

King County Commercially Sexually Exploited Children Task Force Network Analysis and Collaborative Capacity Report

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Executive Summary

The King County CSEC Task Force brings together organizations working to address the Commercial and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC). As part of a federal grant designed to improve the identification and services for CSEC in Child Welfare, and in order to better understand and improve the CSEC Task Force's collaborative efforts, a survey was conducted to measure the degree of connectedness among organizations in King County using a network analysis and collaborative capacity measure. This survey was conducted three times: in 2015, 2017, and 2019.

In 2019 there were 62 out of 71 (87%) of organizations responding, which was an increase of 14 organizations from 2017. Each responding organization was asked to rate the extent to which their organization was aware of each one of all of the other organizations that address CSEC in King County, communicated with each organization about CSEC cases, and referred CSEC-involved youth to each other organization.

Overall, results in all three years revealed very high levels of awareness, referrals, and communication.

Referrals

- The Washington State Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF, formerly named Children's Administration) was the most central organization from 2015 – 2019 for referrals. DCYF both makes and receives referrals to multiple organizations. This illustrates the importance of involving Child Welfare in CSEC efforts and highlights the relevance of the Children's Bureau grant that is funding these efforts.
- Several service providers (YouthCare, BECCA Programs, and Kent Youth and Family Services) as well as the CSEC Task Force are large and centrally located in 2019, indicating a large number of referrals coming in and going from the organizations.

Communication

- In 2019, the most central organization for communication about CSEC related cases was DCYF. It steadily increased in centrality throughout the five-year grant period, from the 10th percentile, to the 4th percentile, to the 1st percentile, likely a result of grant funding.
- The other largest and most central organizations are YouthCare, the CSEC Task Force, and King County Superior Court, indicating that communication happens regularly between them and other organizations in the network.

Awareness

- All responding organizations were all at least somewhat aware of the activities of the CSEC Task Force, and there was a very high level of awareness among the majority of participating organizations at baseline in 2015, as well as in 2017 and 2019, despite an influx of new organizations in those follow-up years.

Response rates have an impact on any analysis, but this is particularly true for network analyses, and a 100% response rate is recommended. Eighty-seven percent of the organizations identified as relevant to CSEC responded to the survey, which was the highest response rate of all three years of data collection.

Collaborative Capacity

- “Collaborative capacity” is a term referring to the extent to which the context and conditions in a community are conducive to effective collaboration and change. Participants reported significant increases from 2015 to 2017 in the Total Collaborative Capacity score for addressing CSEC. Additionally, scores on the Collaborative Capacity subscale elements of *Membership* (feelings of trust, respect, compromise, and appropriateness of membership), *Process and Structure* (coordination, member commitment, flexibility, decision making, and adaptability), and *Communication* (openness and frequency of communication, formal and informal communication channels) also significantly increased over these years. These increases remained stable from 2017 to 2019.

Introduction

Multiple organizations in King County are working to address the Commercial and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC), including service agencies whose work addresses the multiple domains of needs for the youth who are served (such as housing, employment, physical and mental health and legal support); law enforcement; courts and court-supported services; advocacy; and coordinating and organizing bodies. The King County CSEC Task Force brings together these organizations to support more unified planning, communication, and collaborative efforts to prevent, identify, and intervene with sexually exploited youth. In 2014, the King County Superior Court received a five-year grant from the Children's Bureau within the Federal Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF) with the goal of strengthening CSEC Task Force's efforts to identify and serve youth, especially those involved in the child welfare system.

As part of the federal grant, and in order to better understand and improve the CSEC Task Force's collaborative efforts, a survey was conducted to measure the degree of connectedness among organizations in King County using a network analysis. Data collected from this survey in 2015 and 2017 provide an earlier baseline for the current administration of the survey in 2019, Year 5 of the grant, allowing analysis of how inter-organizational connectedness changed over time.

2019 Methodology

Participants were identified by the members of the Evaluation Subcommittee, including the CSEC Task Force Coordinator, the director of the Community Advocate response team, and the UW evaluation team. Invited participants included all Task Force member organizations, with one contact person selected to represent each organization. Other organizations that are not members of the Task Force but that focus on trafficking were also invited to participate. These organizations were identified with the help of the CSEC Task Force Coordinator. Invitations to all organizations were sent on February 25th via email by the UW team; this email was preceded by a letter from the chair of the Task Force, Judge Regina Cahan, encouraging participation. Participation was voluntary. The survey was completed online using the *Qualtrics* internet-based survey application. Data collection occurred between February 25th and May 23rd, 2019. Invited participants who did not complete the survey received reminder emails and phone calls in order to encourage participation and answer questions. As in prior years, three participants were randomly selected to receive \$50 Amazon gift card. A total of 72 organizations were invited to participate (increased from 61 in 2015 and 63 in 2017). Of these, 62 (87%) completed the entire collaboration survey and are included in the results presented in this report. This represented a large expansion from 2015 to 2019 of the number of organizations who considered members of the Task Force, especially because we collapsed a number of suborganizations into single organization respondents between 2017 and 2019.

