

Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking

State Action. National Change.

2022

T O O L K I T



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HOW TO USE THIS TOOLKIT

THIS TOOLKIT IS INTENDED TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT CARDS

on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking materials available online at reportcards.sharedhope.org. These materials are organized by state and by the six areas of law analyzed under the advanced legislative framework. These materials are designed to be printed and used in conjunction with the Toolkit to compile a customized analysis for your state and your key issues. To identify the important issues for your state, review your state's Analysis Report, which includes recommendations for addressing legislative gaps under the advanced legislative framework.

RESOURCES BY STATE

REPORT CARDS

Each report card includes an overall score, individual scores for each of the six issue areas, and highlights describing areas of strength and weakness. It also provides links to state-specific resources and information on seeking technical assistance.

ANALYSIS REPORTS

Analysis Reports thoroughly review each state's laws under the policy goals of the advanced legislative framework and provide recommendations for addressing gaps. Analysis Reports are written for each state and updated annually to reflect legislative changes.

RESOURCES BY AREA OF LAW

ISSUE BRIEFS

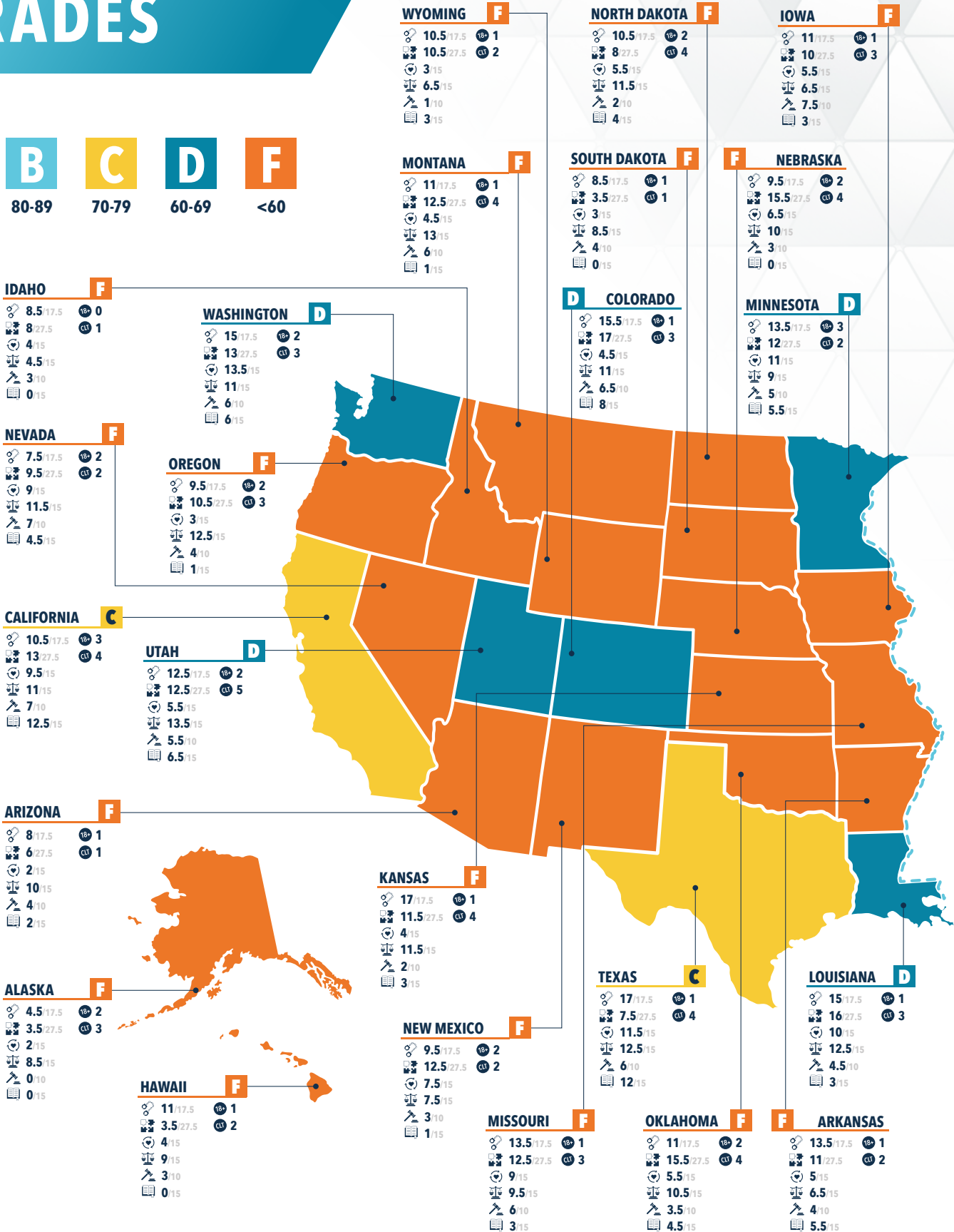
The advanced legislative framework is made up of 40 policy goals. An Issue Brief is available for each of these policy goals that includes insight into the significance of the policy goal, issues to consider when drafting legislation, and links to related resources.

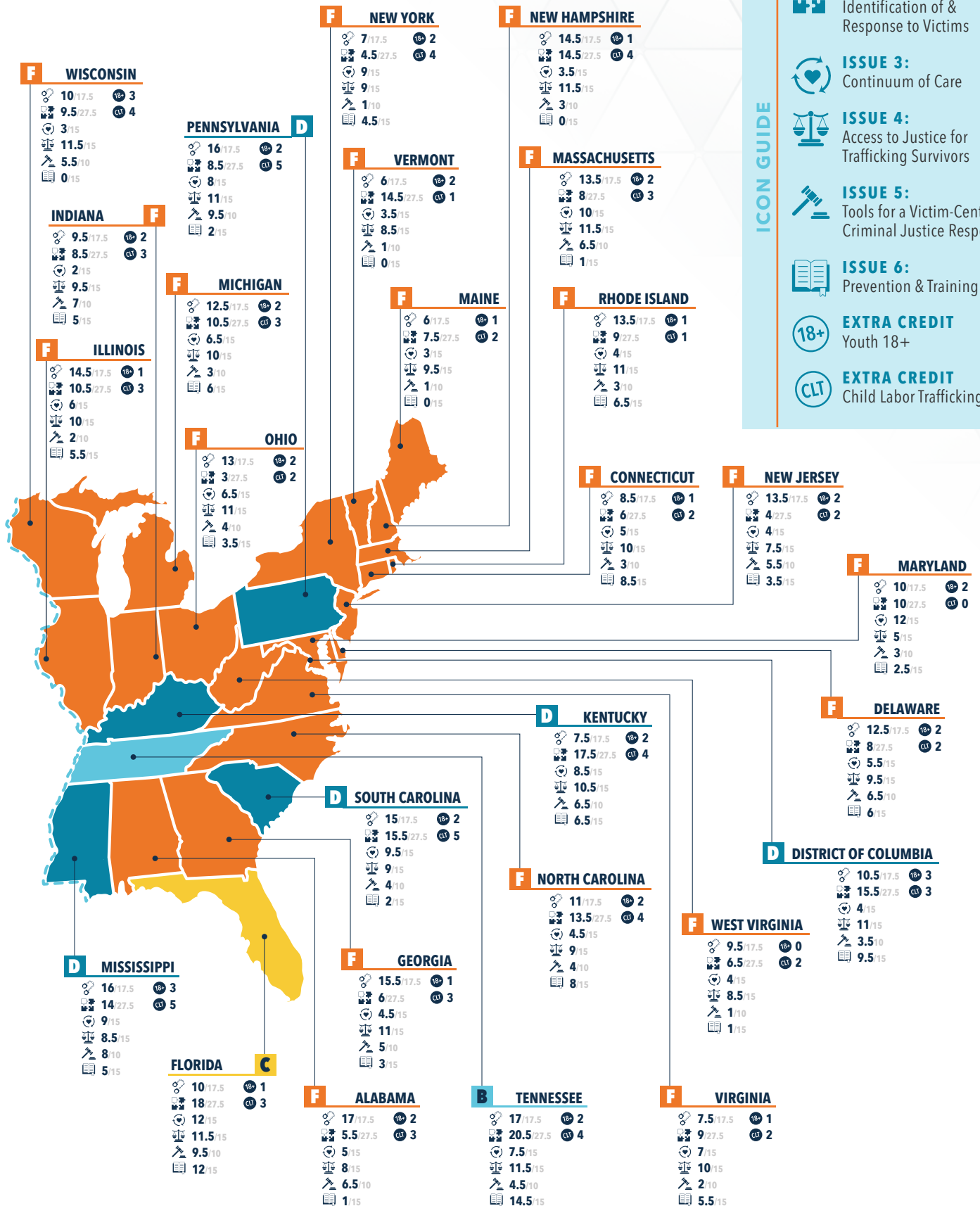
NATIONAL STATE LAW SURVEYS

National State Law Surveys identify state-by-state progress in enacting laws that address specific issues analyzed under the advanced legislative framework, providing a snapshot of the nation overall in a chart.

► **CUSTOMIZE YOUR TOOLKIT AT reportcards.sharedhope.org**

MAP OF STATE GRADES





ICON GUIDE

- ISSUE 1:** Criminal Provisions
- ISSUE 2:** Identification of & Response to Victims
- ISSUE 3:** Continuum of Care
- ISSUE 4:** Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors
- ISSUE 5:** Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response
- ISSUE 6:** Prevention & Training
- EXTRA CREDIT** Youth 18+
- EXTRA CREDIT** Child Labor Trafficking

PURPOSE

OVER A DECADE AGO, SHARED HOPE DEVELOPED THE NATION'S FIRST LEGAL FRAME-work that challenged states to enact laws that comprehensively address the crime of child sex trafficking. When we launched the Protected Innocence Challenge—and issued the inaugural State Report Cards—the majority of states received an “F” grade, reflecting the reality that many states’ laws failed to even recognize the crime of child sex trafficking. Since then, we have been working to lay the foundation for transformational policy, practice, and cultural change by supporting state legislators and stakeholders to identify gaps in the fabric of laws needed to address these heinous crimes. By 2019, no state received an “F” grade, and a majority of the country received an “A” or “B.”

Comprehensive and accessible victim protections are, undoubtedly, the most crucial components of a strong response to child sex trafficking and, yet, as a nation we continue to fall behind.

