Washington State Department of Commerce

Human Trafficking Training Evaluation

Report pursuant to RCW 43.280.095

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Report to the Legislature

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OFFICE OF CRIME VICTIMS ADVOCACY

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Statewide Training Workgroup
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Executive Summary

Authorizing legislation

In 2015, the Washington Legislature passed Substitute Senate Bill 5933, codified as RCW 43.280.095, directing the Department of Commerce Office of Crime Victims Advocacy (OCVA) to establish a statewide training program on Washington's human trafficking laws for criminal justice personnel, including prosecutors, law enforcement and court personnel. The law states:

> (1) The office of crime victims advocacy shall establish a statewide training program on Washington's human trafficking laws for criminal justice personnel.
> (2) The training shall be provided where possible by an entity that has experience in developing coalitions, training, programs, and policy on human trafficking in Washington.
> (3) The entity will provide or coordinate training for law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and court personnel covering Washington's state anti-trafficking laws, the investigation of sex trafficking cases, and the adjudication of sex trafficking cases. The training shall encourage interdisciplinary coordination among criminal justice personnel, build cultural competency, and develop understanding of diverse victim populations including children, youth, and adults.
> (4) The office shall provide a biennial report to the appropriate policy committees of the legislature on the statewide training program, with a focus on the effectiveness of the training.

Legislative compliance

Requirement (RCW 43.280.095)	Compliance	Report location
Statewide training for criminal-justice personnel	Three in-person trainings across multiple counties; 127 attendees; 61% law enforcement, 25% prosecutors	Executive Summary; Summary of completed training
Provided by experienced entity	OCVA coordination; trainers from county prosecutors' offices and police departments; AUSA participation and FBI	Training workgroup
Covers state anti-trafficking laws, sex-trafficking investigation and adjudication	Modules on Washington and federal law; investigation; adjudication; scenario practice	Training topics; Training outcomes and findings
Encourages coordination; cultural competency; diverse populations	Interdisciplinary workgroup; modules on victims/survivors, LGBTQ+, people with disabilities; coordination scores +118%	Training outcomes and findings; Appendix tables
Biennial report focused on effectiveness	Fifth biennial; includes pre/post results and gains by topic and role	Executive Summary; Appendix A

Overview

This is the fifth biennial report to the Legislature on the statewide training program on human trafficking laws and investigations. This report includes background information on the human trafficking industry and relevant state laws, activities completed, a description of the methodology used to measure the effectiveness of the training program, a description of the next steps for the program recommendations and a conclusion. The Appendix contains data tables and figures that show progress and impact of the training.

Training outcomes and findings

The Office of Crime Victims Advocacy provided three trainings during the reporting period of July 2023 to June 2025. The first two-day training was provided in West Richland (Benton County). A two-day training was also provided in University Place (Pierce County). A one-day training was provided in Oak Harbor (Island County). The two-day trainings are needed as they allow more time for trainers to cover more content and allow for additional

presentations related to human trafficking. They also provide time for participants to engage in case-scenarios. The Benton County training had 23 participants, the Pierce County training had 91 and the Island County training had 13. Training included members from law enforcement and prosecutor offices. During the previous two-year reporting period, Commerce provided two daylong trainings for 65 individuals.

Self-reported knowledge in pre- and post-training participant evaluations indicates that the training effectively increased awareness of anti-trafficking laws, investigations, adjudication of cases, interdisciplinary coordination and diverse populations affected.

Participants average post-training self-evaluation scores rated the new case scenarios segment of the training as moderately to extremely informative.

Collectively, attendees' greatest learning growth occurred in the "prosecution of labor trafficking cases" portion of the training according to pre- and post-training self-evaluation scores. Participants' self-reported level of understanding of "prosecution of labor trafficking cases" more than doubled participants' average understanding, increasing average levels of understanding by 154%. Specifically, law enforcements' greatest learning growth occurred in the "prosecution of labor trafficking" training, increasing understanding by 170%. Prosecutors' greatest learning growth occurred in the "familiarity with the level of human trafficking of disabled individuals" segment of the training, increasing understanding by 136%.