Response rates have an impact on any analysis, but this is particularly true for network analyses. Organizations cannot be included in the analysis unless they complete a survey. By failing to respond, we not only miss out on that organization's ratings, but also on *every other organization's rating of that organization*. Further, it may be the case that organizations who do not complete a survey are less closely involved in the network, and low response rates may make a network appear more closely connected than reality. For these reasons, a high response rate is important for network analyses and a 100% rate is recommended. Eighty-seven percent of our invited organizations participated, which provides a more full picture of the network compared with Year 1 and Year 3, in which response rates were 63% and 76%, respectively. Anecdotally, many of those who did not respond exist somewhere on the periphery of our network, or are sub-organizations that exist within larger organizations that did respond.

Each respondent was presented with a table of every other organization and asked to rate the extent to which their organization was:

1) *Aware of each other organization* (1=Not at all [Never heard of the organization], 2=A little [Heard of the organization, but do not know what they do], 3=Somewhat [Aware of the organization and some of the services they offer], 4=A lot [Can identify the organization's services and how to access them])

2) *Communicated with each organization about CSEC-involved youth* (1=Not at all, 2=A little [2 or fewer times a year], 3=Somewhat [Between 3 and 12 times a year], 4=A lot [More than 12 times a year])

3) *Referred CSEC-involved youth to each organization* (1=Not at all, 2=A little [2 or fewer times a year], 3=Somewhat [Between 3 and 12 times a year], 4=A lot [More than 12 times a year])

Additional questions gathered information about the types of work the organization does, such as law enforcement, mental health, domestic violence, etc., the primary field or area, the type of populations the organization works with (if they directly work with youth or families), size of the organization, and the unique number of individuals who are served. Respondents were instructed to collaborate with colleagues as necessary to answer the questions, and were provided with a printable version of the survey to distribute to facilitate this process.

A Note on How to Interpret Network Analysis Graphs

Network analysis graphs are visual representations of the pattern of relationships within a network of connected people, organizations, or things. In this report, they show the relationships between organizations involved in CSEC services in King County.

When reading a network analysis graph, there are 4 elements to look for.

1. The connections between nodes (organizations). In a network analysis graph, nodes (in this study, organizations) will be connected by a line when the data indicates they have a relationship. **Because we found that most organizations in the CSEC Task Force indicated high levels of connections, lines in the figures below are restricted to the highest level of connection.** For example, if DCYF indicates they communicate about cases with the Seattle Police Department more than 12 times a year, a line will connect their nodes. If they indicate they communicate about cases with the Seattle Police Department less than 12 times a year or not at all, no line will appear on the graph.

2. The direction of the connections. Every organization was asked about every other organization. Therefore, every relationship has the opportunity to be two-way; DCYF may be aware of the SPD, and the SPD may be aware of DCYF. Arrows at the base of each line indicate whether the connection is going *towards* a node or *away from* a node or both.

3. The closeness of the nodes. Nodes in a network analysis graph have to be organized for the sake of readability and interpretation. When nodes appear close together on a graph, they are more highly connected. In the graphs in this report, nodes with *no* connections have been placed arbitrarily on the edge of the graph. Gaps or distance indicate a lack of connection.

4. The size of the nodes. Similarly, nodes are often sized to facilitate interpretation. In this report, the nodes are sized by their “Betweenness Centrality,” or how often a node appears on the shortest path between other nodes. An organization with a large node is therefore a central part of the network. Larger nodes are “hubs” between other nodes.

One final piece of advice when interpreting these graphs is that the data we used to generate these networks is only as good as the data we received from participants. Each organization could only provide only one response per question for each possible connecting organization. “Missed” connections that the reader believes should be included are solely the result of the data we received.

