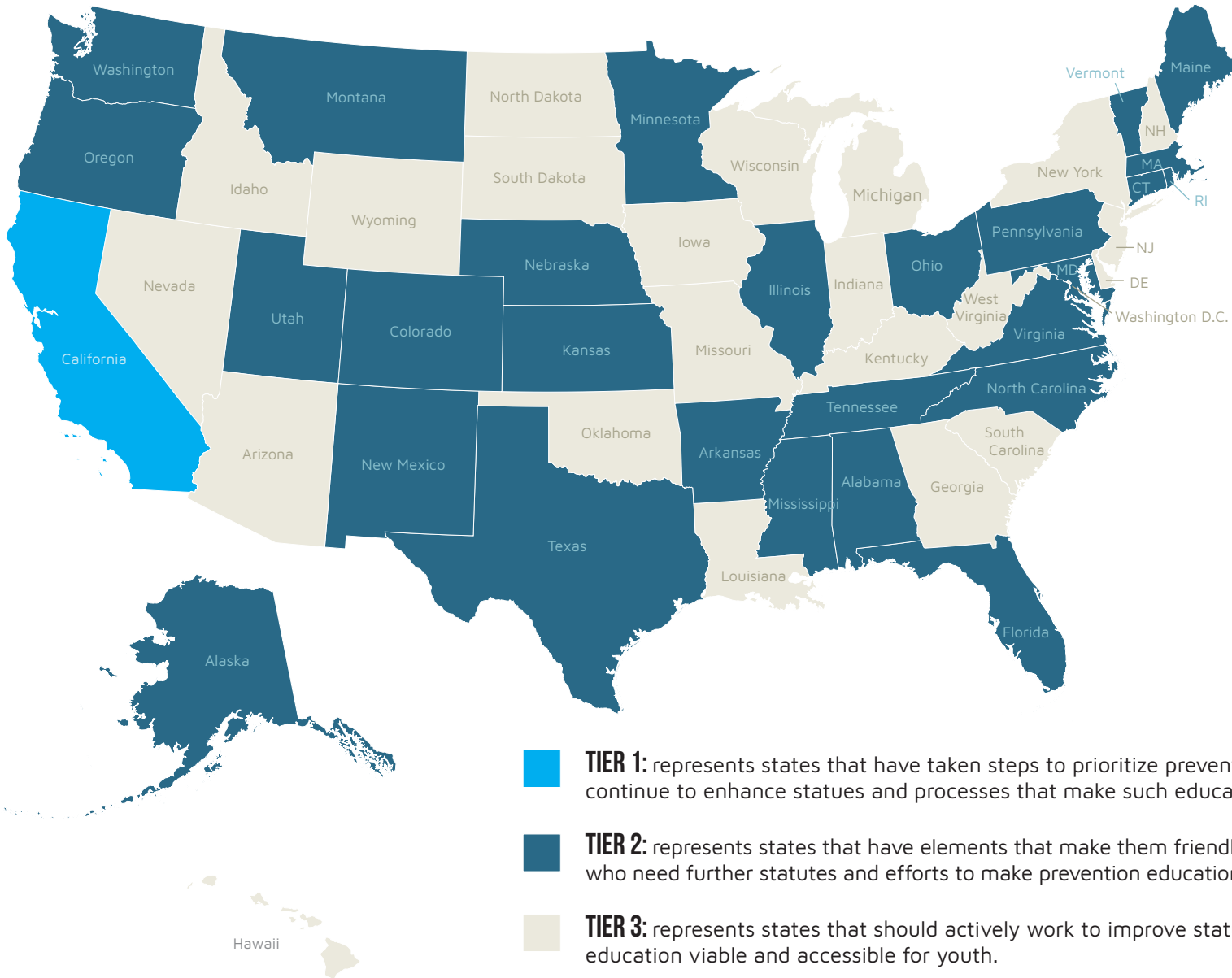


SEE HOW YOUR STATE RATES ON EXPLOITATION PREVENTION IN 2018



iEMPAThIZE™

iEmpathize rated fifty-one states based on six categories of laws that are essential to ensuring youth have access to exploitation prevention.



TOP 5 STATES

- CALIFORNIA
- TEXAS
- ALASKA
- UTAH
- WASHINGTON



TIER 1: represents states that have taken steps to prioritize prevention education and should continue to enhance statutes and processes that make such education accessible to youth.



