



The Governor's Office of
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
PREVENTION

2026

LOUISIANA
ANNUAL
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
DATA **REPORT**

Pursuant to Act 352 -
Louisiana 2021 Regular
Session

2025 Data

Table of Contents

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
2.0 ABOUT THE OFFICE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION	6
3.0 VICTIM SERVICES: DATA COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCESS	6
I. Reporting Requirements of ACT 352	6
II. Establishment of Data Collection Process	7
III. Issues Related to Data Collection	7
A. Limitations of Data	7
B. Confidentiality Concerns and Unknown Categorization	8
C. Possible Duplication	9
4.0 VICTIM SERVICES: ANNUAL DATA COLLECTION RESULTS	9
I. Data Collection and Analysis	9
II. 2025 Results	9
A. Service Providers	9
B. Individuals Served and Services	10
C. Type of Trafficking	15
D. Victim Status	16
E. Demographics	16
F. Locations	26
III. 2017-2025 Trends	29
A. Individuals Served	29
B. Type of Trafficking	30
C. Victim Status	33
D. Locations	35
5.0 DCFS HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE DATA	37
I. Overview of Act 662 and Human Trafficking Referrals	37
II. Total Alleged Victims Reported by Victim Status	38
III. Type of Trafficking	38
IV. Demographics	39
A. Age	39
B. Gender	39
C. Race	40
V. Locations	40
6.0 LAW ENFORCEMENT	43
I. About the Data	43
II. Summary Law Enforcement Data	44
III. Arrest Type	45
IV. Arrests by Parish	47
V. Arrests by Parish and Population	49
VI. Arrests by Year of Arrest by Offense Group	51
7.0. STATE PROSECUTION	53
I. About the Data	53

II. Limitations of Data	54
III. Summary State Prosecution Data	54
IV. Cases by District	55
V. Cases by Parish	56
VI. Cases by Trafficking Type	58
VII. Charges by Type	59
VIII. Cases by Disposition	62
IX. Cases by Disposition and Statutory Charge	63
X. Cases by Victims and Services Provided	65
8.o. SCREENINGS	68
I. About the Data	68
II. Concern Levels	69
Sex Trafficking Screenings	69
Labor Trafficking Screenings	72
III. Prevalence of Screening Indicators	73
Sex Trafficking Screenings	73
IV. Screenings Over Time	75
V. Screenings by Location	76
Sex Trafficking Screenings	76
Labor Trafficking Screenings	77
VI. Demographics: Ages 0-25	78
Sex Trafficking Screenings	78
Labor Trafficking Screenings	80
VII. Demographics: Gender	81
Sex Trafficking Screenings	81
Labor Trafficking Screenings	82
VIII. Demographics: Race	83
Sex Trafficking Screenings	83
Labor Trafficking Screenings	84
IX. Demographics: Ethnicity	86
Sex Trafficking Screenings	86
Labor Trafficking Screenings	87
9.o. ILLICIT MESSAGE BUSINESSES	88
I. About the Data	88
II. Illicit Message Business Locations	88
III. Illicit Message Businesses by City	89
IV. Number of Illicit Message Businesses over Time	90
10.o. DEMAND (COMMERCIAL SEX ADVERTISEMENTS)	91
I. About the Data	91
II. Total Ads	91
III. Ads by Location and Population	92
11.o. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	94

12.0. REFERENCES	96
13.0. APPENDICES	97
Appendix A: Instruction Sheet for Victim Services Data Entry	97
Appendix B: Location Tables	103
A. Parish of Trafficking By Age	103
B. Parish of Origin By Age	105
Appendix C: Instruction Sheet for State Prosecution Data Entry	107
Appendix D: Charges by Disposition Type	111
Appendix E: 2025 Screenings by Screening Tool and Month	111

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Data collection plays a crucial role in combating human trafficking. This report summarizes the services provided to and demographics of confirmed and suspected victims of human trafficking in Louisiana during the Calendar Year of 2025.

To compile this data, the Office of Human Trafficking Prevention (the “OHTP”) requested submission of 2025 data from 66 agencies statewide. The OHTP identified victim-serving agencies through a list developed by the Department of Children and Family Services (“DCFS”), updating it regularly as agencies requested to contribute to the report. Ultimately, 35 agencies, representing over half of those contacted, submitted data. All data submitted to the OHTP was de-identified to protect victim privacy. The OHTP contracts with Allies Against Slavery (“Allies”) to aggregate and analyze the reported data.

The individuals served in 2025 received 15,437 instances of services, marking a 24% increase over services provided in 2024. The length of services shifted, with 33% served for at least nine months, an increase of 83% from 2024. There was a significant increase in adults ages 18 and over served for all trafficking types in 2025 compared with 2024; adults served for sex trafficking increased by 91%, labor trafficking by 175% and both sex and labor trafficking by 250%. Demographic data results for 2025 are summarized below, with specific charts and details included in Section 4.0 of the report.

- Services provided: 15,437 instances of services provided to individuals
- Age: 80% ages 17 and Under, 19% ages 18 and Over, <1% unknown
- Type of trafficking: 93% sex trafficking, 2% unknown, 2% labor, 2% sex and labor
- Victim status: 54% suspected victims, 45% confirmed victims, 1% unknown
- Race: 47% African American, 41% White, 6% unknown, 3% Multi-racial, 1% Other, <1% American Indian or Alaska Native, <1% Asian, <1% Middle Eastern or North African, <1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- Ethnicity: 79% not Hispanic or Latino, 11% Hispanic or Latino, 10% unknown
- Gender: 84% female, 14% male, 2% unknown, <1% other

Further, this report details the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services (“DCFS”) 2025 intake numbers for allegations of child trafficking. In 2025, DCFS received intake calls that accounted for 1,440 total alleged victims. Data on the intake numbers can be found in Section 5.0.

The data from service providers and DCFS was initially published on February 1, 2026 per legislative requirements. Additional data findings in Sections 6 through 10 were added in July, 2026 to provide expanded insights on human trafficking in Louisiana.

For more information on the data findings and information included in this report or to submit data for Calendar Year 2026, please email the Governor’s Office of Human Trafficking

Prevention at humantrafficking@la.gov. For specific information about the human trafficking response in Louisiana or to find services for victims and survivors, please visit the Human Trafficking Prevention Resource Center of Louisiana at humantrafficking.la.gov.

2.0 ABOUT THE OFFICE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION

In 2021, Act 352 established the Office of Human Trafficking Prevention (OHTP). Located within the Governor’s Office, the OHTP serves as a lead governmental agency responsible for coordinating and implementing statewide efforts to combat human trafficking in Louisiana. In partnership with public agencies and non-government organizations, the OHTP works to prevent exploitation, enhance victim identification, and strengthen supportive services that improve outcomes for survivors across the state. The OHTP is responsible for statewide data collection on human trafficking.

Learn more about the Office of Human Trafficking Prevention, download resources, and find services for victims by visiting humantrafficking.la.gov. For questions about this data report, please email humantrafficking@la.gov.

3.0 VICTIM SERVICES: DATA COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCESS

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF ACT 352

Act 352 of the 2021 Louisiana Legislative Regular Session established a framework for annual reporting on human trafficking data. The law mandates that the OHTP compile data from victim service providers and to submit an annual data report to the Legislature on victims of human trafficking.

Each private entity providing services under the Human Trafficking Services Plan—encompassing both minor (RS:46:2161) and adult victims (RS:46:2161.1)—is required to submit an annual operational report to the OHTP. These reports must detail the services provided, the geographic regions served, and the number of individuals supported. Importantly, the data collected is de-identified to protect the privacy of those receiving services; no names, addresses, or identifying details are included. The Office of Human Trafficking is required to submit a report to the Legislature on or before the first day of February each year.

Furthermore, Act 386 (2023 Legislative Regular Session) requires state and local law enforcement and each district attorney to report data on human trafficking and related sexual offenses. Data on arrests and state prosecutions are found in Sections 6.0 and 7.0 respectively.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

The need for a comprehensive data collection process was first addressed by the Louisiana Legislature in 2014 with Act 564. This act placed the responsibility of collecting data on human trafficking victims on the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), which initiated a data collection process to identify individuals receiving services in the state. This early effort aimed to capture a wide array of human trafficking cases, including both sex and labor trafficking, and addressed the needs of both adult and minor victims.

In 2021, the responsibilities shifted to the OHTP under Act 352, which now oversees the annual data collection efforts. In June 2022, Lighthouse was officially launched, serving as a powerful tool to aggregate and visualize statewide trafficking data in Louisiana. This innovative platform supports the OHTP's data-driven strategy in the ongoing battle against human trafficking. Service provider agencies are given the flexibility to submit their annual reports on a rolling basis through the secure Lighthouse platform or by completing a web-accessible form. In 2023, statewide data collection was expanded to capture data on law enforcement arrest and prosecution by district attorneys.

III. ISSUES RELATED TO DATA COLLECTION

Statewide data improves our understanding of human trafficking in Louisiana. The OHTP, through its contract with Allies, ensures the high-quality data within this report. The data findings in this report might be impacted by the following factors: under- or inconsistent identification of victims of human trafficking, limited information about victims identified/served, or confidentiality concerns impacting the reporting of some data points, and possible duplication of reported cases.

A. Limitations of Data

The limitations of human trafficking data due to underidentification and underreporting of victims have been widely supported and researched. Underidentification can result from: the complexity of the crime of human trafficking, its conflation with proximate crimes, lack of training and integrated screening protocols, and/or a tendency to rely on victim testimony or disclosure, among other factors (Farrell et al., 2019).

The victim services data in this report records de-identified data for victims *identified* and provided *services* in Louisiana in 2025. The total number of victims served includes the number of victims of human trafficking who received services in 2025, including both new victims entering services in 2025 and victims who entered services in a previous year(s) and continued to receive services through 2025. The data does *not* include victims who have not been identified, have not entered services, and/or were not reported to the OHTP. In summary, the data is not sufficient to conclude the number of new trafficking *cases* (i.e., investigations

and prosecutions) in Louisiana in 2025 or to estimate the total prevalence of human trafficking in Louisiana.

Furthermore, the data is impacted by the types of agencies who report the victim services data, the services the agencies provide, and their geographical locations. In 2025, the overwhelming majority of agencies that reported data were minor- or youth-serving agencies. Notably, a significant proportion of confirmed or suspected minor victims of human trafficking were reported by Children's Advocacy Centers, Unbound Now, and BCFS Common Thread, organizations tasked with serving confirmed minor victims of human trafficking, pursuant to Act 662 (2022). In concert, parishes with urban centers and/or more locally concentrated victim-serving nonprofits (such as Orleans, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Caddo parishes) reported cases at a higher frequency than rural parishes. There are also limited services in the state for labor trafficking victims, which might contribute to the low number of reported labor trafficking victims in comparison to reported sex trafficking victims. The OHTP is working to increase access to services and identification of labor trafficking victims, as well as to support identification of familial trafficking. As a result, there is limited reported data for labor trafficking victims, adult victims of human trafficking, and data from rural communities.

B. Confidentiality Concerns and Unknown Categorization

The OHTP requests non-identifiable data from victim service agencies to ensure victim identity is protected and victim's rights to confidentiality are maintained. Agencies have the option to report a variable with no information, as determined by their confidentiality protocols and/or federal or state funding restraints. Some data elements have a larger share of responses recorded as unknown, such as education level and disability. Furthermore, depending on each agencies' internal reporting requirements, specific data elements may not be captured by each agency in their client records.

One agency notified the OHTP of concerns of reporting individual case data prohibited by their grant funding outlined in 42 U.S. Code § 13925. This Federal code prohibits agencies that receive Federal funds for a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to disclose certain information. The provider interpreted the federal code as prohibiting the provision of client level data, and accordingly, opted to send a short summary of aggregate data on clients served. The agency's aggregate data was sufficient to record the number of victims served and limited demographic data. This issue has been recorded in previous reports as well.

C. Possible Duplication

In 2025, 2,963 reported victims accessed services in Louisiana, compared to 2,328 reported in 2024, 1,743 in 2023, and 992 in 2022. The steady increase in the total number of victims

served between 2023 and 2025 versus 2022 may be due, in part, to the implementation of Act 662 (2022 Regular Legislative Session). As a result of the Act 662 coordinated referral processes between DCFS, Children’s Advocacy Centers, and advocacy partners, victims served by multiple organizations may be reported more than once. To preserve the confidentiality of the cases reported, the data cannot be deduplicated at this time. It remains an utmost priority of the OHTP to collect non-identifiable data to ensure victims’ confidentiality and safety. The OHTP is considering options to remedy potential duplication between child welfare, care coordination, and advocacy services in coming years. For more information about Act 662 and new mandatory reporting requirements, please see Section 6 of this report.

4.0 VICTIM SERVICES: ANNUAL DATA COLLECTION RESULTS

I. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The results in this section are based on data collected by the OHTP for 2025 and historic data collected from 2017-2025. The multi-year data has been aggregated into a dynamic data model to provide comprehensive insight into the landscape of human trafficking in Louisiana. The visualizations in this report are derived from Lighthouse¹. Section II shows 2025 results and Section III shows trends from 2017-2025. For more information about Lighthouse, email humantrafficking@la.gov or lighthouse@alliesagainstsavery.org.

II. 2025 RESULTS

A. Service Providers

In 2025, client data was reported from 35 agencies (see Section 11, Acknowledgments). Provider data included demographic information, such as actual or estimated age of victims at the time of program entry. Victims were grouped into three age categories: 17 and under, 18 and older, and age unknown.² 50% of provider data included “New” individuals, indicating individuals who began receiving services in 2025. The data included both confirmed and suspected victims of human trafficking, with fewer than 1% of individuals reported with an unknown victim status. For more information on victim services by region, visit the Human Trafficking Prevention Center of Louisiana at humantrafficking.la.gov.

¹ The data and visualizations in Lighthouse are provided as-is with no warranties. The information is intended to inform Lighthouse users about human trafficking; it is not intended to predict human trafficking cases, demonstrate the efficacy of solutions, or identify individual victims or survivors. © 2026 ALLIES AGAINST SLAVERY. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

² Note that victims with non-specific age data (e.g. reported to Lighthouse as ‘17 and under’, with no corresponding DOB or precise age) are not depicted in the age-specific charts herein (i.e. charts denoted as specific to ‘17 and Under’ or ‘18 and Over’). This affects 64 data entries.

B. Individuals Served and Services

Across 35 agencies providing client data in 2025, a total of 15,437 instances of services were provided to reported individuals. This section presents the number of reported individuals served across agency and/or service types. A small number of individuals (<1%, n=4) had an unknown age classification. Individuals may be served by more than one organization; data associated with those individuals are represented by each organization and may result in duplication of data, as noted in Section 3.0-III.

In 2025, 1,065 individuals were served by Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) providing Care Coordination, including 536 (50%) who began receiving services that year. During the same period, 939 individuals were served by the Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS), 481 by Human Trafficking Victim Advocacy agencies, and 72 by Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence agencies.

Agency/Service Type	Total Number of Individuals Served	New Individuals Served (2025)
Care Coordination (CACs)	1065	536
Mental Health Services	1170	570
DCFS	939	489
Food/Clothing/Hygiene Services	818	443
Health Services	662	304
Education Services	542	251
Housing Services	482	240
Human Trafficking Victim Advocacy ³	481	204
Legal Services	300	123
Sexual Assault / DV Services	72	67

Agencies report on the types of services provided to clients during their program enrollment, which encompass a wide range of support, including medical and mental health services, education, job training, financial and legal assistance, advocacy, meeting basic needs, and more (refer to Appendix A for details). In 2025, 1170 individuals received Mental Health Services, 818 individuals received Food/Clothing/Hygiene Services, 662 received Health Services, 542

³ Human Trafficking Victim Advocacy Services refers to services provided by Unbound Now and BCFS Common Thread, through Act 662 of the 2022 Regular Legislative Session.

received Education Services, 482 received Housing Services, and 300 received Legal Services. The chart below summarizes the full distribution of services provided (Figure 1). An individual may receive multiple services within an agency and/or across agencies.

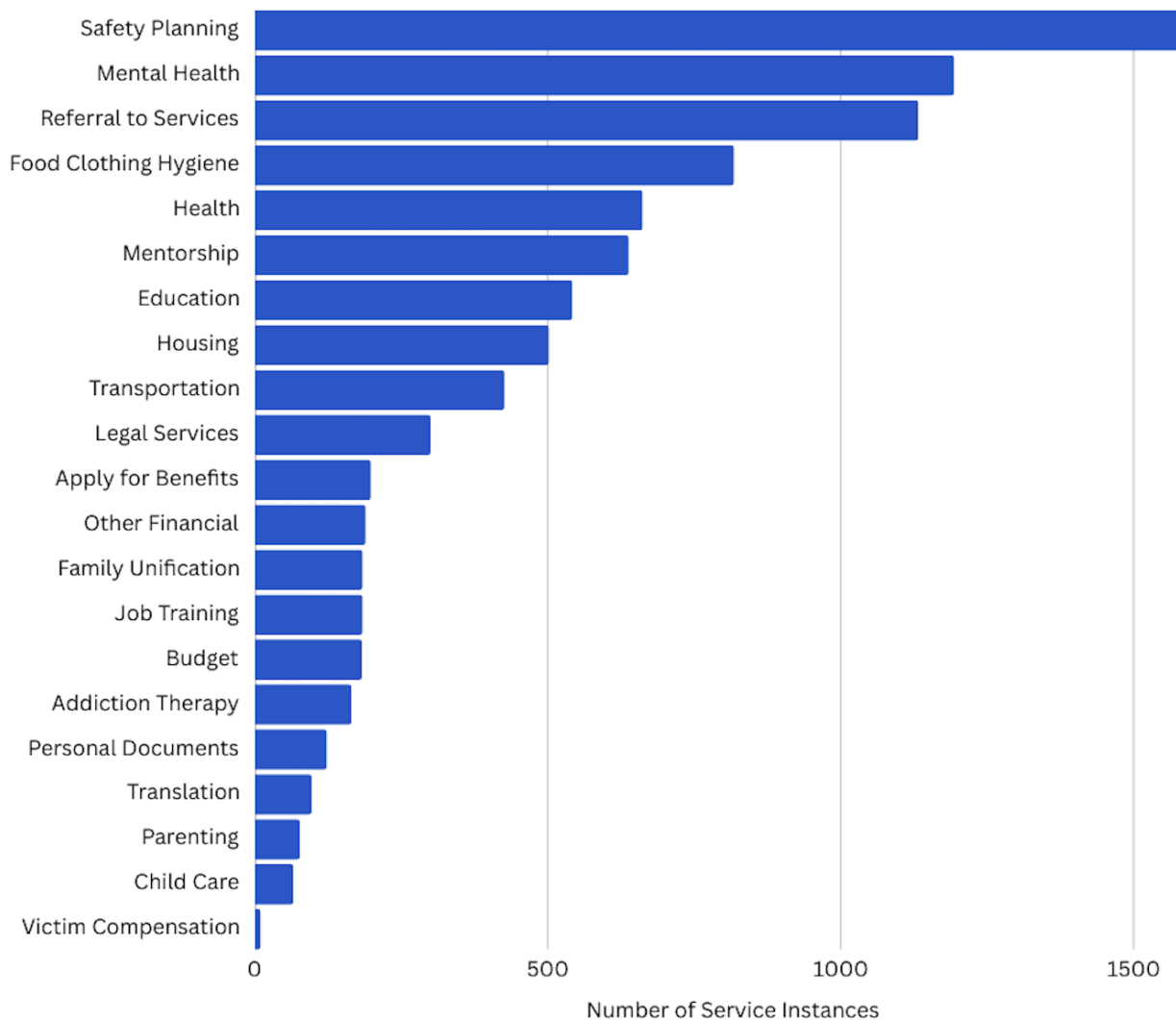


Figure 1. Services - All Ages, 2025

Individuals Served

Across all reporting agencies in 2025, a total of 2,963 individuals were recorded, marking a 27% increase compared to 2024. Of these, half (50%, n=1,470) were classified as “New,” indicating they began receiving services during 2025. The majority of individuals served were youth aged 17 and under, who accounted for 80% (n=2,377) of all cases, while adults aged 18 and over comprised 20% (n=582). Meanwhile, the share of adults receiving services in 2024 was 14%, indicating an expansion of services to adults in 2025.

	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
Individuals Served	2,963	2,377 (80%)	582 (20%)	4 (<1%)

Length of Service by Age

The length of service for individuals is determined based on their program entry and discharge dates as reported by service providers. This metric helps assess the duration of support provided and trends in service utilization. Service durations are categorized as follows:

- Entered and exited the same day
- At least one day
- At least one week
- At least one month
- At least three months
- At least six months
- At least nine months
- Unknown

In 2025 for all ages, the predominant value was unknown (38%, n=1,115), followed by at least nine months (33%, n=961), at least three months (9%, n=272), at least one month (8%, n=246), and at least six months (6%, n=184). (Figure 2)

Compared to 2024, there was shift in the duration of services; one third of individuals received services of at least nine months, an increase of 83% from 2024 to 2025:

- At least one month: 8% in 2025 compared to 23% in 2024
- At least three months: 9% in 2025 compared to 22% in 2024
- At least six months: 6% in 2025 compared to 20% in 2024
- At least nine months: 33% in 2025 compared to 18% in 2024

These changes indicate a trend toward longer service engagements, which may reflect an increased emphasis on sustained support and improved program retention.

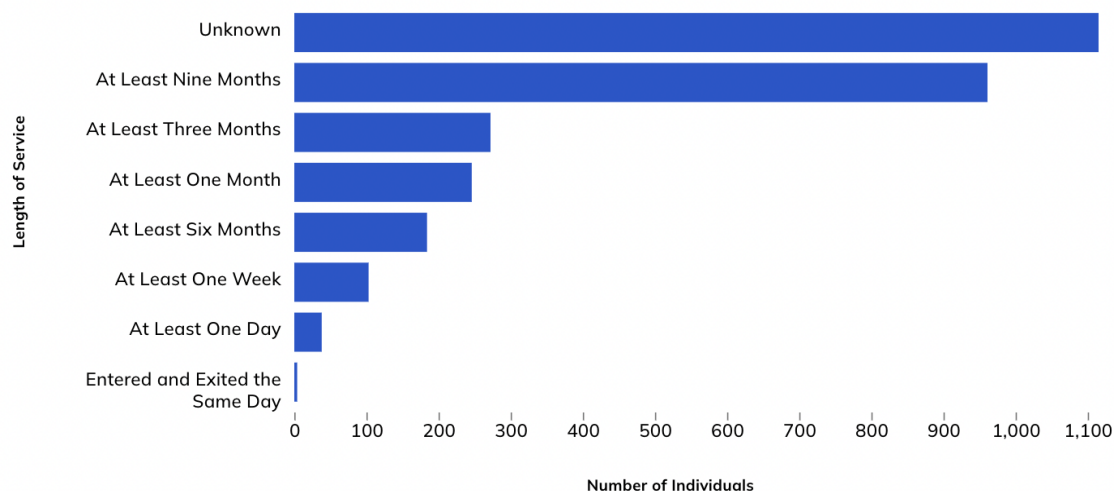


Figure 2. Length of Service - All Ages, 2025

Results were similar among youth (ages 17 and under), where the predominant value was unknown (41%, n=952), followed by at least nine months (29%, n=685), at least three months (10%, n=238), at least one month (9%, n=203), and at least six months (7%, n=160).

Among adults (ages 18 and over), there was a significantly higher percentage of service durations of at least nine months (49%, n=274), followed by unknown (26%, 145), at least one month (7%, n=42), at least three months (6%, n=34), at least one week (4%, n=25) and at least six months (4%, n=22). These trends suggest a high level of sustained service engagement across age groups, with a higher percentage of adults receiving services for longer periods.

Reason for Exit by Age

The reason for exit is defined as the primary reason a client was discharged from receiving services from a provider. Reported exit reasons include:

- Completed receipt of service delivery
- Transferred/referred to another service provider
- Did not return/could not be located after initial intake
- No longer chooses to work with the organization
- Moved out of service jurisdiction
- Returned to family or guardian
- Returned to trafficker(s)
- Aged out (reached age 18)
- Remains active in program
- Other reason/not specified

In 2025, the majority of exits (79%, n=942) were classified as “Other or Not Specified,” indicating a lack of specific reporting on exit reasons. Among reported reasons, no longer working with the organization was the most common (7%, n=86), followed by aged out (5%,

n=60), moved (4%, n=46), transferred (3%, n=32) and unable to locate (2%, n=23). (Figure 3)

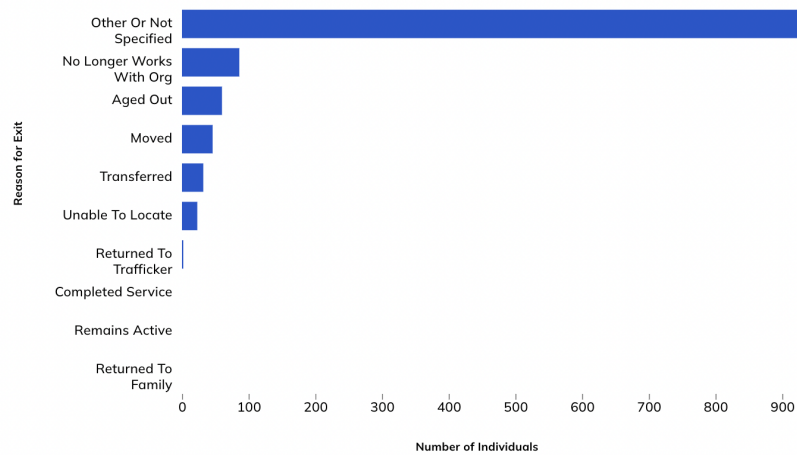


Figure 3. Reason for Exit - All Ages, 2025

For youth (ages 17 and under), 87% (n=896) of exits fell under “Other or Not Specified,” a slightly higher proportion than that observed across all age groups. Among known exit reasons, no longer working with the organization was the most common (7%, n=68), followed by moved (3%, n=35), aged out (2%, n=22), and transferred (1%, n=13). (Figure 4)

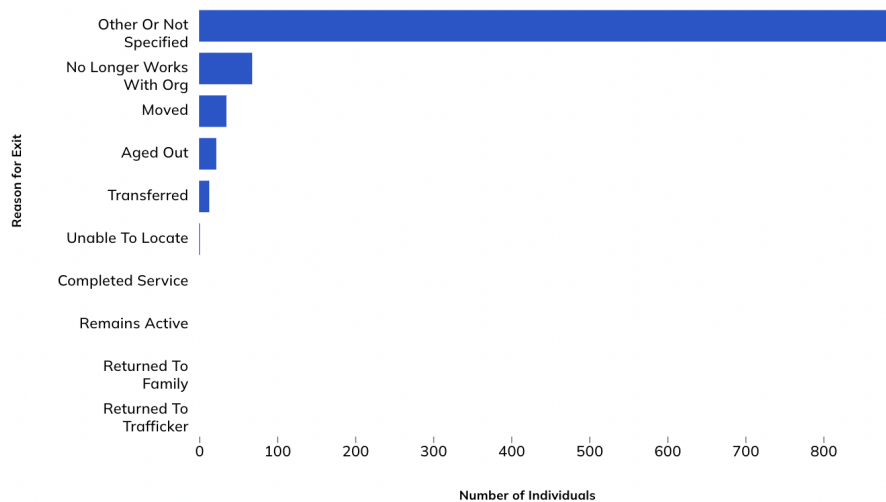


Figure 4. Reason for Exit - Ages 17 and Under, 2025

For adults (ages 18 and over), a much lower proportion (21%, n=28) were categorized as “Other or Not Specified” compared with youth, suggesting slightly more comprehensive reporting on adult exit reasons. For known exit reasons, the highest was aging out (28%, n=38), followed by unable to locate (15%, n=21), no longer works with the organization (13%, n=18), transferred (13%, n=18) and moved (8%, n=11). (Figure 5)

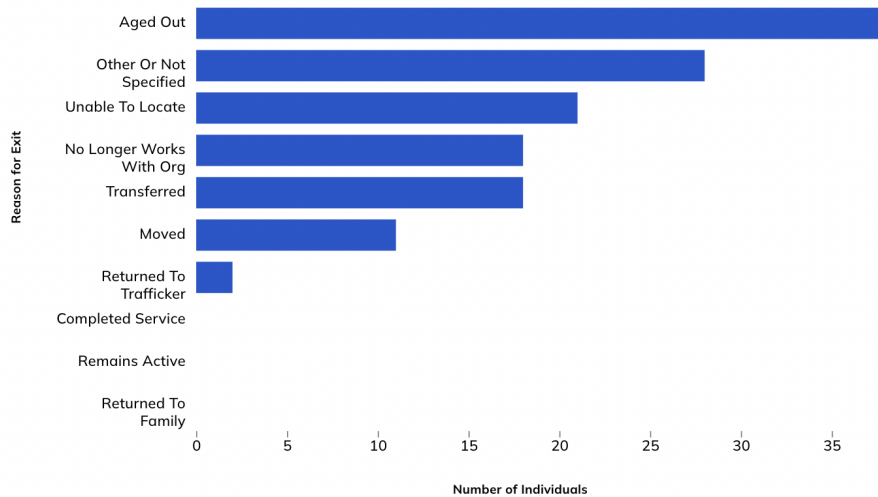


Figure 5. Reason for Exit - Ages 18 and Over, 2025

C. Type of Trafficking

Trafficking types are categorized into four classifications: sex trafficking, labor trafficking, both sex and labor trafficking, and unknown⁴. In 2025, the overwhelming majority of individuals served were categorized as victims of sex trafficking, comprising 93% (n=2,756) of the total. Labor trafficking victims accounted for 3% (n=83), while 2% (n=62) were identified as experiencing both sex and labor trafficking. That's a 57% year over year increase in labor trafficking from 2024 (n=53) and a 59% increase in sex and labor trafficking (n=39). A remaining 2% (n=62) were classified as unknown. This distribution is consistent with the classification of individuals served in 2024.

When broken down by age, notable trends emerge. Among youth (17 and under), a higher proportion of victims were categorized as sex trafficking, representing 94% (n=2,245) of all youth served. Adults (18 and over) had a lower proportion of sex trafficking victims at 87% (n=507) and a higher percentage of both sex and labor trafficking victims at 6% (n=35).

	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
Sex Trafficking	2,756 (93%)	2,245 (94%)	507 (87%)	4 (100%)
Labor Trafficking	83 (3%)	61 (3%)	22 (4%)	0 (0%)
Sex & Labor	62 (2%)	27 (1%)	35 (6%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	62 (2%)	44 (2%)	18 (3%)	0 (0%)

⁴ There were 13 entries with trafficking type reported as "Other/Not Specified" The type of trafficking for these entries is classified as "Unknown."

D. Victim Status

Victim status indicates whether an individual is a confirmed or suspected victim of human trafficking (refer to Appendix A for definitions of confirmed and suspected victimization). Overall, there were fewer confirmed victims (45%, n=1,332) than suspected victims (54%, n=1,591).

Significant differences emerged when analyzing victim status by age group. Among youth (17 and under), the majority (58%, n=1,387) were classified as suspected victims, while 41% (n=969) were confirmed victims. In contrast, adults (18 and over) had a much higher proportion of confirmed victims (62%, n=363) compared to suspected victims (34%, n=200).

	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
Confirmed	1,332 (45%)	969 (41%)	363 (62%)	0 (0%)
Suspected	1,591 (54%)	1,387 (58%)	200 (34%)	4 (100%)
Unknown	40 (1%)	21 (1%)	19 (3%)	0 (0%)

E. Demographics

Race

The majority of individuals served in 2025 were African American or Black (47%, n=1,405) and White (41%, n=1,216) (Figure 2). This racial distribution differs significantly from Louisiana's overall population, where African American or Black individuals make up only 31% Louisiana's population, while White individuals comprise 57% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020).

Smaller racial and ethnic groups, including American Indian or Alaska Native (<1%, n=8), Asian (<1%, n=19), and Middle Eastern or North African (<1%, n=2), comprised a small fraction of those served. Multi-racial individuals accounted for 3% (n=86) of cases, while 6% (n=183) were classified as Unknown race. Notably, the proportion of individuals with Unknown race was slightly higher among adults (8%) compared to youth (6%). (Figure 6)

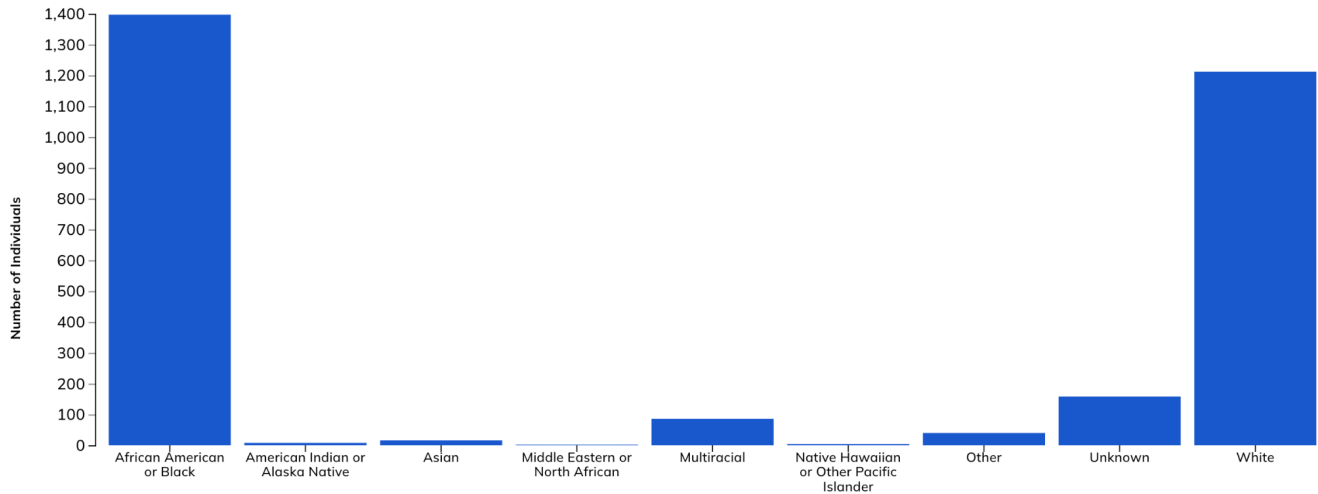


Figure 6. Race - All Ages, 2025

Race	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
African American or Black	1,405 (47%)	1,136 (48%)	267 (46%)	2 (50%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	0 (0%)
Asian	19 (<1%)	16 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	0 (0%)
Middle Eastern or North African	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
Multi-racial	86 (3%)	63 (3%)	23 (4%)	0 (0%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)
Other	40 (1%)	29 (1%)	11 (2%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	183 (6%)	136 (6%)	45 (8%)	2 (50%)
White	1,216 (41%)	990 (42%)	226 (39%)	0 (0%)

Ethnicity

Ethnicity options are Hispanic or Latino, Not Hispanic or Latino, and Unknown. The majority of individuals served in 2025 were Not Hispanic or Latino (79%, n=2,342) (Figure 7). However, a notable disparity exists when comparing service data to Louisiana’s overall population: Hispanic or Latino individuals make up only 7% of the state’s residents yet account for 11% (n=329) of all individuals served in 2025 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). Also notable, there is a higher rate of Unknown ethnicity classification among adults (15%, n=90) compared to individuals 17 and under (8%, n=200).