Referrals

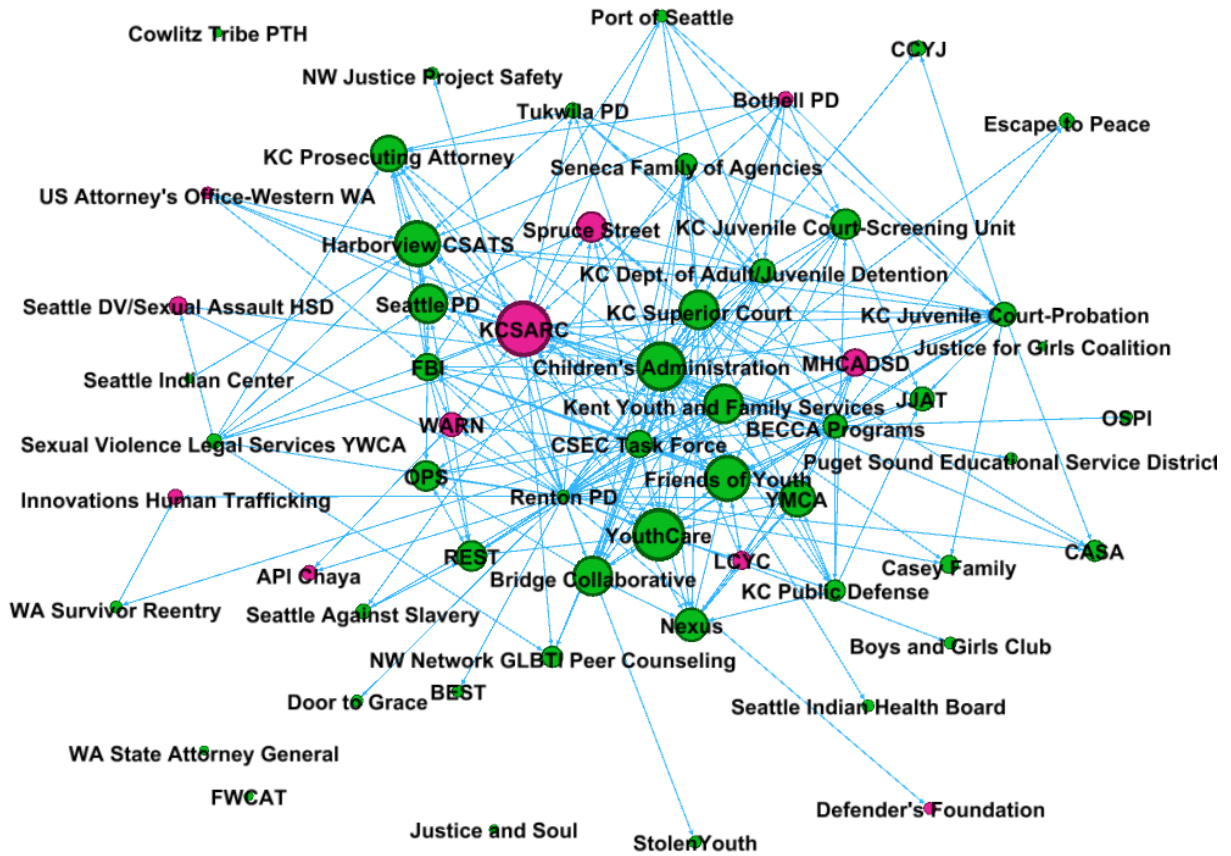
The graph below illustrates the connections between organizations who indicated that they refer to one another to “provide any type of service for children and young adults who are commercially sexually exploited” **more than 12 times per year**. In general, organizations in King County are highly connected to one another, and the relationships become easier to see when a high threshold for connectivity is applied. As a result, though, it is important to remember that when two organizations are not connected on the graph, it doesn’t necessarily mean that they don’t refer to one another at all, only that they do so less than 12 times a year.

For referrals, we provide three figures. The first shows node size based on the betweenness centrality score. Betweenness centrality describes how often a path between two other nodes runs through a given node. Organizations that are more “central” to the overall network, meaning they receive referrals from and refer out to organizations from many different areas of the network, have the highest betweenness centrality scores. The second referrals figure ranks node size based on “in-degree,” which is the number of organizations that refer clients into the given organization. Finally, the third figure displays node size based on “out-degree,” or the number of organizations to which the given organization refers clients.

