

# Human trafficking laws and investigations



Report on statewide training for law enforcement, prosecutors and court personnel per RCW 43.280.095

**OFFICE OF CRIME VICTIMS  
ADVOCACY**

March 2024

Report to the Legislature

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# Executive Summary

## Overview

In 2015, the Washington State Legislature passed SSB 5933, requiring 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 bill, codified in [RCW 43.280.095](#), requires:

- (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.

This is the fourth 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.

## Training outcomes and findings

One-day training was provided twice in Kitsap County during the reporting period, from July 2021 to June 2023. The Bremerton training had 19 participants, and the Poulsbo training had 46. Training included members from law enforcement, prosecutors and other criminal justice personnel. During the previous two-year reporting period, Commerce provided one daylong training for 18 individuals. This was due to the COVID-19 pandemic's limitations on in-person gatherings, law enforcement being over capacity due to social justice protests, increases in violent crime and staffing challenges.

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.

**Attendees' greatest learning growth occurred in the "prosecution of labor trafficking" portion of the training, according to pre- and post-training self-evaluation scores.** Participants' self-reported level of understanding more than doubled from an average score of 1.4 to an average score of 3.09, or a 121% increase in understanding. Law enforcements' and prosecutors' average understanding of "prosecution of labor trafficking" more than doubled. Other criminal justice personnel tripled their level of understanding, a 200% increase, for the "prosecution of labor trafficking" segment of the training.

## Most effective training areas for law enforcement personnel:

- Prosecution of labor trafficking cases: average scores more than doubled from 1.4 to 3
- Adjudication of labor trafficking cases : average scores doubled from 1.5 to 3

- Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination: average scores more than doubled from 1.9 to 3.9
- Human trafficking of men: average scores more than doubled from 1.6 to 3.4

## Most effective training areas for prosecutors:

- Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations: average scores almost quadrupled from 1 to 3.7
- Investigating sex trafficking cases in general: average scores more than tripled from 1.3 to 4
- Investigating labor trafficking cases in general: average scores nearly tripled from 1.3 to 3.7
- Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination: average scores almost tripled from 1.5 to 4.1

## Next steps for the training program

OCVA plans to:

- Identify opportunities to provide training at relevant association conferences
- Identify priority training components and update training information to reflect new legislation related to human trafficking laws
- Develop a one and a half to two-day training program to meet the training needs of law enforcement and prosecutors
- 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

## Recommendations

Commerce recommends that the Legislature:

- Continue funding for statewide training.
- Narrow the definition of "court personnel."
- Create a separate training program to address labor trafficking.

# 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 male or female, 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 occurs in a wide variety of contexts, including in homes, hotels and motels, massage parlors, and in industries such as agriculture, home care, manufacturing, and food service. Individuals may be trafficked to commit illegal activities such as carjacking, drug dealing, 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,<sup>1</sup> traffickers often target individuals who are vulnerable due to poverty, socio-economic status, race and ethnicity, lack of caregiver and family support, age, cognitive and intellectual disabilities, being from another country, and other factors. Systemic inequities are a critical factor and include 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.<sup>2</sup>

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

## 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, and 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

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<sup>1</sup> Human Trafficking Laws and Investigations, "[Statewide Training for Law Enforcement, Prosecutors and Court Personnel](#)," (2017)

<sup>2</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce, "[Statewide Coordinating Committee on Sex Trafficking: Report on Committee Activities and Plan to Address Sex Trafficking](#)," (2014)

<sup>3</sup> ECPAT USA, "[AND BOYS TOO](#)," (2013)

<sup>4</sup> 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," 2008

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.<sup>5</sup> The term "human trafficking" includes labor trafficking, sex trafficking and commercial sexual abuse of a minor, as defined in RCW 9A.40.100:

### **Labor Trafficking:**

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person knowing, in reckless disregard of the fact, that force, fraud, or coercion, as defined in [9A.36.070](#), will be used to cause the person to engage in forced labor [or] involuntary servitude.

### **Sex trafficking:**

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion. If the victim is under 18 years old, force, fraud or coercion are not necessary elements of the offense, and it does not matter whether the juvenile consented or appeared to consent to the sexual act.

### **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 person-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 the following subject matter areas:

- Investigation of sex trafficking cases
- Adjudication of sex trafficking cases
- Washington state human trafficking laws
- Sex trafficking
- Labor trafficking
- Diverse populations impacted by human trafficking
- Service providers/services available
- Engagement in interdisciplinary coordination

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<sup>5</sup> Polaris Project, "[State Ratings on Human Trafficking Laws](#)," (2014)

# Summary of completed training

The training team completed two in-person, one-day trainings during the two-year reporting period (July 2021 to June 2023).