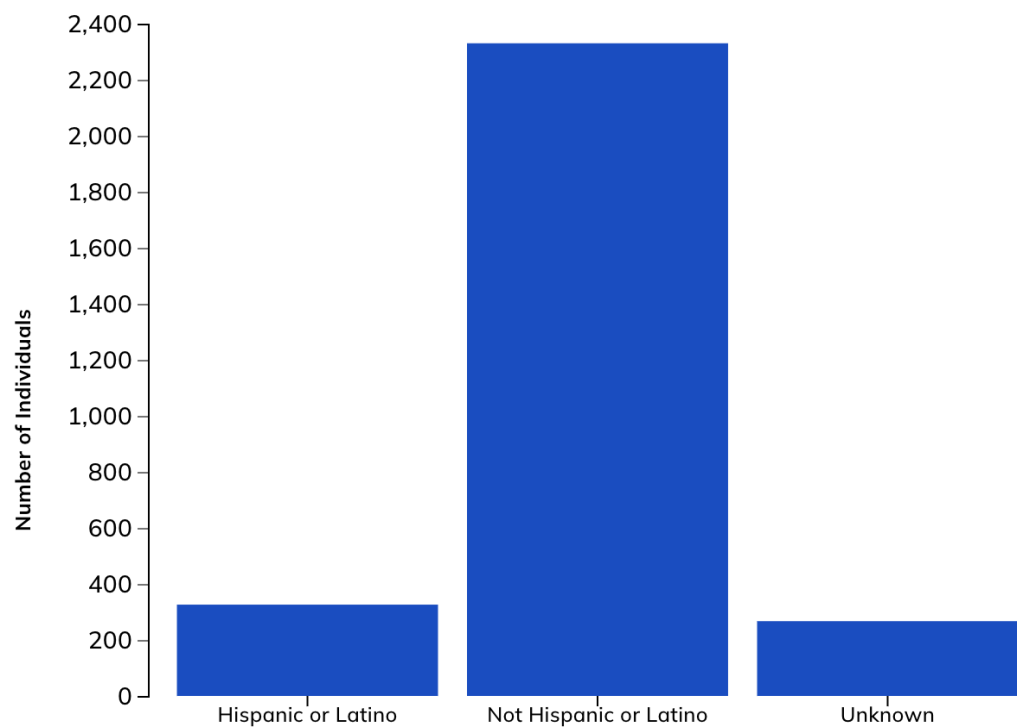


Figure 7. Ethnicity - All Ages, 2025

Ethnicity	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
Hispanic or Latino	329 (11%)	257 (11%)	72 (12%)	0 (0%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,342 (79%)	1,920 (80%)	420 (72%)	2 (50%)
Unknown	292 (10%)	200 (8%)	90 (15%)	2 (50%)

Gender

The overwhelming majority of individuals served in 2025 were female (85%, n=2,495), a trend consistent across age groups. Males accounted for 14% (n=406) of individuals served, an increase of 61% compared to 2024 data. Individuals classified as Other or Unknown made up less than 2% (n=47). Among adults (18 and over), the proportion of females was significantly higher at 89% compared to youth (17 and under) at 84%. Vice versa, among youth (17 and under) the proportion of males was significantly higher at 15% compared to adults (18 and Over) at 10%.

These results align with national and global human trafficking trends, where females, particularly minors, are disproportionately represented in trafficking victim services, particularly for sex trafficking (UNODC 2020).

Gender	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
Female	2,472 (85%)	1,986 (84%)	507 (89%)	2 (50%)
Male	404 (14%)	351 (15%)	54 (10%)	1 (25%)
Other	5 (<1%)	0 (0%)	5 (<1%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	42 (1%)	40 (1%)	16 (1%)	1 (25%)

Disability

In 2025, 57% (n=1,684) of individuals served had an Unknown disability status, making it the largest category, followed by None (34%, n=1,003) (Figure 8). The high percentage of Unknown cases possibly suggests limitations in data collection or a reluctance among individuals to disclose this information.

The distribution of disability status differed slightly between age groups:

- Among youth (17 and under), 62% (n=1,473) had an Unknown disability status, while 30% (n=715) reported no disabilities. Categories for specific disabilities, such as physical (1%, n=14) and intellectual (5%, n=122), remained relatively consistent among youth.
- Among adults (18 and over), a smaller share of individuals had an Unknown disability status (35%, n=116), while just over half reported having no disabilities (51%, n=288). The distribution of specific disability types among adults was generally similar to that observed among youth. Physical disabilities accounted for 2% of adult cases (n=9), and intellectual disabilities accounted for 6% (n=35). Notably, adults had a higher proportion of Other disability types (5%, n=35) compared to youth (2%, n=46).

Although specific disabilities such as intellectual (5%, n=157), physical (1%, n=23), and both (<1%, n=19) remain relatively low across all ages, these results underscore the importance of addressing disability-related needs in trafficking services. (Figure 8)

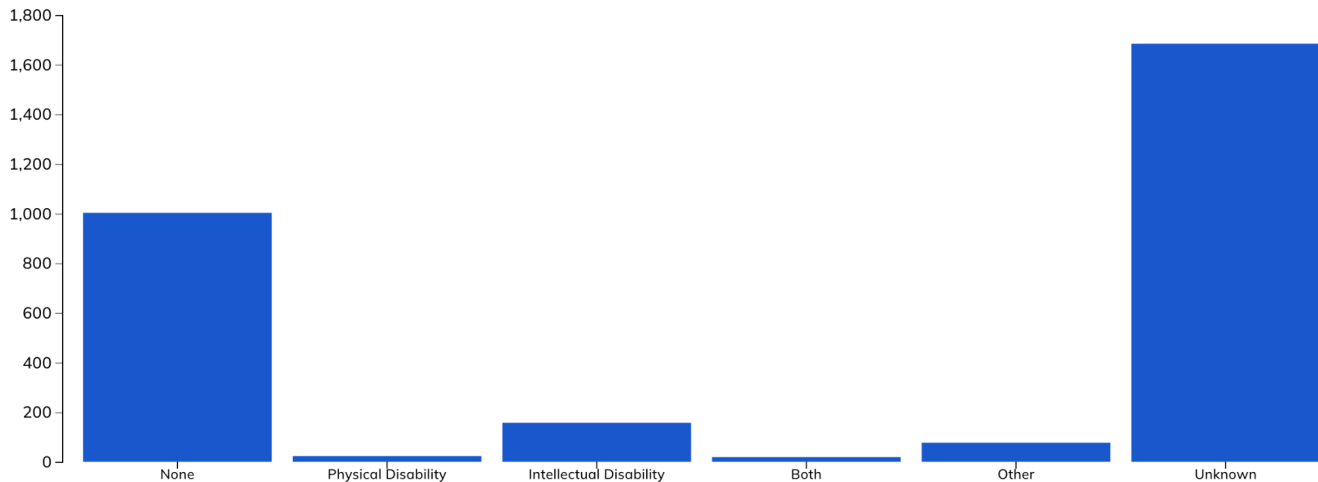


Figure 8. Disability - All Ages, 2025

Disability	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
None	1,003 (34%)	715 (30%)	288 (51%)	0 (0%)
Physical Disability	23 (1%)	14 (1%)	9 (2%)	0 (0%)
Intellectual Disability	157 (5%)	122 (5%)	35 (6%)	0 (0%)
Both	19 (<1%)	7 (<1%)	12 (2%)	0 (0%)
Other	77 (3%)	46 (2%)	31 (5%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	1,684 (57%)	1,473 (62%)	116 (35%)	4 (100%)

Education Level

In 2025, education levels varied significantly across age groups, reflecting differences in developmental stages and educational attainment. Among all individuals served, 23% (n=668) were between 7th and 12th grade, with the highest concentration in 9th grade (7% of total individuals served, n=199). Additionally, 5% (n=153) had some high school education without a diploma, and 3% (n=89) had a high school diploma or GED (Figure 5). However, an overwhelming 63% (n=1,853) of individuals had an Unknown education level, highlighting a gap in data collection. (Figure 9)

- For Ages 17 and Under:
 - There was a higher concentration in Pre-K to 6th grade (6%, n=143) and 7th to 12th grade (23%, n=552), which aligns with expectations for school-age youth.
 - A smaller proportion (4%, n=94) had some high school education without a diploma.
- For Ages 18 and Over:
 - Educational attainment levels were more varied, reflecting the broader range of life experiences among adults:
 - 20% (n=116) had completed 7th to 12th grade but had not received a diploma.
 - 10% (n=59) had some high school education, and 14% (n=82) had earned a high school diploma or GED.
 - A smaller proportion had pursued post-secondary education, with 5% (n=27) reporting some college, and a few having completed vocational training (3%, n=16), associate's degrees (<1%, n=3), or advanced degrees (1%, n=8).

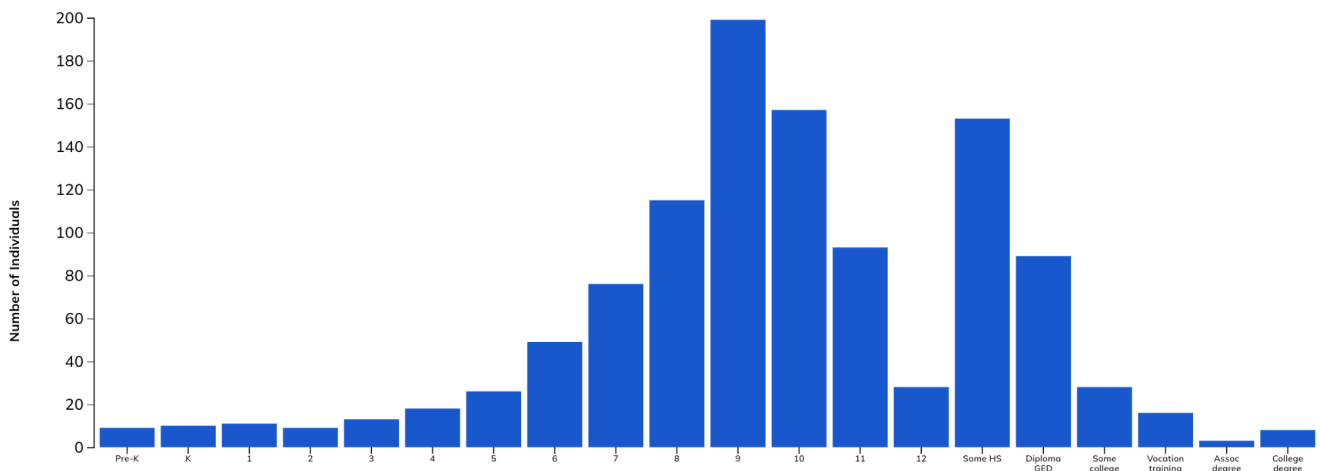


Figure 9. Education Level - All Ages, 2025

Education Level	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
Pre-K - 6	145 (5%)	143 (6%)	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)
7 - 12	668 (23%)	552 (23%)	116 (20%)	0 (0%)
Some High School	153 (5%)	94 (4%)	59 (10%)	0 (0%)
Diploma/GED	89 (3%)	7 (<1%)	82 (14%)	0 (0%)
Some College	28 (1%)	1 (<1%)	27 (5%)	0 (0%)
Vocational Training	16 (1%)	0 (0%)	16 (3%)	0 (0%)

Associate's Degree	3 (<1%)	0 (0%)	3 (<1%)	0 (0%)
College/Advanced Degree	8 (<1%)	0 (0%)	8 (1%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	1,853 (63%)	1,580 (66%)	269 (46%)	4 (100%)

Immigration Status

In 2025, the majority of individuals served were U.S. Citizens (65%, n=1,908), reflecting a pattern consistent with national trends in human trafficking victim demographics (Polaris 2020). Notably, a significant portion (33%, n=975) had an Unknown immigration status, highlighting potential gaps in data collection and barriers to disclosure. Only a small percentage of individuals were identified as Lawful Permanent Residents (<1%, n=4), Temporary Visitors (<1%, n=2), or Undocumented (2%, n=63). (Figure 10)

For ages 17 and under, the majority (64%, n=1,501) were U.S. Citizens, a trend that aligns with prior years. Unknown status accounted for 34% (n=795), similar to the overall trend. A small number of undocumented minors (2%, n=45) were identified. For ages 18 and over, 70% (n=394) were U.S. Citizens, 27% (n=152) had an Unknown immigration status, and 3% (n=17) were undocumented adults.

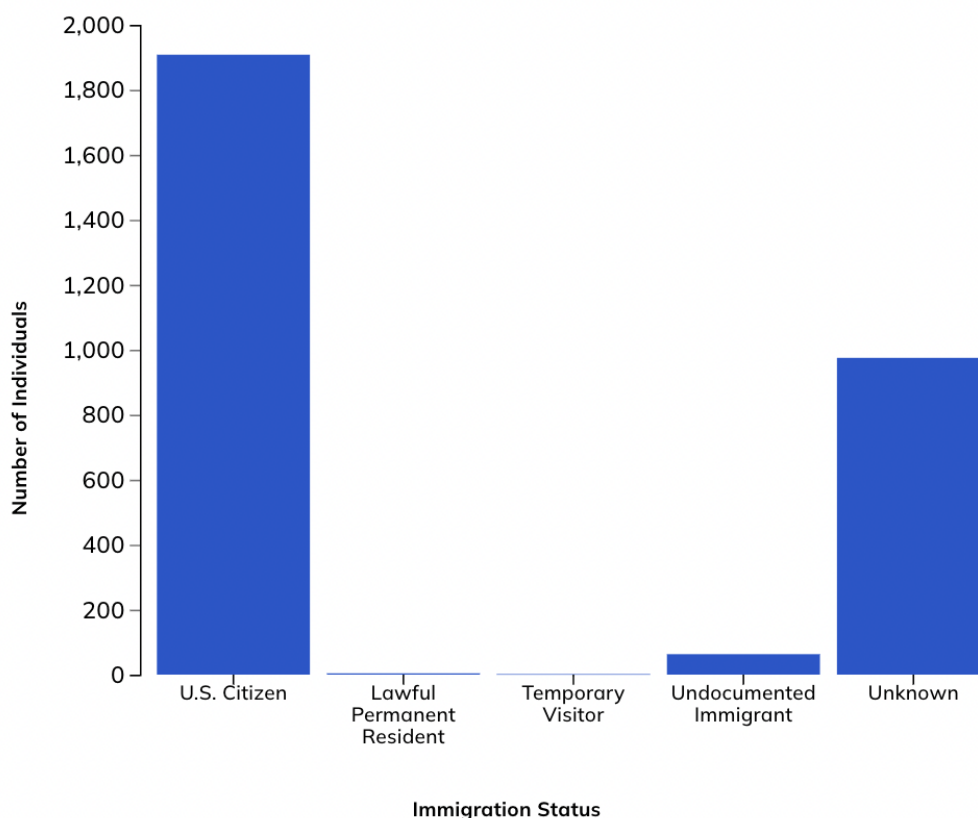


Figure 10. Immigration Status - All Ages, 2025

Immigration Status	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
U.S. Citizen	1,908 (65%)	1501 (64%)	394 (70%)	13 (31%)
Lawful Permanent Resident	4 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)
Temporary Visitor	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)
Undocumented	63 (2%)	45 (2%)	17 (3%)	1 (<1%)
Unknown	975 (33%)	795 (34%)	152 (27%)	28 (67%)

Type of Trafficking by Gender and Age

In 2025, females aged 17 and under receiving services for sex trafficking accounted for the majority of all individuals served (64%, n=1,909). Across all ages, sex trafficking remained the predominant trafficking type, with 95% of females (n=2,376) and 84% of males (n=340) categorized as sex trafficking victims.

The vast majority of females (95%, n=2,376) were categorized as sex trafficking victims, with only 1% (n=31) identified as labor trafficking victims. Meanwhile, male victims were more likely to experience labor trafficking (12%, n=50) compared to females (1%, n=31), reflecting documented gender disparities in trafficking victimization patterns.

Gender (All Ages)	Sex	Labor	Both	Unknown
Female	2,376 (95%)	31 (1%)	47 (2%)	41 (2%)
Male	340 (84%)	50 (12%)	14 (3%)	2 (1%)

For males aged 17 and under, sex trafficking was more prevalent compared to all age groups, with a 3% higher rate. For females aged 17 and under, sex trafficking was at a slightly higher rate at 96%. This suggests that minors remain disproportionately affected by sex trafficking. Otherwise, across trafficking types, results for minors were largely consistent with overall trends.

Gender (Ages 17 and Under)	Sex	Labor	Both	Unknown
Female	1,909 (96%)	22 (1%)	20 (1%)	35 (2%)
Male	305 (87%)	37 (11%)	7 (2%)	2 (1%)

For females aged 18 and over, sex trafficking accounted for a slightly lower percentage (92%, n=465) compared to all ages, suggesting that while sex trafficking remains the predominant form of trafficking among adult females, its prevalence decreases slightly among adults compared to minors. For males aged 18 and over, sex trafficking was significantly lower (63%, n=34) compared to all ages. Notably, labor trafficking was significantly higher for adult males (24%, n=13) compared to adult females (2%, n=9).

Gender (Ages 18 and Over)	Sex	Labor	Both	Unknown
Female	465 (92%)	9 (2%)	27 (5%)	6 (1%)
Male	34 (63%)	13 (24%)	7 (13%)	0 (0%)

Type of Trafficking by Race and Age

The predominant racial groups across all known trafficking types were African American or Black (47%, n=1,405) and White (41%, n=1,405). Additionally, people of color collectively comprised 53% (n=1,1554) of all individuals served.

Among individuals 18 and over, White and African American victims had lower proportions categorized as sex trafficking (88%, n=200 and 94%, n=931, respectively) compared to youth. Despite these differences, the overall racial distribution of trafficking types remained largely consistent across age groups, with youth and adults exhibiting similar patterns in sex and labor trafficking victimization.

Race (All Ages)	Sex	Labor	Both	Unknown
African American or Black	1,346 (96%)	24 (2%)	16 (1%)	19 (1%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Asian	16 (84%)	0 (0%)	2 (11%)	1 (5%)
Middle Eastern or North African	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Multiracial	77 (90%)	5 (6%)	4 (5%)	0 (0%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

White or Caucasian	1131 (93%)	37 (3%)	35 (3%)	13 (1%)
Other	36 (90%)	3 (8%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	138 (75%)	12 (7%)	5 (3%)	27 (15%)

Race (Ages 17 and Under)	Sex	Labor	Both	Unknown
African American or Black	1,094 (94%)	19 (2%)	4 (<1%)	19 (2%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Asian	14 (88%)	0 (25%)	0 (0%)	2 (13%)
Middle Eastern or North African	0 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Multiracial	57 (91%)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
White or Caucasian	931 (94%)	29 (3%)	17 (2%)	13 (1%)
Other	29 (94%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	116 (85%)	7 (5%)	3 (2%)	10 (7%)

Race (Ages 18 and Over)	Sex	Labor	Both	Unknown
African American or Black	250 (94%)	5 (2%)	12 (5%)	0 (0%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Asian	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)
Middle Eastern or North African	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Multiracial	20 (87%)	1 (4%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
White or Caucasian	200 (88%)	8 (4%)	18 (8%)	0 (0%)
Other	10 (77%)	3 (23%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Unknown	20 (44%)	5 (11%)	2 (4%)	18 (27%)

F. Locations

The following sections show results for locations, as follows:

- Parish of trafficking is the parish in which the trafficking incident(s) occurred.
- Parish of origin is the parish the victim identifies as their principal, or home, location.

Locations may include Multiple (more than one parish), Out of State (outside of Louisiana), Out of Country (outside the US) or Unknown.

Parish of Trafficking by Age

The map in Figure 11 shows the parishes of trafficking in 2025 for all ages. The darker the color, the higher the number of locations for a given parish. To view this breakdown of parishes of trafficking by age in a table, please see Appendix B.

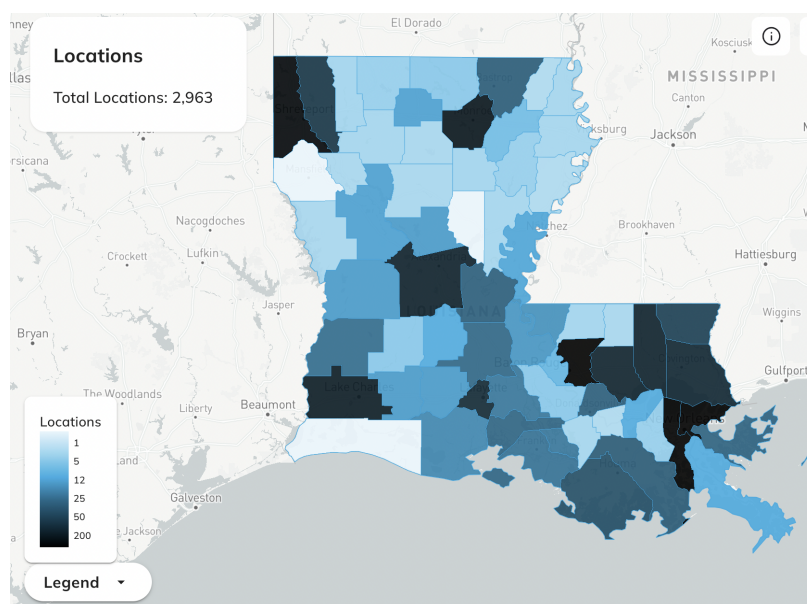


Figure 11. Parish of Trafficking - All Ages, 2025

For all ages in 2025, the parish with the highest number of trafficking locations was Orleans (18%, n=545), followed by East Baton Rouge (8%, n=235), Jefferson (7%, n=219), Unknown (7%, n=193), Caddo (6%, n=180), Ouachita (5%, n=139), Calcasieu (4%, n=119), Rapides (4%, n=104), Tangipahoa (3%, n=102), and Livingston (3%, n=99). (Figure 12)

Results were similar for youth, but differed for adults where there was a higher proportion of Unknown and Out of State trafficking locations. For ages 17 and under, the parishes with the highest number of trafficking locations were Orleans (16%, n=380), East Baton Rouge (8%, n=198), Jefferson (8%, n=183), Caddo (7%, n=155), Unknown (6%, n=131) and Ouachita (5%, n=124). For ages 18 and over, the parishes with the highest number of trafficking locations were Orleans (28%, n=162), Unknown (10%, n=61), Out of State (7%, n=39), East Baton Rouge (6%, n=37), Jefferson (6%, n=36) and Caddo (4%, n=25).

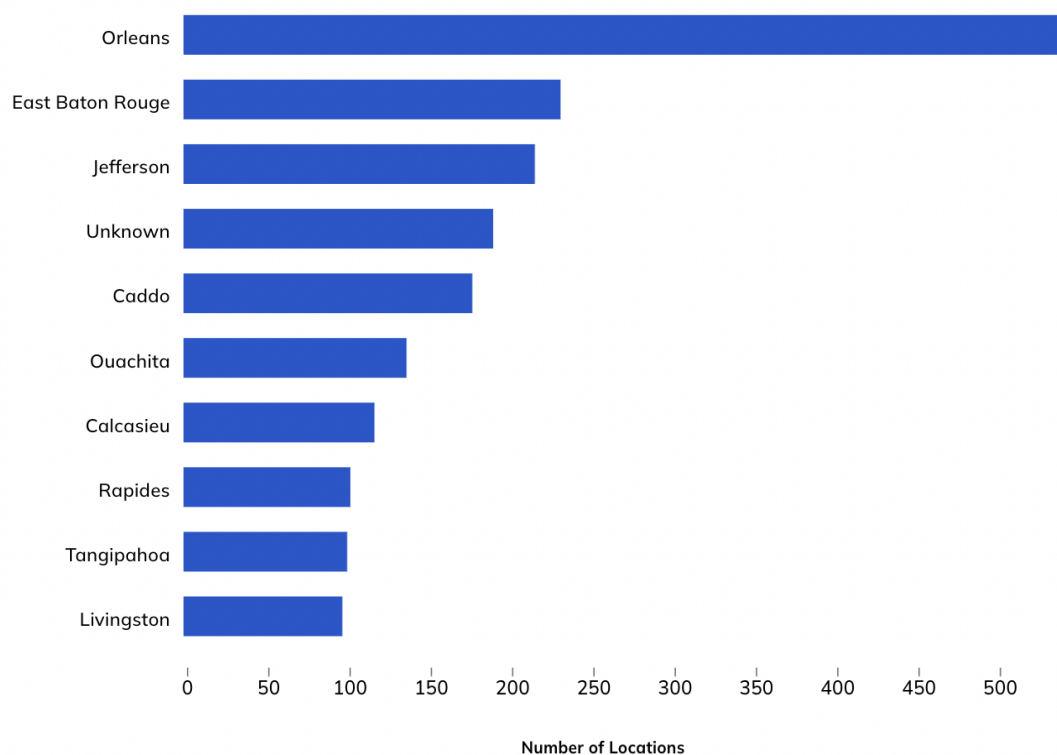


Figure 12. Parish of Trafficking - All Ages, 2025

Parish of Origin by Age

The map in Figure 13 shows the parishes of origin in 2025 for all ages. The darker the color, the higher the number of locations for a given parish. To view this breakdown of parish of origin by age in a table, please see Appendix B.

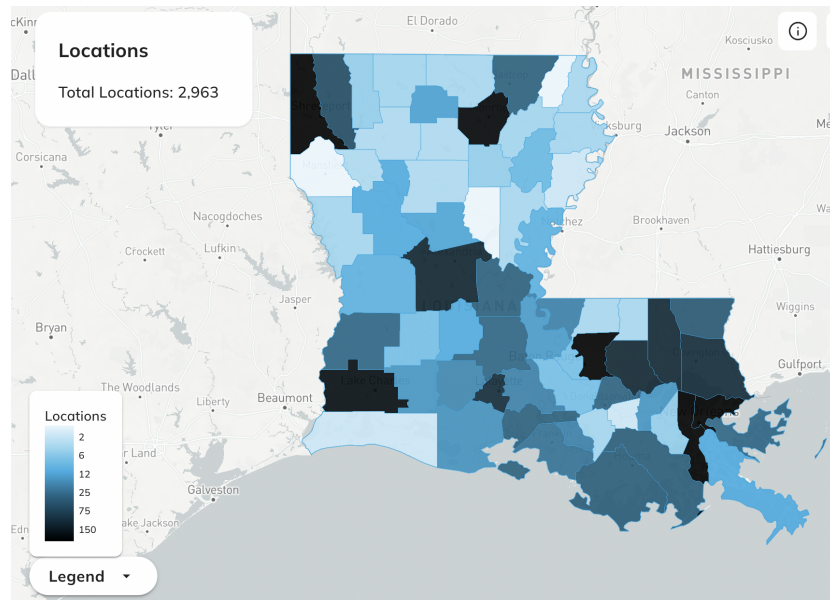


Figure 13. Parish of Origin - All Ages, 2025

For all ages in 2025, the parishes with the highest number of origin locations were Orleans (17%, n=510), Unknown (9%, n=273), East Baton Rouge (8%, n=238), Jefferson (6%, n=186), Caddo (6%, n=165), Ouachita (5%, n=143), Calcasieu (4%, n=132), Rapides (3%, n=97), Livingston (3%, n=93) and Tangipahoa (3%, n=92). (Figure 14)

Results differed between youth and adults. For ages 17 and under, the parishes with the highest number of origin locations were Orleans (15%, n=365), Unknown (8%, n=196), East Baton Rouge (8%, n=192), Caddo (7%, n=157), Jefferson (6%, n=153), and Ouachita (5%, n=129). For ages 18 and over, the parishes with the highest number of origin locations were Orleans (24%, n=142), Unknown (13%, n=76), Out of State (9%, n=53), East Baton Rouge (8%, n=46), Jefferson (6%, n=33) and Out of Country (5%, n=30).

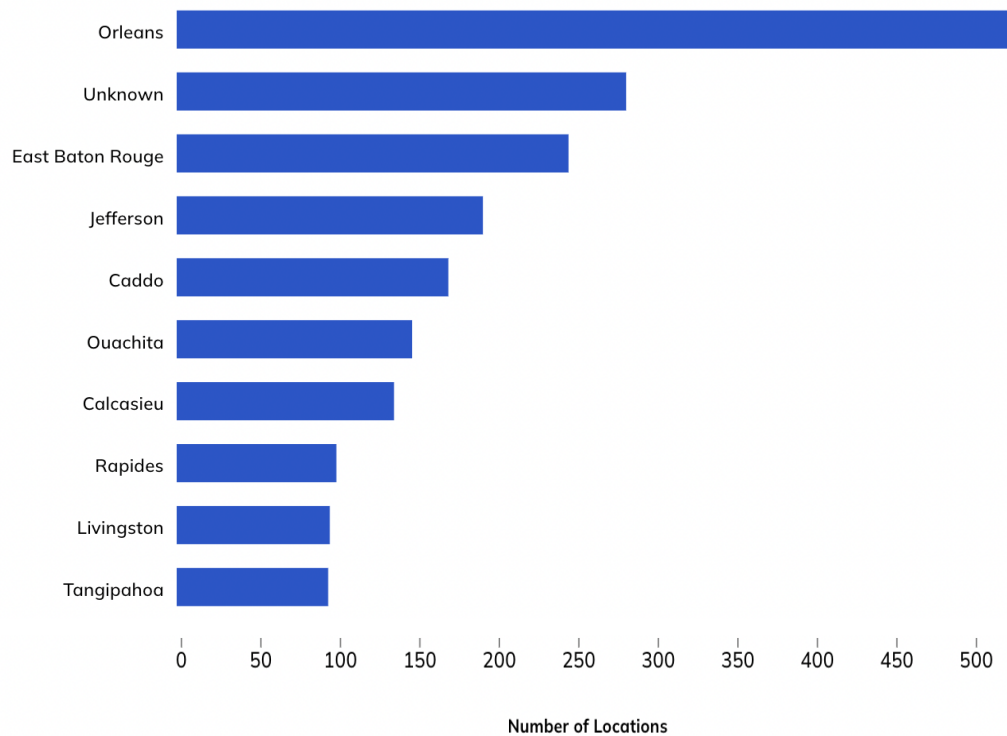


Figure 14. Parish of Origin - All Ages, 2025

III. 2017-2025 TRENDS

Data collected from 2017 through 2025 has been aggregated to illustrate multi-year trends in Louisiana’s human trafficking response. This section highlights how service provision has evolved over time.

A. Individuals Served

Between 2017 and 2025, a total of 56,139 service instances were provided to individuals served. Over this period, the total number of service instances increased by 798%, rising from 1,716 in 2017 to 15,394 in 2025. For all ages between 2024 and 2025, the number of service instances increased by 24%, from 12,466 to 15,394, with adults (18 and Over) seeing a significant 86% increase from 2535 to 4707. These data points reflect both the continued demand for services and the expansion of service providers, particularly among adults in 2025. (Figure 15)

Over this period, the percentage of new individuals served by agencies ranged from 50% to 77%. The most significant increases in individuals served have occurred since 2022, largely driven by the expansion of key service providers in Louisiana. This includes the expansion of services provided by Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs), the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), and the launch of victim advocacy agencies, including BCFS and Unbound Now, in Louisiana in 2023.

Between 2022 and 2025,

- DCFS saw a 295% increase in individuals served, from 238 to 939, including a 24% increase from 756 to 939 between 2024 and 2025.
- Children’s Advocacy Centers providing Care Coordination saw a 184% increase in individuals served from 375 to 1065, including a 29% increase from 825 to 1065 between 2024 and 2025.
- Unbound Now and BCFS, which began reporting in 2023, saw a 362% increase, from 104 individuals served to 481 in 2025, including a 19% increase from 403 to 481 between 2024 and 2025.

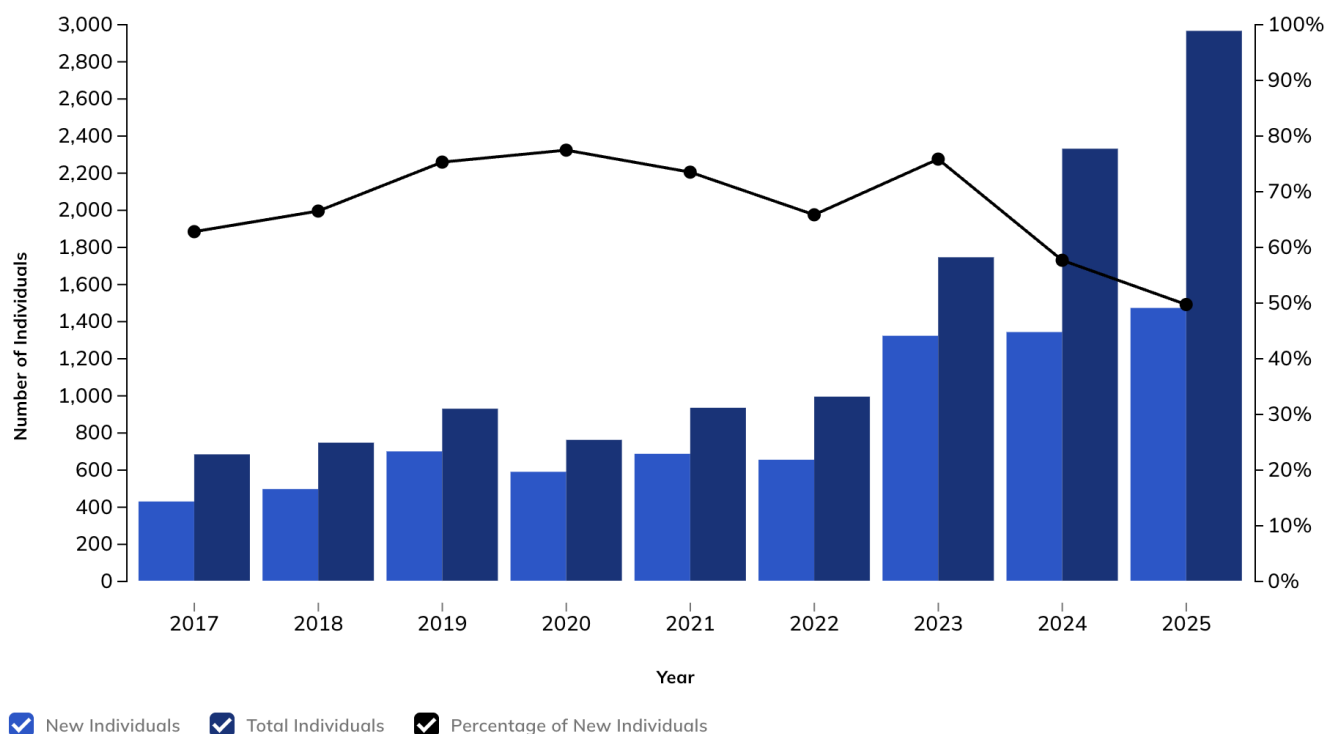


Figure 15. Individuals Served, 2017-2025

B. Type of Trafficking

The majority of individuals served between 2017 and 2025 were categorized as sex trafficking victims. Over this period, 89% of individuals entered services for sex trafficking victimization. In comparison, only 2% entered into services for labor trafficking and 2% for both labor and sex trafficking. (Figure 16)

Between 2024 and 2025, individuals with “Unknown” type of trafficking declined by 60%. On the other hand, the number of individuals served for sex trafficking victimization and labor trafficking victimization increased by 32% and 57% respectively.