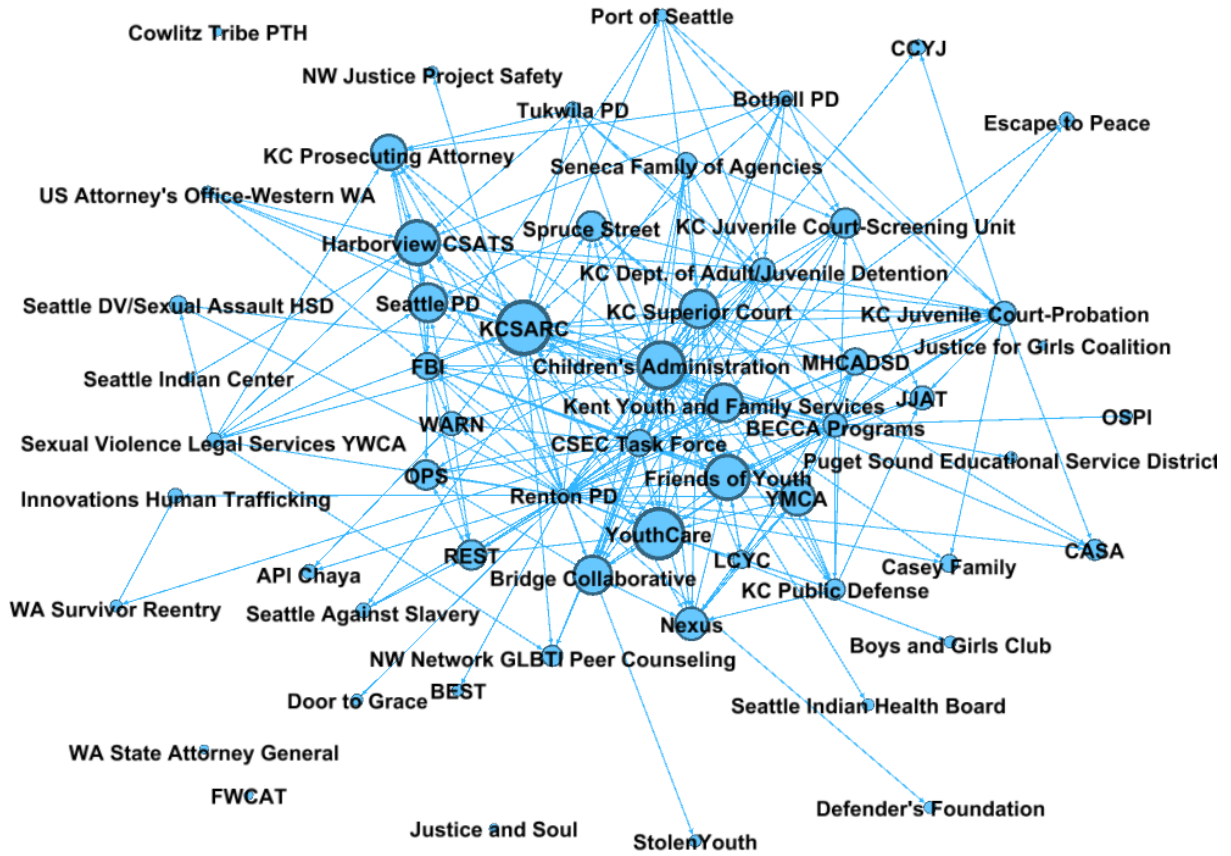
Additionally not all organizations are designed to either make or receive referrals, and their placement on the figure below may be appropriate given their aim. Referrals are one piece of the overall connectedness picture, and an organization who does not refer may nevertheless be highly connected to the network in other ways.

- **To provide easier linkages across all three years of the survey, we use the historic term “Children’s Administration” in the figures to refer to the newly renamed Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF). The figures show that DCYF dominates the center of the graph.** It makes many referrals, and many organizations refer to it, showing that it acts as the central hub of referrals between organizations. This illustrates the importance of involving Child Welfare in CSEC efforts and highlights the relevance of the Children’s Bureau grant that is funding these efforts.
- In the 2019 analysis, the King County Sexual Assault Resource Center (KCSARC) rose from one of the least involved, to become the most central hub for referrals. This may be a result of the increased response rate of law enforcement agencies during the 2019 survey, as KCSARC often collaborates with law enforcement. The majority of KCSARC’s centrality results from incoming referrals.
- Some organizations (e.g. Renton Police) refer out to a large number of organizations but receive few referrals themselves.
- Several service providers (YouthCare, Friends of Youth, and Kent Youth and Family Services) as well as the CSEC Task Force are large and centrally located, indicating a large number of referrals coming in and going from the organizations. These organizations receive many referrals but make few.

