary, a document that defines each policy clearly as a benchmark against which to determine whether or not a state law meets that criteria.

Finally, staging is the process of downloading all of the statutes into the State Human Trafficking Statute Library. This digital library of anti-trafficking policies currently contains language on 695 policies across 50 states for a 20 year time period from 2003 to 2023.

All 20 policies are classified as either prevention, protection, or prosecution. The database contains six prevention policies. These include policies mandating all of the following: 1) child welfare agencies and/or juvenile justice to conduct trauma-informed Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children screening for children at risk of sex trafficking (CSEC screening); 2) human trafficking-related education/curriculum for any public school students in levels K-12 (Education for students); 3) specific private license owners or businesses receive or provide training, education, or information on human trafficking (Regulations/licensing restrictions); 4) state government agencies provide a report on human trafficking in the state, and/or provide information on agencies addressing the issue (Reporting); 5) formation of a government-led human trafficking task force, commission, or coalition (Task force); and 6) human trafficking-related training for public school personnel who work with students in levels K-12 (Training for educators).

In addition, the database contains seven different protection policies. The protection policies include any policy that is meant to benefit victims and survivors. These include: 1) granting victims an affirmative defense (or a defense of duress) for crimes committed as a direct result of traffick-

ing (Affirmative defense); 2) allowing victims to seek a civil remedy (i.e. compensatory and/or punitive damages) against traffickers (Civil action); 3) mandating physically posting the National Human Trafficking Hotline in public and/or private establishments such as bus stops, hotels, or truck stops (Hotline posting); 4) providing survivors the ability to receive financial restitution from their traffickers via state intervention as part of criminal proceedings (Restitution); 5) prohibiting the criminalization of minors related to solicitation and other prostitution charges (Safe harbor: immunity); 6) setting aside funding for human trafficking survivor support services, such as shelters, counseling, and recovery activities (Survivor assistance); and 7) allowing victims of human trafficking to file motions to expunge or remove prior criminal convictions which resulted from human trafficking, such as prostitution, drug possession, or other non-felony offenses (Vacatur).

Finally, there are seven prosecution policies in the database. The prosecution policies include: 1) allowing law enforcement to confiscate assets owned by the accused trafficker (including vehicles, property, and other materials) that are part of a crime during an investigation or the criminal sentencing process (Asset forfeiture); 2) adding “purchasing” to the list of human trafficking acts in the state criminal code (Buyer penalties); 3) criminalizing human trafficking (Criminalization); 4) enhancing investigation techniques for law enforcement in human trafficking cases, including providing law enforcement with the ability to wiretap (Enhanced investigative tools); 5) mandating training for law enforcement on the issue of human trafficking (Law enforcement training); 6) reducing the burden of proof for trafficking of a minor, often by omitting any requirement for proof of force, fraud, or coercion (Low burden of proof); and 7) making “mistake of age” an inadmissible defense to perpetrators of trafficking crimes, meaning that perpetrators cannot claim they did not know the age of a trafficked minor as a legal defense (Mistake of age).

After searching for the 20 different state anti-trafficking policies above, sorting the policies as to their applicability based on whether or not they meet the clear definition set forth in the State Human Trafficking Policy Glossary, and staging those policies that met the inclusion criteria by uploading the policies into the State Human Trafficking Statute Library, the researchers started the coding process. The coding process included the initial coding, followed by a three-step review process.

Trained coders input data into a shared spreadsheet wherein each individual observation was one policy in one state in one year. The research team employed a binary coding scheme where 0 represented the absence of a policy and 1 represented its enactment in a given year, and every year thereafter (assuming it was not changed or reversed). For example, Alabama enacted restitution in 2010 (and its restitution policy was not reversed at any point after 2010). Therefore, restitution was coded as a 0 in Alabama from 2003 to 2009 and then coded as a 1 from 2010 to 2023. The only policy that was not coded in a binary manner was criminalization. For this policy, the research team coded for the minimum and maximum sentence for trafficking minor versus adult victims for the purpose of either commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. This means that one of the policies (criminalization) has eight different data points. Therefore, combined, we coded 27 data points for all 50 states across a 20 year period, resulting in 27,000 data points.

After the initial coding, we conducted the first round of inter-rater reliability and any discrepancies were discussed between the coders and a decision was made as to how to code that policy. The second round of review involved a coder who specialized in one policy area to review all states with that policy to ensure it met the definition and was coded accurately. Finally, for further validation, policy determinations for each state were sent to subject matter experts within that state to review for accuracy. We sent the state policy summaries to subject matter experts in all 50 states and received feedback from



PREVENTION

- CSEC screening
- Education for students
- Regulation/licensing restrictions
- Reporting
- Task force
- Training for educators



PROTECTION

- Affirmative defense
- Civil action
- Hotline posting
- Restitution
- Safe harbor: immunity
- Survivor assistance
- Vacatur



PROSECUTION

- Asset forfeiture
- Buyer penalties
- Criminalization
- Enhanced investigative tools
- Law enforcement training
- Low burden of proof
- Mistake of age

25 states, which is a 50% response rate. Where appropriate, the feedback was implemented.

Federal Human Trafficking Prosecutions Database

The Federal Human Trafficking Prosecutions Database contains federally prosecuted human trafficking cases in the United States between the years 2000 to 2022. The Allies team utilizes a systematic methodology to identify federal cases and extract data from case records, which involves two phases.

First, Allies Against Slavery employs a comprehensive process to collect federally prosecuted cases for coding into Lighthouse Federal Case Database (FCD). Similar to the policy scan, this case collection process consists of three steps: 1) searching, 2) sorting, and 3) staging. In the first step, researchers search for federal criminal cases filed within a specified date range in Bloomberg Law using a

keyword-based query that targets cases involving human trafficking and related or adjacent crimes, such as “pandering,” “forced labor,” “servitude,” “brothel,” or “slave.” The query is finalized through a testing process aimed at maximizing the return of relevant cases while minimizing false positives. It is designed to capture two types of human trafficking cases: (a) cases in which prosecutors charge defendants under the principal federal human trafficking statutes, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1596 (Chapter 77) and 18 U.S.C. §§ 2421-2425 (Mann Act), and (b) cases in which defendants are charged under other statutes for crimes related to human trafficking, such as 8 U.S.C. § 1324 (Bringing in and Harboring Certain Aliens), 18 U.S. Code § 2251 (Sexual Exploitation of Children) and 18 U.S.C. § 2252 (Certain Activities Relating to Material Involving the Sexual Exploitation of Minors). This approach helps ensure that human trafficking cases are not excluded from the dataset simply because they are charged under other statutes.

The second step of case collection involves sorting the results of the search query to remove false positives. In this step, magistrate court cases are removed and replaced with corresponding federal criminal cases, if applicable. If federal case documents clearly indicate that a case is not a human trafficking case, it is classified as a false positive and removed from the database. For instance, this includes cases with charges under 18 U.S. Code § 2251 for child sexual abuse material or human smuggling charges under 18 U.S. Code § 1324, where no human trafficking occurred. This sorting process is necessary to avoid over-inclusivity in the dataset, which could result from “charge stacking” which is the prosecutorial practice of filing multiple charges against a defendant based on a single criminal incident. For example, a prosecutor may charge assault, human trafficking, racketeering, fraud and kidnapping in a true kidnapping case. Because of charge stacking, not all cases in which human trafficking statutes are charged are true human trafficking cases. By removing these types of false positives from the search results, the researchers enhance the likelihood that the dataset accurately reflects the research goals, and consists solely of true human trafficking cases.

Finally, researchers stage the case documents and prepare them for the subsequent coding process. This involves downloading federal court documents for each case, including the docket report, indictments (including all superseding indictments), complaints (when available), sentencing memoranda (when available), and at least one news article. Together, these documents build the library of materials used by case coders in the second phase. Researchers track availability of each document in shared indices organized by state and year, noting when documents are obtained or unavailable. For cases transferred from one federal district or state

to another, we retain the case files where the disposition took place. In instances where a federal docket is unobtainable from Bloomberg Law (for example, in a transfer case where the transfer destination documents are not available), researchers use Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) to find and download the missing case documents. After documents are collected and logged in the shared indices, the researchers begin case coding.

Case coding involves an initial coder and an inter-rater for each case to ensure reliability of the dataset. Using a detailed case coding protocol, researchers code for hundreds of different variables into Allies Against Slavery’s Lighthouse data entry platform by reading through the federal case documents that were staged in the case collection step. At the most basic level, variables are collected at both the case-level and the defendant-level. These variables, analyzed at different levels, provide the data needed to address a range of research questions.

Case-level variables consist of information about each federal case. They include basic justice system information such as the start and end dates of the case, as well as the federal district and state where the case is being prosecuted. Case-level information also includes critical information about the human trafficking crime itself, including the type of trafficking reflected in the case, victim characteristics, and crime locations. Defendant-level variables consist of information on the defendants themselves, including demographic characteristics (race, ethnicity, gender, and age), as well as details about their arrest, charges, and sentencing. Collectively, these variables support the analysis of trends and patterns and the ability to answer innumerable research questions.

Limitations

State Human Trafficking Policy Database

It is important to note the limitations of the State Human Trafficking Policy Database. First, this database assesses only whether a state has adopted a certain policy, not whether the policy has been effective. Enacting anti-trafficking legislation is essential to addressing the policy gaps in protection, prevention, and prosecution efforts; however, it does not guarantee effective implementation or enforcement.

Second, the data presented here exclusively focuses on legislative actions and does not capture other forms of government action like executive orders and court-granted powers. This is important because, for example, there are many task forces that exist which are not legislatively mandated. In other words, there may be state actions taking place that have not been codified in law, in which case they would not show up in this database.

Third, this policy dataset covers 20 different anti-trafficking policies across prevention, protection, and prosecution, but there are a number of other anti-trafficking policies that are not included in this database, such as mandatory state repositories of human trafficking data or state human trafficking hotlines. In the future, the database may be ex-

panded to include additional anti-trafficking policies.

Finally, states utilize inconsistent language in their legislation. This requires researchers to use discretion in interpreting the text to determine whether it meets the policy indicator definition. This is often more of an art than a science. Despite the extensive review process, we recognize that there may still be inconsistencies.

Nevertheless, this analysis helps identify potential gaps in state human trafficking responses and provides a roadmap for policymakers and advocates to address these gaps and create more comprehensive strategies to combat human trafficking going forward.

Federal Human Trafficking Prosecutions Database

While collecting, coding, and analyzing federally prosecuted data provides valuable insight, several limitations regarding the data and its generalizability must be explicitly acknowledged and highlighted.

First, this dataset is limited by the cases the government chooses to prosecute, which are influenced by strategic considerations such as the likelihood of success and prevailing government priorities.

Therefore, federal prosecution data can be biased, potentially over-representing certain types of trafficking and defendants due to factors such as harsher sentencing guidelines or public perceptions of criminal culpability based in implicit bias. Thus, this dataset can never be used to assess the prevalence of various forms of human trafficking in a given state. Rather the dataset can be used only to assess incidences of human trafficking prosecutions in a given time period and the trends that emerge therein. Additionally, the demographic patterns of the defendants and victims should never be interpreted as representative of the generalized typical profile, but rather as reflecting the most common profiles in federally prosecuted human trafficking cases.

Second, the dataset is dependent on access to court records, such as criminal complaints, indictments, and sentencing memoranda which introduces potential biases. Complaints and sentencing memoranda are often sealed or otherwise unavailable, which significantly limits the amount of detail available for coding and leads to variability in the level

of coding detail across cases. Moreover, these court documents are not sealed randomly; for instance, cases involving minor victims are more likely to be sealed than those involving adults. The level of detail provided in the indictment is also a strategic choice subject to prosecutorial discretion, meaning the missing data at the case level may be systematically biased. Finally, sentencing memos are also not objective records of fact, but rather are written by the defense and prosecution to justify their arguments. Coders must assess the accuracy of the claims in the sentencing memoranda, a task that is challenging when only one sentencing memorandum is publicly available. Further, plea deals often are negotiated before sentencing memoranda are written, which may result in less detailed documentation for cases involving plea agreements.

Despite these limitations, data collected from federally prosecuted human trafficking cases remains highly valuable for many reasons, including policy evaluation, criminal justice accountability, training, and awareness.

Key Findings

State Human Trafficking Policy Database

This report underscores the significant strides made in human trafficking policy over the past two decades. Since 2003, states across the nation have enacted a total of 695 policies specifically aimed at addressing various aspects of human trafficking.

These policies represent a clear, concentrated, and coordinated effort by lawmakers to curb trafficking, reflecting an evolving awareness of the issue and a growing commitment to combat it.

However, there is significant variability in the comprehensiveness of policies passed by states across the country. Figure 1 shows that some states have passed nearly all of the 20 policies while others

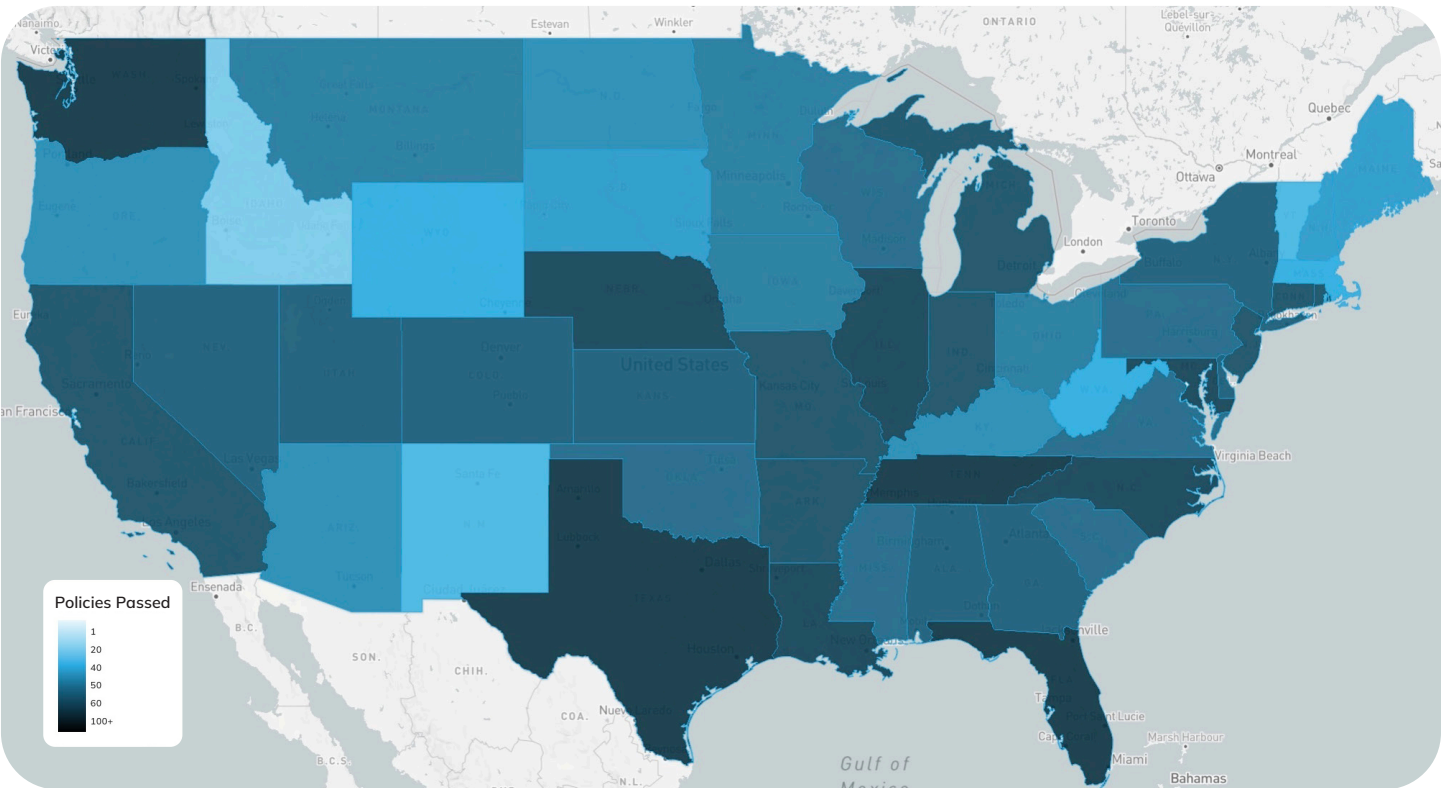


Figure 1: Total number of policies passed by state from 2003-2023

have passed closer to half. For example, Florida, Tennessee and Washington have passed 18 out of 20 whereas Idaho has passed only 5 out of 20.

Furthermore, the states are also extremely variable with respect to the specific provisions within each of these legislative provisions. For example, while all states have criminalized human trafficking, the minimum and maximum penalties associated with a conviction of human trafficking widely vary across states. Some states have no minimum sentence for a conviction of sex trafficking of a minor while other states have a minimum of 20 years. On the other hand, some states’ maximum sentence for a conviction of sex trafficking a minor is as low as 15 or 20 years, while many other states’ maximum is life.

The variability across the states in terms of the substance of the policies can also be seen in many other policy areas. For instance, although a state may be classified as having vacatur and/or expungement of criminal records for trafficking survivors whose charges are related to their exploitation, these provisions are very uneven across the states.

Some states have cumbersome rules and are more restrictive than others which leads to unequal geographic access to justice for survivors.

There are also disparities in the total number of states that have passed various policies across the categories of prevention, protection, and prosecution. Figure 2 shows that many more states have invested in prosecution and protection measures than prevention policies. Prevention policies, which aim to address the root causes of trafficking and reduce vulnerabilities, are still underdeveloped in many states. Without a stronger emphasis on preventing trafficking before it begins, efforts to reduce the overall incidents of trafficking will remain limited.

An examination of prevention policy adoption trends over the last 20 years shows that many states began adopting prevention policies only in the last five years. This is in contrast to prosecution policies for which the majority of states had many of the legislative provisions as early as 2013. Similarly, adoption of various protection policies were also passed by a majority of states as early as 2015.

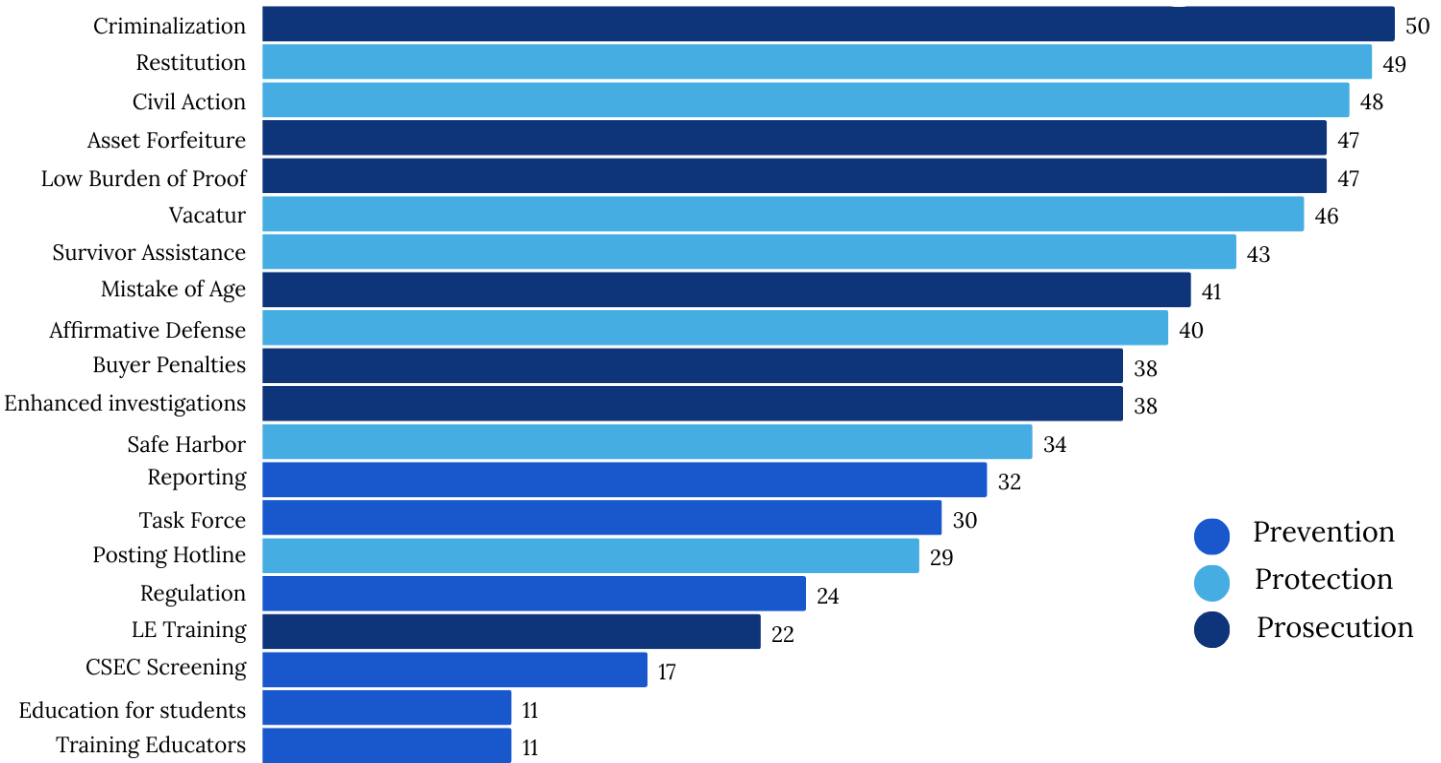


Figure 2. Total number of states enacting prevention, protection, and prosecution policies from 2003-2023

In other words, prosecution policies have been adopted most quickly across the country, followed by protection policies, while prevention policies continue to lag behind.

over the last 20 years should be viewed as a foundation upon which to build, not as an endpoint. While the enactment of 695 policies is an impressive testament to the nation's growing resolve, the road ahead requires sustained effort. States must continue to strengthen their legislative frameworks, particularly in prevention and protection, to more effectively address the complex and evolving nature of human trafficking. This report serves as both a reflection of the progress made and a reminder of the work that remains to ensure a future where trafficking is eradicated, and all individuals are free from exploitation.

Federal Human Trafficking Prosecutions Database

This report provides state-by-state summaries of all federally-prosecuted human trafficking cases over a 22 year period from 2000 to 2022. In addition to the state-level trends, it is instructive to examine country-wide trends from the same time period.

The first key finding is that there have been over double the number of sex trafficking prosecutions involving minor victims than adult sex trafficking and labor trafficking cases combined. This reveals a significant bias in prioritization among U.S. attorneys offices nationwide towards prosecuting cases that involve minor victims for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. There are three possible explanations for this. First, cases involving minor victims have a lower burden of proof as the elements of force, fraud, and coercion are not neces-

sary. Second, the sentencing guidelines are highest in cases involving sex trafficking of a minor. Finally, research suggests that the public has greater sympathy and concern for minor victims. These legal and social factors lead to much higher rates of cases involving minor victims being prosecuted.

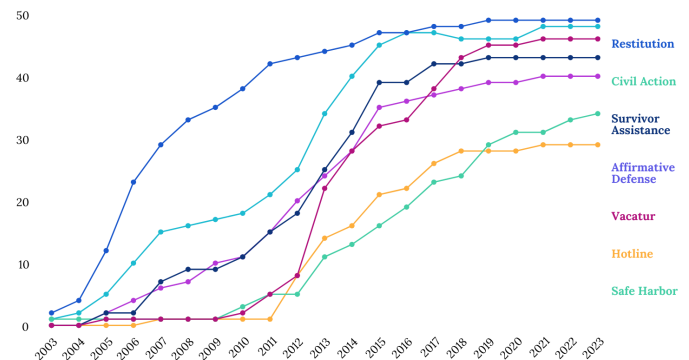


Figure 3. Total number of states passing various prosecution policies by year

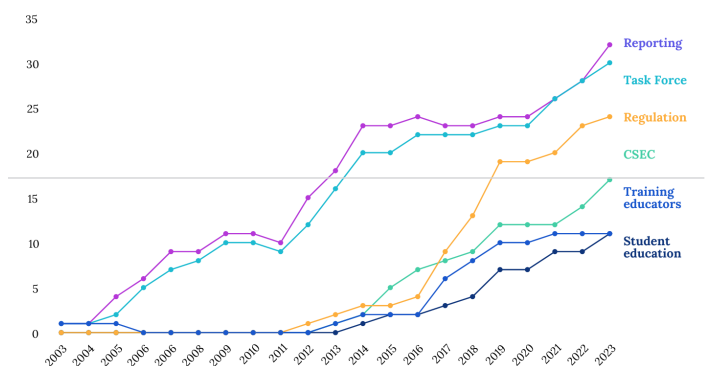


Figure 4. Total number of states passing various prevention policies by year

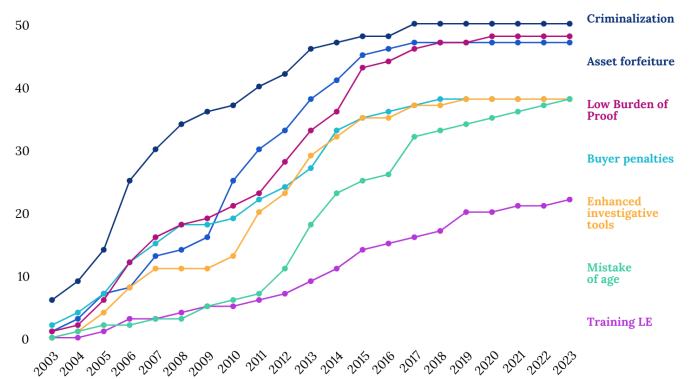


Figure 5. Total number of states passing various protection policies by year

Additionally, numbers of federal prosecutions vary significantly across the country. Not surprisingly, the most populated states in the U.S. also have the highest numbers of federally prosecuted cases. This includes California (n=222), Florida (n=215), Texas (n=206), and New York (n=184). Although Virginia is the 12th most populous state, it is in the top five states for numbers of federal human trafficking prosecutions. On the other hand, some states are lagging behind. For example, Colorado is the 21st most populated state and has only five federal prosecutions. Overall, normalizing states by population shows that South Dakota has prosecuted the most cases per capita, followed by North Dakota, Alaska, Virginia, and Rhode Island. In contrast, Colorado, Delaware, Alabama, Idaho, and New Hampshire have the fewest number of federally prosecuted human trafficking cases per capita.

Over the course of this 22 years period, a total of 4,589 individuals have been defendants in federal human trafficking prosecutions. Over time, the total number of defendants charged per case has

decreased at a statistically significant rate ($p < 0.01$). This corresponds with the increase in minor sex trafficking prosecutions, which tend to involve fewer defendants per case on average. The average number of defendants per case by type of trafficking includes 2.8 for labor trafficking, 2.7 for both sex and labor trafficking, 2.36 for adult sex trafficking, and 1.76 for minor sex trafficking.

A total of 12,132 victims were identified across all federally prosecuted cases from 2000 to 2022. There is a very wide distribution in the number of victims per case, ranging from 0 to 798 (where a case with zero victims indicates that the case was an undercover sting operation, of which there are 180 cases). The mean number of victims per case is five. Minor sex trafficking cases have an average of three victims per case, adult sex trafficking an average of six, while labor trafficking cases an average of 28.

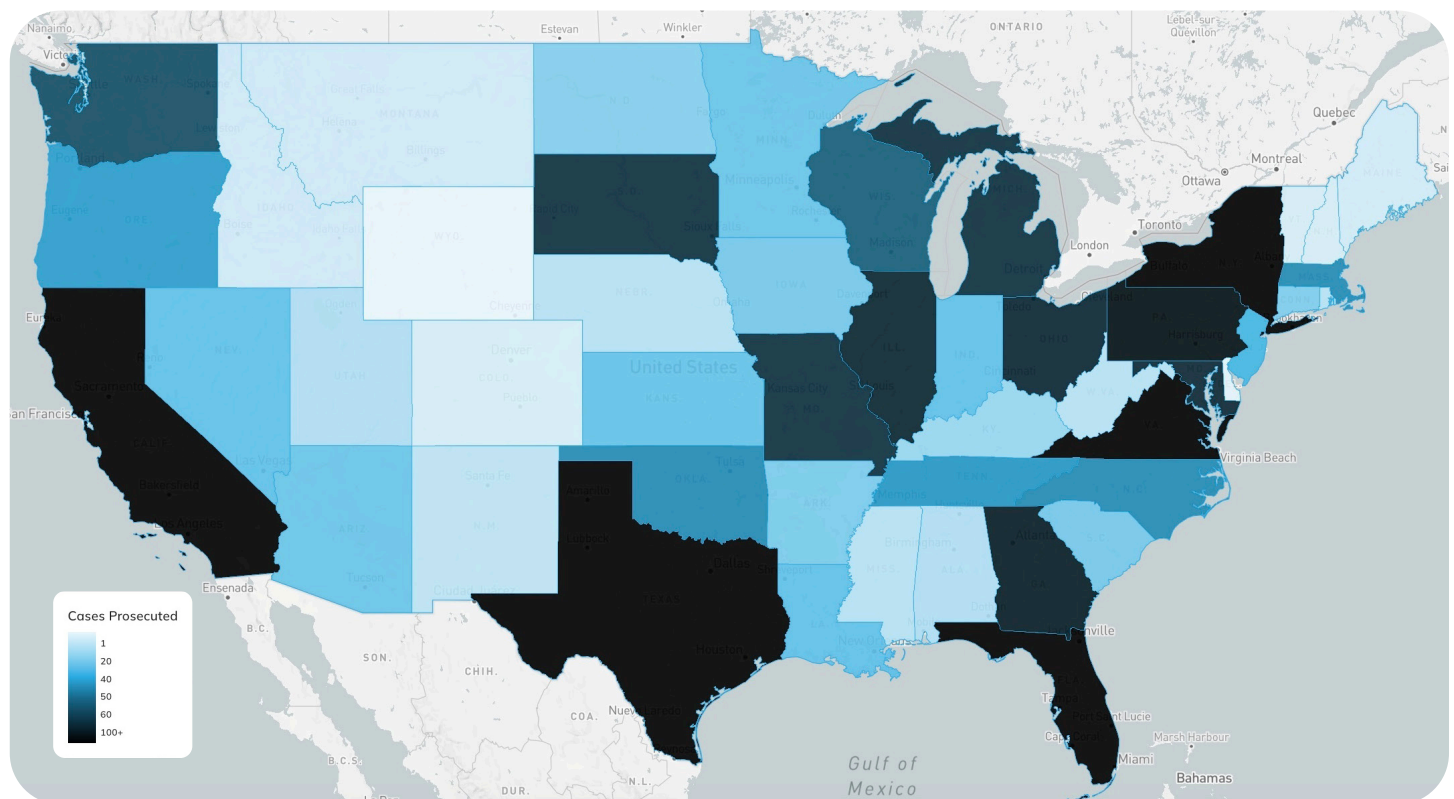


Figure 7. Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions from 2000–2022 by state

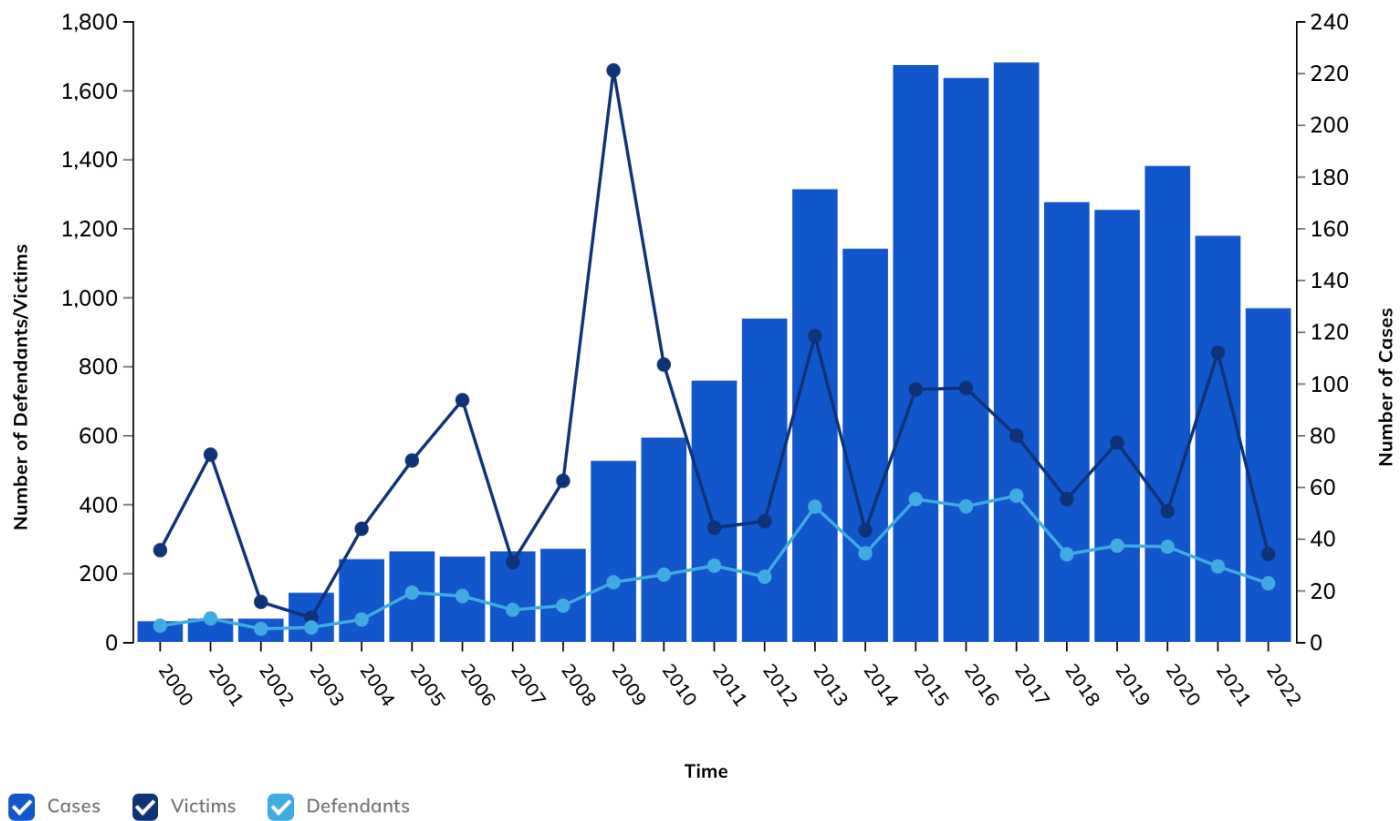


Figure 8. Total number of defendants & victims in federal human trafficking prosecutions from 2000-2022

Policy and Federal Prosecution Reports by State



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
15	14	19	24

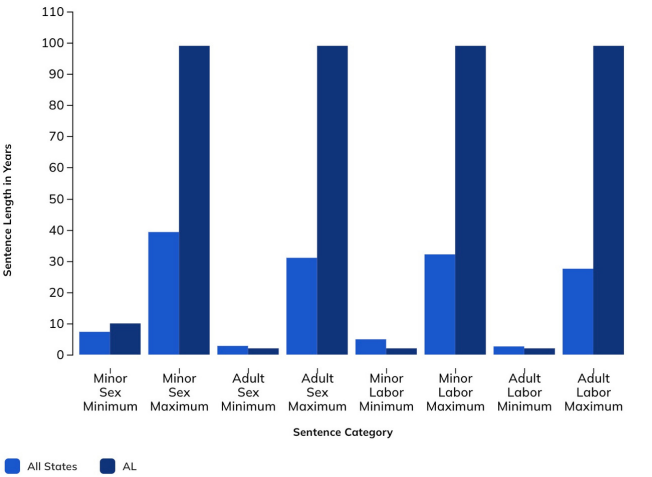
Alabama Policy Profile

Alabama has enacted all prosecution policies, except for mandated human trafficking training for law enforcement. The State has a maximum sentence of 99 years for any trafficking crime, which is significantly higher than the national averages.

Alabama has adopted almost all protection policies except for a survivor assistance policy. Alabama has implemented three prevention policies. It can enhance its anti-trafficking policy approach with human trafficking education for students and personnel in public schools and through mandated CSEC screening.



How Alabama human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing Ala. Code § 16-60-117.1, 2019
- ✓ Reporting H.R.J. Res. 270, 2014 Leg., Reg. Sess.
- ✓ Task Force H.R.J. Res. 270, 2014 Leg., Reg. Sess.
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense Ala. Code § 13A-6-159, 2010
- ✓ Civil Action Ala. Code § 13A-6-159, 2010
- ✓ Hotline Posting Ala. Code § 13A-6-170, 2012
- ✓ Restitution Ala. Code § 13A-6-155(a), 2010
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity Ala. Code § 12-15-701(b), 2016
- ✗ Survivor Assistance
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions Ala. Code § 15-27-2(a)(8), 2018

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

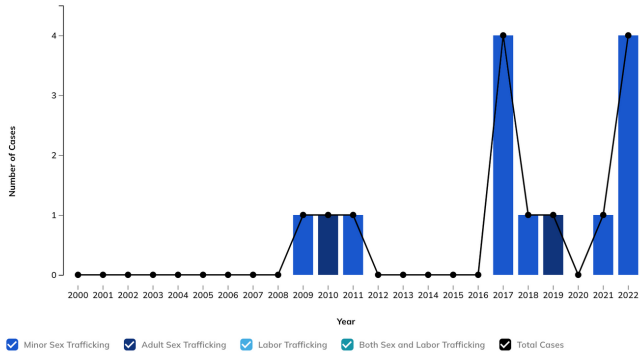
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture Ala. Code § 13A-6-156, 2010
- ✓ Buyer Penalties Ala. Code § 13A-6-152(a)(3), 2018
- ✓ Criminalization Ala. Code §§ 13A-6-152 & 13A-6-153, 2010
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools Ala. Code § 13A-11-36, 2010
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors Ala. Code § 13A-6-152(a)(2), 2010
- ✓ Mistake of Age Ala. Code §§ 13A-6-152(b) & 13A-6-154(5), 2010
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training



Alabama Federal Prosecution Profile

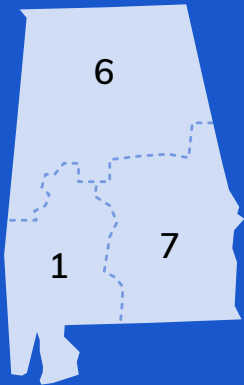
There have been 14 federally prosecuted cases filed in Alabama from 2000-2022 representing a total of 19 defendants and 24 victims. Of these cases, 86% (n=12) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 14% (n=2) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in Alabama.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Alabama by type of trafficking and year

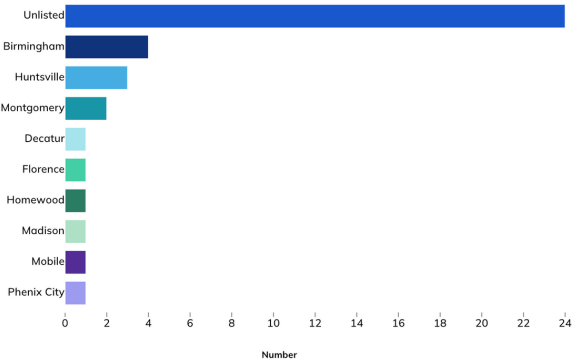


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Alabama's three federal districts handled 14 cases, representing 0.5% of the national total. There were six cases in the Northern District where Alabama's two largest cities by population are located, Huntsville and Birmingham. There has been only one case filed in the Southern District where Mobile is located. Seven cases have been filed in the Middle District, home to Montgomery.

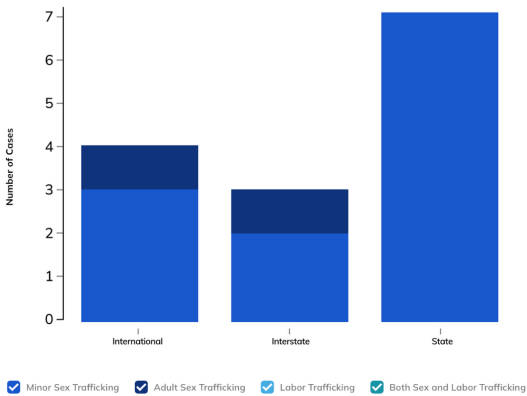


Trafficking incidents in Alabama reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 40 trafficking locations referenced in Alabama. Among Alabama's cities, Birmingham had the most trafficking location references with 4, followed by Huntsville and Montgomery with 3 and 2, respectively. Additionally, there were 24 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Alabama categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 29% (n=4) are international, 21% (n=3) interstate, and 50% (n=7) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 75%, 67%, and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Alabama.



Key Takeaways

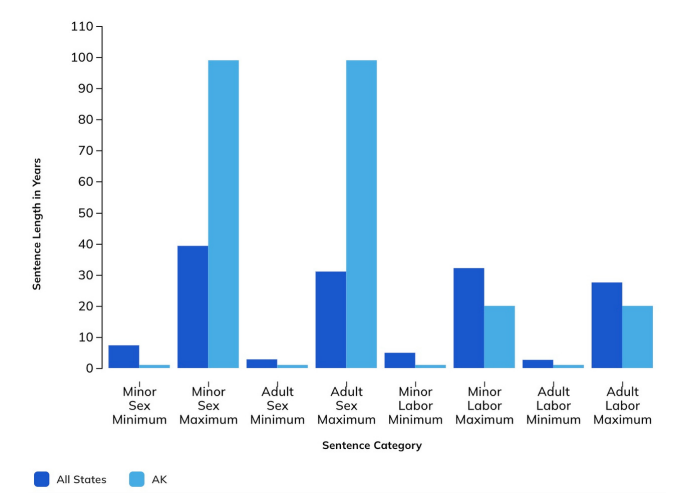
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
8	15	23	71

Alaska State Policy Profile

Alaska has implemented all prosecution policies except for the policy making the purchase of illicit commercial sex an act of trafficking. Alaska’s maximum sentence for conviction of sex trafficking crimes is 99 years, well above the U.S. national average.