TIER 2: represents states that have elements that make them friendly to prevention education, but who need further statutes and efforts to make prevention education viable and accessible for youth.



TIER 3: represents states that should actively work to improve statutes to make prevention education viable and accessible for youth.

iEmpathize conducted an examination of existing child exploitation prevention education legislation from all fifty states and Washington D.C. to determine each state's exploitation prevention education provisions. Each statute was coded for four main categories containing a combined eight total elements that reflect important dimensions of child exploitation and trafficking prevention legislations. Those elements were selected based upon recommendations culled from a literature review on exploitation, trafficking, and prevention.

Statutes and legislation were obtained via state and federal online resources from January 1, 2018 to May 1, 2018.

This document contains the second annual Prevention Priority Report. In response to further research and feedback received regarding the inaugural report, we updated the grading scheme, increasing the total available points by 1.5 points. This year's report also includes more detail in a number of categories: We included two additional indicators within the "Task Force" category in order to gain a deeper understanding of the state's human trafficking task force objectives. The goal there is to determine if these task forces are focused not only on reactionary practices and policies, but also on prevention. In the "Prevention Curriculum" category, we expanded the definition of the abuse-related indicator to include child abuse, sexual abuse, and dating violence and abuse. Many states will receive at least 0.5 points for their abuse-related curriculum. As a result of these changes, your state's ranking may have changed despite not having passed new legislation since the publication of the previous report. Please use the Grading Chart on page 8 to see the specific breakdown of your state's points.¹

Due to the improvements made to the scoring system, the range of possible scores and the resulting tiers that each state falls within is also slightly different from last year. The range of possible scores starts at 0 (a state had none of the elements) and culminates with 8 (a state received every grading element possible). States are also placed into total grade-based tiers, Tier III representing scores of 0.0 to 3.0, Tier II from 3.5 to 6.0, and Tier I from 6.5 - 8. Each Tier becomes more exclusive; for example, Tier I accounts for only a 1.5 point difference. This high tier is reserved for states that achieve maximum potential to bring prevention education to youth. Many states have taken initial steps to address the issue of child exploitation and trafficking through actions that are "adult-driven," such as through the creation of task forces, changes in state definitions of abuse, expectations for staff training in certain sectors, etc. While each of these are crucial pieces to the puzzle, many states have yet to take the vital step of "youth-driven" action steps, such as the essential step of providing exploitation and trafficking prevention education.

Ultimately, the improvements to the categories, elements, and resulting scoring provided in this report ensure clarity for states to identify where they stand regarding child exploitation and trafficking prevention education legislation. We encourage stakeholders to utilize this report and its accompanying materials as a launching point to enact related legislative efforts and to collaborate with high-tier states setting precedents in this arena.

¹ The 2017 report included pending legislation. This year's report only accounts for legislation passed before May 1, 2018, and does not account for pending legislation.

The following section provides a breakdown of the four state rating categories (Task Force, State Definition of Child Abuse, Prevention Education Curriculum, and Staff Training) along with the elements within each category.



TASK FORCE

The Task Force variable measures whether a state has an active mandated task force specific to child exploitation and trafficking. The sub-indicators evaluate whether there is an explicit focus on prevention either through the task force’s stated mission or objectives, or through a seat specifically called out for a prevention specialist. Task forces are a key signal of a state’s recognition of the vulnerability of children to exploitation and trafficking and a state’s propensity for working toward preventing exploitation and trafficking.

TASK FORCE Indicator Elements	Points Available
General Task Force for Human Trafficking	0.5
Focus on Prevention Through Stated Mission of Objectives	0.5
Seat Specifically Called Out for Prevention Specialist	0.5
Total Available Points “Task Force”	1.5



STATE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE

This variable assesses a state’s definition of child abuse and whether “trafficking” and/or “exploitation” is included within the definition. This element is important because if a state’s definition of child abuse includes trafficking or exploitation, a law requiring abuse prevention in such states should address exploitation and trafficking. Likewise, because there are still inconsistencies in defining the terms “exploitation”, “trafficking”, and “abuse”, laws that include all three terms are more likely to ensure that all students are equipped with proper knowledge and safety strategies.