Most effective training areas for law enforcement personnel:

- Prosecution of labor trafficking cases: average scores nearly tripled from 1.2 to 3.1
- Adjudication of labor trafficking cases: average scores nearly tripled from 1.16 to 3.1
- Investigating labor trafficking cases in general: average scores more than doubled from 1.4 to 3.3
- Adjudication of sex trafficking cases: average scores more than doubled from 1.5 to 3.3

Most effective training areas for prosecutors:

- Familiarity with the level of human trafficking of disabled individuals: average scores more than doubled from 1.4 to 3.1
- Prosecution of labor trafficking cases: average scores more than doubled from 1.3 to 2.9
- Adjudication of labor trafficking cases: average scores more than doubled from 1.4 to 3
- Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination: average scores doubled from 1.9 to 4

Next Steps for OCVA's training program

- Identify priority training components and update training information to reflect new legislation related to human trafficking laws
- Identify next steps regarding advanced training for law enforcement and prosecutors
- Identify training needs and interests of law enforcement and prosecutors related to training on human trafficking in tribal communities

Background

The human trafficking industry

Human trafficking is a complex issue affecting children, youth and adults in communities throughout Washington. The crime of human trafficking includes labor and sex trafficking. Traffickers can be any gender, family members, strangers, trusted adults, employers or individuals involved in gangs. Traffickers use a variety of tactics to force, coerce and mislead individuals into situations where they are trafficked. Tactics include physical and sexual violence, fear, shame, threats and a false perception of "love."

Human trafficking includes labor and sex trafficking, and it occurs in a wide variety of environments, including in homes, hotels and motels, massage parlors, and in industries such as restaurants, the fishing industry, construction, agriculture, home care, manufacturing and landscaping. Individuals may be trafficked to commit illegal activities, known as forced criminality, such as carjacking, drug dealing, ATM theft, stealing and other crimes. In addition, sex trafficking relies heavily on social media.

Individuals impacted by human trafficking

As indicated in the first biennial report, traffickers often target individuals who are vulnerable as a result of systemic inequities.[1] Vulnerabilities are not the fault of individuals and can include: poverty; socio-economic status; race and ethnicity; lack of caregiver and family support; age; physical, cognitive and intellectual disabilities; being from another country; and other factors. Systemic inequities are a critical factor and can result in lack of education and employment opportunities, poverty, racism, lack of housing and more. Gender-based discrimination and violence put women, girls and transgender youth and adults at heightened vulnerability to trafficking. Other factors that increase an individual's risk are age, prior experiences of physical or sexual abuse and alienation from one's family.[2]

Labor trafficking disproportionately affects individuals in the U.S. legally, people and families experiencing poverty and foreign nationals.

Sex trafficking disproportionately affects young people, people experiencing poverty, people of color, people who identify as LGBTQ2+ and youth in the Child Welfare system.

It is important to note that boys and men are also impacted by sex trafficking. Several studies among homeless youth have found that comparable numbers exist for boys and girls who disclose sexual exploitation.[3] In a study completed in New York City in 2008, 249 youth under 18 self-reported being commercially sexually exploited as children. Forty-five percent of the sample was male and 48% was female.[4]

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[1] Human Trafficking Laws and Investigations, "Statewide Training for Law Enforcement, Prosecutors and Court Personnel,"
[2] Washington State Department of Commerce, "Statewide Coordinating Committee on Sex Trafficking: Report on Committee Activities and Plan to Address Sex Trafficking,"
[3] ECPAT USA, "AND BOYS TOO,"
[4] Curtis, Ric, Karen Terry, Meredith Dank, Kirk Dombrowski and Bilal Khan, "The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in New York City, Volume One: The CSEC Population in New York City: Size, Characteristics, and Needs,"

Challenges in identification of and service delivery to victims of trafficking

Human trafficking can occur in any demographic and across Washington. Identifying the crime of human trafficking requires understanding the nuances and sub-culture, individuals targeted and tactics used by traffickers. It also requires an understanding of the impact of trauma and its effect on trust, behavior, meeting one's basic needs and relationships. In addition, understanding systemic inequities, risk factors and potential indicators is vital. With an increased understanding of these factors, professionals will have the skills, knowledge and person-centered approach to effectively engage with victims of human trafficking and individuals at risk.

Individuals impacted by human trafficking generally do not identify as victims. Moreover, due to the many complexities of the crime, such as the subculture of sex trafficking, the tactics used by traffickers, the history of oppression, trauma and violence and mistrust of systems, victims are often reluctant to disclose information, seek services or report the crime to law enforcement. It is therefore vital that law enforcement, prosecutors, service providers and other professionals receive training related to the issue of human trafficking, which can result in more effective strategies to engage with victims/survivors.