Alaska has enacted no prevention policies and only two protection policies. This indicates an opportunity for the State to enhance its approach to combating human trafficking by focusing on the adoption of both prevention and protection policies.

💡 How Alaska human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

0 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

2 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✓ Civil Action
Alaska Stat. § 09.10.065(a), 2013
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Alaska Stat. § 12.55.045(a), 2006
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✗ Survivor Assistance
- ✗ Vacating Prior Convictions

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Alaska Stat. § 11.66.145, 2012
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
Alaska Stat. §§ 11.41.360 & 11.41.365, 2006; 11.66.110, 11.66.120, 11.66.130 & 11.66.135, 2012
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Alaska Stat. §§ 12.37.400 & 12.37.400, 2006
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Alaska Stat. § 11.66.110(a)(2), 2012
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Alaska Stat. § 11.66.110(b), 2012
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
13 Alaska Admin. Code § 85.050, 2016

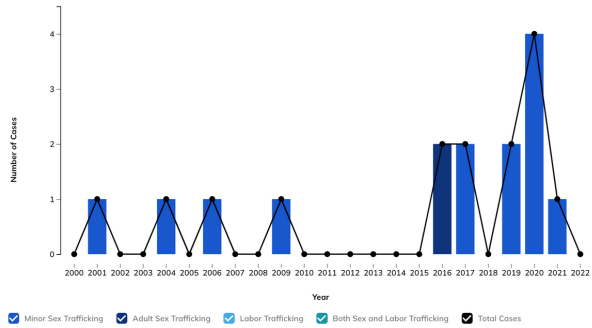
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Alaska.



Alaska Federal Prosecution Profile

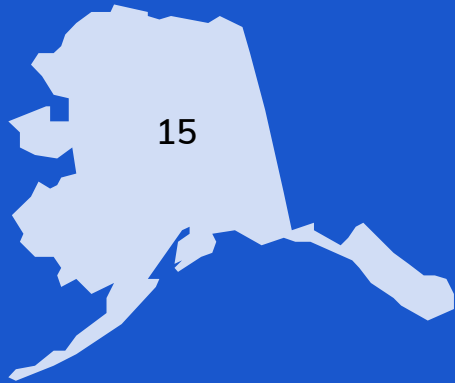
There have been 15 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Alaska from 2000-2022 representing a total of 23 defendants and 71 victims. Of these cases, 87% (n=13) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 13% (n=2) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no cases of labor trafficking filed in Alaska.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Alaska by type of trafficking and year

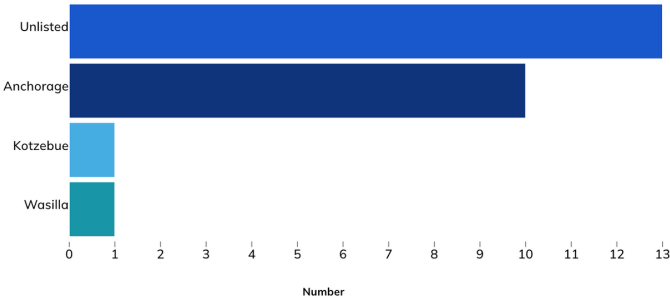


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Alaska has one federal district, the District of Alaska, which has handled 15 cases, representing 0.6% of the national total.

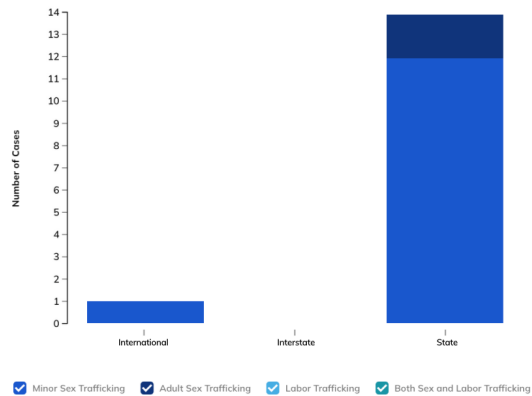


Trafficking incidents in Alaska reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 25 trafficking locations referenced in Alaska. Among Alaska cities, Anchorage had the most trafficking location references with 10, followed by Kotzebue and Wasilla with 1 each. Additionally, there were 13 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Alaska categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 7% (n=1) are international, none are interstate, and 93% (n=14) are state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 100% and 86%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Alaska.



Key Takeaways

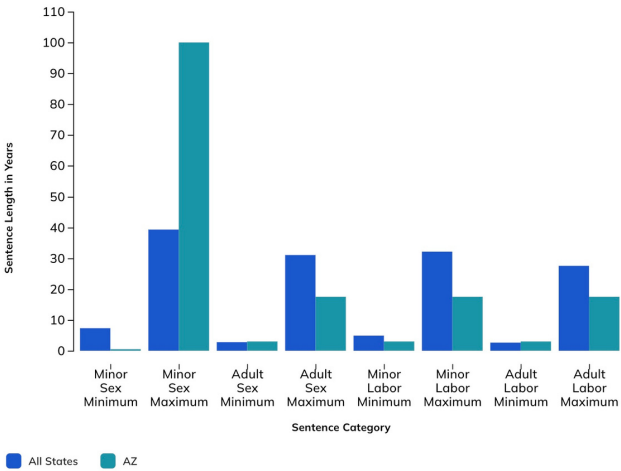
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
10	28	49	62

Arizona State Policy Profile

Arizona has implemented five of seven prosecution policies. It has not passed policies mandating human trafficking training for law enforcement or prohibiting the mistake of age defense in human trafficking prosecutions. Arizona’s maximum sentence for conviction of sex trafficking a minor is life imprisonment, well above the U.S. national average; however, maximum sentences for all other trafficking offenses remain lower than the national average.

Additionally, the state has passed five of seven protection policies. Arizona has passed only one prevention policy. The state has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on passage of prevention policies.

How Arizona human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

1 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 8-810(l)(4), 2023
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3214.D, 2014
- ✓ Civil Action
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 12-722, 2021
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-603.C, 2005; 13-1309, 2017
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 41-114, 2014
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-909

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-4304.A, 2005
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 3-3212, 2014
- ✓ Criminalization
Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-1307, 13-1308 & 13-3212, 2005
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3012, 2005
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3212, 2017
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

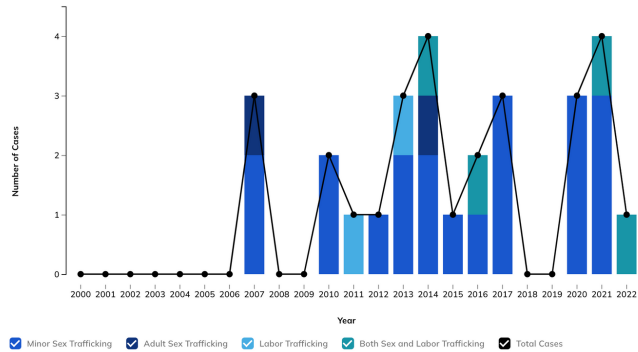
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Arizona.



Arizona Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 28 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Arizona from 2000-2022 representing a total of 49 defendants and 62 victims. Of these cases, 71% (n=20) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 7% (n=2) are adult sex trafficking, 7% (n=2) are labor trafficking, and 14% (n=4) are both sex and labor trafficking.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Arizona by type of trafficking and year

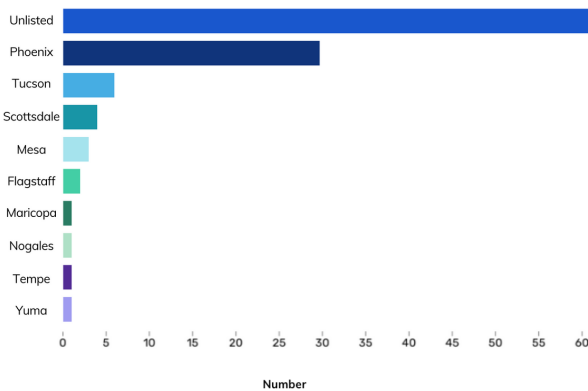


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Arizona has one federal district, the District of Arizona, which has handled 28 cases, representing 1% of the national total.

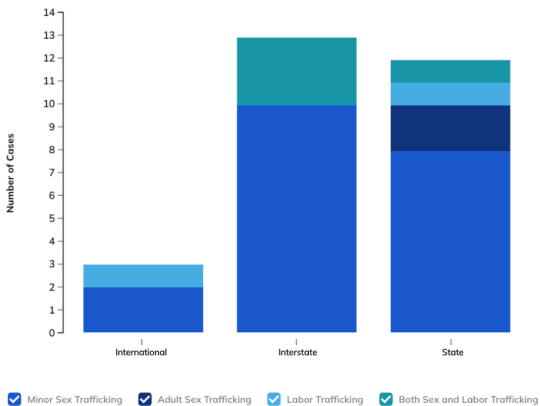


Trafficking incidents in Arizona reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 112 trafficking locations referenced in Arizona. Among Arizona’s cities, Phoenix had the most trafficking location references with 30, followed by Tucson and Scottsdale with 6 and 4, respectively. Additionally, there were 62 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Arizona categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 11% (n=3) are international, 46% (n=13) interstate, and 43% (n=12) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 67%, 77%, and 67%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Arizona.



Key Takeaways

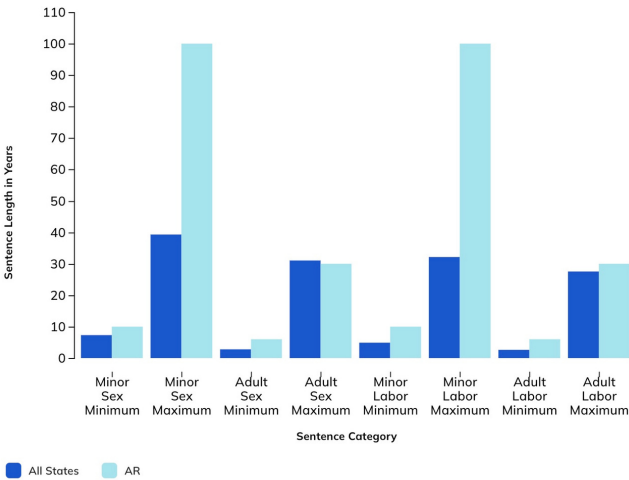
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
16	25	40	43

Arkansas State Policy Profile

Arkansas has passed all but one prosecution policy, mandated human trafficking training for law enforcement. Arkansas' maximum sentence for conviction of sex or labor trafficking of a minor is life imprisonment, well above the U.S. national average. Maximum sentences for all other trafficking offenses are roughly similar to national averages.

Arkansas has passed all protection policies and three prevention policies. This leaves an opportunity for the State to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on passage of prevention policies.

💡 How Arkansas human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✓ Education for Students
Ark. Code § 6-16-157, 2023
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Ark. Code § 27-23-108(e), 2017
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✓ Training for Educators
Ark. Code §§ 6-17-710, 2017; 6-17-709(e)(3)(A)(v), 2019; 6-16-157(b)(2), 2023

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Ark. Code §§ 5-70-103(c), 2013; 5-2-210(b), 2010
- ✓ Civil Action
Ark. Code §§ 16-118-109, 2013; 16-118-107, 2005
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Ark. Code § 12-19-102, 2013
- ✓ Restitution
Ark. Code § 5-4-205 (a)(1), 2005
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Ark. Code § 5-70-102(c), 2013
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Ark. Code §§ 19-5-1252, 2013; 19-5-1261, 2017
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Ark. Code § 16-90-1412, 2015

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Ark. Code § 5-5-201 (a)(2), 2005
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Ark. Code §§ 5-18-103 & 5-18-104, 2013
- ✓ Criminalization
Ark. Code § 5-18-103, 2013
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Ark. Code § 5-60-120(c), 2005
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Ark. Code § 5-18-103, 2013
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Ark. Code § 5-18-103(b), 2013
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

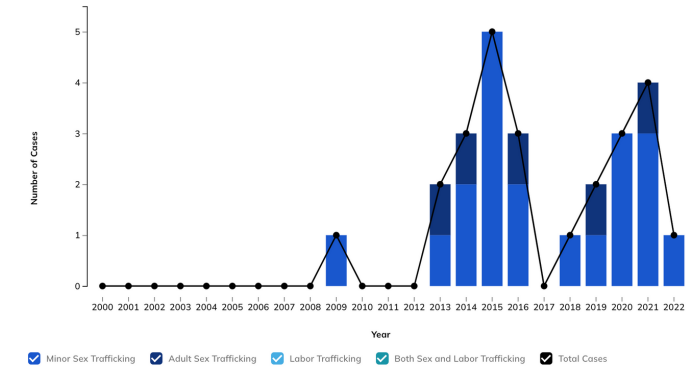
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Arkansas.



Arkansas Federal Prosecution Profile

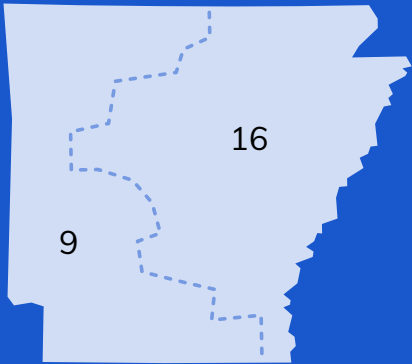
There have been 25 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Arkansas from 2000-2022 representing a total of 40 defendants and 43 victims. Of these cases, 80% (n=20) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 20% (n=5) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in Arkansas.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Arkansas by type of trafficking and year

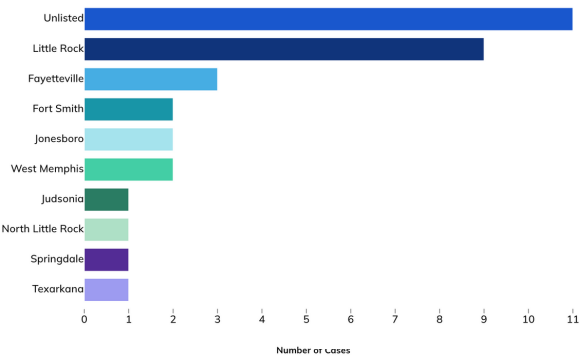


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

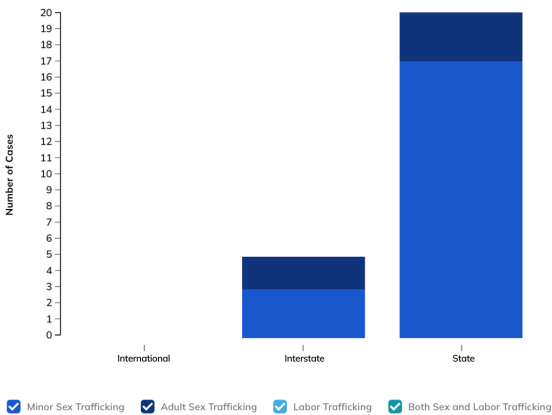
Arkansas’ two federal districts handled 25 cases, representing 1% of the national total. There were nine cases filed in the Western District, which includes Fayetteville, Fort Smith, and Springdale. Sixteen cases were filed in the Eastern District, which includes the cities of Little Rock and Jonesboro.



Trafficking incidents in Arkansas reported by city



International, interstate, and state cases in Arkansas categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 20% (n=5) interstate, and 80% (n=12) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 60% and 85%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Arkansas.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
16	222	523	909

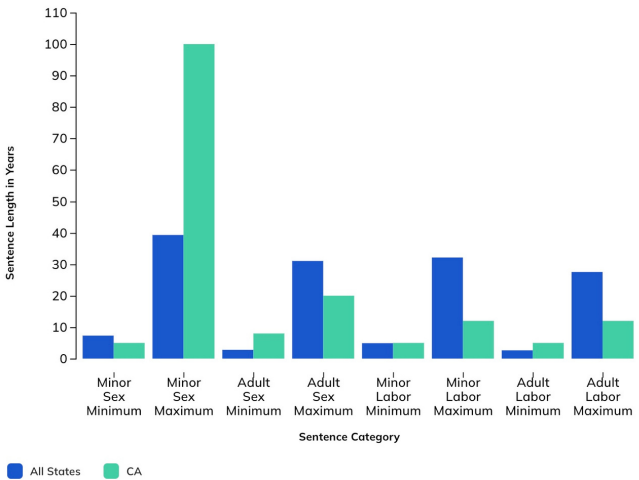
California State Policy Profile

California has passed all but one prosecution policy relating to the applicability of trafficking laws to buyers of illicit commercial sex. California’s maximum sentence for conviction of sex trafficking of a minor is life imprisonment. All other sentence maximums remain low compared to the national average.

California has adopted a comprehensive set of protection policies. California has passed just half of the prevention policies and thus has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on prevention policy adoption.



How California human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✓ Education for Students
Cal. Educ. Code § 51934(a)(10), 2015
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Cal. Civ. Code § 52.6, 2018; Cal. Gov't Code § 12950.3, 2018; Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 1797.170(g), 1797.171(f), 1797.172(h), 2022
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✓ Training for Educators
Cal. Educ. Code § 51950(f), 2017

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Cal. Penal Code § 236.23, 2016
- ✓ Civil Action
Cal. Civ. Code § 52.5, 2005
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Cal. Civ. Code § 52.6, 2012
- ✓ Restitution
Cal. Penal Code § 1202.4(p), 2005
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Cal. Penal Code § 647(b)(5), 2016
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Cal. Penal Code § 236.4(d), 2012;
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Cal. Penal Code § 236.14 & 236.13, 2016

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Cal. Penal Code § 236.7, 2012
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
Cal. Penal Code § 236.1, 2012
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Cal. Penal Code §§ 637.7(c), 2005; 633.5, 2016
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Cal. Penal Code § 236.1(c), 2012
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Cal. Penal Code § 236.1(f), 2012
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Cal. Penal Code §§ 13519.14, 2005; 13516.5, 2018

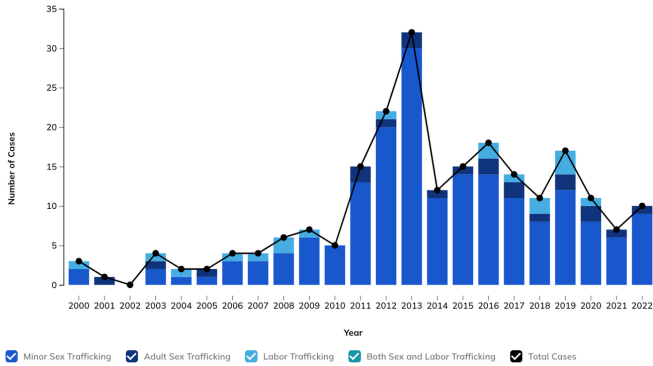
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, California.



California Federal Prosecution Profile

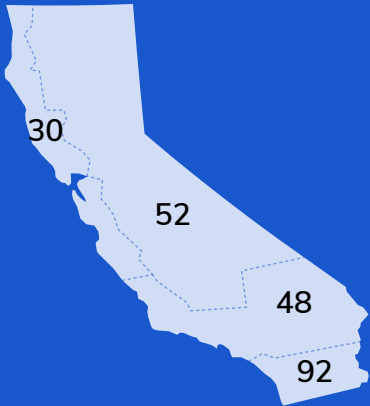
There have been 222 total federally prosecuted cases filed in California from 2000-2022 representing a total of 523 defendants and 909 victims. Of these cases, 82% (n=183) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 11% (n=21) are adult sex trafficking, and 8% (n=18) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in California.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in California by type of trafficking and year

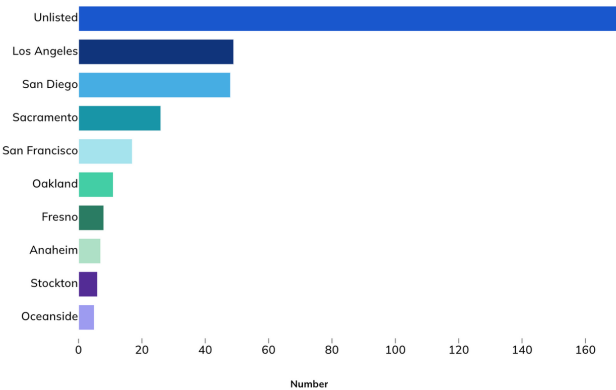


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

California’s four federal districts handled 222 cases, representing 9% of the national total. This includes 30 cases in the Northern District containing the cities of San Jose, San Francisco, and Oakland. There were 52 cases filed in the Eastern District, home to Fresno, Sacramento, and Bakersfield. The Central District, composed of Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Anaheim, filed 48 cases. There were 92 cases filed in the Southern District, which contains San Diego.

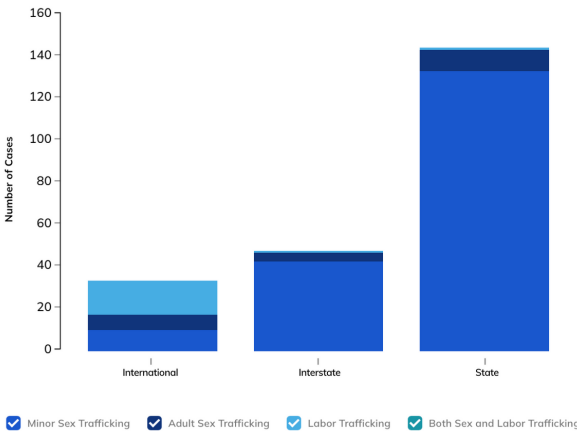


Trafficking incidents in California reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 448 trafficking locations referenced in California. Among California’s cities, Los Angeles had the most trafficking location references with 49, followed by San Diego and Sacramento with 48 and 26, respectively. Additionally, there were 170 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in California categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 15% (n=33) are international, 21% (n=47) interstate, and 64% (n=142) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 30%, 89% and 92%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, California.



Key Takeaways

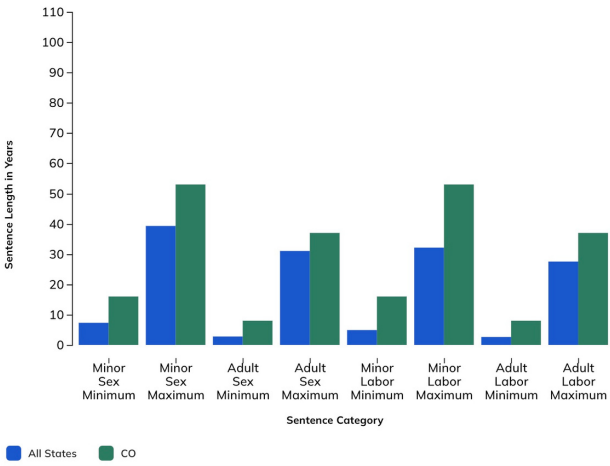
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
15	5	6	21

Colorado State Policy Profile

Colorado has passed all prosecution policies, except for mandated human trafficking training for law enforcement. Colorado’s maximum sentence for conviction of any trafficking crime exceeds the national average.

Colorado has implemented all prevention policies except for mandatory human trafficking training for public school personnel and students. Furthermore, Colorado has passed five protection policies but does not have laws that vacate prior convictions for survivors or require the posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline number in key public places.

💡 How Colorado human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening Colo. Rev. Stat. § 19-3-317, 2016
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing Colo. Rev. Stat. § 42-2-403(6), 2018
- ✓ Reporting Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-3-505(g), 2014
- ✓ Task Force Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-3-505, 2014
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 18-7-201.3, 2013; 18-3-504(2.5), 2015; 18-1-713, 2019
- ✓ Civil Action Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-21-127, 2012; 13-20-1202, 2021
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-1.3-603(1), (9), 2010
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-7-209, 2019
- ✗ Survivor Assistance
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-707(1), 2014

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 118-17-103(5)(b)(I), 18-17-104, 18-17-105(1)(b), & 16-13-303, 2010
- ✓ Buyer Penalties Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-3-504(2)(a)(I), 2014
- ✓ Criminalization Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 18-3-411, 18-3-503 & 18-3-504, 2014
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools Colo. Rev. Stat. § 16-15-102(1)(X), 2017
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-3-504(2)(a), 2014
- ✓ Mistake of Age Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-3-504(c)(III), 2014
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

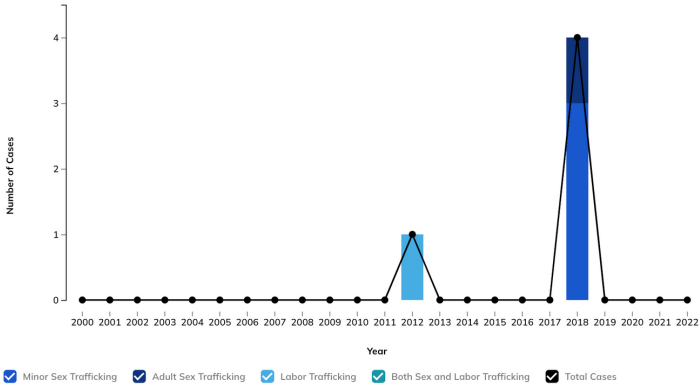
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Colorado.



Colorado Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 5 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Colorado from 2000-2022 representing a total of 6 defendants and 21 victims. Of these cases, 60% (n=3) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 20% (n=1) are adult sex trafficking, and 20% (n=1) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Colorado.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Colorado by type of trafficking and year

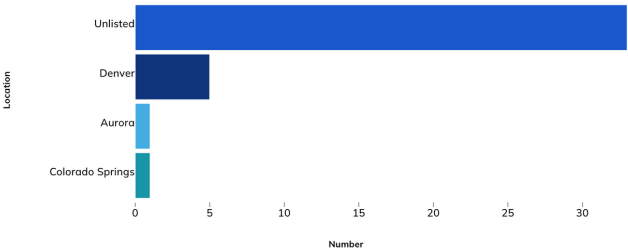


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Colorado has one federal district, the District of Colorado, which has handled 5 cases, representing 0.2% of the national total.

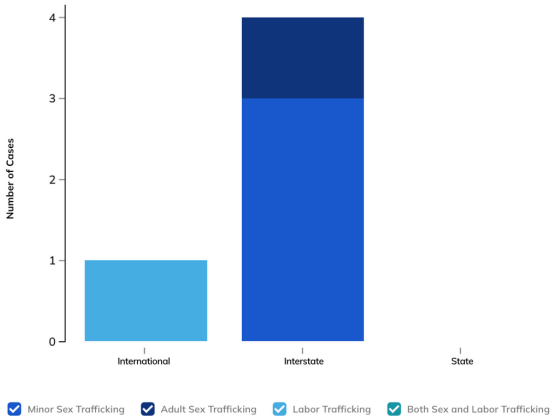


Trafficking incidents in Colorado reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 40 trafficking locations referenced in Colorado. Among Colorado’s cities, Denver had the most trafficking location references with 5, followed by Aurora and Colorado Springs with 1 each. Additionally, there were 33 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Colorado categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 20% (n=1) are international, 80% (n=4) are interstate, and none are state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0% and 75%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Colorado.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023

16

Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022

24

Defendants in federal trafficking cases

40

Victims identified in federal trafficking cases

48

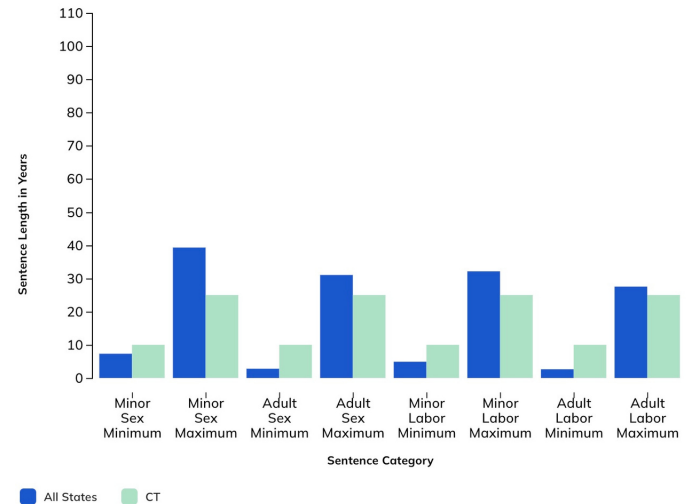
Connecticut State Policy Profile

Connecticut has not passed prosecution policies related to the applicability of trafficking laws to buyers of illicit commercial sex and inadmissibility of the mistake of age defenses in human trafficking prosecutions. Connecticut's minimum sentence for conviction of any trafficking crime is above the national average. In contrast, Connecticut's maximum sentences for conviction of all trafficking crimes falls below the national average.

Connecticut has a comprehensive set of protection policies and has passed four of six prevention policies, missing mandatory human trafficking education for students and mandatory CSEC screening.



How Connecticut human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 44-5, 2016
- ✓ Reporting
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46a-170, 2007
- ✓ Task Force
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46a-170(h), 2007
- ✓ Training for Educators
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17a-106h(b), 2017

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-192a(b), 2021
- ✓ Civil Action
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-571i, 2006
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-234a, 2013
- ✓ Restitution
Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 53a-28(c), 2006
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-82(a), 2010
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-234, 2007
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-95c, 2013

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-36p(a), 2010
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-192a, 2006
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-41d, 2006; 54-41b, 2015
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-192a, 2015
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17a-106h, 2017

These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.

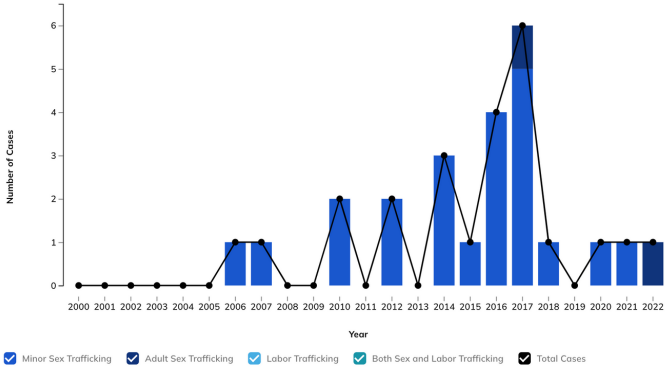
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Connecticut.



Connecticut Federal Prosecution Profile

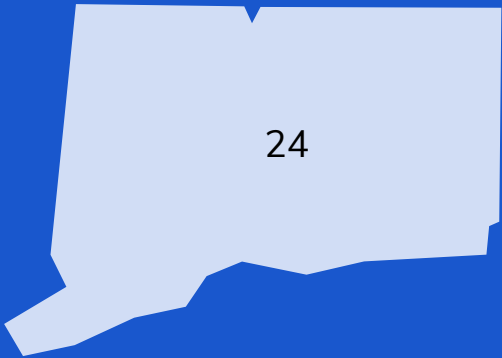
There have been 24 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Connecticut from 2000-2022 representing a total of 40 defendants and 48 victims. Of these cases, 92% (n=22) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 8% (n=2) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in Connecticut.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Connecticut by type of trafficking and year

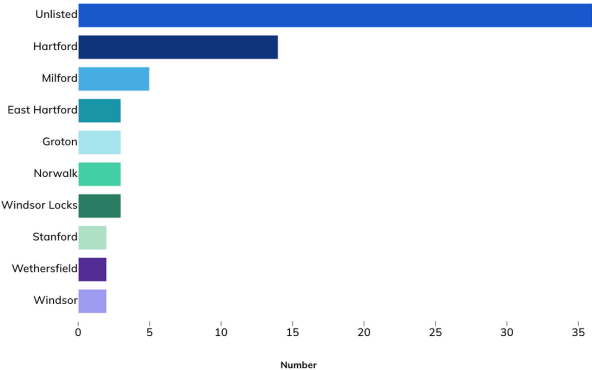


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Connecticut has one federal district, the District of Connecticut, which has handled 24 cases, representing 1% of the national total.

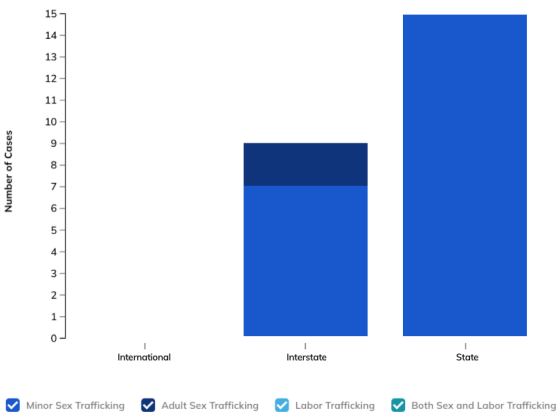


Trafficking incidents in Connecticut reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 90 trafficking locations referenced in Connecticut. Among Connecticut’s cities, Hartford had the most trafficking location references with 14, followed by Milford and East Hartford with 5 and 3, respectively. Additionally, there were 36 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Connecticut categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 38% (n=9) are interstate, and 63% (n=15) are state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 78% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Connecticut.



Key Takeaways

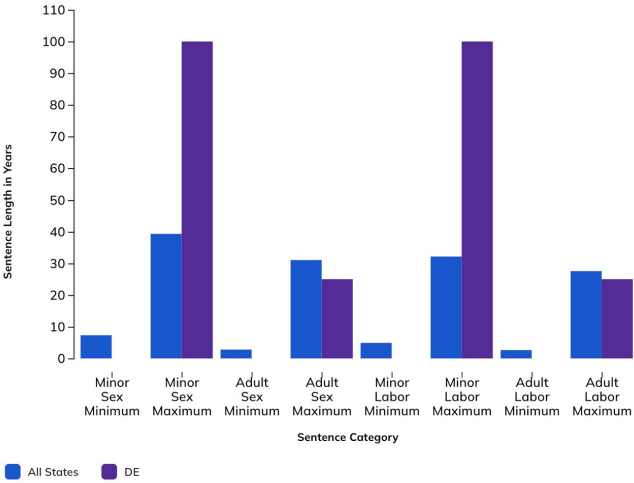
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
15	2	2	3

Delaware State Policy Profile

Delaware has adopted a nearly comprehensive set of prosecution policies, missing only a policy mandating human trafficking training for law enforcement. Delaware’s minimum sentences for conviction of any trafficking crime fall below the national average, but its maximum sentences for minor trafficking crimes exceed national averages considerably.

Delaware has passed a comprehensive set of protection policies. However, the State has passed only two prevention policies and thus has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on prevention policy adoption.

💡 How Delaware human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

2 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(k)(4)f, 2007
- ✓ Task Force
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(k), 2014
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(h), 2014
- ✓ Civil Action
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(i), 2015
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(k)(3)e, 2014
- ✓ Restitution
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(d), 2007
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(g)(1), 2014; 1342(a)(1), 2019
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(m), 2014
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(j), 2014

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(e), 2014
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(b)(4), 2014
- ✓ Criminalization
Del. Code tit. 11, §§ 787 & 4205, 2007
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Del. Code tit. 11, § 2405 & 2402(c)(3), 2014
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(3)a.1, 2007
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Del. Code tit. 11, § 787(b)(3)c, 2014
- ✗ Training for Law Enforcement

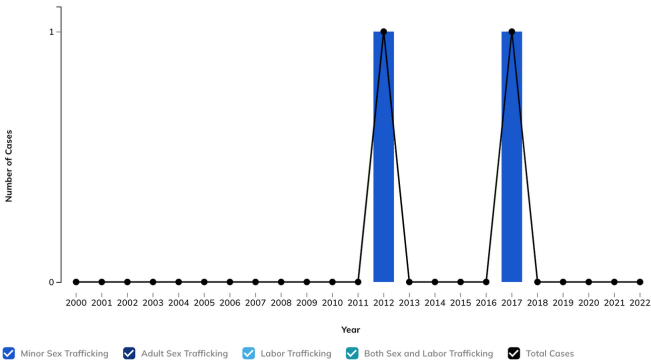
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Delaware.



Delaware Federal Prosecution Profile

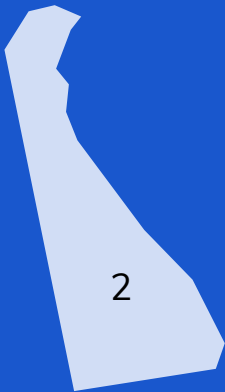
There have been 2 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Delaware from 2000-2022 representing a total of 2 defendants and 3 victims. Of these cases, 100% (n=2) are classified as minor sex trafficking cases. There have been no labor trafficking cases or adult sex trafficking cases filed in Delaware.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Delaware by type of trafficking and year

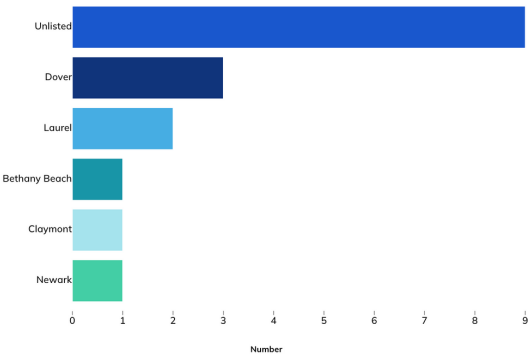


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Delaware has one federal district, the District of Delaware, which has handled 2 cases, representing 0.1% of the national total.

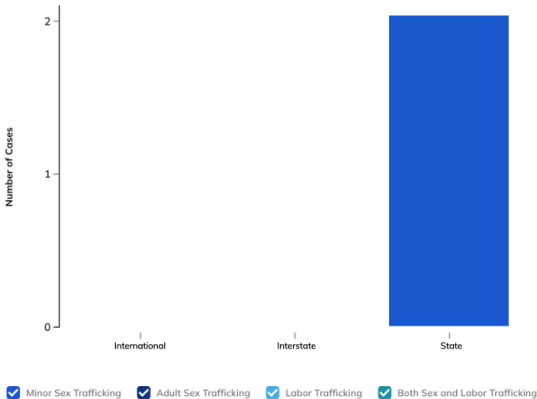


Trafficking incidents in Delaware reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 17 trafficking locations referenced in Delaware. Among Delaware’s cities, Dover had the most trafficking location references with 3, followed by Laurel with 2. Additionally, there were 9 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Delaware categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, none are interstate, and 100% (n=2) are state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 100%.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Delaware.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
18	215	340	789

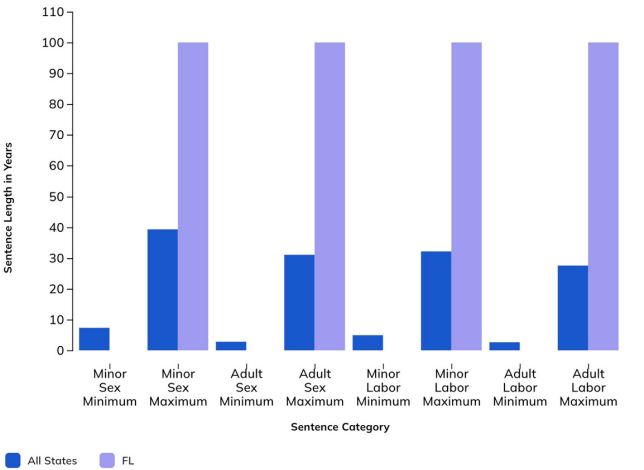
Florida State Policy Profile

Florida has implemented all prosecution policies. Florida's maximum sentences for conviction of any trafficking crimes is life imprisonment, well above the national averages.

Florida is two policies shy of a comprehensive anti-trafficking policy set. The State is missing a prevention policy mandating human trafficking training for public school personnel and a protection policy granting survivors an affirmative defense for crimes committed as a direct result of trafficking.



How Florida human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

5 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Fla. Stat. § 409.1754, 2014;
Fla. Admin. Code r. 65C-43.001, 2015
- ✓ Education for Students
Fla. Stat. § 1003.42(2), 2021
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Fla. Stat. §§ 509.096, 2019
- ✓ Reporting
Fla. Stat. §§ 409.16791 & 16.617(5), 2014
- ✓ Task Force
Fla. Stat. §16.617, 2014
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✓ Civil Action
Fla. Stat. §§ 772.104, 2006;
787.061(3), 2023
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Fla. Stat. §§ 787.29, 2015;
509.096, 2019
- ✓ Restitution
Fla. Stat. § 775.089(1)(a), 2004
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Fla. Stat. § 796.07(2)(e), 2016
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Fla. Stat. §§ 402.87, 2007;
39.001(5), 2012; 960.196, 2015
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Fla. Stat. § 943.0583, 2013

Prosecution

7 of 7 Policies Passed

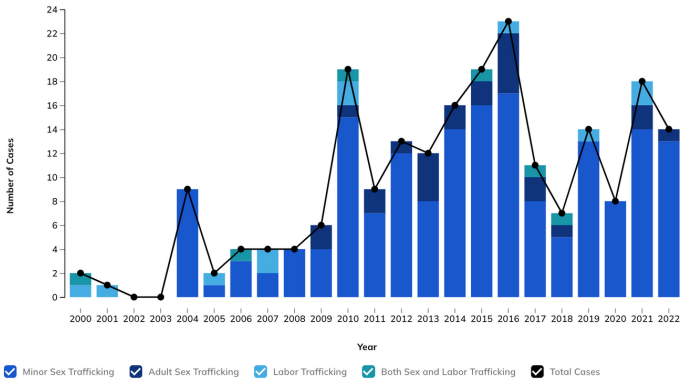
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Fla. Stat. §§ 932.701(2)(a)5 & 932.703(1)(a), 2004; 787.06(7), 2012
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Fla. Stat. § 787.06(2)(d), 2004
- ✓ Criminalization
Fla. Stat. § 787.06, 2004
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Fla. Stat. § 934.07(1)(a), 2012
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Fla. Stat. § 787.06(a)(1), 2012
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Fla. Stat. § 787.06(9), 2014
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Fla. Stat. § 787.06(5), 2006;
943.17297, 2019



Florida Federal Prosecution Profile

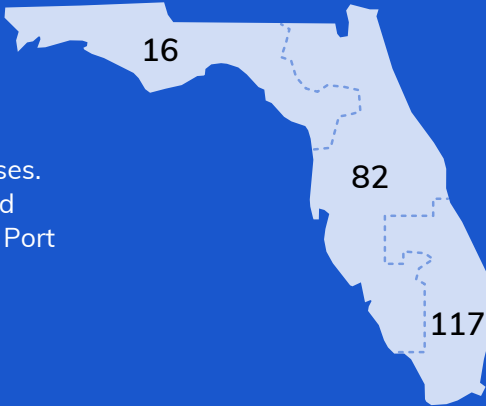
There have been 215 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Florida from 2000-2022 representing a total of 340 defendants and 789 victims. Of these cases, 80% (n=173) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 12% (n=25) are adult sex trafficking, 5% (n=11) are labor trafficking, and 3% (n=6) are both sex and labor trafficking.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Florida by type of trafficking and year

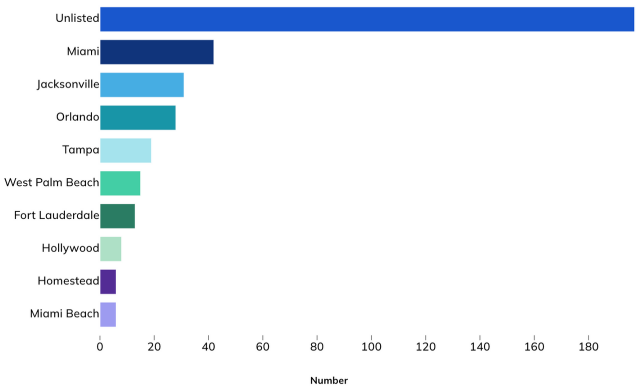


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Florida’s three federal districts handled 222 cases, representing 9% of the national total. The Northern District, which contains Tallahassee, filed 16 cases. The Middle District, home to Jacksonville, Tampa, Orlando, St. Petersburg, and Cape Coral, filed 82 cases. The Southern District, containing Miami, Hialeah, Port St. Lucie, and Fort Lauderdale, filed 117 cases.