STATE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE Indicator Elements	Points Available
Includes “Trafficking”	0.5
Includes “Exploitation”	0.5
Total Available Points “Definition of Child Abuse”	1

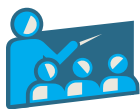


PREVENTION EDUCATION CURRICULUM

The Prevention Education Curriculum variable measures the degree to which a state has mandated child exploitation prevention curriculum in its public schools. This element is broken down into three main sub-variables: (1) Whether or not a state mandates child exploitation prevention curriculum in

its public schools; (2) The scope of the program; and (3) Grade levels. Scope includes measures for specific exploitation and trafficking curriculum, as well as .5 points for the inclusion of abuse prevention curriculum (including: child abuse, sexual abuse, dating violence and abuse). School-based prevention programs are crucial to combating child exploitation and trafficking as schools are one of the only institutions in contact with nearly every child. Inclusion of exploitation and trafficking curriculum within school programs prioritizes children by recognizing their vulnerability and protecting children before exploitation occurs.

PREVENTION EDUCATION CURRICULUM Indicator Elements	Points Available
Level of Authorization	
Mandated Curriculum	1.0
Recommended Curriculum	0.5
Scope of Program	
Child "Exploitation" <u>and</u> "Trafficking"	2.0
Child "Exploitation" <u>or</u> "Trafficking"	1.5
Abuse Related Topics	0.5
Grade Levels	
All Grade Levels	1.0
Some Grade Levels	0.5
Total Available Points "Prevention Education Curriculum"	4.5

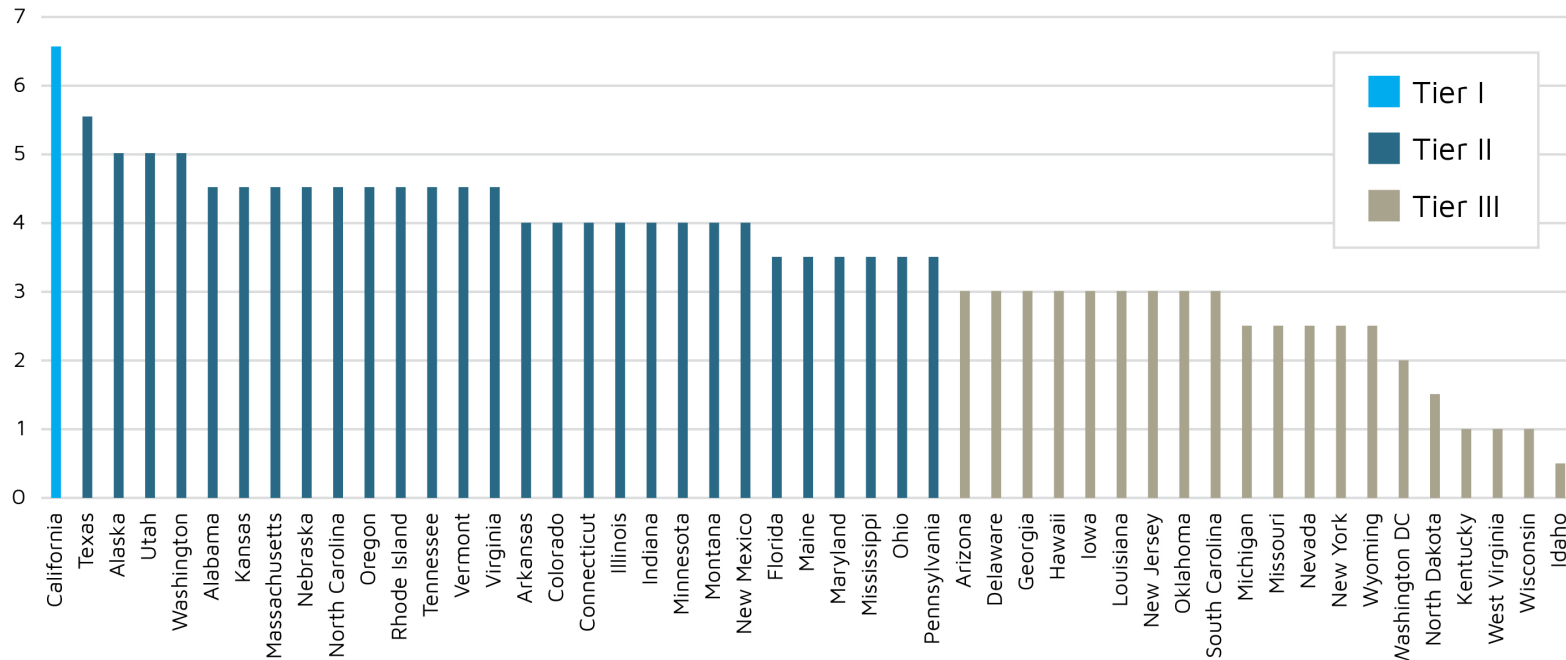


STAFF TRAINING

This variable measures whether a state mandates public school staff be educated on child exploitation and trafficking. As mentioned within the curriculum category, schools are one of the only institutions in contact with virtually every child. Thus, school staff play a vital role in recognizing signs that a child is being exploited or is vulnerable to exploitation. Proper training for school staff can ensure staff are equipped to identify and address these issues with students effectively.