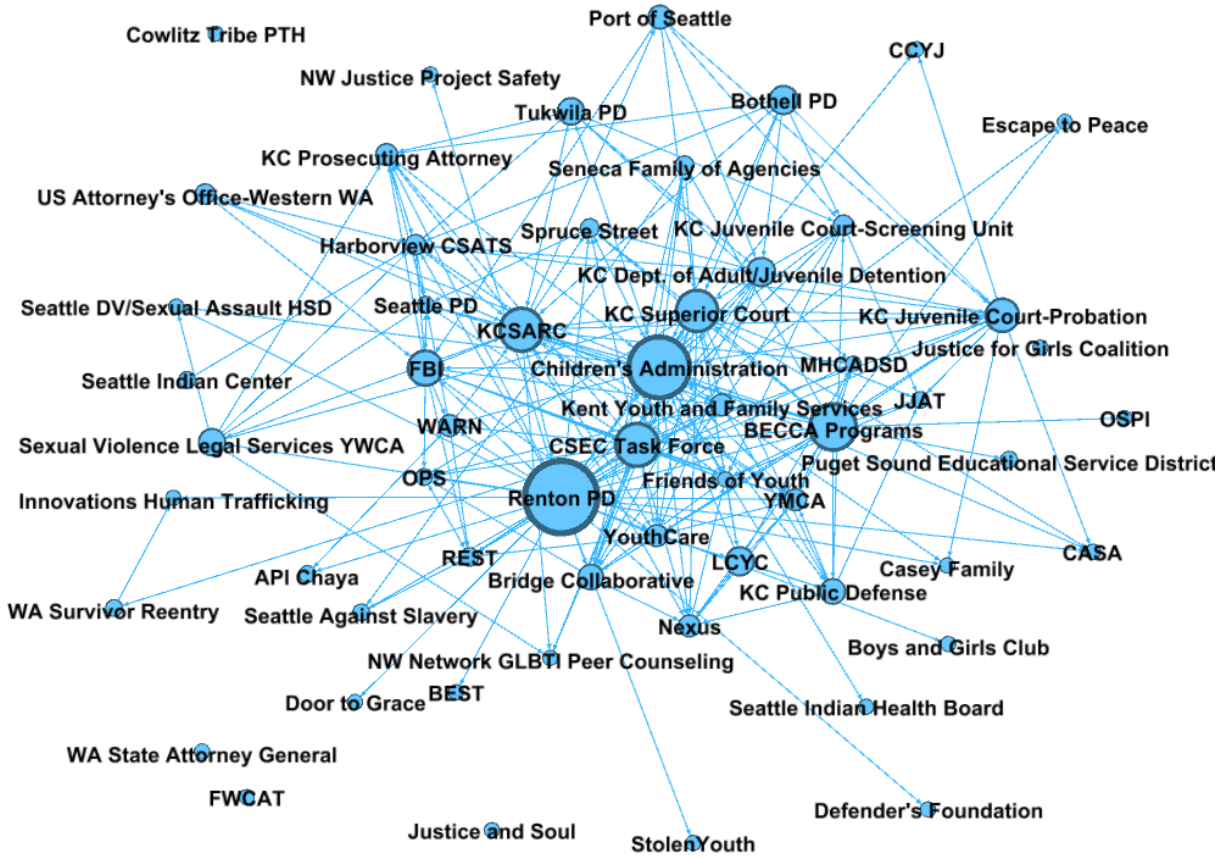
Referral 2019: Betweenness Centrality (the extent to which the organization serves as a hub or bridge between other organizations), CSEC Task Force members in Green, non-members in pink



Referral: In-degree (Referrals coming in to the organization)



Referral: Out-degree (Referrals that the organization is making to other organizations)



Organization	Referral Betweenness Centrality*
KCSARC	613.89
DCYF/Children's Administration	599.23
Renton PD	306.45
YouthCare	227.24
BECCA Programs	143.07
KC Superior Court	121.93
REST	109.85
FBI	87.06
CSEC Task Force	84.19
Kent Youth and Family Services	81.91
Bridge Collaborative	75.43
WARN	74.51
Harborview CSATS	60.68
YMCA	38.38
KC Prosecuting Attorney	34.60
LCYC	30.20
KC Juvenile Court-Probation	29.59
Seneca Family of Agencies	18.72
Seattle PD	14.32
KC Dept. of Adult/Juvenile Detention	10.40
Nexus	10.26
Bothell PD	9.32
WA Survivor Reentry	7.87
Tukwila PD	7.68
Port of Seattle	7.43
KC Juvenile Court-Screening Unit	7.08
KC Public Defense	6.49
Sexual Violence Legal Services YWCA	3.68
Spruce Street	3.36
OPS	2.06
Seattle Against Slavery	1.00
US Attorney's Office-Western WA	0.62
JJAT	0.50
API Chaya	0
BEST	0
Boys and Girls Club	0
CASA	0
Casey Family	0
CCYJ	0
Cowlitz Tribe PTH	0

Organization	Referral Betweenness Centrality*
Defender's Foundation	0
Door to Grace	0
Escape to Peace	0
Friends of Youth	0
FWCAT	0
Innovations Human Trafficking	0
Justice and Soul	0
Justice for Girls Coalition	0
MHCADSD	0
NW Justice Project Safety	0
NW Network GLBTI Peer Counseling	0
OSPI	0
Puget Sound Educational Service District	0
Seattle DV/Sexual Assault HSD	0
Seattle Indian Center	0
Seattle Indian Health Board	0
StolenYouth	0
WA State Attorney General	0

* Betweenness is a measure of how often a node appears on the shortest path between other nodes. Higher numbers indicate that organizations are more “centrally” located in the network; they connect many other nodes together.