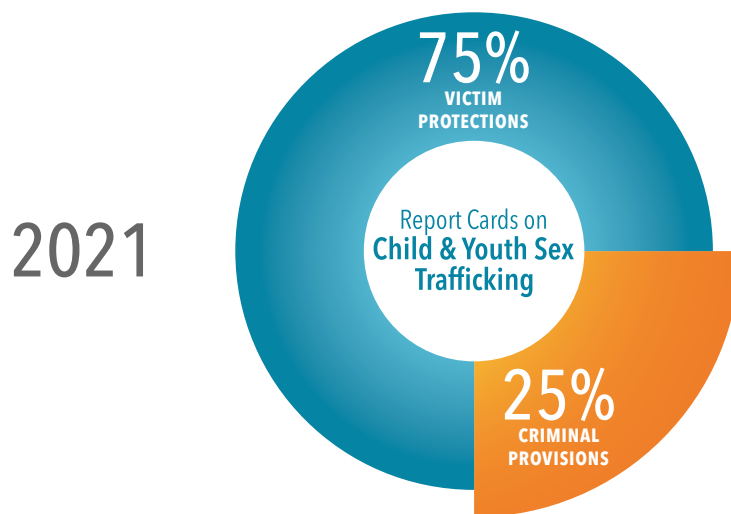
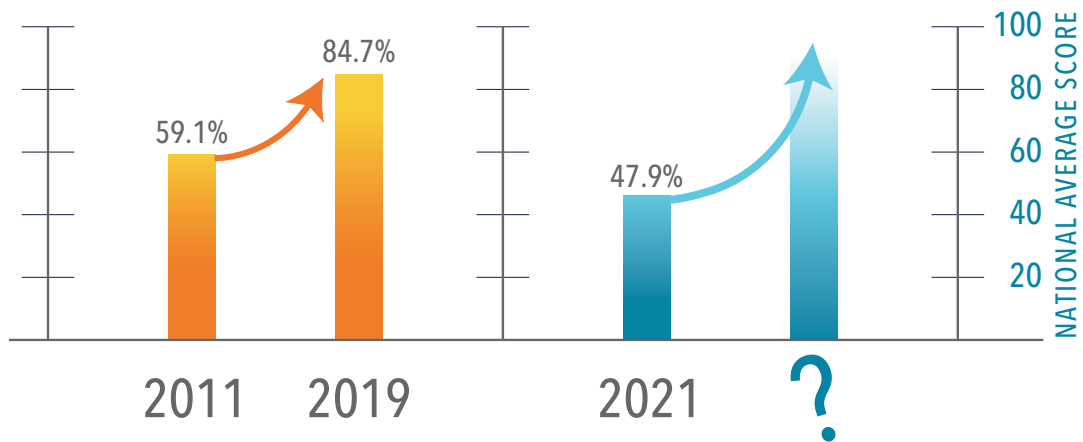
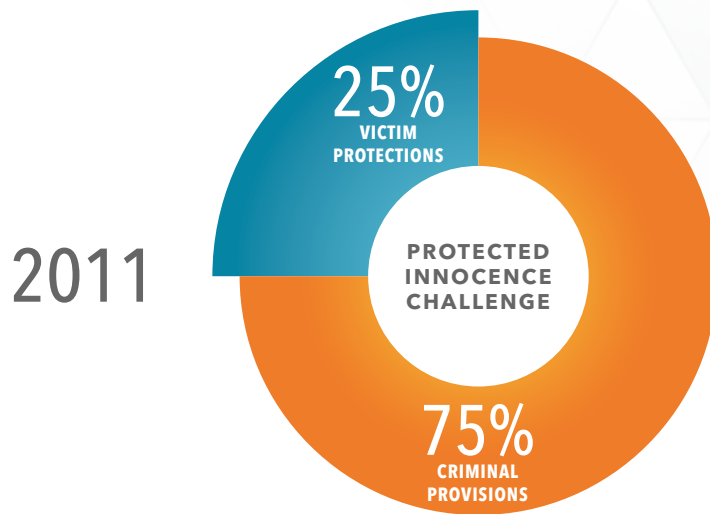
The Protected Innocence Challenge project was Shared Hope’s vision for mobilizing collective state action to ensure national change. Years of grassroots mobilization, advocacy, technical assistance, and consistent collaboration allowed this vision to become reality. All states now have a child sex trafficking law and collectively, the country has made exciting progress to provide imperative protections

and access to specialized services for child survivors. However, new research and opportunities to listen to survivors has provided waves of information that require us, as a nation, to confront where we are and where we should be going. The Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework will build on the original Protected Innocence Challenge Framework, preserving the most fundamental components while including new policy priorities that reflect feedback and research from the field. Specifically, this advanced legislative framework focuses largely on victim protection laws, including policies pertaining to specialized service responses and access to justice. Comprehensive and accessible victim protections are, undoubtedly, the most crucial components of a strong response to child sex trafficking and, yet, as a nation we continue to fall behind.

Importantly, this framework also acknowledges the intersection of child sex trafficking with child labor trafficking and the unique challenges faced by youth age 18+. As such, several policy goals of the advanced legislative framework are eligible for receiving extra credit when state law extends the protective policy to child victims of labor trafficking and/or youth age 18+. For a complete list of eligible policy goals, please see the Extra Credit section of the framework below.

The Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework will build on the original Protected Innocence Challenge Framework, preserving the most fundamental components while including new policy priorities that reflect feedback and research from the field.

SHIFT IN FRAMEWORK FOCUS



METHODOLOGY

BUILDING UPON 10 YEARS OF FOUNDATIONAL RESEARCH UNDER THE PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE (PIC), Shared Hope International undertook this re-imagining of the PIC Framework to include advanced policies and practices designed to shape the next 10 years of policy development at the state level. Through expert convenings, the JuST Response Council, and a nationwide survey, Shared Hope drew on the expertise of individuals in the field to identify challenges as well as promising practices related to victim protections. Specifically, the Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework was developed with the input of the Research to Action Stakeholder Workgroup and supported by in-depth vector outreach to state attorneys general, governors, and state agency human trafficking coordinators.

RESEARCH TO ACTION STAKEHOLDER WORKGROUP

In April 2019, Shared Hope convened over 60 leaders in the anti-trafficking movement from around the country, hosting a gathering in Phoenix, Arizona, to engage in conversation around the implementation and enforcement of state laws. Attendees divided into workgroups based on their fields of expertise (e.g., law enforcement, service providers, state agencies, and policy stakeholders), each tasked with identifying gaps and emerging trends based on their collective experiences. Attendees then reconvened for a larger group discussion on steps to move the nation closer to ending the scourge of child sex trafficking.

Following the Arizona convening, Shared Hope distributed a nationwide survey, seeking a broad range of perspectives on the challenges and successes of implementing laws that combat child sex trafficking and address the needs of survivors. This outreach was critical for developing the Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework as it connects Shared Hope's policy work with emerging and established promising practices from a diverse field. Over 200 responses were collected and considered.

In October 2019, Shared Hope once again convened state stakeholders from around the country in Cincinnati, Ohio, this time moderating panels on victim-centered prosecutions and service responses, which were carefully designed to generate robust discussion and to create a space for sharing ideas for tackling barriers that currently impact the field. Panelists shared the challenges and successes in their jurisdictions, and individual attendees were encouraged to share what they had observed as promising practices in the field.

Based on the wealth of information shared by Research to Action participants, Shared Hope drafted the Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework. The draft framework took into consideration, and addressed, many of the challenging issues identified through the breakout sessions, panel discussions, and nationwide survey. As a final step, Research to Action stakeholders were consulted to review and provide feedback on the draft framework.

VETTOR REVIEW

The Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework has undergone several rounds of review to ensure that the next stage of policy development at the state level will be informed by the experiences of those who regularly tackle the challenge of responding to child sex trafficking and observing the implementation of states' laws as intended. Those invited to vet the framework included Research to Action stakeholders and Shared Hope's JuST Response Council, a group of over 30 experts from around the country who collaborate to improve responses to child sex trafficking victims, including policy advocates, government officials, medical professionals, law enforcement, judges, academics, and service providers, many of whom are themselves survivors of sex trafficking. State attorneys generals, governors, statewide coordinators, and task force supervisors were also asked to review and advise on the framework.

Report Cards on **Child & Youth Sex Trafficking** **LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

The resulting Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework is comprised of 40 policy goals for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These laws are group into the following six issue areas:



ISSUE 1:

Criminal Provisions



ISSUE 2:

Identification of & Response to Victims



ISSUE 3:

Continuum of Care



ISSUE 4:

Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors



ISSUE 5:

Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response



ISSUE 6:

Prevention & Training

This framework is designed to provide a consistent measure of state progress while simultaneously operating as a dynamic tool to account for ever-evolving practices that are informing and shaping system responses to child sex trafficking victims. As such, the framework will be able to adapt to incorporate the expanded knowledge that comes from implementation.

GRADING

The Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework assigns a point value of 0 to 2.5 for each of the 40 critical policy goals included under the six issue areas noted above. That score is based on a written point allocation scheme. Those scores will be added together to determine the total score, which translates to the corresponding letter grade.

After receiving full credit for achieving the policy goal set out in an applicable policy goal, states will be eligible for extra credit if that same protective policy is provided to youth age 18+ and/or child labor trafficking victims. Extra credit only applies to the policy goals listed in the extra credit section of the framework. States can earn up to 1 point of extra credit per policy goal with a max of 5 points for protections extended to youth age 18+ and a max of 5 points for protections extended to child labor trafficking victims (i.e. a max of 10 points total).

TIER RANKING

Another way the Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking will measure progress is through a Tier system that will help states understand how they are doing compared to other states. Especially at this stage where grades are clustered at lower levels, the Tiers help to show states where they are on a spectrum. This provides another way for states to evaluate the progress they make beyond changes to their letter grade.

THE TIERS ARE STRUCTURED AS FOLLOWS:

- ▶ **TIER 1 = TOP 10 SCORES**
- ▶ **TIER 2 = MIDDLE 31 SCORES**
- ▶ **TIER 3 = BOTTOM 10 SCORES**

STATUTORY LAW ANALYSIS

It is important to note that the point allocation rubric looks solely at enacted statutes in a given state and their *de jure* compliance with the Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework at the time of review. This analysis does not review caselaw interpretation, agency rules, or regulations. While we recognize the importance of policy to facilitate responses, grading on statutory law provides a clear mechanism for evaluating policy goals across all states while ensuring that survivor-centered reforms are an enduring part of states' service responses and represent a long-term commitment to addressing the needs of sex trafficked children and youth.