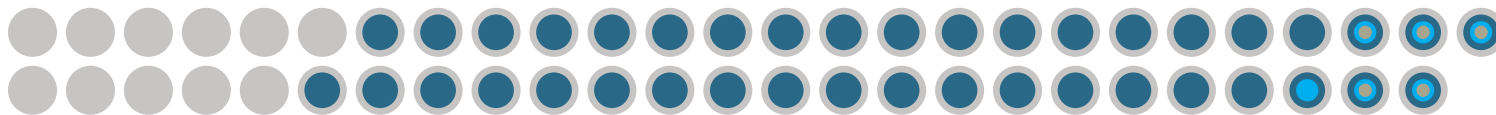
STAFF TRAINING Indicator Elements	Points Available
Staff Training Required	1.0
Staff Training is Recommended	0.5
Total Available Points "Training"	1.0

TIERS/OVERALL GRADING BY STATE



TASK FORCE

Of all 50 states and Washington D.C., 40 states have a general task force to address human trafficking (and issues that fall under that scope, including child exploitation and trafficking). Of those 40 states, only 6 have identified within their objectives that they are on some level prevention-focused. Five of those six states mandate that there be a seat on the task force specifically for a prevention specialist. iEmpathize would like to see all states form a human trafficking task force that identifies prevention as a key aspect of their work. Alabama and Washington D.C. human trafficking task forces serve as examples of prevention-focused task forces, as both focus on prevention and require a seat for a prevention specialist.



- 51 states
- 40 states have a general task force to address human trafficking
- 6 states with prevention focus
- 5 states have mandated seat on task force for trafficking prevention



STATE DEFINITION OF ABUSE

37% of states (19) include both “trafficking” and “exploitation” within their definitions of child abuse. **49% of states (25)** include just “exploitation”. **Only the state of Texas** includes just “trafficking.” **12% of states (6)** do not include either.

Due to remaining inconsistencies in definitions of “exploitation”, “trafficking”, and “abuse”, inclusion of all three terms within the state’s definition helps to ensure all related policies are comprehensive and cover each of these sub-areas of the issue.



PREVENTION EDUCATION CURRICULUM

While forty-three states require or recommend prevention education of some kind, only 6 states include trafficking and exploitation prevention education. For those forty-three states, this prevention education includes coverage of such issues as child abuse, sexual abuse and assault, and dating violence, but does not include exploitation and/or trafficking. (Content below will look at the few states that do include one or both of those topics.) The existence of prevention education requirements in any capacity certainly demonstrates a state’s identification of the need for students to be equipped to protect themselves from harm. These extant policies related to sexual abuse prevention serve as a great foundation upon which exploitation and trafficking prevention education can, and should be, added.

Twenty-nine states (or 57% of all states) mandate prevention curriculum within their public schools; this percentage contains exploitation related prevention curriculum including: child abuse, sexual abuse, and dating violence prevention. Out of the 43 states that recommend or require prevention education, only five states recommend or require child exploitation or trafficking be included in prevention education. These states are: Montana, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Texas. Of these five states, only three (North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas) mandate the prevention education while two (Montana, and Pennsylvania) recommend it. The same can be said for grade levels (K-12) addressed by policy; three (North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island) identify only some grades (i.e. 6th-12th grades, or 9th-12th grades), while two (Montana, and Texas) identify K-12 within their statutes. All except Pennsylvania also require that related prevention instruction, including child abuse, sexual abuse and assault, and dating violence.