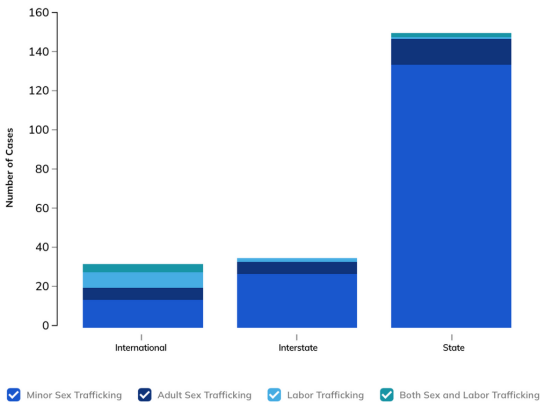


Trafficking incidents reported in Florida by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 472 trafficking locations referenced in Florida. Among Florida’s cities, Miami had the most trafficking location references with 42, followed by Jacksonville and Orlando with 31 and 28, respectively. Additionally, there were 197 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Florida categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 15% (n=32) are international, 16% (n=35) interstate, and 69% (n=148) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 44%, 77% and 89%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Florida.



Key Takeaways

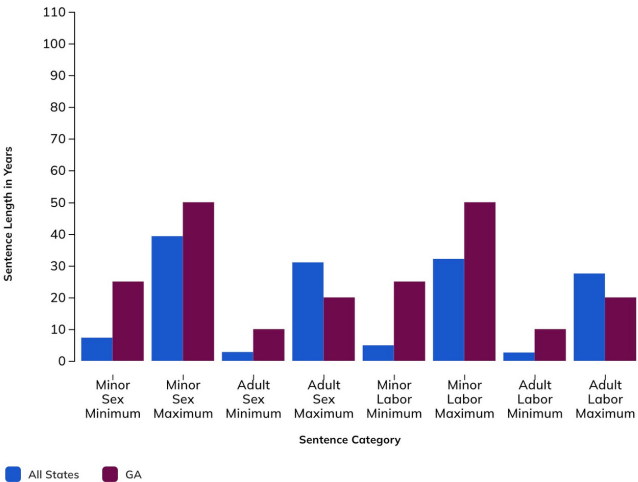
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
15	78	217	764

Georgia State Policy Profile

Georgia has adopted almost all prosecution policies, except for mandated human trafficking training for law enforcement. All of Georgia’s minimum sentencing lengths exceed the national averages. Meanwhile its maximum sentences for minor trafficking crimes exceed national averages and its maximum sentences for adult trafficking crimes fall below national averages.

Georgia has implemented all protection policies. In contrast, Georgia has passed only three prevention policies and thus has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on prevention policy adoption.

💡 How Georgia human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✓ Education for Students
Ga. Code § 20-2-142.c.2 & Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 160-4-2-.12(2)(i), 2021
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Me. Legis. Resolves 2005, ch. 200, 2006
- ✓ Task Force
Me. Legis. Resolves 2005, ch. 200, 2006; Me. Pub. L. 2007, ch. 684, pt. F.
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Ga. Code § 16-3-6.b, 2011
- ✓ Civil Action
Ga. Code § 51-1-56(b), 2021
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Ga. Code § 16-5-47, 2013
- ✓ Restitution
Ga. Code § 17-14-3(a), 2006
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Ga. Code § 16-6-9, 2019
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Ga. Code § 15-21-202(c), 2015
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Ga. Code §§ 15-11-32(d)(1), 2013; 17-10-21(a)(1), 2020

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Ga. Code § 16-5-46(g), 2011
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Ga. Code § 16-5-46(c), 2006
- ✓ Criminalization
Ga. Code § 16-5-46, 2006
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Ga. Code § 6-11-64(a), 2006
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Ga. Code § 16-5-46, 2006
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Ga. Code § 16-5-46.d, 2011
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

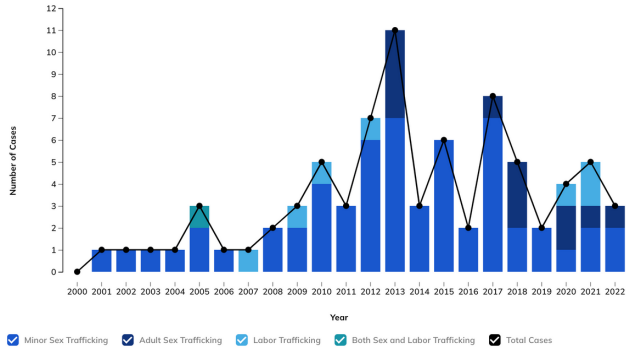
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Georgia.



Georgia Federal Prosecution Profile

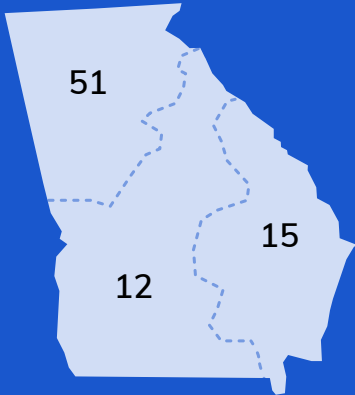
There have been 78 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Georgia from 2000-2022 representing a total of 217 defendants and 764 victims. Of these cases, 74% (n=58) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 15% (n=12) are adult sex trafficking, 9% (n=7) are labor trafficking, and 1% (n=1) are both sex and labor trafficking.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Georgia by type of trafficking and year

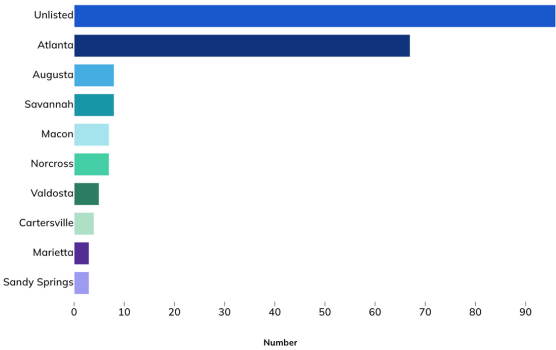


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Georgia’s three federal districts handled 78 cases, representing 3% of the national total. There were 51 cases filed in the Northern District which is where Atlanta is located. The Middle District, which contains Macon, filed 12 cases. The Southern District, home to Savannah and Augusta, filed 15 cases.

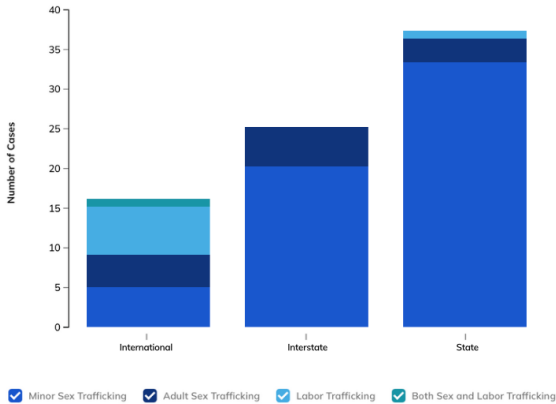


Trafficking incidents in Georgia reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 236 trafficking locations referenced in Georgia. Among Georgia’s cities, Atlanta had the most trafficking location references with 67, followed by Augusta and Savannah with 8 each. Additionally, there were 96 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Georgia categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 21% (n=16) are international, 32% (n=25) interstate, and 47% (n=37) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 31%, 80% and 89%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Georgia.



Key Takeaways

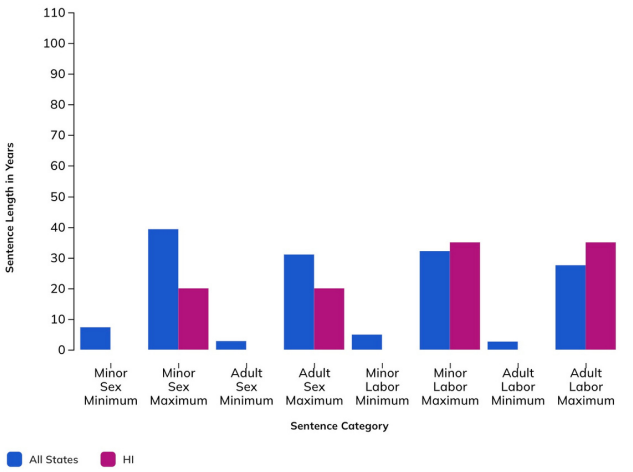
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
12	10	26	819

Hawaii State Policy Profile

Hawaii has implemented five of seven prosecution policies, missing policies applying human trafficking penalties to buyers of illicit commercial sex and mandating human trafficking training for law enforcement. Hawaii’s minimum and maximum sentences for all sex trafficking-related crimes fall below the national average, while its criminal maximums for labor trafficking exceed the national average.

Hawaii has passed five of seven protection policies, missing policies granting survivors an affirmative defense for crimes committed as a direct result of trafficking and providing immunity to minors for prostitution-related offenses. Hawaii has passed only two prevention policies and thus has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on prevention policy efforts.

💡 How Hawaii human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

2 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 706-650.5(6), 2014
- ✓ Task Force
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 28-182, 2023
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✓ Civil Action
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 663J-3, 2016
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 371-20, 2013
- ✓ Restitution
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 706-646(2), 2011
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 706-650.5, 2014
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 712-1209.6, 2012

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 712A-4(b), 2011
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 712-1202, 2016; 707-781 & 707-782, 2011
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 803-44, 2011
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 712-1202, 2011
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Haw. Rev. Stat. § 712-1202(4), 2021
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

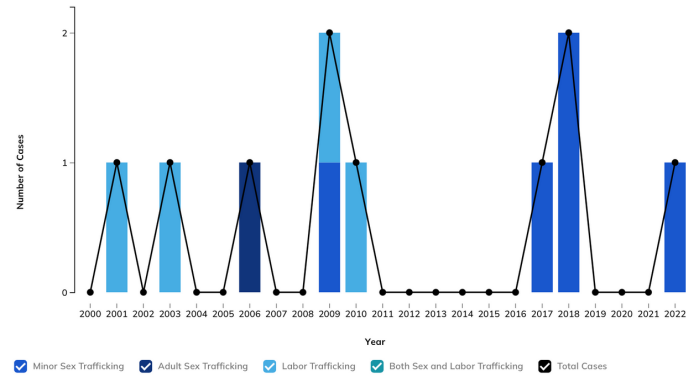
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Hawaii.



Hawaii Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 10 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Hawaii from 2000-2022 representing a total of 26 defendants and 819 victims. Of these cases, 50% (n=5) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 10% (n=1) are adult sex trafficking, and 40% (n=4) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Hawaii.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Hawaii by type of trafficking and year

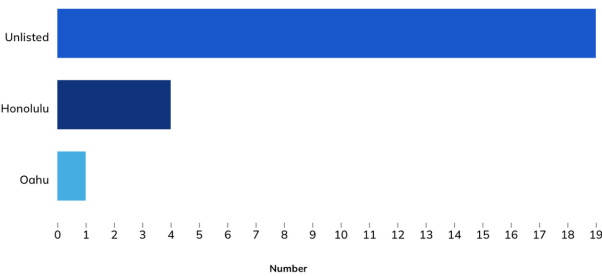


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Hawaii has one federal district, the District of Hawaii, which has handled 10 cases, representing 0.4% of the national total.

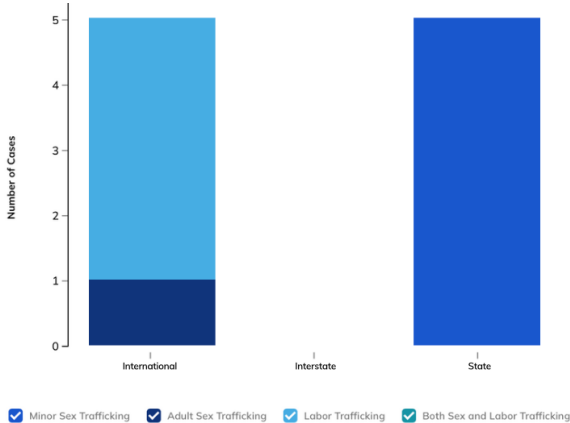


Trafficking incidents in Hawaii reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 24 trafficking locations referenced in Hawaii. Among Hawaii's cities, Honolulu had the most trafficking location references with 4, followed by Oahu with 1. Additionally, there were 19 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Hawaii categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 50% (n=5) are international, none are interstate, and 50% (n=5) are state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Hawaii.



Key Takeaways

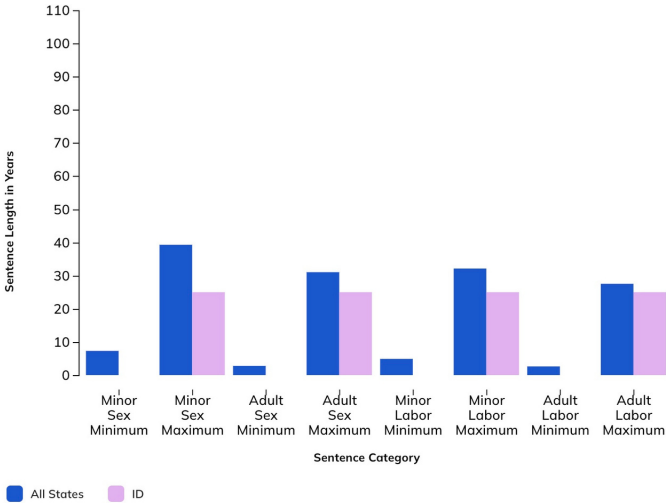
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
7	7	7	4

Idaho State Policy Profile

Idaho has passed only two prosecution policies and Idaho’s minimum and maximum sentences for all trafficking crimes fall below the national average.

Idaho has implemented four of seven protection policies and only one prevention policy. These findings indicate that Idaho has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking in all policy areas.

💡 How Idaho human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

1 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Idaho Code § 18-8605, 2023
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

4 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Idaho Code § 18-8606(2), 2019
- ✓ Civil Action
Idaho Code § 18-103, 2006
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Idaho Code §§ 18-8604 & 19-5304(2), 2006
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✗ Survivor Assistance
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Idaho Code § 67-3014(2), 2015

Prosecution

2 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Asset Forfeiture
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
Idaho Code § 18-8603, 2006
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Idaho Code § 18-8602(1)(a)(i), 2006
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

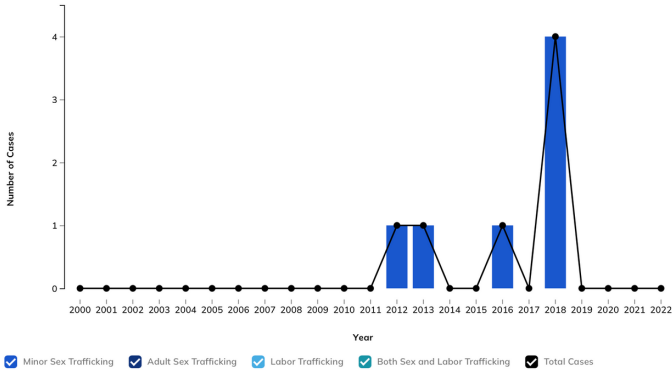
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Idaho.



Idaho Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 7 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Idaho from 2000-2022 representing a total of 7 defendants and 4 victims. Of these cases, 100% (n=7) are classified as minor sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases or adult sex trafficking cases filed in Idaho.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Idaho by type of trafficking and year

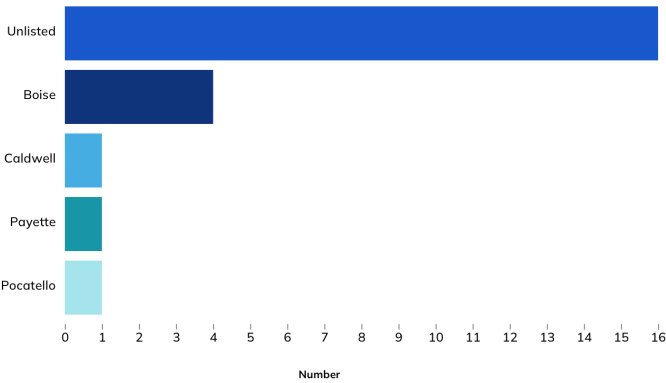


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Idaho has one federal district, the District of Idaho, which has handled 10 cases, representing 0.2% of the national total.

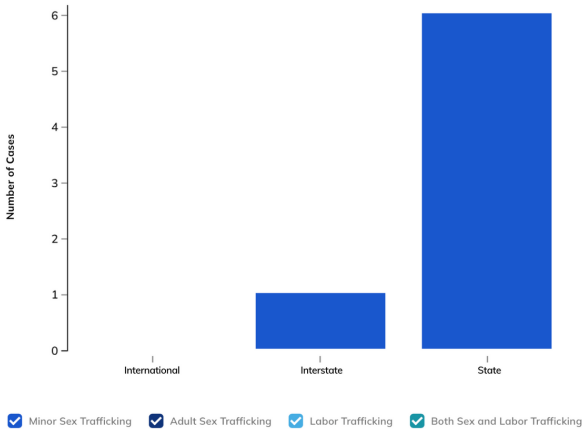


Trafficking incidents reported in Idaho by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 23 trafficking locations referenced in Idaho. Among Idaho's cities, Boise had the most trafficking location references with 4, followed by Caldwell, Payette, and Pocatello with 1 each. Additionally, there were 16 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Idaho categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 14% (n=1) are international, none are interstate, and 86% (n=6) are state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 100% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Idaho.



Key Takeaways

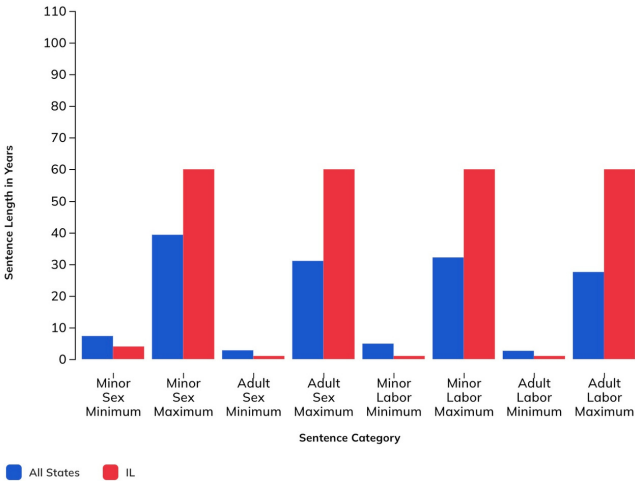
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
17	72	95	249

Illinois State Policy Profile

Illinois has passed all but one prosecution policy, the policy prohibiting the mistake of age defense in human trafficking cases. Illinois’ maximum sentences for conviction of any trafficking crime exceed the national average considerably.

Illinois has passed all protection policies and all but two prevention policies, including mandated CSEC screening and mandated human trafficking training for public school personnel.

💡 How Illinois human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✓ Education for Students
105 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/27-9.1a(b) (6), 2021
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-216, 2017; 820 Ill. Comp. Stat. 95/10, 2019
- ✓ Reporting
20 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5086/15(16), 2021
- ✓ Task Force
20 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5086/1 & 5086/20, 2021
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-14(c-5), 2015
- ✓ Civil Action
740 Ill. Comp. Stat. 128/15(a), 2006
- ✓ Hotline Posting
775 Ill. Comp. Stat. 50/10, 2015
- ✓ Restitution
720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/10-9(g), 2010
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-14, 2010
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
725 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/124B-305(2), 2010; 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/10-9(h), 2010; 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-9-1.21, 2014
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
725 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/116-2.1, 2011; 20 Ill. Comp. Stat. 2630/5.2(h)(1), 2018

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

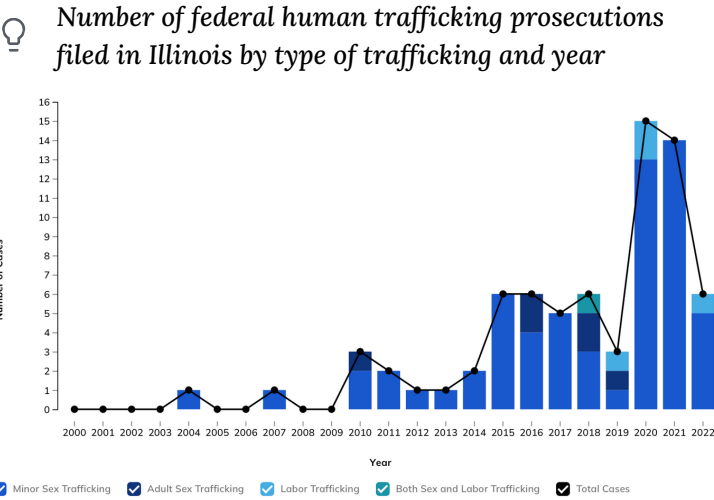
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/10-9(j) & 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/124B-300, 2010
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/10-9(c), 2009
- ✓ Criminalization
720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/10A-10, 2005; 5/10-9, 2009
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
725 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/108B-3(a), 2010
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/10-9(c), 2010
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
50 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/7a, 2019

These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Illinois.



Illinois Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 72 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Illinois from 2000-2022 representing a total of 95 defendants and 249 victims. Of these cases, 85% (n=61) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 8% (n=6) are adult sex trafficking, 6% (n=4) are labor trafficking, and 1% (n=1) are both sex and labor trafficking.

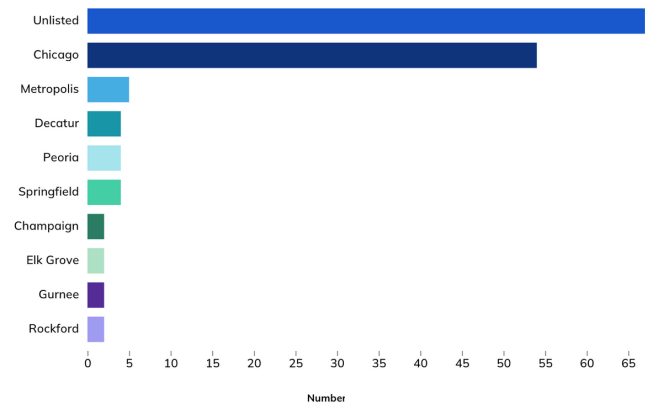


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Illinois’ three federal districts handled 72 cases, representing 3% of the national total. The Northern District, which contains the cities of Chicago and Aurora, filed 40 cases. There were 20 cases filed in the Central District, which includes Springfield and Peoria. Twelve cases were filed in the Southern District.

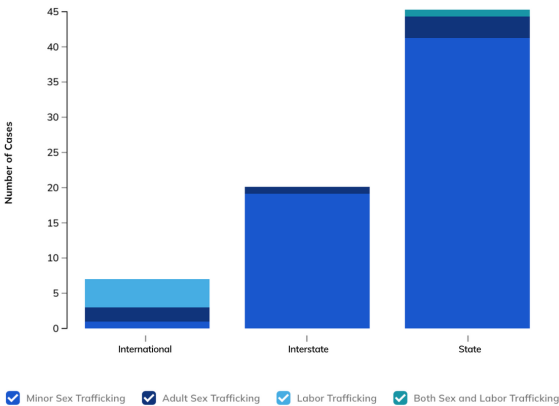


Trafficking incidents in Illinois reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 174 trafficking locations referenced in Illinois. Among Illinois’ cities, Chicago had the most trafficking location references with 54, followed by Metropolis and Decatur with 5 and 4, respectively. Additionally, there were 67 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Illinois categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 10% (n=7) are international, 28% (n=20) interstate, and 63% (n=45) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 14%, 95% and 91%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Illinois.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
15	30	57	125

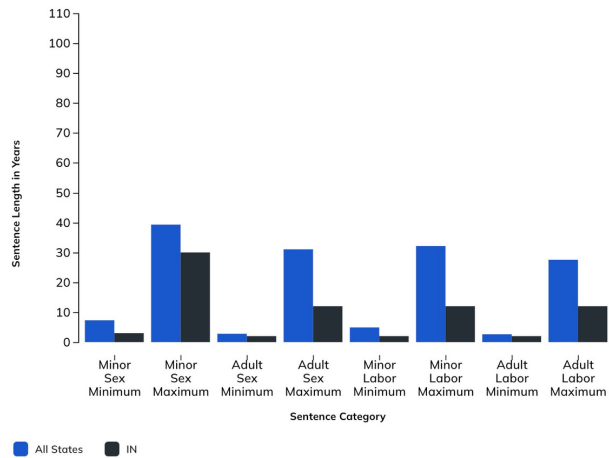
Indiana State Policy Profile

Indiana has passed all but one prosecution policy, inadmissibility of a mistake of age defense in human trafficking cases. Indiana’s minimum and maximum sentence for conviction of any trafficking crime fall below the U.S. national average.

Indiana has implemented all protection policies. However, Indiana has passed only two prevention policies, indicating that Indiana has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by strengthening its prevention policy portfolio.



How Indiana human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

2 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Ind. Code § 9-24-6.1-2.5, 2023
- ✓ Reporting
Ind. Code § 35-42-3.5-5, 2022
- ✗ Task Force
- ✓ Training for Educators
Ind. Code § 20-28-3-7, 2018; 20-28-5-27(b)(4)(D), 2022

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Ind. Code § 35-45-4-2(b), 2015
- ✓ Civil Action
Ind. Code § 35-42-3.5-3, 2006
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Ind. Code § 7.1-3-23-20.5(5)(C), 2015
- ✓ Restitution
Ind. Code § 35-42-3.5-2, 2006
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Ind. Code § 35-45-4-2(a), 2017
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Ind. Code § 5-2-6-25, 2015
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Ind. Code §§ 31-37-22-11(b) & 35-38-10-2, 2017

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

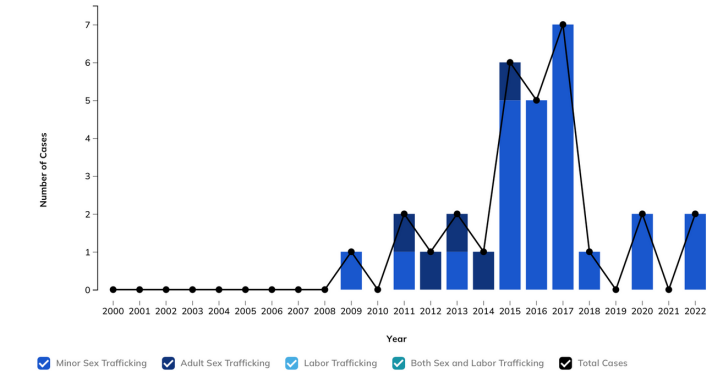
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Ind. Code § 34-24-1-1(a)(17)(C), 2015
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Ind. Code § 35-42-3.5-1.4, 2018
- ✓ Criminalization
Ind. Code § 35-42-3.5-1, 2006
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Ind. Code § 35-31.5-2-91(8), 35-33.5-3-1(a) & 35-33.5-5-3(b), 2012
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Ind. Code § 35-42-3.5-1.3, 2018
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Ind. Code § 5-2-1-9, 2006; 36-8-3-20(k), 2015



Indiana Federal Prosecution Profile

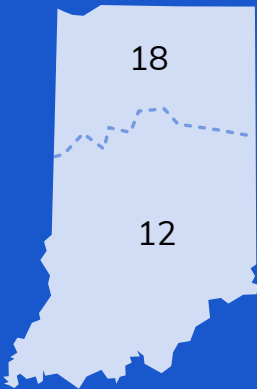
There have been 30 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Indiana from 2000-2022 representing a total of 57 defendants and 125 victims. Of these cases, 83% (n=25) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 17% (n=5) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases federally prosecuted in Indiana.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Indiana by type of trafficking and year

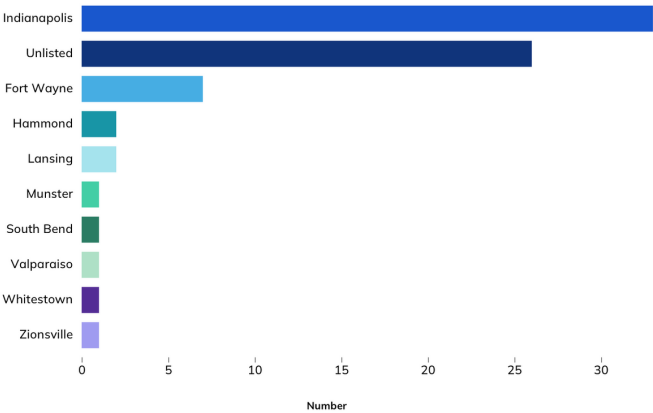


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Indiana’s two federal districts handled 30 cases, representing 1% of the national total. The Northern District, including Fort Wayne, South Bend, and Hammond, prosecuted 18 cases. There were 12 cases filed in the Southern District, containing the cities of Indianapolis, Evansville, and Carmel.

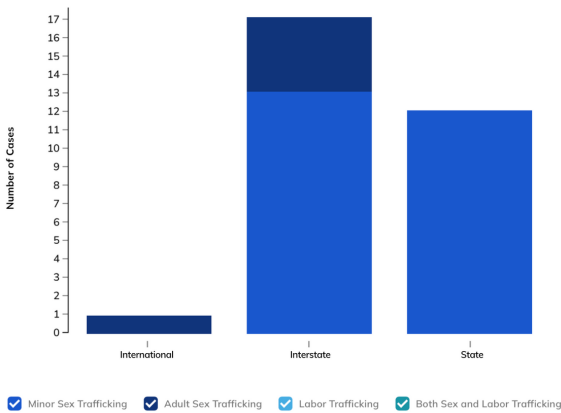


Trafficking incidents in Indiana reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 86 trafficking locations referenced in Indiana. Among Indiana’s cities, Indianapolis had the most trafficking location references with 33, followed by Fort Wayne and Hammond with 7 and 2, respectively. Additionally, there were 26 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Indiana categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 3% (n=1) are international, 57% (n=17) interstate, and 40% (n=12) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0%, 76% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Indiana.



Key Takeaways

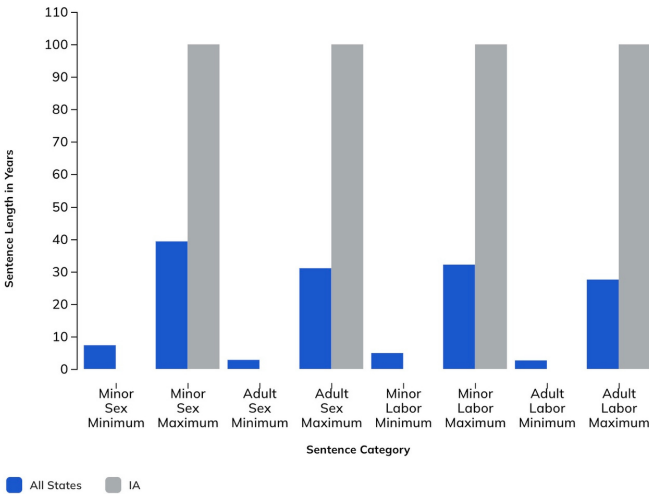
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
12	26	46	63

Iowa State Policy Profile

Iowa has implemented almost all prosecution policies for human trafficking except for lower burden of proof in cases involving minor victims. The State's maximum sentences for trafficking offenses are life imprisonment, exceeding the national average considerably.

Meanwhile, Iowa has passed only three protection policies and three prevention policies, suggesting that Iowa has an opportunity to enhance its protection and prevention strategies.

💡 How Iowa human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Iowa Code § 232.71B(3)(c), 2016
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Iowa Code §§ 80B.10, 2015; 80.45(3)(h), 2016
- ✓ Task Force
Iowa Code § 80.45, 2016
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

3 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Iowa Code § 710A.3, 2006
- ✗ Civil Action
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Iowa Code § 910.2(1), 2006
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Iowa Code § 915.95, 2016
- ✗ Vacating Prior Convictions

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Iowa Code § 809A.3, 2006
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Iowa Code § 710A.2(4), 2006
- ✓ Criminalization
Iowa Code § 710A.2, 2006
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Iowa Code § 808B.3(6), 2014
- ✗ Low Burden for Minors
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Iowa Code § 710A.2(10), 2012
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Iowa Code § 710A.6, 2015

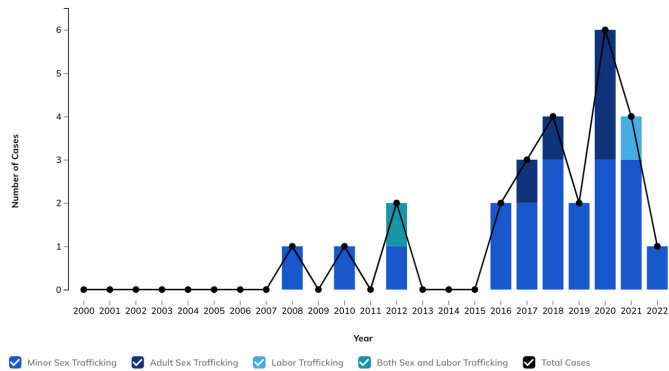
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Iowa.



Iowa Federal Prosecution Profile

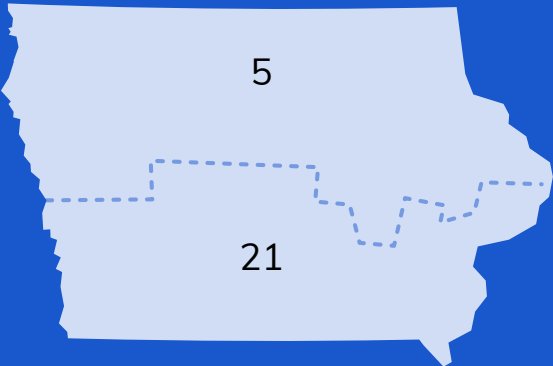
There have been 26 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Iowa from 2000-2022 representing a total of 46 defendants and 63 victims. Of these cases, 73% (n=19) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 19% (n=5) are adult sex trafficking, 4% (n=1) are labor trafficking, and 4% (n=1) are both sex and labor trafficking.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Iowa by type of trafficking and year

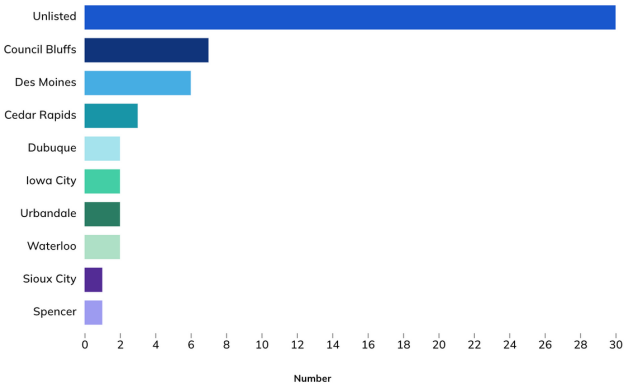


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Iowa’s two federal districts handled 26 cases, representing 1% of the national total. There were five cases filed in the Northern District, which contains Cedar Rapids and Sioux City. The Southern District, where Des Moines, Davenport, and Iowa City are located, filed 21 cases.

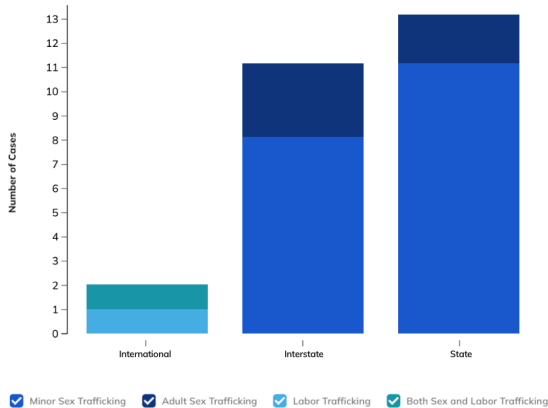


Trafficking incidents in Iowa reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 58 trafficking locations referenced in Iowa. Among Iowa’s cities, Council Bluffs had the most trafficking location references with 7, followed by Des Moines and Cedar Rapids with 6 and 3, respectively. Additionally, there were 30 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Iowa categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 8% (n=2) are international, 42% (n=11) interstate, and 50% (n=13) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0%, 73% and 85%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Iowa.



Key Takeaways

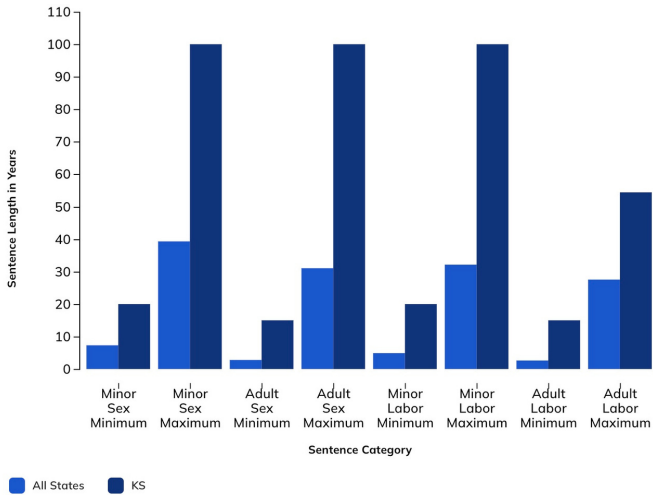
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
15	29	59	102

Kansas State Policy Profile

Kansas has passed almost all prosecution policies, missing only a mandate for human trafficking training for law enforcement. Kansas’ minimum and maximum sentences for conviction of all trafficking crimes exceed the national average.

Kansas has implemented all protection policies except for a policy prohibiting criminalization of minors for prostitution-related charges. However, Kansas has passed only three prevention policies and thus has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on prevention policy adoption.

💡 How Kansas human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Kan. Stat. § 38-2287, 2013
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Kan. Stat. § 8-2,157, 2017
- ✗ Reporting
- ✓ Task Force
Kan. Stat. § 75-757, 2013
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Kan. Stat. §§ 21-6419(c), 2013; 21-5426(e) & 21-6424(e), 2017
- ✓ Civil Action
Kan. Stat. § 60-5003, 2015
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Kan. Stat. § 75-759, 2013
- ✓ Restitution
Kan. Stat. § 22-3424(d)(2), 2015
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Kan. Stat. § 75-758, 2013
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Kan. Stat. § 38-2312, 2017

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Kan. Stat. § 60-4104(p), 2011
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Kan. Stat. § 21-5426(b)(5), 2017
- ✓ Criminalization
Kan. Stat. § 21-5426, 2005
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Kan. Stat. § 22-2515(20), 2013
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Kan. Stat. § 21-5426(b)(4), 2013
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Kan. Stat. § 21-5426(f), 2017
- ✗ Training for Law Enforcement

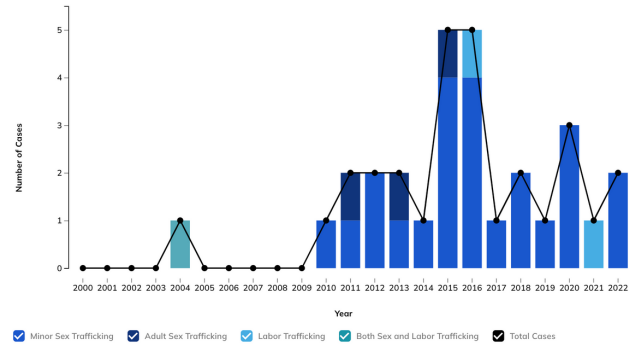
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Kansas.



Kansas Federal Prosecution Profile

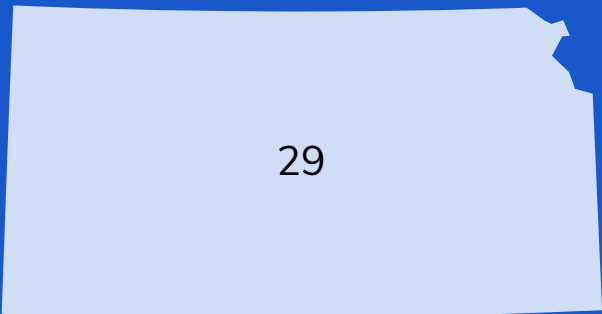
There have been 29 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Kansas from 2000-2022 representing a total of 59 defendants and 102 victims. Of these cases, 79% (n=23) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 10% (n=3) are adult sex trafficking, 7% (n=2) are labor trafficking, and 3% (n=1) are both sex and labor trafficking.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Kansas by type of trafficking and year

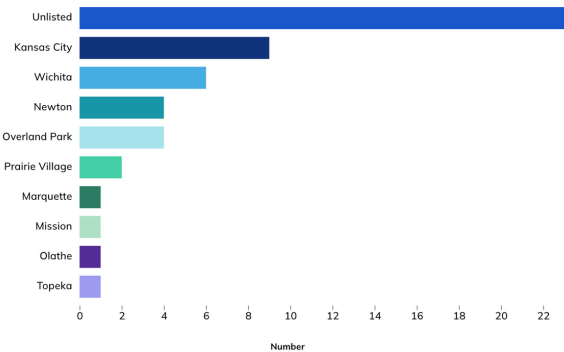


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Kansas has one federal district, the District of Kansas, which has handled 29 cases, representing 1% of the national total.