A total of 65 attendees participated in the statewide training for law enforcement and prosecutors in the 2022-2023 biennium. Of those, 57 submitted pre- and post-training evaluations. Some attendees had to leave the training early 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, 84% of attendees were law enforcement, 14% were prosecutors, and legal assistants and other adjacent professions comprised the remaining 2% of attendees.

**Table 1: Attendee information**

Training Date	Location	Law Enforcement	Prosecutors	Other	Total Trainees
May 13, 2022	Bremerton	11	7	1 <sup>6</sup>	19
Feb. 13, 2023	Poulsbo	43	2	1	46

## Training workgroup

A workgroup of professionals from the anti-trafficking and criminal justice fields guides the Human Trafficking Training Program. The statewide training workgroup met in January 2022 and had several meetings through 2023 to discuss the challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, potential training, updates needed for the training modules and other areas. The trainers for this project are from King and Pierce Counties. They are dealing with various high-priority and pandemic-related challenges. Workgroup professionals shared that referrals, investigations, and staffing challenges have decreased. OCVA contacted the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) for in-person and virtual training feedback. WASPC shared that while jurisdictions have and continue to experience staffing challenges, in-person training would interest law enforcement.

OCVA received requests from the Kitsap County Prosecuting Attorney's Office and the Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS) to provide training. OCVA assessed COVID-19 protocols to ensure the training met the requirements of venues.

The Safe Harbor bill, [House Bill 1775](#), was signed into law in 2020. The law intends to better support child victims of sex trafficking. The workgroup discussed the new law and where to incorporate information into the daylong training. The workgroup decided that information about Safe Harbor would be included in the legal landscape component of the training, which is provided by the county prosecuting attorney, U.S. Attorney, and/or an Assistant Attorney General.

Trainers and participants have shared the need for more time for questions, discussion, case scenarios, and for trainers to provide information. The workgroup is planning to expand the one-day training to one-and-a-half days to two days.

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<sup>6</sup> Note: One attendee from the training held in Bremerton did not complete the pre- or post-training evaluation.



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 findings for one-day training

### 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 more than doubled from 1.4 to 3, increasing understanding by 111%)
- Adjudication of labor trafficking cases  
(Average scores doubled from 1.5 to 3, increasing understanding by 101%)
- Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination  
(Average scores more than doubled from 1.9 to 3.9, increasing understanding by 108%)
- Human trafficking of men  
(Average scores more than doubled from 1.6 to 3.4, increasing understanding by 106%)

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

- Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations (familiarity increased by 28%)

### Prosecutors

#### The most effective areas of the training for prosecutors:

- Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations  
(Average scores almost quadrupled from 1 to 3.7, increasing understanding by 267%)
- Investigating sex trafficking cases in general  
(Average scores more than tripled from 1.3 to 4, increasing understanding by 220%)
- Investigating labor trafficking cases in general  
(Average scores nearly tripled from 1.3 to 3.7, increasing understanding by 193%)
- Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination  
(Average scores almost tripled from 1.5 to 4.1, increasing understanding by 174%)

### The area with the least effective training for prosecutors:

- The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training (familiarity increased by 11%)

## Program next steps

- Identify opportunities to provide training at relevant association conferences: Opportunities may include training judges and court clerks. As discussed in further detail below, the current description of court personnel covers a broad array of staff involved in the criminal justice system.
- 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.
- Develop a one-and-a-half to two-day training program to meet the training needs of law enforcement and prosecutors: A more extended training will allow time for more discussion, questions, case scenarios, and time to provide context and discuss new laws.
- Identify next steps regarding advanced training for law enforcement and prosecutors: The advanced training would be available for law enforcement and prosecutors who have received basic training on human trafficking laws and investigations. The training workgroup would identify the next steps and the feasibility of implementing advanced training.
- 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.

Commerce recommends that the Legislature:

- Continue funding for statewide training.
- Narrow the definition of court personnel.
- Create a separate training program to address labor trafficking.

## Legislative recommendations

### Continue funding for statewide training

While multiple activities are occurring statewide to respond to human trafficking, few training opportunities are available for law enforcement, prosecutors and court personnel. The availability of this free training program is vital to ensure law enforcement, prosecutors, and court personnel have victim-centered information about the complexities of human trafficking, including relevant laws, the investigation and adjudication of sex trafficking cases, the diverse populations impacted by this crime, and the support and assistance available to victims. Continued funding is important to continue offering these trainings.

### Narrow the definition of court personnel

The workgroup recommends defining court personnel specifically as judges and court clerks in [RCW 43.280.095](#). The current description of court personnel covers many staff involved in the criminal justice system. Narrowing the definition to specify judges and court clerks would help identify, develop, and implement training specific to the duties and responsibilities of these positions.