Though not analyzed, Shared Hope acknowledges the critically important role that implementation and enforcement play. For that reason, we regularly consult with the field on application of the laws analyzed under the framework and factor these considerations into our technical assistance.

DEFINITIONS

CHILD: This term refers to any person under the age of 18.

CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING VICTIM: The term “child sex trafficking victim” refers to any child who has experienced commercial sexual exploitation, regardless of whether anyone is charged or prosecuted in connection with their victimization and regardless of the prosecuted offense. This term includes a victim who is trafficked within the borders of the United States, regardless of their nationality or country of origin.

COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (CSEC): CSEC refers to an array of criminal conduct involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of a person under 18 for the financial benefit of the person or the provision of anything of value, including non-monetary items, in exchange for a sexual act with or performance by a person under 18.¹

NON-CRIMINALIZATION: Non-criminalization laws should prohibit arresting, detaining, charging, and prosecuting all minors for prostitution offenses, regardless of whether a finding of trafficking victimization is made, and, instead, require law enforcement to direct child and youth survivors to specialized services and care. Non-criminalization laws should also prohibit criminalizing child sex trafficking survivors for other crimes committed as a result of their victimization.

SAFE HARBOR: This term refers to a law that protects victims from a punitive response and directs them toward restorative and protective services. This term includes non-criminalization.

TRAUMA-INFORMED: This term refers to policies, programs, or practices that reflect an understanding of the vulnerabilities and experiences of trauma survivors, placing priority on restoring the survivor’s feelings of safety, autonomy, and control.²

VICTIM/SURVIVOR: This term refers to any person who has been subjected to conduct that violates the sex trafficking law. This report uses “victim” and “survivor” interchangeably to align with statutory language and cross-agency terminology. Shared Hope recognizes that individuals who have experienced trafficking are survivors at all stages of their abuse and recovery and are not defined by their victimization. Shared Hope also recognizes that people with lived experience with trafficking may refer to themselves in many ways, which may or may not include the terms “victim” and/or “survivor.”

VICTIM-CENTERED: This term refers to policies, programs, or practices that prioritize the needs and interests of survivors while safeguarding against re-traumatization.³

VICTIM-OFFENDER (VO): For purposes of this report, “victim-offender” refers to an individual who has been subjected to sex trafficking victimization and is alleged to have engaged in conduct that violates the sex trafficking law. However, any discussion of VOs in this report may also have application to cases involving trafficking victims charged with other serious crimes that are not trafficking but are, nevertheless, related to their trafficking victimization.

VICTIM-OFFENDER INTERSECTIONALITY (VOI): For purposes of this report, this term refers to the phenomenon of sex trafficking victims alleged to have engaged in conduct that violates the sex trafficking law. Under this definition, the trafficking violation could involve a broad range of conduct, including recruitment, transportation, advertising, and harboring.

YOUTH: For purposes of this report, this term refers to any person between 18 and 24 years of age (i.e. 18 to 23 year olds).

NOTE ON LANGUAGE: We separately define child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), the latter encompassing a wide variety of criminal offenses that (1) are either specifically protective of children or provide an enhanced penalty when the victim is a child; (2) have a commercial component to the crime; and (3) involve some form of sex act or promise thereof. CSEC laws address, among other acts, prostitution-related activity, enticement, grooming, and sex tourism. While the conduct prohibited under CSEC laws generally overlaps with conduct prohibited under the child sex trafficking law, CSEC laws are a distinct category of offenses because they are not codified as trafficking within state statute.

Our reports do not analyze laws related to child sexual abuse material (CSAM) even though CSAM can intersect with child sex trafficking and CSEC.

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- 1 *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*, OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/programs/commercial-sexual-exploitation-children> (last visited Nov. 17, 2020).
 - 2 Glossary, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME <https://ovc.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh226/files/model-standards/5/glossary.html> (last visited Nov. 11 2020).
 - 3 *Id.*

KEYSTONE STATUTES

- ▶ **State laws addressing child sex trafficking**
- ▶ **State laws addressing commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)**

LIKE THE KEYSTONE THAT PROVIDES STABILITY AND STRUCTURE TO A BUILDING, state laws that criminalize child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) create the infrastructure for combatting child sex trafficking and protecting child victims. These keystone statutes have ensured that state laws specifically criminalize trafficking of all minors under 18 for CSE without requiring force, fraud, and coercion and criminalize the entire range of potential CSEC conduct. They provide the essential foundation on which the provisions within the Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking are built. When Shared Hope first commenced the Protected Innocence Challenge (PIC) in 2011, many states lacked these fundamental laws. In fact, many states did not have a child sex trafficking statute, let alone a robust set of laws that appropriately addressed the complexity and nuances of the crime. Presently, all states have child sex trafficking laws and the vast majority have at least one CSEC statute. Accordingly, these components of the PIC framework have been fulfilled and will no longer be graded as a part of the advanced legislative framework. Instead, these keystone statutes will be analyzed from a historical perspective as they provide the foundation for the critical next steps that will drive the next wave of state action and national change.

ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

6 ISSUE AREAS IDENTIFIED:

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

IDENTIFICATION OF & RESPONSE TO VICTIMS

CONTINUUM OF CARE

ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

TOOLS FOR A VICTIM-CENTERED CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

PREVENTION & TRAINING

40 POLICY GOALS ANALYZED:

110 TOTAL POINTS AWARDED:

States earn up to 2.5 points per policy goal

Extra credit: Protections for labor and youth 18+

100 possible points

plus up to 10 points

FINAL LETTER GRADES ASSIGNED:

A | 90-110 **B** | 80-89 **C** | 70-79 **D** | 60-69 **F** | <60

ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

1. CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Clear criminal laws, including those that criminalize buyers of sex with children, are needed to ensure all sex trafficking offenders can be held accountable.

POLICY GOAL 1.1: The child sex trafficking law is expressly applicable to buyers of commercial sex with any minor under 18.

Mirroring the federal law, state child sex trafficking statute(s) should unequivocally apply to the conduct of buyers by criminalizing the act of “purchasing” or “patronizing” a minor for sex, regardless of the child’s age. States with existing ambiguous language (i.e. “obtains,” “causes,” or “procures”) should mitigate the risk of prosecutorial or judicial misinterpretation and add clear buyer conduct to the child sex trafficking statute(s).

POLICY GOAL 1.2: Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws specifically criminalize purchasing or soliciting commercial sex with any minor under 18.

In addition to using the child sex trafficking law to prosecute buyers, law enforcement and prosecutors should also be able to investigate and charge a wide range of buyer conduct under state CSEC laws. These laws must clearly apply to buyers by criminalizing the act or attempt to solicit, purchase, or patronize a minor for sex without requiring an additional and limiting actus reus (e.g., use of computer to solicit the minor, transporting the minor). Historically, CSEC laws did not provide protections for older minors; to ensure this inadequacy is addressed, states should not limit buyer-applicable CSEC laws to younger minors.

POLICY GOAL 1.3: Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws apply to traffickers and protect all minors under 18.

Child sex trafficking cases are complicated to investigate and prosecute, making it imperative for law enforcement and prosecutors to have a variety of offenses in addition to the trafficking offense that cover an array of exploitive conduct. State CSEC laws should protect all minors under 18 without requiring an additional and limiting actus reus (e.g., use of computer to solicit the minor, transporting the minor).

POLICY GOAL 1.4: Mistake of age is not an available defense under sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws.

The harm caused by buyers and traffickers is not mitigated by the offender’s apparent ignorance regarding the child victim’s age, and the offender, not the child victim, should bear the risk of that

mistake. As such, all state child sex trafficking and CSEC laws should clearly prohibit buyers and traffickers from asserting a mistake of age defense in a prosecution for those crimes in all cases involving minor victims who are under 18 years of age.

POLICY GOAL 1.5: Use of a law enforcement decoy is not an available defense in child sex trafficking cases.

Permitting law enforcement to pose as a minor for the purpose of investigating sex trafficking is essential to fighting the crime without risking actual harm to children. Child sex trafficking laws should expressly prohibit buyers and traffickers from raising a defense that the person solicited was not an actual minor.

POLICY GOAL 1.6: The trafficking law expressly allows for business entity liability and establishes a business-specific penalty scheme.

Child sex trafficking laws that clearly provide for business entity liability support law enforcement and prosecutors' ability to investigate and prosecute offending entities that may not be directly involved in trafficking conduct but, instead, aid, assist, or enable the trafficking enterprise for purposes of financial gain. To ensure accountability, states should establish a business-specific penalty scheme that provides meaningful consequences for these types of offenders.

POLICY GOAL 1.7: State law mandates that financial penalties are levied on sex trafficking and CSEC offenders and are directed to a victim services fund.

Financial penalties may function as both a deterrent for offenders and a victim services funding stream, the latter providing a valuable resource for ensuring much needed services are adequately funded and available statewide. Accordingly, state asset forfeiture laws should direct a percentage of a sex trafficking or CSEC offender's forfeited assets toward a victim services fund. Additionally, states should assess a mandatory fee against sex trafficking and CSEC offenders that is also directed toward a victim services fund.

ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2. IDENTIFICATION OF & RESPONSE TO VICTIMS

States' laws must identify all commercially sexually exploited children as victims of trafficking and provide for a protective, rather than punitive, response.

POLICY GOAL 2.1: The definition of child sex trafficking victim in the criminal code includes all commercially sexually exploited children without requiring third party control.

It is imperative that all CSE minors are rightfully identified as victims of child sex trafficking. This legal designation importantly facilitates a victim's ability to access opportunities for protection, services, and justice that are specifically designed for child sex trafficking victims. As such, the core child sex trafficking law should include all minors who experience commercial sex, regardless of whether the minor has, or identifies, a third party controller.

POLICY GOAL 2.2: State law provides policy guidance to facilitate access to services and assistance for trafficked foreign national children.

State statutory responses to child sex trafficking should protect all victims regardless of immigration status; however, foreign national victims of child sex trafficking are regularly barred from accessing critical services, benefits, and protections provided for under state law. As such, state law should provide policy guidance for stakeholders who interact with and serve foreign national children to facilitate access to care and benefits and mitigate the collateral consequences of working with this population (e.g., under-identification, punitive immigration proceedings).

POLICY GOAL 2.3: State law mandates child welfare agencies to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening for children at risk of sex trafficking.

Under federal law, child sex trafficking victims fall under the definition of abuse and neglect and are entitled to specialized services through child welfare. Additionally, children already involved in the child welfare system are disproportionately more likely to have experienced or be at risk of experiencing commercial sexual exploitation. To ensure identification of victimization and the provision of specialized care, as well as the prevention of future harm, child welfare agencies should adopt trauma-informed CSEC screening measures to screen children at risk of sex trafficking.