Washington laws related to human trafficking

In 2003, Washington became the first state to criminalize human trafficking (RCW 9A.40.100). In 2014, the Polaris Project published its annual Analysis of State Human Trafficking Laws, listing Washington as one of three states to receive a perfect score in the 10 categories on which the states were graded.[5] The term "human trafficking" includes labor trafficking, sex trafficking and commercial sexual abuse of a minor, as defined in (and updated as of July 1, 2025) RCW 9A.40.100:

Human Trafficking:
(1) A person is guilty of trafficking in the first degree when such person recruits, entices, harbors, transports, isolates, solicits, provides, obtains, buys, purchases, maintains, or receives by any means another person and:

> (a)(i) Knows, or acts in reckless disregard of the fact, that force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause the person to engage in forced labor, involuntary servitude, a sexually explicit act, or a commercial sex act; or
>
> > (ii) Such person knowingly, or in reckless disregard, causes a person under 18 years of age to engage in a sexually explicit act or commercial sex act, or benefits financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture that has engaged in acts set forth in (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection; provided, that it is not a defense that such person did not know, or recklessly disregarded the fact, that the other person was under 18 years of age or believed the other person was older, as the case may be; and
>
> (b) The acts or venture set forth in (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection:
>
> > (i) Involve such person committing or attempting to commit kidnapping;
> > (ii) Involve a finding of sexual motivation;
> > (iii) Involve the illegal harvesting or sale of human organs; or
> > (iv) Result in a death.

(2) Trafficking in the first degree is a class A felony.

[5] Polaris Project, "2014 State Ratings on Human Trafficking Laws,"

Commercial sexual abuse of a minor:
Commercial sexual abuse of a minor is defined by RCW 9.68A.100 as providing or agreeing to provide anything of value to a minor or a third person with the understanding that in return such minor will engage in sexual conduct with him, her or them.

Purpose of training

The primary purpose of the statewide training program is to use a people-centered approach to promote the use of existing laws to initiate sustainable and viable investigations, prosecutions and adjudications. Trainings include presentations and small group exercises on case scenarios. To achieve these ends, prosecutors, members from law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel received training across 10 subject matter areas.

Training topics

1) Investigation of sex trafficking cases
2) Adjudication of sex trafficking cases
3) Washington and federal human trafficking laws
4) Search warrants
5) Sex trafficking
6) Labor trafficking
7) Diverse populations impacted by human trafficking
8) Working with and interviewing victims
9) Service providers/services available
10) Engagement in interdisciplinary coordination

Summary of completed training

The training team completed a total of three in-person trainings during the two-year reporting period (July 2023 to June 2025), one one-day training and two two-day trainings.

A total of 127 attendees participated in the statewide training for law enforcement and prosecutors in the 2024-2025 biennium. Of those, 75 submitted pre- and post-training evaluations, and 23 submitted post-training evaluations only. Some attendees had to adjust their training attendance due to appointments or unexpected work responsibilities. Because these individuals either left incomplete surveys or did not complete a survey, their survey responses were not included in the analysis.

Overall, 61% of attendees were law enforcement, 25% were prosecutors, and the remaining 14% of attendees were either law enforcement or prosecutors who did not indicate their profession on their training evaluation survey.

Attendee information

- Oak Harbor Information:
  - 13 trainees attended in total
    - 8 were law enforcement officers
    - 4 were prosecutors
    - 1 was either a law enforcement officer or a prosecutor
- West Richland information:
  - 23 trainees attended in total
    - 14 were law enforcement officers
    - 7 were prosecutors
    - 2 were either law enforcement officers or a prosecutor
- University Place information:
  - 91 trainees attended in total
    - 64 were law enforcement officers
    - 24 were prosecutors
    - 3 were either law enforcement officers or prosecutors

Training workgroup

A workgroup of professional subject matter experts from the anti-trafficking and criminal justice fields guides the Human Trafficking Training Program. The trainers for this project are from King and Pierce Counties, including Seattle Police Department Detectives, a Bellevue Police Department Detective, a Renton Police Department Detective, King and Pierce County Prosecuting Attorneys, the US Attorney's Office, Western District and FBI.