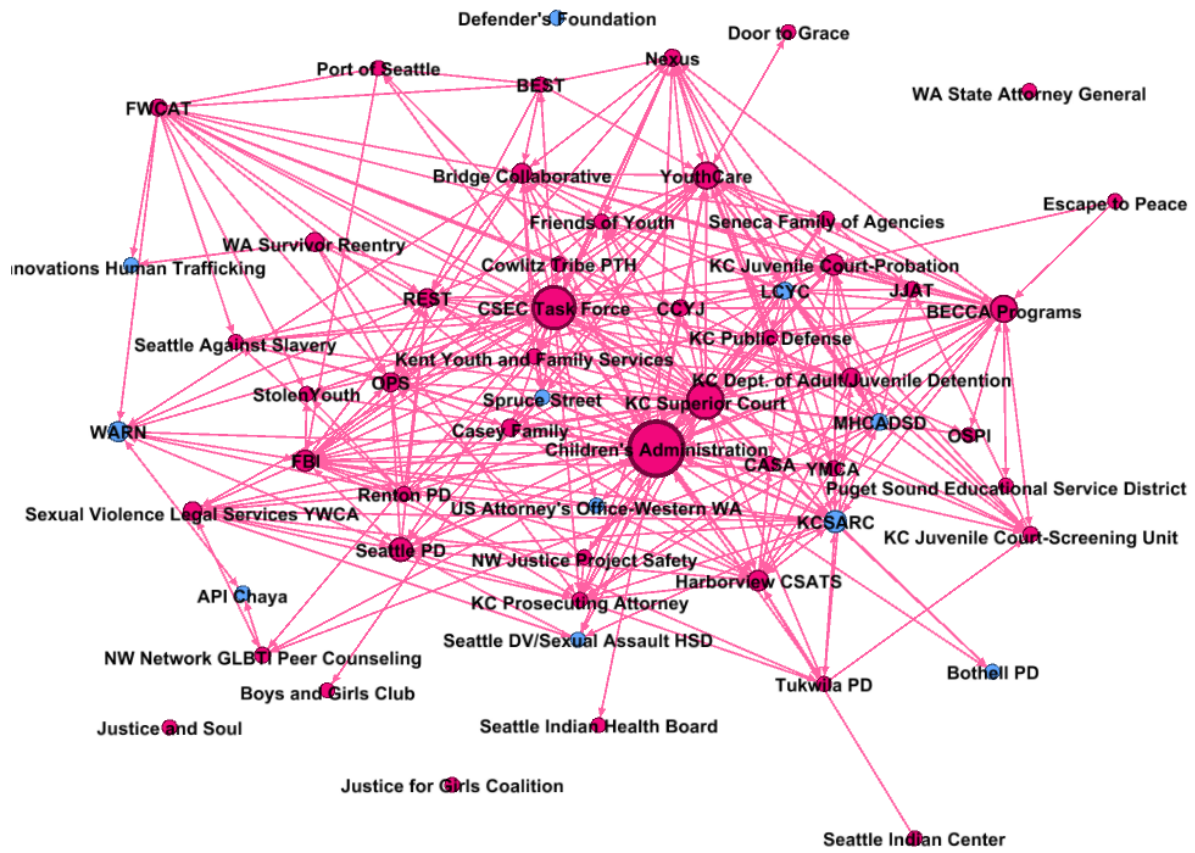
Communication

The graph below illustrates the connections between organizations who indicated that they communicate with one another about “directly serving and/or providing care coordination to children and young adults who are commercially sexually exploited” **more than 12 times per year**. In general, organizations in King County are highly connected to one another, and the relationships become easier to see when a high threshold for connectivity is applied. As a result, it is again important to remember that when two organizations are not connected on the graph, it does not necessarily mean that they do not communicate with another at all, only that they do so less than 12 times a year.

Unlike referrals, communication is necessarily a two-way street. If two organizations really speak to one another more than 12 times a year, *both* organizations should indicate so on their surveys. If every respondent were perfectly accurate, all connections on the graph would be dual-directional; all the lines would have arrows on both ends. This is not the case, and so this graph illustrates the self-report limitations of the data. The connections are probably best guesses or an indication that organizations generally feel as though they speak to one another “a lot,” regardless of the actual number.

- DCYF has a more central role in this graph than it did when looking at referrals. It is centrally located and larger than it was in prior years.
- Besides DCYF, the largest and most central organizations are YouthCare, the CSEC Task Force, and King County Superior Court, indicating that communication happens regularly between those organizations and other organizations in the network.
- Similarly, the Organization of Prostitution Survivors, and to a lesser extent a few other organizations, have many connections coming to them, but fewer going out from them. Respondents were likely to say that they communicated regularly with these organizations, but they were not as likely to say the same.
- Some organizations indicate that they do not communicate with one another at least 12 times a year. These organizations may communicate with one another about CSEC issues, but not primarily about “directly serving and/or providing care coordination” to youth.