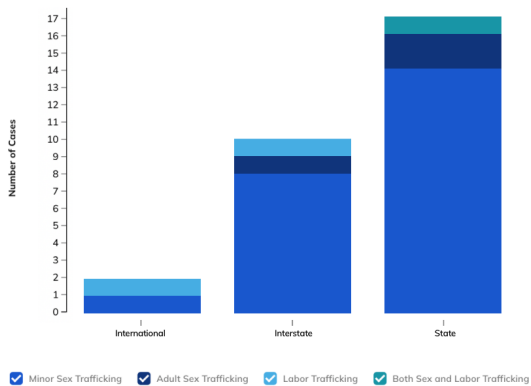


Trafficking incidents in Kansas reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 56 trafficking locations referenced in Kansas. Among Kansas' cities, Kansas City had the most trafficking location references with 9, followed by Wichita and Newton with 6 and 4, respectively. Additionally, there were 23 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Kansas categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 7% (n=2) are international, 34% (n=10) are interstate, and 59% (n=17) are state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 50%, 80%, and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Kansas.



Key Takeaways

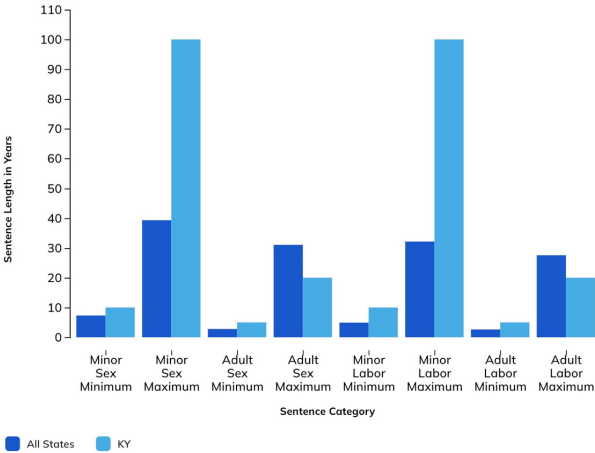
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
13	19	24	64

Kentucky State Policy Profile

Kentucky has adopted five prosecution policies, missing policies including the purchase of illicit commercial sex as an act of trafficking and permitting increased investigation techniques for law enforcement in human trafficking cases. Kentucky’s maximum sentence for sex and labor trafficking of a minor is life imprisonment. The maximums for adult sex and labor trafficking are relatively low compared to the national average.

Kentucky has a comprehensive set of protection policies. However, Kentucky has passed just one prevention policy and thus has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on prevention policy adoption.

💡 How Kentucky human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

1 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 620.029(2)(b), 2013
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 529.170, 2014
- ✓ Civil Action
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 431.082, 2013
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Ky. Rev. Stat. §§ 176.415(2), 2017; 183.075, 2020; 277.410, 2020; 281.767, 2020
- ✗ Restitution
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 529.120, 2013
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 529.140 & 620.029(1)(b), 2013
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 529.160(1), 2014

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

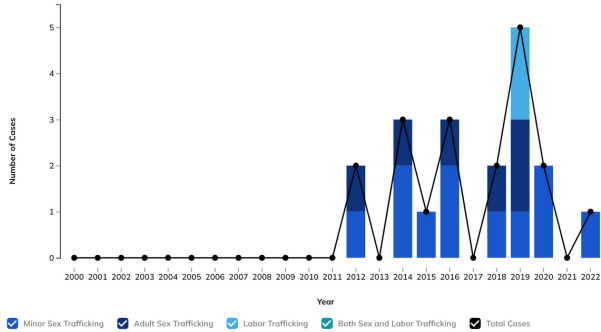
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 529.150, 2013
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 529.100, 2007
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 529.100(1)(b), 2020
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Ky. Rev. Stat. § 529.180(1), 2015
- ✓ Training for Law Enforcement
Ky. Rev. Stat. §15.334(1)(e), 2013



Kentucky Federal Prosecution Profile

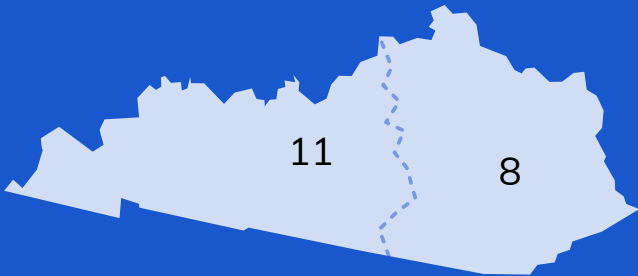
There have been 19 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Kentucky from 2000-2022 representing a total of 24 defendants and 64 victims. Of these cases, 58% (n=11) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 32% (n=6) are adult sex trafficking, and 11% (n=2) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Kentucky.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Kentucky by type of trafficking and year

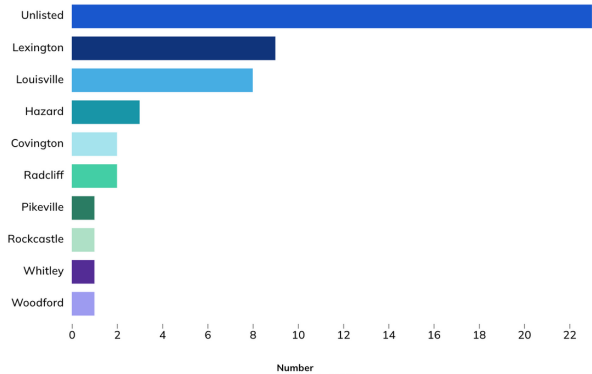


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

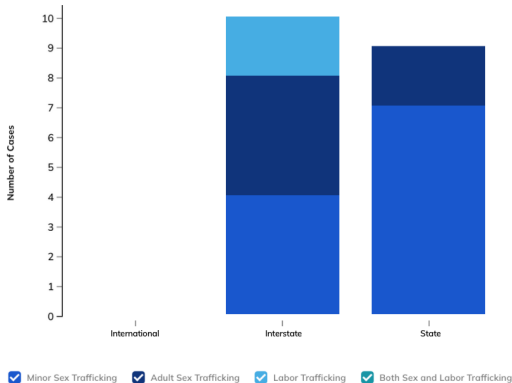
Kentucky’s two federal districts handled 19 cases, representing 0.8% of the national total. There were 11 cases filed in the Western District, containing the cities of Louisville, Bowling Green, and Owensboro. Eight cases have been filed in the Eastern District, containing Lexington and Covington.



Trafficking incidents in Kentucky reported by city



International, interstate, and state cases in Kentucky categorized by trafficking type



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 62 trafficking locations referenced in Kentucky. Among Kentucky’s cities, Lexington had the most trafficking location references with 9, followed by Louisville and Hazard with 8 and 3, respectively. Additionally, there were 23 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 53% (n=10) interstate, and 47% (n=9) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 40% and 78%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Kentucky.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
17	30	49	47

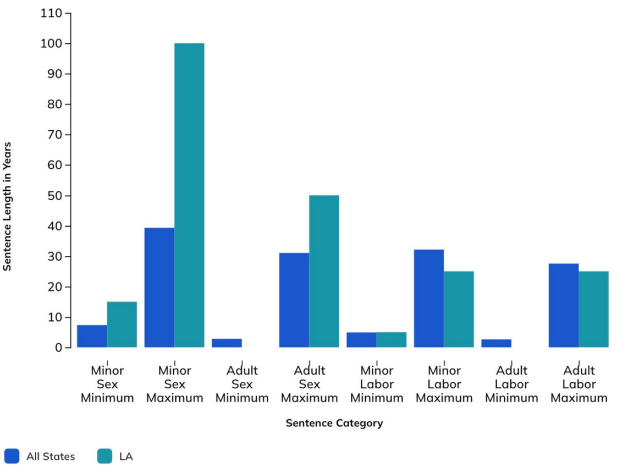
Louisiana State Policy Profile

Louisiana has passed all prosecution policies. Its maximum sentence for conviction of sex trafficking crimes is above the U.S. national average, while its maximum sentence for conviction of labor trafficking crimes is slightly lower than the national average.

Louisiana has passed all but one protection policy, missing only the policy protecting minors from prosecution for prostitution-related offenses. The state has passed four of the six prevention policies, missing legislation mandating human trafficking education for students and public school personnel.



How Louisiana human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
La. Rev. Stat. § 40:1061.14(B)(3)(b)(iii), 2017
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
La. Rev. Stat. §§ 40:2175.7(B)(1), 2019; 37:3568, 2021; 27:27.5(C), 2023
- ✓ Reporting
La. Rev. Stat. §§ 46:2161(C), 46:2161.1(C), 2014; La. Child. Code Ann. art. 725.2, 2014;
- ✓ Task Force
La. Rev. Stat. § 46:2165 & 46:2168, 2017
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
La. Rev. Stat. § 14:82(G), 14:83.3(D), 14:83.4(C), 14:89(C), 14:89.2(D), 2012; 14:46.2(F), 2014
- ✓ Civil Action
La. Rev. Stat. § 46.2163, 2013
- ✓ Hotline Posting
La. Rev. Stat. §§ 15:41.1, 2012; 23:1019.5, 2018
- ✓ Restitution
La. Rev. Stat. § 46:1844.M(1), 2005; 15.539.3, 2013
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
La. Rev. Stat. §§ 46:2161 & 46:2162, 2013; 46:2161.1, 2014; 46:2169.1, 2021
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
La. Child. Code art. 923(A), 2013; La. Code Crim. Proc. art. 983.H(1), 2022

Prosecution

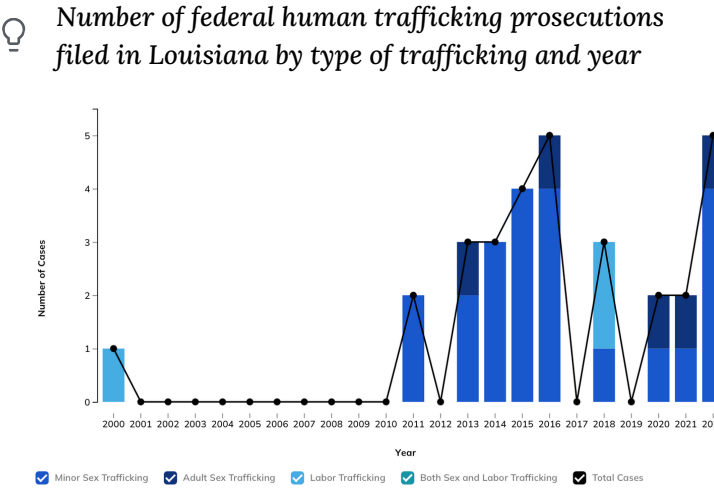
7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
La. Rev. Stat. § 15.539.1(A), 2010
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
La. Rev. Stat. §§ 14:46.2(A)(1)(b), 2005; 14:46.3(A)(1), 2009
- ✓ Criminalization
La. Rev. Stat. § 14.46.2, 2005
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
La. Rev. Stat. § 15:1308(A)(1)(q), 2012
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
La. Rev. Stat. § 14:46.3, 2009
- ✓ Mistake of Age
La. Rev. Stat. § 14:46.3, 2009; 14:46.2(b), 2009
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
La. Rev. Stat. § 40:2405.7, 2014



Louisiana Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 30 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Louisiana from 2000-2022 representing a total of 49 defendants and 47 victims. Of these cases, 73% (n=22) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 17% (n=5) are adult sex trafficking, and 10% (n=3) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Louisiana.

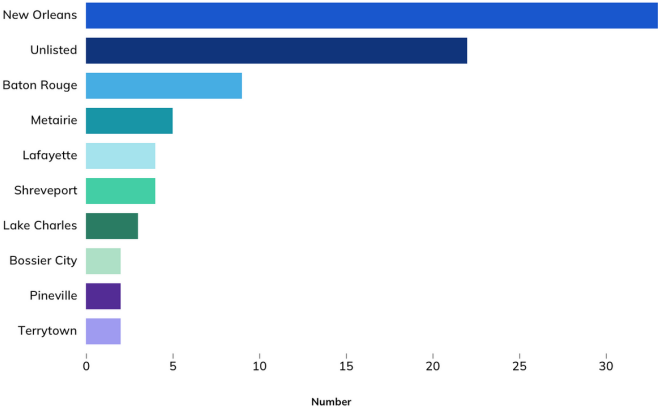


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Louisiana’s three federal districts handled 30 cases, representing 1% of the national total. There were eight cases prosecuted in the Western District, which contains Shreveport, Lafayette, Lake Charles, and Bossier City. Six cases were filed in the Middle District, containing Baton Rouge. The Eastern District, home of New Orleans and Metairie, filed 16 cases.

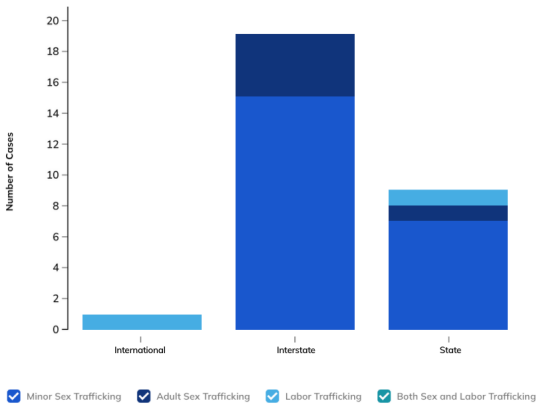


⚡ Trafficking incidents in Louisiana reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 91 trafficking locations referenced in Louisiana. Among Louisiana’s cities, New Orleans had the most trafficking location references with 33, followed by Baton Rouge and Metairie with 9 and 5, respectively. Additionally, there were 22 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

⚡ International, interstate, and state cases in Louisiana categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 3% (n=1) are international, 66% (n=19) interstate, and 31% (n=9) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0%, 79%, and 78%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Louisiana.



Key Takeaways

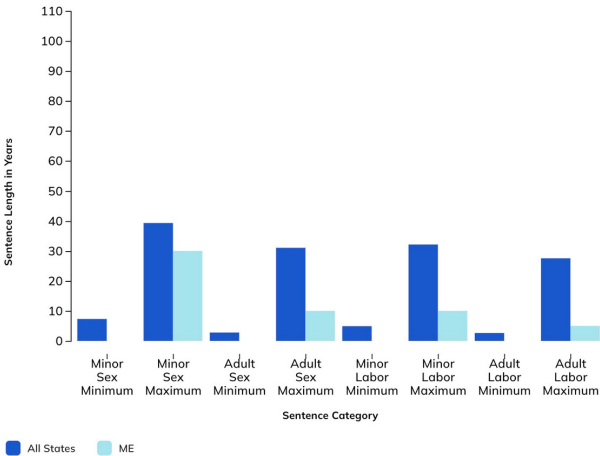
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
11	6	8	16

Maine State Policy Profile

Maine has passed only three prosecution policies. The state's maximum and minimum sentences for any trafficking crimes are low when compared to the national average.

Maine has implemented most protection policies, with two notable exceptions: policies permitting survivors of trafficking to expunge or vacate their records and policies providing assistance to survivors of trafficking. Maine has enacted three prevention policies. Maine has an opportunity to enhance its anti-trafficking efforts across all three policy domains.

💡 How Maine human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.¹



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 29-A, § 1253.6, 2017
- ✓ Reporting
Me. Legis. Resolves 2005, ch. 200, 2006
- ✓ Task Force
Me. Legis. Resolves 2005, ch. 200, 2006
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 853.3, 2017
- ✓ Civil Action
Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5, § 4701.2, 2007
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 26, § 879, 2017
- ✓ Restitution
Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 2003(1), 2019
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 853-A(1), 2019
- ✗ Survivor Assistance
- ✗ Vacating Prior Convictions

Prosecution

3 of 7 Policies Passed

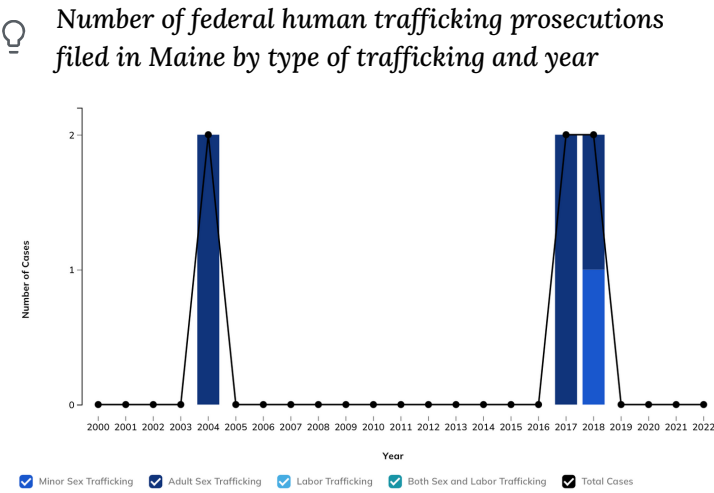
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 15, § 5821(9)-(11), 2007
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, §§ 304-305, 852-853, 2008
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 852(1)(B), 2013
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

¹For purposes of this report, Maine's sentencing requirements are considered solely with respect to Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5, § 4701(1)(C)(1) (2019). These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Maine.



Maine Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 6 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Maine from 2000-2022 representing a total of 8 defendants and 16 victims. Of these cases, 17% (n=1) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 83% (n=5) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in Maine.

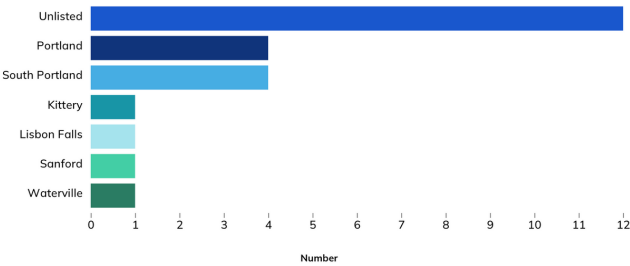


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Maine has one federal district, the District of Maine, which has handled 6 cases, representing 0.2% of the national total.

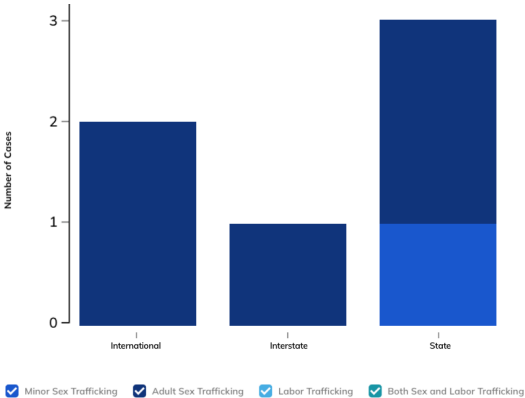


Trafficking incidents in Maine reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 24 trafficking locations referenced in Maine. Among Maine’s cities, Portland had the most trafficking location references with 4, followed by South Portland and Kittery with 4 and 1, respectively. Additionally, there were 12 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Maine categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 33% (n=2) are international, 27% (n=1) interstate, and 50% (n=3) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0%, 0%, and 33%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Maine.



Key Takeaways

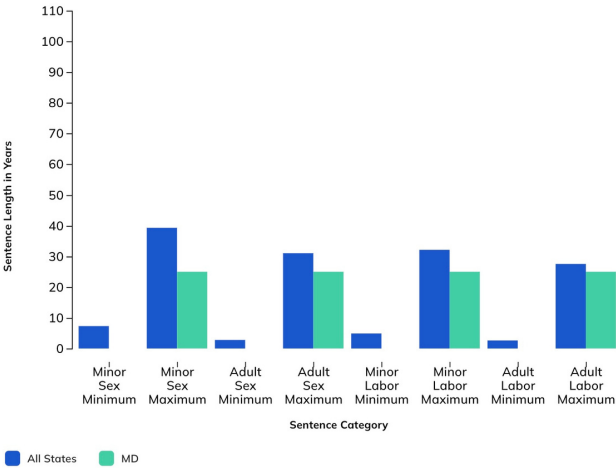
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
16	69	120	321

Maryland State Policy Profile

Maryland has passed almost all prosecution policies, except a policy including the purchase illicit commercial sex as a trafficking crime. The State’s minimum and maximum sentences for conviction of any trafficking crime fall below the U.S. national average.

Maryland has adopted all protection policies. In contrast, Maryland has passed only three prevention policies and thus has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on prevention policy adoption.

💡 How Maryland human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening Md. Code Fam. Law § 5-706(g)(2)(iv), 2019
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing Md. Code Transp. § 16-807.2, 2019; Md. Code Bus. Reg. § 15-210, 2022
- ✗ Reporting Md. Code Fam. Law § 5-704.4(g), 2019
- ✓ Task Force Md. Code Fam. Law § 5-704.4, 2019
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense Md. Code Crim. Law § 11-306(c)(1), 2015; 11-303(c)(1), 11-307(c)(1), 2019
- ✓ Civil Action Md. Code Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 5-117(b), 2007
- ✓ Hotline Posting Md. Code Bus. Reg. § 19-103 & 8-655, 2012; Md. Code Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 2-215, 2019
- ✓ Restitution Md. Code Crim. Proc. § 11-603(a), 2007
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity Md. Code Crim. Law § 1-402(b), 2023
- ✓ Survivor Assistance Md. Code Fam. Law § 5-704.4, 2019
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions Md. Code Crim. Proc. § 8-302(b), 2011

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

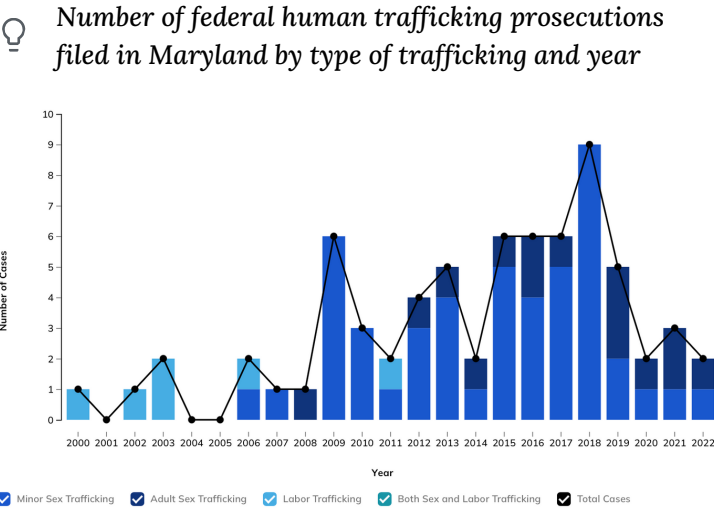
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture Md. Code Health-Gen. § 13-502(2), 2013
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization Md. Code Crim. Law § 3-1102 & 3-1202, 2007
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools Md. Code Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 10-406(a)(15) & 10-402(c)(2)(ii)1.O, 2011
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors Md. Code Crim. Law § 3-1102, 2007
- ✓ Mistake of Age Md. Code Crim. Law § 3-1102(f), 2019
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training Md. Code Pub. Safety § 3-207, 2017

These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Maryland.



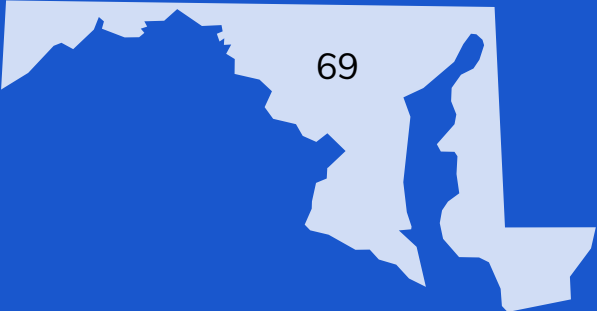
Maryland Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 69 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Maryland from 2000-2022 representing a total of 120 defendants and 321 victims. Of these cases, 70% (n=48) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 22% (n=15) are adult sex trafficking, and 9% (n=6) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Maryland.

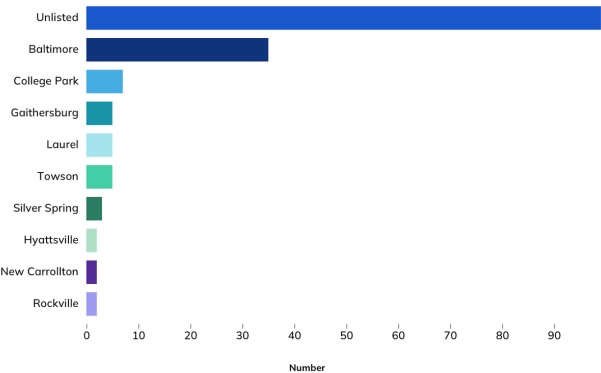


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Maryland has one federal district, the District of Maryland, which has handled 69 cases, representing 3% of the national total.

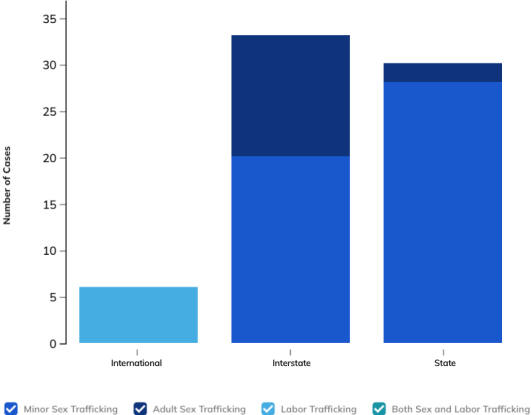


Trafficking incidents in Maryland reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 189 trafficking locations referenced in Maryland. Among Maryland’s cities, Baltimore had the most trafficking location references with 35, followed by College Park and Gaithersburg with 7 and 5, respectively. Additionally, there were 99 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Maryland categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 9% (n=6) are international, 48% (n=33) interstate, and 43% (n=30) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0%, 61%, and 93%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Maryland.



Key Takeaways

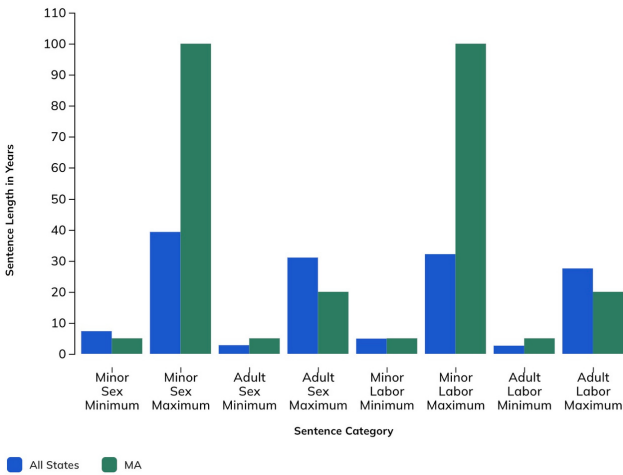
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
10	45	84	161

Massachusetts State Policy Profile

Massachusetts has adopted most prosecution policies for human trafficking victims, with two notable exceptions: it has not prohibited the "mistake of age" defense in trafficking cases involving minors and it does not mandate human trafficking training for law enforcement. The State imposes a maximum sentence of life imprisonment for both sex and labor trafficking of minors, which exceeds the national average.

Massachusetts has passed five protection policies, missing hotline posting and safe harbor. However, Massachusetts has not enacted any prevention policies. This presents an opportunity for improvement in the State's anti-trafficking strategy.

💡 How Massachusetts human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

0 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265, § 57, 2011; 59(b), 2018
- ✓ Civil Action
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 260, § 4C, 4D(a), 50(d), 51(d), 2011
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 258B, § 3(o), 2011
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 10, § 66A, 2011
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265, § 59(a), 2018

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265, § 56(a), 2011
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265, § 50(a), 2011
- ✓ Criminalization
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265, §§ 50–51, 2011
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 272, § 99(D), 2011
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265, § 50, 2011
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✗ Training for Law Enforcement

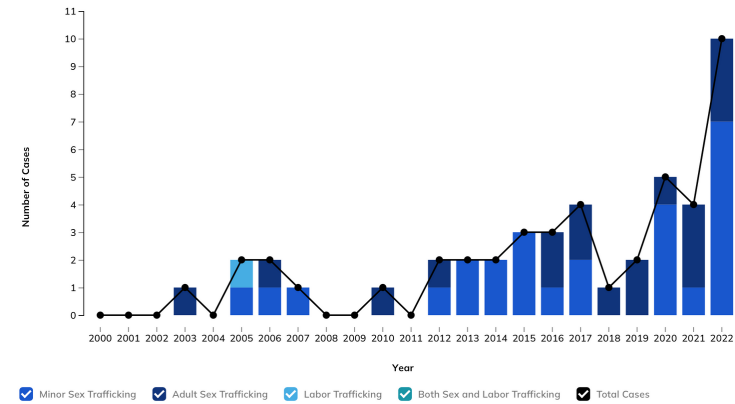
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Massachusetts.



Massachusetts Federal Prosecution Profile

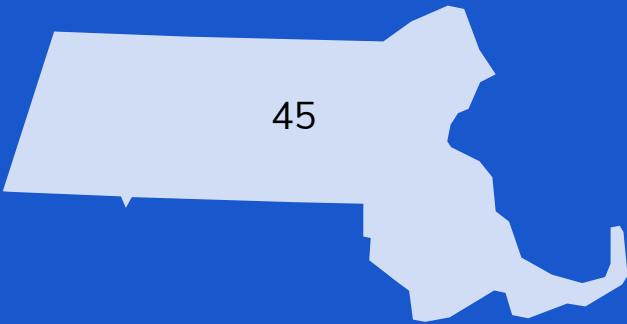
There have been 45 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Massachusetts from 2000-2022 representing a total of 84 defendants and 161 victims. Of these cases, 58% (n=26) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 40% (n=18) are adult sex trafficking, and 2% (n=1) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Massachusetts.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Massachusetts by type of trafficking and year

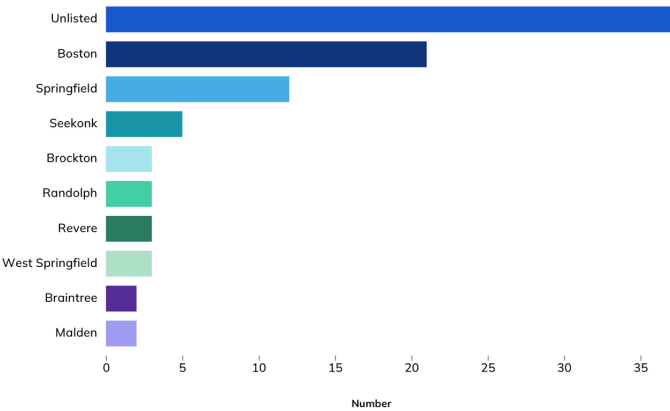


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Massachusetts has one federal district, the District of Massachusetts, which has handled 45 cases, representing 2% of the national total.

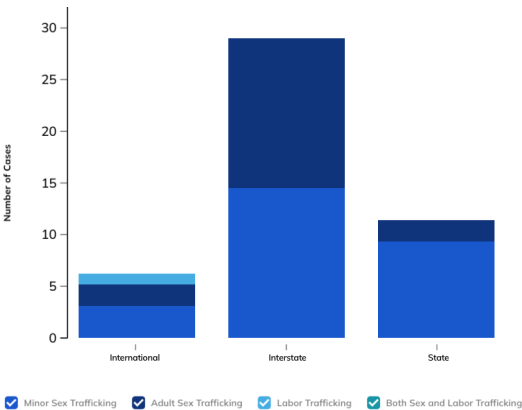


Trafficking incidents in Massachusetts reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 111 trafficking locations referenced in Massachusetts. Among Massachusetts' cities, Boston had the most trafficking location references with 21, followed by Springfield and Seekonk with 12 and 5, respectively. Additionally, there were 37 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Massachusetts categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 13% (n=6) are international, 62% (n=28) interstate, and 24% (n=11) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 50%, 50%, and 82%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Massachusetts.



Key Takeaways

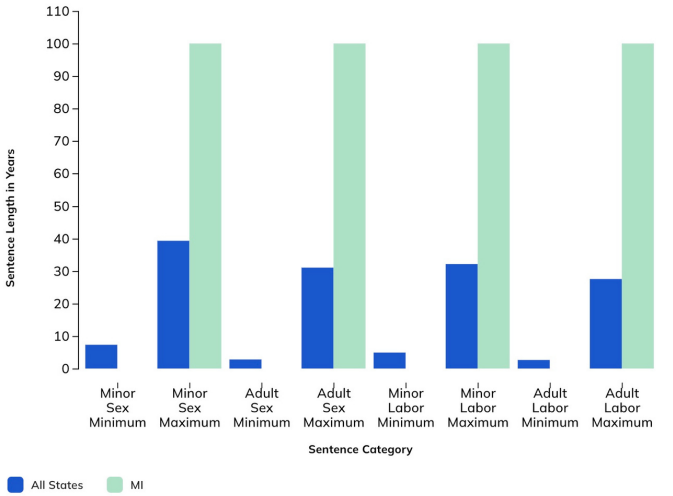
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
16	63	112	244

Michigan State Policy Profile

Michigan has passed all prosecution policies. Michigan has a maximum sentence of life imprisonment for all trafficking offenses, which exceeds the U.S. national average.

The state has passed six out of the seven protection policies, missing only an affirmative defense for human trafficking survivors. Michigan has passed half of the prevention policies, lacking policies that mandate training for public school personnel and students as well as mandatory screening for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC).

💡 How Michigan human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.16148(1), 2014
- ✓ Reporting Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 752.974(i), 752.994(f), 2014
- ✓ Task Force Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 752.993 & 752.973, 2014
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✓ Civil Action Mich. Comp. Laws § 752.983, 2014
- ✓ Hotline Posting Mich. Comp. Laws § 752.1035, 2016
- ✓ Restitution Mich. Comp. Laws § 780.766(2), 2006; 780.766b, 2010; 750.462f(6), 2014
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.448, 2003
- ✓ Survivor Assistance Mich. Comp. Laws § 722.954c(6), 722.954e, 400.109m, 2014
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions Mich. Comp. Laws § 780.621(3), 2014; 712A.18e(10)(b), 2016

Prosecution

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.4702 & 600.4701, 2010
- ✓ Buyer Penalties Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.462b, 2014; 750.462e, 2014
- ✓ Criminalization Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.462b & 750.462e, 2006
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.539g, 2006
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors: Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.462e, 2006
- ✓ Mistake of Age Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.462e, 2014
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training Mich. Comp. Laws § 752.974, 2014

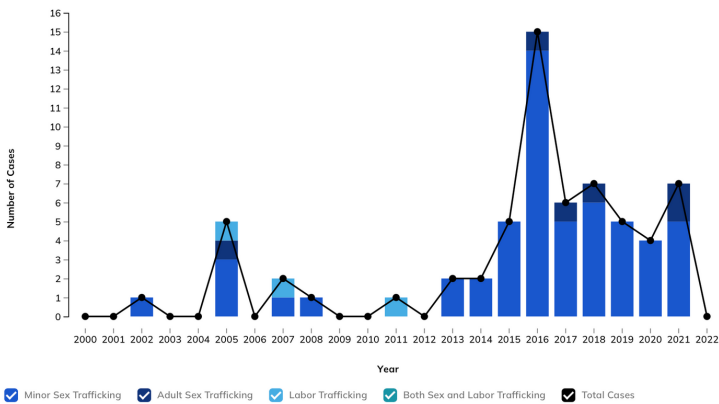
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Michigan.



Michigan Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 63 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Michigan from 2000-2022 representing a total of 112 defendants and 244 victims. Of these cases, 86% (n=54) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 10% (n=6) are adult sex trafficking, and 5% (n=3) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Michigan.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Michigan by type of trafficking and year

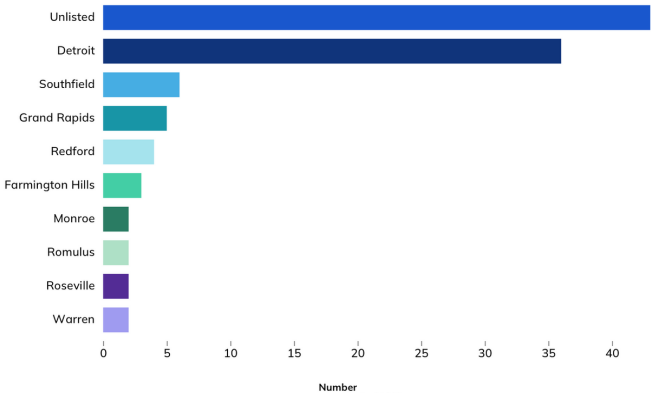


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Michigan's two federal districts handled 63 cases, representing 3% of the national total. Nine cases were prosecuted in the Western District, containing the cities of Grand Rapids and Lansing. The Eastern District, home to Detroit, Warren, Sterling Heights, and Ann Arbor, filed 54 cases.

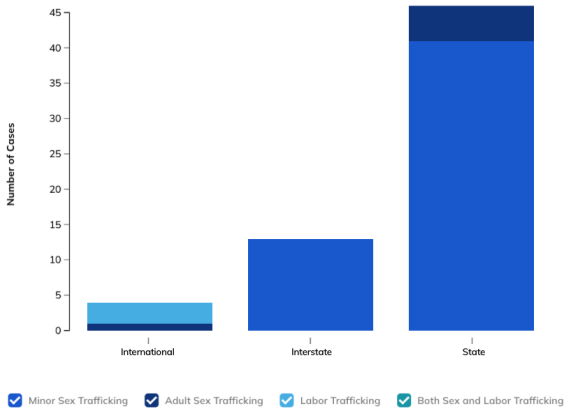


Trafficking incidents in Michigan reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 132 trafficking locations referenced in Michigan. Among Michigan's cities, Detroit had the most trafficking location references with 36, followed by Southfield and Grand Rapids with 6 and 5, respectively. Additionally, there were 43 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Michigan categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 6% (n=4) are international, 21% (n=13) interstate, and 73% (n=46) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0%, 100%, and 89%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Michigan.



Key Takeaways

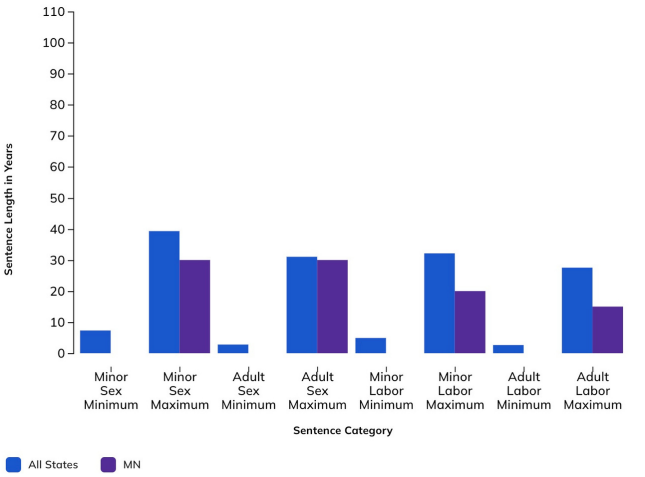
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
13	28	80	618

Minnesota State Policy Profile

Minnesota has passed almost all prosecution policies, except the policy criminalizing the purchase of illicit commercial sex as a trafficking crime and increased investigative tools for law enforcement. Minnesota’s maximum and minimum sentences for any trafficking crime fall below the national average.

Minnesota has implemented four out of seven protection policies. Additionally, the state has passed four prevention policies, but lacks mandated human trafficking training for public school personnel and students.

💡 How Minnesota human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Minn. Stat. § 260C.212, subd. 13(e)(4), 2015
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Minn. Stat. § 157.177, 2018; 245A.25, subd. 5(f), 2021
- ✓ Reporting
Minn. Stat. § 299A.785, 2005; 299A.79, 2006
- ✓ Task Force
Minn. Stat. § 299A.783, 2021
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

4 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Minn. Stat. § 609.325, 2005
- ✓ Civil Action
Minn. Stat. § 609.284, 2005
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Minn. Stat. § 611A.04(1)(a), 2005; 99-37-3(1), 2006
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Minn. Stat. § 609.5315, subd. 5b(3), 2005; 144.3885, 2023
- ✗ Vacating Prior Convictions

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

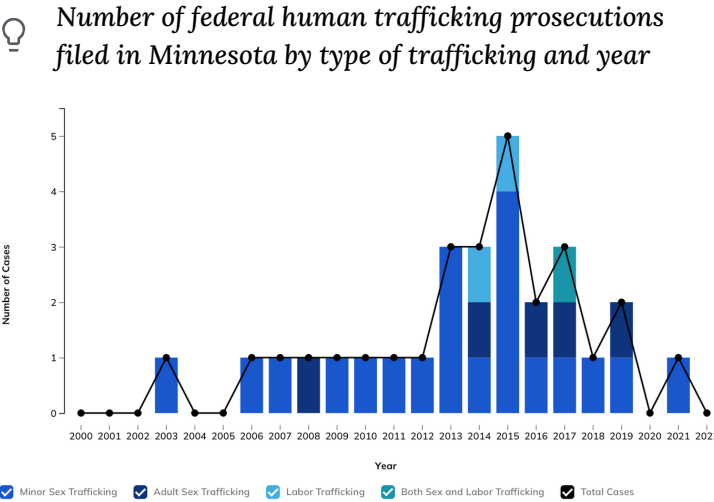
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Minn. Stat. § 609.5312, subd. 1 & 609.531, subd. 1(f)(3), 2005
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
Minn. Stat. § 609.322 & 609.282, 2005
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Minn. Stat. § 609.322, 2005
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Minn. Stat. § 609.325.2, 2005
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Minn. Stat. § 299A.783, subd. 1, 2021

These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Minnesota.