POLICY GOAL 2.4: State law mandates juvenile justice agencies to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening of children at risk of sex trafficking.

Commercially sexually exploited minors are disproportionately more likely to be involved in the juvenile justice system for offenses related to their trafficking victimization or offenses committed as a result of other life circumstances. Juvenile justice, as a rehabilitation and child serving entity,

plays an important role in identifying and providing an appropriate, service-based response to all CSE children in its care. To ensure identification of victimization and the provision of specialized care, as well as the prevention of future harm, juvenile justice agencies should be mandated to adopt trauma-informed CSEC screening measures to screen children at risk of sex trafficking.

POLICY GOAL 2.5: State law prohibits the criminalization of minors under 18 for prostitution offenses and establishes a services-referral protocol as an alternative to arrest.

Commercially sexually exploited minors are not prostitution offenders; contrarily, all minors who experience commercial sex are victims of sex trafficking and should be identified and responded to as such. The state prostitution statute should be clearly inapplicable to persons under 18 years of age, regardless of whether a finding of trafficking victimization is made. Instead, state law should establish a protocol that prohibits punitive forms of custody, such as arrest, and requires law enforcement to direct the child to specialized services.

POLICY GOAL 2.6: State law prohibits the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for status offenses, and misdemeanor and non-violent felony offenses committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.

Recognizing that many child sex trafficking victims are forced or compelled to engage in other criminal conduct as a result of their victimization, state non-criminalization laws should extend to offenses beyond prostitution, including status offenses as well as misdemeanor and non-violent felony offenses committed pursuant to trafficking victimization.

POLICY GOAL 2.7: State law prohibits the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation offenses, including accomplice and co-conspirator liability, committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.

Aligning with their underlying victimization, child sex trafficking victims should not be charged as sex trafficking offenders or as accomplices alongside their exploiters. Prohibiting the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation offenses committed as a result of their trafficking victimization accounts for the actual dynamics of trafficking, the nature and extent of control exerted by sex traffickers, and the influence of trauma on the decision-making process and behavior of sex trafficking survivors.

POLICY GOAL 2.8: State law provides child sex trafficking victims with an affirmative defense to violent felonies committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.

A sex trafficking-specific affirmative defense allows sex trafficking victims accused of engaging in criminal conduct as a result of their victimization to assert a defense to prosecution and potentially avoid criminal liability if successful. Due to the forceful nature of violent felonies and the oftentimes severe harm caused to the crime victim, an affirmative defense is likely a more appropriate route than providing non-criminalization protections because an affirmative defense would shift the bur-

den to the accused to establish that they should not be held criminally liable for the harm caused. Accordingly, a child sex trafficking victim would need to establish their victimization and prove the nexus between the violent felony and their own victimization to benefit from this protection.

POLICY GOAL 2.9: Juvenile court jurisdiction aligns with international human rights standards.

To ensure the provision of a developmentally appropriate response, all minors under 18 should be afforded the child-centered and rehabilitative-focused services that are connected to the juvenile justice system. This policy further protects CSE minors who have disproportionately higher rates of juvenile justice involvement for offenses related to their victimization or offenses committed as a result of other life circumstances.

POLICY GOAL 2.10: State law defines child abuse to include child sex trafficking for purposes of accessing child welfare services.

Federal law requires that child sex trafficking be defined and treated as a form of child abuse. However, state and local child welfare systems have historically been prohibited or underutilized in coordinating and/or providing a specialized response in child sex trafficking cases. To ensure that all reports of child sex trafficking are investigated or assessed and that all victims are afforded access to child welfare services, states should expressly identify child sex trafficking as a form of child abuse.

POLICY GOAL 2.11: State law allows for child welfare involvement in non-familial child sex trafficking cases without hinging involvement on caregiver fault and provides for an alternative, specialized investigation in those cases.

Child welfare's ability to respond in child sex trafficking and CSEC cases should not hinge on whether a parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child's welfare is responsible for, or fails to prevent, the child's harm. Further, state law should provide for an alternative, specialized investigation in non-familial trafficking cases to ensure appropriate handling of these cases and the safety of the child.

ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3. CONTINUUM OF CARE

To break the cycle of exploitation, state laws must provide victims access to funded, trauma-informed services.

POLICY GOAL 3.1: State law mandates a process for coordinating access to specialized services for child sex trafficking victims that does not require involvement in child-serving systems.

Survivors of child sex trafficking often have complex needs that cannot be addressed by a single agency or service provider; instead, survivors need support from a number of service providers addressing various needs. It is important that child sex trafficking victims not only receive a broad array of treatment but also that treatment is specialized to the unique trauma associated with commercial sexual exploitation. Further, these services should be provided through a number of entry points, including those that do not require involvement in child-serving systems, such as child welfare or juvenile justice. As such, the process for connecting child victims with community-based services should be statutorily mandated to ensure consistent, ongoing, comprehensive, statewide access to services for all impacted children and youth.

POLICY GOAL 3.2: State law provides for a survivor-centered multi-disciplinary team response to child sex trafficking cases.

A specialized multi-disciplinary team (MDT) approach in child sex trafficking cases ensures a coordinated response that addresses the holistic needs of survivors throughout the criminal justice and service response processes. Through MDTs, law enforcement, service providers, advocates, and other professionals work collaboratively to prioritize the wellbeing of the survivor and provide trauma-informed support and services.

POLICY GOAL 3.3: State law requires child welfare to provide access to specialized services for identified sex trafficked children and youth.

Child welfare has an important and unescapable role in responding to child maltreatment involving commercial sexual exploitation. As such, it is imperative that child welfare is prepared to complement community-based service responses. Ideally, state law should require child welfare to ensure access to comprehensive services and support for all child and youth survivors while eliminating barriers to ensure services are impactful and accessible. Accordingly, state law should ensure that child welfare is positioned—through mandates and adequate funding—to provide access to comprehensive services for all child and youth survivors.

POLICY GOAL 3.4: State law requires the juvenile justice system to provide access to specialized services for identified sex trafficked children and youth.

State law should ensure juvenile justice-involved trafficking victims have access to specialized services and care. Such services are imperative for addressing past harm while ideally preventing future exploitation. Additionally, specialized services and care should be accessible to all identified victims, regardless of whether they participate in a diversion process.

POLICY GOAL 3.5: State law extends foster care services to older foster youth.

Youth age 18-22 years old are acutely vulnerable to exploitation. Frequently barred from accessing services and care specific to children, youth are forced, oftentimes overnight, to coordinate the provision of their own basic needs with little support. To mitigate vulnerabilities, ensure a continuum of care, and provide a bridge between adolescence and adulthood, state law should extend foster care services to youth under 23 years of age.

POLICY GOAL 3.6: State funding is appropriated to support specialized services and a continuum of care for sex trafficked children regardless of system involvement.

Over the years, state legislatures have made significant changes to state laws addressing care and protection for child sex trafficking victims. However, such advancements cannot be fully implemented without adequate funding; as such, state legislatures should make appropriations to specifically support specialized CSEC services and a continuum of care through community-based services or non-governmental organizations.

ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

4. ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

A range of civil and criminal justice remedies must be available for victims under the law.

POLICY GOAL 4.1: State law allows trafficking victims to seek emergency civil orders of protection.

Presently, most states provide opportunities for victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault to seek emergency orders of protection against their offenders. These protections are imperative for documenting violence, identifying offenders, and insulating victims from future harm, regardless of whether there are criminal charges pending against their offenders. To ensure this same opportunity for justice and protection, state law should allow victims of sex trafficking to pursue and receive *ex parte* civil orders of protection.

POLICY GOAL 4.2: Ineligibility factors for crime victims' compensation do not prevent victims of child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) from accessing compensation.

Crime victim compensation (CVC) is a valuable tool for receiving support to offset the financial impact experienced by crime victims, including costs associated with receiving physical and mental health care or lost income. However, many states' CVC laws prohibit the provision of financial awards or reduce the amount based upon a number of factors, including the timeliness of a victim's report to law enforcement and cooperation in a related investigation, the victim's contributory fault, and CVC filing deadlines. However, these factors are incompatible with the realities of trafficking victimization. To ensure CSE minors have access to critical financial support to increase stabilization and healing, CVC laws should provide specific exceptions to all ineligibility factors for victims of sex trafficking and CSEC.

POLICY GOAL 4.3: Sex trafficked children and youth may vacate delinquency adjudications and criminal convictions for any offense arising from trafficking victimization.

Sex trafficked children and youth are commonly compelled to commit juvenile and criminal offenses. In addition to harms caused by criminalization, related records present detrimental challenges and barriers to seeking safe housing, meaningful employment, and educational opportunities. To prevent ongoing discrimination and harm, state law should allow sex trafficked children and youth to seek vacatur relief for adjudications or convictions received as a result of their trafficking victimization.

POLICY GOAL 4.4: State law mandates restitution for child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses.

Restitution is critical for survivors' attainment of justice and for providing a meaningful form of punishment for offenders. In addition to serving as a financial penalty, requiring restitution orders as a part of child sex trafficking and CSEC sentences can support survivors' ability to obtain comprehensive services without being left with significant out-of-pocket costs.

POLICY GOAL 4.5: State law provides child sex trafficking victims with a trafficking-specific civil remedy.

The ability to pursue civil remedies against trafficking perpetrators is an important and practical aspect of justice. State law should provide victims of child sex trafficking with a specific opportunity to pursue civil relief to support full restoration for damages suffered.

POLICY GOAL 4.6: Statutes of limitation for criminal and civil actions for child sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses are eliminated to allow prosecutors and victims a realistic opportunity to pursue criminal action and legal remedies.

Eliminating both criminal and civil statute of limitations (SoL) for child sex trafficking and CSEC offenses is a necessary and trauma-informed approach to supporting survivors' access to justice. Importantly, the elimination of SoLs recognizes the complexity of identifying and reporting victimization as well as the challenges of investigating and building successful cases against offenders.

ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

5. TOOLS FOR A VICTIM-CENTERED CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

Criminal justice procedures for the benefit and protection of victims must be provided under the law.

POLICY GOAL 5.1: State law provides a child sex trafficking-specific hearsay exception that applies to non-testimonial evidence to reduce reliance on victim testimony.