### Create a separate training program to address labor trafficking

Finding training and resources related to labor trafficking is challenging. There are few training opportunities available for professionals on this topic. Labor trafficking is occurring in Washington and is impacting youth, adults and families.

The workgroup recommends that [RCW 43.280.095](#) be amended to create a separate statewide training program on labor trafficking. A separate labor trafficking training program would require additional funding. Training would include human trafficking laws, investigations, adjudication and impacted individuals. Training on labor trafficking for law enforcement and prosecutors would likely increase the identification and prosecution of labor trafficking cases.

## Appendix A: Daylong training data

Trainees rated their level of familiarity with each training topic before and after the training. Rating options ranged from one to five, one representing "not at all aware of" and five representing "extremely aware of" the topic.

Tables one through five on the following pages illustrate trainee type, the average score for each training segment, changes in scores between the pre-and post-training assessments, and training effectiveness for each training topic.

**Table 1: Trainees' Scores**

Training increased my familiarity with:	Pre-average	Post-average	Change	Percent
The applicability of Washington State human trafficking laws	2.4	4.1	1.7	69%
The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training	2.2	3.6	1.4	63%
Investigating sex trafficking cases in general	2.4	3.8	1.4	56%
Investigating labor trafficking cases in general	1.6	3.3	1.7	108%
Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations	2.2	3.0	0.8	37%
Prosecution of sex trafficking cases	2.1	3.6	1.5	71%
Prosecution of labor trafficking cases	1.4	3.1	1.7	121%
Adjudication of sex trafficking cases	2.0	3.6	1.6	81%
Adjudication of labor trafficking cases	1.5	3.1	1.6	106%
Role of community-based agencies/organizations in addressing human trafficking in my area	2.4	3.7	1.4	57%
Services available for victims from community based organizations in my area	2.5	3.6	1.1	42%
Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in	2.1	4.0	1.9	91%

Training increased my familiarity with:	Pre-average	Post-average	Change	Percent
interdisciplinary coordination.				
Human trafficking of LGBTQ individuals	2.0	3.6	1.6	83%
Human trafficking of boys	1.9	3.6	1.6	85%
Human trafficking of men	1.7	3.5	1.7	101%
Human trafficking of people of color	2.2	3.6	1.4	64%
Human trafficking of girls	2.4	3.7	1.4	57%
Human trafficking of women	2.4	3.7	1.3	52%
How to work with victims	2.6	3.8	1.1	42%

**Table 2: Law Enforcements' Scores**

Training increased my familiarity with:	Pre-average	Post-average	Change	Percent
The applicability of Washington State human trafficking laws	2.3	4.0	1.7	76%
The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training	2.3	3.5	1.3	55%
Investigating sex trafficking cases in general	2.4	3.7	1.3	54%
Investigating labor trafficking cases in general	1.6	3.2	1.6	100%
Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations	2.2	2.8	0.6	28%
Prosecution of sex trafficking cases	1.9	3.5	1.6	82%
Prosecution of labor trafficking cases	1.4	3.0	1.6	111%
Adjudication of sex trafficking cases	1.8	3.4	1.7	94%
Adjudication of labor trafficking cases	1.5	3.0	1.5	101%

Training increased my familiarity with:	Pre-average	Post-average	Change	Percent
Role of community-based agencies/organizations in addressing human trafficking in my area	2.1	3.6	1.5	70%
Services available for victims from community-based organizations in my area	2.3	3.5	1.1	48%
Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination.	1.9	3.9	2.0	108%
Human trafficking of LGBTQ individuals	1.9	3.5	1.6	85%
Human trafficking of boys	1.9	3.5	1.6	88%
Human trafficking of men	1.6	3.4	1.7	106%
Human trafficking of people of color	2.1	3.5	1.4	69%
Human trafficking of girls	2.2	3.6	1.4	64%
Human trafficking of women	2.3	3.6	1.3	56%
How to work with victims	2.5	3.6	1.1	45%

**Table 3: Prosecutors' Scores**

Training increased my familiarity with:	Pre-average	Post-average	Change	Percent
The applicability of Washington State human trafficking laws	3.3	4.3	1.1	33%
The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training	3.5	3.9	0.4	11%
Investigating sex trafficking cases in general	1.3	4.0	2.8	220%
Investigating labor trafficking cases in general	1.3	3.7	2.4	193%