Minnesota Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 28 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Minnesota from 2000-2022 representing a total of 80 defendants and 618 victims. Of these cases, 71% (n=20) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 18% (n=5) are adult sex trafficking, 7% (n=2) are labor trafficking, and 4% (n=1) are both sex and labor trafficking.

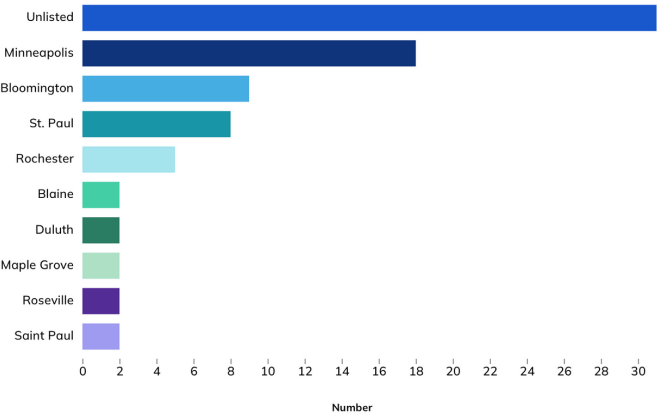


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Minnesota has one federal district, the District of Minnesota, which has handled 28 cases, representing 1% of the national total.

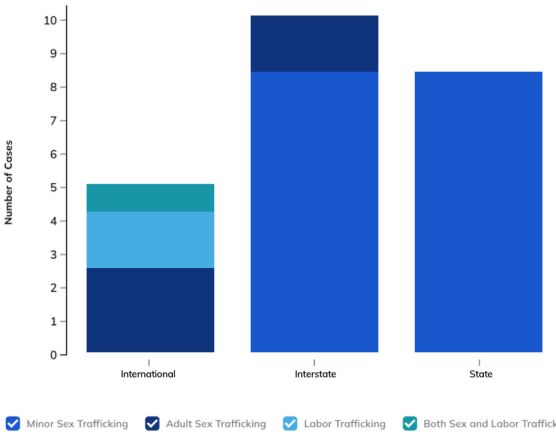


Trafficking incidents in Minnesota reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 102 trafficking locations referenced in Minnesota. Among Minnesota’s cities, Minneapolis had the most trafficking location references with 18, followed by Bloomington and St. Paul with 9 and 8, respectively. Additionally, there were 31 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Minnesota categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 21% (n=6) are international, 43% (n=12) interstate, and 36% (n=10) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0%, 83%, and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Minnesota.



Key Takeaways

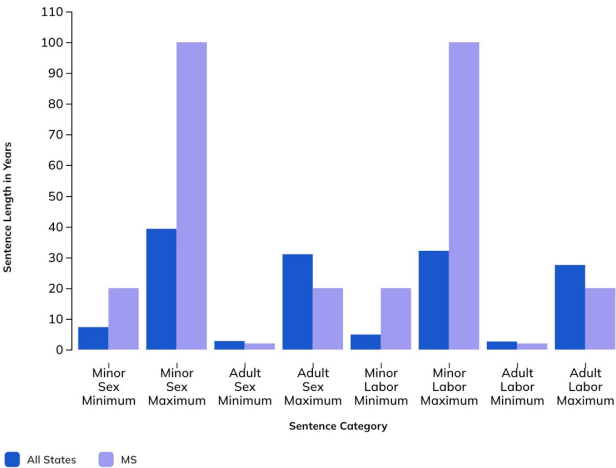
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
15	12	19	13

Mississippi State Policy Profile

Mississippi has passed all prosecution policies, except for the policy enhancing investigation techniques for law enforcement in human trafficking cases. The State's maximum sentence for conviction of sex and labor trafficking of a minor is life imprisonment, well above the U.S. national average.

Mississippi has passed all protection policies except for a policy mandating posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline in key public places. Meanwhile, Mississippi has passed only three prevention policies. This presents an opportunity for improvement in the State's anti-trafficking strategy.

💡 How Mississippi human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Miss. Code §§ 97-3-54.9(g), 2013; 97-3-54.11(4), 2020
- ✓ Task Force
Miss. Code §§ 97-3-54.9, 2013; 97-3-54.11(3), 2020
- ✓ Training for Educators
Miss. Code § 97-3-54.9, 2013; 97-3-54.11, 2020

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Miss. Code § 97-3-54.1(5), 2013
- ✓ Civil Action
Miss. Code §§ 97-3-54.6(3), 2013; 11-73-3(1), 2022
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Miss. Code §§ 99-37-3(1), 2006; 97-3-54.6(2), 2013
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Miss. Code § 97-29-49, 2013
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Miss. Code § 97-3-54.11, 2020
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Miss. Code § 97-3-54.6(5), 2013

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Miss. Code § 97-3-54.7, 2013
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Miss. Code § 97-3-54.1(1), 2006
- ✓ Criminalization
Miss. Code § 97-3-54.1, 2006
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Miss. Code § 97-3-54.1(1)(c), 2006
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Miss. Code § 97-3-54.1(1)(c), 2013
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Miss. Code § 45-6-7, 2019

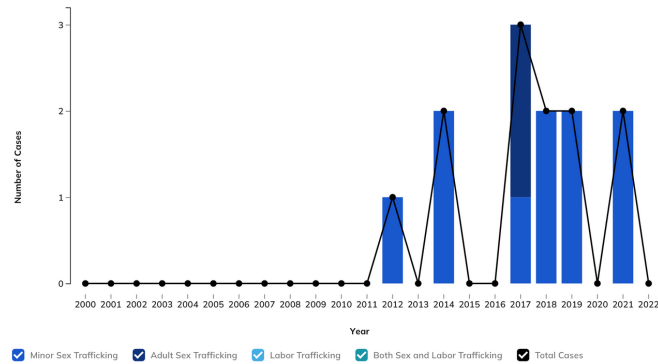
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Mississippi.



Mississippi Federal Prosecution Profile

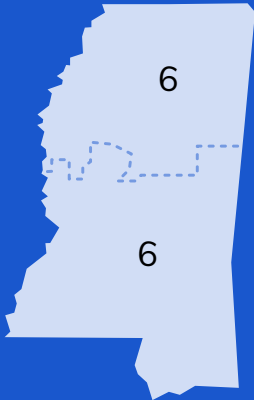
There have been 12 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Mississippi from 2000-2022 representing a total of 19 defendants and 13 victims. Of these cases, 83% (n=10) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 17% (n=2) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in Mississippi.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Mississippi by type of trafficking and year

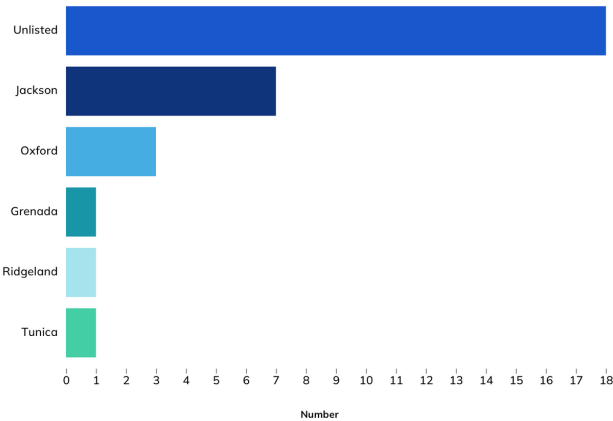


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Mississippi’s two federal districts handled 12 cases, representing 0.5% of the national total. There have been six cases filed in the Northern District, which includes Southaven and Tupelo. The Southern District, home to Jackson, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, and Biloxi, has prosecuted six cases.

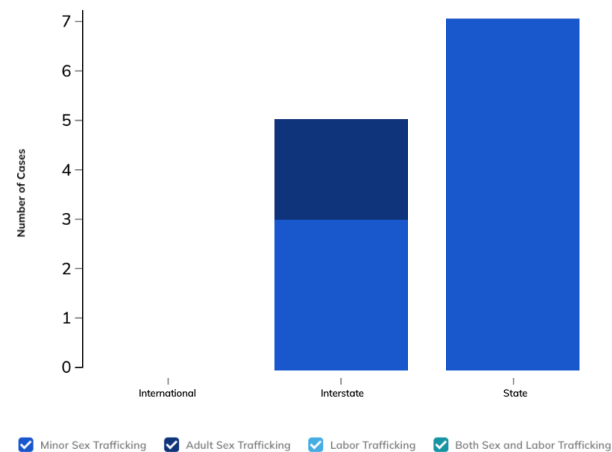


Trafficking incidents in Mississippi reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 31 trafficking locations referenced in Mississippi. Among Mississippi’s cities, Jackson had the most trafficking location references with 7, followed by Oxford and Grenada with 3 and 1, respectively. Additionally, there were 18 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Mississippi categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 42% (n=5) interstate, and 58% (n=7) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 60% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Mississippi.



Key Takeaways

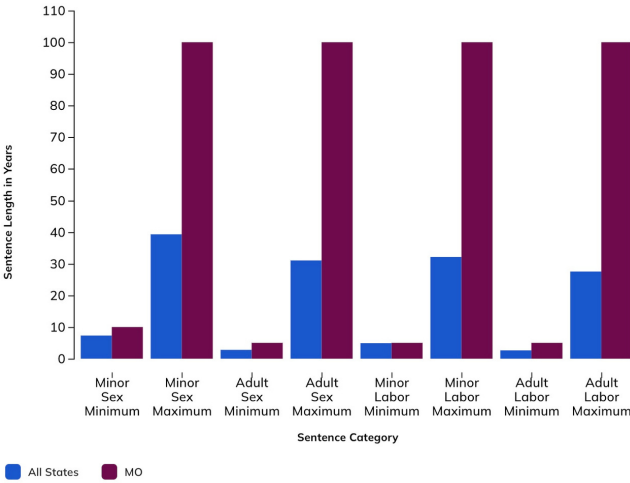
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
16	63	120	647

Missouri State Policy Profile

Missouri has implemented all prosecution policies, except for the policy mandating human trafficking training for law enforcement. Missouri's sentencing guidelines include life imprisonment as the maximum penalty for any trafficking offense, which significantly exceeds the national average.

Missouri has also passed all protection measures. However, Missouri's prevention efforts are less developed with only three prevention policies in place, indicating a opportunity to improve prevention efforts.

💡 How Missouri human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.1500.4, 2022
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.1505.5, 2022
- ✓ Task Force Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.1505, 2022
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223.2, 2011
- ✓ Civil Action Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223.6, 2011
- ✓ Hotline Posting Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.120, 2018
- ✓ Restitution Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218, 2004
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.020(5), 2022
- ✓ Survivor Assistance Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223, 2004
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions Mo. Rev. Stat. § 610.131.1, 2018

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

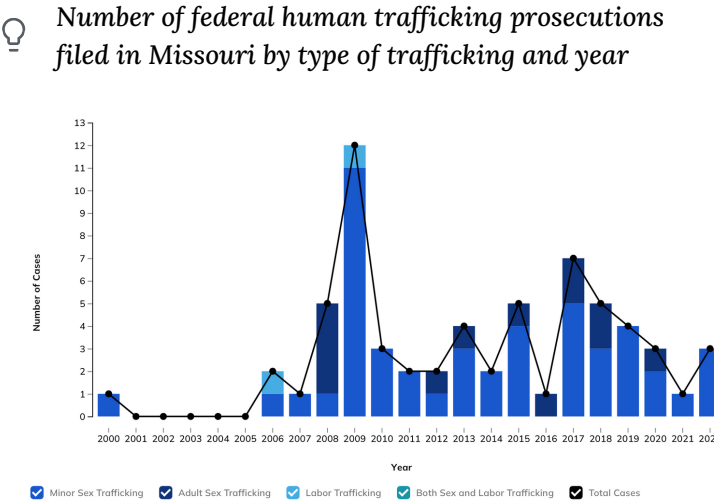
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.607, 2004
- ✓ Buyer Penalties Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.209.1, 2004
- ✓ Criminalization Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.203, 2004; 566.206, 2004; 566.209, 2004
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.402.1(2), 2004
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210.1(2), 2014
- ✓ Mistake of Age Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.211.2, 2004; 566.210.2, 2006
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Missouri.



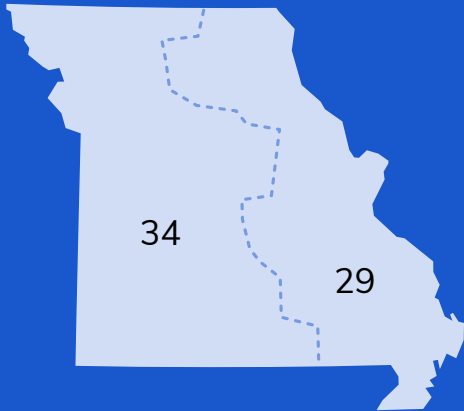
Missouri Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 63 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Missouri from 2000-2022 representing a total of 120 defendants and 647 victims. Of these cases, 76% (n=48) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 21% (n=13) are adult sex trafficking, and 3% (n=2) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Missouri.

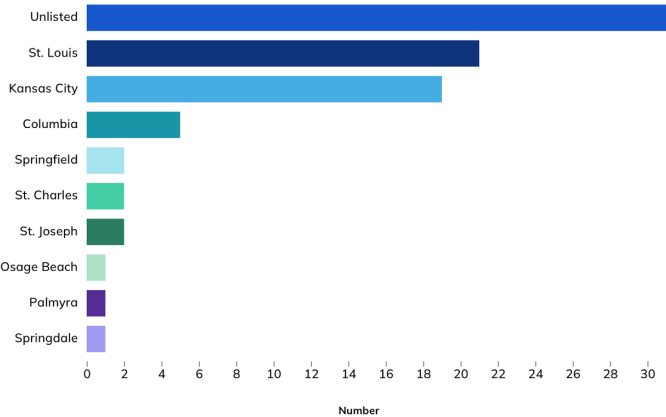


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Missouri’s two federal districts handled 63 cases, representing 3% of the national total. The Eastern District, home to the cities of St. Louis and O’Fallon, prosecuted 34 cases. The Western District, containing Kansas City, Springfield, Columbia, and Independence, filed 29 cases.

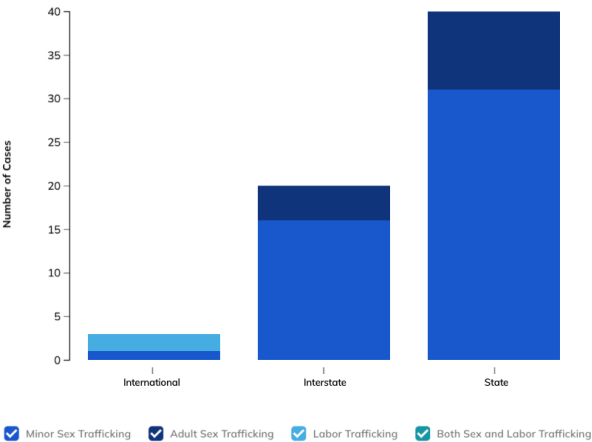


Trafficking incidents in Missouri reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 91 trafficking locations referenced in Missouri. Among Missouri’s cities, St. Louis had the most trafficking location references with 21, followed by Kansas City and Columbia with 19 and 5, respectively. Additionally, there were 31 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Missouri categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 5% (n=3) are international, 32% (n=20) interstate, and 63% (n=40) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 33%, 80% and 78%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Missouri.



Key Takeaways

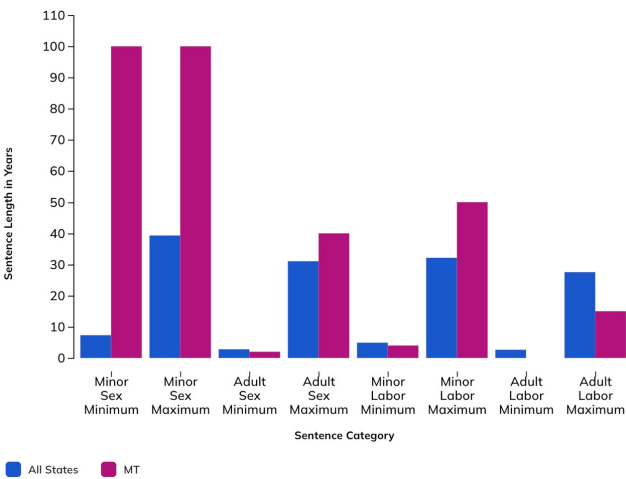
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
13	7	13	42

Montana State Policy Profile

Montana has implemented the majority of prosecution policies except for mandated human trafficking training for law enforcement and increased investigative tools for law enforcement in human trafficking cases. Montana’s minimum and maximum sentence for conviction of sex trafficking of a minor is life imprisonment, exceeding the national average considerably. The State’s maximum sentence for adult sex trafficking and minor labor trafficking also exceed the national average.

Montana has implemented all protection policies. However, Montana has passed only one prevention policy, indicating an opportunity to enhance its approach to trafficking policy by focusing on prevention policy efforts.

💡 How Montana human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

1 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Mont. Code § 16-12-226 (3) (c), 2021
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Mont. Code § 45-5-710, 2015
- ✓ Civil Action
Mont. Code § 27-1-755, 2015
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Mont. Code §§ 44-4-1501, 60-2-244, 2013
- ✓ Restitution
Mont. Code § 46-18-241(1), 2015
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Mont. Code § 45-5-709, 2015
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Mont. Code § 44-4-1502, 2015
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Mont. Code § 46-18-608 (1), 2015

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Mont. Code § 45-5-707, 2015
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Mont. Code § 45-5-705,(1) 2015
- ✓ Criminalization
Mont. Code §§ 45-5-702-703, 45-5-705-706, 2015; 45-5-711, 2023
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Mont. Code § 45-5-711, 2023
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Mont. Code § 45-5-711. (3)(b), 45-5-705(4)(b), 2023
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

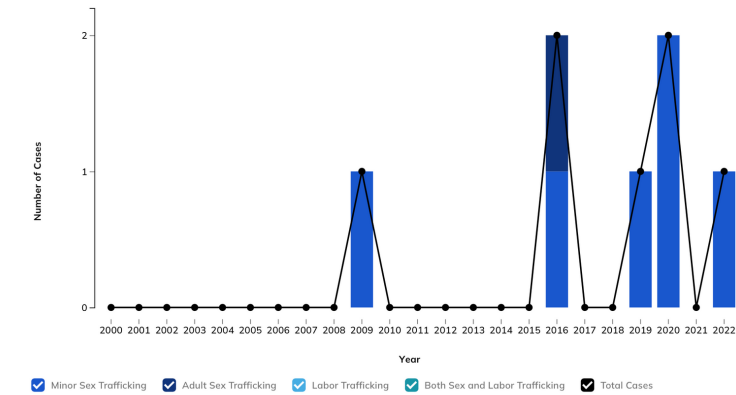
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Montana.



Montana Federal Prosecution Profile

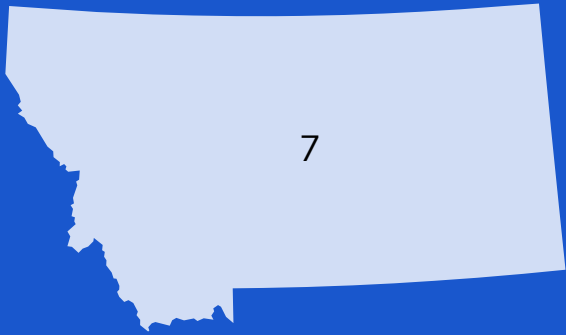
There have been 7 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Montana from 2000-2022 representing a total of 13 defendants and 42 victims. Of these cases, 86% (n=6) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 14% (n=1) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in Montana.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Montana by type of trafficking and year

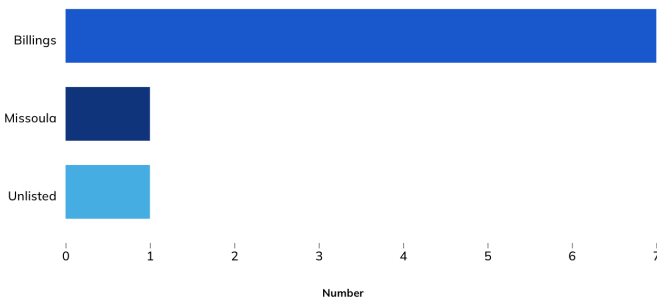


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

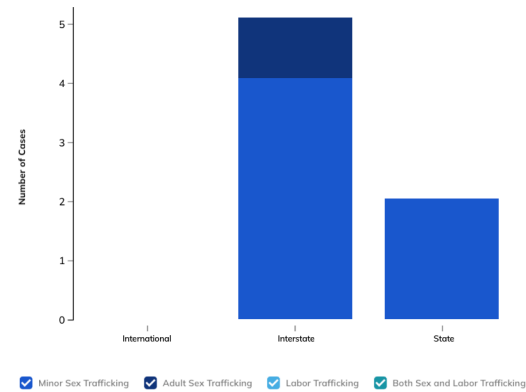
Montana has one federal district, the District of Montana, which has handled 7 cases, representing 0.3% of the national total.



Trafficking incidents in Montana reported by city



International, interstate, and state cases in Montana categorized by trafficking type



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 9 trafficking locations referenced in Montana. Among Montana’s cities, Billings had the most trafficking location references with 7, followed by Missoula with 1. Additionally, there was 1 instance where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 71% (n=5) interstate, and 29% (n=2) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 80%, and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Montana.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
15	12	23	26

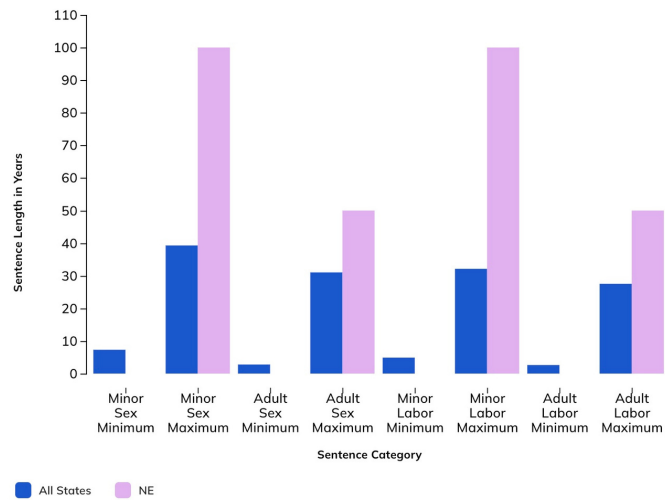
Nebraska State Policy Profile

Nebraska has passed nearly all prosecution policies, missing only a policy mandating human trafficking training for law enforcement. Nebraska’s maximum sentence for conviction of sex and labor trafficking of a minor is life imprisonment, well above the U.S. national average.

Nebraska has implemented all but one protection policy, the policy allowing survivors to receive financial restitution from their trafficker. Nebraska has adopted only three prevention policies, indicating an opportunity to improve its anti-trafficking efforts by enhancing prevention policy.



How Nebraska human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-713(7)(a)(iii), 2019
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1430 (12), 2012
- ✓ Task Force
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1430, 2012
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-801 (3), 28-801.01(3), 2013
- ✓ Civil Action
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-21-299, 2015
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1430 (3), 2012
- ✗ Restitution
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-801, 2013
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1429.02, 2015
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29.3005 (2), 2018

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

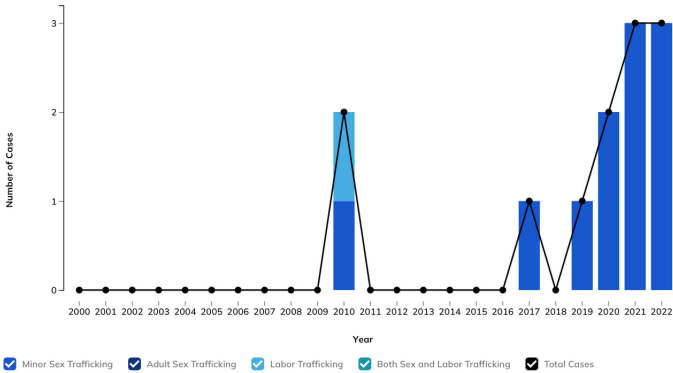
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-21-302 91)(b), 2015
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-830 (12), 2006
- ✓ Criminalization
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-831, 2006
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 86-291, 2019
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-830(12), 2006
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-831 (4), 2017
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training



Nebraska Federal Prosecution Profile

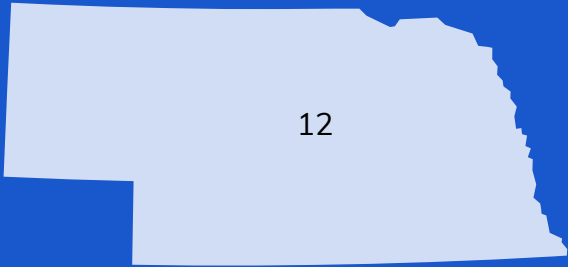
There have been 12 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Nebraska from 2000-2022 representing a total of 23 defendants and 26 victims. Of these cases, 92% (n=11) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 8% (n=1) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving adult sex trafficking or both sex and labor trafficking filed in Nebraska.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Nebraska by type of trafficking and year

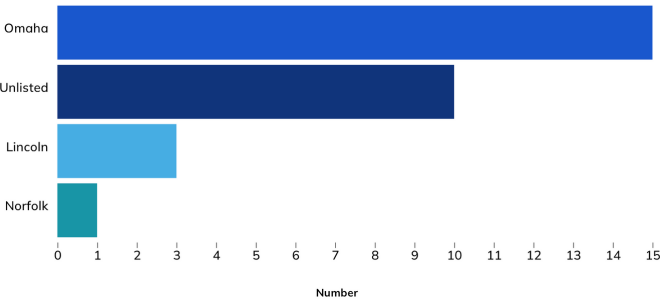


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Nebraska has one federal district, the District of Nebraska, which has handled 12 cases, representing 0.5% of the national total.

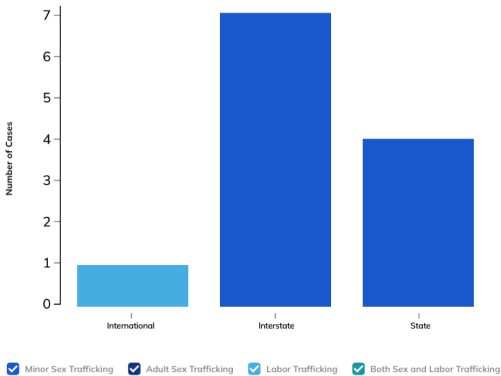


Trafficking incidents in Nebraska reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 29 trafficking locations referenced in Nebraska. Among Nebraska's cities, Omaha had the most trafficking location references with 15, followed by Lincoln and Norfolk with 3 and 1, respectively. Additionally, there were 10 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Nebraska categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 8% (n=1) are international, 58% (n=7) interstate, and 33% (n=4) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0%, 100%, and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Nebraska.



Key Takeaways

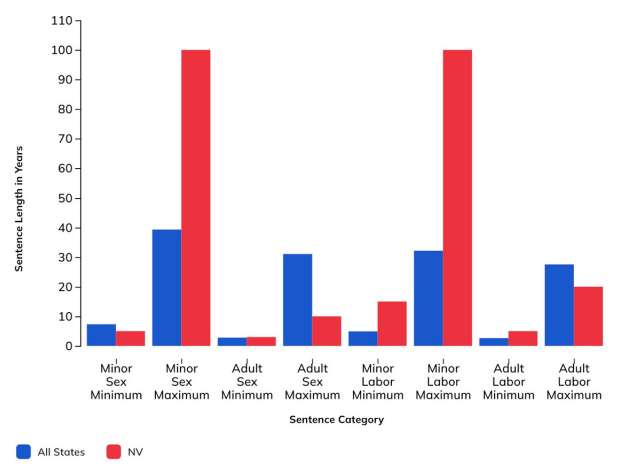
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
13	30	43	54

Nevada State Policy Profile

Nevada has passed all but one prosecution policy, lacking mandatory training of law enforcement. Nevada's maximum sentence for sex and labor trafficking of a minor is life imprisonment, significantly exceeding the U.S. national average.

Nevada has implemented most protection policies, with two exceptions: it does not mandate the posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline, nor does it grant victims of human trafficking an affirmative defense for crimes committed as a result of their exploitation. Nevada has adopted only two prevention policies, indicating room for growth through adoption of these policies.

How state human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

2 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
N.R.S. §§ 432B.609.1, 62E.513.1(c), 62C.035.1(c), 2023
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
N.R.S. §§ 228.450.1(a), 2021; 217.545, 2023
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✓ Civil Action
N.R.S. § 41.1399, 2013
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
N.R.S. § 200.469, 2013
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
N.R.S. § 62C.015, 2019
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
N.R.S. § 217.530, 2013
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
N.R.S. § 179.247, 2017

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
N.R.S. § 179.121.1(e), 2005
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
N.R.S. § 201.300(2)(a), 2013
- ✓ Criminalization
N.R.S. §§ 201.300-301, 2013; 200.463-464, 200.468, 200.4685 & 200.4631, 2007
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
N.R.S. § 179.460(1), 2013
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
N.R.S. §§ 201.300.2(a)(1), 2013; 200.4685.1, 2015
- ✓ Mistake of Age
N.R.S. § 201.300.5, 2013
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

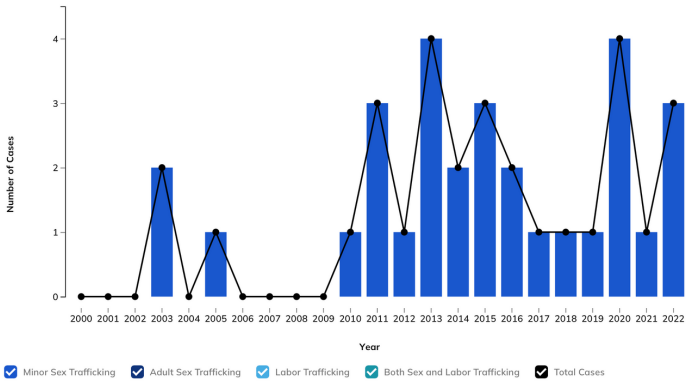
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Nevada.



Nevada Federal Prosecution Profile

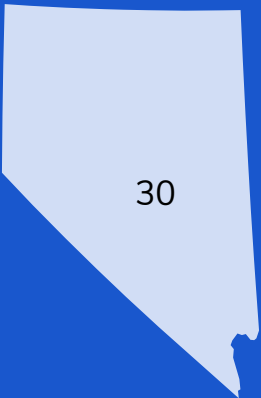
There have been 30 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Nevada from 2000-2022 representing a total of 43 defendants and 54 victims. Of these cases, 100% (n=30) are classified as minor sex trafficking. There have been no cases involving adult sex trafficking or labor trafficking filed in Nevada.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Nevada by type of trafficking and year

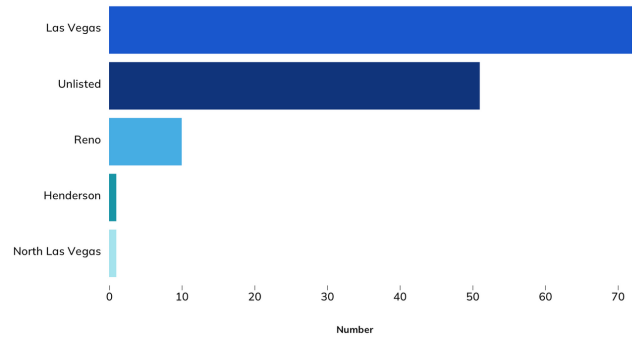


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Nevada has one federal district, the District of Nevada, which has handled 30 cases, representing 1% of the national total.

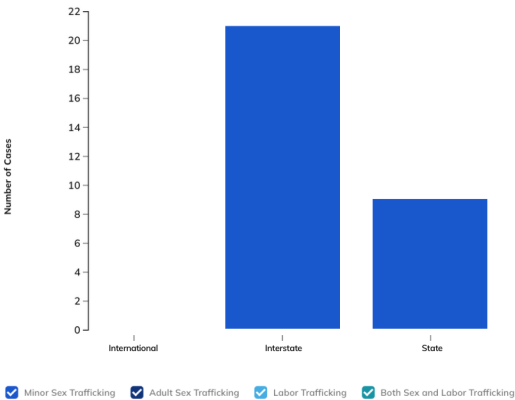


Trafficking incidents in Nevada reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 135 trafficking locations referenced in Nevada. Among Nevada’s cities, Las Vegas had the most trafficking location references with 72, followed by Reno and Henderson with 10 and 1, respectively. Additionally, there were 51 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Nevada categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 70% (n=21) are interstate, and 30% (n=9) are state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 100% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Nevada.



Key Takeaways

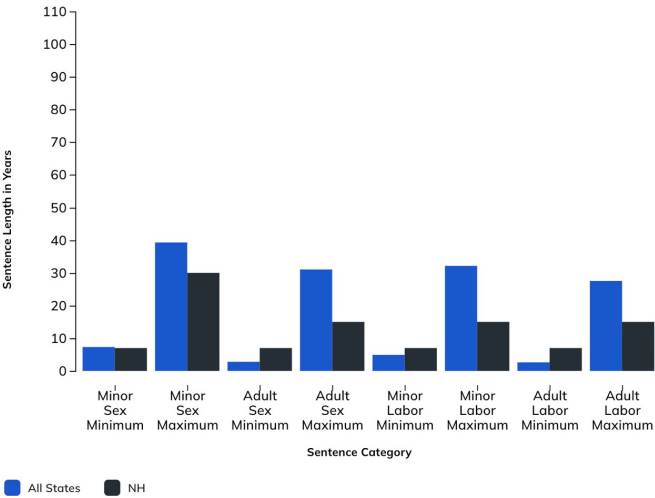
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
10	5	6	18

New Hampshire State Policy Profile

New Hampshire has enacted only four prosecution policies. New Hampshire's maximum sentences for trafficking crimes generally fall below the national average.

New Hampshire has implemented most protection policies, with two notable exceptions: it lacks mandated hotline posting and survivor assistance. The State has passed only one prevention policy. This indicates an opportunity for New Hampshire to enhance its approach to combating human trafficking by focusing on the adoption of additional prevention and prosecution policies.

How New Hampshire human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

1 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✓ Education for Students N.H.R.S. §§ 189:10, 169-C:3.II(e), 2018
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense N.H.R.S. § 645:2IV, 2009
- ✓ Civil Action N.H.R.S. § 633:11, 2014
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution N.H.R.S. §§ 633:10(I), 651.63.I, 2009
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity N.H.R.S. § 645:2, 2014
- ✗ Survivor Assistance
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions N.H.R.S. § 633:7.VIII(b), 2014

Prosecution

4 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture N.H.R.S. §§ 633:9, 633:8, 2009
- ✓ Buyer Penalties N.H.R.S. § 633:7III-a, 2016
- ✓ Criminalization N.H.R.S. §§651.2, 625.9, 1971; 633:7, 2009
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✗ Low Burden for Minors
- ✓ Mistake of Age N.H.R.S. § 633:7.III-a, 2016
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

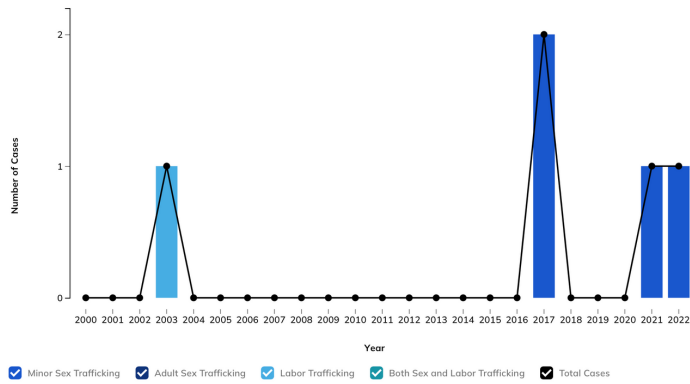
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, New Hampshire.



New Hampshire Federal Prosecution Profile

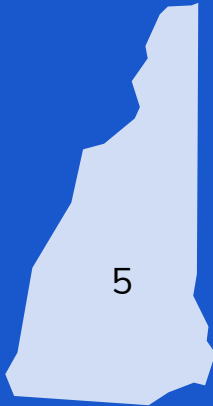
There have been 5 total federally prosecuted cases filed in New Hampshire from 2000-2022 representing a total of 6 defendants and 18 victims. Of these cases, 80% (n=4) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 20% (n=1) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving adult sex trafficking or both sex and labor trafficking filed in New Hampshire.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in New Hampshire by type of trafficking and year

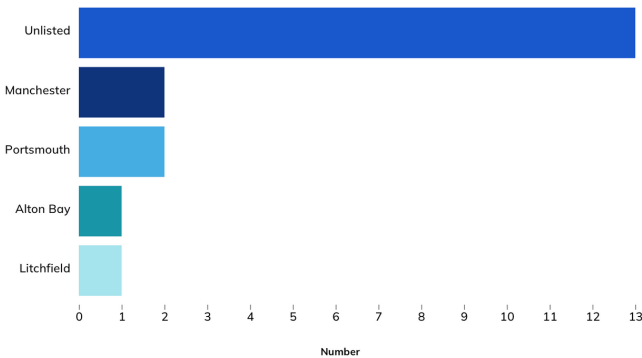


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

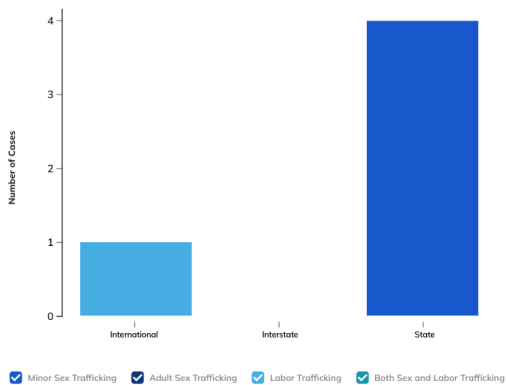
New Hampshire has one federal district, the District of New Hampshire, which has handled 6 cases, representing 0.2% of the national total.



Trafficking incidents in New Hampshire reported by city



International, interstate, and state cases in New Hampshire categorized by trafficking type



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 19 trafficking locations referenced in New Hampshire. Among New Hampshire’s cities, Manchester had the most trafficking location references with 2, followed by Portsmouth and Alton Bay with 2 each. Additionally, there were 13 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 20% (n=1) are international, none are interstate, and 80% (n=4) are state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, New Hampshire.



Key Takeaways

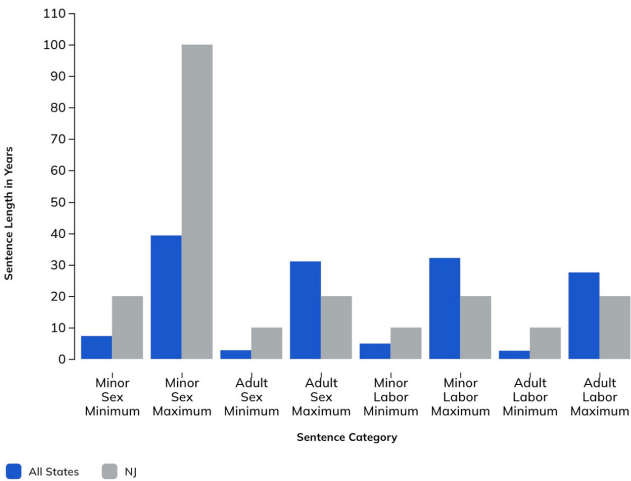
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
16	35	75	195

New Jersey State Policy Profile

New Jersey has passed all prosecution policies and the maximum sentence for sex trafficking of a minor is life imprisonment, significantly exceeding the U.S. national average. However, maximum sentences for all other trafficking offenses remain low compared to national averages.

New Jersey has adopted a nearly comprehensive set of protection policies, missing only the policy mandating posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline. However, New Jersey has enacted only half of the prevention policies indicating an opportunity to enhance its anti-trafficking efforts by focusing on prevention.