Child sex trafficking cases present an array of evidentiary challenges, including the difficulty of corroborating allegations of a crime that is oftentimes hidden. However, child victims often make out-of-court statements to trusted adults in their lives that, per states' evidentiary rules, may be barred from being admitted in proceedings against their offenders. To overcome this challenge, states should enact hearsay exceptions, allowing a victim's non-testimonial out-of-court statements to be admitted into evidence.

POLICY GOAL 5.2: State law provides child sex trafficking victims with alternatives to live, in-court testimony regardless of the prosecuted offense.

Oftentimes, victim-witness testimony is the link between an allegation of sex trafficking and a successful conviction of the offender. Yet, the act of testifying, particularly in the presence of the perpetrator, can be a highly traumatic process. To mitigate the risk of re-traumatization and support the child's ability to provide accurate testimony regarding their exploitation insulated from the influence of fear, state law should allow all child sex trafficking victims, regardless of the prosecuted offense or the child's age, with alternatives to live, in-court testimony, including testimony by closed circuit television or videotaped deposition.

POLICY GOAL 5.3: Child sex trafficking victims have access to victim protections in the criminal justice system.

Reporting a crime and participating in a resulting investigation and prosecution can be daunting for any crime victim; however, it is particularly intimidating for child victims of sexual violence, including child sex trafficking. To lessen the presence and impact of fear, state law should ensure that child sex trafficking victims are afforded access to victim protections during the criminal justice process, including court record confidentiality, courtroom supports, and a victim advocate. The availability of these victim protections can also play an important role in supporting a positive rapport between the child victim and law enforcement, ultimately contributing towards more successful investigations and prosecutions.

POLICY GOAL 5.4: State law provides for privileged communications between caseworkers and child sex trafficking victims.

Trust is an essential component of a productive child-case worker relationship. When trust is established, child victims often disclose aspects of their victimization that, if made available to others, could adversely impact the child, including disclosure of criminal conduct. However, that trust can be broken when caseworkers are compelled to divulge to law enforcement, or in the course of a prosecution, sensitive and/or potentially incriminating statements made by the child. To protect the child, foster productive child-caseworker relationships, and ultimately promote healing, states should enact child sex trafficking-specific caseworker privilege laws that protect a child sex trafficking victim's communications with a caseworker from being disclosed during the prosecution or investigation related to the child's trafficking victimization.

ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

6. PREVENTION AND TRAINING

To help prevent trafficking and promote more just responses to child sex trafficking victims, training for child welfare, juvenile justice agencies, law enforcement, prosecutors, and school personnel as well as prevention education for students, must be required by law.

POLICY GOAL 6.1: State law mandates statewide training for child welfare agencies on identification and response to child sex trafficking.

Child welfare agencies play an important role in identifying exploitation, caring for victims, and preventing future harm. However, statewide training on child sex trafficking is critical for empowering a strong and appropriate child welfare response. At a minimum, and in compliance with federal law, state law should require the provision of statewide training on child sex trafficking identification and response for all child welfare employees.

POLICY GOAL 6.2: State law mandates statewide training for juvenile justice agencies on identification and response to child sex trafficking.

Research demonstrates that child sex trafficking victims are over-represented in the juvenile justice system, oftentimes unbeknownst to the agencies themselves. To facilitate identification and the provision of appropriate care, state law should mandate the provision of training on identification and appropriate responses to child sex trafficking for all juvenile justice agency personnel.

POLICY GOAL 6.3: State law mandates ongoing, trafficking-specific training on victim-centered investigations for law enforcement.

Law enforcement's response to child sex trafficking has a tremendous impact on the well-being of the child victim and the trajectory of the case. Law enforcement are often the first to encounter a child sex trafficking victim, making it critically important that they have the knowledge, skills, and resources to deliver a safe and trauma-informed response. Law enforcement can facilitate strong prosecutions when equipped with the information and tools necessary for conducting a comprehensive, victim-centered trafficking investigation. As such, state law should mandate the provision of training on child sex trafficking at both the academy and continued in-service training levels.

POLICY GOAL 6.4: State law mandates trafficking-specific training on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions for prosecutors.

Prosecutors have an enormous potential to positively impact the lives of child victims and secure justice against their offenders. Prosecutors also face particular challenges as they may be both in the position of working with child sex trafficking victims as victim-witnesses and also in the position of prosecuting child sex trafficking victims for crimes committed as a result of sex trafficking vic-

timization. To support prosecutors' role in ensuring child victims' access to justice in the criminal justice process, state law should mandate the provision of training on child sex trafficking to facilitate appropriate charging and plea-bargaining decisions and support victim-centered prosecutions.

POLICY GOAL 6.5: State law mandates child sex trafficking training for school personnel.

School personnel, including teachers and school counselors, who understand the dynamics of child sex trafficking are more likely to identify trafficking exploitation and will be better equipped to respond appropriately. State law should require the provision of such prevention education training in all public schools.

POLICY GOAL 6.6: State law mandates child sex trafficking prevention education in schools.

A developmentally and age-appropriate child sex trafficking curriculum can serve as a valuable tool for supporting students' ability to recognize and safely report suspected or known personal exploitative experiences or the experiences of their peers. State law should require the provision of such prevention education in all public schools.

ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

EXTRA CREDIT

In recognition of the impact that specific policies have on youth age 18+ and/or on minors who experience sex and labor trafficking polyvictimization, several policy goals are eligible for receiving extra credit if state law extends the same protection to youth age 18+ and/or child victims of labor trafficking.

AFTER RECEIVING FULL CREDIT FOR ACHIEVING THE POLICY GOAL SET OUT IN AN APPLICABLE policy goal, states will be eligible for extra credit if that same protective policy is extended to youth age 18+ and/or child labor trafficking victims. Extra credit only applies to the policy goals listed below. States can earn up to 1 point of extra credit per policy goal with a max of 5 points for policy goals extended to youth age 18+ and a max of 5 points for policy goals extended to child labor trafficking victims (i.e. a max of 10 points total).

EXTENSION TO YOUTH AGE 18+

In its landmark decision in *Roper v. Simmons*, the United States Supreme Court recognized that “[t]he qualities that distinguish juveniles from adults do not disappear when an individual turns 18.”¹ This statement shows an important acknowledgment that the transition into adulthood is not an immediate and singular moment that occurs at the point of turning 18 but, instead, a gradual transition that can take place over many years. This is supported by neurobiology, which has revealed that a person’s brain does not fully develop until their early to mid-twenties.² It is also supported by a growing body of research showing that 18 to 24-year-olds share many developmental characteristics with those under 18.³ Moreover, according to a Congressional Research Service Report, youth up to age 24 are still transitioning to adulthood due to cultural and economic trends that have extended adolescence.⁴

In recognition that youth, and in particular vulnerable youth, face barriers and continued vulnerability beyond the age of 18, federal anti-trafficking legislation and programming have created mechanisms for response to youth age 18+. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (2014) provided states with the option of including any young person up to age 26 within child welfare’s policies and procedures addressing screening, documentation, and service response for child sex trafficking victims or those at risk of victimization.⁵ The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (2015) also allowed states to define the term “child” to include persons under the age of 24, allowing states to receive funding for child abuse prevention and treatment programs for youth of that age.⁶ Therefore, the importance of policy that specifically addresses youth age 18+ and offers support and protections to this population is acknowledged not only in federal law but also by the U.S. Supreme Court and is supported by neurobiology and research on developmental characteristics.

Further, it is particularly important for state lawmakers to consider the close connection between commercially sexually exploited children and youth. The commercial sexual exploitation of children

is inherently linked with the sex trade at large.⁷ According to a national survey of survivors of child commercial sexual exploitation conducted by THORN, the majority of participants entered the commercial sex industry at age 15; one in six entered before the age of 12.⁸ Therefore, many adults active in the commercial sex industry entered as children.⁹

Vulnerabilities that increase risk of initial victimization and revictimization do not disappear at 18, and, in fact, these vulnerabilities could be exacerbated by a decrease in supports and protections for those over 18 years of age. Importantly, the trauma resulting from sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation also does not stop at age 18. As a result, supports and protections that are offered to child sex trafficking and commercially sexually exploited children in state law, including screening and identification efforts, non-criminalization responses, funding, non-punitive service responses, and victim protections, should be extended to youth age 18+.

ELIGIBLE POLICY GOALS:

2.3	State law mandates child welfare agencies to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening for children at risk of sex trafficking.
2.4	State law mandates juvenile justice agencies to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening of children at risk of sex trafficking.
2.5	State law prohibits the criminalization of minors under 18 for prostitution offenses and establishes a services-referral protocol as an alternative to arrest.
2.6	State law prohibits the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for status offenses, and misdemeanor and non-violent felony offenses committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.
2.8	State law provides child sex trafficking victims with an affirmative defense to violent felonies committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.
2.9	Juvenile court jurisdiction aligns with international human rights standards.
3.1	State law mandates a process for coordinating access to specialized services for child sex trafficking victims that does not require involvement in child-serving systems.
3.2	State law provides for a survivor-centered multi-disciplinary team response to child sex trafficking cases.
3.6	State funding is appropriated to support specialized services and a continuum of care for sex trafficked children regardless of system involvement.
4.2	Ineligibility factors for crime victims' compensation do not prevent victims of child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) from accessing compensation.
4.5	State law provides child sex trafficking victims with a trafficking-specific civil remedy.
4.6	Statutes of limitation for criminal and civil actions for child sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses are eliminated to allow prosecutors and victims a realistic opportunity to pursue criminal action and legal remedies.
5.1	State law provides a child sex trafficking-specific hearsay exception that applies to non-testimonial evidence to reduce reliance on victim testimony.
5.2	State law provides child sex trafficking victims with alternatives to live, in-court testimony regardless of the prosecuted offense.
5.4	State law provides for privileged communications between caseworkers and child sex trafficking victims.

EXTENSION TO CHILD LABOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

The intersection of sex trafficking and labor trafficking victimization is important for state lawmakers to understand and consider as they develop mechanisms for protecting and supporting vulnerable populations. One direct intersection, as multiple studies have shown, is that some minors and young adults experience sex and labor trafficking polyvictimization. Commercially sexually exploited (CSE) children have also been forced and coerced into various forms of labor, such as drug dealing, working in flea markets, commission-based sales jobs, driving other youth, and other sex-trade related labor.¹⁰ This polyvictimization often occurs simultaneously but also may occur at different points in time. A study completed on children with sex and labor trafficking allegations investigated through child welfare revealed that 14.7% of children with a history of labor or sex trafficking allegations had subsequent investigations for alleged sex trafficking victimization.¹¹ The frequent intersection between child sex and child labor trafficking highlights the importance of implementing state-level responses for both of these vulnerable populations.