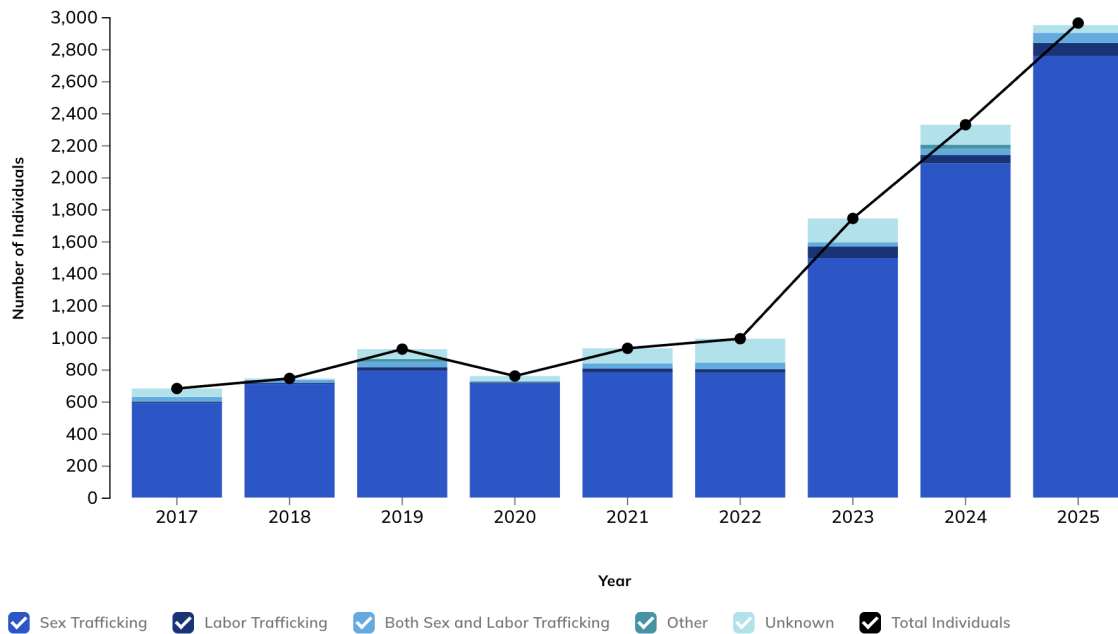


Figure 16. Type of Trafficking - All Ages, 2017-2025

	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
Sex Trafficking	10,702 (89%)	8,149 (91%)	2,288 (83%)	265 (75%)
Labor Trafficking	299 (3%)	188 (2%)	104 (4%)	7 (2%)
Sex & Labor	291 (2%)	117 (1%)	156 (6%)	18 (5%)
Unknown	777 (7%)	492 (6%)	223 (7%)	67 (18%)

The distribution of trafficking types varied by age, with a higher percentage of youth categorized as sex trafficking (91%) compared with adults (83%).

For youth 17 and under, sex trafficking cases increased by 538%, from 352 in 2017 to 2,245 in 2025, with the most significant growth occurring between 2022 and 2025. During this three-year period, the number of minors receiving services for sex trafficking rose by 305%, from 555 in 2022 to 2,245 in 2025. Although the overall numbers remain lower, labor trafficking services for minors increased by 455%, rising from 11 to 61 individuals over the same period. (Figure 17)

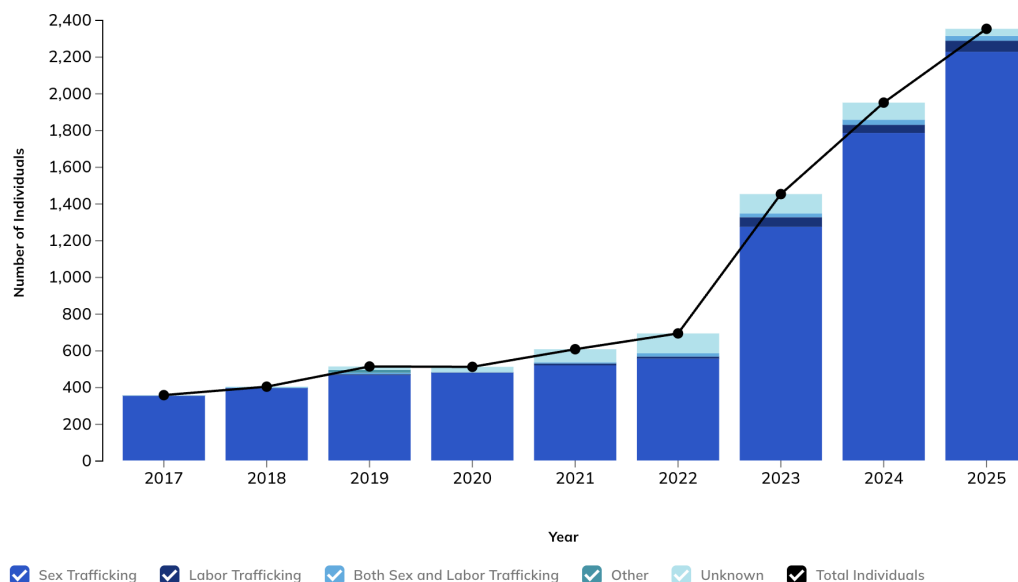


Figure 17. Type of Trafficking - Ages 17 and Under, 2017-2025

For adults 18 and over, there was a significant increase in individuals served for all trafficking types in 2025. This is the first significant increase in adult individuals served since 2017. Between 2024 and 2025, the number of adults served for sex trafficking increased by 91% from 265 to 507. During the same period, the number of adults served for labor trafficking increased by 175%, from 8 to 22, and for both sex and labor trafficking victims by 250%, from 10 to 35. Overall, in 2025, young adults ages 18-20 accounted for 58% (n=339) of all adult individuals served, with 18-year-olds alone comprising 40% (n=232). (Figure 18)

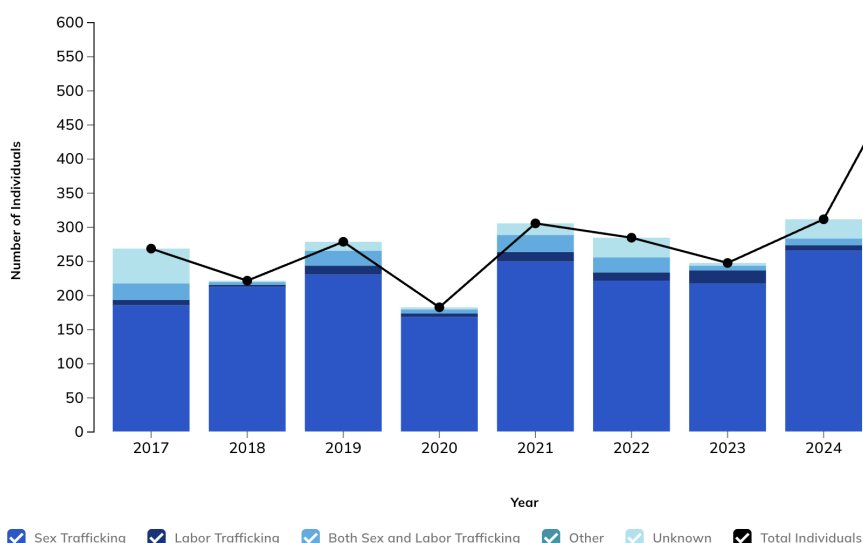


Figure 18. Type of Trafficking - Ages 18 and Over, 2017-2025

C. Victim Status

From 2017 to 2025, a total of 5,954 individuals (49%) were identified as confirmed victims, while 5,148 (43%) were classified as suspected victims, and 967 (8%) had an unknown victim status. The number of confirmed victims increased steadily from 2019 to 2025, while the number of suspected victims saw a sharp rise between 2023 and 2025, marking a significant departure from previous years. This trend was particularly pronounced among individuals aged 17 and under, likely resulting from the coordinated identification and referral process for minors under Act 662. These changes reflect a growing capacity for identifying and serving suspected victims, particularly minors. (Figure 19)

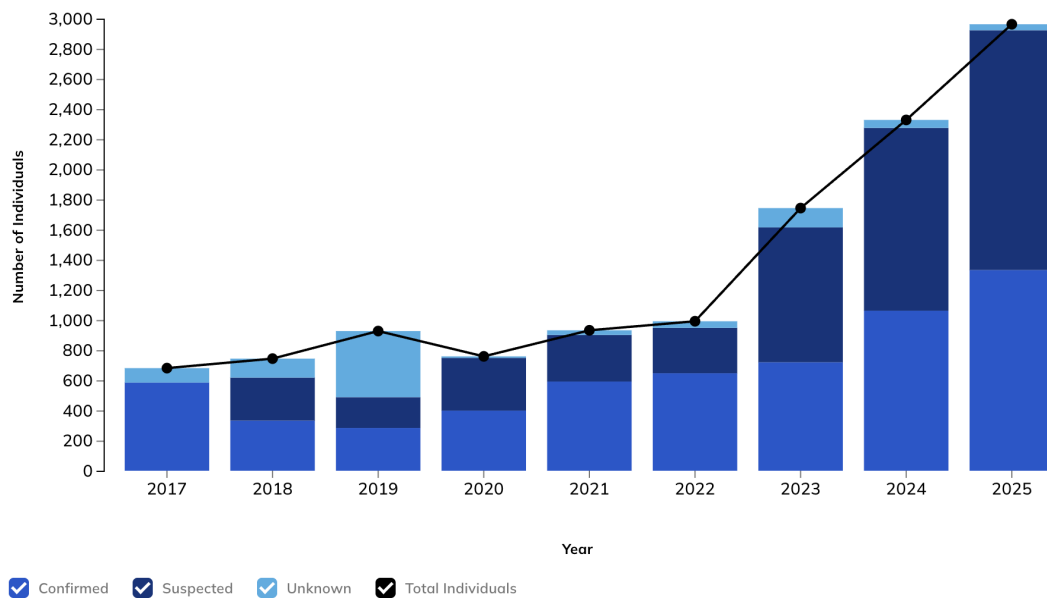


Figure 19. Victim Status - All Ages, 2017-2025

	Total	17 and under	18 and over	Unknown
Confirmed	5,954 (49%)	3,854 (43%)	1,986 (72%)	134 (38%)
Suspected	5,148 (43%)	4,675 (52%)	461 (17%)	12 (3%)
Unknown	967 (8%)	437 (5%)	324 (12%)	206 (59%)

For ages 17 and under, there was a lower percentage of confirmed victims and higher percentage of suspected victims compared to all ages, with 3,854 (43%) confirmed, 4,675 (52%) suspected, and 437 (5%) unknown. (Figure 20)

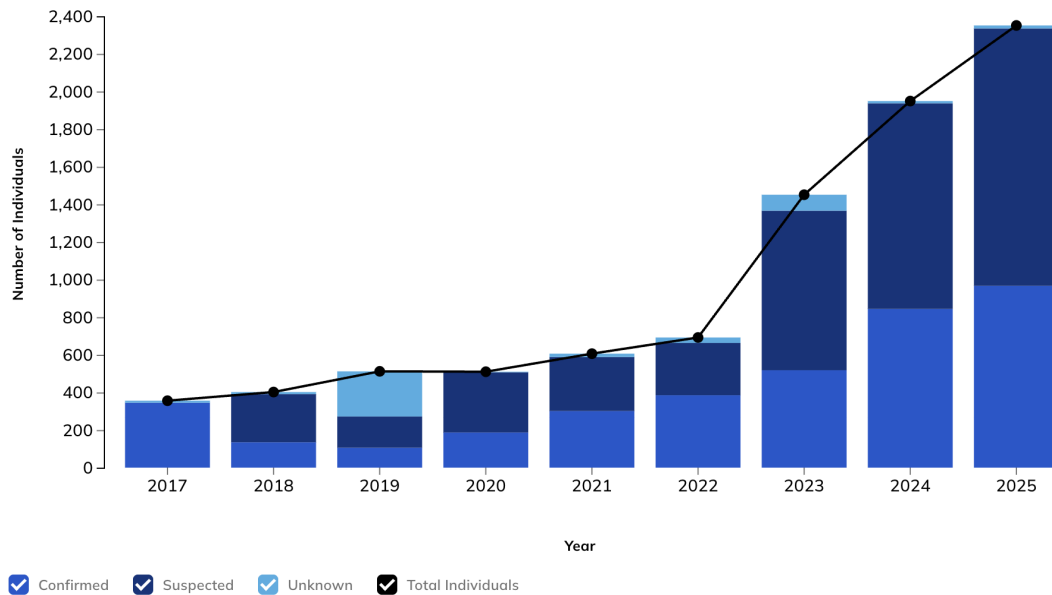


Figure 20. Victim Status - Ages 17 and Under, 2017-2025

For ages 18 and over, the percentage of confirmed victims was much higher overall compared with youth or all ages, with 1,986 (72%) confirmed, 461 (17%) suspected, and 324 (12%) unknown. Between 2024 and 2025, both the number of adult suspected victims and the number of adult confirmed victims increased significantly. The number of adult suspected victims served increased by 108%, from 96 to 200. The number of adult confirmed victims served increased by 81%, from 201 to 363. On the other hand, the number of clients served with “Unknown” victim status decreased by 51%, from 39 to 19. These indicate expanded services for ages 18 and over in Louisiana. (Figure 21)

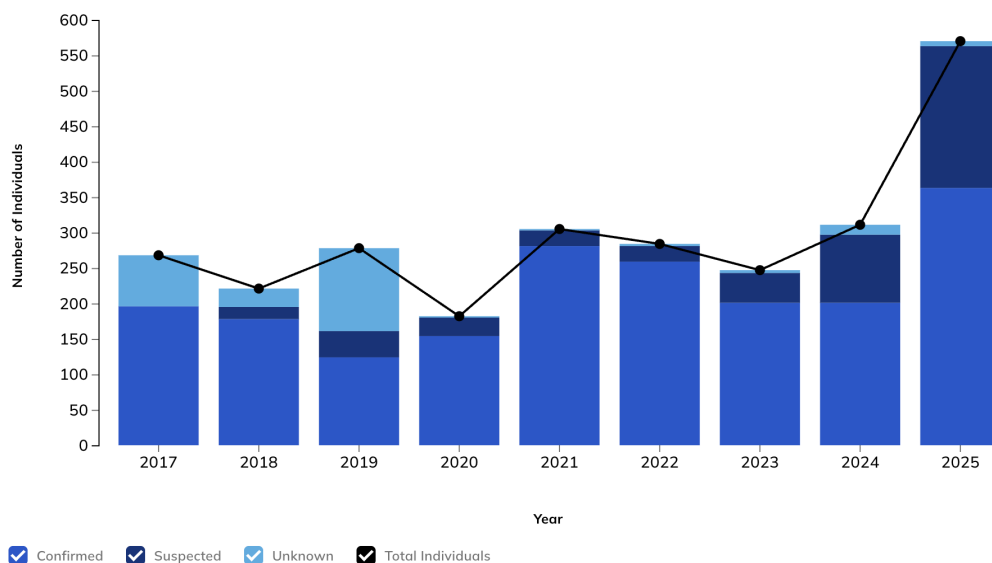


Figure 21. Victim Status - Ages 18 and Over, 2017-2024

D. Locations

Parish of Trafficking

While results for trafficking and origin locations varied from year to year, certain parishes were predominant from 2017 through 2025. The top ten parishes of trafficking overall were Orleans (25%), Unknown (18%), East Baton Rouge (14%), Caddo (13%), Jefferson (5%), Ouachita (4%), Rapides (4%), Calcasieu (3%), multiple (3%) and Out of State (3%). (Figure 22)

Notably, the share of unknown trafficking locations decreased from 19% in 2024 to 10% in 2025, Orleans increased from 21% to 28%, East Baton Rouge declined from 15% to 12%, and Jefferson increased from 8% to 11%.

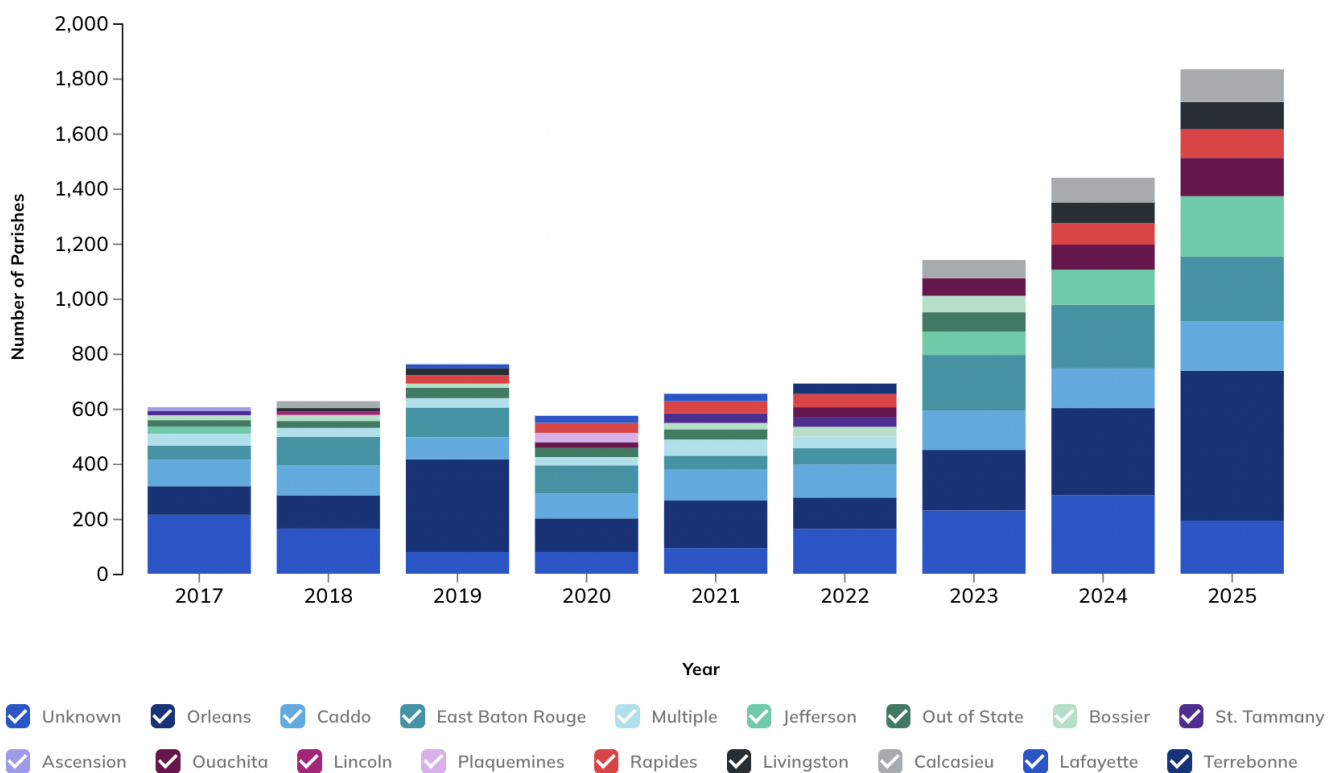


Figure 22. Parish of Trafficking - All Ages, 2017-2025

Parish of Origin

The top ten parishes of origin overall were Unknown (21%), Orleans (20%), East Baton Rouge (13%), Caddo (12%), Jefferson (7%), Calcasieu (5%), Ouachita (5%), Rapides (4%), Out of State (3%), and Tangipahoa (3%). (Figure 23)

Similar to locations of trafficking, there was a significant decrease in unknown locations of origin, from 22% in 2024 to 14% in 2025. Orleans increased from 19% in 2024 to 27% in 2025.

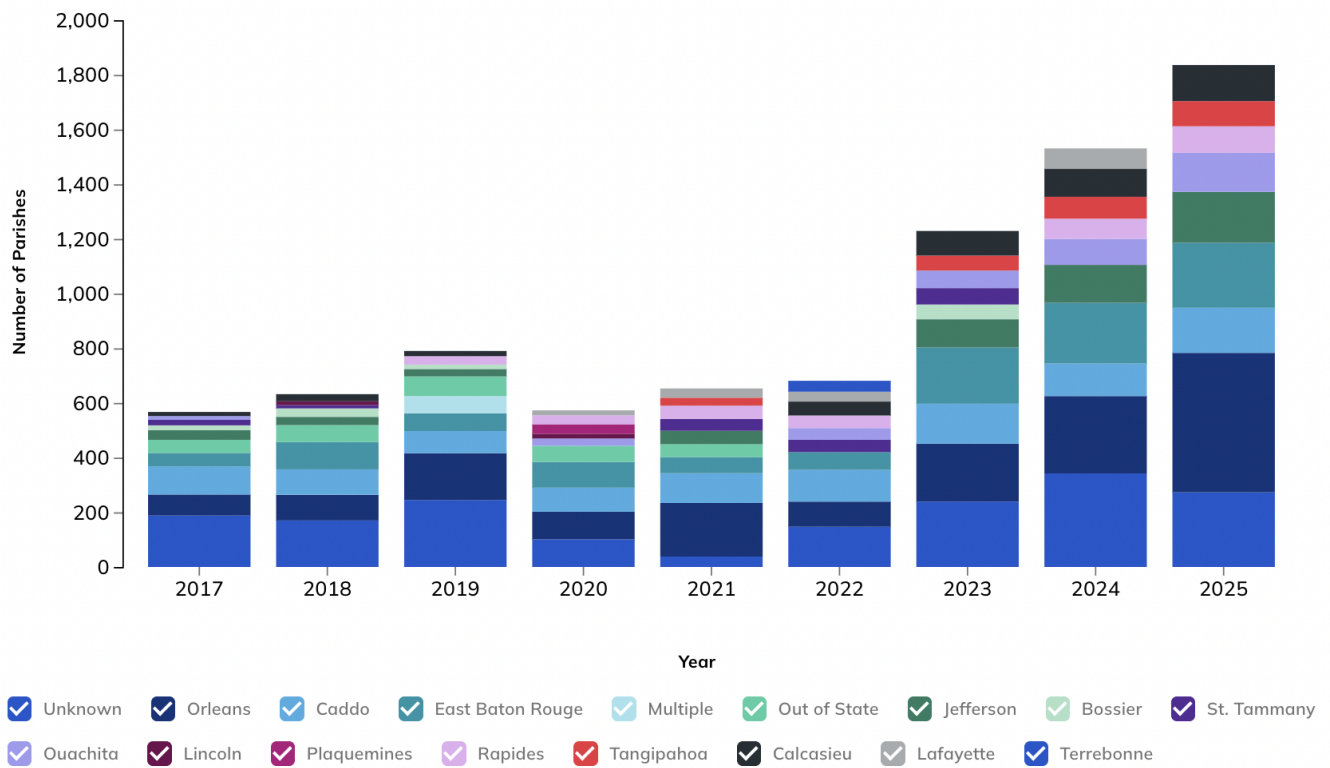


Figure 23. Parish of Origin - All Ages, 2017-2025

5.0 DCFS HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE DATA

I. OVERVIEW OF ACT 662 AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING REFERRALS

In 2022, the Louisiana Legislature passed Act 662 to create a one-point of entry reporting hotline for allegations of child sex trafficking through the DCFS and to provide for specialized care coordination and advocacy services for child victims. The DCFS hotline receives all reports involving alleged child sex trafficking, regardless of parental or caretaker culpability. To report alleged child sex trafficking, mandated reporters and the general public are able to call the DCFS child abuse/neglect hotline at 1-855-4LA-KIDS (1-855-452-5437) and select option #4. The hotline is toll-free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. All reports involving alleged child victims of sex trafficking are forwarded to the Louisiana State Police for referral to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies for investigation or other appropriate action. If the report includes allegations of parental or caretaker involvement in the trafficking or in other forms of abuse/neglect, DCFS will also investigate. The hotline has effectively increased identification of victims and coordination between state agencies, law enforcement, and service providers tasked with investigating cases, helping victims to safety, and advocating on their behalf.

As a result of Act 662 funding, care coordination and advocacy services are available to child victims of sex trafficking in every region of the state. Care Coordination refers to a specialized human trafficking multi-disciplinary team response based out of Louisiana's Children Advocacy Centers. Learn more about Care Coordination services by visiting lacacs.org/lcytc. [Unbound Now](#) and [BCFS Common Thread](#) provide advocacy services to youth, ages 17 and younger, who are confirmed victims of sex trafficking. Victim advocacy services is a trust-based, relational model that supports survivors of human trafficking throughout their healing and recovery journey. Advocates provide survivors with individualized support, crisis intervention, basic needs assistance, case management, and more. Advocates work closely with local service providers, child welfare, and law enforcement by participating in regional care coordination teams. BCFS Common Thread provides a state-wide advocacy response, while Unbound Now serves the Baton Rouge and New Orleans regions.

The following charts detail the hotline data for allegations of child sex trafficking for calendar year 2025. A specialized intake worker screens each case reported to the hotline. All reports involving alleged child victims of sex trafficking are forwarded to the Louisiana State Police for referral to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies for investigation or other appropriate action. Please note that DCFS may receive labor trafficking allegations, though not required by law. Cases designated as "confirmed" or "suspected" for human trafficking are referred to care coordination services. For additional information regarding the DCFS hotline, please visit www.dcfs.la.gov/page/juvenile-sex-trafficking.

II. TOTAL ALLEGED VICTIMS REPORTED BY VICTIM STATUS

In 2025, the National Human Trafficking Hotline received reports of 1,440 alleged child victims. Of these, 29% (n=416) were screened and classified as confirmed victims, while 47% (n=676) were categorized as suspected victims. The remaining 24% (n=348) were designated as alleged victims without screening indicators, meaning that although an allegation of child sex trafficking was made, the screening process did not identify indicators consistent with trafficking.

Regardless of classification, all reported cases—including confirmed, suspected, and alleged victims without screening indicators—were referred to law enforcement for further investigation and intervention.

Victim Status	Total (1,440)
Confirmed	416 (29%)
Suspected	676 (47%)
Alleged Without Screening Indicators	348 (24%)

III. TYPE OF TRAFFICKING

The hotline primarily received calls on allegations of child sex trafficking, as required by Act 662. However, in some cases, reports also included allegations of child labor trafficking or both child labor and sex trafficking. In 2025, the vast majority of reports—97% (n=1,391)—involved allegations of child sex trafficking. In contrast, only 3% (n=45) of reports pertain exclusively to child labor trafficking, and fewer than 1% (n=4) involved allegations of both child sex and labor trafficking.

Type of Trafficking	Total (1,440)
Juvenile Sex Trafficking	1,391 (97%)
Juvenile Labor Trafficking	45 (3%)
Juvenile Sex and Labor Trafficking	4 (<1%)

IV. DEMOGRAPHICS

A. Age

Of the 1,440 alleged child victims reported to the hotline in 2025, the overwhelming majority—67% (n=964)—were between the ages of 13 and 17, while 18% (n=259) were between the ages of 8 and 12, and 15% (n=217) were 7 and Under. Notably, older adolescents made up the largest proportion of reported cases.

Among all reported child victims, 16-year-olds were the most frequently identified, accounting for 19% (n=211) of cases. This trend aligns with broader research indicating that vulnerability to trafficking and exploitation often increases during mid-to-late adolescence due to factors such as increased independence, exposure to high-risk environments, and susceptibility to online exploitation (Reid et al., 2017).

Age	Total (1,440)
7 and Under	217 (15%)
8 - 12	259 (18%)
13 - 17	964 (67%)

B. Gender

The majority of alleged child victims reported to the hotline in 2025 were female, accounting for 80% (n=1,156) of all cases. Males comprised 19% (n=267) of reports, while 1% (n=17) had an unknown gender. These findings align with broader trends in human trafficking victim demographics, where female minors are disproportionately represented, particularly in cases of sex trafficking (UNODC 2020).

Gender	Total (1,440)
Female	1,156 (80%)
Male	267 (19%)
Unknown	17 (1%)

C. Race

The plurality of alleged child victims reported to the hotline in 2025 were identified as African American or Black, comprising 46% (n=669) of all reports. White individuals represented 41% (n=589), while 10% (n=147) of cases had an unknown racial identity. Smaller proportions of alleged victims were identified as Multiracial (2%, n=27), Asian (<1%, n=3), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (<1%, n=4). These findings indicate that African American or Black children continue to be disproportionately represented among reported trafficking victims (Reid et al., 2015).

Race	Total (1,440)
African American or Black	669 (46%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1 (<1%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4 (<1%)
Asian	3 (<1%)
Multiracial	27 (2%)
Unknown	147 (10%)
White	589 (41%)

V. LOCATIONS

The majority of alleged child victims that were reported to the hotline were identified with a trafficking location of Orleans (14%, n=207), followed by the following parishes: East Baton Rouge (12%, n=174), Jefferson (7%, n=102), Ouachita (7%, n=95), Caddo (5%, n=78), St. Tammany (5%, n=70). In 2025, 63 of 64 parishes had reports (note that parishes with zero incidents of child sex or labor trafficking reported are not listed).

Trafficking Location	Total (1,440)
Acadia	16
Allen	6
Ascension	16
Assumption	2
Avoyelles	15
Beauregard	17

Bienville	1
Bossier	38
Caddo	78
Calcasieu	65
Caldwell	1
Catahoula	4
Claiborne	5
Concordia	4
DeSoto	3
East Baton Rouge	174
East Carroll	2
East Feliciana	1
Evangeline	1
Franklin	4
Grant	7
Iberia	35
Iberville	14
Jackson	1
Jefferson	102
Jefferson Davis	6
La Salle	4
Lafayette	69
Lafourche	25
Lincoln	1
Livingston	44

Madison	2
Morehouse	22
Natchitoches	6
Orleans	207
Ouachita	95
Out of State	38
Plaquemines	1
Pointe Coupee	4
Rapides	41
Red River	3
Richland	2
Sabine	3
St. Bernard	10
St. Charles	4
St. Helena	0
St. James	1
St. John	20
St. Landry	14
St. Martin	10
St. Mary	14
St. Tammany	70
Tangipahoa	30
Tensas	0
Terrebonne	22
Union	2

Vermilion	13
Vernon	4
Washington	21
Webster	6
West Baton Rouge	3
West Carroll	3
West Feliciana	7
Winn	1

6.0 LAW ENFORCEMENT

I. ABOUT THE DATA

Pursuant to Act 386 (2023 Legislative Regular Session), Louisiana state and local law enforcement must report data on human trafficking and related sexual offenses. The data is aggregated by four major “arrest types”: human trafficking, internet crimes against children, prostitution, and sexual assault against minors. The offenses listed below were identified by the Office of Human Trafficking Prevention to capture arrest data:

- Computer-Aided Solicitation of a Minor (La. R.S. 14:81.3)
- Felony Carnal Knowledge of a Juvenile (La. R.S. 14:80)
- Human Trafficking (La. R.S. 14:46.2)
- Inciting Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:83.1)
- Indecent Behavior With Juveniles (La. R.S. 14:81)
- Letting Premises for Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:85)
- Molestation of a Juvenile (La. R.S. 14:81.2)
- Pandering (La. R.S. 14:84)
- Child Sexual Abuse Materials (formerly Pornography Involving Juveniles) (La. R.S. 14:81.1)
- Promoting Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:83.2)
- Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:82)
- Prostitution by Massage (La. R.S. 14:83.3)
- Prostitution, Persons under 18 (La. R.S. 14:82.1)
- Purchase of Commercial Sexual Activity (La. R.S. 14:82.2)
- Soliciting for Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:83)
- Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (La. R.S. 14:46.3)

The data was collected from Louisiana law enforcement agencies that report through the Computerized Criminal History (LACCH) data reporting system. The LACCH is the system of record for the Louisiana State Police criminal histories. Kologik, a software vendor providing technology solutions for law enforcement and public safety agencies, provides ongoing technology services/software development, technical support and system maintenance for computerized criminal history.

The following data includes information about arrest types, arresting agency, location of arrest, and demographics of arrested individuals. At this time, the LACCH system tracks neither the outcome of a potential prosecution nor services offered to potential victims.

II. SUMMARY LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA

The following is a summary of the law enforcement data highlighted in this report. 2025 marked another record-setting year for trafficking-related and associated offenses in Louisiana, with arrests more than doubling from the previous year and reaching the highest annual total in the past ten years. The increase was driven almost entirely by a substantial expansion in Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) enforcement, particularly arrests for offenses involving child sexual abuse material.

- A total of **3,240 arrests** were reported by Louisiana law enforcement agencies in 2025 related to human trafficking, internet crimes against children, sexual assault against minors, and prostitution. This is more than double the 1,571 arrests reported in 2024.
- The largest category of arrests was Internet Crimes Against Children (58%, n = 1,871), followed by Sexual Assault Against Minors (34%, n = 1,096), Prostitution Offenses (6%, n = 204), and Human Trafficking (2%, n = 69). This represents a notable shift from 2024, when Sexual Assault Against Minors was the largest category.
- Within these categories, enforcement was concentrated around a few key charges:
 - Child Sexual Abuse Material accounted for 1,627 arrests— nearly seven times any other ICAC offense and more than three times the 533 arrests reported in 2024.
 - Indecent Behavior With Juveniles remained the most common sexual assault charge, with 717 arrests.
 - General Prostitution (n = 90) made up nearly half of all prostitution-related arrests.
 - **Human Trafficking (n = 37) and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (n = 32) comprised the full set of trafficking arrests.**
- Although the relative share of three of the four categories declined compared to 2024, every category increased substantially in absolute terms. Trafficking of Persons arrests rose 50% (46 to 69), Prostitution Offenses rose 67% (122 to 204), Sexual Assault Against Minors rose 48% (742 to 1,096), and ICAC rose 183% (661 to 1,871).
- Among arrested individuals where gender was reported, 93% were male (n = 3,014) and 7% were female (n = 226).

- Arrests were concentrated among adults aged 18 to 59, with three age groups accounting for roughly two-thirds of all arrests: 30–39 (25%), 50–59 (23%), and 18–24 (17%). Ages 50–59 more than doubled from 2024 (9%), the most notable demographic shift in this year's data.

III. ARREST TYPE

Louisiana law enforcement agencies reported 3,240 arrests in 2025 related to Human Trafficking, ICAC, Sexual Assault Against Minors, and Prostitution — more than double the 1,571 arrests reported in 2024. Among these arrests, the largest share was for ICAC (n = 1,871, 58%), followed by Sexual Assault Against Minors (n = 1,096, 34%), Prostitution (n = 204, 6%), and Trafficking of Persons (n = 69, 2%).

Arrest Type	Total Arrests
Trafficking of Persons	69 (2%)
Internet Crimes Against Children	1871 (58%)
Prostitution	204 (6%)
Sexual Assault Against Minors	1,096 (34%)
Total	3,240

While the relative share of Trafficking of Persons, Sexual Assault Against Minors, and Prostitution Offenses each declined compared to 2024, this shift reflects the disproportionate growth of ICAC rather than any reduction in the enforcement of other categories. Each of the four major categories increased substantially in absolute terms: Trafficking of Persons arrests rose 50% (from 46 to 69), Prostitution Offenses rose 67% (from 122 to 204), and Sexual Assault Against Minors rose 48% (from 742 to 1,096). ICAC arrests grew most sharply, increasing nearly threefold from 661 to 1,871.

The chart below breaks down the number of arrests by specific charge within each major arrest category, highlighting where law enforcement activity is most concentrated.

Within ICAC, the vast majority of arrests were related to Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM), which alone accounted for 1,627 arrests in 2025—nearly seven times the number of arrests for “Computer-Aided Solicitation of a Minor” (n=244), and more than three times the 533 arrests reported for this offense in 2024. This sharp increase indicates a particularly strong focus on prosecuting cases involving the creation, possession, or distribution of CSAM.

In the *Sexual Assault Against Minors* category, most arrests were for “Indecent Behavior With Juveniles” (n=717), followed by “Felony Carnal Knowledge of a Juvenile” (n=230) and “Molestation of a Juvenile” (n=149). Together, these three charges comprise the overwhelming majority of arrests within this category.

Prostitution Offenses show a more distributed pattern, but arrests for general “Prostitution” (n=90) make up over half of the total in this category. Other offenses, including "Soliciting for Prostitution" (n=37), "Pandering" (n=31), and "Promoting Prostitution" (n=22), are less frequent by comparison.

Within the *Trafficking of Persons* category, “Human Trafficking” (n=37) and "Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes" (n=32) comprised the total. In a shift from 2024, when arrests for trafficking of children outpaced general human trafficking arrests, the two offenses were nearly evenly distributed in 2025.

Overall, the data demonstrate that within each category, a small number of specific statutes account for the vast majority of arrests, reflecting focused enforcement efforts on the most common and actionable charges as reported by Louisiana law enforcement in 2025.