The statewide training workgroup met in January 2024 and had several meetings through 2025. The group discussed updating the training modules and extending the training to two days to cover additional topics, such as case scenarios and labor trafficking. If extended, more time would be available to present information on working with and interviewing victims, covering search warrants and practicing case scenarios. This would also address participants' feedback recommending an extended training format to provide additional time for networking and discussion. The training workgroup decided to expand the one-day training to two days.

The first two-day training was in West Richland and included a presentation on search warrants presented by a subject matter expert and role-play scenarios where trainees worked with actors to practice implementing the lessons learned.

In 2024 the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy received confirmation from the Attorney General's Office that labor trafficking could be included in the statewide training. The workgroup discussed whether to hold a separate training on labor trafficking or incorporate labor trafficking into the two-day training. The workgroup decided the best use of time would be to incorporate the labor trafficking presentation into the two-day training. Accordingly, the second two-day training in University Place included a presentation about labor trafficking, industries where labor trafficking often occurs, how to work with victims and other critical information.

There has been an increase in training requests, especially in Central and Eastern Washington. With increased requests and limited capacity of current trainers, the workgroup identified additional trainers to assist with training. Due to the geographical, population, demographic and other differences and nuances of human trafficking across the state, the workgroup identified criminal justice professionals from Central and Eastern Washington to participate in training development and planning. The workgroup is considering larger training venues for more law enforcement and prosecutors to attend.

Key training findings

Trainee analysis

Respondents demonstrated sound knowledge and increased familiarity in each training area. Examining training effectiveness by trainee type offers nuanced insight into the most- and least-effective training areas.

Participants rated their familiarity with each training topic on pre- and post-training evaluations. Familiarity was rated from one to five, with one representing "not at all aware of" the category and five representing "extremely aware of" the topic. The difference between pre- and post-training scores conveys training effectiveness. A summary of these findings is below.

Tables in Appendix A illustrate the change in scores between the pre- and post-test assessment for each training area and the training's effectiveness for each survey question.

Law enforcement

The most effective areas of the training for law enforcement personnel:

- Prosecution of labor trafficking cases
  (Average scores nearly tripled from 1.2 to 3.1, increasing understanding by 170%)
- Adjudication of labor trafficking cases
  (Average scores nearly tripled from 1.16 to 3.1, increasing understanding by 165%)
- Investigating labor trafficking cases in general
  (Average scores more than doubled from 1.4 to 3.3, increasing understanding by 132%)
- Adjudication of sex trafficking cases
  (Average scores more than doubled from 1.5 to 3.3, increasing understanding by 124%)

The area with the least effective training for law enforcement personnel:

- Services available for victims from community-based organizations in my area (familiarity increased by 59%)

Prosecutors

The most effective areas of the training for prosecutors:

- Familiarity with the level of human trafficking of disabled individuals
  (Average scores more than doubled from 1.4 to 3.1, increasing understanding by 136%)
- Prosecution of labor trafficking cases
  (Average scores more than doubled from 1.3 to 2.9, increasing understanding by 125%)
- Adjudication of labor trafficking cases
  (Average scores more than doubled from 1.4 to 3, increasing understanding by 115%)
- Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination
  (Average scores more than doubled from 1.9 to 4.0, increasing understanding by 113%)

The area with the least effective training for prosecutors:

- How to work with victims (familiarity increased by 43%)

Program next steps

- Prioritize training components, update training information to reflect new legislation related to human trafficking laws and assess training modules: Adapt training to best meet the needs of law enforcement and prosecutors and include an update on new legislation related to human trafficking laws.
- Identify training needs and interests of law enforcement and prosecutors related to human trafficking in Indian Country: Human trafficking occurs in tribal communities. However, there are limited training opportunities for law enforcement and prosecutors related to this issue. There are also complexities related to law enforcement jurisdiction, tribal code, state and federal laws, government and tribal jurisdiction regarding where the crime occurred, involved parties and more.

Appendix A: Trainees' self-assessment data

The following tables provide data about attendees' self-reported familiarity score for each training topic based on pre- and post-training self-assessments. The self-assessments asked trainees to rate their level of familiarity with each training topic from one to five according to the following scale:

1 — Not at all aware of

2 — Slightly aware of

3 — Somewhat aware of

4 — Moderately aware of

5 — Extremely aware of

The purpose of the pre- and post-training self-assessments was to gauge if attendees' self-reported levels of familiarity with each training topic increased as a result of the training, and if so, by how much.