States should also consider affording many of the same protections to child labor trafficking victims based on the similar dynamics between sex and labor trafficking. Factors that create vulnerability to victimization as well as trauma and the psychological impact of child labor trafficking victimization can resemble those for child sex trafficking. Labor and sex traffickers often target people “who are disproportionately affected by poverty, the lack of access to education, chronic unemployment, discrimination, and the lack of economic opportunities.”¹² Individual risk factors such as a history of sex abuse and mental health issues also increase risk for both forms of trafficking.¹³ In the aforementioned study on children with human trafficking allegations, data showed that, similar to CSE, children with labor trafficking allegations had extensive abuse histories but actually had higher rates of additional forms of abuse or neglect co-occurring with their trafficking victimization.¹⁴

Additionally, coercive and fraudulent recruitment tactics often look similar for both sex and labor trafficking; coercive tactics by the trafficker may also continue throughout the trafficking and victims of both labor and sex trafficking may bond with their traffickers.¹⁵ As with sex trafficking, love, community, family, and well-being can be used as mechanisms for control in some forms of labor trafficking; these coercive tactics can result in trauma and serious psychological harm.¹⁶

Accordingly, supports and protections that are offered to child sex trafficking and CSE children in state law, including non-criminalization responses, funding, non-punitive service responses, victim protections, and access to justice, should be extended to child labor trafficking victims.

ELIGIBLE POLICY GOALS:

2.6	State law prohibits the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for status offenses, and misdemeanor and non-violent felony offenses committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.
2.8	State law provides child sex trafficking victims with an affirmative defense to violent felonies committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.
2.10	State law defines child abuse to include child sex trafficking for purposes of accessing child welfare services.
2.11	State law allows for child welfare involvement in non-familial child sex trafficking cases without hinging involvement on caregiver fault and provides for an alternative, specialized investigation in those cases.

3.1	State law mandates a process for coordinating access to specialized services for child sex trafficking victims that does not require involvement in child-serving systems.
3.3	State law requires child welfare to provide access to specialized services for identified sex trafficked children and youth.
3.4	State law requires the juvenile justice system to provide access to specialized services for identified sex trafficked children and youth.
3.6	State funding is appropriated to support specialized services and a continuum of care for sex trafficked children regardless of system involvement.
4.1	State law allows trafficking victims to seek emergency civil orders of protection.
4.2	Ineligibility factors for crime victims' compensation do not prevent victims of child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) from accessing compensation.
4.3	Sex trafficked children and youth may vacate delinquency adjudications and criminal convictions for any offense arising from trafficking victimization.
4.4	State law mandates restitution for child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses.
4.5	State law provides child sex trafficking victims with a trafficking-specific civil remedy.
4.6	Statutes of limitation for criminal and civil actions for child sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses are eliminated to allow prosecutors and victims a realistic opportunity to pursue criminal action and legal remedies.
5.1	State law provides a child sex trafficking-specific hearsay exception that applies to non-testimonial evidence to reduce reliance on victim testimony.
5.2	State law provides child sex trafficking victims with alternatives to live, in-court testimony regardless of the prosecuted offense.
5.4	State law provides for privileged communications between caseworkers and child sex trafficking victims.

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 - 2 Frances E. Jensen, MD & Amy E. Nutt, *The Teenage Brain: A Neuroscientist's Survival Guide to Raising Adolescents and Young Adults* (1st ed. 2015).
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 - 12 Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464.
 - 13 Murphy, *supra* note 10, at 8.
 - 14 Gibbs et al., *supra* note 10, at 10.
 - 15 Elizabeth Hopper, Ph.D. & Jose Hidalgo, M.D., *Invisible Chains: Psychological Coercion of Human Trafficking Victims*, IHRLR, June 2006, at 187.
 - 16 Murphy, *supra* note 10, at 28.

2022 STATE GRADES

TIER 1

1. TENNESSEE
2. FLORIDA
3. TEXAS
4. CALIFORNIA
5. WASHINGTON
6. MISSISSIPPI
7. COLORADO
8. LOUISIANA
9. KENTUCKY
9. UTAH

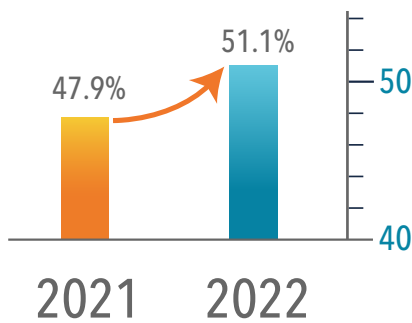
TIER 2

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 11. PENNSYLVANIA | 27. GEORGIA |
| 11. SOUTH CAROLINA | 27. RHODE ISLAND |
| 13. MINNESOTA | 29. ARKANSAS |
| 14. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 30. ALABAMA |
| 15. MISSOURI | 31. IOWA |
| 16. OKLAHOMA | 31. NORTH DAKOTA |
| 17. NORTH CAROLINA | 33. INDIANA |
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43. WYOMING
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46. HAWAII
47. WEST VIRGINIA
48. MAINE
49. SOUTH DAKOTA
50. IDAHO
51. ALASKA

NATIONAL AVERAGE SCORES



TENNESSEE

81.5 Points | Grade B
+20 Points

STATES PER LETTER GRADE

A 90-110	0 STATES
B 80-89	1 STATE
C 70-79	3 STATES
D 60-69	10 STATES
F <60	37 STATES

**AVERAGE
SCORE
PER ISSUE**

**POLICY
ISSUE 1**

66.2%



Criminal Provisions

**ALABAMA,
KANSAS,
TENNESSEE,
& TEXAS**
17 Points
Grade A

**POLICY
ISSUE 2**

38.0%



Identification of and Response to Victims

TENNESSEE
20.5 Points
Grade C

**POLICY
ISSUE 3**

41.2%



Continuum of Care

WASHINGTON
13.5 Points
Grade A

**POLICY
ISSUE 4**

65.7%



Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors

UTAH
13.5 Points
Grade A

**POLICY
ISSUE 5**

43.6%



Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response

**FLORIDA &
PENNSYLVANIA**
9.5 Points
Grade A

**POLICY
ISSUE 6**

27.6%



Prevention and Training

TENNESSEE
14.5 Points
Grade A

**TOP STATE
2022
PER ISSUE**

10

states & D.C. fully meet the definition

18

states partially meet the definition

Safe harbor laws should prohibit

ARRESTING, DETAINING, CHARGING, & PROSECUTING

all minors for prostitution offenses, regardless of whether a finding of trafficking victimization is made, and, instead, require law enforcement to direct child and youth survivors to

SPECIALIZED SERVICES & CARE.

17

states expand non-criminalization

Safe harbor laws should also prohibit criminalization of child sex trafficking survivors for

OTHER CRIMES

committed as a result of their victimization.

9

states provide an **AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE** for violent felonies.

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Identification of & Response to Victims



ISSUE 3:
Continuum of Care



ISSUE 4:
Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors



ISSUE 5:
Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response



ISSUE 6:
Prevention & Training



EXTRA CREDIT
Youth 18+



EXTRA CREDIT
Child Labor Trafficking

F ALABAMA

TIER II

$\frac{17}{17.5}$	$\frac{5.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{6.5}{10}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 3

C CALIFORNIA

TIER I

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F ALASKA

TIER III

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D COLORADO

TIER I

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F ARIZONA

TIER III

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F CONNECTICUT

TIER II

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F ARKANSAS

TIER II

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F DELAWARE

TIER II

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EXTRA CREDIT
Youth 18+



EXTRA CREDIT
Child Labor Trafficking

D DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TIER II

$\frac{10.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{15.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{3.5}{10}$	$\frac{9.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 3 3

F ILLINOIS

TIER II

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C FLORIDA

TIER I

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F INDIANA

TIER II

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F GEORGIA

TIER II

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F IOWA

TIER II

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F HAWAII

TIER III

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F KANSAS

TIER II

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F IDAHO

TIER III

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D KENTUCKY

TIER I

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ISSUE 2:
Identification of & Response to Victims



ISSUE 3:
Continuum of Care



ISSUE 4:
Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors



ISSUE 5:
Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response



ISSUE 6:
Prevention & Training



EXTRA CREDIT
Youth 18+



EXTRA CREDIT
Child Labor Trafficking

D LOUISIANA

TIER I

$\frac{15}{17.5}$	$\frac{16}{27.5}$	$\frac{10}{15}$	$\frac{12.5}{15}$	$\frac{4.5}{10}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 3

D MINNESOTA

TIER II

$\frac{13.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{12}{27.5}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{5.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 3 2

F MAINE

TIER III

$\frac{6}{17.5}$	$\frac{7.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{9.5}{15}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{0}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 2

D MISSISSIPPI

TIER I

$\frac{16}{17.5}$	$\frac{14}{27.5}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{8.5}{15}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 3 5

F MARYLAND

TIER II

$\frac{10}{17.5}$	$\frac{10}{27.5}$	$\frac{12}{15}$	$\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 0

F MISSOURI

TIER II

$\frac{13.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{12.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{9.5}{15}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 3

F MASSACHUSETTS

TIER II

$\frac{13.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{8}{27.5}$	$\frac{10}{15}$	$\frac{11.5}{15}$	$\frac{6.5}{10}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 3

F MONTANA

TIER II

$\frac{11}{17.5}$	$\frac{12.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{4.5}{15}$	$\frac{13}{15}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 4

F MICHIGAN

TIER II

$\frac{12.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{10.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{6.5}{15}$	$\frac{10}{15}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{6}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 3

F NEBRASKA

TIER II

$\frac{9.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{15.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{6.5}{15}$	$\frac{10}{15}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{0}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 4

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EXTRA CREDIT
Youth 18+



EXTRA CREDIT
Child Labor Trafficking

F NEVADA

TIER II

$\frac{7.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{9.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{11.5}{15}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{4.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 2

F NORTH CAROLINA

TIER II

$\frac{11}{17.5}$	$\frac{13.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{4.5}{15}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{8}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 4

F NEW HAMPSHIRE

TIER II

$\frac{14.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{14.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{3.5}{15}$	$\frac{11.5}{15}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{0}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 4

F NORTH DAKOTA

TIER II

$\frac{10.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{8}{27.5}$	$\frac{5.5}{15}$	$\frac{11.5}{15}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 4

F NEW JERSEY

TIER II

$\frac{13.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{4}{27.5}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{7.5}{15}$	$\frac{5.5}{10}$	$\frac{3.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 2