💡 How New Jersey human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
 - Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ N.J. Stat. § 2C:13-12, 2013
 - Reporting
- ✓ N.J. Stat. § 52:17B-237.1(g), 2013
- ✓ Task Force
- N.J. Stat. § 52:17B-237, 2013
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
- N.J. Stat. §§ 2C:13-8.c, 2C:34-1.e, 2005; 2C:13-9.b, 2013
- ✓ Civil Action
- N.J. Stat. § 2C:13-8.1, 2013
- ✓ Hotline Posting
- N.J. Stat. § 52:17B-237.1, 2021
- ✓ Restitution
- N.J. Stat. §§ 2C:13-8(e), 2C:43-3, 2005
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
- N.J. Stat. §§ 52:4B-44.e, 2005; 52:17B-238, 2013; 52:4B-44.1a, 2023
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
- N.J. Stat. § 2C:44-1.1.a(1), 2013

Prosecution

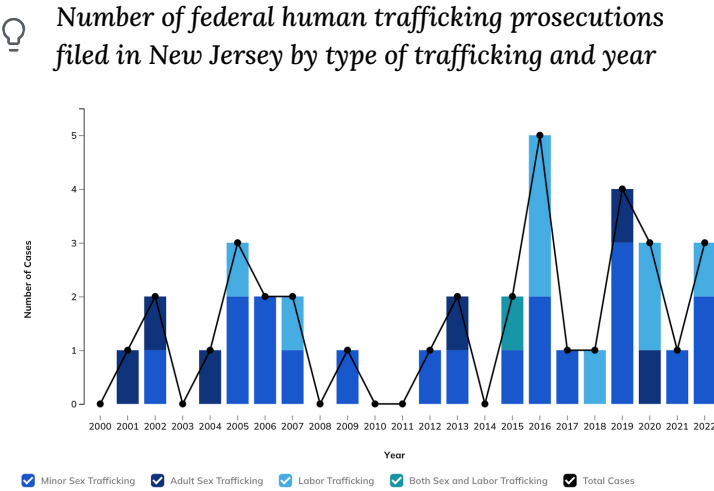
7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
- N.J. Stat. § 2C:64-1.a, 2005
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
- N.J. Stat. §§ 2C:13-8.a, 2005; 2C:13-9.a(2), 2013
- ✓ Criminalization
- N.J. Stat. § 2C:13-8, 2005
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
- N.J. Stat. § 2A:156A-8, 2013
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
- N.J. Stat. § 2C:13-8.a(3), 2005
- ✓ Mistake of Age
- N.J. Stat. § 2C:13-8.a(3), 2013
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
- N.J. Stat. § 52:4B-47, 2013



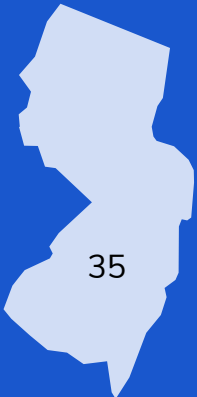
New Jersey Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 35 total federally prosecuted cases filed in New Jersey from 2000-2022 representing a total of 75 defendants and 195 victims. Of these cases, 54% (n=19) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 17% (n=6) are adult sex trafficking, 26% (n=9) are labor trafficking, and 3% (n=1) are both sex and labor trafficking.

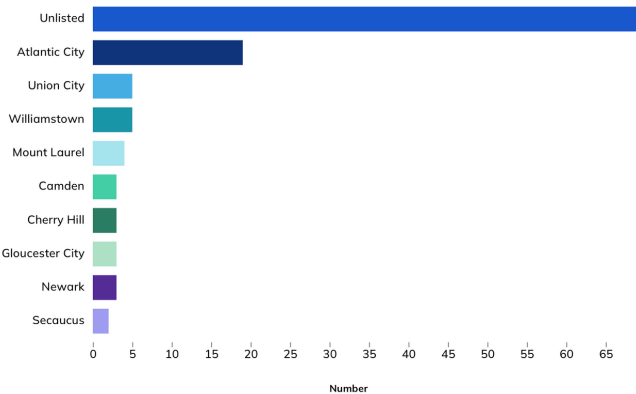


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

New Jersey has one federal district, the District of New Jersey, which has handled 35 cases, representing 1% of the national total.

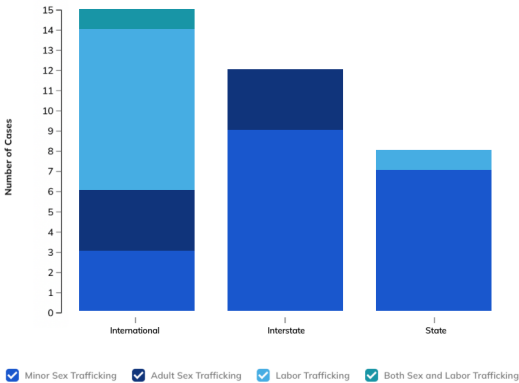


Trafficking incidents in New Jersey reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 140 trafficking locations referenced in New Jersey. Among New Jersey's cities, Atlantic City had the most trafficking location references with 19, followed by Union City and Williamstown with 5 each. Additionally, there were 69 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in New Jersey categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 43% (n=15) are international, 34% (n=12) interstate, and 23% (n=8) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 20%, 75%, and 88%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, New Jersey.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023

9

Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022

11

Defendants in federal trafficking cases

30

Victims identified in federal trafficking cases

42

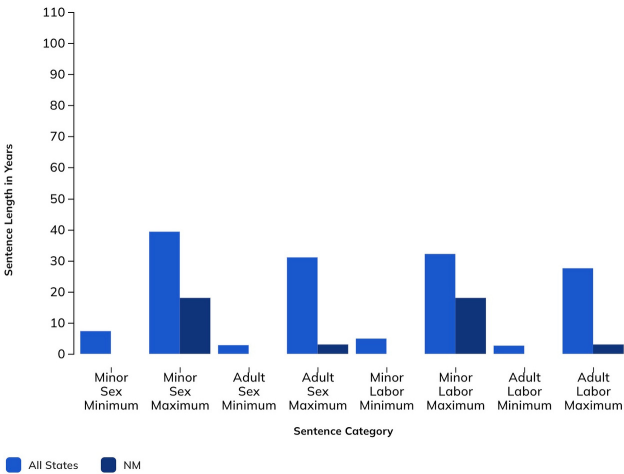
New Mexico State Policy Profile

New Mexico has adopted only three prosecution policies. The State’s minimum and maximum sentences across all trafficking types fall below the U.S. averages, including the maximum sentence for adult sex trafficking, which is just three years, considerably lower than the U.S. average of 31 years.

Although New Mexico has enacted six protection policies, it has not adopted any prevention policies. New Mexico has an opportunity to enhance its response to trafficking across prosecution and prevention.



How New Mexico human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

0 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✓ Civil Action
N.M.S. § 30-52-1.1, 2013
- ✓ Hotline Posting
N.M.S. § 30-52-2.1, 2014
- ✓ Restitution
N.M.S. §§ 30-52-1.F, 31-17-1.A 2008
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
N.M.S. § 32A-2-3.A, 2019
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
N.M.S. § 30-52-2, 2008
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
N.M.S. § 30-52-1.2, 2013

Prosecution

3 of 7 Policies Passed

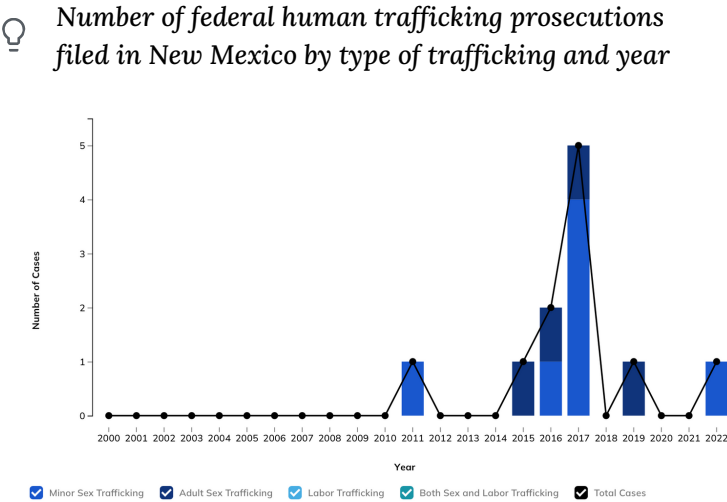
- ✗ Asset Forfeiture
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
N.M.S. § 30-52-1.A, 2008
- ✓ Criminalization
N.M.S. §§ 31-18-15, 1953, 30-52-1, 2008
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
N.M.S. § 30-52-1.A (2), 2008
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, New Mexico.



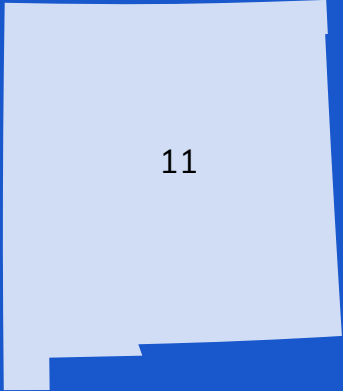
New Mexico Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 11 total federally prosecuted cases filed in New Mexico from 2000-2022 representing a total of 30 defendants and 42 victims. Of these cases, 64% (n=7) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 36% (n=4) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in New Mexico.

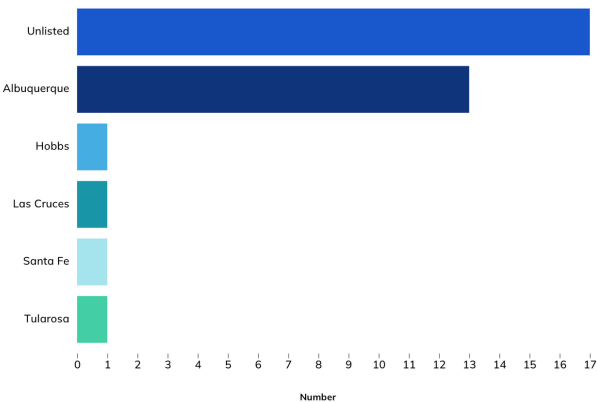


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

New Mexico has one federal district, the District of New Mexico, which has handled 11 cases, representing 0.5% of the national total.

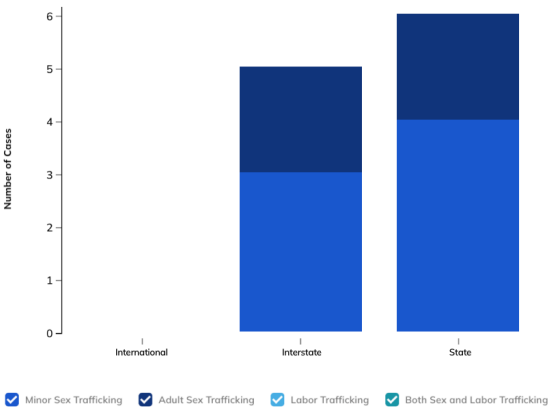


Trafficking incidents in New Mexico reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 34 trafficking locations referenced in New Mexico. Among New Mexico’s cities, Albuquerque had the most trafficking location references with 13, followed by Hobbs and Las Cruces with 1 each. Additionally, there were 17 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in New Mexico categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 45% (n=5) interstate, and 55% (n=6) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 60% and 67%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, New Mexico.



Key Takeaways

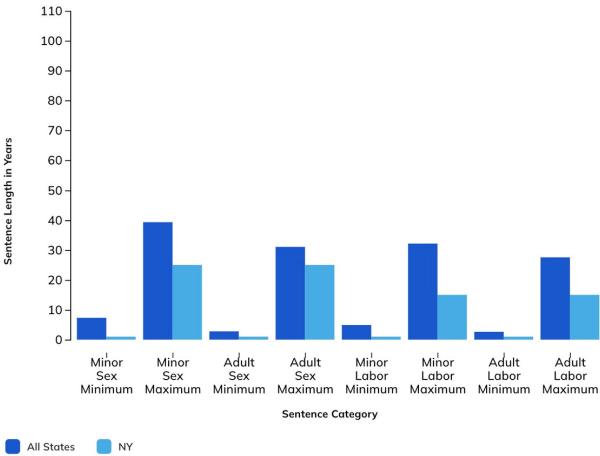
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
14	184	441	1,350

New York State Policy Profile

New York has passed five out of the seven prosecution policies. New York’s minimum and maximum sentences for conviction of any trafficking crime are below the national averages.

New York has passed almost all protection policies, missing only safe harbor laws that prohibit the criminalization of minors for prostitution-related crimes. The State has adopted all prevention policies except two: mandatory human trafficking training for public school personnel and mandatory CSEC screening for minors at risk of sex trafficking.

💡 How New York human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✓ Education for Students
N.Y. Edu. Laws § 803-B, 2019
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 205, 2022
- ✓ Reporting
N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law §§ 483-EE(c), 2007; 17(d-1), 2020
- ✓ Task Force
N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law § 483-EE, 2007
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
N.Y. Penal Law § 230.01, 2015
- ✓ Civil Action
N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law § 483-BB(c), 2015
- ✓ Hotline Posting
N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 206-F, 2018; 390-D, 2022; N.Y. Alco. Bev. Cont. Law § 65-E, 2022; N.Y. Transp. Law § 14-N, 2022; N.Y. Pub. Auth. Law §§ 389,2022; 1266-M, 2022
- ✓ Restitution
N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law § 60.27(1), 2007
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law § 483-BB(b), 2007
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 440.10.1(i), 2010

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

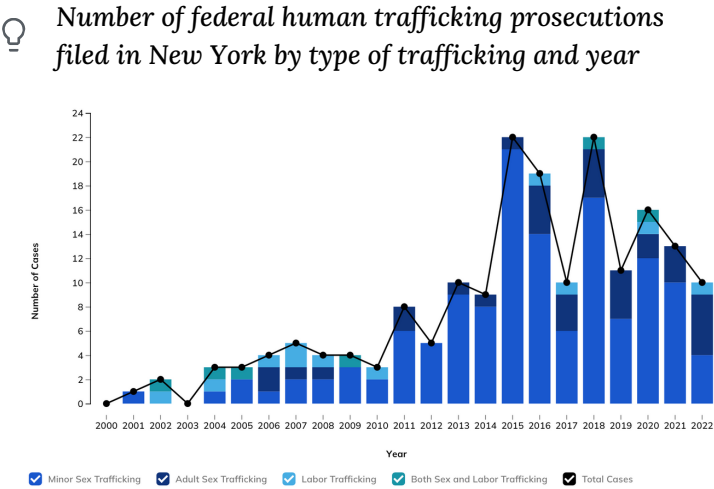
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
N.Y. Penal Law § 1311, 2007
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
N.Y. Penal Law §§ 230.34, 135.35, 135.37,2007; 70.00, 2013; 70.00, 2015; 230.34-A, 2018
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law §§ 700.05.8(b), 700.10.1, 2007
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
N.Y. Penal Law § 230.34-A, 2018
- ✓ Mistake of Age
N.Y. Penal Law § 230.34-A(1), 2018
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, New York.



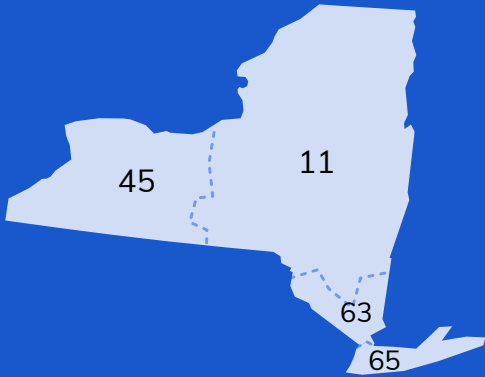
New York Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 184 total federally prosecuted cases filed in New York from 2000-2022 representing a total of 441 defendants and 1350 victims. Of these cases, 72% (n=133) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 18% (n=34) are adult sex trafficking, 6% (n=11) are labor trafficking, and 4% (n=6) are both sex and labor trafficking.

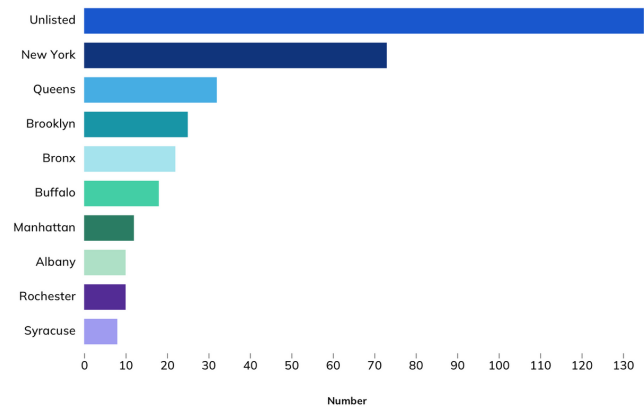


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

New York’s four federal districts handled 184 cases, representing 8% of the national total. There were 45 cases filed in the Western District, containing Buffalo and Rochester. The Northern District, home to Syracuse and Albany, prosecuted 11 cases. The Southern District, which includes New York City and Yonkers, prosecuted 63 cases. There were 65 cases filed in the Eastern District, containing the cities of Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and Long Island.

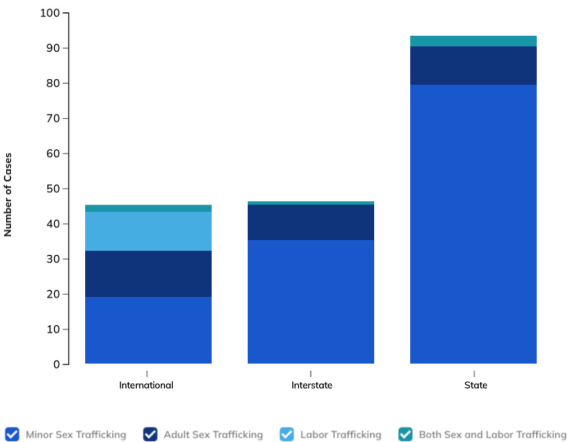


Trafficking incidents in New York reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 424 trafficking locations referenced in New York. Among New York’s cities, New York had the most trafficking location references with 73, followed by Queens and Brooklyn with 32 and 25, respectively. Additionally, there were 135 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in New York categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 24% (n=45) are international, 25% (n=46) interstate, and 51% (n=93) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 42%, 76% and 85%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, New York.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023

17

Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022

45

Defendants in federal trafficking cases

68

Victims identified in federal trafficking cases

114

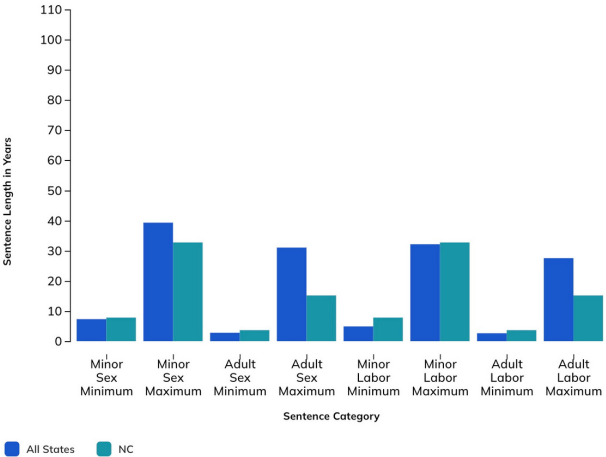
North Carolina State Policy Profile



How North Carolina human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.

North Carolina has enacted all prosecution policies, except making the purchase of illicit commercial sex an act of trafficking. North Carolina’s maximum sentence for conviction of any trafficking crime involving a minor victim is roughly similar to the U.S. national average, while its maximum sentence for conviction of any trafficking crime involving an adult falls considerably below the U.S. national average.

North Carolina has implemented all protection policies. North Carolina has passed four prevention policies, missing the policy mandating CSEC screening for youth at risk of trafficking and the policy mandating human trafficking education for certain business-owners and license-holders.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✓ Education for Students
N.C.G.S. § 115C-81.30(a)(13), 2017
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 7A-354.1(d), 2023
- ✓ Task Force
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 7A-354, 2012
- ✓ Training for Educators
N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 115C-375.20(b), 115C-47(64), 115C-218.75(g), 115C-238.66, 2019; 115C-376.5(b)(1)e, 2020

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-43.16, 2018
- ✓ Civil Action
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15B-34(a), 2006; 14-43.18(a), 2019
- ✓ Hotline Posting
N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-202.13, 18B-1003(c1), 131E-84.1, 143B-348(c), 19-8.4, 14-202.13, 90-632.19, 143B-431.3, 2017
- ✓ Restitution
N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 15A-1340.34, 2006; 14-43.20(b), 2013
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-204(c), 2013; 14-205.1(b), 2015
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-43.11(d), 2007; 14-43.20(c), 2013
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1416.1(b), 2013

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

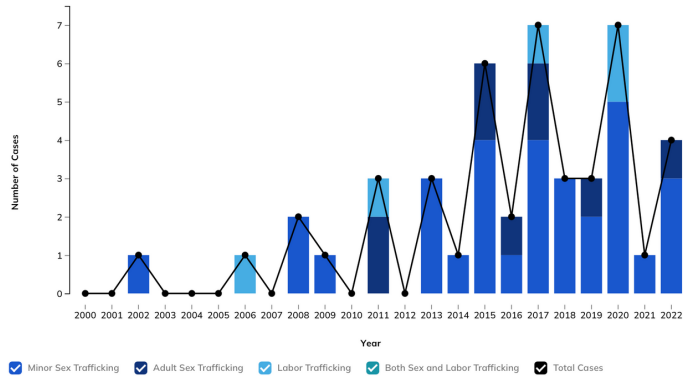
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-43.20(e), 2013
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 15A-1340.17, 1993; 14-43.11, 2006
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-290(c)(1) 2013
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-43.11(a), 2006
- ✓ Mistake of Age
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-43.11 (c1), 2013
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
12 N.C. Admin. Code § 9B.0205(b) (4)(E), 2011



North Carolina Federal Prosecution Profile

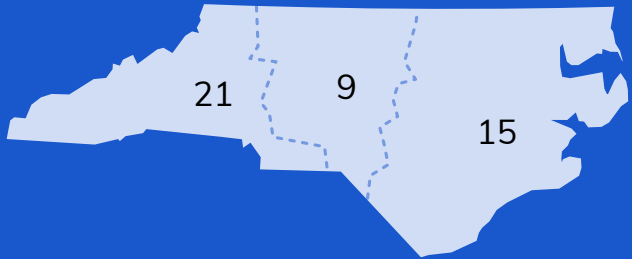
There have been 45 total federally prosecuted cases filed in North Carolina from 2000-2022 representing a total of 68 defendants and 11 victims. Of these cases, 69% (n=31) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 20% (n=9) are adult sex trafficking, and 11% (n=5) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in North Carolina.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in North Carolina by type of trafficking and year

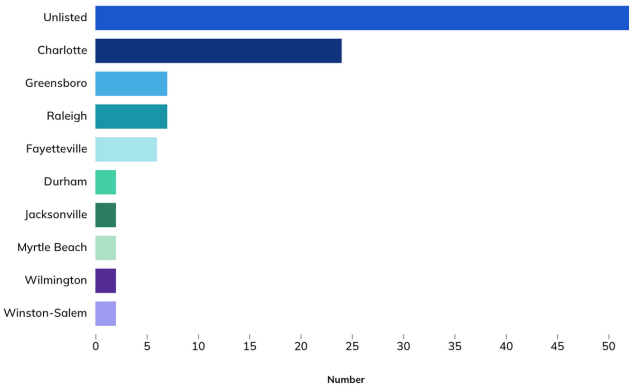


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

North Carolina's three federal districts handled 45 cases, representing 2% of the national total. The Western District, containing the city of Charlotte, filed 21 cases. Nine cases were filed in the Middle District, home to Greensboro and Durham. There were 15 cases filed in the Eastern District, which includes Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Wilmington.

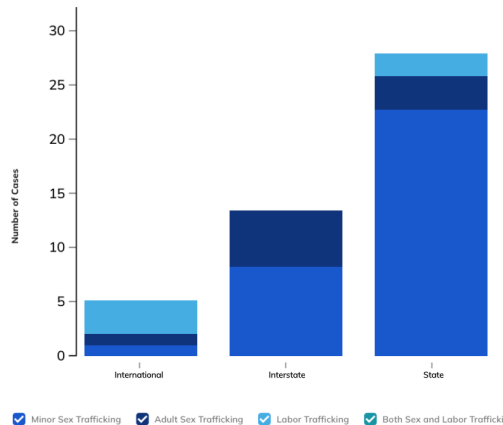


Trafficking incidents in North Carolina reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 120 trafficking locations referenced in North Carolina. Among North Carolina's cities, Charlotte had the most trafficking location references with 24, followed by Greensboro and Raleigh with 7 each. Additionally, there were 52 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in North Carolina categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 11% (n=5) are international, 29% (n=13) interstate, and 60% (n=27) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 20%, 62% and 81%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, North Carolina.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023

12

Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022

23

Defendants in federal trafficking cases

40

Victims identified in federal trafficking cases

28

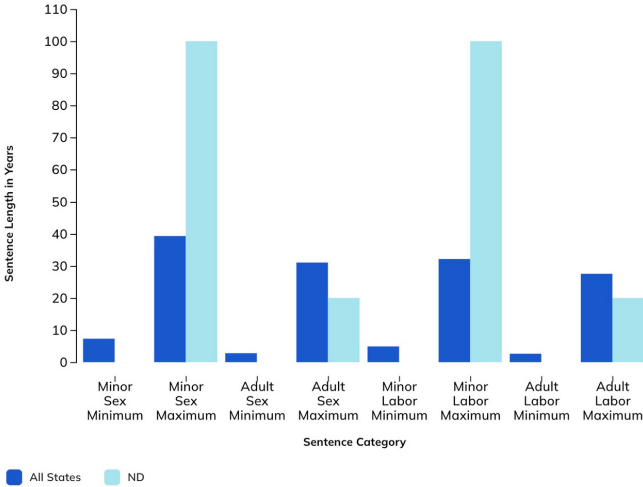
North Dakota State Policy Profile

North Dakota is missing two prosecution policies, including increased investigative tools for law enforcement and law enforcement training. The State sentencing guidelines include life sentences for minor sex and labor trafficking, but twenty years for adult sex and labor trafficking.

North Dakota has implemented all protection policies. However, North Dakota has not passed any prevention policies, positioning it to improve its anti-trafficking efforts by prioritizing prevention policy implementation.



How North Dakota human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

0 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-41-13, 2015
- ✓ Civil Action
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-41-15, 2015
- ✓ Hotline Posting
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-41-16, 2015
- ✓ Restitution
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-32-08.1, 2009; 12.1-41-09.1, 2015
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-41-12.1.a, 12.1-29-03, 2015
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-41-17, 54-12-14.3, 2015
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-41-14, 2015

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

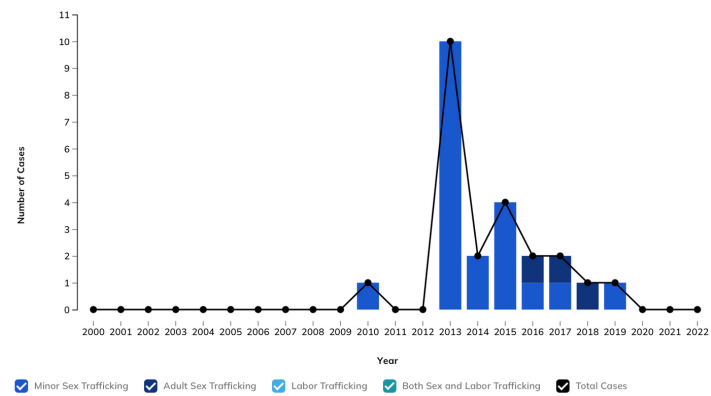
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
N.D.C.C. § 29-31.1-01, 2009
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-41-02, 2015
- ✓ Criminalization
N.D.C.C. §§ 12.1-32-01, 2013; 12.1-41-02, 12.1-41-04, 12.1-41-05, 12.1-41-03 2015
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-41-02, 2015
- ✓ Mistake of Age
N.D.C.C. § 12.1-41-04.2, 2015
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training



North Dakota Federal Prosecution Profile

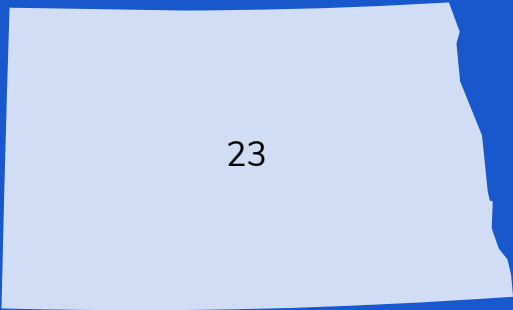
There have been 23 total federally prosecuted cases filed in North Dakota from 2000-2022 representing a total of 40 defendants and 28 victims. Of these cases, 87% (n=20) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 13% (n=3) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in North Dakota.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in North Dakota by type of trafficking and year

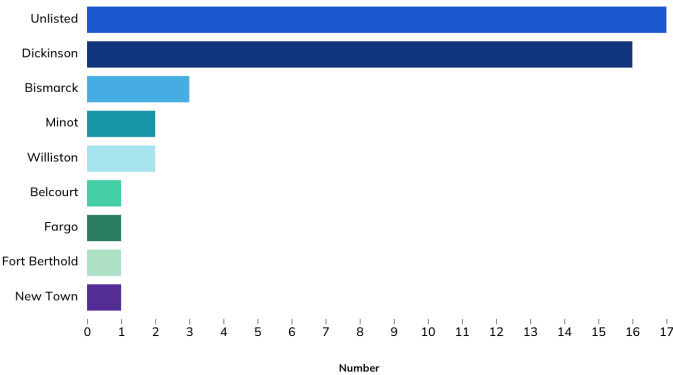


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

North Dakota has one federal district, the District of North Dakota, which has handled 23 cases, representing 1% of the national total.

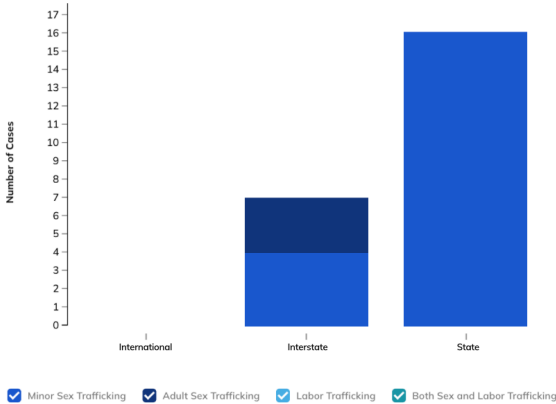


Trafficking incidents in North Dakota reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 44 trafficking locations referenced in North Dakota. Among North Dakota's cities, Dickinson had the most trafficking location references with 16, followed by Bismarck and Minot with 3 and 2, respectively. Additionally, there were 17 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in North Dakota categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 30% (n=7) interstate, and 70% (n=16) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 57% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, North Dakota.



Key Takeaways

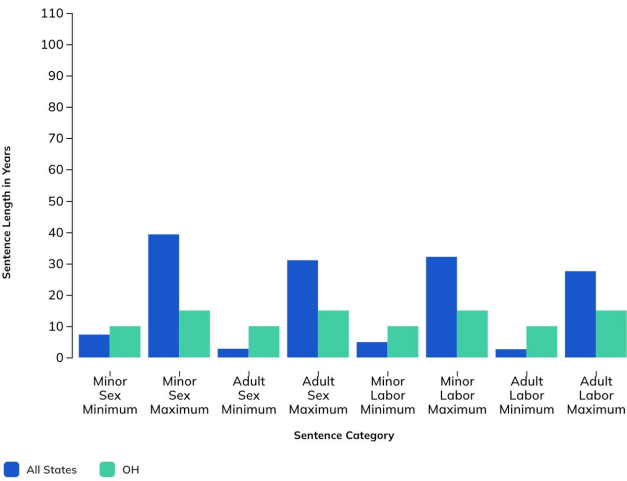
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
13	71	118	171

Ohio State Policy Profile

Ohio is missing only one prosecution policy, which is prohibiting use of the mistake of age defense in human trafficking prosecutions. Ohio's maximum sentence for conviction of sex and labor trafficking of a minor is 15 years, well below the U.S. national average.

Ohio has passed four protection policies, and the State has passed half of the prevention policies. Ohio has an opportunity to bolster its anti-trafficking strategy by prioritizing the adoption of additional protection and prevention policies.

💡 How Ohio human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
O.A.C.R. 2772-20-03(G), 2012, O.A.C.R. 4713-1-14, 2013
- ✓ Reporting
O.R.C. § 109.66, 2012
- ✗ Task Force
- ✓ Training for Educators
O.R.C. § 3319.073(B), 2014

Protection

4 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✓ Civil Action
O.R.C. § 2307.51, 2012
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
O.R.C. § 2929.18(A)(1), 2010
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
O.R.C. § 5101.87, 2012
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
O.R.C. § 2953.36(A)(1), 2151.358(E), 2012

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

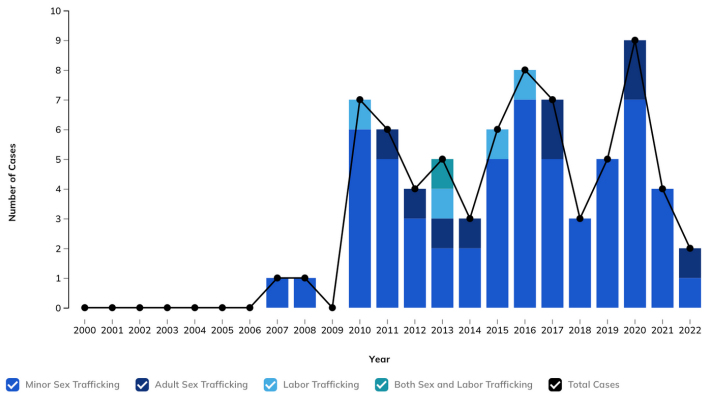
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
O.R.C. § 2981.02(A)(1), 2010
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
O.R.C. § 2905.32(A), 2014
- ✓ Criminalization
O.R.C. § 2929.14, 2004; 2905.32, 2011; 2929.14, 2019
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
O.R.C. §§ 2933.51(l)(1), 2933.54(A), 2011
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
O.R.C. § 2905.32(a)(2), 2014
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
O.R.C. § 109.745, 2012



Ohio Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 71 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Ohio from 2000-2022 representing a total of 118 defendants and 171 victims. Of these cases, 80% (n=57) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 13% (n=9) are adult sex trafficking, 6% (n=4) are labor trafficking, and 1% (n=1) are both sex and labor trafficking.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Ohio by type of trafficking and year

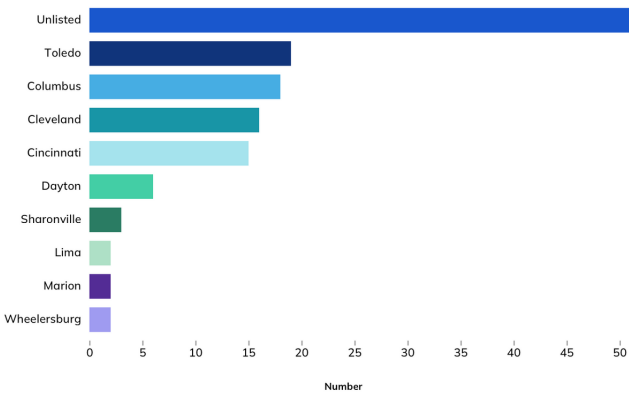


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Ohio's two federal districts handled 71 cases, representing 3% of the national total. There were 42 cases filed in the Northern District, which includes the cities of Cleveland and Toledo. The Southern District, containing Columbus, Cincinnati, and Dayton, filed 29 cases.

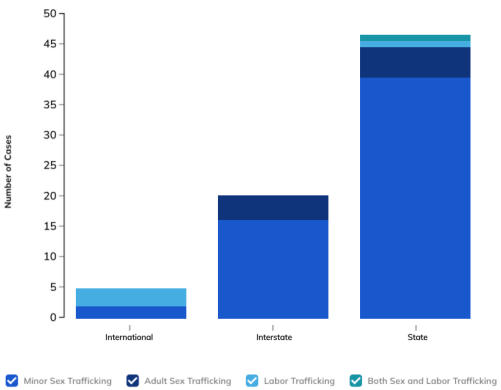


Trafficking incidents in Ohio reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 166 trafficking locations referenced in Ohio. Among Ohio's cities, Toledo had the most trafficking location references with 19, followed by Columbus and Cleveland with 18 and 16, respectively. Additionally, there were 51 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Ohio categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 7% (n=5) are international, 28% (n=20) interstate, and 65% (n=46) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 40%, 80% and 85%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Ohio.



Key Takeaways

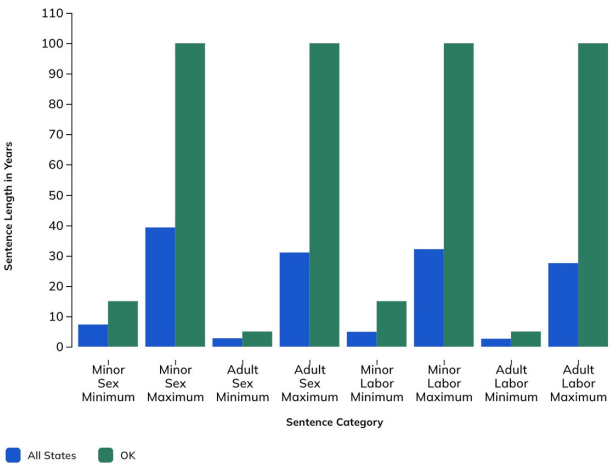
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
14	45	68	113

Oklahoma State Policy Profile

Oklahoma has adopted a nearly comprehensive set of prosecution policies, missing only a policy mandating human trafficking training for law enforcement. Oklahoma’s sentencing guidelines permit a maximum sentence of life imprisonment for any trafficking-related offense, which significantly exceeds the U.S. national average.

Oklahoma has enacted six of seven protection policies, with the exception of a policy mandating posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline. On the other hand, Oklahoma has passed only two prevention policies, highlighting an opportunity for the State to enhance its approach to trafficking by focusing on the adoption of prevention measures.

💡 How Oklahoma human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

2 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening Okla. Stat. tit. 10A § 1-9-123(C)(4), 2015
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✓ Task Force Okla. Stat. tit. 74, § 18r, 2022
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 748.D, 2008
- ✓ Civil Action Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 748.2.B, 2008
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 748C, 22 § 991f.C.1, 2008
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 1029.C, 2022
- ✓ Survivor Assistance Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 748, 2008
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions Okla. Stat. tit. 22, § 19c, 2013

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

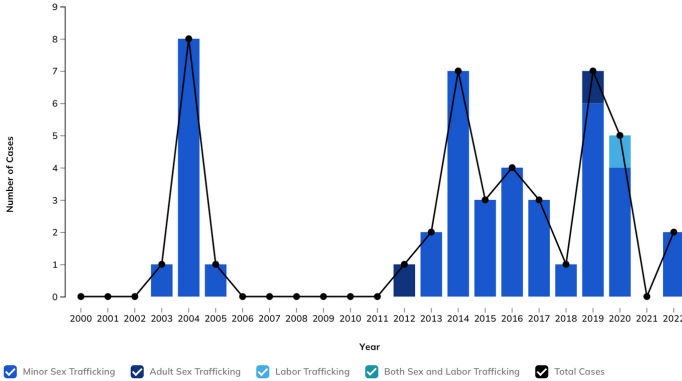
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 1738.A.1, 12, 2009
- ✓ Buyer Penalties Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 748.A.6, 2010
- ✓ Criminalization Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 748, 2008
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools Okla. Stat. tit. 13 § 176.7, 2015
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 748.6.b 2012
- ✓ Mistake of Age Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 748.F, 2017
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training



Oklahoma Federal Prosecution Profile

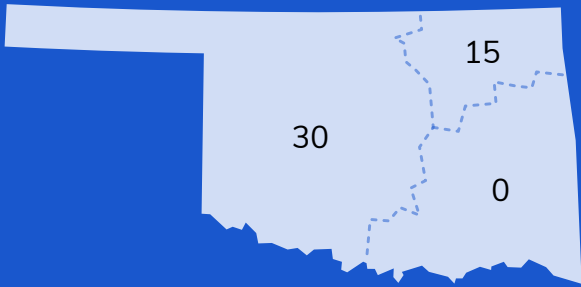
There have been 45 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Oklahoma from 2000-2022 representing a total of 68 defendants and 113 victims. Of these cases, 93% (n=42) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 4% (n=2) are adult sex trafficking, and 2% (n=1) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Oklahoma.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Oklahoma by type of trafficking and year

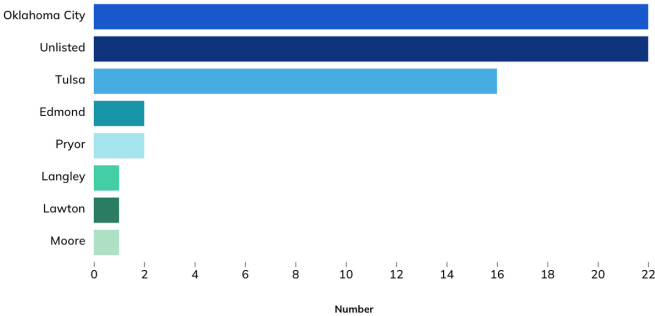


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Oklahoma’s three federal districts handled 45 cases, representing 1% of the national total. There were 30 cases prosecuted in the Western District, containing the cities of Oklahoma City, Norman, and Edmond. There were 15 cases filed in the Northern District, which includes Tulsa and Broken Arrow. No cases have been filed in the Eastern District.

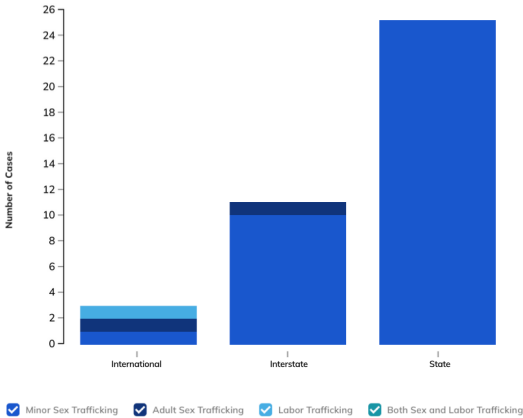


Trafficking incidents in Oklahoma reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 67 trafficking locations referenced in Oklahoma. Among Oklahoma’s cities, Oklahoma City had the most trafficking location references with 22, followed by Tulsa and Edmond with 16 and 2, respectively. Additionally, there were 22 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Oklahoma categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 8% (n=3) are international, 28% (n=11) interstate, and 64% (n=25) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 33%, 91% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Oklahoma.



Key Takeaways

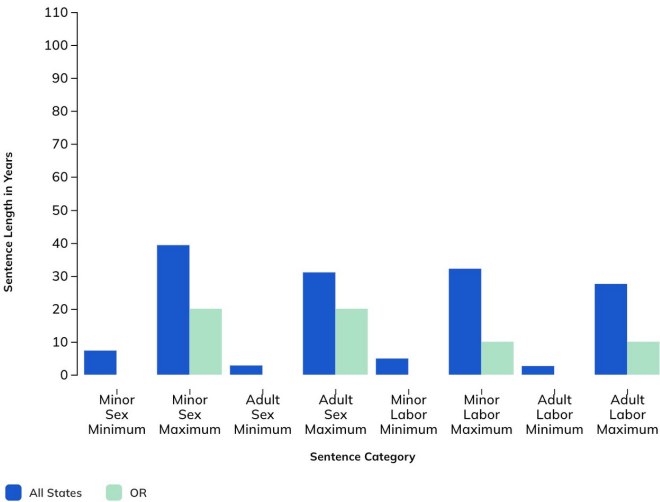
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
12	42	55	178

Oregon State Policy Profile

Oregon has passed most prosecution policies, with the exception of prohibiting mistake of age defenses for trafficking crimes. The State's minimum and maximum sentencing guidelines for conviction of any trafficking crime are well below the U.S. national average.