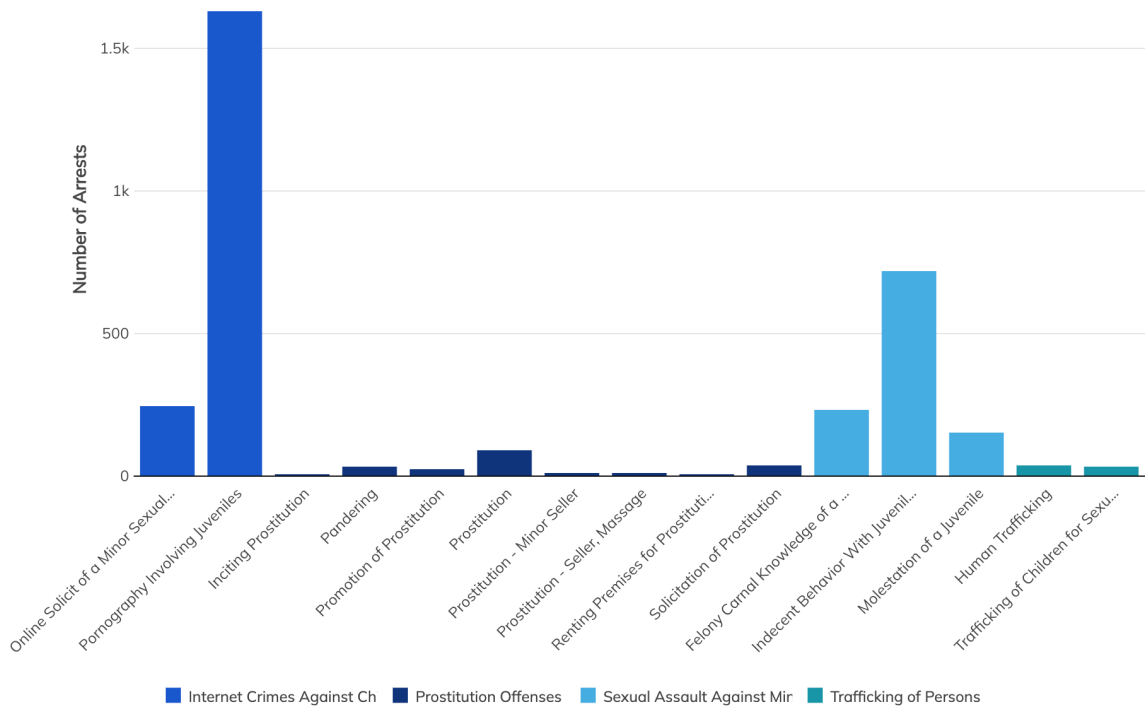


Figure 24. Arrests by Offense Type, Clustered by Arrest Type - 2025

Arrest Offense	Arrest Type	Total Arrests
Child Sexual Abuse Materials (14:81.1)	Internet Crimes Against Children	1,627 (50%)
Computer-Aided Solicitation of a Minor (14:81.3)	Internet Crimes Against Children	244 (8%)
Indecent Behavior With Juveniles (14:81)	Sexual Assault Against Minors	717 (22%)
Felony Carnal Knowledge of a Juvenile (14:80)	Sexual Assault Against Minors	230 (7%)
Molestation of a Juvenile (14:81.2)	Sexual Assault Against Minors	149 (5%)
Prostitution (14:82)	Prostitution Offenses	90 (3%)
Soliciting for Prostitution (14:83)	Prostitution Offenses	37 (1%)
Pandering (14:84)	Prostitution Offenses	31 (1%)
Promoting Prostitution (14:83.2)	Prostitution Offenses	22 (<1%)
Prostitution by Massage (14:83.3)	Prostitution Offenses	9 (<1%)
Prostitution, Persons under 18 (14:82.1)	Prostitution Offenses	8 (<1%)
Letting Premises for Prostitution (14:85)	Prostitution Offenses	5 (<1%)
Inciting Prostitution (14:83.1)	Prostitution Offenses	2 (<1%)
Human Trafficking (14:46.2)	Trafficking of Persons	37 (1%)
Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (14:46.3)	Trafficking of Persons	32 (1%)
Purchase of Commercial Sexual Activity (14:82.2)	Prostitution Offenses	0 (0%)
Total		3,240

IV. ARRESTS BY PARISH

In 2025, law enforcement agencies across 62 Louisiana parishes reported a total of 3,240 arrests related to Human Trafficking, ICAC, Sexual Assault Against Minors, and Prostitution. The vast majority of arrests were concentrated in a small number of parishes. Jefferson Parish alone accounted for more than a third of all reported arrests statewide. Note that the table excludes parishes with fewer than six reported arrests; 49 parishes met this threshold in 2025.

Parish	Total Arrests
Jefferson	1,163 (36%)
Livingston	261 (8%)
Caddo	197 (6%)
St. Tammany	166 (5%)
Orleans	160 (5%)
East Baton Rouge	147 (5%)
Lafayette	101 (3%)
Tangipahoa	77 (2%)
Calcasieu	63 (2%)
Bossier	62 (2%)
Ouachita	59 (2%)
Terrebonne	59 (2%)
Acadia	56 (2%)
Ascension	55 (2%)
St. Mary	47 (1%)
Lafourche	44 (1%)
Rapides	36 (1%)
Washington	35 (1%)
Lincoln	30 (<1%)
Concordia	27 (<1%)
Vermilion	22 (<1%)
St. Landry	22 (<1%)
Beauregard	21 (<1%)
St. Charles	21 (<1%)
Vernon	21 (<1%)
Iberia	20 (<1%)
West Baton Rouge	18 (<1%)
Avoyelles	17 (<1%)

St. Martin	17 (<1%)
Allen	16 (<1%)
St. Bernard	14 (<1%)
Jefferson Davis	14 (<1%)
Assumption	13 (<1%)
Catahoula	10 (<1%)
Iberville	10 (<1%)
Caldwell	10 (<1%)
Evangeline	10 (<1%)
Pointe Coupee	9 (<1%)
Franklin	8 (<1%)
Grant	8 (<1%)
St. John the Baptist	7 (<1%)

V. ARRESTS BY PARISH AND POPULATION

Unlike in prior reporting years, when smaller and more rural parishes typically led the state on a per-capita basis, 2025 saw Jefferson Parish lead both in total arrest volume and in arrests per 100,000 residents. Jefferson, which represents approximately 9% of Louisiana's population, accounted for 36% of statewide arrests and reported a per-capita rate of 269.59 per 100,000, more than 60% higher than the next-leading parish, Livingston (168.35 per 100,000). Both parishes are in or adjacent to the New Orleans and Baton Rouge metropolitan areas, suggesting sustained and intensive enforcement activity in those regions.

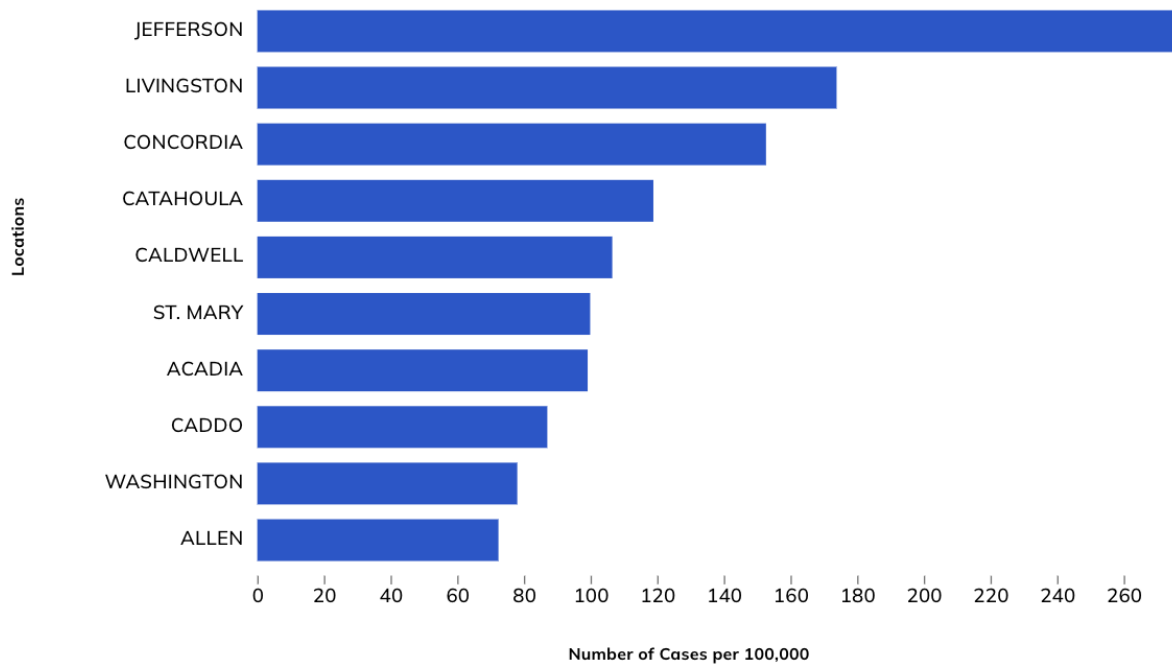


Figure 25. Arrests by Location and Population - 2025

Parish	Arrests Per 100,000 ⁵
Jefferson	269.59
Livingston	168.35
Concordia	151.38
Catahoula	121.61
Caldwell	107.02
St. Mary	100.96
Acadia	98.19
Caddo	87.86
Washington	77.89
Allen	70.57

⁵ The percentage displayed represents the proportion of arrests per 100,000 population for a specific location compared to the total arrests per 100,000 population for all locations.

VI. ARRESTS BY YEAR OF ARREST BY OFFENSE GROUP

In 2025, the number of arrests across all four main offense categories — Trafficking of Persons (n=69, 2%), Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) (n=1,871, 58%), Sexual Assault Against Minors (n=1,096, 34%), and Prostitution Offenses (n=204, 6%) — reached a new record high. Total arrests more than doubled the previous year's record of 1,571, marking two consecutive years of substantial increase after a long period of relatively stable arrest volumes.

Most notably, the surge in Internet Crimes Against Children drove the overall increase, with ICAC arrests nearly tripling from 661 in 2024 to 1,871 in 2025 — a level higher than any prior year by a wide margin. This may reflect expanded digital investigations, increased cyber tip referrals, sustained dedicated task force activity, or heightened prioritization of online exploitation offenses among law enforcement agencies.

Sexual Assault Against Minors arrests also continued to climb, rising from 742 in 2024 to 1,096 in 2025, though the category's share of total arrests fell as ICAC enforcement expanded faster.

Trafficking of Persons arrests rose from 46 to 69, continuing the consistent pattern seen in prior years but at a modestly higher absolute level. These figures continue to highlight the ongoing challenge of identifying and charging trafficking-related offenses within broader sexual exploitation investigations.

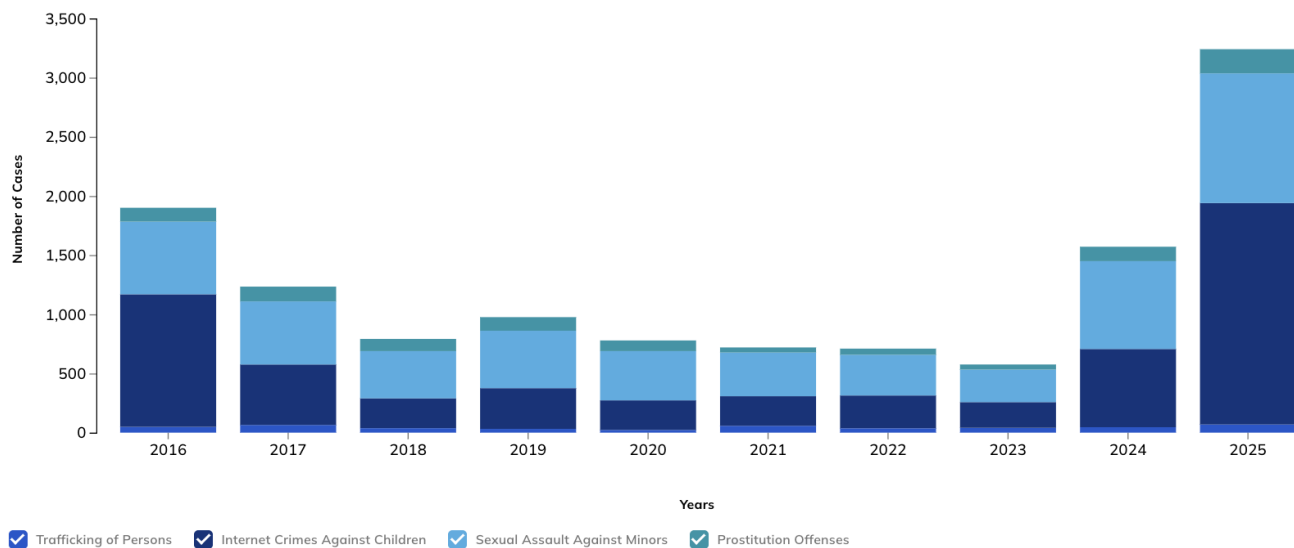


Figure 26. Arrests by Year of Arrest by Offense Group - 2025

Year	Total	Trafficking of Persons	ICAC	Sexual Assault Against Minors	Prostitution
2016-2025	12,498	458 (4%)	5,753 (46%)	5,303 (42%)	1,014 (8%)
2016	1,900	49 (3%)	1,120 (59%)	614 (32%)	117 (6%)
2017	1,234	65 (5%)	511 (41%)	533 (43%)	125 (10%)
2018	792	38 (5%)	252 (32%)	399 (50%)	103 (13%)
2019	976	32 (3%)	344 (35%)	485 (50%)	115 (12%)
2020	779	23 (3%)	250 (32%)	416 (53%)	90 (12%)
2021	720	58 (8%)	250 (35%)	399 (55%)	43 (6%)
2022	710	37 (5%)	277 (39%)	344 (49%)	52 (7%)
2023	576	41 (7%)	217 (38%)	275 (48%)	43 (6%)
2024	1,571	46 (3%)	661 (42%)	742 (47%)	122 (8%)
2025	3,240	69 (2%)	1,871 (58%)	1,096 (34%)	204 (6%)

7.0 STATE PROSECUTION

I. ABOUT THE DATA

This section of the report presents the results of Louisiana's second year of statewide data reporting on human trafficking prosecutions, as mandated by Act 386 of the 2023 Louisiana Legislative Regular Session. The Act requires each of Louisiana's 42 judicial districts to submit annual reports to the OHTP detailing human trafficking prosecutions, services provided to victims, and other key case-level data (see Appendix C for details).

District attorneys were asked to report all cases with a final disposition in 2025, where human trafficking was suspected or confirmed, regardless of whether human trafficking statutes were formally charged. Additionally, any case in which the defendant was charged with R.S. 14:46.2 (Human Trafficking) or R.S. 14:46.3 (Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) was required to be reported. Respondents were also required to indicate the offense under which the defendant was prosecuted. The below-listed offenses were identified by the OHTP as common and related charges. Respondents could also list additional offenses charged in their reports.

- Human Trafficking (La. R.S. 14:46.2)
- Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (La. R.S. 14:46.3)
- Felony Carnal Knowledge of a Juvenile (La. R.S. 14:80)
- Indecent Behavior with Juveniles (La. R.S. 14:81)
- Child Sexual Abuse Materials (formerly Pornography Involving Juveniles) (La. R.S. 14:81.1)
- Molestation of a Juvenile (La. R.S. 14:81.2)
- Computer-Aided Solicitation for Sexual Purposes (La. R.S. 14:81.3)
- Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:82)
- Prostitution by Persons Under Seventeen (La. R.S. 14:82.1)
- Soliciting for Prostitutes (La. R.S. 14:83)
- Inciting Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:83.1)
- Promoting Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:83.2)
- Prostitution by Massage (La. R.S. 14:83.3)
- Pandering (La. R.S. 14:84)
- Letting Premises for Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:85)

In 2025, a total of **47 state prosecutions** related to human trafficking were reported statewide and are summarized in this section.

II. LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The data presented includes human trafficking offenses but is not limited to prosecutions involving Louisiana R.S. 14:46.2 (Human Trafficking) and R.S. 14:46.3 (Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes). In practice, human trafficking cases are often prosecuted under more familiar offenses, such as child sexual abuse material, felony carnal knowledge, and other prostitution-related offenses. As a result, prosecutors were instructed to identify and report cases with an underlying suspicion and confirmation of human trafficking, regardless of the specific offense charged. The data is limited, in part, by the complexity of the crime itself – human trafficking often overlaps with a range of other criminal offenses, making it difficult to classify under a single statute. Moreover, prosecutorial discretion and victim cooperation also bears heavily on the specific offense charged.

Furthermore, the data is impacted by limitations in documentation and reporting. Calendar year 2025 marked the second year of required reporting. Accordingly, the completeness and consistency of submissions vary across judicial districts. Of Louisiana’s 42 judicial districts, 30 submitted data for collection. Among these, 11 districts reported cases, while 19 indicated that they had no cases to report. The remaining 12 districts did not submit a response. As a result, the figures presented here may not reflect the full scope of trafficking cases handled by Louisiana state prosecutors and should be considered a baseline for future improvement. Nonetheless this data provides an important starting point for baseline analysis of state prosecutions in Louisiana.

III. SUMMARY STATE PROSECUTION DATA

- A total of **47 human trafficking-related cases** with a final disposition in 2025 were reported across 11 of Louisiana’s 42 judicial districts. No cases were reported in 19 of the 42 judicial districts.
- Human Trafficking (La. R.S. 14:46.2) and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (La. R.S. 14:46.3) was charged in 25 of the 47 reported cases.
- Sex trafficking remains the overwhelming trafficking type in state prosecutions, accounting for 94% (n=44) of reported cases in 2025.
- A total of 64 victims were identified across the 47 reported cases, with adolescents ages 13–17 representing the largest single age group (n=21, 33%).
- Case outcomes were highly varied, particularly for cases involving the two trafficking-specific statutes. Human Trafficking resulted in 1 conviction, 1 conviction of a lesser and included offense, and 5 guilty pleas. Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes did not result in a conviction or guilty plea on the original charge.
- Court-ordered restitution was not reported in any of the 47 cases, and asset forfeiture was reported in only two cases.

IV. CASES BY DISTRICT

In total, 47 cases were reported across 11 of Louisiana's 42 judicial districts, indicating a limited geographic distribution that may reflect disparities in identification, prosecution, or reporting practices across the state.

The 1st Judicial District (serving Caddo Parish) reported the largest share of cases at 28% (n=13), consistent with 2024, when it reported 12 cases. This was followed by the 41st Judicial Circuit (serving Orleans Parish) with 9 cases (19%), and the 19th Judicial District (serving East Baton Rouge Parish) with 7 cases (15%). The 21st Judicial District (serving Livingston, St. Helena, and Tangipahoa Parishes) reported 6 cases (13%). Collectively, these four districts accounted for the majority of reported cases (75%, n=35), while the remaining seven districts each reported between 1 and 3 cases.

Notably, nearly half of all judicial districts (19 of 42) reported no cases, and 12 districts did not respond to data collection requests. These gaps may reflect a true absence of cases but may also indicate limitations in data infrastructure, awareness, or reporting capacity. This variation underscores the need for continued implementation support, training, and cross-agency coordination to promote consistent identification and documentation of human trafficking across all regions of the state.

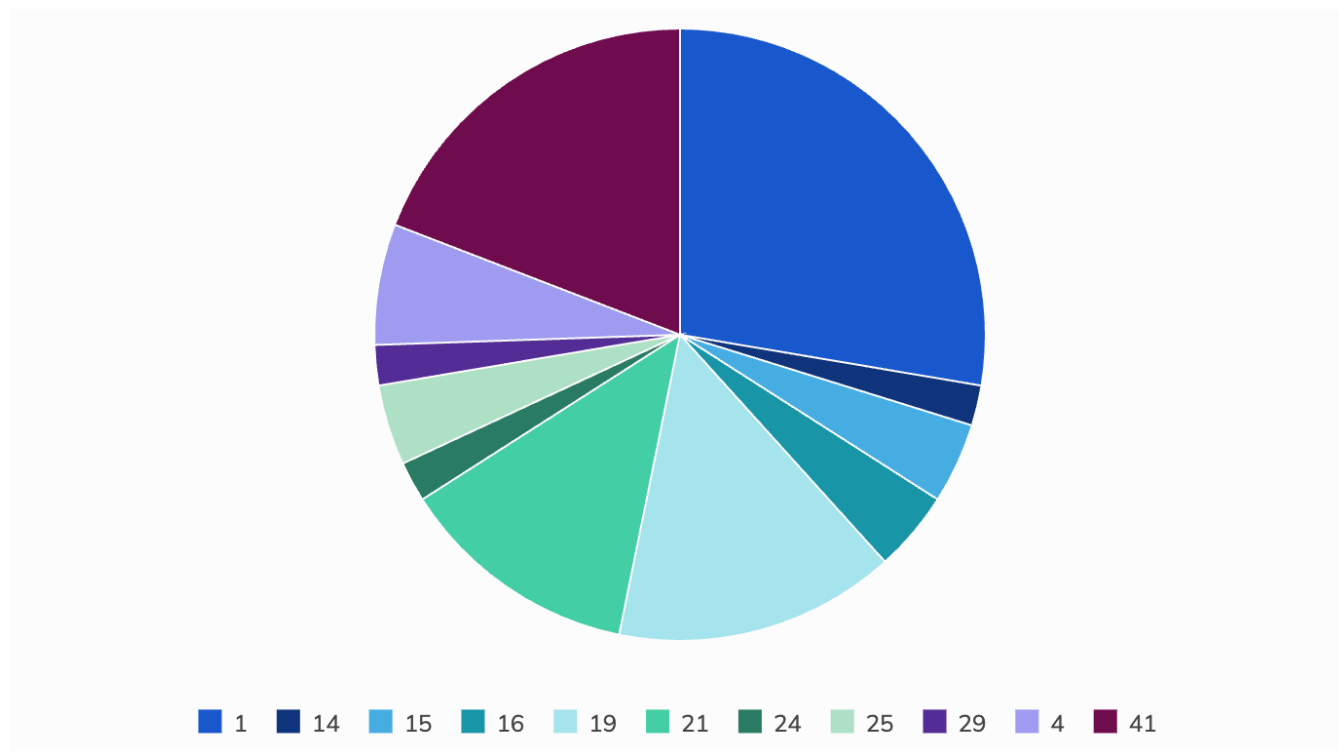


Figure 27. Cases by JDC - 2025

Judicial District	Total
1st JDC	13 (28%)
4th JDC	3 (6%)
14th JDC	1 (2%)
15th JDC	2 (4%)
16th JDC	2 (4%)
19th JDC	7 (15%)
21st JDC	6 (13%)
24th JDC	1 (2%)
25th JDC	2 (4%)
29th JDC	1 (2%)
41st JDC	9 (19%)
All Districts	47

V. CASES BY PARISH

The previous section examined cases by judicial district, each of which may include multiple parishes. The analysis below instead focuses on parish of arrest, offering a more granular perspective on where cases are being identified and processed across Louisiana.

The data reflects notable geographic concentration in the distribution of human trafficking-related cases across Louisiana parishes, mirroring the concentration observed among judicial districts. Of the 13 parishes represented, Caddo Parish reported the largest share of cases at 28% (n=13). Orleans Parish followed with 19% (n=9), and East Baton Rouge Parish accounted for 15% (n=7). Together, these three parishes represented the majority of all reported cases, accounting for 62% (n=29) of the 47 cases.

Several additional parishes reported smaller but still notable case counts. Livingston Parish accounted for 8% of cases (n=4), while Lafayette, Ouachita, Plaquemines, St. Mary, and Tangipahoa Parishes each reported two cases (4%). The remaining parishes reported one case each (2%).

Overall, the parish-level distribution suggests that reported cases were concentrated in a small number of urban and metropolitan areas, particularly Caddo, Orleans, and East Baton Rouge Parishes. At the same time, the presence of cases in suburban, semi-rural, and rural parishes

such as Livingston, Plaquemines, St. Mary, and Tangipahoa highlights that trafficking-related prosecutions are not limited to the state's largest population centers. As data collection strengthens in future years, these disparities may help identify regions where increased awareness, training, or investigative resources could enhance detection and prosecution of trafficking offenses.

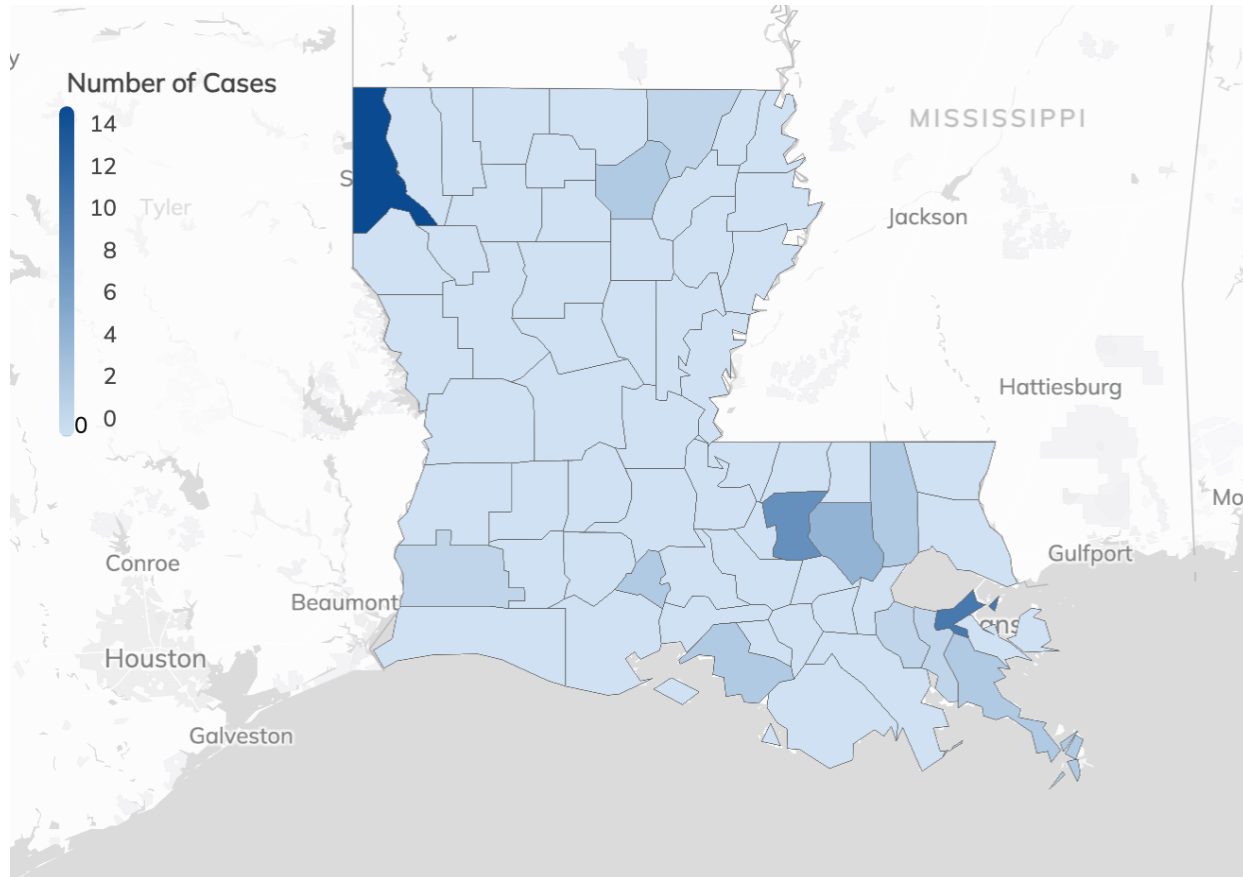


Figure 28. Cases by Parish of Arrest - 2025

Parish of Arrest	Total
Caddo	13 (28%)
Calcasieu	1 (2%)
East Baton Rouge	7 (15%)
Jefferson	1 (2%)
Lafayette	2 (4%)
Livingston	4 (8%)

Morehouse	1 (2%)
Orleans	9 (19%)
Ouachita	2 (4%)
Plaquemines	2 (4%)
St. Charles	1 (2%)
St. Mary	2 (4%)
Tangipahoa	2 (4%)

VI. CASES BY TRAFFICKING TYPE

District attorneys were required to report the type of trafficking victimization presented in each case: sex trafficking, labor trafficking, both sex trafficking and labor trafficking, or unknown.

Of the 47 cases reported, sex trafficking accounted for the overwhelming majority, with 44 cases (94%) classified as sex trafficking. Only 1 case (2%) was classified as labor trafficking, indicating a continued challenge in the identification and prosecution of labor trafficking cases in Louisiana. This is consistent with national trends, where labor trafficking remains significantly underreported and under-prosecuted, often due to the hidden nature of the crime and lack of awareness or investigative resources. No cases were reported as both sex and labor trafficking.

Notably, only two cases (4%) were categorized as having an unknown trafficking type. This represents a substantial shift from the previous reporting year, when 24 of 54 cases (44%) were classified as unknown. In 2024, nearly half of reported cases lacked sufficient information to determine whether the alleged trafficking involved labor or sexual exploitation. By contrast, the current reporting year includes 45 cases with a known trafficking type, compared to 30 cases in the previous year.

This improvement suggests greater clarity and consistency in data entry and case documentation, as well as increased confidence among prosecutors in identifying the trafficking type associated with reported human trafficking cases. Although the total number of reported cases decreased from 54 to 47 in 2025, compared to 2024, the number of cases with a known trafficking type increased by 50%. This shift strengthens the interpretability of the data and provides a clearer picture of the types of trafficking cases being identified and prosecuted across Louisiana.

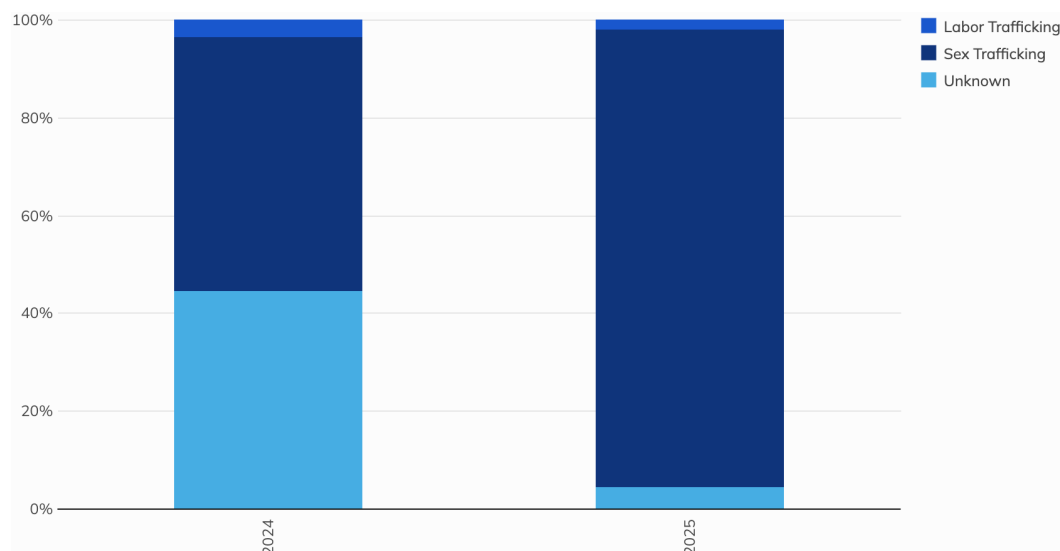


Figure 29. Cases by Trafficking Type Over Time - 2024-2025

Trafficking Type	Cases in 2024
Labor Trafficking	2 (4%)
Sex Trafficking	28 (52%)
Unknown	24 (44%)

Trafficking Type	Cases in 2025
Labor Trafficking	1 (2%)
Sex Trafficking	44 (94%)
Unknown	2 (4%)

VII. CHARGES BY TYPE

Respondents were asked to provide information on statutory charges among Louisiana’s trafficking-related prosecutions with a final disposition in 2025. Although 47 cases were reported, respondents recorded a total of 82 statutory charges, as some cases involved multiple charges.

Of the 82 charges reported, 49 charges were for offenses identified by the OHTP as common and related charges in trafficking-related prosecutions⁶. These charges were associated with 36 cases. It is important to note that only LA R.S. 14:46.2 (Human Trafficking) and R.S. 14:46.3 (Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) were required to be reported when charged. The remaining common and related offenses appear in this analysis because they were reported in cases that were suspected or confirmed to involve human trafficking. As a result, the counts presented here should be understood as a minimum count of these charges within reported trafficking-related cases.

The remaining charges included statutory offenses outside of the common and related charges identified by OHTP. In total, 23 cases included at least one additional charge outside of the OHTP-identified list. Of these, 11 cases included only charges outside of the OHTP-identified common and related charges. This reflects the complexity of trafficking-related prosecutions and the broad range of statutes that may be applied in cases where trafficking is suspected, confirmed, or connected to the underlying facts of the case.

The following figures illustrate the distribution of the 49 OHTP-identified common and related charges reported across the 2025 cases. Human Trafficking was the most frequently reported charge, accounting for 15 charges, or 31% of the 49 common and related charges. This was followed by Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes, with 10 charges (20%), and Felony Carnal Knowledge of a Juvenile, with 7 charges (14%). Child Sexual Abuse Material, Indecent Behavior with Juveniles, and Prostitution each accounted for 4 charges (8% each). Several other statutes appeared less frequently, including Pandering (n=2, 4%), Computer-Aided Solicitation for Sexual Purposes (n=1, 2%), Inciting Prostitution (n=1, 2%), and Promoting Prostitution (n=1, 2%). Compared to the prior reporting year, several charges that appeared previously were not reported among 2025 cases, including Letting Premises for Prostitution, Molestation of a Juvenile, Prostitution by Persons Under Seventeen, and Soliciting for Prostitutes.

Among the 11 cases that included only charges outside of the OHTP-identified common and related charges, respondents reported 22 distinct statutory charges. These included, but were not limited to, First Degree Rape (La. R.S. 14:42), Aggravated Battery (La. R.S. 14:34), and Sexual Battery Under 13 (La. R.S. 14:43.1). In several of the cases, the reported information suggests that the defendant may also have been a victim of trafficking; in 7 of the 11 cases, the defendant seems to have been referred to services after being charged with offenses outside of the OHTP-identified list. These charges included, but were not limited to, Theft of a Motor Vehicle (La. R.S. 14:67.26), Possession of Schedule II Controlled Dangerous Substance, less than 2 grams (La. R.S. 40:967), and Simple Burglary of an Inhabited Dwelling (La. R.S. 14:62.2).

Overall, the range of statutory charges reported in 2025 demonstrates the legal and factual complexity of trafficking-related cases in Louisiana. While human trafficking-specific statutes

⁶ See section above in State Prosecutions: About the Data

were the most frequently reported among the common and related charges, many cases involved additional offenses, underscoring the diverse legal pathways through which trafficking-related conduct may enter the criminal justice system.