F OHIO

TIER II

$\frac{13}{17.5}$	$\frac{3}{27.5}$	$\frac{6.5}{15}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 2

F NEW MEXICO

TIER II

$\frac{9.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{12.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{7.5}{15}$	$\frac{7.5}{15}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 2

F OKLAHOMA

TIER II

$\frac{11}{17.5}$	$\frac{15.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{5.5}{15}$	$\frac{10.5}{15}$	$\frac{3.5}{10}$	$\frac{4.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 4

F NEW YORK

TIER III

$\frac{7}{17.5}$	$\frac{4.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{4.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 4

F OREGON

TIER II

$\frac{9.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{10.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{12.5}{15}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 3

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EXTRA CREDIT
Youth 18+



EXTRA CREDIT
Child Labor Trafficking

D PENNSYLVANIA

TIER II

$\frac{16}{17.5}$	$\frac{8.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{9.5}{10}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 5

B TENNESSEE

TIER I

$\frac{17}{17.5}$	$\frac{20.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{7.5}{15}$	$\frac{11.5}{15}$	$\frac{4.5}{10}$	$\frac{14.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 4

F RHODE ISLAND

TIER II

$\frac{13.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{9}{27.5}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{6.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 1

C TEXAS

TIER I

$\frac{17}{17.5}$	$\frac{7.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{11.5}{15}$	$\frac{12.5}{15}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{12}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 4

D SOUTH CAROLINA

TIER II

$\frac{15}{17.5}$	$\frac{15.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{9.5}{15}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 5

D UTAH

TIER I

$\frac{12.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{12.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{5.5}{15}$	$\frac{13.5}{15}$	$\frac{5.5}{10}$	$\frac{6.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 5

F SOUTH DAKOTA

TIER III

$\frac{8.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{3.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{8.5}{15}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{0}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 1

F VERMONT

TIER III

$\frac{6}{17.5}$	$\frac{14.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{3.5}{15}$	$\frac{8.5}{15}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{0}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 1

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EXTRA CREDIT
Youth 18+



EXTRA CREDIT
Child Labor Trafficking

F VIRGINIA

TIER II

$\frac{7.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{9}{27.5}$	$\frac{7}{15}$	$\frac{10}{15}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{5.5}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 2

F WISCONSIN

TIER II

$\frac{10}{17.5}$	$\frac{9.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{11.5}{15}$	$\frac{5.5}{10}$	$\frac{0}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 3 4

D WASHINGTON

TIER I

$\frac{15}{17.5}$	$\frac{13}{27.5}$	$\frac{13.5}{15}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{6}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 2 3

F WYOMING

TIER III

$\frac{10.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{10.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{6.5}{15}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 1 2

F WEST VIRGINIA

TIER III

$\frac{9.5}{17.5}$	$\frac{6.5}{27.5}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{8.5}{15}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	EXTRA CREDIT 0 2

2022 STATE GRADES

RANKED BY SCORE

	1. Criminal Provisions		2. Identification of & Response to Victims		3. Continuum of Care		4. Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors		5. Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response		6. Prevention & Training		Extra Credit: Youth 18+		Extra Credit: Child Labor Trafficking		TOTAL	GRADE
TOTAL POSSIBLE	17.5	27.5	15	15	10	15	5	5	100 (+10)	A								
TENNESSEE	17	20.5	7.5	11.5	4.5	14.5	2	4	81.5	B								
FLORIDA	10	18	12	11.5	9.5	12	1	3	77	C								
TEXAS	17	7.5	11.5	12.5	6	12	1	4	71.5	C								
CALIFORNIA	10.5	13	9.5	11	7	12.5	3	4	70.5	C								
WASHINGTON	15	13	13.5	11	6	6	2	3	69.5	D								
MISSISSIPPI	16	14	9	8.5	8	5	3	5	68.5	D								
COLORADO	15.5	17	4.5	11	6.5	8	1	3	66.5	D								
LOUISIANA	15	16	10	12.5	4.5	3	1	3	65	D								
KENTUCKY	7.5	17.5	8.5	10.5	6.5	6.5	2	4	63	D								
UTAH	12.5	12.5	5.5	13.5	5.5	6.5	2	5	63	D								
PENNSYLVANIA	16	8.5	8	11	9.5	2	2	5	62	D								
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	15.5	9.5	9	4	2	2	5	62	D								
MINNESOTA	13.5	12	11	9	5	5.5	3	2	61	D								
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10.5	15.5	4	11	3.5	9.5	3	3	60	D								
MISSOURI	13.5	12.5	9	9.5	6	3	1	3	57.5	F								
OKLAHOMA	11	15.5	5.5	10.5	3.5	4.5	2	4	56.5	F								
NORTH CAROLINA	11	13.5	4.5	9	4	8	2	4	56	F								
MASSACHUSETTS	13.5	8	10	11.5	6.5	1	2	3	55.5	F								
KANSAS	17	11.5	4	11.5	2	3	1	4	54	F								
MICHIGAN	12.5	10.5	6.5	10	3	6	2	3	53.5	F								
MONTANA	11	12.5	4.5	13	6	1	1	4	53	F								
NEVADA	7.5	9.5	9	11.5	7	4.5	2	2	53	F								
ILLINOIS	14.5	10.5	6	10	2	5.5	1	3	52.5	F								
DELAWARE	12.5	8	5.5	9.5	6.5	6	2	2	52	F								
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.5	14.5	3.5	11.5	3	0	1	4	52	F								
NEBRASKA	9.5	15.5	6.5	10	3	0	2	4	50.5	F								
GEORGIA	15.5	6	4.5	11	5	3	1	3	49	F								
RHODE ISLAND	13.5	9	4	11	3	6.5	1	1	49	F								
ARKANSAS	13.5	11	5	6.5	4	5.5	1	2	48.5	F								
ALABAMA	17	5.5	5	8	6.5	1	2	3	48	F								
IOWA	11	10	5.5	6.5	7.5	3	1	3	47.5	F								
NORTH DAKOTA	10.5	8	5.5	11.5	2	4	2	4	47.5	F								
INDIANA	9.5	8.5	2	9.5	7	5	2	3	46.5	F								
WISCONSIN	10	9.5	3	11.5	5.5	0	3	4	46.5	F								
OREGON	9.5	10.5	3	12.5	4	1	2	3	45.5	F								
NEW MEXICO	9.5	12.5	7.5	7.5	3	1	2	2	45	F								
OHIO	13	3	6.5	11	4	3.5	2	2	45	F								
MARYLAND	10	10	12	5	3	2.5	2	0	44.5	F								
CONNECTICUT	8.5	6	5	10	3	8.5	1	2	44	F								
VIRGINIA	7.5	9	7	10	2	5.5	1	2	44	F								
NEW JERSEY	13.5	4	4	7.5	5.5	3.5	2	2	42	F								
NEW YORK	7	4.5	9	9	1	4.5	2	4	41	F								
WYOMING	10.5	10.5	3	6.5	1	3	1	2	37.5	F								
VERMONT	6	14.5	3.5	8.5	1	0	2	1	36.5	F								
ARIZONA	8	6	2	10	4	2	1	1	34	F								
HAWAII	11	3.5	4	9	3	0	1	2	33.5	F								
WEST VIRGINIA	9.5	6.5	4	8.5	1	1	0	2	32.5	F								
MAINE	6	7.5	3	9.5	1	0	1	2	30	F								
SOUTH DAKOTA	8.5	3.5	3	8.5	4	0	1	1	29.5	F								
IDAHO	8.5	8	4	4.5	3	0	0	1	29	F								
ALASKA	4.5	3.5	2	8.5	0	0	2	3	23.5	F								

*In the case of duplicate scores, states are arranged alphabetically.



ISSUE 1: CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

	ISSUE SCORE	ISSUE GRADE
TOTAL POSSIBLE	17.5	A
ALABAMA	17	A
KANSAS	17	A
TENNESSEE	17	A
TEXAS	17	A
MISSISSIPPI	16	A
PENNSYLVANIA	16	A
COLORADO	15.5	B
GEORGIA	15.5	B
LOUISIANA	15	B
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	B
WASHINGTON	15	B
ILLINOIS	14.5	B
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.5	B
ARKANSAS	13.5	C
MASSACHUSETTS	13.5	C
MINNESOTA	13.5	C
MISSOURI	13.5	C
NEW JERSEY	13.5	C
RHODE ISLAND	13.5	C
OHIO	13	C
DELAWARE	12.5	C
MICHIGAN	12.5	C
UTAH	12.5	C
HAWAII	11	D
IOWA	11	D
MONTANA	11	D
NORTH CAROLINA	11	D
OKLAHOMA	11	D
CALIFORNIA	10.5	D
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10.5	D
NORTH DAKOTA	10.5	F
WYOMING	10.5	F
FLORIDA	10	F
MARYLAND	10	F
WISCONSIN	10	F
INDIANA	9.5	F
NEBRASKA	9.5	F
NEW MEXICO	9.5	F
OREGON	9.5	F
WEST VIRGINIA	9.5	F
CONNECTICUT	8.5	F
IDAHO	8.5	F
SOUTH DAKOTA	8.5	F
ARIZONA	8	F
KENTUCKY	7.5	F
NEVADA	7.5	F
VIRGINIA	7.5	F
NEW YORK	7	F
MAINE	6	F
VERMONT	6	F
ALASKA	4.5	F



ISSUE 2: IDENTIFICATION & RESPONSE TO VICTIMS

	ISSUE SCORE	ISSUE GRADE
TOTAL POSSIBLE	27.5	A
TENNESSEE	20.5	C
FLORIDA	18	D
KENTUCKY	17.5	D
COLORADO	17	D
LOUISIANA	16	F
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15.5	F
NEBRASKA	15.5	F
OKLAHOMA	15.5	F
SOUTH CAROLINA	15.5	F
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.5	F
VERMONT	14.5	F
MISSISSIPPI	14	F
NORTH CAROLINA	13.5	F
CALIFORNIA	13	F
WASHINGTON	13	F
MISSOURI	12.5	F
MONTANA	12.5	F
NEW MEXICO	12.5	F
UTAH	12.5	F
MINNESOTA	12	F
KANSAS	11.5	F
ARKANSAS	11	F
ILLINOIS	10.5	F
MICHIGAN	10.5	F
OREGON	10.5	F
WYOMING	10.5	F
IOWA	10	F
MARYLAND	10	F
NEVADA	9.5	F
WISCONSIN	9.5	F
RHODE ISLAND	9	F
VIRGINIA	9	F
INDIANA	8.5	F
PENNSYLVANIA	8.5	F
DELAWARE	8	F
IDAHO	8	F
MASSACHUSETTS	8	F
NORTH DAKOTA	8	F
MAINE	7.5	F
TEXAS	7.5	F
WEST VIRGINIA	6.5	F
ARIZONA	6	F
CONNECTICUT	6	F
GEORGIA	6	F
ALABAMA	5.5	F
NEW YORK	4.5	F
NEW JERSEY	4	F
ALASKA	3.5	F
HAWAII	3.5	F
SOUTH DAKOTA	3.5	F
OHIO	3	F

*In the case of duplicate scores, states are arranged alphabetically.