Table 1 presents each training topic, attendees' average familiarity score with a topic before the training, attendees' average familiarity score after the training and the difference between the scores.[6]

Tables 2 and 3 separate familiarity scores by profession to highlight that each profession increased familiarity the most in different training topics. Table 2 shows law enforcements' average self-assessment scores while Table 3 shows prosecutors'.

Table 4 presents a side-by-side comparison of all attendees', law enforcements' and prosecutors' average increase in familiarity scores for each training topic, as well as the average percent by which the scores increased.[7]

Table 1: All attendees' self-reported familiarity scores

Table 1 lists all attendees' average, self-reported familiarity score for each training topic based on pre- and post-training self-assessments. Each row includes the training topic and all attendees' average pre-training familiarity score, post-training familiarity score and the average difference between the pre- and post-training familiarity scores.

Training increased my familiarity with…	Pre-training familiarity score	Post-training familiarity score	Familiarity score increased by
The applicability of Washington human trafficking laws	2.36	3.96	1.60
The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training	1.77	3.24	1.47
Investigating sex trafficking cases in general	2.27	3.63	1.37
Investigating labor trafficking cases in general	1.43	3.23	1.80

[6] For each training topic, the average change in familiarity score was calculated by subtracting the pre-training self-reported familiarity score from the post-training self-reported familiarity score.

[7] For each training topic, the percent that familiarity scores increased by was calculated by determining the difference between the pre- and post-training scores, then dividing that difference by the original score, then by multiplying the result by 100 to express it as a percentage.

Training increased my familiarity with…	Pre-training familiarity score	Post-training familiarity score	Familiarity score increased by
Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations	1.59	2.94	1.35
Prosecution of sex trafficking cases	1.83	3.46	1.64
Prosecution of labor trafficking cases	1.20	3.05	1.85
Adjudication of sex trafficking cases	1.77	3.40	1.63
Adjudication of labor trafficking cases	1.23	3.04	1.81
Role of community-based agencies/organizations in addressing human trafficking in my area	1.97	3.30	1.32
Services available for victims from community-based organizations in my area	2.05	3.16	1.10
Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination.	1.77	3.86	2.09
Human trafficking of LGBTQ individuals	1.75	3.21	1.47
Human trafficking of boys	1.77	3.24	1.46
Human trafficking of men	1.52	3.17	1.65
Human trafficking of people of color	1.91	3.29	1.38
Human trafficking of girls	2.21	3.56	1.35
Human trafficking of women	2.25	3.60	1.35
How to work with victims	2.29	3.52	1.23

Table 2: Law enforcements' self-reported familiarity scores

Table 2 lists law enforcements' average, self-reported familiarity score for each training topic based on pre- and post-training self-assessments. Each row includes the training topic and law enforcements' average pre-training familiarity score, post-training familiarity score and the average difference between their pre- and post-training familiarity scores.

Training increased my familiarity with…	Pre-training familiarity score	Post-training familiarity score	Familiarity score increased by
The applicability of Washington human trafficking laws	2.37	3.96	1.59
The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training	1.80	3.26	1.46

Training increased my familiarity with…	Pre-training familiarity score	Post-training familiarity score	Familiarity score increased by
Investigating sex trafficking cases in general	2.16	3.56	1.41
Investigating labor trafficking cases in general	1.40	3.25	1.85
Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations	1.57	2.98	1.41
Prosecution of sex trafficking cases	1.59	3.38	1.79
Prosecution of labor trafficking cases	1.16	3.13	1.97
Adjudication of sex trafficking cases	1.48	3.31	1.83
Adjudication of labor trafficking cases	1.16	3.08	1.92
Role of community-based agencies/organizations in addressing human trafficking in my area	1.98	3.38	1.40
Services available for victims from community-based organizations in my area	2.04	3.24	1.21
Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination.	1.72	3.85	2.13
Human trafficking of LGBTQ individuals	1.69	3.27	1.59
Human trafficking of boys	1.73	3.28	1.55
Human trafficking of men	1.49	3.22	1.73
Human trafficking of people of color	1.84	3.27	1.43
Human trafficking of girls	2.04	3.54	1.50
Human trafficking of women	2.10	3.57	1.47
How to work with victims	2.16	3.60	1.44

Table 3: Prosecutors' self-reported familiarity scores

Table 3 lists prosecutors' average, self-reported familiarity score for each training topic based on pre- and post-training self-assessments. Each row includes the training topic and prosecutors' average pre-training familiarity score, post-training familiarity score and the average difference between their pre- and post-training familiarity scores.