Training increased my familiarity with:	Pre-average	Post-average	Change	Percent
Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations	1.0	3.7	2.7	267%
Prosecution of sex trafficking cases	2.3	4.3	2.1	93%
Prosecution of labor trafficking cases	1.8	3.8	2.0	116%
Adjudication of sex trafficking cases	2.3	4.3	2.1	93%
Adjudication of labor trafficking cases	1.8	3.8	2.0	116%
Role of community-based agencies/organizations in addressing human trafficking in my area	2.5	4.1	1.6	64%
Services available for victims from community-based organizations in my area	3.3	4.0	0.8	23%
Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination.	1.5	4.1	2.6	174%
Human trafficking of LGBTQ individuals	1.8	3.9	2.1	122%
Human trafficking of boys	1.8	4.0	2.3	129%
Human trafficking of men	2.0	3.8	1.8	89%
Human trafficking of people of color	2.0	4.0	2.0	100%
Human trafficking of girls	2.8	4.2	1.5	54%
Human trafficking of women	2.8	4.1	1.4	49%
How to work with victims	3.3	4.2	1.0	30%

**Table 4: Other criminal justice personnel's scores**

Training increased my familiarity with:	Pre-average	Post-average	Change	Percent
The applicability of Washington State human trafficking laws	2.0	5.0	3.0	150%

Training increased my familiarity with:	Pre-average	Post-average	Change	Percent
The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training	2.0	4.0	2.0	100%
Investigating sex trafficking cases in general	3.0	5.0	2.0	67%
Investigating labor trafficking cases in general	2.0	3.0	1.0	50%
Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations	3.0	4.0	1.0	33%
Prosecution of sex trafficking cases	5.0	5.0	0.0	0%
Prosecution of labor trafficking cases	1.0	3.0	2.0	200%
Adjudication of sex trafficking cases	2.0	4.0	2.0	100%
Adjudication of labor trafficking cases	2.0	3.0	1.0	50%
Role of community-based agencies/organizations in addressing human trafficking in my area	3.0	5.0	2.0	67%
Services available for victims from community-based organizations in my area	4.0	4.0	0.0	0%
Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination.	4.0	5.0	1.0	25%
Human trafficking of LGBTQ individuals	1.0	5.0	4.0	400%
Human trafficking of boys	2.0	4.0	2.0	100%
Human trafficking of men	2.0	5.0	3.0	150%
Human trafficking of people of color	3.0	5.0	2.0	67%
Human trafficking of girls	5.0	5.0	0.0	0%
Human trafficking of women	5.0	5.0	0.0	0%



Training increased my familiarity with:	Pre-average	Post-average	Change	Percent
How to work with victims	5.0	5.0	0.0	0%

**Table 5: Average change in scores**

Training increased my familiarity with:	All groups	All groups	Law enforcement	Law enforcement	Prosecutor	Prosecutor	Other	Other
	Change	% Change	Change	% Change	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
The applicability of Washington State human trafficking laws	1.7	69%	1.7	76%	1.1	33%	3.0	150%
The applicability of federal human trafficking laws prior to this training	1.4	63%	1.3	55%	0.4	11%	2.0	100%
Investigating sex trafficking cases in general	1.4	56%	1.3	54%	2.8	220%	2.0	67%
Investigating labor trafficking cases in general	1.7	108%	1.6	100%	2.4	193%	1.0	50%
Personal involvement with sex trafficking investigations	0.8	37%	0.6	28%	2.7	267%	1.0	33%
Prosecution of sex trafficking cases	1.5	71%	1.6	82%	2.1	93%	0.0	0%
Prosecution of labor trafficking cases	1.7	121%	1.6	111%	2.0	116%	2.0	200%
Adjudication of sex trafficking cases	1.6	81%	1.7	94%	2.1	93%	2.0	100%
Adjudication of labor trafficking cases	1.6	106%	1.5	101%	2.0	116%	1.0	50%
Role of community-based agencies/organizations in addressing human trafficking in my area	1.4	57%	1.5	70%	1.6	64%	2.0	67%
Services available for victims from community-based organizations in my area	1.1	42%	1.1	48%	0.8	23%	0.0	0%
Likelihood of routinely engaging/will be more likely to engage in interdisciplinary coordination.	1.9	91%	2.0	108%	2.6	174%	1.0	25%

Training increased my familiarity with:	All groups	All groups	Law enforcement	Law enforcement	Prosecutor	Prosecutor	Other	Other
Human trafficking of LGBTQ individuals	1.6	83%	1.6	85%	2.1	122%	4.0	400%
Human trafficking of boys	1.6	85%	1.6	88%	2.3	129%	2.0	100%
Human trafficking of men	1.7	101%	1.7	106%	1.8	89%	3.0	150%
Human trafficking of people of color	1.4	64%	1.4	69%	2.0	100%	2.0	67%
Human trafficking of girls	1.4	57%	1.4	64%	1.5	54%	0.0	0%
Human trafficking of women	1.3	52%	1.3	56%	1.4	49%	0.0	0%
How to work with victims	1.1	42%	1.1	45%	1.0	30%	0.0	0%