ISSUE 3: CONTINUUM OF CARE

	ISSUE SCORE	ISSUE GRADE
TOTAL POSSIBLE	15	A
WASHINGTON	13.5	A
FLORIDA	12	B
MARYLAND	12	B
TEXAS	11.5	C
MINNESOTA	11	C
LOUISIANA	10	D
MASSACHUSETTS	10	D
CALIFORNIA	9.5	D
SOUTH CAROLINA	9.5	D
MISSISSIPPI	9	D
MISSOURI	9	D
NEVADA	9	D
NEW YORK	9	D
KENTUCKY	8.5	F
PENNSYLVANIA	8	F
NEW MEXICO	7.5	F
TENNESSEE	7.5	F
VIRGINIA	7	F
MICHIGAN	6.5	F
NEBRASKA	6.5	F
OHIO	6.5	F
ILLINOIS	6	F
DELAWARE	5.5	F
IOWA	5.5	F
NORTH DAKOTA	5.5	F
OKLAHOMA	5.5	F
UTAH	5.5	F
ALABAMA	5	F
ARKANSAS	5	F
CONNECTICUT	5	F
COLORADO	4.5	F
GEORGIA	4.5	F
MONTANA	4.5	F
NORTH CAROLINA	4.5	F
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	F
HAWAII	4	F
IDAHO	4	F
KANSAS	4	F
NEW JERSEY	4	F
RHODE ISLAND	4	F
WEST VIRGINIA	4	F
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.5	F
VERMONT	3.5	F
MAINE	3	F
OREGON	3	F
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	F
WISCONSIN	3	F
WYOMING	3	F
ALASKA	2	F
ARIZONA	2	F
INDIANA	2	F



ISSUE 4: ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

	ISSUE SCORE	ISSUE GRADE
TOTAL POSSIBLE	15	A
UTAH	13.5	A
MONTANA	13	B
LOUISIANA	12.5	B
OREGON	12.5	B
TEXAS	12.5	B
FLORIDA	11.5	C
KANSAS	11.5	C
MASSACHUSETTS	11.5	C
NEVADA	11.5	C
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11.5	C
NORTH DAKOTA	11.5	C
TENNESSEE	11.5	C
WISCONSIN	11.5	C
CALIFORNIA	11	C
COLORADO	11	C
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	C
GEORGIA	11	C
OHIO	11	C
PENNSYLVANIA	11	C
RHODE ISLAND	11	C
WASHINGTON	11	C
KENTUCKY	10.5	C
OKLAHOMA	10.5	C
ARIZONA	10	D
CONNECTICUT	10	D
ILLINOIS	10	D
MICHIGAN	10	D
NEBRASKA	10	D
VIRGINIA	10	D
DELAWARE	9.5	D
INDIANA	9.5	D
MAINE	9.5	D
MISSOURI	9.5	D
HAWAII	9	D
MINNESOTA	9	D
NEW YORK	9	D
NORTH CAROLINA	9	D
SOUTH CAROLINA	9	D
ALASKA	8.5	F
MISSISSIPPI	8.5	F
SOUTH DAKOTA	8.5	F
VERMONT	8.5	F
WEST VIRGINIA	8.5	F
ALABAMA	8	F
NEW JERSEY	7.5	F
NEW MEXICO	7.5	F
ARKANSAS	6.5	F
IOWA	6.5	F
WYOMING	6.5	F
MARYLAND	5	F
IDAHO	4.5	F

*In the case of duplicate scores, states are arranged alphabetically.



ISSUE 5: TOOLS FOR A VICTIM-CENTERED CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

	ISSUE SCORE	ISSUE GRADE
TOTAL POSSIBLE	10	A
FLORIDA	9.5	A
PENNSYLVANIA	9.5	A
MISSISSIPPI	8	B
IOWA	7.5	C
CALIFORNIA	7	C
INDIANA	7	C
NEVADA	7	C
ALABAMA	6.5	D
COLORADO	6.5	D
DELAWARE	6.5	D
KENTUCKY	6.5	D
MASSACHUSETTS	6.5	D
MISSOURI	6	D
MONTANA	6	D
TEXAS	6	D
WASHINGTON	6	D
NEW JERSEY	5.5	F
UTAH	5.5	F
WISCONSIN	5.5	F
GEORGIA	5	F
MINNESOTA	5	F
LOUISIANA	4.5	F
TENNESSEE	4.5	F
ARIZONA	4	F
ARKANSAS	4	F
NORTH CAROLINA	4	F
OHIO	4	F
OREGON	4	F
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	F
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	F
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3.5	F
OKLAHOMA	3.5	F
CONNECTICUT	3	F
HAWAII	3	F
IDAHO	3	F
MARYLAND	3	F
MICHIGAN	3	F
NEBRASKA	3	F
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	F
NEW MEXICO	3	F
RHODE ISLAND	3	F
ILLINOIS	2	F
KANSAS	2	F
NORTH DAKOTA	2	F
VIRGINIA	2	F
MAINE	1	F
NEW YORK	1	F
VERMONT	1	F
WEST VIRGINIA	1	F
WYOMING	1	F
ALASKA	0	F



ISSUE 6: PREVENTION AND TRAINING

	ISSUE SCORE	ISSUE GRADE
TOTAL POSSIBLE	15	A
TENNESSEE	14.5	A
CALIFORNIA	12.5	B
FLORIDA	12	B
TEXAS	12	B
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.5	D
CONNECTICUT	8.5	F
COLORADO	8	F
NORTH CAROLINA	8	F
KENTUCKY	6.5	F
RHODE ISLAND	6.5	F
UTAH	6.5	F
DELAWARE	6	F
MICHIGAN	6	F
WASHINGTON	6	F
ARKANSAS	5.5	F
ILLINOIS	5.5	F
MINNESOTA	5.5	F
VIRGINIA	5.5	F
INDIANA	5	F
MISSISSIPPI	5	F
NEVADA	4.5	F
NEW YORK	4.5	F
OKLAHOMA	4.5	F
NORTH DAKOTA	4	F
NEW JERSEY	3.5	F
OHIO	3.5	F
GEORGIA	3	F
IOWA	3	F
KANSAS	3	F
LOUISIANA	3	F
MISSOURI	3	F
WYOMING	3	F
MARYLAND	2.5	F
ARIZONA	2	F
PENNSYLVANIA	2	F
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	F
ALABAMA	1	F
MASSACHUSETTS	1	F
MONTANA	1	F
NEW MEXICO	1	F
OREGON	1	F
WEST VIRGINIA	1	F
ALASKA	0	F
HAWAII	0	F
IDAHO	0	F
MAINE	0	F
NEBRASKA	0	F
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	F
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	F
VERMONT	0	F
WISCONSIN	0	F

*In the case of duplicate scores, states are arranged alphabetically.

SHARED HOPE LEADS GROUND-BREAKING RESEARCH, PROVIDES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO elected officials and policy advocates, and equips change-agents with promising practices from across the country to prevent child sex trafficking and protect survivors. Shared Hope convenes the JuST Response Council, a body comprised of over 30 experts from an array of disciplines who contribute to our innovative research by providing comprehensive field representation and subject matter expertise. As the nation’s only comprehensive survey of state laws addressing child sex trafficking, the Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking include timely and effective reports, surveys, and recommendations. Armed with these tools, our Policy Team supports state efforts to counter demand and increase survivor protections and access to specialized, trauma-informed services. Finally, Shared Hope continues to lead national conversations to influence legislative change at the federal level to ensure that survivors are met with protective responses, access to justice, and empowering opportunities.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND RESOURCES



This report provides guidance to states on developing a protective response to juvenile sex trafficking that encompasses statutes, system protocol, and implementation to promote access to services and outcome measurements that evaluate effectiveness in identifying, responding to, and preventing further harm.



This report examines the phenomenon of sex trafficking survivors entering the criminal justice system for allegedly engaging in sex trafficking conduct and provides tools for criminal justice stakeholders to assist in identifying and responding to these cases in a trauma-informed manner.



Seeking Justice is a comprehensive resource for understanding the various statutory approaches states have taken to eliminate a minor’s criminal liability for prostitution and other offenses related to their victimization. This report also examines the importance of incorporating a trauma-informed service response.

CAMPAIGNS

The Advocacy Action Center is an online resource that allows individuals to join the fight against child sex trafficking either through legislator engagement or by signing a petition.



Tweet and email your legislators, letting them know you want greater protections for child sex trafficking victims and increased accountability for their exploiters.



Sign a petition to show your support for issues that advance justice for child sex trafficking survivors.



Help end the criminalization of child sex trafficking survivors! Several states can still criminalize child sex trafficking victims for prostitution. Sign the petition to show your support for changing these laws.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework was reviewed by experts in the anti-trafficking field, and their comments contributed to the final analysis—thanks to all those who participated in our Research to Action Stakeholder Workgroup and to Shared Hope’s JuST Response Council members who devoted a tremendous amount of time and effort to ensure the next stage of policy development at the state level will be informed by those at the forefront of seeing that states’ laws are implemented as intended.

The Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework was drafted under the direction of Christine Raino, Esq., Sarah Roberts, J.D., LL.M., Sarah Bendtsen, J.D., and Samantha Healy Vardaman, Esq. and was greatly assisted by Camryn Peterson, LexisNexis Cares, and Regent University School of Law’s Center for Global Justice and Public Policy. The following Shared Hope fellows and interns contributed to the report: Paulina Andrews, Julia Baker, Shaina Daquiaoag, Bryson Davies, Grace Endrud, Blake Falk, Tristan Friedrich, Katharine Greer, Mary Kendrick, David Kent, Taryn Marshall, Caroline Potter, Emily Tegley, Deja Williams, and Wendy Wrobel. Shared Hope also thanks Phil Raino and Christina Goodman for their services in designing this report and related materials.