Oregon has implemented five of seven protection policies. It has not passed laws prohibiting the criminalization of minors for prostitution-related crimes or laws mandating hotline posting. Oregon has adopted only one prevention policy and thus has an opportunity to improve its approach to trafficking by focusing on prevention policy adoption.

💡 How Oregon human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

1 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Or. Rev. Stat. § 419C.030, 2023
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.269, 2007; 167.007(3), 2017
- ✓ Civil Action
Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.867, 2007
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Or. Rev. Stat. § 137.106(2)(a), 2007
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Or. Rev. Stat. § 147.480, 2015
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Or. Rev. Stat. § 137.221, 2017

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 131.558, 131.550(12)(b), 131.602(146), 2007
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.266, 2007
- ✓ Criminalization
Or. Rev. Stat. § 161.605, 1971; 163.266, 2007
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Or. Rev. Stat. § 133.724, 2013
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.266(1)(c), 2013
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Or. Rev. Stat. § 181A.480, 2023

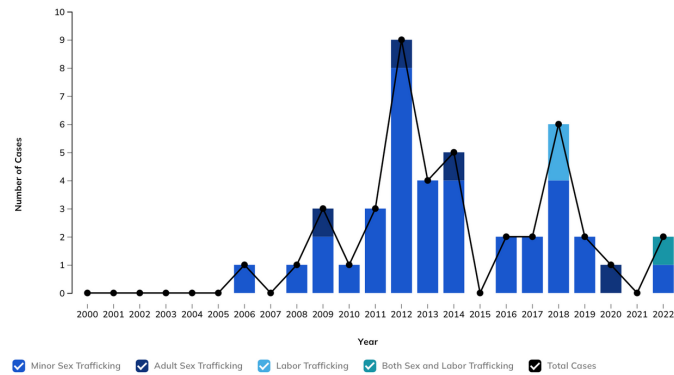
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Oregon.



Oregon Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 42 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Oregon from 2000-2022 representing a total of 55 defendants and 178 victims. Of these cases, 83% (n=35) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 10% (n=4) are adult sex trafficking, 5% (n=2) are labor trafficking, and 2% (n=1) are both sex and labor trafficking.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Oregon by type of trafficking and year

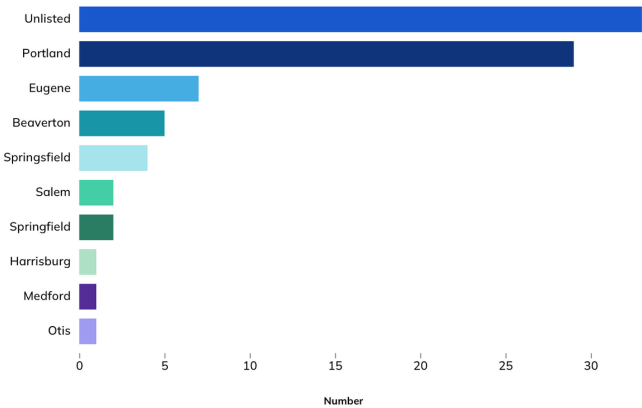


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Oregon has one federal district, the District of Oregon, which has handled 42 cases, representing 2% of the national total.

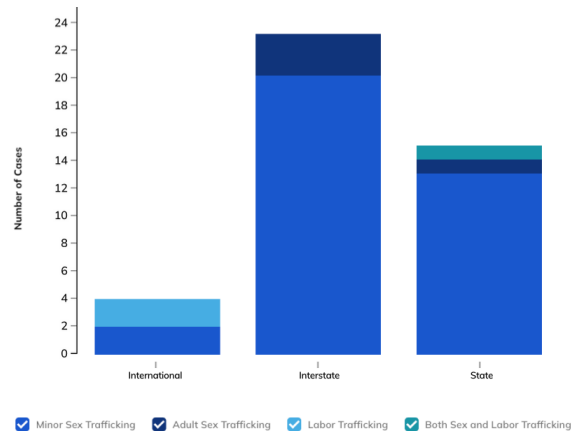


Trafficking incidents in Oregon reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 88 trafficking locations referenced in Oregon. Among Oregon’s cities, Portland had the most trafficking location references with 29, followed by Eugene and Beaverton with 7 and 5, respectively. Additionally, there were 33 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Oregon categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 10% (n=4) are international, 55% (n=23) interstate, and 36% (n=15) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 50%, 87% and 87%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Oregon.



Key Takeaways

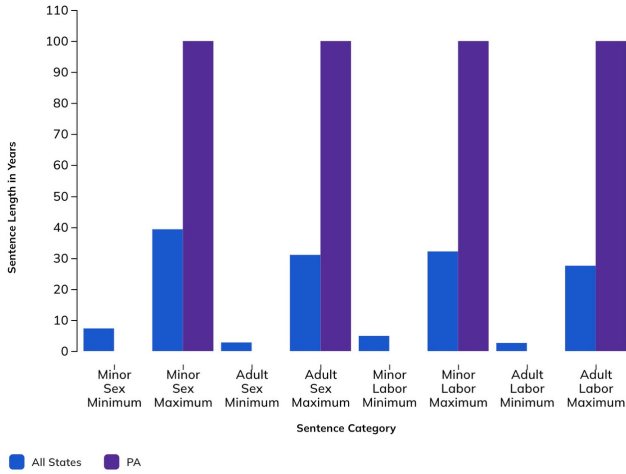
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
14	88	178	375

Pennsylvania State Policy Profile

Pennsylvania has a comprehensive set of prosecution policies. Additionally, the State’s maximum sentence for any trafficking conviction is life imprisonment, significantly above the U.S. national average.

Pennsylvania has also adopted all protection policies. However, Pennsylvania has enacted zero prevention policies, indicating an opportunity to strengthen its anti-trafficking efforts by prioritizing the adoption of additional prevention measures.

💡 How Pennsylvania human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

0 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
18 Pa. Cons. Stat § 3019, 2014
- ✓ Civil Action
18 Pa. Cons. Stat § 3051, 2014
- ✓ Hotline Posting
43 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 1493, 2012
- ✓ Restitution
18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3020, 2006
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
18 Pa. Cons. Stat § 3065(a)(1), 2018
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
43 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 1499, 2012; 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 3031, 3054(d)2014; 3064, 2018
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3019(d), 2014

Prosecution

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3021, 2014
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3013(a), 3011(a), 2014
- ✓ Criminalization
18 Pa. C.S. § 3011,2014; 42 Pa. C.S. § 9720.2, 2006
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 5708, 2006
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3011(b), 2014
- ✓ Mistake of Age
18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3018(c), 2014
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
18 Pa. Cons. Stat § 3063, 2014

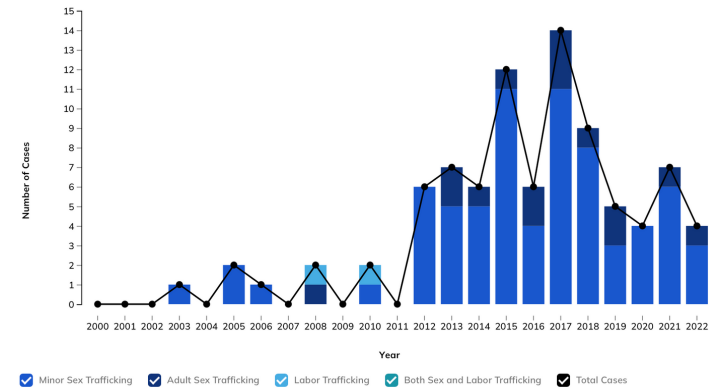
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Pennsylvania.



Pennsylvania Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 88 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Pennsylvania from 2000-2022 representing a total of 178 defendants and 325 victims. Of these cases, 81% (n=71) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 17% (n=15) are adult sex trafficking, and 2% (n=2) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Pennsylvania.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Pennsylvania by type of trafficking and year

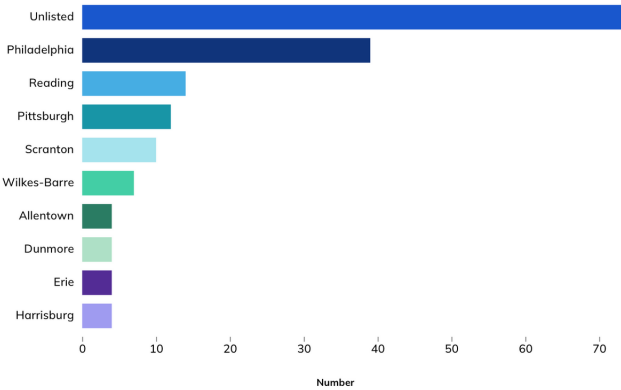


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Pennsylvania’s three federal districts handled 88 cases, representing 4% of the national total. The Western District, home to the cities of Pittsburgh and Erie, prosecuted 16 cases. There have been 30 cases prosecuted in the Middle District, which includes the cities of Scranton and Harrisburg. The Eastern District, containing the cities of Philadelphia and Allentown, has filed 42 cases.

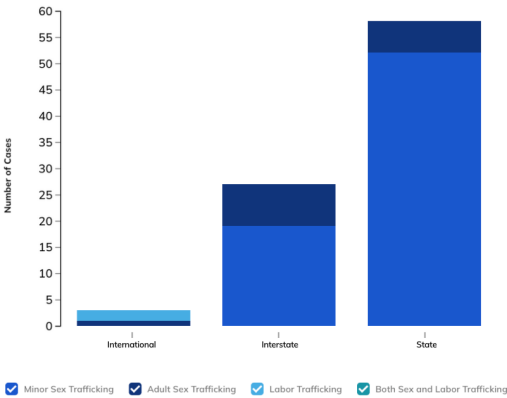


Trafficking incidents in Pennsylvania reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 221 trafficking locations referenced in Pennsylvania. Among Pennsylvania’s cities, Philadelphia had the most trafficking location references with 39, followed by Readings and Pittsburgh with 14 and 12, respectively. Additionally, there were 73 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Pennsylvania categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 3% (n=3) are international, 31% (n=27) interstate, and 66% (n=58) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 0%, 70% and 90%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Pennsylvania.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
16	12	21	17

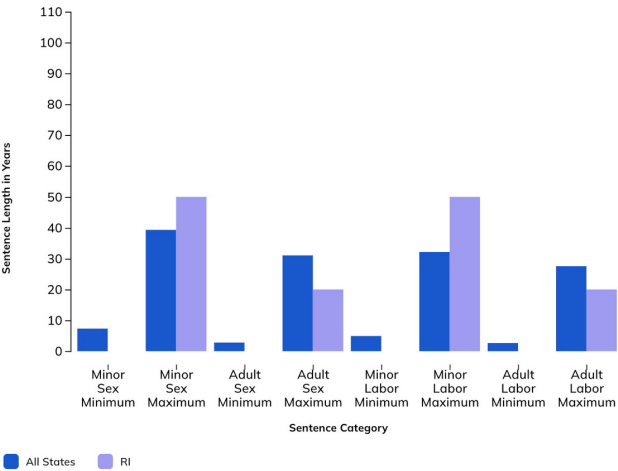
Rhode Island State Policy Profile

Rhode Island has enacted almost all prosecution policies, missing only the policy mandating human trafficking training for law enforcement. Rhode Island's maximum sentences for trafficking convictions involving minors exceed the U.S. national average, while all other criminal minimums and maximums for trafficking crimes fall below the U.S. national average.

Rhode Island has put in place all protection policies. However, they have adopted only three prevention policies. Rhode Island can strengthen its anti-trafficking strategy by prioritizing the adoption of more prevention-focused policies.



How Rhode Island human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✓ Education for Students
R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-22-26, 2014
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 11-67.1-19(c)(2), 11-67.1-23(b), 2017
- ✓ Task Force
R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 11-67-7 & 11-67-8, 2009; 11-67.1-19, 2017
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 11-34.1-2(c), 2009; 11-67.1-16, 2017
- ✓ Civil Action
R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 9-1-2, 2007; 11-67.1-18, 2017
- ✓ Hotline Posting
R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 11-67.1-20, 2017; 5-14.1-2, 2021
- ✓ Restitution
R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 11-67-4, 2007; 11-67.1-10, 2017
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-67.1-15, 2017
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-67.1-23, 11-67.1-21, 2017
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-67.1-17, 2017

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-67.1-11, 2017
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 11-67.1-3, 11-67.1-6, 2017
- ✓ Criminalization
R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-67.1-3, 1-67.1-4, 11-67.1-5, 11-67.1-6, 11-67.1-7, 2017
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
R.I. Gen. Laws § 12-5.1-10, 2007
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-67.1-7, 2017
- ✓ Mistake of Age
R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-67.1-5(b), 2017
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

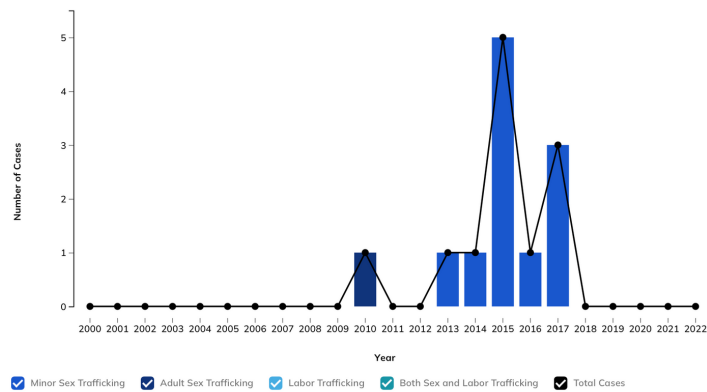
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Rhode Island.



Rhode Island Federal Prosecution Profile

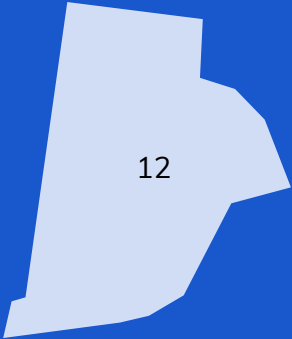
There have been 12 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Rhode Island from 2000-2022 representing a total of 21 defendants and 17 victims. Of these cases, 92% (n=11) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 8% (n=1) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in Rhode Island.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Rhode Island by type of trafficking and year

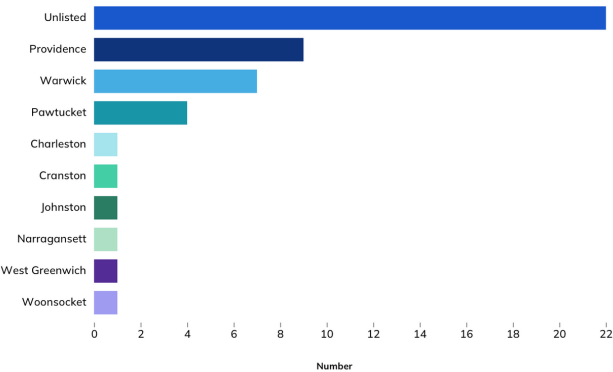


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Rhode Island has one federal district, the District of Rhode Island, which has handled 12 cases, representing 0.5% of the national total.

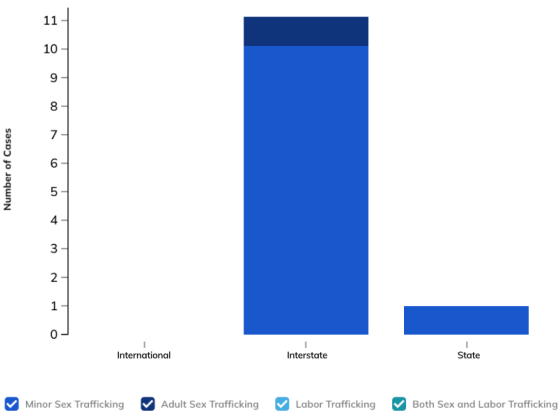


Trafficking incidents in Rhode Island reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 48 trafficking locations referenced in Rhode Island. Among Rhode Island's cities, Providence had the most trafficking location references with 9, followed by Warwick and Pawtucket with 7 and 4, respectively. Additionally, there were 22 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Rhode Island categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 92% (n=11) interstate, and 8% (n=1) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 91% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Rhode Island.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023

14

Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022

26

Defendants in federal trafficking cases

70

Victims identified in federal trafficking cases

131

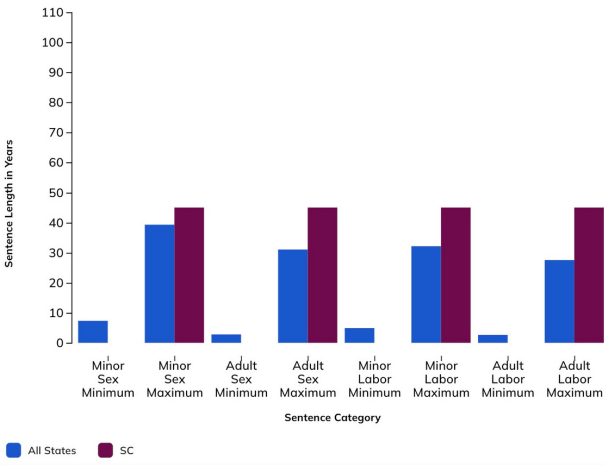
South Carolina State Policy Profile

South Carolina has adopted all but two prosecution policies: policies permitting the use of advanced investigative tools for law enforcement in human trafficking cases and mandated training for law enforcement. South Carolina’s maximum sentence for any trafficking crime is 45 years, which surpasses U.S. national averages.

South Carolina has enacted all protection policies. However, with only two prevention policies in place, South Carolina can enhance its anti-trafficking strategy by adopting more prevention-focused measures.



How South Carolina human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

2 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
S.C. Code § 16-3-2050(D)(3), (F), 2012
- ✓ Task Force
S.C. Code § 16-3-2050, 2012
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
S.C. Code § 16-3-2020 (F), 2012
- ✓ Civil Action
S.C. Code § 16-3-2060, 2012
- ✓ Hotline Posting
S.C. Code § 16-3-2100, 2015
- ✓ Restitution
S.C. Code § 16-3-2040, 2012
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
S.C. Code § 16-3-2020(G), 2015
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
S.C. Code § 16-3-2050(F), 2015
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
South Carolina Code § 16-3-2020(F), 2015

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

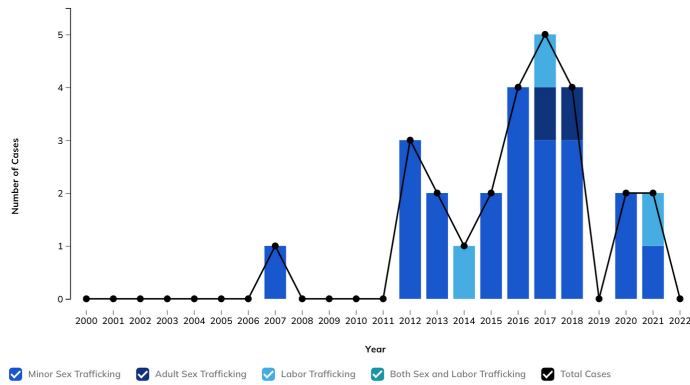
- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
S.C. Code § 16-3-2090(A)(1), 2012
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
S.C. Code § 16-3-2020(A), 2012
- ✓ Criminalization
S.C. Code § 16-3-2020, 2012
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
S.C. Code § 16-3-2010(7), 2015
- ✓ Mistake of Age
S.C. Code § 16-3-2020(I)(5), 2012
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training



South Carolina Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 26 total federally prosecuted cases filed in South Carolina from 2000-2022 representing a total of 70 defendants and 131 victims. Of these cases, 81% (n=21) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 8% (n=2) are adult sex trafficking, and 12% (n=3) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in South Carolina.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in South Carolina by type of trafficking and year

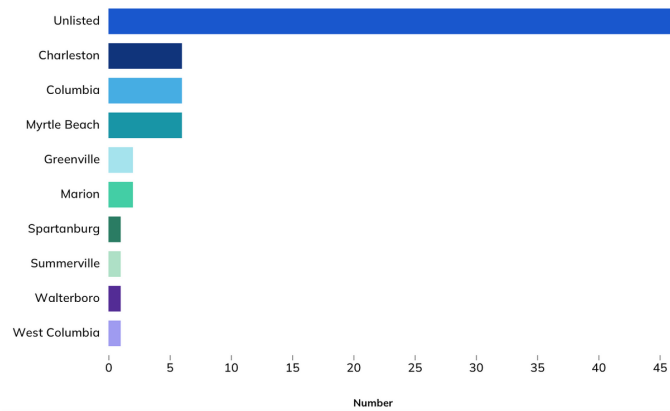


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

South Carolina has one federal district, the District of South Carolina, which has handled 26 cases, representing 1% of the national total.

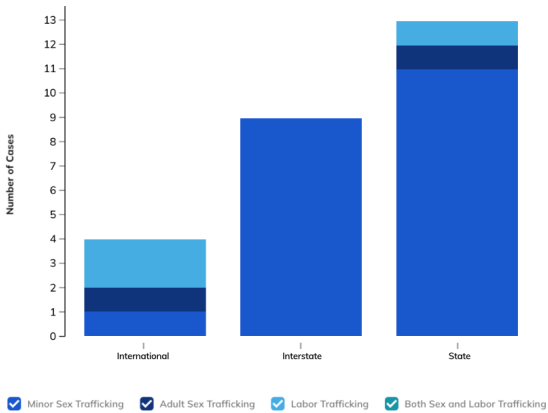


Trafficking incidents in South Carolina reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 78 trafficking locations referenced in South Carolina. Among South Carolina’s cities, Charleston had the most trafficking location references with 6, followed by Columbia and Myrtle Beach with 6 each. Additionally, there were 46 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in South Carolina categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 15% (n=4) are international, 35% (n=9) interstate, and 50% (n=13) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 25%, 100%, and 85%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, South Carolina.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023

11

Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022

63

Defendants in federal trafficking cases

72

Victims identified in federal trafficking cases

78

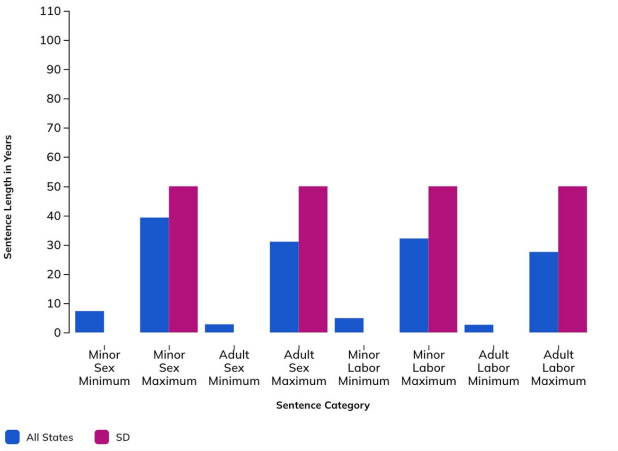
South Dakota State Policy Profile



How state human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.

South Dakota has adopted all prosecution policies except mandating human trafficking training for law enforcement. The State’s maximum sentences for any trafficking convictions are considerably above the national average.

South Dakota has passed all but two protection policies, missing assistance for trafficking survivors and mandatory hotline posting. However, with no prevention policies currently in place, South Dakota has potential to enhance its anti-trafficking strategy by adopting more prevention policies.



Prevention

0 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
S.D. Codified Laws § 22-23-1.2, 2012
- ✓ Civil Action
S.D. Codified Laws § 20-9-46, 22-24A-8, 2014
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
S.D. Codified Laws § 22-6-1, 2011
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
S.D. Codified Laws § 22-23-1, 2017
- ✗ Survivor Assistance
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
S.D. Codified Laws § 26-7A-115.1, 2018

Prosecution

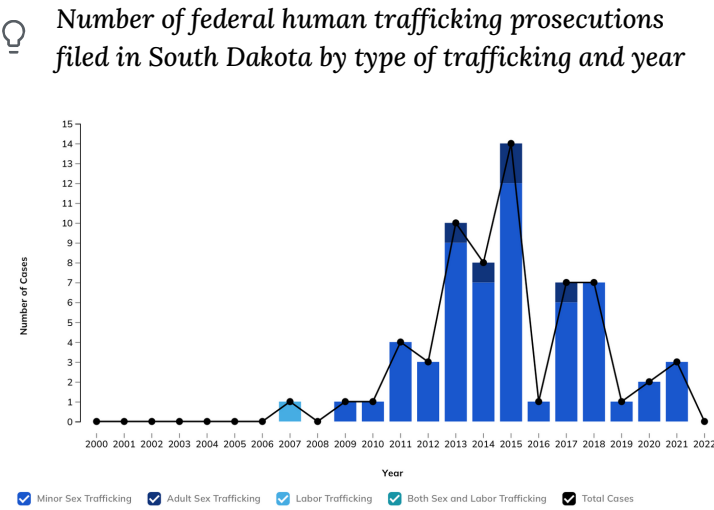
6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
S.D. Codified Laws § 22-24A-15, 2014
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
S.D. Codified Laws § 22-49-1, 2011
- ✓ Criminalization
S.D. Codified Laws §§ 22-6-1, 1939; 22-49-1, 22-49-2, 22-49-3, 2011; 22-49-4, 2016; 22-49-5, 2021
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
S.D. Codified Laws § 23A-35A-21, 2011
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
S.D. Codified Laws § 22-49-1, 2017
- ✓ Mistake of Age
S.D. Codified Laws § 22-49-2, 2020
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training



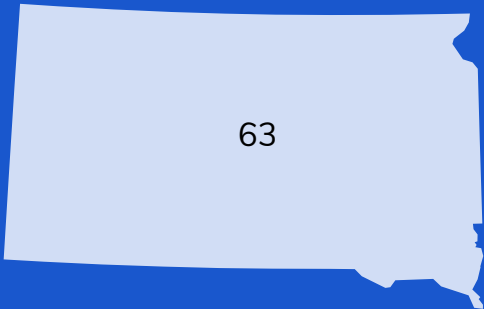
South Dakota Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 63 total federally prosecuted cases filed in South Dakota from 2000-2022 representing a total of 72 defendants and 78 victims. Of these cases, 90% (n=57) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 8% (n=5) are adult sex trafficking, and 2% (n=1) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in South Dakota.

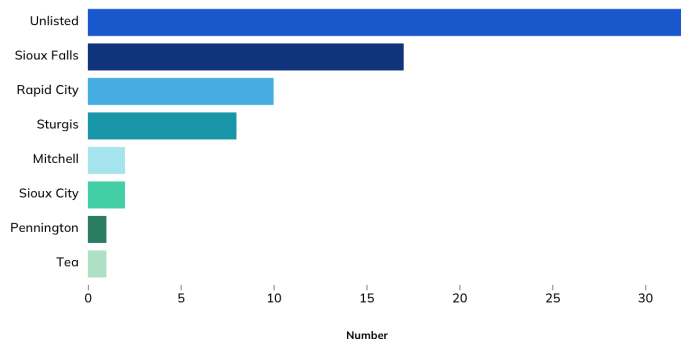


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

South Dakota has one federal district, the District of South Dakota, which has handled 63 cases, representing 3% of the national total.

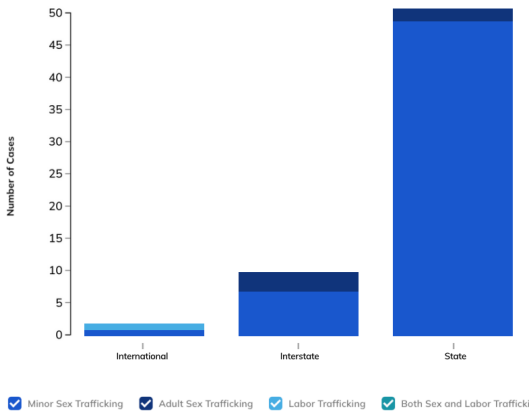


Trafficking incidents reported in South Dakota by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 73 trafficking locations referenced in South Dakota. Among South Dakota’s cities, Sioux Falls had the most trafficking location references with 17, followed by Rapid City and Sturgis with 10 and 8, respectively. Additionally, there were 32 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in South Dakota categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 3% (n=2) are international, 16% (n=10) interstate, and 81% (n=51) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 50%, 70%, and 96%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, South Dakota.



Key Takeaways

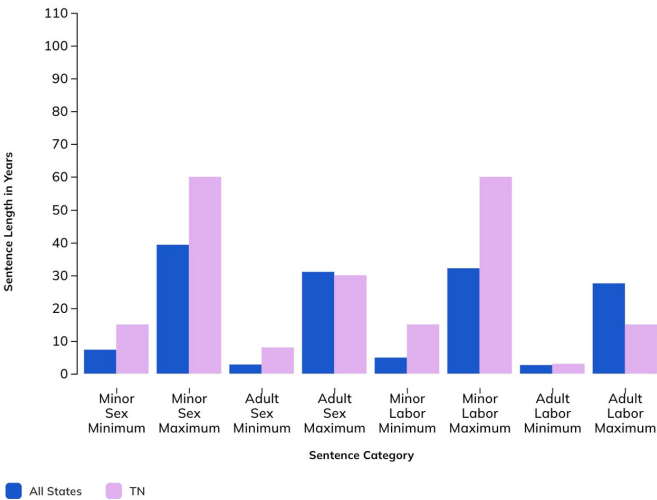
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
18	43	111	271

Tennessee State Policy Profile

Tennessee has adopted all prosecution policies. The State’s minimum and maximum sentences for all trafficking crimes are generally in line with or exceeding corresponding national averages, except for the maximum sentence for adult labor trafficking, which is approximately half of the national average.

The State has adopted all protection policies except mandating the posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline. Tennessee has passed all prevention policies except requiring private license holders to receive human trafficking training.

💡 How state human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

5 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Tenn. Code § 37-5-407, 2022
- ✓ Education for Students
Tenn. Code § 49-6-1304(a)(13)(B), 2019
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Tenn. Code §§ 71-1-135(d), 2012; 38-6-130, 2023
- ✓ Task Force
Tenn. Code § 4-3-3001, 2013
- ✓ Training for Educators
Tenn. Code §§ 37-1-408(b), 2018; 49-6-3004(c)(1)(B), 2019

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Tenn. Code §§ 39-13-513(e), 2012; 39-13-309 (F), 2022
- ✓ Civil Action
Tenn. Code § 39-13-314(b), 2012
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Tenn. Code §§ 39-13-307(b), 39-11-118, 2008
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Tenn. Code §§ 39-13-513(d), 2011; 39-13-309(e), 2022
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Tenn. Code §§ 39-13-312, 2011; 9-4-214, 2019
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Tenn. Code § 40-32-105, 2019

Prosecution

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Tenn. Code § 39-11-703(c)(1)(A), 2011
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Tenn. Code § 39-13-309(a)(2), 2008
- ✓ Criminalization
Tenn. Code §§ 40-35-111, 1989; 39-13-308-309 & 39-13-316, 2008; 39-13-316, 2022
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Tenn. Code § 40-6-305(5), 2015
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Tenn. Code § 39-13-301(4), 2008
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Tenn. Code § 39-13-309(d)(4), 39-11-502(c), 2022
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Tenn. Code § 38-6-114, 2015

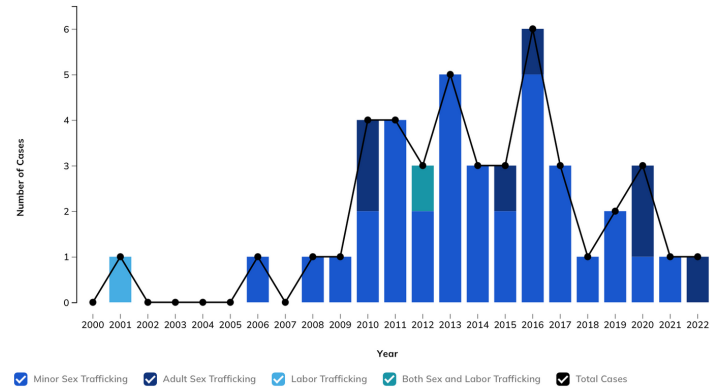
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Tennessee.



Tennessee Federal Prosecution Profile

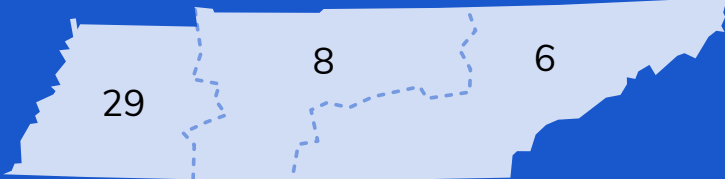
There have been 43 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Tennessee from 2000-2022 representing a total of 111 defendants and 271 victims. Of these cases, 79% (n=34) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 16% (n=7) are adult sex trafficking, 2% (n=1) are labor trafficking, and 2% (n=1) are both sex and labor trafficking.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Tennessee by type of trafficking and year

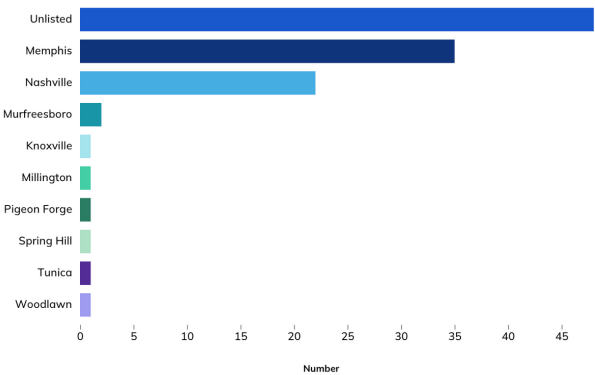


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Tennessee’s three federal districts handled 43 cases, representing 2% of the national total. The Western District, which includes Memphis and Jackson, prosecuted 29 cases. Eight cases have been filed in the Middle District, home to Nashville and Clarksville. There have been six cases filed in the Eastern District, which contains Knoxville and Chattanooga.

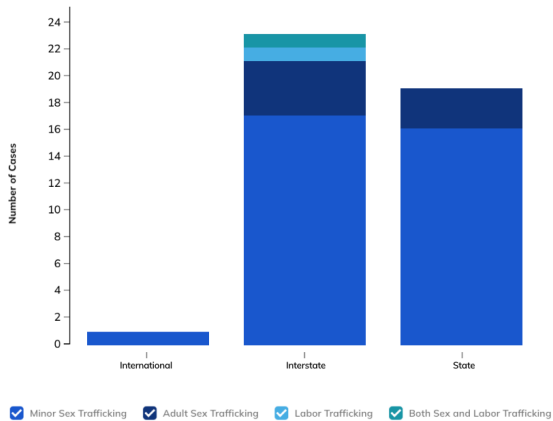


Trafficking incidents in Tennessee reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 124 trafficking locations referenced in Tennessee. Among Tennessee’s cities, Memphis had the most trafficking location references with 35, followed by Nashville and Murfreesboro with 22 and 2, respectively. Additionally, there were 48 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Tennessee categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 2% (n=1) are international, 53% (n=23) interstate, and 44% (n=19) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 100%, 74% and 84%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Tennessee.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023

17

Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022

206

Defendants in federal trafficking cases

499

Victims identified in federal trafficking cases

933

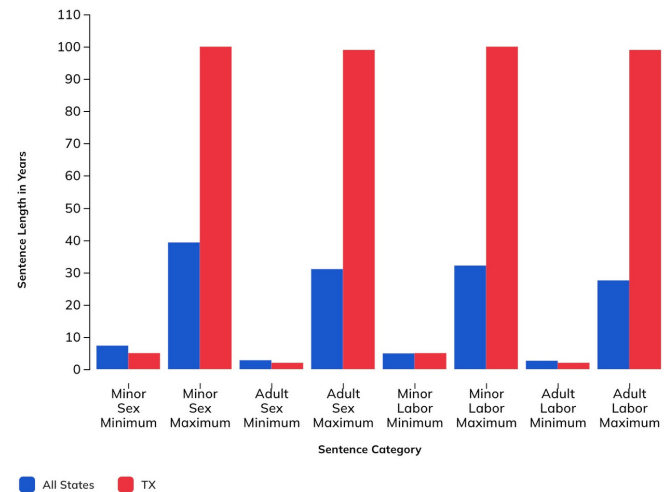
Texas State Policy Profile

Texas has passed all prosecution policies. Texas' sentencing guidelines permit a maximum sentence of life imprisonment for any trafficking crime, which is significantly higher than the U.S. national average.

Texas has adopted all but one protection policy, protecting minors from being criminalized for prostitution-related offenses. The State is also missing two prevention policies, required human trafficking education for students and mandated CSEC screenings.



How Texas human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
40 Tex. Admin. Code § 807.326, 2017; Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 114.0051, 2021; Tex. Occ. Code § 2402.1075, 2023
- ✓ Reporting
Tex. Gov't Code §§ 402.035 (g), 2009; 772.0062(d)(6), 2015; 402.034(g), 2019; Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 2A.205, 2023
- ✓ Task Force
Tex. Gov't Code §§ 402.035, 2009; 772.0062, 2015; 402.034, 2019
- ✓ Training for Educators
Tex. Educ. Code § 38.0041(c)(1), 2017

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Tex. Penal Code § 43.02(d), 2009
- ✓ Civil Action
Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 98.003, 2009
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Tex. Health & Safety Code § 104.07, 2007
- ✓ Restitution
Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 42.037(a), 2003; 42.0372(a), 2011
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Tex. Gov't Code §§ 420.008, 2007; 772.0063, 772.0062, 2015; 526.0702, 2023; Tex. Hum. Res. Code § 152.0017, 2013; Tex. Health & Safety Code § 50.0155, 2021
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Tex. Penal Code § 54.0326, 2013

Prosecution

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 59.01(2)(B)(iv), 59.02(a), 2011
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Tex. Penal Code § 20A.02(a), 2003
- ✓ Criminalization
Tex. Penal Code §§ 12.32, 12.33, 1973, 20A.02, 20A.03, 2003
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 18A.101(2)(E), 2017
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Tex. Penal Code § 20A.02 (7), 2003
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Tex. Penal Code § 20A.02(b)(1), 2009
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Tex. Occ. Code § 1701.258, Tex. Gov't Code § 402.035(c)(4), 2009

These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.

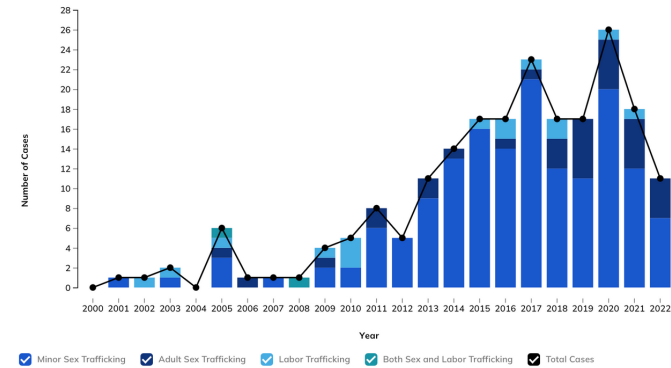
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Texas.



Texas Federal Prosecution Profile

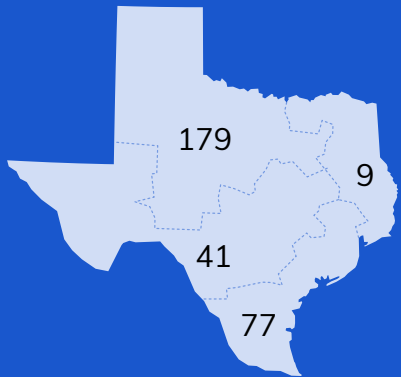
There have been 206 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Texas from 2000-2022 representing a total of 499 defendants and 933 victims. Of these cases, 76% (n=156) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 16% (n=33) are adult sex trafficking, 7% (n=15) are labor trafficking, and 1% (n=2) are both sex and labor trafficking.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Texas by type of trafficking and year

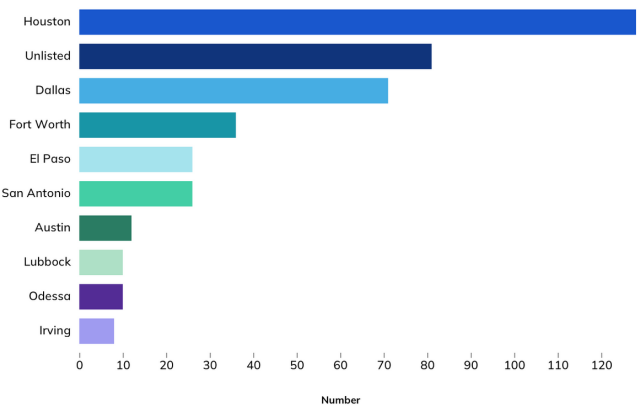


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Texas' four federal districts handled 206 cases, representing 9% of the national total. The Western District, home to San Antonio, Austin, and El Paso, prosecuted 41 cases. There have been 179 cases prosecuted in the Northern District, containing the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth. Nine cases have been filed in the Eastern District, which includes Plano and Tyler. The Southern District, containing Houston and Corpus Christi, has filed 77 cases.