Training increased my familiarity with…	Pre-training familiarity score	Post-training familiarity score	Familiarity score increased by
The applicability of Washington human trafficking laws	2.33	4.05	1.71
The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training	1.71	2.91	1.20
Investigating sex trafficking cases in general	2.50	3.82	1.32
Investigating labor trafficking cases in general	1.50	3.05	1.55
Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations	1.63	2.52	0.90
Prosecution of sex trafficking cases	2.33	3.71	1.38
Prosecution of labor trafficking cases	1.29	2.90	1.61
Adjudication of sex trafficking cases	2.38	3.57	1.20
Adjudication of labor trafficking cases	1.38	2.95	1.58
Role of community-based agencies/organizations in addressing human trafficking in my area	1.96	3.09	1.13
Services available for victims from community-based organizations in my area	2.08	3.09	1.01
Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination.	1.88	4.00	2.13
Human trafficking of LGBTQ individuals	1.88	3.18	1.31
Human trafficking of boys	1.88	3.23	1.35
Human trafficking of men	1.58	3.18	1.60
Human trafficking of people of color	2.04	3.41	1.37
Human trafficking of girls	2.54	3.73	1.19
Human trafficking of women	2.54	3.77	1.23
How to work with victims	2.54	3.64	1.09

Table 4: Comparing average familiarity scores

Table 4 presents a side-by-side comparison of all attendees', law enforcements' and prosecutors' average increase in familiarity score for each training topic, as well as the average percent by which the scores increased[8]. The difference between pre- and post-training scores is expressed as a number (indicating the average number of points by which attendees' average familiarity scores increased from pre- to post-training self-assessments for each training topic) and as a percent (indicating the average percent by which each score increased).

Table 4 also separates all attendees' data into two subgroups: law enforcement and prosecutors.

- Column one: each training topic
- Columns two and three: all attendees' average increase in familiarity
- Columns four and five: law enforcements' average increase in familiarity
- Columns six and seven: prosecutors' average increase in familiarity

Training increased my familiarity with…	All groups' average score increased by	All groups' average % score increased by	Law enforcements' average score increased by	Law enforcements' average % score increased by	Prosecutors' average score increased by	Prosecutors' average % score increased by
The applicability of Washington human trafficking laws	1.6	68%	1.6	67%	1.7	73%
The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training	1.5	83%	1.5	81%	1.2	70%
Investigating sex trafficking cases in general	1.4	60%	1.4	65%	1.3	53%
Investigating labor trafficking cases in general	1.8	126%	1.9	132%	1.5	103%
Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations	1.4	85%	1.4	90%	0.9	55%
Prosecution of sex trafficking cases	1.6	90%	1.8	113%	1.4	59%
Prosecution of labor trafficking cases	1.8	154%	2.0	170%	1.6	125%
Adjudication of sex trafficking cases	1.6	92%	1.8	124%	1.2	50%
Adjudication of labor trafficking cases	1.8	147%	1.9	165%	1.6	115%
Role of community-based agencies/organizations in addressing human trafficking in my area	1.3	67%	1.4	71%	1.1	58%
Services available for victims from community-based organizations in my area	1.1	54%	1.2	59%	1.0	48%
Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to	2.1	118%	2.1	124%	2.1	113%

[8] based on the difference between attendees' pre- and post-training self-assessment scores.

Training increased my familiarity with…	All groups' average score increased by	All groups' average % score increased by	Law enforcements' average score increased by	Law enforcements' average % score increased by	Prosecutors' average score increased by	Prosecutors' average % score increased by
engage in interdisciplinary coordination.						
Human trafficking of LGBTQ individuals	1.5	84%	1.6	94%	1.3	70%
Human trafficking of boys	1.5	83%	1.6	90%	1.4	72%
Human trafficking of men	1.7	109%	1.7	116%	1.6	101%
Human trafficking of people of color	1.4	72%	1.4	78%	1.4	67%
Human trafficking of girls	1.4	61%	1.5	73%	1.2	47%
Human trafficking of women	1.4	60%	1.5	70%	1.2	48%
How to work with victims	1.2	54%	1.4	66%	1.1	43%