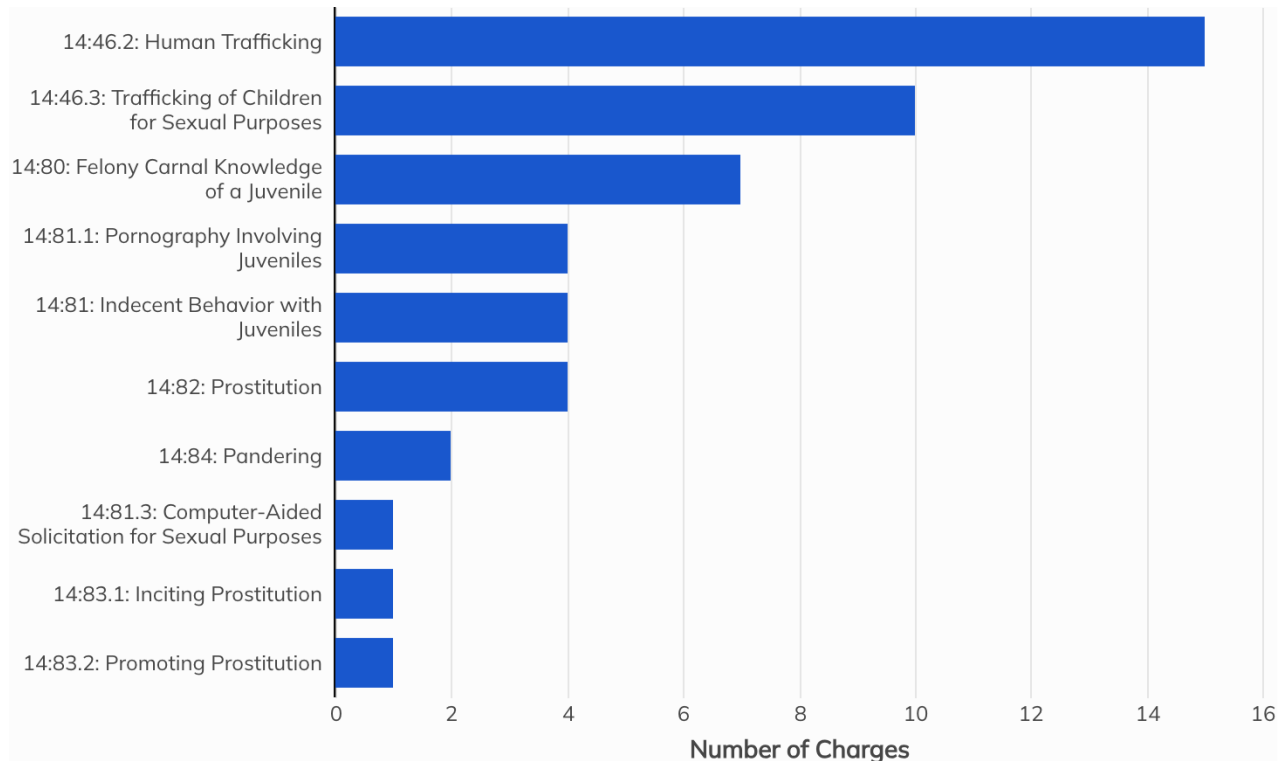


Figure 30. Charges by Type - 2025

Charge Type	Total Charges
Human Trafficking (La. R.S. 14:46.2)	15 (31%)
Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (La. R.S. 14:46.3)	10 (20%)
Felony Carnal Knowledge of a Juvenile (La. R.S. 14:80)	7 (14%)
Child Sexual Abuse Material (La. R.S. 14:81.1)	4 (8%)
Indecent Behavior with Juveniles (La. R.S. 14:81)	4 (8%)
Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:82)	4 (8%)

Pandering (La. R.S. 14:84)	2 (4%)
Computer-Aided Solicitation for Sexual Purposes (La. R.S. 14:81.3)	1 (2%)
Inciting Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:83.1)	1 (2%)
Promoting Prostitution (La. R.S. 14:83.2)	1 (2%)
Total	49

VIII. CASES BY DISPOSITION

Along with statutory charges, respondents were also required to report the final disposition of each case. This data shows the range of outcomes associated with trafficking-related offenses in Louisiana and provide insight into how cases were resolved across statutory charge types.

Among the 47 reported cases with a final disposition in 2025, plea of guilty was the most common case outcome, accounting for 18 cases (38%). This was followed by conviction (n=7, 15%), *nolle prosequi* (n=7, 15%), and judicial dismissal (n=6, 13%).

Of the 47 cases with a disposition, 37 (79%) were resolved without a conviction or acquittal at trial. Among cases that did proceed to a trial outcome, no acquittals were reported. This suggests that trafficking-related cases are often resolved before trial, most commonly through guilty pleas or other non-trial dispositions. When cases did proceed to trial, the reported outcomes resulted in convictions rather than acquittals.

Additionally, cases resolved through *nolle prosequi* or judicial dismissal accounted for 13 cases (28%) of all reported cases. These outcomes underscore the procedural and evidentiary challenges that can arise in trafficking-related prosecutions, particularly in cases involving complex facts, vulnerable victims, multiple charges, or evidence that may be difficult to establish in court.

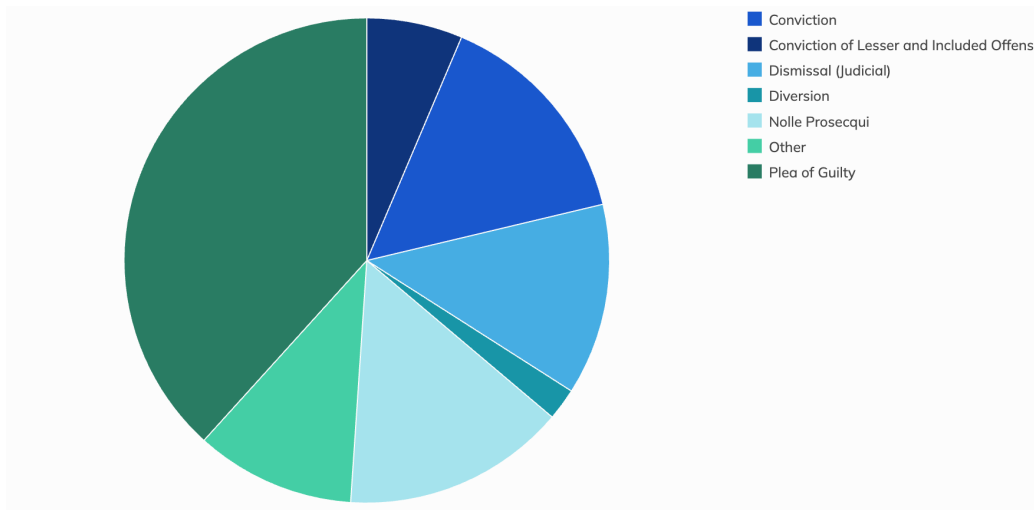


Figure 31. Cases by Disposition - 2025

Case Outcome	Number of Cases
Plea of Guilty	18 (38%)
Conviction	7 (15%)
Nolle Prosequi	7 (15%)
Dismissal (Judicial)	6 (13%)
Other	5 (11%)
Conviction of Lesser and Included Offense	3 (6%)
Diversion	1 (2%)

IX. CASES BY DISPOSITION AND STATUTORY CHARGE

A closer look at disposition by statutory charge reveals interesting trends. In addition to recording the final disposition, respondents were prompted to provide explanatory notes, particularly in cases where multiple statutes were charged and dispositions differed across counts. Drawing on these explanations, Allies developed a secondary dataset that breaks dispositions down by individual statute. This dataset includes only the trafficking-related offenses identified by the OHTP. Accordingly, the figures and analyses below are based on 36 cases and 49 charges drawn from that list.

The chart below shows the number of statutory charges by disposition type. Please consult Appendix D for table data of the following chart.

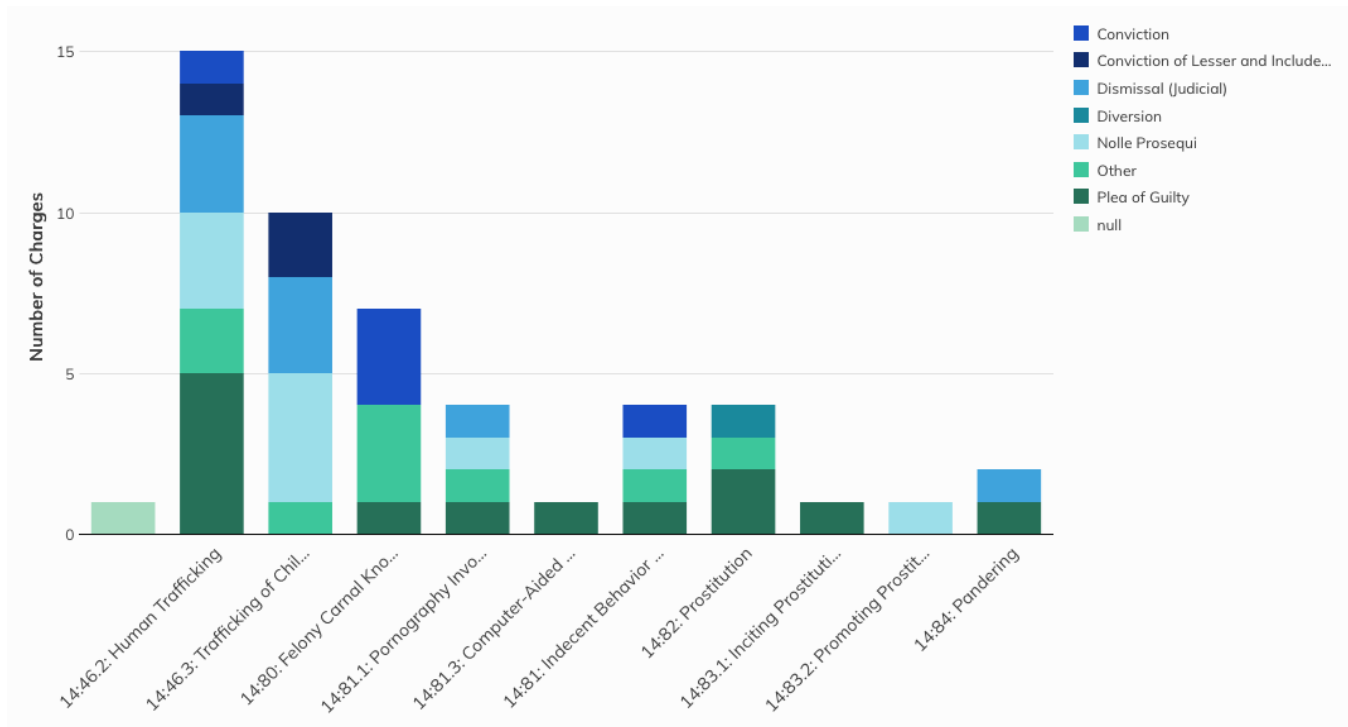


Figure 32. Statutory Charges by Disposition Type - 2025

- Human Trafficking (La. R.S. 14:46.2), the most frequently reported charge in trafficking-related cases, produced the widest range of dispositions of any statute.** It resulted in 1 conviction, 1 conviction of a lesser and included offense, 5 guilty pleas, the highest of any charge, alongside 3 *nolle prosequi* decisions, 3 judicial dismissals, and 2 outcomes categorized as "Other." Notably, both "Other" outcomes reflected charges that were refused during screening, meaning the District Attorney declined to institute prosecution on the Human Trafficking count before a bill of information was filed. Taken together, these patterns suggest that while Human Trafficking remains the most commonly applied charge, it is also the most likely to be amended, dropped, or resolved through negotiated pleas rather than tried to conviction on the original charge.
- Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (La. R.S. 14:46.3) did not result in a conviction or guilty plea on the original charge.** Outcomes consisted of 4 *nolle prosequi* decisions (the highest of any statute), 3 judicial dismissals, 2 convictions of a lesser and included offense, and 1 "Other" outcome, which reflected a case that was referred to the Louisiana Attorney General's Office for prosecution. This pattern points to evidentiary challenges, plea-down arrangements to less serious offenses, or jurisdictional transfers as the dominant pathways for resolving these charges.
- Felony Carnal Knowledge of a Juvenile (La. R.S. 14:80) had the strongest conviction rate of any statute in the dataset, with 3 straight convictions and 1**

guilty plea. The 3 "Other" outcomes reflected charges that did not move forward to a substantive resolution for procedural reasons: inability to locate a witness, refusal during screening due to evidentiary concerns, and incomplete police investigation. Notably, this statute produced zero *nolle prosequi* or judicial dismissals, suggesting that when these charges do move forward through prosecution, they tend to result in conviction.

- Prostitution, Pandering, Inciting Prostitution, and Promoting Prostitution, together constituting 8 charges, were resolved predominantly through guilty pleas (n=5) and a single diversion outcome, with only 1 *nolle prosequi* and 1 judicial dismissal across all four statutes.
- **At the charge level, plea-based resolutions and dismissals occurred at nearly equal rates.** Guilty pleas and convictions of lesser and included offenses together accounted for 16 of the 49 charges (33%), while *nolle prosequi* and judicial dismissal together accounted for 18 charges (37%). The remaining 15 charges resolved through straight conviction (n=5), "Other" outcomes (n=9), or diversion (n=1). This near-even split between negotiated convictions and prosecutor or court-initiated dismissals, particularly concentrated within the two trafficking-specific statutes, highlights the persistent challenge of carrying trafficking charges through to conviction on the originally filed offense.

Taken together, these charge-level patterns reinforce a broader theme that runs throughout the 2025 data: trafficking-related prosecutions in Louisiana rarely follow a single, predictable path to resolution. Evidentiary hurdles, witness availability, jurisdictional referrals, and screening-stage decisions all shape how individual charges move through the system, often resulting in dispositions that differ significantly from the offenses originally filed.

X. CASES BY VICTIMS AND SERVICES PROVIDED

Respondents were asked to report the total number of victims involved in each case, the age of victims, and information about services provided to victims. For cases with a final disposition, the number of identified victims rose substantially year-over-year despite a slight decline in total cases, 64 victims across 47 cases in 2025, compared to 38 victims across 54 cases in 2024. This increase reflects continued progress by district attorney offices in capturing victim-level information that was previously underreported.

Most cases involved a single victim. Of the reported cases, 36 cases had one victim, 5 cases had two victims, and 6 cases had three victims. When reported, victim age ranged from 9 to 59 years old. Age information was unknown or missing for 15 victims across 6 cases. Among victims with known age information, the majority were adults ages 18 or older (n=26, 53%). Adolescents ages 13–17 represented the largest single age group (n=21, 43%). The chart and table below illustrate the age distribution of victims across all cases.

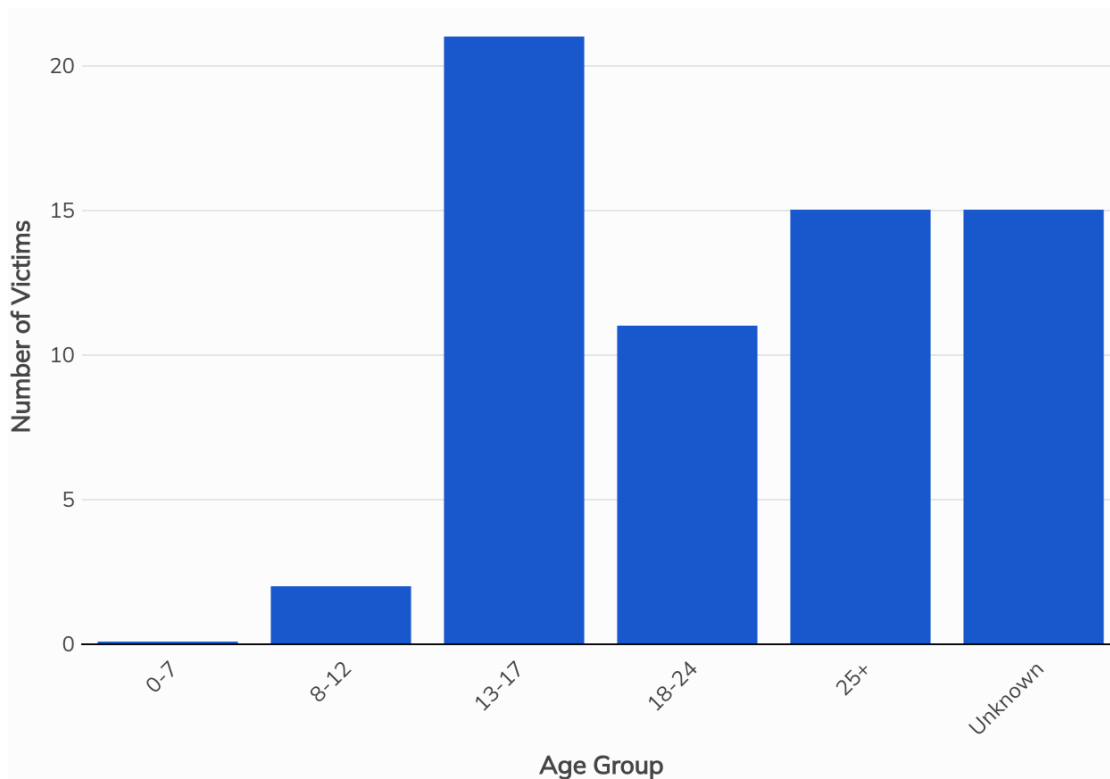


Figure 33. Number of Victims by Age - 2025

Age Group	Number of Victims
0-7	0 (0%)
8-12	2 (3%)
13-17	21 (33%)
18-24	11 (17%)
25+	15 (23%)
Unknown	15 (23%)
Total	64

Respondents also provided information on services offered to victims by case. Of the 47 cases with a disposition in 2025, 29 cases included information on services provided to victims, representing 62% of all reported cases. In 6 cases (13%), respondents reported services as “Unknown,” while 12 cases did not include information on services provided.

Across the 29 cases with known service information, respondents recorded a total of 68 service instances. Victim advocacy was the most frequently reported service, accounting for 16 service

instances (24%). This was followed by referrals, with 14 service instances (21%), and forensic interviews, with 8 service instances (12%). The following figure and table present all known services provided to victims in cases with a disposition in 2025.

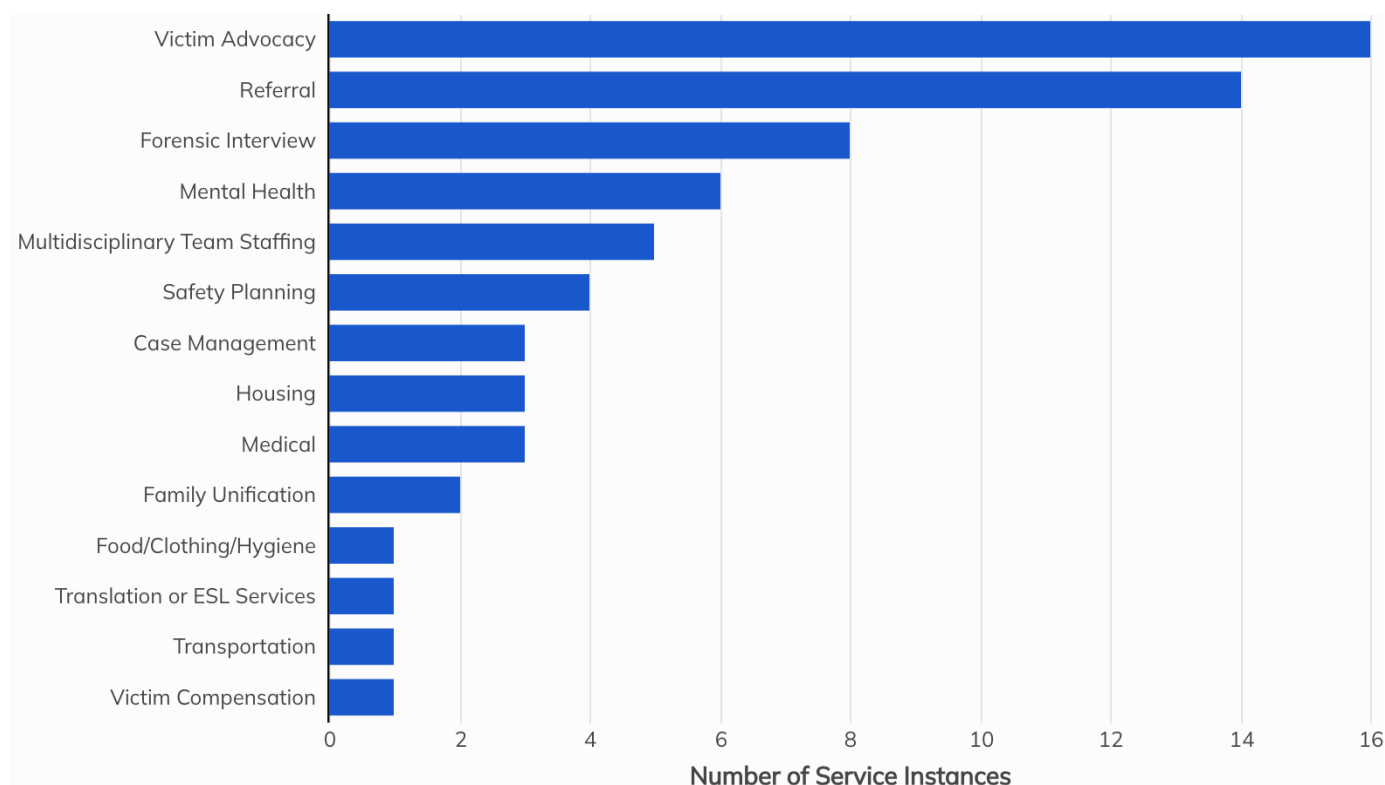


Figure 34. Number of Service Instances by Type of Service - 2025

Type of Service	Number of Service Instances
Victim Advocacy	16
Referral	14
Forensic Interview	8
Mental Health	6
Multidisciplinary Team Staffing	5
Safety Planning	4
Case Management	3
Housing	3
Medical	3

Family Unification	2
Food/Clothing/Hygiene	1
Translation or ESL Services	2
Victim Compensation	1
Total	68

8.0 SCREENINGS

I. ABOUT THE DATA

Since 2022, Louisiana has collected Commercial Sexual Exploitation Identification Tool⁷ (CSE-IT) screening records through Allies Against Slavery’s Lighthouse platform from organizations serving vulnerable youth and adults across the state. The CSE-IT produces a score indicating an individual’s level of vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation. There are three possible final screening outcomes: “No Concern,” “Possible Concern,” and “Clear Concern.” A score above 9 indicates “Clear Concern,” meaning that a youth is either being commercially sexually exploited or is at high risk for sexual exploitation.

In 2023, the OHTP developed the Louisiana Child & Youth Labor Trafficking Identification Tool (LLTT). This became the first labor trafficking screening tool used systematically across the state. The LLTT produces one of three possible final screening outcomes: “Not Enough Information,” “Concern,” and “Indicated.” In 2025, the LLTT was completed by 9 agencies, all of which were CACs. While the CSE-IT was used at some point in 2025 by all 13 agencies completing screenings, the LSTT was adopted by 9 CACs, with 6 CACs actively using it throughout 2025 in lieu of the CSE-IT.

In 2025, the OHTP developed the Louisiana Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Identification Tool (LSTT) as an alternative to the CSE-IT. The LSTT produces one of three possible final screening outcomes: “Not Enough Information,” “Concern,” and “Indicated.”

The tool was integrated into Lighthouse in two phases. While the language of the tool was still being finalized, users completed the new tool in lieu of the CSE-IT using paper copies. They then uploaded the completed paper copy and the final tool score into Lighthouse. This initial rollout began in February 2025. Once the final language of the tool was completed in December 2025, the full tool was integrated into Lighthouse, and care coordinators were encouraged to use the new tool instead of the CSE-IT. Accordingly, the digitized indicator-level variables that

⁷ The CSE-IT was developed and validated by West Coast Children’s Clinic (WCCC) in 2017.

make indicator-level analysis possible are only available beginning December 2025, when the full tool was integrated into Lighthouse. Service providers across the state now have the option to use either tool.

In 2025, sex trafficking screening, using either the CSE-IT or the LSTT, was conducted by 13 agencies working with vulnerable youth in Louisiana. These included 10 CACs, 2 Human Trafficking Victim Advocacy agencies, and 1 Juvenile Probation Department.

The chart below illustrates the monthly volume of screenings completed in 2025 by screening tool. As shown, care coordinators based in CACs began implementing the LSTT in February 2025. The high volume of screenings in December is typically indicative of re-screening efforts or agencies backfilling screenings in preparation for the annual data submission. Overall, the data show steady fluctuation in the use of all three tools throughout 2025. Please see Appendix E for the table accompanying the chart below.

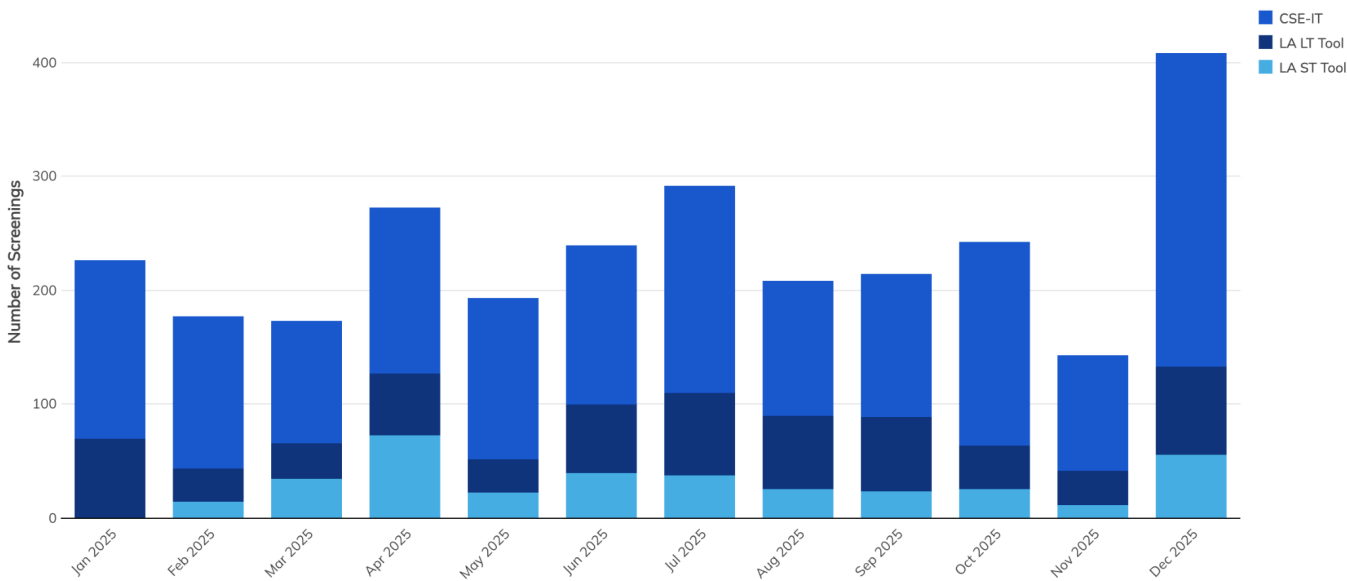


Figure 35. Number of Screenings by Month by Screening Tool⁸

II. CONCERN LEVELS

Sex Trafficking Screenings

In 2025, a total of 2,166 sex trafficking screening records were collected in Lighthouse across the CSE-IT and the Louisiana Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Identification Tool (LSTT). Of these, 1,809 screenings were completed using the CSE-IT and 357 screenings were completed using the LSTT.

⁸ LA LT Tool: Louisiana Indicator Tool for Child & Youth Labor Trafficking; LA ST Tool: Louisiana Indicator Tool for Child & Youth Sex Trafficking.

For the purposes of this analysis, screening outcomes from the two tools were combined into three comparable concern-level categories. CSE-IT outcomes of “No Concern,” “Possible Concern,” and “Clear Concern” were aligned with Louisiana Indicator Tool outcomes of “Not Enough Information,” “Concern,” and “Indicated,” respectively. This approach allows screening results to be analyzed consistently across both tools while still recognizing that the tools are distinct. Importantly, the highest concern categories, “Clear Concern” on the CSE-IT and “Indicated” on the Louisiana Identification Tools, carry the same practical implication in Louisiana: the screening result prompts immediate action to address potential or identified trafficking victimization. For youth under age 18, this includes reporting suspected trafficking to the DCFS Child Abuse/Neglect Hotline and sharing the record with the appropriate Louisiana Human Trafficking Regional Care Coordination Team for review.

The unit of analysis for this section is the screening, not the individual person. As a result, some individuals may be represented more than once if they were screened multiple times during the year, either as part of follow-up, re-screening, or transition between tools. In 2025, the 2,166 screening records represented 2,051 unique individuals screened within the same agency. Overall, 5.5% (n=122) of unique individuals had more than one sex trafficking screening record. Cross-tool duplication was limited: only 1.7% (n=34) of unique individuals were screened using both the CSE-IT and the LSTT. This suggests that while some duplication exists, the overall pattern of results is not primarily driven by individuals being screened across both tools.

Across all sex trafficking screenings completed in 2025, 21.1% (n=456) of screenings resulted in the highest level of concern, either “Clear Concern” on the CSE-IT or “Indicated” on the Louisiana Identification Tool. An additional 17.5% (n=380) of screenings resulted in “Possible Concern” or “Concern,” while 61.4% (n=1,330) of screenings resulted in “No Concern” or “Not Enough Information.”

A “No Concern” or “Not Enough Information” screening outcome does not necessarily mean that sexual exploitation is categorically absent. Rather, it may indicate that the information available at the time of screening did not suggest exploitation or that there was not enough information to determine a higher level of concern. A “Possible Concern” or “Concern” outcome indicates that the youth may be at risk for or experiencing sexual exploitation, but the available information does not clearly establish exploitation. Youth with this outcome should continue to be monitored, assessed for needs, and connected to prevention or supportive services as appropriate. A “Clear Concern” or “Indicated” outcome reflects the highest level of concern and suggests that the youth is being commercially sexually exploited or is at high risk for exploitation. This outcome should immediately trigger actions to address potential or identified exploitation and ensure the youth is connected to appropriate support.

Compared to 2024, when 22.4% of screenings resulted in “Clear Concern,” the combined 2025 highest-concern rate of 21.1% remained relatively consistent, even as Louisiana began transitioning from the CSE-IT to the new Louisiana Child & Youth Sex Trafficking

Identification Tool. This suggests that the rollout of the new tool did not substantially change the overall proportion of screenings resulting in the highest level of concern, though differences in tool structure, implementation timing, and agency adoption should be considered when interpreting tool-specific results.

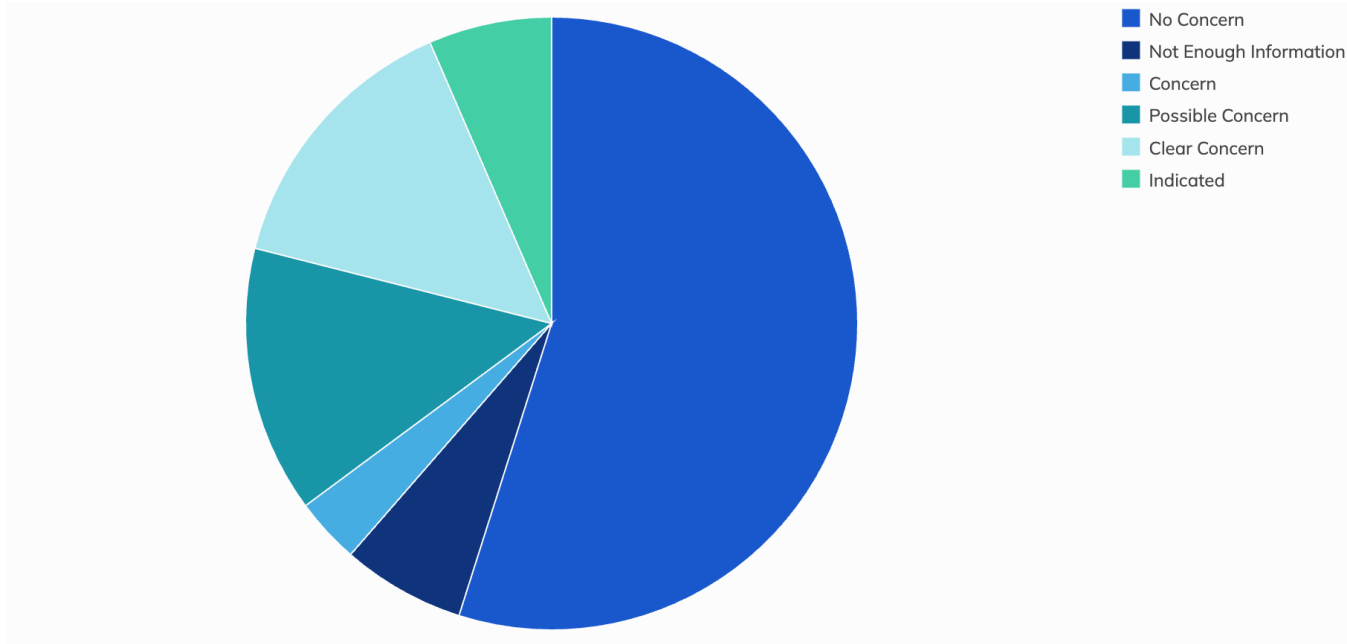


Figure 36. Concern Level Distribution for 2025 CSE-IT & LA ST Tool Screenings

Concern Level	CSE-IT, Number of Screenings	LSTT, Number of Screenings	Total Number of Screenings Across Both Tools
No Concern/Not Enough Information	1,189 (54.9%)	141 (6.5%)	1,330 (61.4%)
Possible Concern/Concern	305 (14.1%)	75 (3.5%)	380 (17.5%)
Clear Concern/Indicated	315 (14.5%)	141 (6.5%)	456 (21.1%)

Labor Trafficking Screenings

In 2025, a total of 620 labor trafficking screenings were completed in Lighthouse by nine Children’s Advocacy Centers (CACs) using the Louisiana Child & Youth Labor Trafficking Identification Tool. Of these screenings, 3.6% resulted in “Indicated” (n=22), the highest level of concern for labor trafficking victimization. An additional 4.0% resulted in “Concern” (n=25), while the vast majority, 92.4%, resulted in “Not Enough Information” (n=573).

The relatively low rate of indicated labor trafficking among youth screened by CACs is consistent with broader challenges in identifying labor trafficking, particularly among children and youth. While there can be overlap between sex trafficking and labor trafficking victimization, labor trafficking is often more difficult to detect through referral-based systems. CACs typically receive youth through referrals related to abuse, exploitation, or other safety concerns, which may make them better positioned to identify certain forms of sex trafficking than standalone labor trafficking. As a result, youth experiencing labor trafficking without other presenting concerns may be less likely to come into contact with CAC-based screening pathways.

OHTP is actively working toward a broader rollout of the Louisiana Child & Youth Labor Trafficking Identification Tool across the state. Expanding use of the tool beyond CACs may improve Louisiana’s ability to identify labor trafficking victimization, better understand patterns of risk, and connect youth to appropriate services and supports.

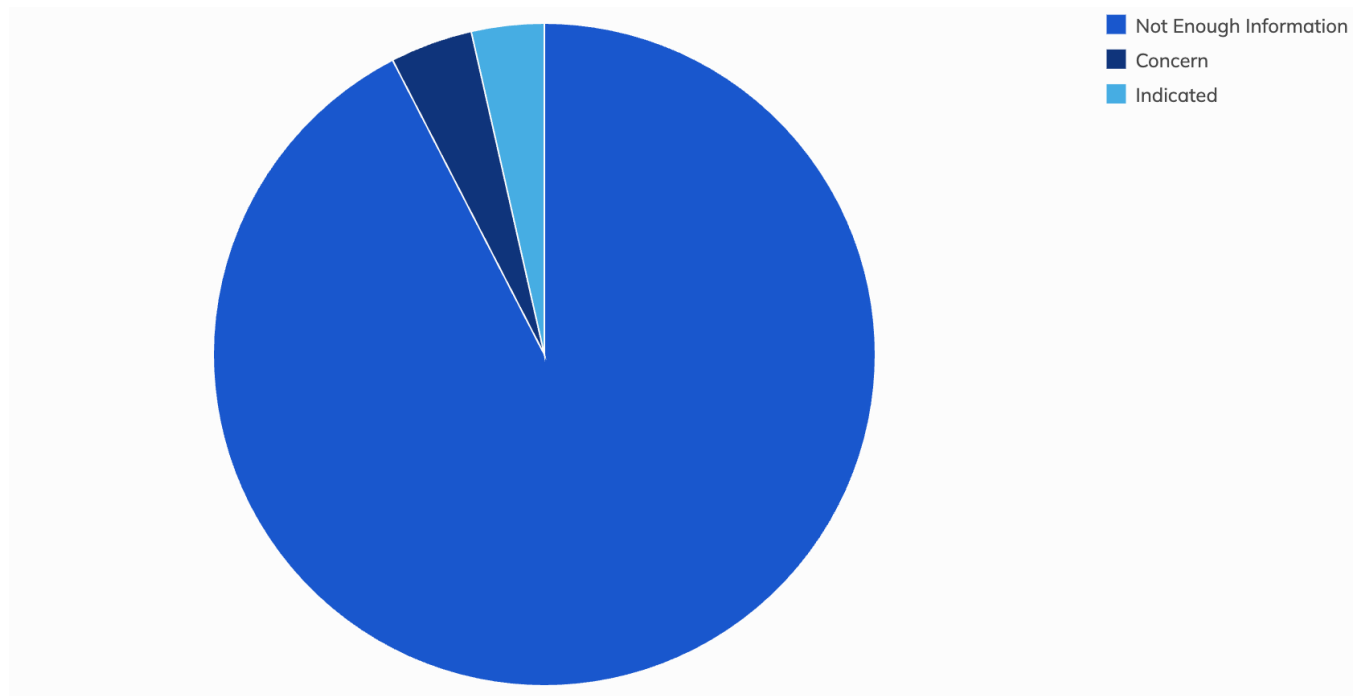


Figure 37. Concern Level Distribution for 2025 LA LT Tool Screenings

Concern Level	Number of Screenings
Not Enough Information	573 (92.4%)
Concern	25 (4.60%)
Indicated	22 (3.6%)

III. PREVALENCE OF SCREENING INDICATORS

Sex Trafficking Screenings

The following charts depict the prevalence of key risk indicators identified through CSE-IT screenings conducted in Louisiana in 2025. The first chart displays the frequency of each indicator among all CSE-IT screenings, while the second chart displays the frequency of each indicator among only screenings resulting in “Clear Concern” for commercial sexual exploitation. Because digital indicator-level variables for the Louisiana Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Identification Tool became available in Lighthouse beginning in December 2025, LSTT indicators were omitted from this analysis.