Communication 2019: Betweenness Centrality, CSEC Task Force Members in Pink, non-members in blue



Organization	Communication Betweenness Centrality*
DCYF/Children's Administration	674.97
CSEC Task Force	464.98
KC Superior Court	363.82
BECCA Programs	196.39
YouthCare	194.14
Seattle PD	146.20
KCSARC	118.64
FBI	101.73
KC Juvenile Court-Probation	99.36
Harborview CSATS	92.27
WARN	85.22
Bridge Collaborative	80.79
OPS	70.43
WA Survivor Reentry	64.92
KC Dept. of Adult/Juvenile Detention	63.21
Sexual Violence Legal Services YWCA	62.80
REST	62.47
Casey Family	47.00
FWCAT	35.54
Nexus	34.99
LCYC	32.31
MHCADSD	30.65
CCYJ	24.37
NW Network GLBTI Peer Counseling	18.09
JJAT	14.04
KC Juvenile Court-Screening Unit	12.97
KC Prosecuting Attorney	10.93
Kent Youth and Family Services	8.93
YMCA	7.74
Seneca Family of Agencies	5.30
Renton PD	4.63
BEST	3.91
Port of Seattle	3.89
Friends of Youth	3.26
API Chaya	2.25
Tukwila PD	2.04
Cowlitz Tribe PTH	1.83
NW Justice Project Safety	1.67
Spruce Street	1.58
Innovations Human Trafficking	1.00
OSPI	0.68

Organization	Communication Betweenness Centrality*
KC Public Defense	0.50
US Attorney's Office-Western WA	0.35
Seattle Against Slavery	0.20
Bothell PD	0
Boys and Girls Club	0
CASA	0
Defender's Foundation	0
Door to Grace	0
Escape to Peace	0
Justice and Soul	0
Justice for Girls Coalition	0
Puget Sound Educational Service District	0
Seattle DV/Sexual Assault HSD	0
Seattle Indian Center	0
Seattle Indian Health Board	0
StolenYouth	0
WA State Attorney General	0

* A measure of how often a node appears on the shortest path between other nodes. Higher numbers indicate that organizations are more “centrally” located in the network; they connect many other nodes together.

Referral and communication centrality over the course of the grant

The chart below shows percentile rankings (not raw centrality scores or overall rankings) of betweenness centrality statistics for every organization that ever participated in this survey during any of the 3 times it was administered. Some organizations are missing data for one or two years because they did not participate in each round, or because certain organizations were suborganizations that were eliminated from the process (e.g. “King County Juvenile Court Treatment Services” was included in 2015 but folded into “King County Juvenile Court” in 2017). Bolded organizations are in the top 10th percentile at any point, on either referrals or communication

CSEC Social Network Analysis Organizations “Betweenness Centrality” Percentile Ranking by Year – Referrals and Communication

Organization	Referrals			Communication		
	2015	2017	2019	2015	2017	2019
API Chaya	-	-	79	-	-	60
Auburn Youth Resources	33	-	-	39	-	-
BECCA Programs	20	12	8	54	27	7
BEST	75	78	79	78	35	55
Bothell PD	-	78	38	-	78	88
Boys and Girls Club	-	-	79	-	-	88
Bridge Collaborative	28	8	19	20	14	20
CASA	-	-	79	-	-	88
Casey Family	75	78	79	41	43	31
Catholic Community Services of Western WA	39	-	-	78	-	-
CCYJ	75	78	79	47	49	39
Children's Administration/DCYF	2	2	3	10	4	1
Cowlitz Tribe PTH	-	78	79	-	78	63
Defender's Foundation	-	78	79	-	78	88
Door to Grace	-	78	79	-	78	88
Escape to Peace	-	78	79	-	37	88
FBI	-	6	13	-	10	13
Federal Way Mayor's Office	75	-	-	78	-	-
Federal Way Police	-	31	-	-	31	-
Friends of Youth	12	27	79	36	20	58
FWCAT	7	78	79	78	78	32
Genesis Project	75	78	-	78	78	-
Harborview CSATS	44	49	22	44	78	17
Innovations Human Trafficking	-	-	79	-	-	69
JJAT	75	45	57	18	41	43
Justice and Soul	-	78	79	-	78	88
Justice for Girls Coalition	-	-	79	-	-	88
KC Department of Community and Human Svcs.	75	-	-	78	-	-
KC Juvenile Court - Treatment Services	25	-	-	4	-	-
KCSARC	-	78	1	-	78	12
Kent Youth and Family Services	10	18	17	25	33	48
KC CSEC Task Force	15	24	15	7	6	3