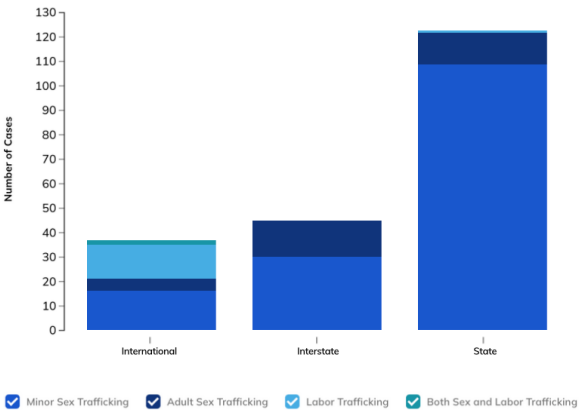


Trafficking incidents in Texas reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 510 trafficking locations referenced in Texas. Among Texas' cities, Houston had the most trafficking location references with 128, followed by Dallas and Fort Worth with 71 and 36, respectively. Additionally, there were 81 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Texas categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 18% (n=37) are international, 22% (n=45) interstate, and 60% (n=123) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 43%, 67% and 89%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Texas.



Key Takeaways

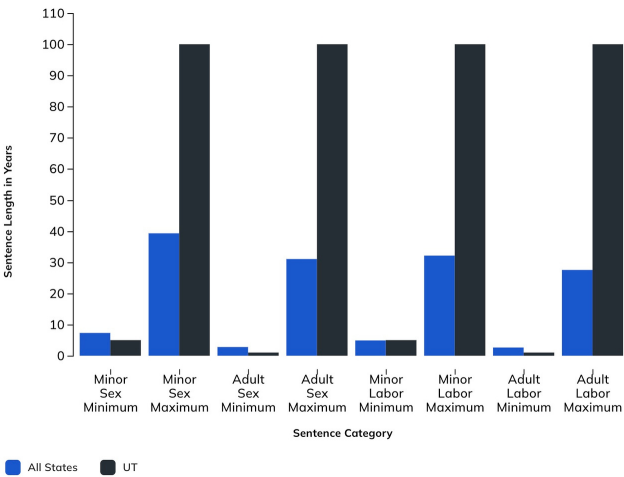
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
15	14	24	32

Utah State Policy Profile

Utah has adopted all prosecution policies except for mandatory human trafficking training for law enforcement. The maximum sentence is life imprisonment for any trafficking conviction, which exceeds the U.S. national average.

Utah has enacted five out of the seven protection policies, with the exception of mandated posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline and an affirmative defense for trafficking survivors for crimes committed as a result of trafficking. Utah has adopted nearly all prevention policies, with the exceptions of human trafficking education for students and mandatory training for private license holders.

💡 How Utah human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Utah Code § 80-2a-303, 2018
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✓ Reporting
Utah Code § 67-5-22.7, 2009
- ✓ Task Force
Utah Code § 67-5-22.7, 2009
- ✓ Training for Educators
Utah Code § 53G-9-207(3)(a), 2022

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✓ Civil Action
Utah Code § 77-38-15, 2014
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Utah Code § 77-38b-205 (1) (a), 2021
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Utah Code § 76-10-1315 (4), 2020
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Utah Code § 80-2-301(2)(b) (ix), 2014
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Utah Code § 80-6-1002, 2023

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Utah Code §§ 24-1-8, 2008; 24-4-102, 2013; 77-11b-102, 2023
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Utah Code § 76-5-309, 2008
- ✓ Criminalization
Utah Code §§ 76-5-308, 76-5-310, 2008; 76-5-309, 2010; 76-5-311, 2019
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Utah Code § 77-23a-8 (2)(f)(iv), 2013
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Utah Code § 76-5-308.5 (4)(b), 2015
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Utah Code § 76-2-304.5 (3), 2013
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

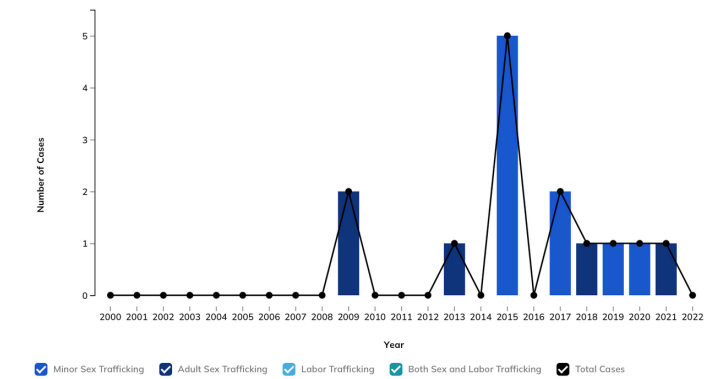
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Utah.



Utah Federal Prosecution Profile

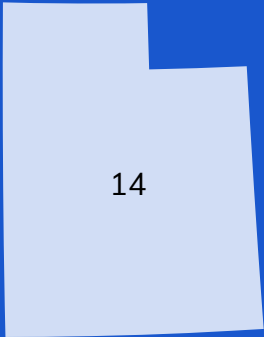
There have been 14 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Utah from 2000-2022 representing a total of 24 defendants and 32 victims. Of these cases, 64% (n=9) are classified as minor sex trafficking, and 36% (n=5) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in Utah.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Utah by type of trafficking and year

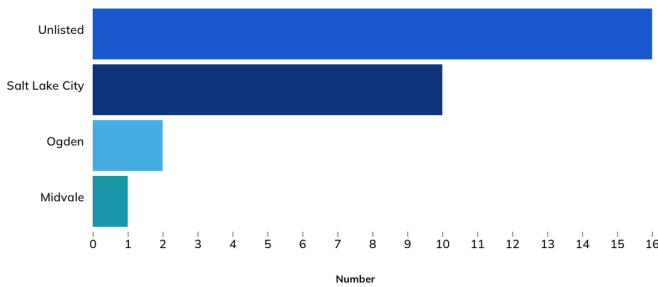


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Utah has one federal district, the District of Utah, which has handled 14 cases, representing 0.6% of the national total.

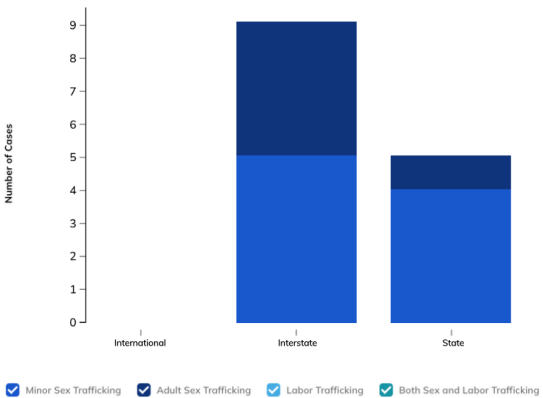


Trafficking incidents in Utah reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 29 trafficking locations referenced in Utah. Among Utah’s cities, Salt Lake City had the most trafficking location references with 10, followed by Ogden and Midvale with 2 and 1, respectively. Additionally, there were 16 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Utah categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 64% (n=9) interstate, and 36% (n=5) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 56% and 80%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Utah.



Key Takeaways

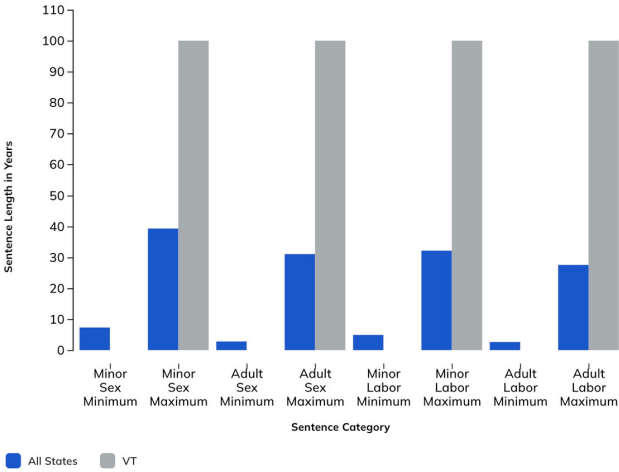
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
9	5	18	16

Vermont State Policy Profile

Vermont has adopted only three prosecution policies. The State’s sentencing guidelines permit a maximum life sentence for any trafficking crime, which is well above the national average.

Vermont has established almost all protective measures except for mandated posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline. However, Vermont has not passed any prevention policies. The State can enhance its trafficking response by focusing on prevention and prosecution measures.

💡 How Vermont human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

0 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense Vt. Stat. tit. 13, § 2652 (c) (2), 2011
- ✓ Civil Action Vt. Stat. tit. 13 § 2662, 2011
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution Vt. Stat. tit. 13 § 2657(a), 2011
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity Vt. Stat. tit. 13, § 2652(c)(1), 2011
- ✓ Survivor Assistance Vt. Stat. tit. 13 § 2663, 2011
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions Vt. Stat. tit. 13 § 2658, 2011

Prosecution

3 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Asset Forfeiture
- ✓ Buyer Penalties Vt. Stat. tit. 13 §§ 2652(a), 2655, 2011
- ✓ Criminalization Vt. Stat. tit. 13 §§ 2652, 2653, 2654, 2011
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors Vt. Stat. tit. 13 § 2652 (a)(1), 2011
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

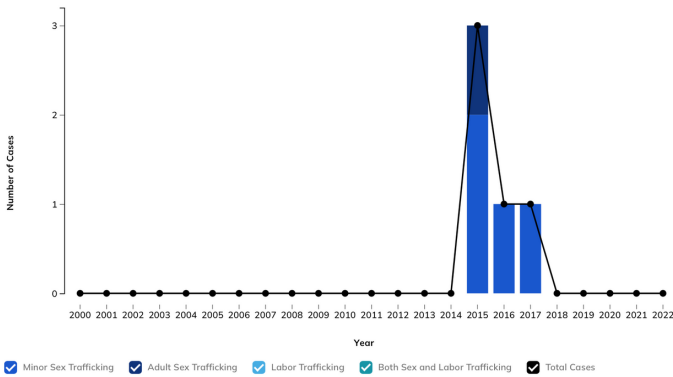
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Vermont.



Vermont Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 5 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Vermont from 2000-2022 representing a total of 18 defendants and 16 victims. Of these cases, 80% (n=4) are classified as minor sex trafficking, and 20% (n=1) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in Vermont.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Vermont by type of trafficking and year

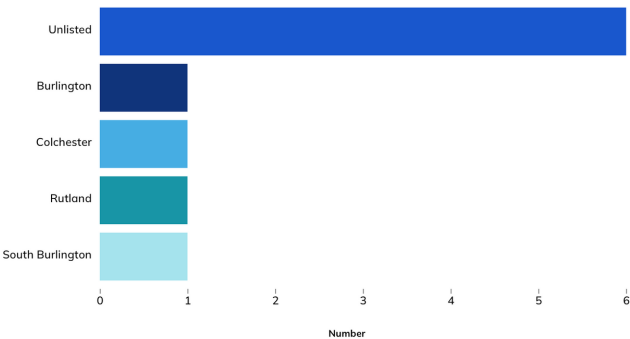


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Vermont has one federal district, the District of Vermont, which has handled 5 cases, representing 0.2% of the national total.

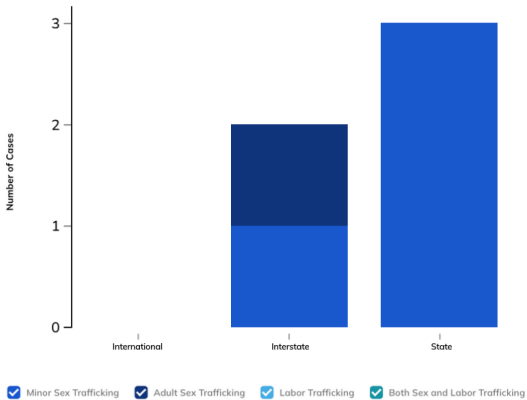


Trafficking incidents in Vermont reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 10 trafficking locations referenced in Vermont. Among Vermont's cities, Burlington had the most trafficking location references with 1, followed by Colchester and Rutland with 1 each. Additionally, there were 6 instances where the trafficking city was "Unlisted" (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Vermont categorized by trafficking type



Cases are "international" if the crime involved more than one country, "interstate" if more than one U.S. state, and "state" if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 40% (n=2) interstate, and 60% (n=3) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 50% and 100%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Vermont.



Key Takeaways

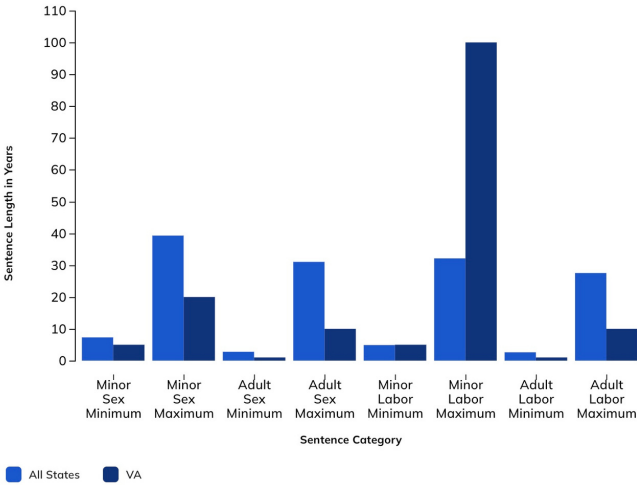
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
14	105	209	1,092

Virginia State Policy Profile

Virginia has passed four of the seven prosecution policies. It lacks a law making the purchase of illicit commercial sex an act of trafficking, a law making mistake of age an inadmissible defense in trafficking prosecutions, and a law mandating human trafficking training for law enforcement. Virginia's maximum sentence for labor trafficking of a minor is life imprisonment, which is significantly higher than the U.S. national average.

Virginia has implemented all protection policies except for prohibiting the criminalization of minors for prostitution-related charges. Virginia has implemented all prevention policies except for legislation that mandates human trafficking education for public school personnel and students.

💡 How Virginia human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

4 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✓ CSEC Screening
Va. Code § 63.2-1506.1.A 2019
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Va. Code §§ 46.2-341.9:01, 2019; 58.1-4110.B.2, 2020; 35.1-15.1, 2022
- ✓ Reporting
Va. Code § 9.1-116.5.C, 2019
- ✓ Task Force
Va. Code § 9.1-116.5, 2019
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Va. Code § 18.2-361.1.B, 2021
- ✓ Civil Action
Va. Code § 8.01-42.4, 2016
- ✓ Hotline Posting
Va. Code §§ 40.1-11.3, 2012; 32.1-133.1, 32.1-34.2 & 33.2-267.1, 2018; 4.1-119.1, 2019; 2.2-2057, 2023
- ✓ Restitution
Va. Code § 19.2-305.1, 2014
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Va. Code § 2.2-515.2, 2017
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Va. Code § 19.2-327.18, 2021

Prosecution

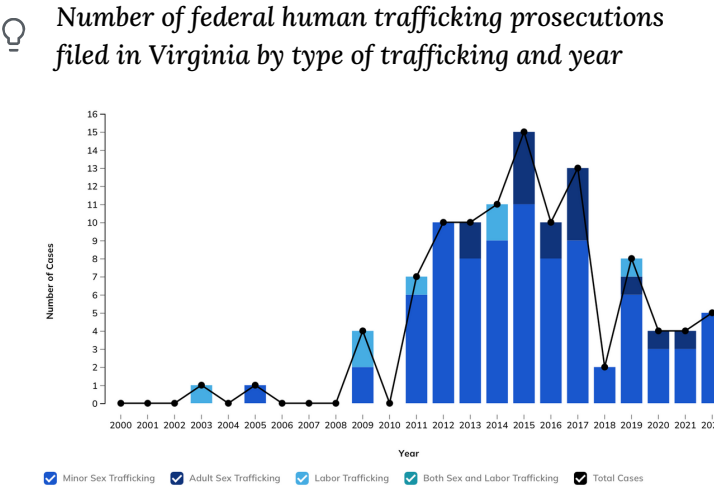
4 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Va. Code § 19.2-386.35, 2015
- ✗ Buyer Penalties
- ✓ Criminalization
Va. Code §§ 18.2047, 1950; 18.2-356, 2014; 18.2-357.1, 2015
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Va. Code § 19.2-62, 2014
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Va. Code § 18.2-357.1, 2015
- ✗ Mistake of Age
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training



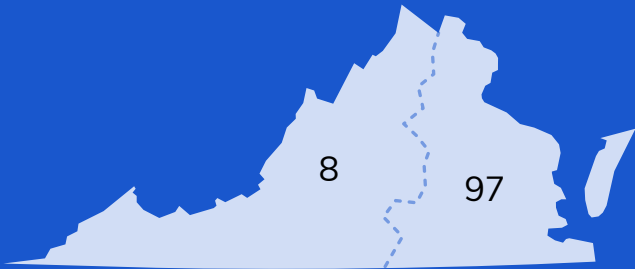
Virginia Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 105 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Virginia from 2000-2022 representing a total of 209 defendants and 1092 victims. Of these cases, 79% (n=83) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 14% (n=15) are adult sex trafficking, and 7% (n=7) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Virginia.

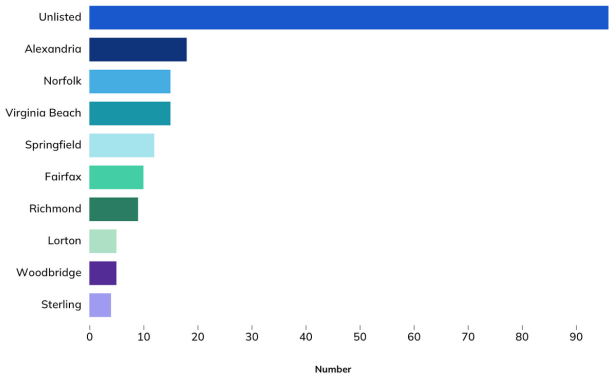


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Virginia’s two federal districts handled 105 cases, representing 4% of the national total. Eight cases have been filed in the Western District, which contains Roanoke. There have been 97 cases prosecuted in the Eastern District, which includes the cities of Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, Arlington, Norfolk, and Richmond.

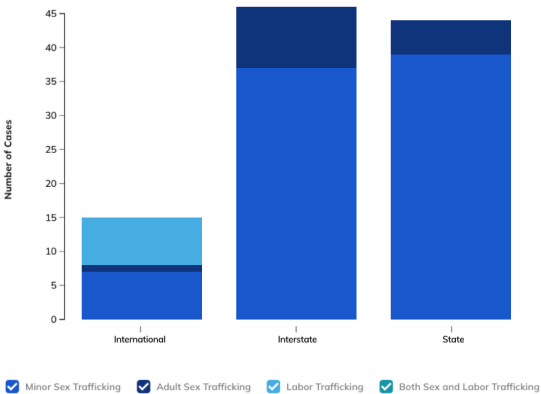


Trafficking incidents in Virginia reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 237 trafficking locations referenced in Virginia. Among Virginia’s cities, Alexandria had the most trafficking location references with 18, followed by Norfolk and Virginia Beach with 15 each. Additionally, there were 96 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Virginia categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 14% (n=15) are international, 44% (n=46) interstate, and 42% (n=44) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 47%, 80% and 89%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Virginia.



Key Takeaways

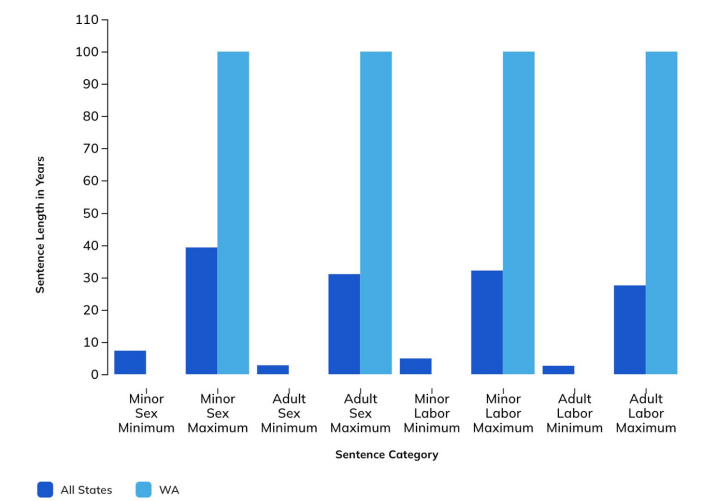
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
18	55	78	224

Washington State Policy Profile

Washington has enacted all prosecution policies. The sentencing guidelines permit a maximum sentence of life imprisonment for any trafficking crime, which is significantly higher than the U.S. national average.

Washington has adopted all protection policies except requiring screening for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC). It has also passed all prevention policies except for mandating posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

How state human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

5 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✓ Education for Students
Wash. Rev. Code § 28A.320.168, 2023
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Wash. Rev. Code §§ 308-100-033, 2018; 49.17.470(1)(b), 2019
- ✓ Reporting
Wash. Rev. Code §§ 7.68.360(3), 2005; 7.68.350(5), 43.280.110(4), 43.280.095(4), 2015; 43.280.120(f), (g), 2023
- ✓ Task Force
Wash. Rev. Code §§ 7.68.360, 2005; 7.68.350, 2015
- ✓ Training for Educators
Wash. Rev. Code § 28A.410.035, 2013

Protection

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.88.040, 2012
- ✓ Civil Action
Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.82.100 (1), 2003
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Wash. Rev. Code § 9.94A.753 (5), 2003
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.88.030(1), 2020
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Wash. Rev. Code § 43.63A.740, 2010
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Wash. Rev. Code § 9.96.060, 2012

Prosecution

7 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.82.100 (5)(c), 2003
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.40.100 (1)(a)(i), 2003
- ✓ Criminalization
Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.40.100, 2003; 9A.40.110, 2014
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Wash. Rev. Code § 9.73.230 (1)(b)(ii), 2011
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.40.100 (1)(a)(i)(IV)(b), 2013
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.40.100(4)(a), 2017
- ✓ Law Enforcement Training
Wash. Rev. Code § 43.280.095, 2015; Wash. Admin. Code § 139-11-020, 2019

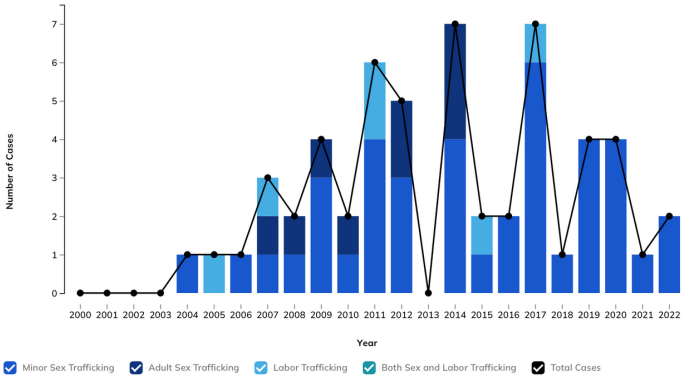
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Washington.



Washington Federal Prosecution Profile

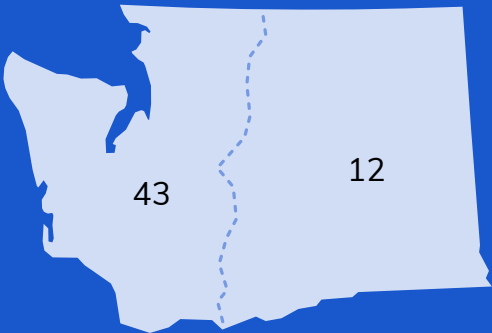
There have been 55 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Washington from 2000-2022 representing a total of 78 defendants and 224 victims. Of these cases, 73% (n=40) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 16% (n=9) are adult sex trafficking, and 11% (n=6) are labor trafficking. There have been no cases involving both sex and labor trafficking filed in Washington.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Washington by type of trafficking and year

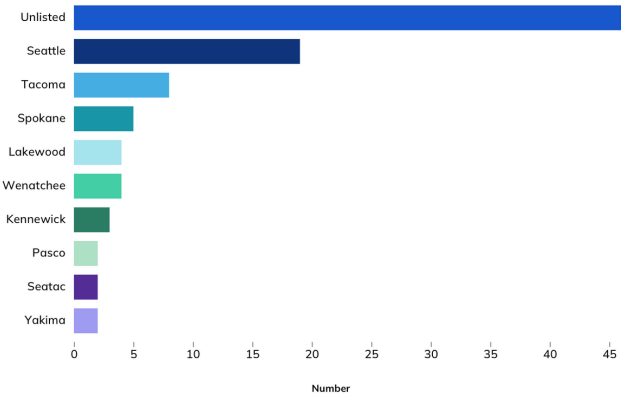


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

Washington’s two federal districts handled 55 cases, representing 2% of the national total. The Western District, which contains the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, and Vancouver, filed 43 cases. There have been 12 cases prosecuted in the Eastern District, where Spokane is located.

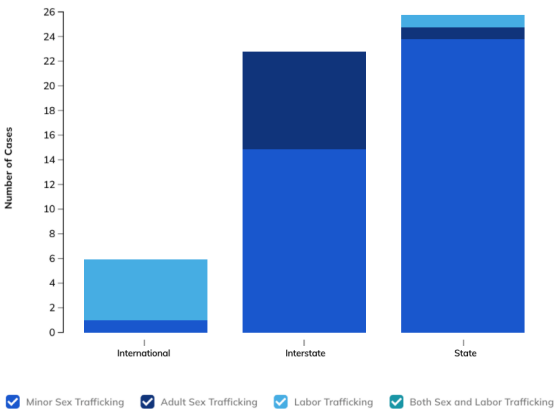


Trafficking incidents in Washington reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 118 trafficking locations referenced in Washington. Among Washington’s cities, Seattle had the most trafficking location references with 19, followed by Tacoma and Spokane with 8 and 5, respectively. Additionally, there were 46 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in Washington categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 11% (n=6) are international, 42% (n=23) interstate, and 47% (n=26) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 17%, 65% and 92%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Washington.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023

10

Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022

12

Defendants in federal trafficking cases

15

Victims identified in federal trafficking cases

20

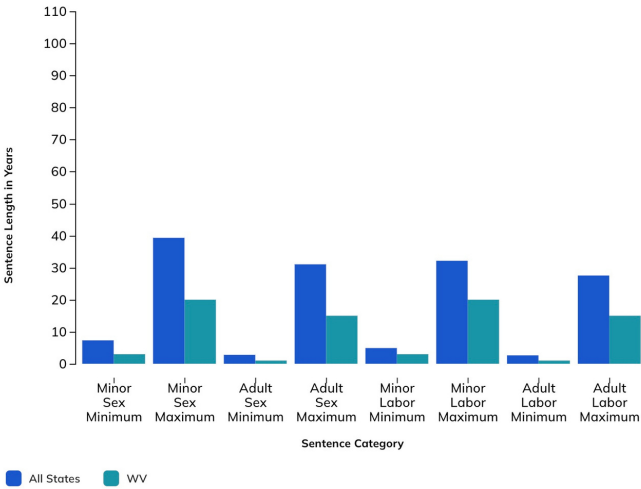
West Virginia State Policy Profile

West Virginia has enacted all prosecution policies except for the policy requiring human trafficking training for law enforcement. The State's minimum sentences for trafficking convictions are roughly on par with U.S. averages, while the maximum sentences are significantly lower than the national averages.

West Virginia has yet to pass any prevention policies and has enacted only four protection policies. The State has an opportunity to enhance its prevention and protection policy efforts.



How West Virginia human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

0 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

4 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✗ Civil Action
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
W. Va. Code § 61-14-7 (c), 2017
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
W. Va. Code §§ 61-14-8(a), 2017; 61-8-5(b), 2021
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
W. Va. Code § 61-14-8(c), 2017
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
W. Va. Code § 61-14-9, 2017

Prosecution

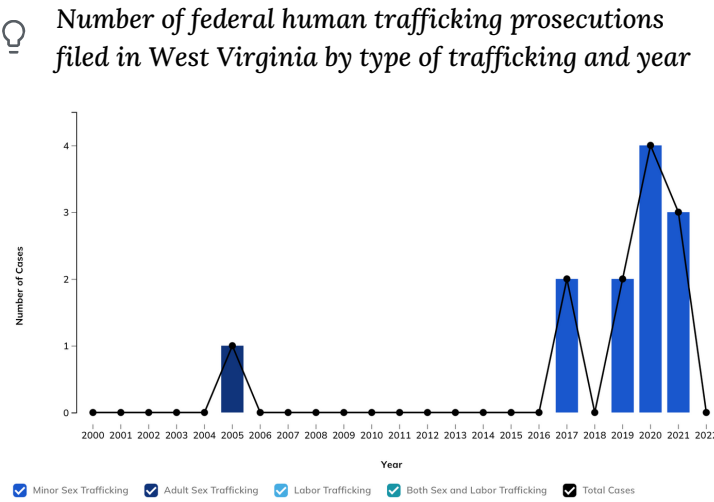
6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
W. Va. Code § 61-14-7(f), 2017
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
W. Va. Code §§ 61-14-6 & 61-14-1, 2017
- ✓ Criminalization
W. Va. Code §§ 61-14-2-6, 2017
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
W. Va. Code § 62-1D-8 (4), 2017
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
W. Va. Code § 61-14-1(14)(A), 2017
- ✓ Mistake of Age
W. Va. Code § 61-14-5 (C), 2017
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training



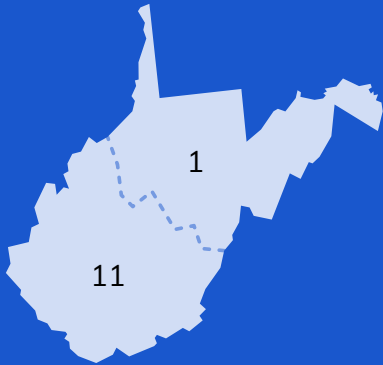
West Virginia Federal Prosecution Profile

There have been 12 total federally prosecuted cases filed in West Virginia from 2000-2022 representing a total of 15 defendants and 20 victims. Of these cases, 92% (n=11) are classified as minor sex trafficking and 8% (n=1) are adult sex trafficking. There have been no labor trafficking cases filed in West Virginia.

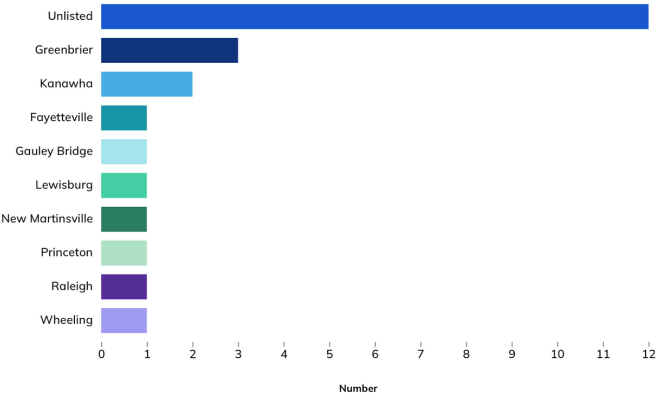


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

West Virginia’s two federal districts handled 12 cases, representing 0.5% of the national total. The Southern District, containing the cities of Charleston and Huntington, prosecuted 11 cases. One case was filed in the Northern District where Morgantown and Wheeling are located.

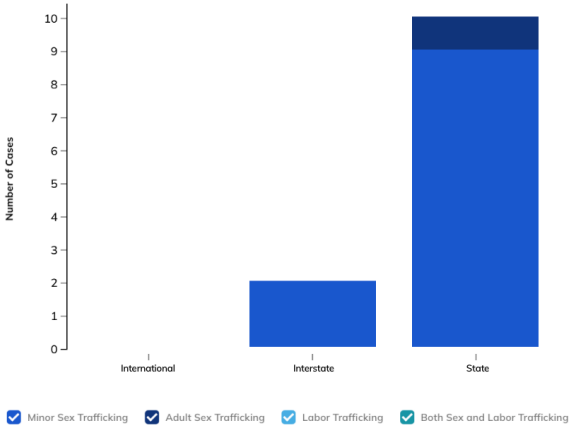


Trafficking incidents in West Virginia reported by city



From cases prosecuted nationwide, there were 25 trafficking locations referenced in West Virginia. Among West Virginia’s cities, Greenbrier had the most trafficking location references with 3, followed by Kanawha and Fayetteville with 2 and 1, respectively. Additionally, there were 12 instances where the trafficking city was “Unlisted” (i.e., not specified in the court documents).

International, interstate, and state cases in West Virginia categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, none are international, 17% (n=2) interstate, and 83% (n=10) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 100% and 90%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, West Virginia.



Key Takeaways

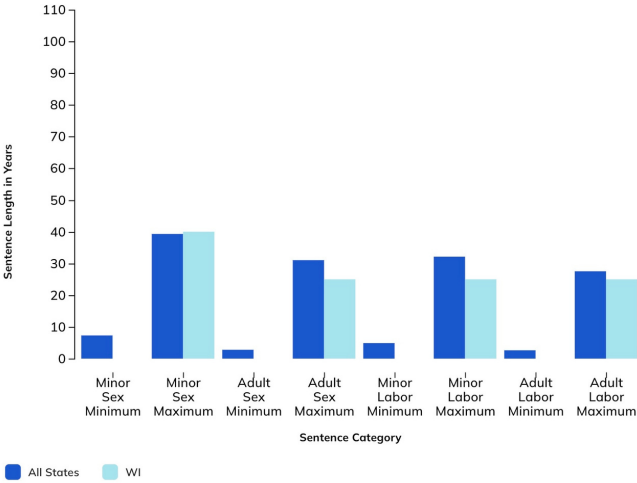
Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
14	52	71	299

Wisconsin State Policy Profile

Wisconsin has enacted all prosecution policies with the exception of specialized training for law enforcement. Its maximum sentencing guidelines for trafficking convictions is similar to national averages.

Wisconsin has passed all but two protection policies, including laws that prevent minors from being criminalized for prostitution-related offenses and laws mandating posting of the National Human Trafficking Hotline. The State has passed three prevention policies, but is missing mandatory human trafficking education for public school personnel and students and mandatory screening for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC).

💡 How Wisconsin human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

3 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✓ Regulation/Licensing
Wis. Stat. §§ 38.04(4)(e)8 & 343.71 (5)(h), 2019; 50.035(1)(c) & 103.155 (2), 2023
- ✓ Reporting
Wis. Stat. §165.29(1)(j), 2023
- ✓ Task Force
Wis. Stat. § 15.257(3), 2023
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Affirmative Defense
Wis. Stat. § 939.46, 2007
- ✓ Civil Action
Wis. Stat. §§ 940.302(3) & 948.051(3), 2007
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Wis. Stat. § 973.20 (4m), 2007
- ✗ Safe Harbor: Immunity
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Wis. Stat. § 48.48 (19), 2015
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Wis. Stat. §§ 973.015 & 973.015 (2m) 2013

Prosecution

6 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Wis. Stat. § 973.075, 2007
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Wis. Stat. § 948.051, 2007
- ✓ Criminalization
Wis. Stat. §§ 940.302, 948.051, 2007
- ✓ Increased Investigative Tools
Wis. Stat. § 968.28, 2011
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Wis. Stat. § 948.051 (1), 2007
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Wis. Stat. § 939.43 (2), 2007
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training

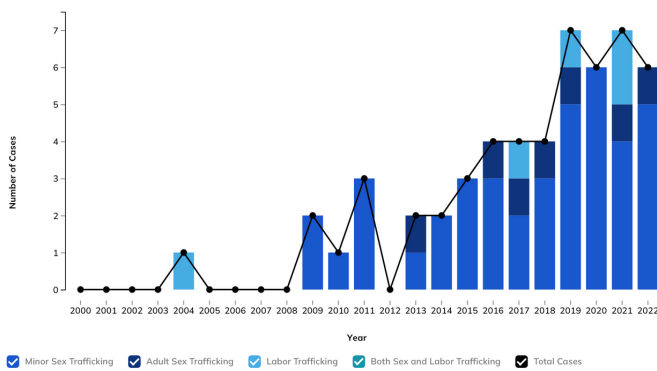
These policies reflect statutory law only and do not include executive actions, agency rules, or other non-codified policies.
Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Wisconsin.



Wisconsin Federal Prosecution Profile

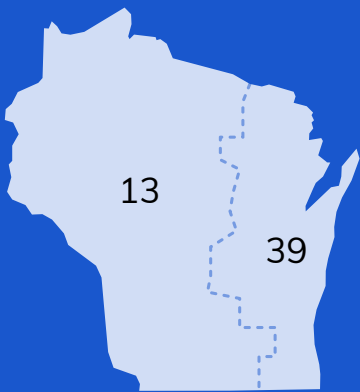
There have been 52 total federally prosecuted cases filed in Wisconsin from 2000-2022 representing a total of 71 defendants and 299 victims. Of these cases, 77% (n=40) are classified as minor sex trafficking, 13% (n=7) are adult sex trafficking, and 10% (n=5) labor trafficking cases.

Number of federal human trafficking prosecutions filed in Wisconsin by type of trafficking and year

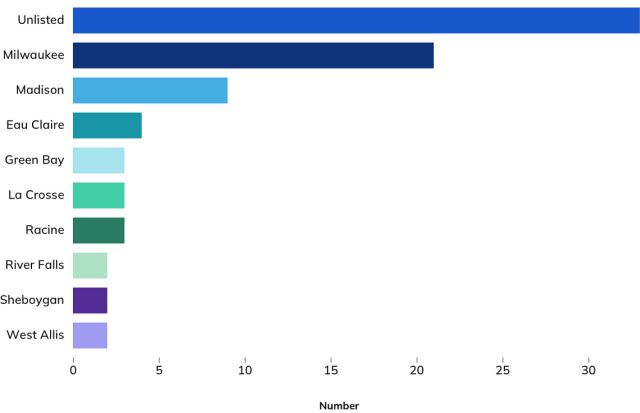


Federal Cases Prosecuted by District

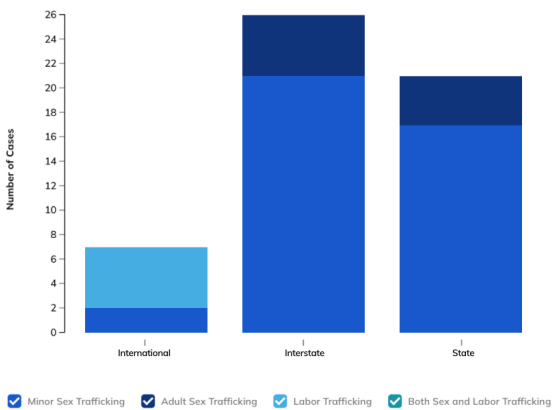
Wisconsin’s two federal districts handled 52 cases, representing 2% of the national total. The Western District, home to Madison and Eau Claire, filed 13 cases. The Eastern District, which includes Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Kenosha, prosecuted 39 cases.



Trafficking incidents in Wisconsin reported by city



International, interstate, and state cases in Wisconsin categorized by trafficking type



Cases are “international” if the crime involved more than one country, “interstate” if more than one U.S. state, and “state” if only one U.S. state. Of all cases, 13% (n=7) are international, 48% (n=26) interstate, and 39% (n=21) state, with minor sex trafficking accounting for 29%, 81%, and 81%, respectively.

This does not represent prevalence of human trafficking within a state. Rather, it represents incidents of human trafficking detected in federal prosecutions. Citation: Allies Against Slavery. (2025). State Human Trafficking Report, Wisconsin.



Key Takeaways

Human trafficking laws passed 2003–2023	Federal trafficking cases prosecuted 2003–2022	Defendants in federal trafficking cases	Victims identified in federal trafficking cases
10	0	0	0

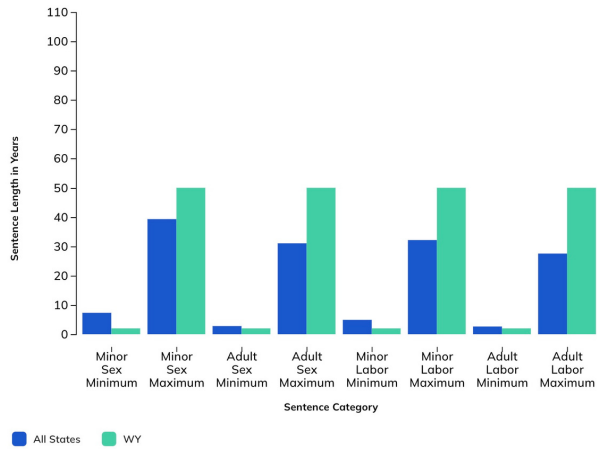
Wyoming State Policy Profile

Wyoming has implemented five out of seven prosecution policies, lacking increased investigative tools for law enforcement in trafficking investigations and mandated human trafficking training for law enforcement. Wyoming's maximum sentence for any trafficking conviction is 50 years, which surpasses the U.S. national average for all trafficking crimes.

Wyoming has all but two protection policies. In contrast, the State has passed zero prevention policies. Wyoming has an opportunity to improve its anti-trafficking policy response through the adoption of prevention measures.



How Wyoming human trafficking penalties measure up against national averages.



Prevention

0 of 6 Policies Passed

- ✗ CSEC Screening
- ✗ Education for Students
- ✗ Regulation/Licensing
- ✗ Reporting
- ✗ Task Force
- ✗ Training for Educators

Protection

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✗ Affirmative Defense
- ✓ Civil Action
Wyo. Stat. § 7-9-110, 2013
- ✗ Hotline Posting
- ✓ Restitution
Wyo. Stat. §§ 6-2-710(a) & 7-9-102, 2013
- ✓ Safe Harbor: Immunity
Wyo. Stat. § 6-2-708(a), 2013
- ✓ Survivor Assistance
Wyo. Stat. § 6-2-709, 2013
- ✓ Vacating Prior Convictions
Wyo. Stat. § 6-2-708, 2013

Prosecution

5 of 7 Policies Passed

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
Wyo. Stat. § 6-2-711(a), 2016
- ✓ Buyer Penalties
Wyo. Stat. §§ 6-2-707 & 6-2-702, 2013
- ✓ Criminalization
Wyo. Stat. §§ 6-2-702, 6-2-703 2013
- ✗ Increased Investigative Tools
- ✓ Low Burden for Minors
Wyo. Stat. § 6-2-702, 2013
- ✓ Mistake of Age
Wyo. Stat. § 6-2-706 (c), 2013
- ✗ Law Enforcement Training