Across all CSE-IT screenings, the most common indicators were law enforcement or juvenile justice involvement (n=555), history of sexual abuse (n=483), prior involvement with the child welfare system (n=472), and school attendance concerns (n=359). These were followed by running away (n=243), inadequate caregiver supervision (n=242), unhealthy relationships (n=240), sexual activities (n=224), witnessing domestic violence (n=220), and self-destructive behaviors (n=219). Together, these indicators reflect the complex overlap between system involvement, prior victimization, caregiver instability, school disconnection, and behavioral or relational risk factors among youth screened for sex trafficking victimization.

Among screenings resulting in Clear Concern, several of the same indicators remained prominent, but their relative prevalence shifted in important ways. The most common indicators in Clear Concern screenings were prior involvement with the child welfare system (n=185) and history of sexual abuse (n=185). Notably, sexual activities appeared in 56.5% (n=178) of Clear Concern screenings compared to 12.4% (n=224) of all screenings. Similarly, unhealthy relationships appeared in 55.6% (n=178) of Clear Concern screenings compared to 13.3% (n=240) of all screenings, and running away appeared in 48.3% (n=152) of Clear Concern screenings compared to 13.4% (n=243) of all screenings.

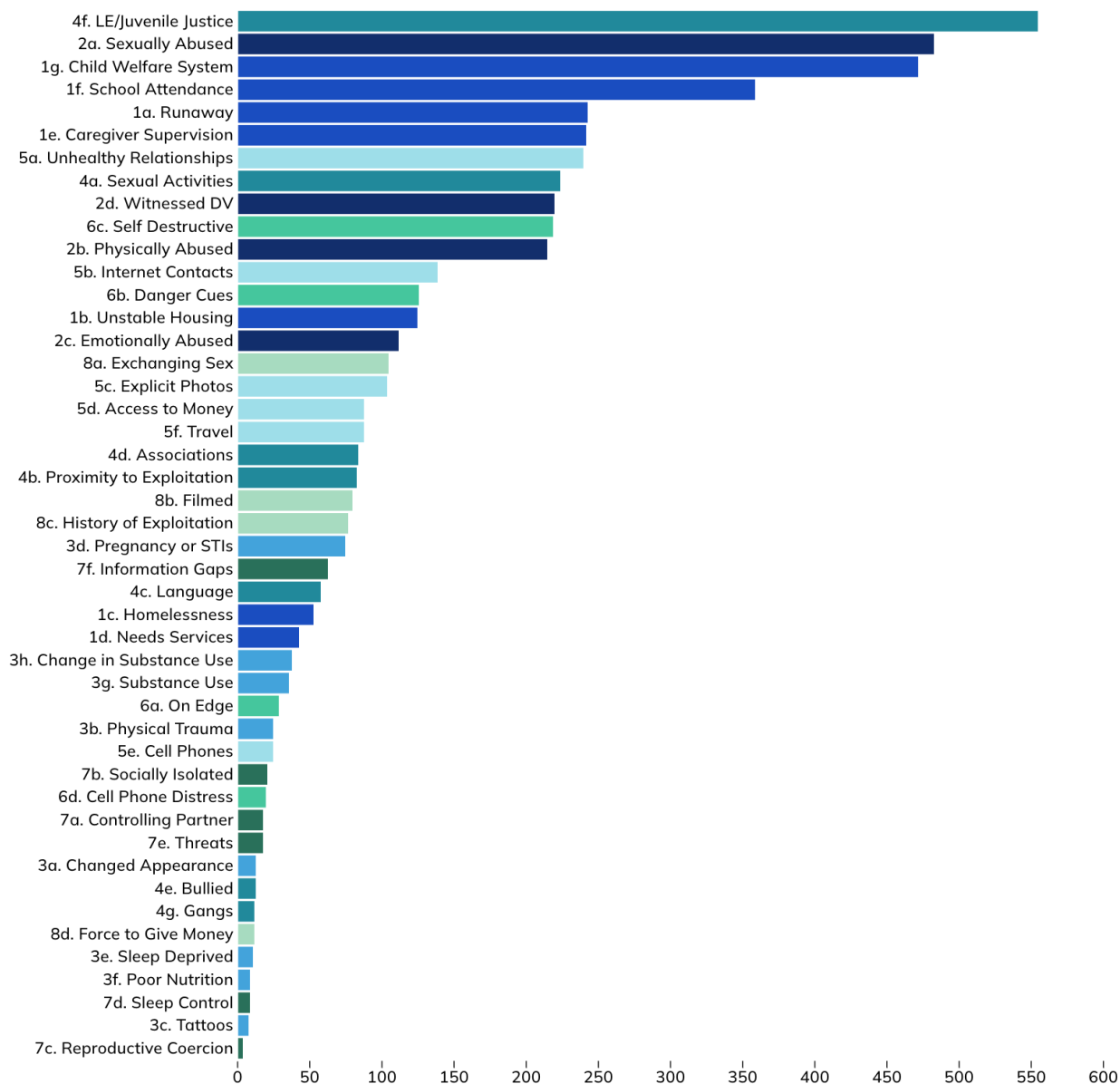


Figure 38. Screening Indicators for 2025 CSE-IT Screenings

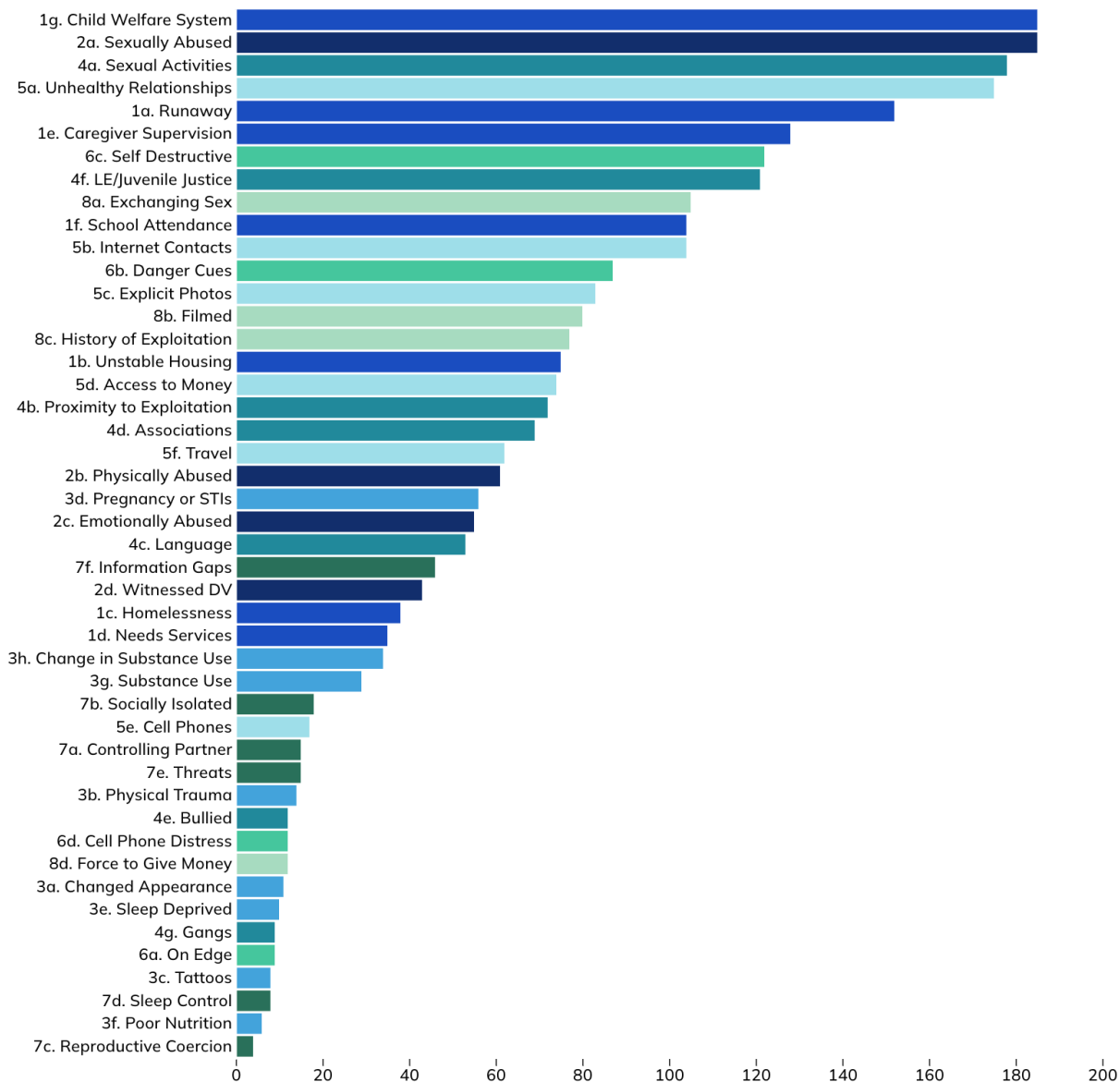


Figure 39. Screening Indicators for 2025 Clear Concern CSE-IT Screenings

IV. SCREENINGS OVER TIME

This chart highlights the number of screenings completed in Louisiana since 2020 by screening tool. Screening activity has grown substantially over time, increasing from 284 CSE-IT screenings in 2020 to 2,786 total screenings across all tools in 2025. Beginning in 2022, Louisiana has seen steady year-over-year growth in overall screening volume, increasing from 1,733 screenings in 2022 to 1,937 in 2023, 2,359 in 2024, and 2,786 in 2025. This represents an average annual increase of approximately 17% across all screening tools since 2022.

The growth in labor trafficking screenings is especially notable. The LA Child & Youth Labor Trafficking Identification Tool was first used in 2023, with 29 screenings completed that year.

By 2024, that number increased to 350, and by 2025 it nearly doubled again to 620 screenings. This growth suggests increasing statewide capacity to screen for labor trafficking.

Overall, the number of screenings completed in 2025 represents an 881% increase compared to 2020. While CSE-IT screenings remained the majority of screenings completed in 2025, the growth of the Louisiana-specific indicator tools for sex and labor trafficking reflects an important expansion of Louisiana’s screening infrastructure across multiple forms of trafficking victimization.

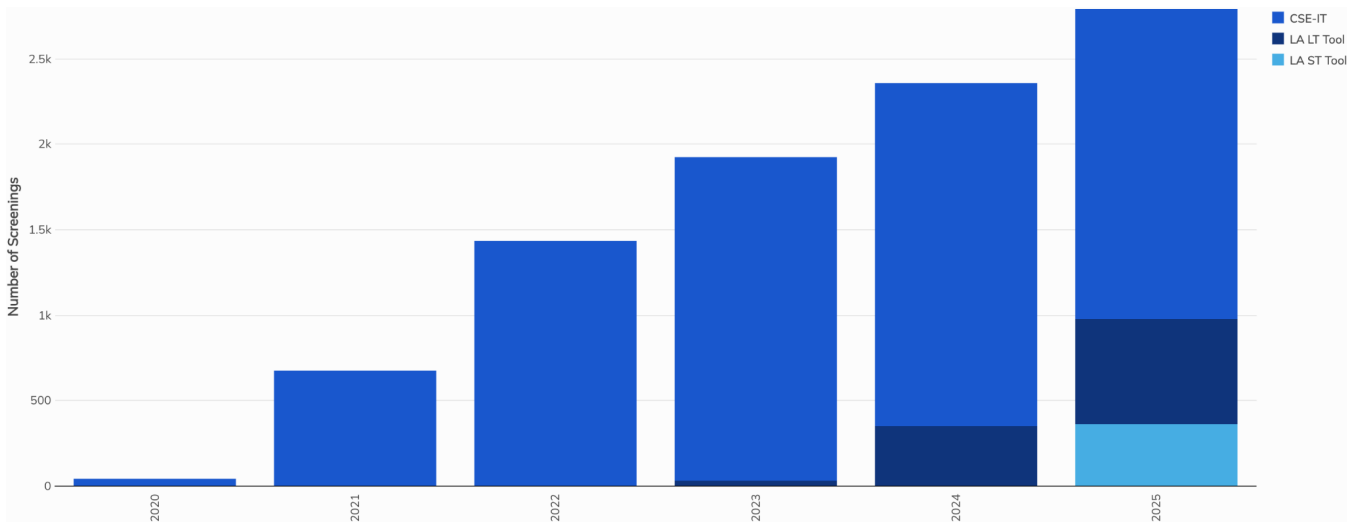


Figure 40. CSE-IT Screenings Over Time - 2020-2025

V. SCREENINGS BY LOCATION

Sex Trafficking Screenings

The chart below shows the ten Louisiana parishes with the highest number of sex trafficking screenings completed in 2025, combining results from both the CSE-IT and LSTT. Calcasieu Parish ranks first with 730 screenings, driven by the Calcasieu Parish Juvenile Justice Department, which is the only Juvenile Probation Department in Louisiana conducting CSE-IT screenings and operates exclusively within the parish. Caddo Parish ranks second with 616 screenings, largely attributable to the high volume completed by Gingerbread House Children's Advocacy Center. Screening counts drop sharply after Caddo: Terrebonne reported 121 screenings, followed by Orleans with 118 and East Baton Rouge with 112. Overall, these figures closely mirror the geographic distribution of Children's Advocacy Centers and Human Trafficking Victim Advocacy centers across the state.

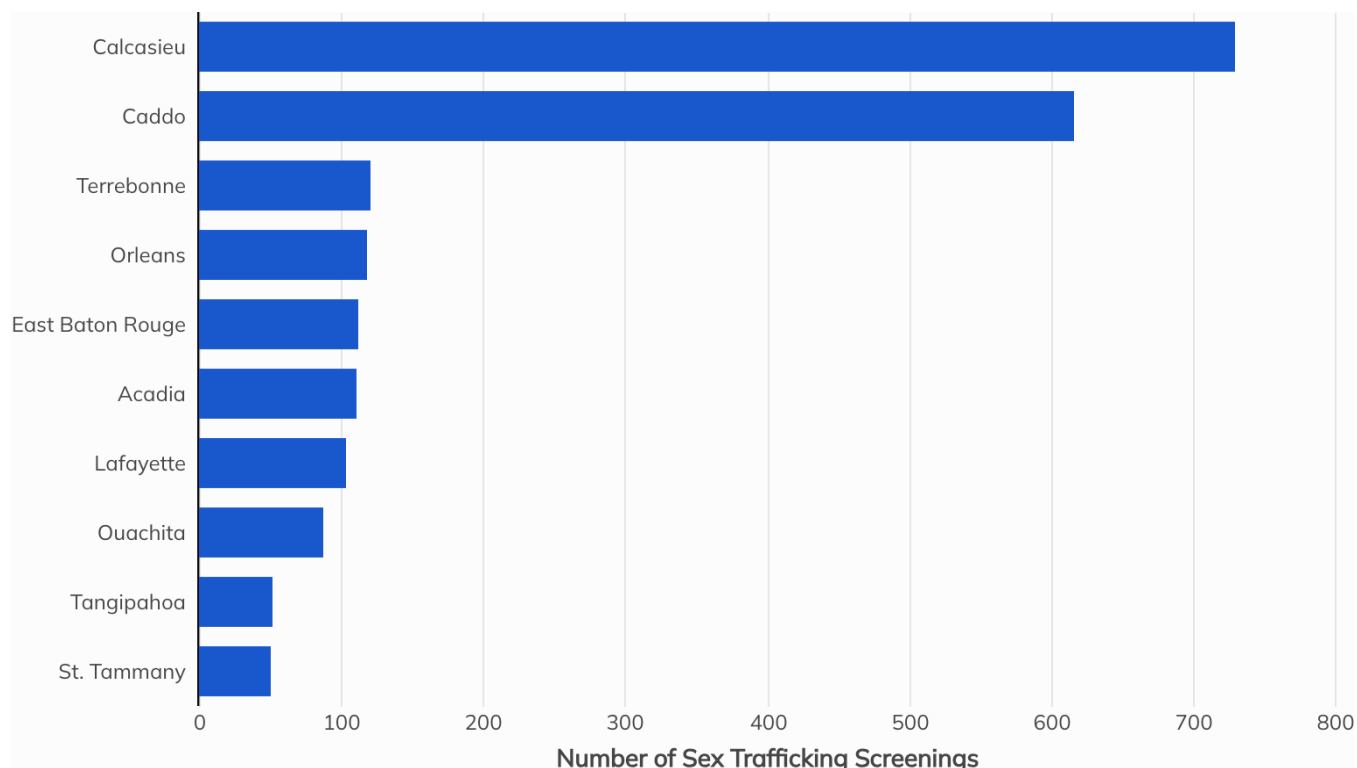


Figure 41. Sex Trafficking Screenings (CSE-IT and LA ST Tool) by Parish - 2025

Labor Trafficking Screenings

The chart below shows the ten Louisiana parishes with the highest number of labor trafficking screenings completed in 2025, ranked in descending order. Lafayette Parish leads with 137 screenings, a result of Hearts of Hope CAC successfully integrating labor trafficking screening into their intake protocol. Lafayette is followed by Ouachita Parish with 86 screenings, Orleans Parish with 79, Rapides Parish with 55, and Caddo Parish with 54. The distribution of labor trafficking screenings across Louisiana largely mirrors the geographic spread of CACs throughout the state. Notably, this distribution differs from that of sex trafficking screenings, reflecting variation in how direct service providers across Louisiana have incorporated labor trafficking screening into their intake protocols.

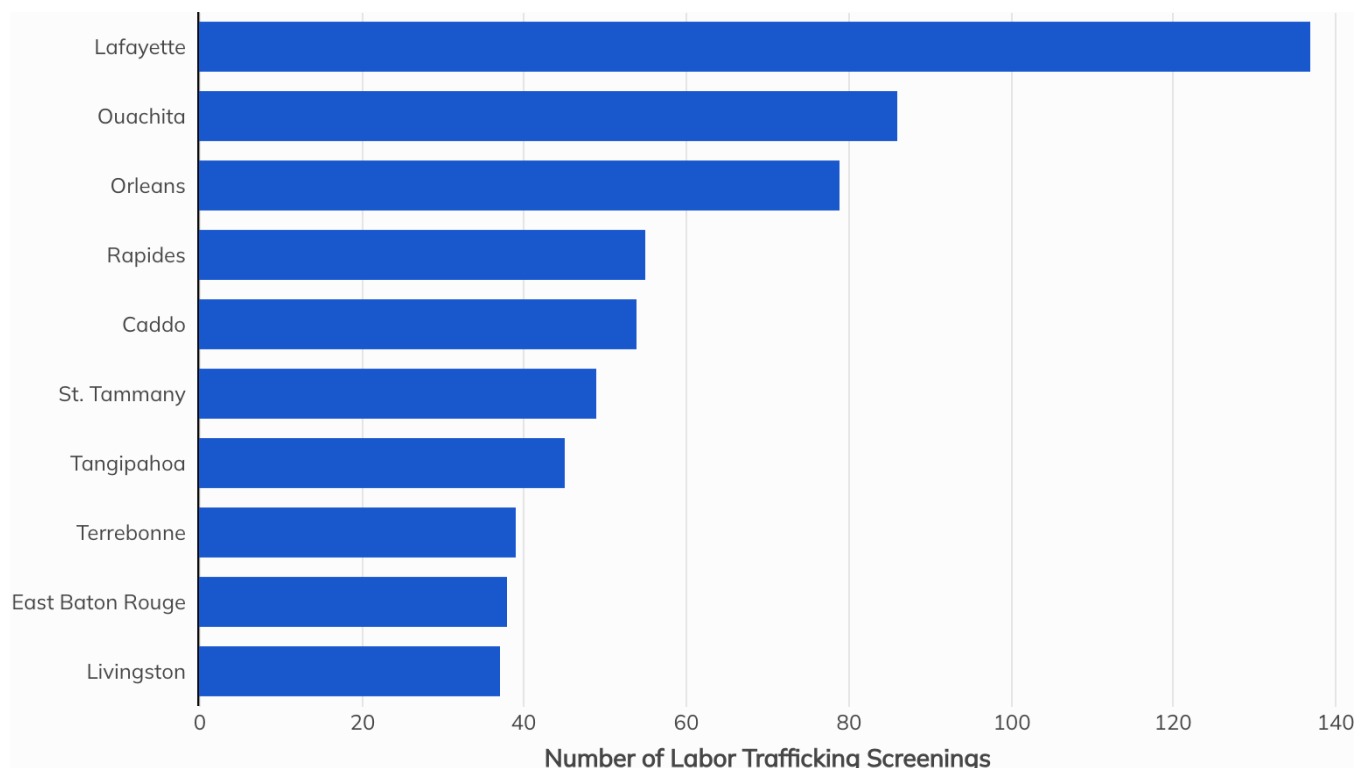


Figure 42. Labor Trafficking Screenings by Parish - 2025

VI. DEMOGRAPHICS: AGES 0-25

Sex Trafficking Screenings

In 2025, the overwhelming majority of sex trafficking screenings (99%, n=2,143) were completed for individuals 18 or younger. Fewer than 5 screenings were completed for individuals above the age of 18, and 20 screenings (0.9%) were attributed to individuals with an unknown age. The median age across all sex trafficking screenings was 14. Notably, ages 10–17 represented 91% (n=1,980) of all sex trafficking screenings, with volume rising sharply beginning at age 10 and peaking at age 15 (n=362).

The chart below shows the distribution of age for all sex trafficking screenings, stacked by concern level. For CSE-IT and LSTT screenings respectively, 0 represents No Concern or Not Enough Information, 1 represents Possible Concern or Concern, and 2 represents Clear Concern or Indicated.

When the analysis is narrowed to only screenings with the highest level of concern (Clear Concern for CSE-IT screenings and Indicated for LSTT screenings), different trends emerge. The median age for Clear Concern/Indicated screenings is 15 — a full year higher than the median across all screenings. While 46% (n=1,005) of all screenings were completed for

individuals between the ages of 14 and 16, 58% (n=263) of Clear Concern/Indicated screenings fell within this same age range, demonstrating that the highest-concern screenings are more heavily concentrated among older adolescents.

Most notably, the Clear Concern rate rises steadily as age increases. Among 11- and 12-year-olds, only 12% of screenings resulted in a Clear Concern/Indicated outcome. That rate climbs to 18% for ages 13–14, 29% for ages 15–16, and 36% for 17-year-olds. In other words, a screening completed for a 17-year-old is roughly three times more likely to result in a Clear Concern/Indicated outcome than a screening completed for an 11- or 12-year-old. This pattern suggests that while younger adolescents are screened in substantial numbers, indicators of trafficking are identified at much higher rates among older youth. This is an important consideration for how providers prioritize follow-up assessment, intervention, and resource allocation across age groups.

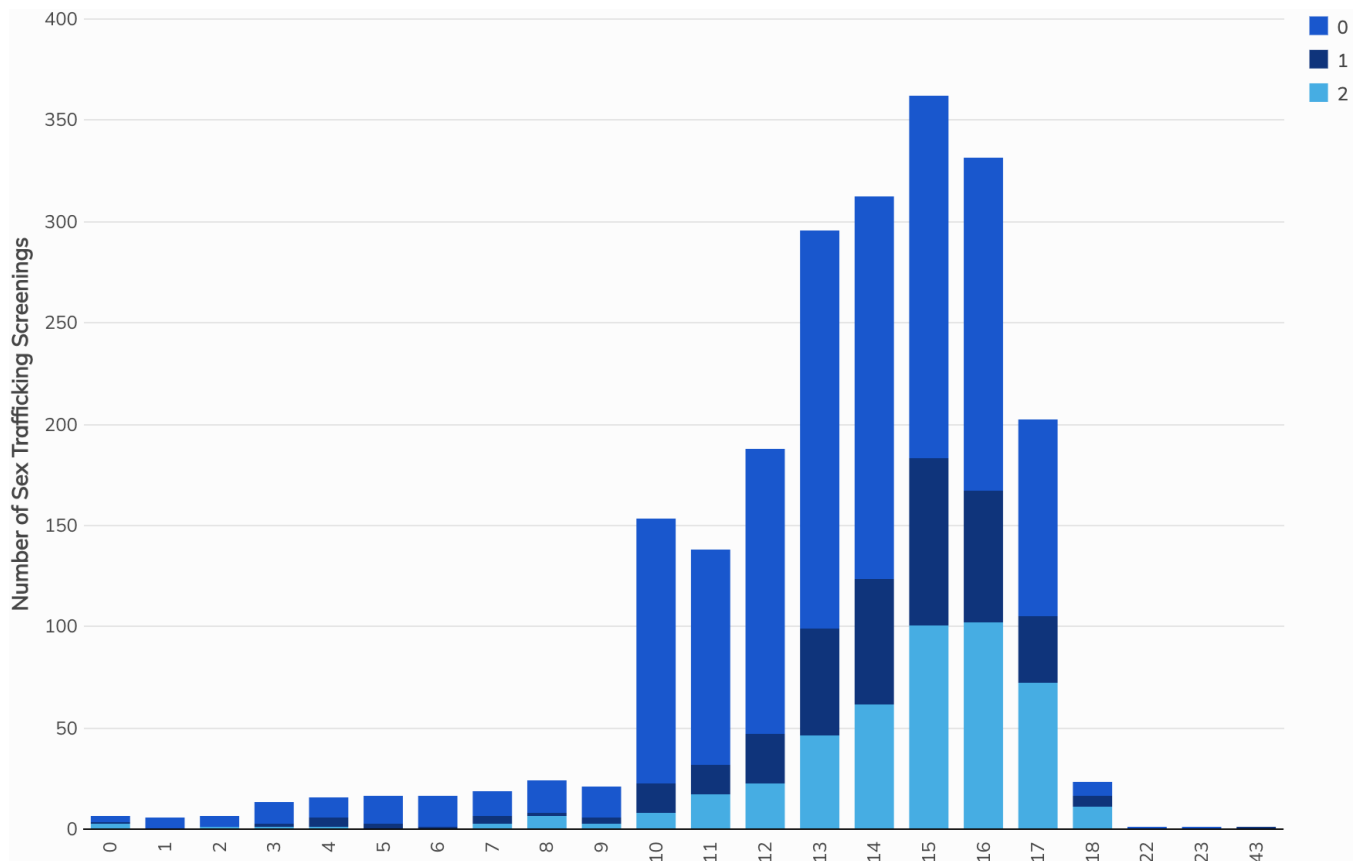


Figure 43. Sex Trafficking Screenings by Age Stacked by Concern Level - 2025

Labor Trafficking Screenings

In 2025, nearly all labor trafficking screenings (99.7%, n=617) were completed for individuals 18 or younger. No screenings were completed for individuals above the age of 18, and 2 screenings (0.3%) were attributed to individuals with an unknown age. The median age across all labor trafficking screenings was 14. Ages 10–17 represented 76% (n=470) of all labor trafficking screenings, with volume peaking at ages 15 and 16 (n=96 each). Compared to the sex trafficking screening pool, labor trafficking screenings are somewhat more evenly distributed across childhood, with a meaningful share of screenings completed for children under 10 (n=152, or 25%).

The chart below shows the distribution of age for all labor trafficking screenings, stacked by concern level.

Unlike sex trafficking screenings, the volume of Indicated labor trafficking screenings is too small to support strong inferences about age-specific trends. Only 22 screenings (3.6% of all labor trafficking screenings) resulted in an Indicated outcome, with an additional 25 (4.0%) flagged as Concern. Among the 22 Indicated screenings, half (n=11) were for adolescents between ages 15 and 17, and the median age was 14.5. This is directionally consistent with the older-adolescent concentration seen in sex trafficking screening data, but the sample size is too small to draw firm conclusions.

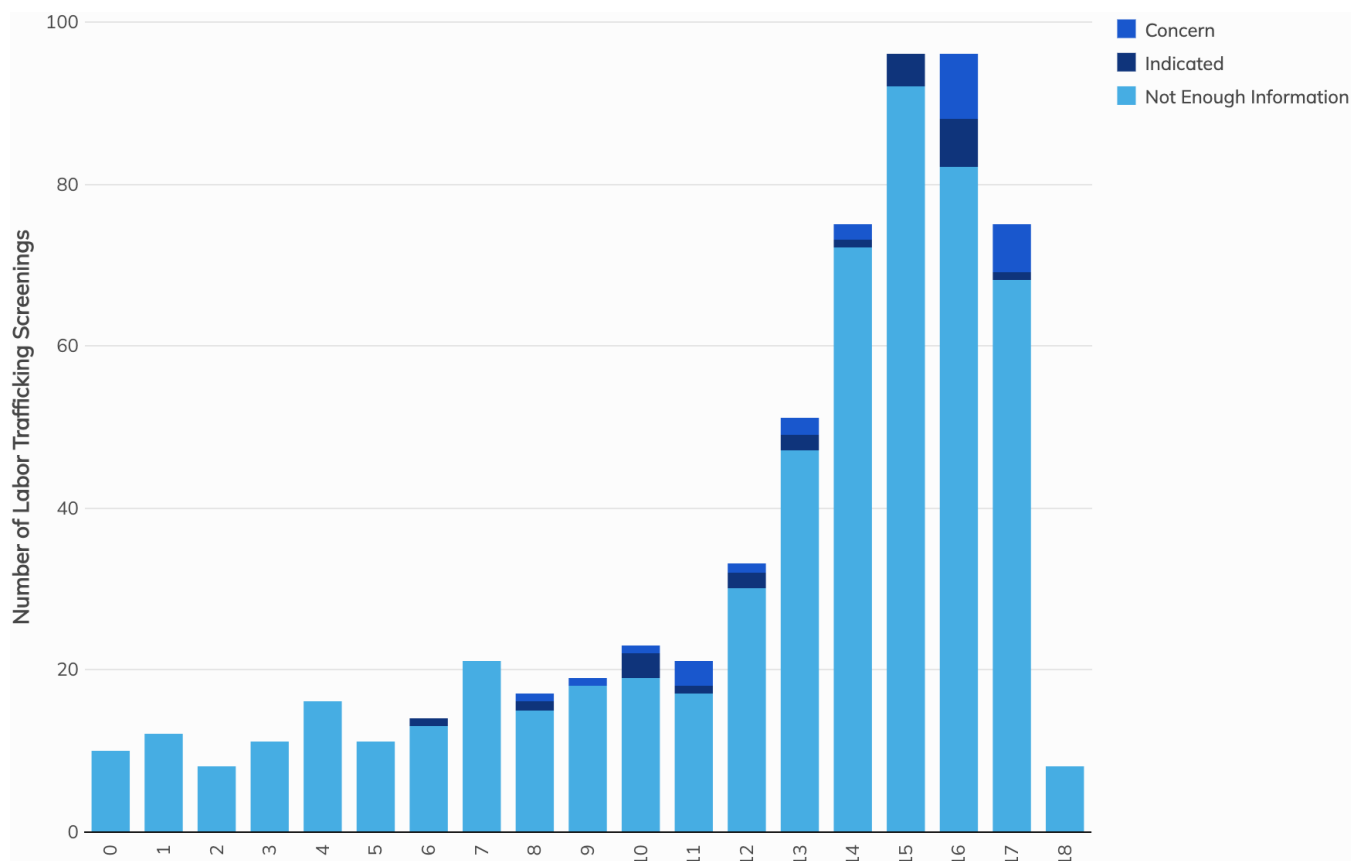


Figure 44. Labor Trafficking Screenings by Age Stacked by Concern Level - 2025

VII. DEMOGRAPHICS: GENDER

Sex Trafficking Screenings

The chart below shows the distribution of gender for all individuals screened for sex trafficking victimization in Louisiana in 2025, grouped by Concern Level. For CSE-IT and LSTT screenings respectively, 0 represents No Concern or Not Enough Information, 1 represents Possible Concern or Concern, and 2 represents Clear Concern or Indicated.

Although males accounted for 32% (n=696) of all sex trafficking screenings, they represented only 9% (n=40) of Clear Concern/Indicated screenings. In contrast, females made up 64% (n=1,383) of all screenings but accounted for a disproportionate 86% (n=393) of Clear Concern/Indicated screenings. The remaining 4% (n=87) of screenings were attributed to individuals with an unknown gender. This pattern is even more pronounced when expressed as a within-group rate: 28% of all screenings completed for females resulted in a Clear Concern/Indicated outcome, compared to only 6% of screenings completed for males. In other

words, female youth screened in Louisiana were nearly five times more likely to be identified as Clear Concern/Indicated for commercial sexual exploitation than male youth.

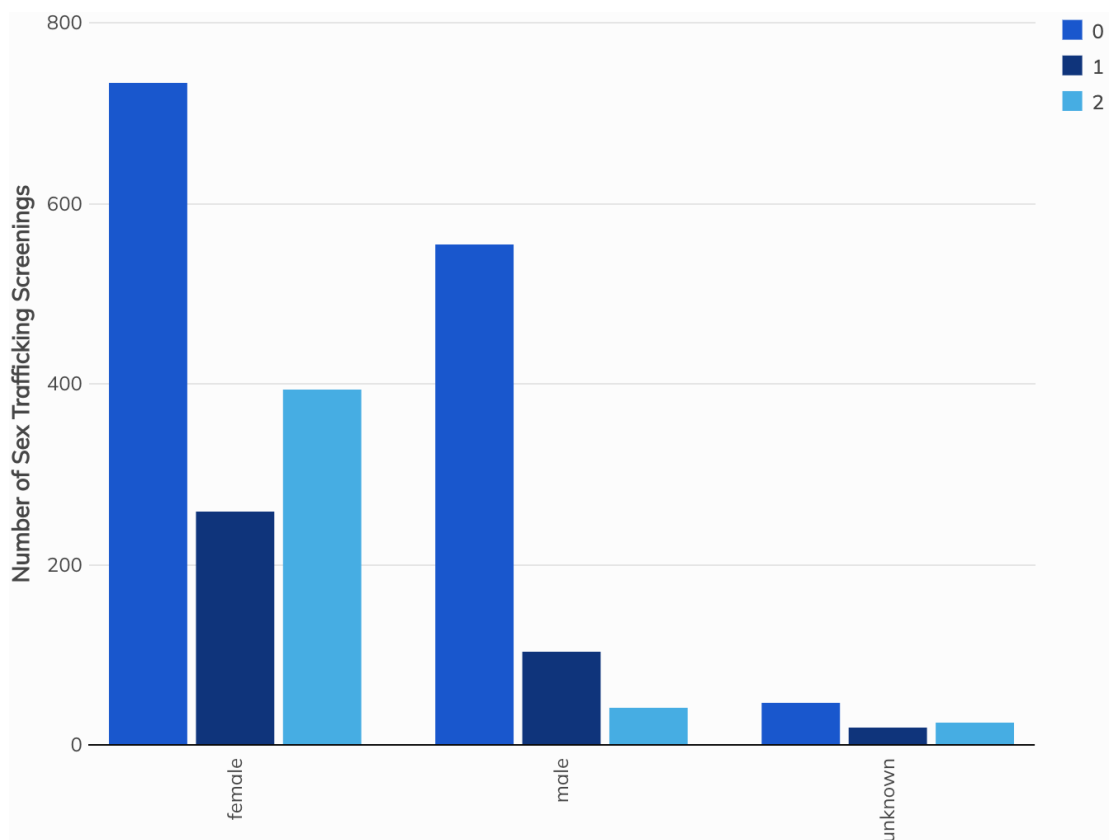


Figure 45. Number of Sex Trafficking Screenings (CSE-IT & LA ST Tool) by Gender Grouped by Concern Level - 2025

Labor Trafficking Screenings

The chart below shows the distribution of gender for all individuals screened for labor trafficking in Louisiana in 2025, grouped by Concern Level.