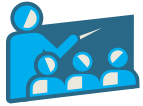
Only one state, California, mandates both child exploitation and trafficking prevention be taught to students K-12 (in addition to mandating child abuse prevention education). California’s prevention education legislation serves as an excellent example of how a state can prioritize prevention education and ensure exploitation and trafficking prevention education is accessible to all youth

ONLY 6 STATES

include trafficking and exploitation prevention education

ONLY 3 STATES

mandate trafficking and exploitation prevention education



STAFF TRAINING

Twelve states (or 24% of states) mandate school staff training on child exploitation and trafficking prevention. Four states (8%) recommend school staff training. Thirty-Five states (69%) do not require or recommend staff training on child exploitation and trafficking prevention. California law provides an example of how a state can address school staff training relating to child exploitation and trafficking (See CA Educ Code § 51950 (2017)). California provides clear guidelines for continuing staff education and training in child exploitation and trafficking by ensuring initial training for staff, as well as continuing education opportunities to ensure staff remain equipped to recognize and address issues of child exploitation and trafficking.

35 STATES

do not require
staff training on child
exploitation and trafficking
prevention

STATE RATINGS 2018 | ACTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

The goal of the Prevention Priority Report is to aid states in identifying best practices to be shared across states, as well as to help states address areas within their legislation in need of improvement. Progress is being made, but there is more work to be done. While a number of states will find themselves in the top tiers, there is still room for improvement and all states should aim to achieve all 8 points possible. States in the top tiers may also support effective implementation of legislation by offering proper funding and supports to schools so that they can successfully gain access to and report on their implementation of prevention curriculum and staff training.

Based on state statutes as of May 1, 2018.

Tiered State Grading Rubric by Main Indicator Category						
State	Total Taskforce Grade (1.5 points available)	Total Definition of Abuse Grade (1 point available)	Total Education Grade (4.5 Total Points available)	Total Training Grade (1 point available)	Total State Grade (8 total points available)	State Rank
Alabama	1.5	0.5	2.5	0	4.5	4
Alaska	0.5	1	2.5	1	5	3
Arizona	1	0.5	1.5	0	3	7
Arkansas	1	1	2	0	4	5
California	0	1	4.5	1	6.5	1
Colorado	0.5	1	2.5	0	4	5
Connecticut	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.5	4	5
Delaware	0.5	0.5	2	0	3	7
Florida	0.5	1	2	0	3.5	6
Georgia	0.5	0.5	2	0	3	7
Hawaii	0	0.5	2.5	0	3	7
Idaho	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	12
Illinois	0.5	1	2.5	0	4	5
Indiana	0.5	1	2.5	0	4	5
Iowa	0	1	2	0	3	7
Kansas	0.5	1	2	1	4.5	4
Kentucky	0.5	0.5	0	0	1	11
Louisiana	0.5	1	1.5	0	3	7
Maine	0.5	1	2	0	3.5	6
Maryland	0.5	1	2	0	3.5	6
Massachusetts	1	1	2.5	0	4.5	4
Michigan	0.5	0.5	1.5	0	2.5	8

Minnesota	0.5	1	2	0.5	4	5
Mississippi	0.5	1	2	0	3.5	6
Missouri	0.5	0	1.5	0.5	2.5	8
Montana	0	0.5	3.5	0	4	5
Nebraska	0.5	0.5	2.5	1	4.5	4
Nevada	0	0.5	2	0	2.5	8
New Hampshire	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	12
New Jersey	0.5	0	1.5	1	3	7
New Mexico	0	0.5	2.5	1	4	5
New York	0.5	0	2	0	2.5	8
North Carolina	0.5	0.5	3.5	0	4.5	4
North Dakota	0.5	1	0	0	1.5	10
Ohio	0.5	0	2	1	3.5	6
Oklahoma	0	1	2	0	3	7
Oregon	0.5	0.5	2.5	1	4.5	4
Pennsylvania	0	0.5	2.5	0.5	3.5	6
Rhode Island	0.5	0.5	3.5	0	4.5	4
South Carolina	0.5	0	2.5	0	3	7
South Dakota	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	12
Tennessee	0.5	0.5	2.5	1	4.5	4
Texas	1	0.5	4	0	5.5	2
Utah	0.5	1	2.5	1	5	3
Vermont	1	1	2.5	0	4.5	4
Virginia	1	0.5	2	1	4.5	4
Washington	1	0.5	2.5	1	5	3
Washington DC	1.5	0.5	0	0	2	9

West Virginia	0.5	0.5	0	0	1	11
Wisconsin	0.5	0.5	0	0	1	11
Wyoming	0.5	0	2	0	2.5	8

Please contact iEmpathize for detailed information regarding state grades and any other questions regarding this report.