Females accounted for 75% (n=464) of all labor trafficking screenings, while males made up 20% (n=125) and an additional 5% (n=31) were attributed to individuals with an unknown gender. Of the 22 screenings that resulted in an Indicated outcome, 12 (55%) were for females and 9 (41%) were for males. This distribution is notably different from sex trafficking screenings, where Indicated/Clear Concern outcomes were overwhelmingly concentrated among females (86%). When expressed as a within-group rate, 7.2% of male screenings resulted in an Indicated outcome compared to 2.6% of female screenings, suggesting that male youth screened for labor trafficking may be identified at higher rates than their female counterparts. However, given the very small sample of Indicated labor trafficking screenings (n=22 total), these findings should be interpreted with caution. As labor trafficking screening

practices continue to expand across providers in Louisiana, future analyses with larger samples will be needed to determine whether these early gender patterns hold.

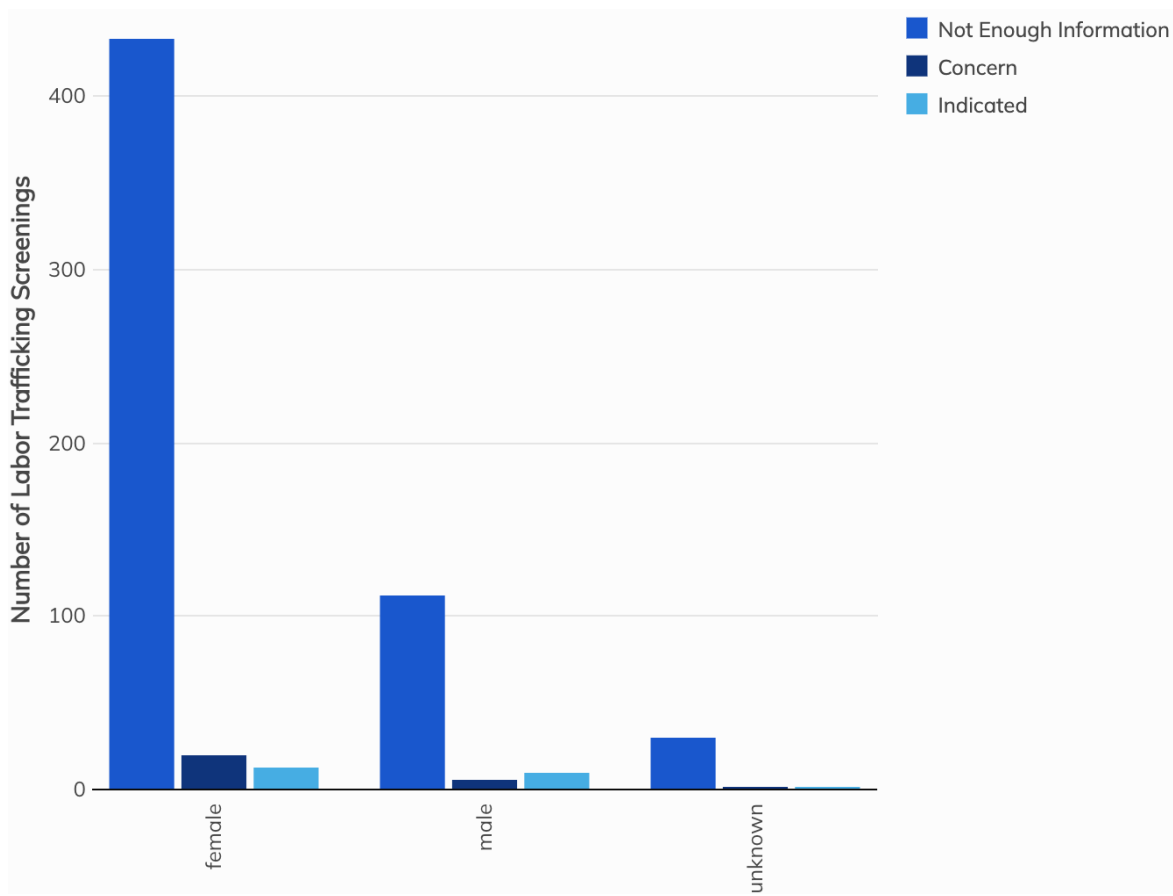


Figure 46. Number of Labor Trafficking Screenings by Gender Grouped by Concern Level -2025

VIII. DEMOGRAPHICS: RACE

Sex Trafficking Screenings

The chart below illustrates the distribution of race for all individuals screened for sex trafficking victimization in Louisiana in 2025, grouped by Concern Level. For CSE-IT and LSTT screenings respectively, 0 represents No Concern or Not Enough Information, 1 represents Possible Concern or Concern, and 2 represents Clear Concern or Indicated.

African American or Black and White or Caucasian youth made up the overwhelming majority of sex trafficking screenings completed in Louisiana in 2025, accounting for 91% (n=1,930) of all screenings combined: 51% (n=1,083) African American or Black and 40% (n=847) White or Caucasian. Youth identified as Multiracial (4%, n=83), Other (2%, n=46), or Unknown (2%, n=47) were screened at much lower rates, and very few screenings were completed for American Indian or Alaska Native (n=11), Asian (n=9), Middle Eastern or North African (n=1),

or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (n=1) youth. The racial distribution among Clear Concern/Indicated cases closely parallels that of the overall screening population: African American or Black youth represented 50% (n=223) and White or Caucasian youth represented 40% (n=179) of Clear Concern/Indicated screenings, mirroring their respective shares of the overall screened population. The Clear Concern rate was also nearly identical between these two groups: 20.6% for African American or Black youth and 21.1% for White or Caucasian youth.

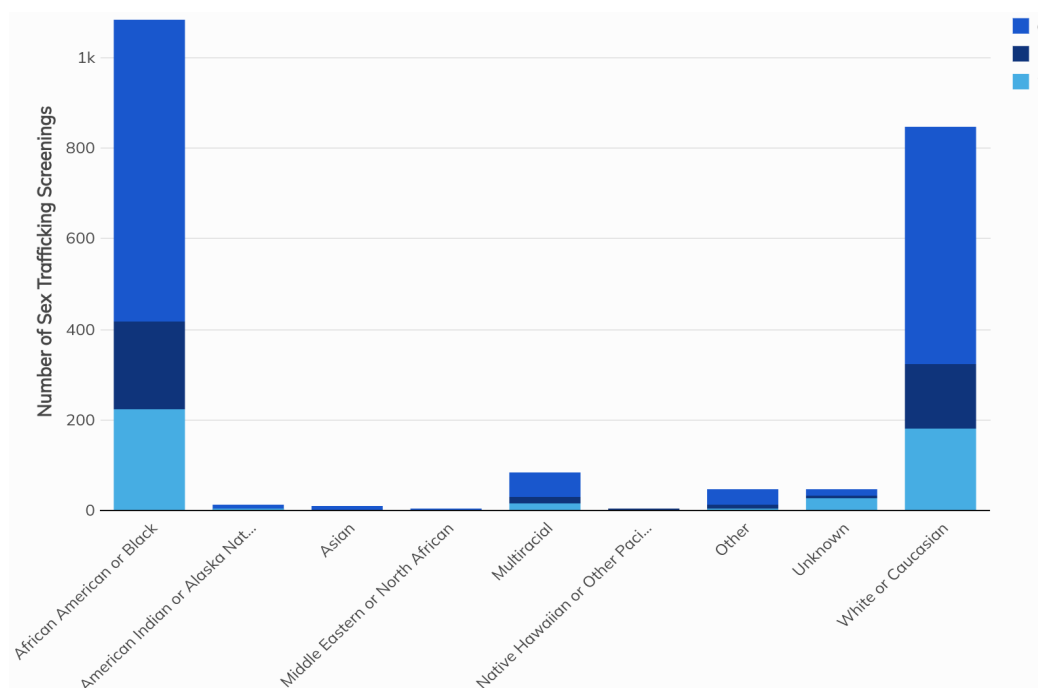


Figure 47. Number of Sex Trafficking Screenings (CSE-IT & LA ST Tool) by Race Stacked by Concern Level - 2025

Labor Trafficking Screenings

The chart below illustrates the distribution of race for all individuals screened for labor trafficking victimization in Louisiana in 2025, grouped by Concern Level.

As with sex trafficking screenings, African American or Black and White or Caucasian youth made up the overwhelming majority of labor trafficking screenings in Louisiana in 2025. Together, these two groups accounted for 88% (n=538) of all screenings. Unlike sex trafficking screenings however, the two groups were screened at nearly equal rates. White or Caucasian youth made up 45% (n=273), and African American or Black youth made up 43% (n=265). This difference may reflect the regions served by the CACs conducting labor trafficking screenings. The remaining 12% of screenings were distributed among youth identified as Unknown (7%, n=44), Multiracial (2%, n=13), Other (2%, n=10), Asian (n=4), and American Indian or Alaska Native (n=1).

When narrowing to Indicated cases, the racial distribution diverges from the overall labor trafficking screening population. This is unlike the parallel pattern observed in sex trafficking screenings. White or Caucasian youth accounted for 62% (n=13) of Indicated labor trafficking screenings, despite representing only 45% of the screened population. Their within-group Indicated rate was 4.8% — higher than other racial groups. This is a notable contrast to sex trafficking, where Indicated rates were nearly identical across the two largest racial groups (~21%). However, given the very small number of Indicated labor trafficking screenings overall (n=21), these findings should be interpreted with caution. As labor trafficking screening practices continue to expand across providers in Louisiana, future analyses with larger samples will be needed.

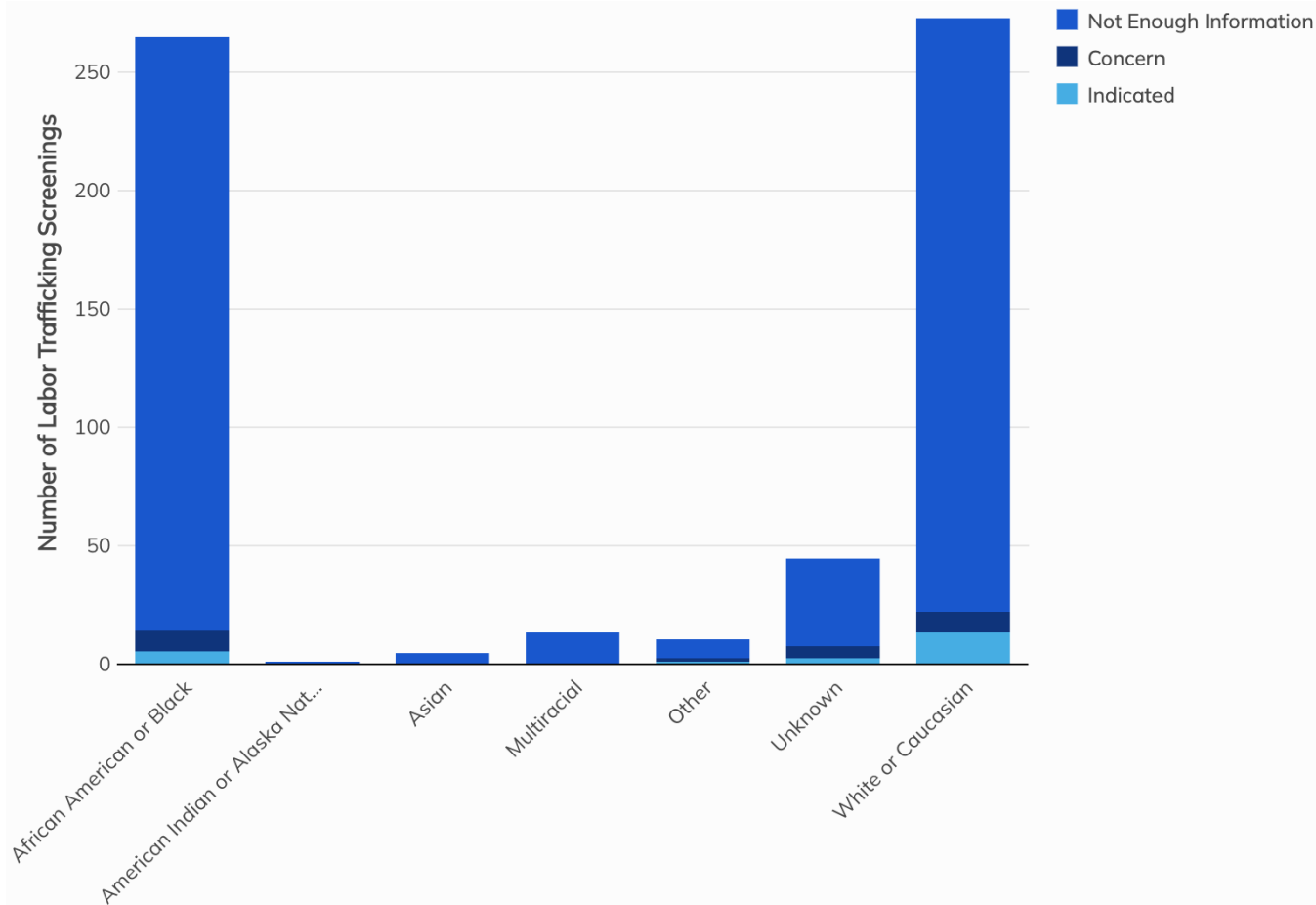


Figure 48. Number of Labor Trafficking Screenings by Race Stacked by Concern Level - 2025

IX. DEMOGRAPHICS: ETHNICITY

Sex Trafficking Screenings

The chart below illustrates the distribution of ethnicity (Hispanic, Not Hispanic, Unknown) for all individuals screened for sex trafficking victimization in Louisiana in 2025, grouped by Concern Level. For CSE-IT and LSTT screenings respectively, 0 represents No Concern or Not Enough Information, 1 represents Possible Concern or Concern, and 2 represents Clear Concern or Indicated.

The majority of sex trafficking screenings (n=1,937, 89%), both overall and among Clear Concern/Indicated cases, involved youth identified as Not Hispanic or Latino. However, Hispanic or Latino youth accounted for a slightly larger share of Clear Concern cases than their proportion among all screenings. While 20% (n=379) of Not Hispanic or Latino screenings resulted in a Clear Concern/Indicated score, 29% (n=42) of Hispanic or Latino screenings resulted in a Clear Concern/Indicated score. Screenings with ethnicity marked as Unknown made up a small share of both groups. This suggests that while Hispanic or Latino youth represent a minority of those screened, they are somewhat more likely to be identified as Clear Concern compared to their peers.

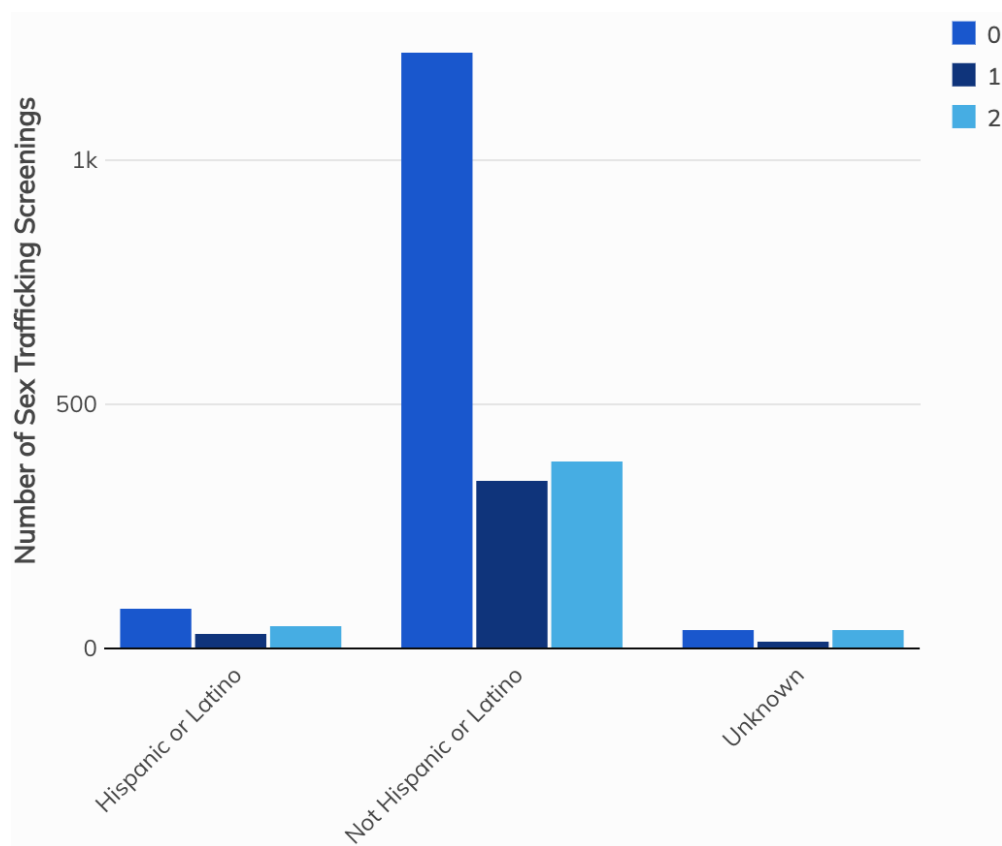


Figure 49. Number of Sex Trafficking Screenings (CSE-IT & LA ST Tool) by Ethnicity Grouped by Concern Level - 2025

Labor Trafficking Screenings

The chart below illustrates the distribution of ethnicity (Hispanic, Not Hispanic, Unknown) for all individuals screened for labor trafficking victimization in Louisiana in 2025, stacked by Concern Level.

Even though the overwhelming majority (n=525, 85%) of labor trafficking screenings involved Not Hispanic or Latino youth, 55% (n=12) of Indicated screenings involved Hispanic or Latino youth. In fact, 24% of Hispanic or Latino youth screened for labor trafficking victimization scored an Indicated, while only 1.5% (n=8) of Not Hispanic or Latino youth screened for labor trafficking victimization scored an Indicated. Despite the small sample size for Indicated labor trafficking screenings, these results strongly suggest that Hispanic youth are at a higher likelihood of labor trafficking victimization compared to their peers.

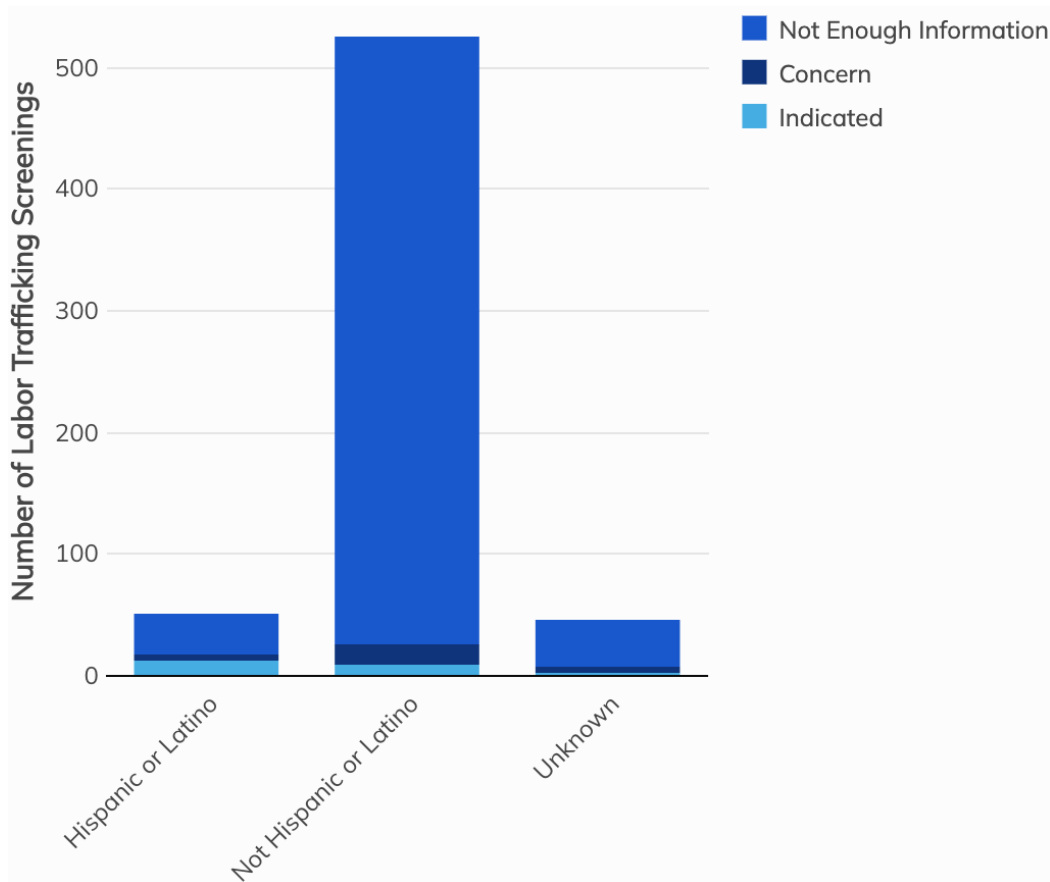


Figure 50. Number of Labor Trafficking Screenings (2025) by Ethnicity Stacked by Concern Level

9.0 ILLICIT MASSAGE BUSINESSES

I. ABOUT THE DATA

The Illicit Massage Business (IMB) data is from [The Network](#), an intelligence-driven counter-human trafficking organization that collects and analyzes information for suspected illicit massage businesses. Data is derived from businesses listed on multiple review sites, and includes business locations and a preliminary analysis of identified IMBs based upon sex buyer reviews.

II. ILLICIT MASSAGE BUSINESS LOCATIONS

In 2025, a total of 171 suspected illicit massage businesses (IMBs) were identified across Louisiana. A geographic analysis reveals that these businesses are heavily concentrated in the state's major urban and economic centers. Lafayette Parish has the highest number, accounting for 17% (n=29) of all suspected IMBs in the state. This is followed by Jefferson Parish with 25 businesses (15%), Orleans Parish with 22 (n=13%), and East Baton Rouge Parish with 22 (13%). Additional clusters are found in Calcasieu, Caddo, and St. Tammany parishes, further reflecting the concentration of suspected IMBs in Louisiana's metro areas.

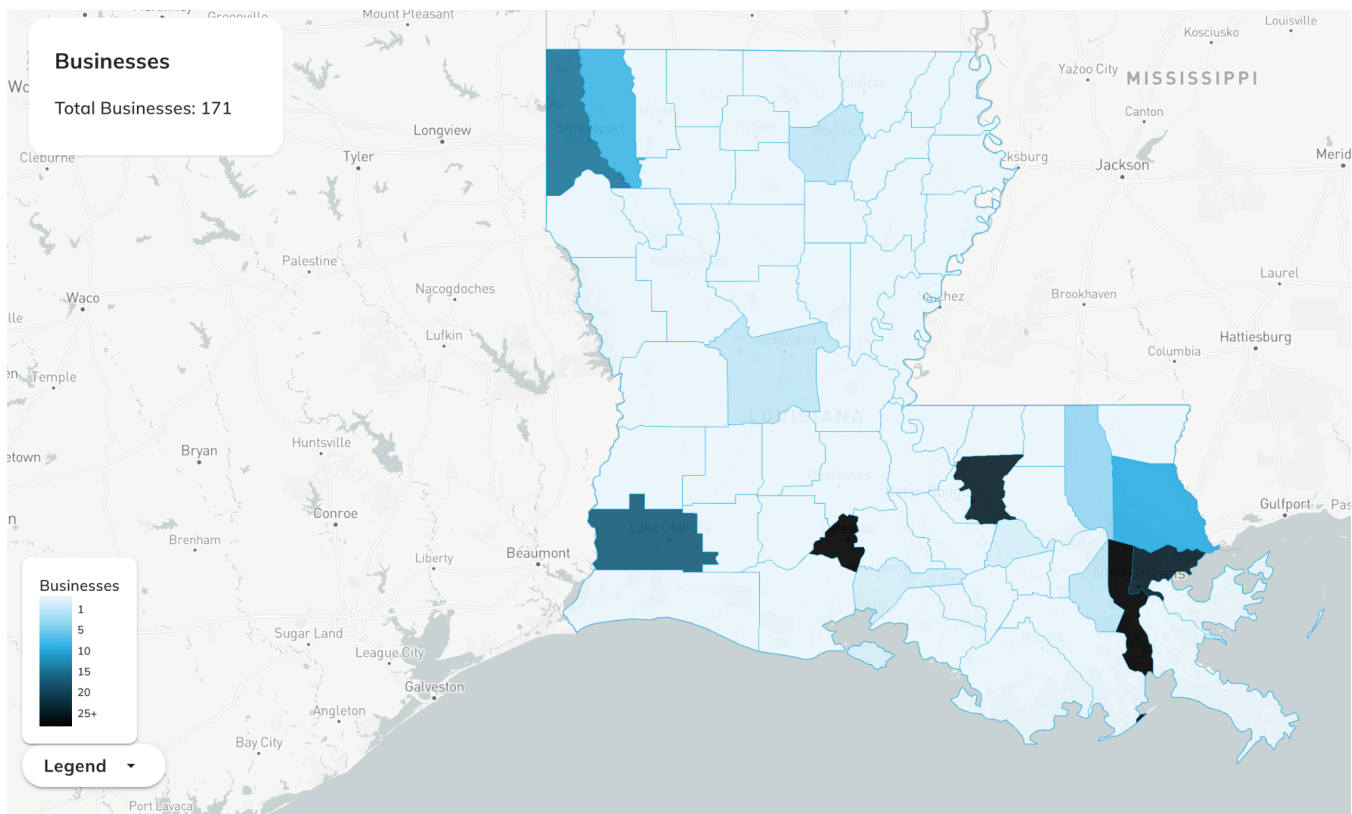


Figure 51. Illicit Massage Businesses by Parish - 2025

III. ILLICIT MESSAGE BUSINESSES BY CITY

This chart highlights the ten cities in Louisiana with the highest number of suspected illicit massage businesses (IMBs) as of the first quarter of 2026. Consistent with earlier findings, the data shows that IMBs are concentrated in and around the state’s major metropolitan areas.

Lafayette leads with 26 suspected IMBs, followed by New Orleans with 24, and East Baton Rouge with 22. This represents a notable shift from last year, when East Baton Rouge led the state with 40 suspected IMBs. While Lafayette’s count remained relatively consistent, increasing slightly from 25 to 26, the substantial decrease in East Baton Rouge contributed to Lafayette moving into the top position this year.

Although New Orleans accounts for only 14% of suspected IMBs statewide, the broader New Orleans Metro Area—including New Orleans, Metairie, Slidell, and Gretna—continues to represent the largest regional concentration, with a combined total of 49 suspected IMBs. Other notable concentrations remain largely consistent with last year’s findings, including Lake Charles with 15 suspected IMBs and the Shreveport-Bossier City Metro Area with a combined 21 suspected IMBs.

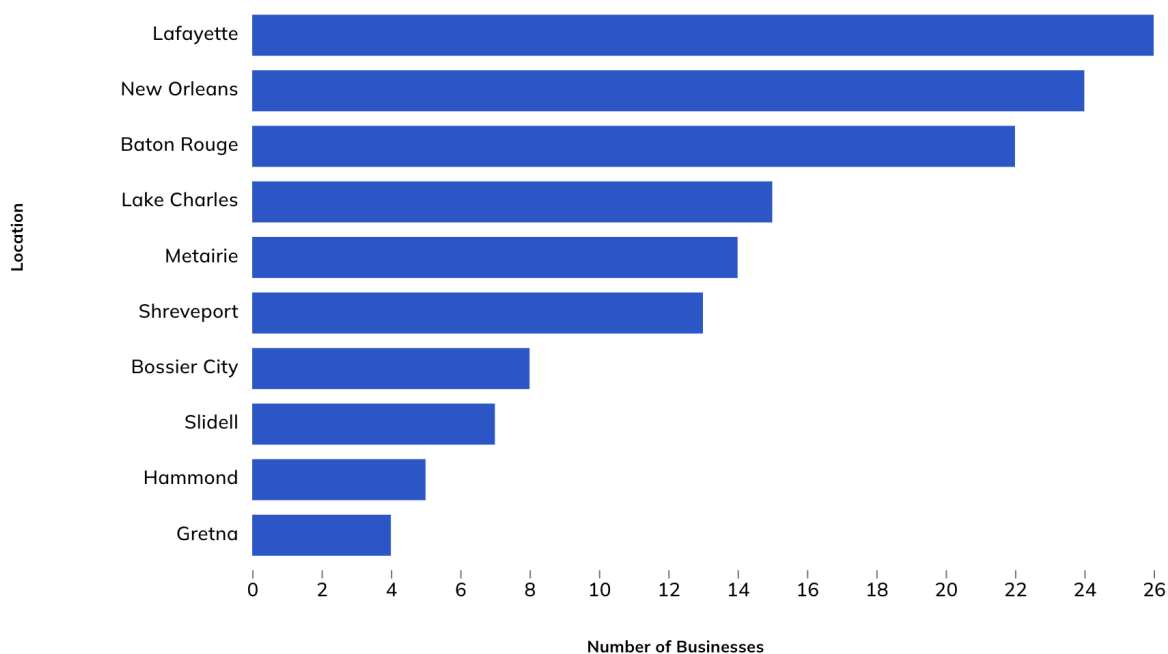


Figure 52. Illicit Massage Businesses by City - 2025

IV. NUMBER OF ILLICIT MESSAGE BUSINESSES OVER TIME

This chart shows the number of IMBs listed online in Louisiana from 2016 to 2025. The data highlights a steady increase in the number of IMBs over time, rising from 28 in 2016 to 171 in 2024 — a 510% increase in less than a decade.

This growth may reflect the increasing use of the internet to find and review IMBs. The rise in online IMB listings coincides with a broader trend of heightened online advertisements for commercial sex.

Notably, the number of suspected IMBs decreased from 198 in 2024 to 171 in 2025, representing a 13.6% decline. This statewide decrease is driven largely by the decrease in suspected IMBs identified in East Baton Rouge.

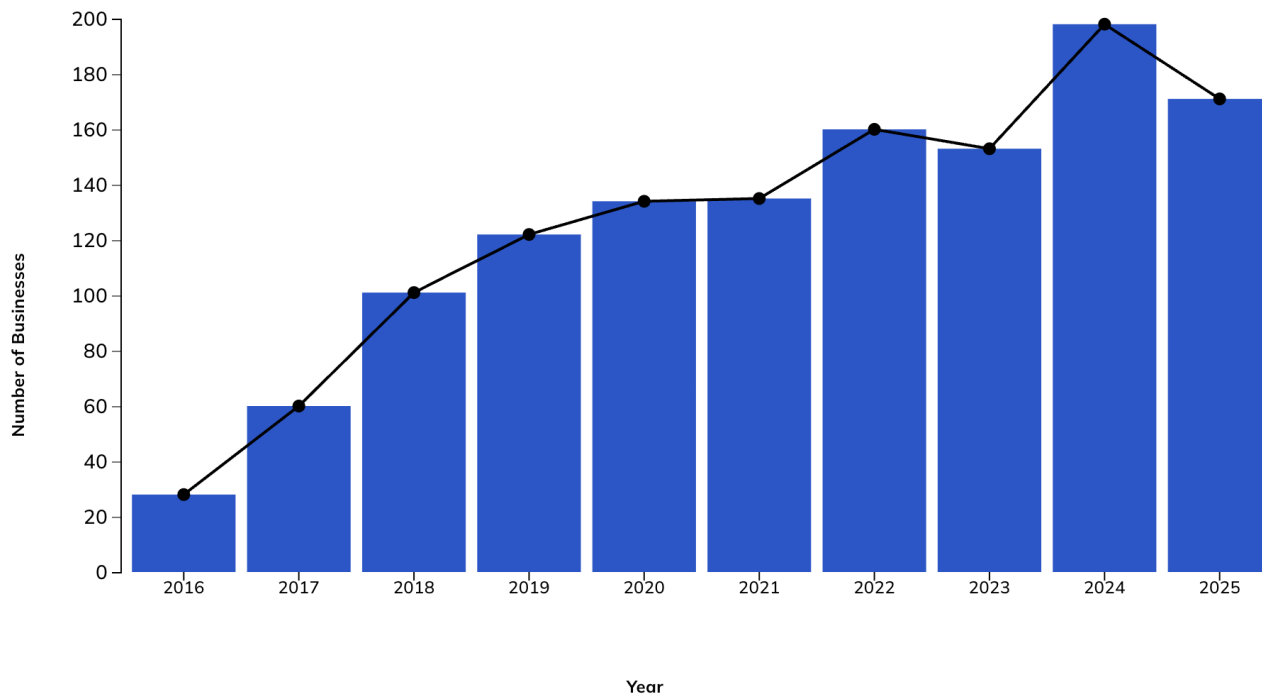


Figure 53. Illicit Message Businesses Over Time - 2016-2025

10.0 DEMAND (COMMERCIAL SEX ADVERTISEMENTS)

I. ABOUT THE DATA

Demand data shows the prevalence of posts from online advertisement sites that may be used to facilitate human trafficking, including ad posts by location and site. [The University of Alabama Institute of Data and Analytics](#) extracts ads by city and filters out potential duplicate and fraudulent advertisements; the data is subsequently aggregated and visualized in Lighthouse. The data in this section is based on 90-day snapshots of ads scraped from multiple sites, starting in 2023 and updated quarterly; all data in this section is from Q4 2025. Access to ad sites may be limited and can vary considerably as the data is collected from quarter to quarter.

II. TOTAL ADS

The maps (figures 57 and 58) show the number of ads posted in Q4 2025, nationally (7,215,439) and for Louisiana (138,763).

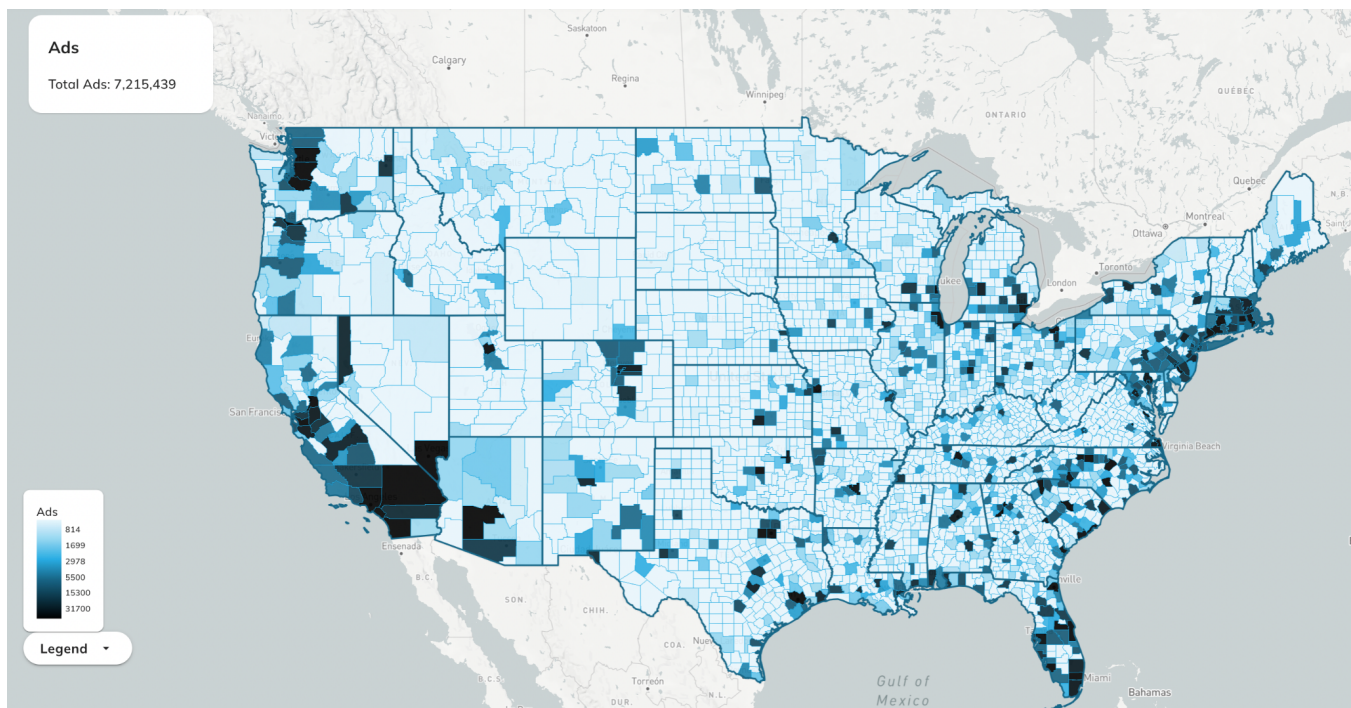


Figure 54. Demand (Ads) as of Q4 2025 - National

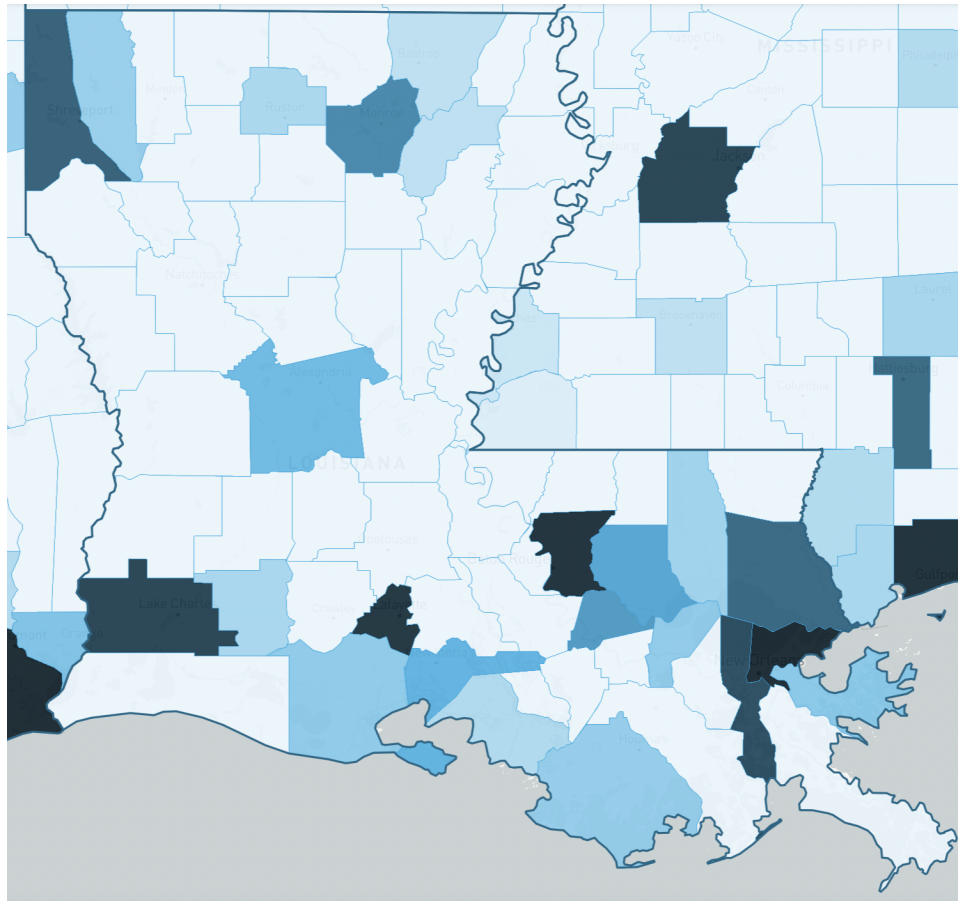


Figure 55. Demand (Ads) as of Q4 2025 - Louisiana

III. ADS BY LOCATION AND POPULATION

As of Q4 2025, New Orleans had 22% of ads posted (22,400), followed by Baton Rouge at 20% (20,475), Lafayette at 19% (19,104), Lake Charles at 11% (11,426) and Shreveport at 8% (8,544) (figure 59). The high ad counts in major metropolitan areas align with expectations based on population density and economic activity. An analysis of ads per capita reveals ad density in other less populated communities, led by Denham Springs at 18% and Gonzales at 14% (figure 60).

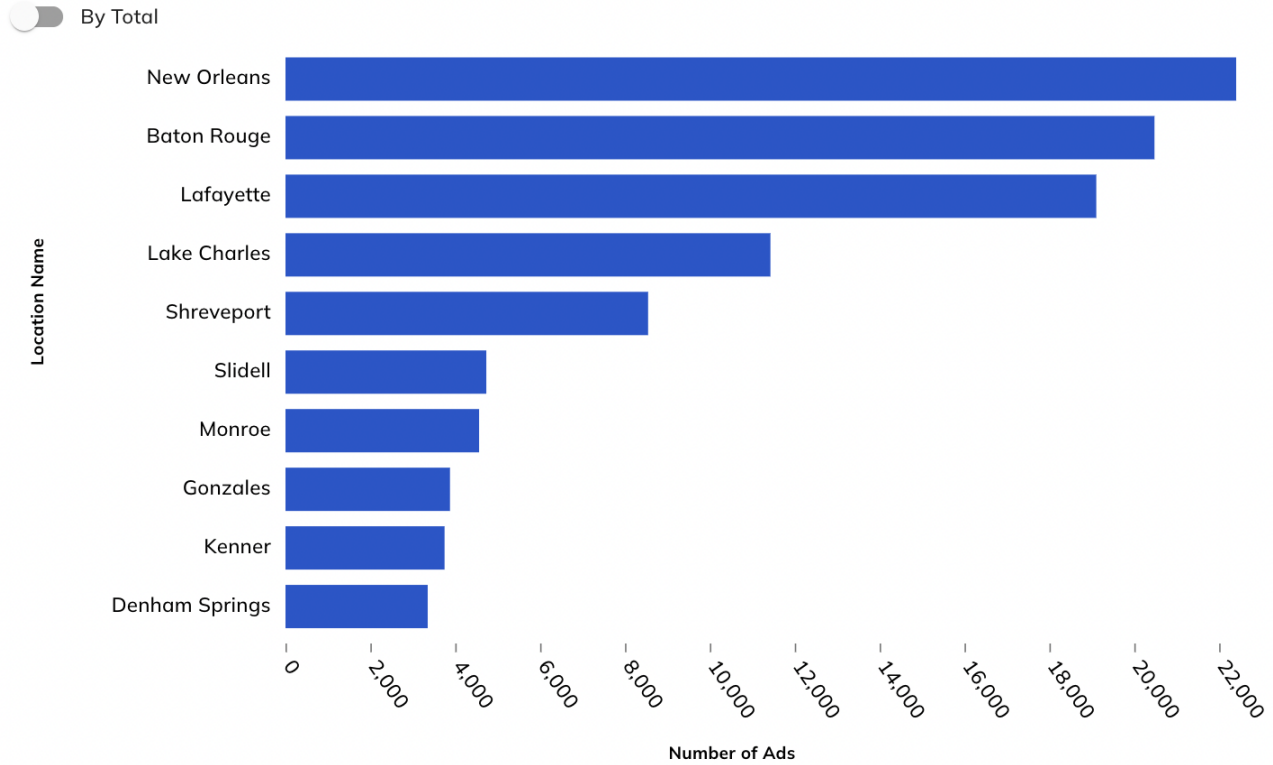


Figure 56. Demand (Ads) as of Q4 2025 - by Location

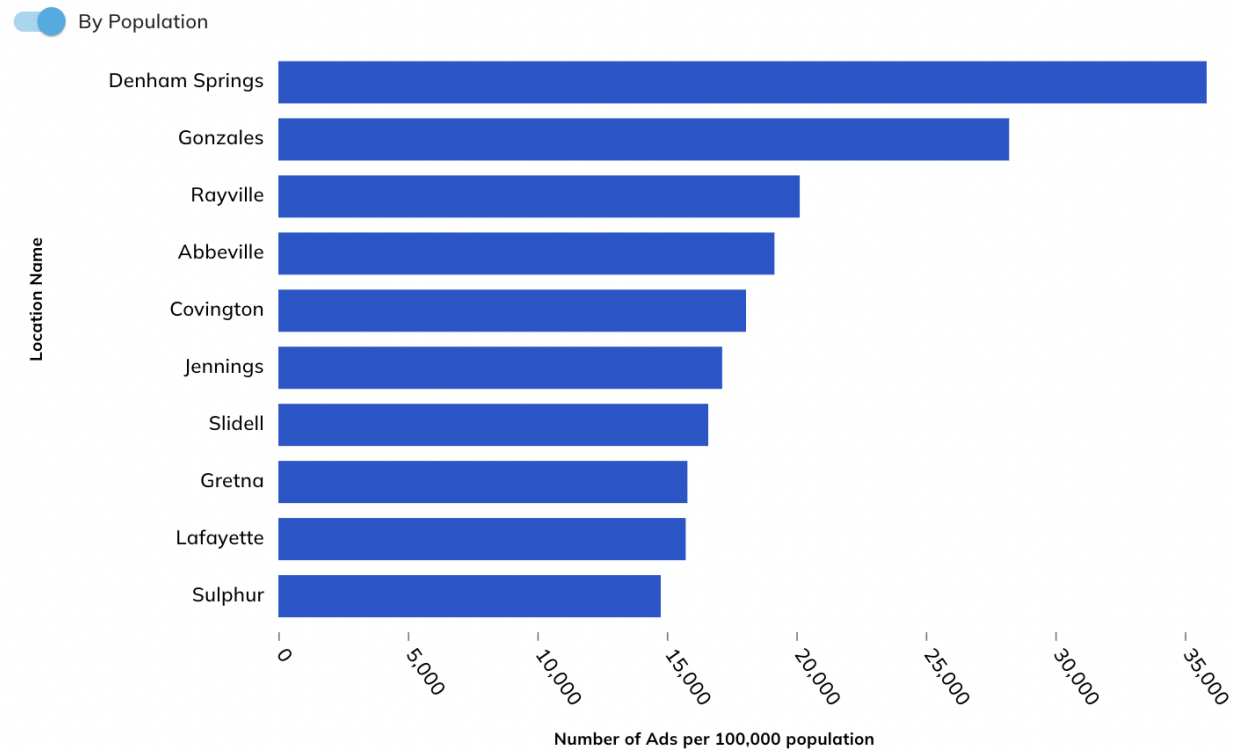


Figure 57. Demand (Ads) as of Q4 2025 - by Location and Population

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report could not have been produced without the agencies that serve human trafficking victims and survivors in Louisiana. Special thanks to the following agencies and organizations that responded to provide Service Provider data for this year's report:

- Baton Rouge Children's Advocacy Center
- BCFS Health and Human Services
- Calcasieu Parish Juvenile Justice Services
- Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Baton Rouge
- Child Advocacy Services
- Children's Advocacy Center of Northeast Louisiana
- Children's Advocacy Network
- Covenant House New Orleans
- Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)
- Eden Centers
- Faith House of Acadiana
- Family Violence Program of St. Bernard
- Families in Need of Services (FINS) - Louisiana Supreme Court
- Family & Youth Counseling Agency, Children's Advocacy Center
- Free NOLA
- Gingerbread House Children's Advocacy Center
- Hearts of Hope
- Hope House
- Institute for Indian Development, Inc.
- Jefferson Children's Advocacy Center
- Metanoia Manor
- Methodist Children's Home (All Campuses)
- Metropolitan Center for Women and Children
- New Orleans Children's Advocacy Center
- New Orleans Family Justice Center
- Plaquemines Community Care Center
- Providence House
- Purchased: Not for Sale
- Safe Harbor Northshore
- Sexual Trauma Awareness and Response (STAR)
- Terrebonne Parish Children's Advocacy Center
- The Dragonfly Harbor, Inc.
- The Wellspring Alliance for Families
- Unbound Now
- Washington Parish Sexual Assault Center/ADAPT Inc.

Special thanks to the following Louisiana Judicial District Attorneys that responded to provide Prosecution Data for this year's report:

- First Judicial District Attorney
- Second Judicial District Attorney
- Fourth Judicial District Attorney
- Sixth Judicial District Attorney
- Eighth Judicial District Attorney
- Tenth Judicial District Attorney
- Eleventh Judicial District Attorney
- Twelfth Judicial District Attorney
- Thirteenth Judicial District Attorney
- Fourteenth Judicial District Attorney
- Fifteenth Judicial District Attorney
- Sixteenth Judicial District Attorney
- Seventeenth Judicial District Attorney
- Nineteenth Judicial District Attorney
- Twenty First Judicial District Attorney
- Twenty Second Judicial District Attorney
- Twenty Fourth Judicial District Attorney
- Twenty Fifth Judicial District Attorney
- Twenty Sixth Judicial District Attorney
- Twenty Eighth Judicial District Attorney
- Twenty Ninth Judicial District Attorney
- Thirtyth Judicial District Attorney
- Thirty First Judicial District Attorney
- Thirty Second Judicial District Attorney
- Thirty Fourth Judicial District Attorney
- Thirty Fifth Judicial District Attorney
- Thirty Sixth Judicial District Attorney
- Thirty Eighth Judicial District Attorney
- Fortieth Judicial District Attorney
- Forty First Judicial District Attorney

For more information on the data findings and information included in this report or to submit data for Calendar Year 2025, please email the Governor's Office of Human Trafficking Prevention at humantrafficking@la.gov.

12.0 REFERENCES

Edwards, E. E., Middleton, J. S., & Cole, J. (2023). Family-controlled trafficking in the United States: Victim characteristics, system response, and case outcomes. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 1-19.

Farrell, A., Dank, M., Kafafian, M., Lockwood, S., Pfeffer, R., Hughes, A., & Vincent, K. (2019). Capturing human trafficking victimization through crime reporting.

Polaris. (2020). *2019 U.S. National Human Trafficking Hotline Data Report*. National Human Trafficking Hotline. Retrieved from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/Polaris-2019-US-National-Human-Trafficking-Hotline-Data-Report.pdf>.

Reid, J. A., Baglivio, M. T., Piquero, A. R., Greenwald, M. A., & Epps, N. (2017). Human trafficking of minors and childhood adversity in Florida. *American Journal of Public Health*, 107(2), 306–311.

Reid, J. A., Piquero, A. R., Moreto, W. D., & Sellers, C. S. (2015). Risk factors for domestic child sex trafficking in the United States. *Journal of Applied Research on Children*, 6(1), article 2.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2020). *Global report on trafficking in persons 2020*. United Nations. Retrieved from <https://www.unodc.org>.

United States Census Bureau. (2020). *Louisiana: 2020 Decennial Census profile*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/profile/Louisiana?g=040XX00US22#race-and-ethnicity>.

13.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR VICTIM SERVICES DATA ENTRY

Agency Name - Enter your agency's name.

Victim Initials - Complete with the first initial of the victim's first name and the first initial of the victim's last name. If unknown, partly unknown, or unable to provide, skip.

Victim DOB - Complete with the victim's date of birth. If unknown or unable to provide, skip and provide age or estimated age in the next step.

Victim Age or Approximate Age - Complete with the victim's actual or approximate age, in years. This field must be completed if **Victim DOB** is left blank.

Gender - Enter the gender that best corresponds to the victim's gender. The options are:

- Female - Enter if the victim identifies as female.
- Male - Enter if the victim identifies as male.
- Unknown - Enter if the victim's gender is unknown.
- Other - Enter if the victim's gender is an option other than the ones provided.

Race - Enter the race that best corresponds with how the victim identifies their race. The race options are:

- African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- Other
- Unknown
- White

Ethnicity - Enter the victim's ethnicity. The ethnicity options are:

- Latino
- Non Latino
- Unknown

Education Level - Enter the victim's level of education. The education level options are:

- Pre-K

- K
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- Some high school, no diploma
- High school diploma/GED
- Some college credit, no degree
- Trade/technical/vocational training
- Associate's degree
- College/advanced degree

Disability - Select whether the victim has a disability. The disability options are:

- None
- Physical Disability
- Intellectual Disability
- Both
- Other
- Unknown

Immigration Status - Enter the victim's immigration status. The immigration status options are:

- U.S. Citizen
- Lawful Permanent Resident
- Temporary Visitor
- Undocumented Immigrant
- Unknown

Parish of Trafficking Incident - Enter the parish in which trafficking occurred.

Parish of Origin - Enter the parish where the victim identifies as their principal, or home,

location. If it is out of state, enter the city or county and state. If it is out of the country, enter the country.

Trafficking Type - Select the type of trafficking that occurred. The entry reasons are:

- Labor Trafficking
- Sex Trafficking
- Sex Trafficking and Labor Trafficking
- Unknown

Victim Status - Select whether the client is a confirmed victim or suspected victim. Examples of what constitutes a confirmed or suspected victim are below. These definitions were developed by the Governor's Office of Human Trafficking Prevention with input from national, state, and local experts in the field of anti-human trafficking.

“Confirmed” Victim of Human Trafficking: A trafficking event is considered “confirmed” when evidence supports the conclusion that the individual is a victim of human trafficking, as defined in La. RS 14:46.2, La. RS 14:46.3, or the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). The supporting evidence must be more than just an allegation or suspicion.

Examples of confirmed victim status include, but are not limited to:

- *For Adults:*
 - Victim discloses a trafficking situation.
 - Evidence confirms the individual is being forced, defrauded, or coerced to provide labor or services, including commercial sexual activity.
 - Victim status is confirmed by law enforcement, U.S. Attorney, District Attorney, HHS, victim advocate, or other qualified professional.
 - The individual has a T-Visa, continued presence status, or other certification letter stating they are a “victim of a severe form of trafficking” under federal law.
- *For Minors:*
 - Victim discloses a trafficking situation.
 - Evidence confirms involvement of child, or person under 21 years of age, in commercial sexual activity; or evidence confirms the child is being forced, defrauded, or coerced into providing labor or services.⁹

⁹ Note: Under La RS 14:46.2(A)(1)(b) and 14:46.3, a person under the age of 21 that is involved in commercial sexual activity is considered a victim of human trafficking - force, fraud or coercion does not have to be proven. Labor trafficking victimization, regardless of age, requires the element of force, fraud, and coercion.

- Victim status is confirmed by law enforcement, the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), U.S. Attorney, District Attorney, HHS, victim advocate, or other qualified professional.
- The child is experiencing forced labor and is unable to quit a job without the threat of violence or retribution. This includes jobs that are informal or illegal.
- There are photos, videos, and/or advertisements of the child for commercial sexual services.
- Someone witnessed the child engage or intend to engage in a commercial sexual activity.
- The child has a T-Visa, continued presence status, or other certification letter stating they are a “victim of a severe form of trafficking” under federal law.

“Suspected” Victim of Human Trafficking: A trafficking event is considered “suspected” when specific information regarding the individual and the surrounding circumstances creates a reasonable belief that the individual is a victim of human trafficking. The presence of one or more risk factors does not necessarily equate to a “suspected” case of trafficking.

Examples of suspected victim status include, but are not limited to:

- *For Adults:*
 - A person reports or discloses a situation(s), including a concurrent or related crime, that indicates possible trafficking might have also occurred but without direct confirmation or a disclosure of human trafficking.
 - Suspicion of forced labor or debt bondage as a result of poor or dangerous labor conditions, inadequate wages, breach in contract or no written contract, and/or threats of legal action from authorities by the employer.
 - Initial determination by a community agency or from national or local hotline seeking help for a potential victim, but without direct confirmation or a disclosure that trafficking situation has occurred.
- *For Minors:*¹⁰
 - The child reports or discloses a situation(s), including a concurrent or related crime, that indicates possible trafficking might have also occurred but without direct confirmation or a disclosure of human trafficking.
 - Suspicion of forced labor or debt bondage as a result of evidence of child labor violations, poor or dangerous labor conditions, inadequate wages,

¹⁰ Note: Most screening tools are not diagnostic tools. If a screening for human trafficking has been conducted on an individual, the results of the screening may not be sufficient alone to determine victim status.

breach in contract or no written contract, and/or threats of legal action from authorities by the employer.

- The child has known associations with other minor victims of trafficking or other adults that are exchanging commercial sexual activity for drugs, shelter, food, goods, or money.
- The child is engaging in risky sexual online activity with possible commercial elements (example, a suspicion he/she is exchanging nude images and/or videos for something of value).
- Evidence of frequent truancy, missing and runaway episodes, or homelessness, in combination with other indicators of possible trafficking.

Program Entry Date - Complete with the date the client began receiving services from the provider.

Program Discharge Date - (If applicable) Enter the date the client was discharged from receiving services from the provider. If the client is continuing to be served, enter 01/01/2023 as the discharge date.

Discharge Reason - Enter the reason the client was discharged from receiving services from the provider. The discharge reasons are:

- Aged out (reached age 18)
- Client moved out of service jurisdiction
- Client returned to trafficker
- Completed service
- No longer chooses to work with the organization
- Remains active in the program
- Returned to family
- Transferred/referred to another service provide
- Unable to locate
- Other reason/not specified

Services Provided During Program Enrollment – Enter a **YES** for each service which was provided to the victim during the program enrollment period. The options are:

- Health - Select if the victim was provided with medical care or treatment.
- Mental Health - Select if the victim was provided with mental health services (e.g. counseling, therapy, etc.).
- Housing - Select if the victim was provided with shelter/housing.
- Education - Select if the victim was provided with educational services, such as a GED program.
- Job Training - Select if the victim was provided services meant to assist them in gaining

employment.

- Child Care - Select if the victim was provided assistance in caring for their child(ren).
- Victims Compensation - Select if the victim was provided with victim compensation.
- Legal Services - Select if the victim was provided with legal services, such as consultation or representation.
- Referral to Community Services - Select if the victim was referred to other service providers within the community.
- Family Unification - Select if the victim was provided services that assisted them in connecting with or returning to family members from whom they had been separated.
- Apply for Federal/State Benefits - Select if the victim was provided guidance or assistance in applying for federal or state benefits (e.g. WIC, SNAP, etc.).
- Multidisciplinary Team Staffing - Select if a multidisciplinary team was formed in support of the victim.
- Forensic Interview - Select if the victim was involved in a forensic interview.
- Addiction Recovery Services - Select if the victim received addiction recovery services, including rehab, detox, or an out-patient program.
- Safety Planning - Select if the victim was provided safety planning.
- Budget or Financial Literacy - Select if the victim received budgeting assistance and/or was provided information related to financial literacy.
- Parenting or Pregnancy Services - Select if the victim received parenting or pregnancy services, including parenting classes.
- Translation or ESL Services - Select if the victim was provided translation assistance or ESL services.
- Victim Advocacy - Select if the victim was provided victim advocacy for any criminal or civil cases. Note: this does not refer to legal representation.
- Transportation - Select if the victim was provided transportation by the agency, including bus passes, plane tickets, ride-share trips.
- Food/Clothing/Hygiene - Select if the victim received direct assistance for food or groceries, clothing, shoes, and/or hygiene products.
- Other Financial assistance - Select if the victim received other financial assistance.
- Personal Documents Assistance - Select if the victim received assistance in obtaining any personal documentation, such as identification, social security card, birth certificate, citizenship documents, passports, etc.
- Mentorship - Select if the victim was provided mentorship or peer-to-peer support.
- Case Management - Select if the victim received case management support.
- Other - Specify any other service was provided that is not included in one of the previous categories.

APPENDIX B: LOCATION TABLES

A. Parish of Trafficking By Age

	Total	17 and under	18 and over
Acadia	15	12	3
Allen	7	6	1
Ascension	29	22	7
Assumption	4	3	1
Avoyelles	29	28	1
Beauregard	24	24	0
Bienville	4	4	0
Bossier	49	45	4
Caddo	181	156	25
Calcasieu	119	111	8
Caldwell	5	5	0
Cameron	0	0	0
Catahoula	4	4	0
Claiborne	6	6	0
Concordia	13	12	1
De Soto	8	8	0
East Baton Rouge	235	198	37
East Carroll	4	2	2
East Feliciana	5	4	1
Evangeline	12	8	4
Franklin	6	6	0
Grant	15	14	1
Iberia	26	23	3
Iberville	7	5	2
Jackson	3	3	0
Jefferson	219	183	36
Jefferson Davis	15	10	5
Jefferson/Plaquimines	1	1	0
Lafayette	81	70	11

Lafourche	31	29	2
La Salle	3	2	1
Lincoln	14	13	1
Livingston	99	81	18
Madison	4	4	0
Morehouse	30	30	0
Monroe	1	1	0
Multiple	20	11	9
Natchitoches	14	14	0
Orleans	545	380	162
Ouachita	139	124	15
Out of Country	41	19	22
Out of State	78	39	39
Plaquemines	12	8	4
Pointe Coupee	16	14	2
Rapides	104	92	12
Red River	3	2	1
Richland	9	8	1
Sabine	4	4	0
St. Bernard	27	21	6
St. Charles	6	6	0
St. Helena	3	3	0
St. James	1	1	0
St. John the Baptist	12	11	1
St. Landry	25	22	3
St. Martin	22	17	5
St. Mary	24	22	2
St. Tammany	89	69	20
Tangipahoa	102	86	16
Tensas	1	1	0
Terrebonne	37	31	6

Terrebonne & Lafourche	1	1	0
Union	7	6	1
Unknown	193	130	49
Vermilion	19	15	4
Vernon	15	13	2
Washington	44	36	8
Webster	6	5	1
West Baton Rouge	10	9	1
West Carroll	1	11	0
West Feliciana	17	15	2
Winn	3	2	1

B. Parish of Origin By Age

	Total	17 and under	18 and over
Acadia	19	14	5
Allen	9	7	2
Ascension	29	23	6
Assumption	5	4	1
Avoyelles	33	33	0
Beauregard	26	25	1
Bienville	2	2	0
Bossier	51	47	4
Caddo	165	157	8
Calcasieu	132	122	10
Caldwell	7	7	0
Cameron	1	0	1
Catahoula	4	4	0
Claiborne	6	5	1
Concordia	11	10	1
De Soto	6	6	0
East Baton Rouge	238	192	46

East Carroll	4	2	2
East Feliciana	4	2	2
Evangeline	12	8	4
Franklin	10	10	0
Grant	14	14	0
Iberia	31	28	3
Iberville	9	7	2
Jackson	2	2	0
Jefferson	186	153	33
Jefferson Davis	16	12	4
La Salle	3	2	1
Lafayette	87	74	13
Lafourche	34	30	4
Lincoln	14	13	1
Livingston	93	78	15
Madison	5	5	0
Morehouse	31	31	0
Multiple	0	0	0
Natchitoches	12	12	0
Orleans	510	365	142
Ouachita	143	129	14
Out of Country	50	20	30
Out of State	88	35	53
Plaquemines	12	8	4
Pointe Coupee	15	13	2
Rapides	97	85	12
Red River	2	1	1
Richland	6	5	1
Sabine	5	5	0
St. Bernard	26	20	6
St. Charles	7	6	1

St. Helena	4	3	1
St. James	1	1	0
St. John the Baptist	16	14	2
St. Landry	26	23	3
St. Martin	20	16	4
St. Mary	23	20	3
St. Tammany	87	66	21
Tangipahoa	92	78	14
Tensas	1	1	0
Terrebonne	34	29	5
Union	4	4	0
Unknown	273	195	64
Vermilion	18	15	3
Vernon	11	10	1
Washington	42	35	7
Webster	7	6	1
West Baton Rouge	9	9	0
West Carroll	0	0	0
West Feliciana	20	16	4
Winn	2	1	1

APPENDIX C: INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR STATE PROSECUTION DATA ENTRY

Judicial District (Required) - Enter your judicial district.

Parish of Arrest (Required) - Complete with the parish of the case. If unknown, partly unknown, or unable to provide, please skip.

Type of Trafficking - Complete with the type of trafficking. If unknown, please skip.

Defendant Name - Enter the first and last name of the defendant in this format FIRST LAST.

Statutes Under Which Defendant Was Prosecuted (Required) - Complete with all statutes under which the defendant was prosecuted. If unknown, partly unknown, or unable to provide, please skip. The options are:

- La. R.S. 14:46.2: Human Trafficking
- La. R.S. 14:46.3: Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
- La. R.S. 14:80: Felony Carnal Knowledge of a Juvenile
- La. R.S. 14:81: Indecent Behavior with Juveniles
- La. R.S. 14:81.1: Child Sexual Abuse Material
- La. R.S. 14:81.2: Molestation of a Juvenile
- La. R.S. 14:81.3: Computer-Aided Solicitation for Sexual Purposes
- La. R.S. 14:82: Prostitution
- La. R.S. 14:82.1: Prostitution by Persons Under Seventeen
- La. R.S. 14:83: Soliciting for Prostitutes
- La. R.S. 14:83.1: Inciting Prostitution
- La. R.S. 14:83.2: Promoting Prostitution
- La. R.S. 14:83.3: Prostitution by Massage
- La. R.S. 14:84: Pandering
- La. R.S. 14:85: Letting Premises for Prostitution

Additional Statutes Under Which Defendant Was Prosecuted - Respondents were permitted to write in any additional statutes under which the defendant was prosecuted, if the same were not included in the above list.

Case Disposition (Required) - Complete with the disposition of the case. If the case is ongoing, do not add it to this form. The options are:

- Conviction
- Conviction of Lesser and Included Offense
- Acquittal
- Plea of Guilty
- Nolo contendere
- Dismissal
- Nolle Prosequi
- Diversion
- Other

Disposition Explanation - Respondents were permitted to write in an explanation for the final disposition, if desired.

Defendant Arrest Date - Complete with the arrest date. If unknown, please skip. Note: Format the date mm/dd/yyyy.

Defendant Sentencing Date (Required) - Complete with the sentencing date. If unknown, please skip. Note: Format the date mm/dd/yyyy.

Length of Defendant Total Sentence (in years) – Complete with the total sentence for the defendant in years. If unknown, please skip. Note that if sentencing is pending, please write 'Pending'. Note that if this field is n/a (for example, if the defendant is acquitted), please write 'Not Applicable'.

Restitution Ordered (Required) – Indicate whether restitution was ordered. If unknown, partly unknown, or unable to provide, please skip.

Restitution Amount Paid (Required) – Complete with the total amount of restitution paid. If unknown, partly unknown, or unable to provide, please skip. Note: Do not include a dollar sign in your entry.

Value of Defendant Forfeited Assets (Required) – Complete with the value of assets from civil asset forfeiture. If unknown, partly unknown, or unable to provide, please skip. Note: Do not include a dollar sign in your entry.

Total Victims – Complete with the total number of victims. If unknown, please skip.

Age of Victims – Enter the age of each victim in the case, separated by commas if applicable (e.g. '17, 15, 14'). If only some victim ages are known, enter just the known victim ages (e.g. if there are four victims and only two victim ages are known, enter just those two victim ages, separated by a comma).

Services Offered to Victims (Required) – Complete with the services offered to victim(s). If unknown, please select 'Unknown'. The options are:

- Medical: Select if the victim was provided with medical care or treatment.
- Mental Health: Select if the victim was provided with mental health services (e.g. counseling, therapy, etc.).
- Housing: Select if the victim was provided with shelter/housing.
- Education: Select if the victim was provided with educational services, such as a GED program.
- Job Training: Select if the victim was provided services meant to assist them in gaining employment.
- Child Care: Select if the victim was provided assistance in caring for their child(ren).
- Victim Compensation: Select if the victim was provided with victim compensation.
- Legal Services: Select if the victim was provided with legal services, such as consultation or representation.
- Referral: Select if the victim was referred to other service providers within the community.
- Family Unification: Select if the victim was provided services that assisted them in connecting with or returning to family members from whom they had been separated.

- Apply for Federal/State Benefits: Select if the victim was provided guidance or assistance in applying for federal or state benefits (e.g. WIC, SNAP, etc.).
- Multidisciplinary Team Staffing: Select if a multidisciplinary team was formed in support of the victim.
- Forensic Interview: Select if the victim was involved in a forensic interview.
- Addiction Recovery Services: Select if the victim received addiction recovery services, including rehab, detox, or an out-patient program.
- Safety Planning: Select if the victim was provided safety planning.
- Budget or Financial Literacy: Select if the victim received budgeting assistance and/or was provided information related to financial literacy.
- Parenting or Pregnancy Services: Select if the victim received parenting or pregnancy services, including parenting classes.
- Translation or ESL Services: Select if the victim was provided translation assistance or ESL services.
- Victim Advocacy: Select if victim was provided victim advocacy for any criminal or civil cases. Note: this does not refer to legal representation.
- Transportation: Select if the victim was provided transportation by the agency, including bus passes, plane tickets, ride-share trips.
- Food/Clothing/Hygiene: Select if the victim received direct assistance for food or groceries, clothing, shoes, and/or hygiene products.
- Other Financial Assistance: Select if the victim received other financial assistance.
- Personal Documents Assistance: Select if the victim received assistance in obtaining any personal documentation, such as identification, social security card, birth certificate, citizenship documents, passports, etc.
- Mentorship: Select if the victim was provided mentorship or peer-to-peer support.
- Case Management: Select if the victim received case management support.
- Other Services: Please select if any other service was provided that is not included in one of the previous categories.
- Unknown: Please select if the answer is unknown.

APPENDIX D: CHARGES BY DISPOSITION TYPE

Disposition	Acquittal	Conviction	Conviction of Lesser and Included Offense	Dismissal (Judicial)	Diversion	Nolle Prosequi	Other	Plea of Guilty
14:46.2: Human Trafficking	0	1	1	3	0	3	2	5
14:46.3: Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes	0	0	2	3	0	4	1	0
14:80: Felony Carnal Knowledge of a Juvenile	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
14:81.1: Child Sexual Abuse Material	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
14:81.3: Computer-Aided Solicitation for Sexual Purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14:81: Indecent Behavior with Juveniles	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
14:82: Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
14:83.1: Inciting Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14:83.2: Promoting Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
14:84: Pandering	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

APPENDIX E: 2025 SCREENINGS BY SCREENING TOOL AND MONTH

	CSE-IT	LA ST TOOL	LA LT TOOL
JANUARY	157	0	69
FEBRUARY	134	14	29
MARCH	108	34	31
APRIL	145	72	55
MAY	142	22	29
JUNE	140	39	60

JULY	182	37	72
AUGUST	119	25	64
SEPTEMBER	126	23	65
OCTOBER	179	25	38
NOVEMBER	102	11	30
DECEMBER	275	55	78