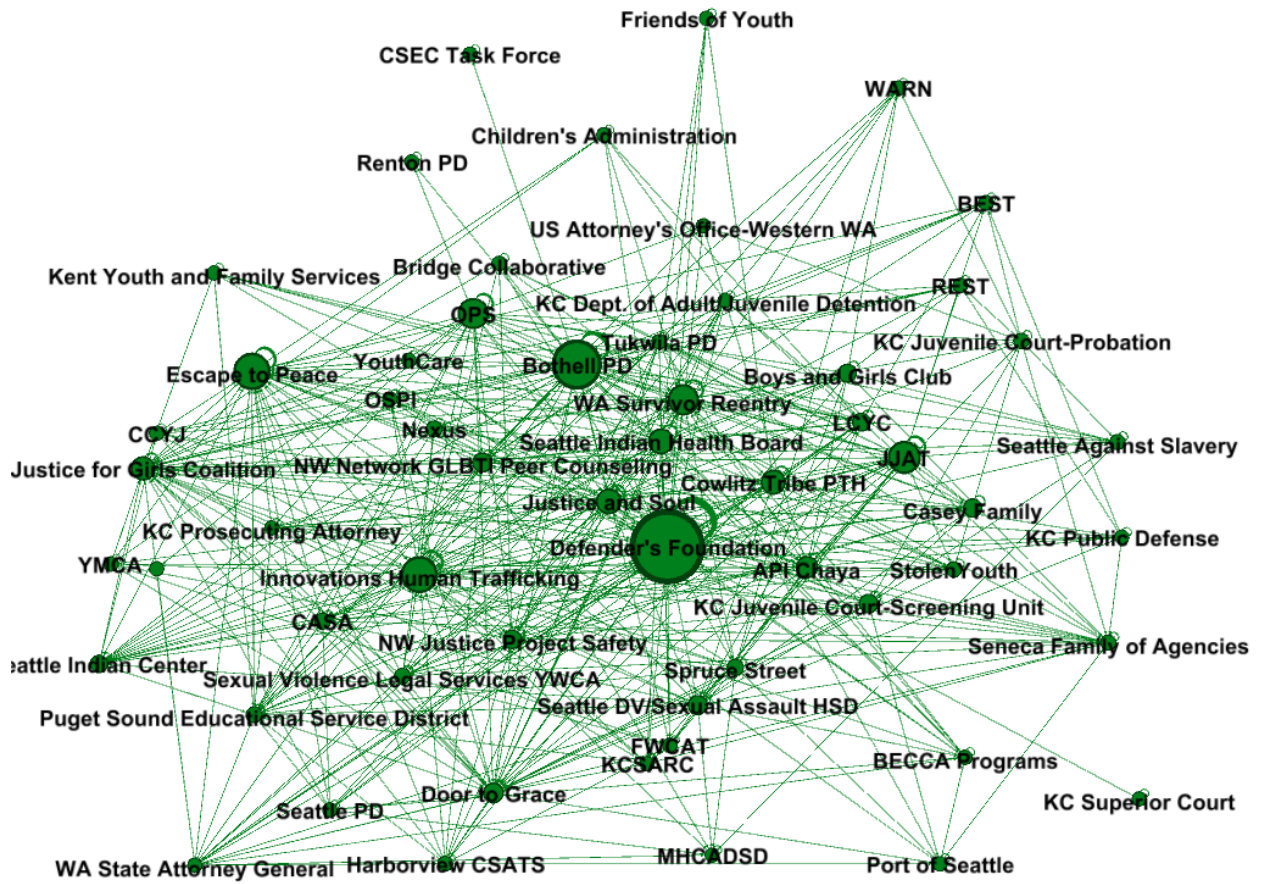
Organization	Referrals			Communication		
	2015	2017	2019	2015	2017	2019
KC Dept. of Adult/Juvenile Detention	-	-	34	-	-	25
KC Juvenile Court	-	4	-	-	2	-
KC Juvenile Court-Probation	-	-	29	-	-	15
KC Juvenile Court-Screening Unit	-	-	44	-	-	44
MHCADSD	-	-	79	-	-	38
KC Prosecuting Attorney	-	29	25	-	16	46
KC Public Defense	75	47	46	28	45	72
King County Sheriff's Office	-	78	-	-	78	-
KC Superior Court	-	78	10	-	78	5
LCYC	-	-	27	-	-	36
Muckleshoot Tribe	-	78	-	-	78	-
Nexus	-	14	36	-	54	34
NW Justice Project Safety	-	78	79	-	52	65
NW Network GLBTI Peer Counseling	-	78	79	-	78	41
OPS	36	22	51	33	8	22
OSPI	75	-	79	78	-	70
POCAAN	49	-	-	78	-	-
Port of Seattle	-	-	43	-	-	57
Powerful Voices	75	-	-	78	-	-
Public Health Seattle King County	23	16	-	78	22	-
Puget Sound Educational Service District	47	52	79	78	78	88
Redmond PD	75	54	-	78	78	-
Renton PD	75	20	5	78	24	53
REST	41	10	12	15	18	29
Seattle Against Slavery	75	43	53	78	78	75
Seattle DV/Sexual Assault HSD	75	-	79	31	-	88
Seattle Indian Center	-	78	79	-	78	88
Seattle Indian Health Board	-	78	79	-	78	88
Seattle PD	31	35	32	12	29	10
Seneca Family of Agencies	-	41	31	-	47	51
Sexual Violence Legal Services YWCA	-	-	48	-	-	27
Spruce Street	-	-	50	-	-	67
StolenYouth	-	-	79	-	-	88
Tukwila PD	75	78	41	78	78	62
Unbound Now	75	78	-	78	78	-
Uniting for Youth	75	37	-	23	39	-
US Attorney's Office-Western WA	-	-	55	-	-	74
Valley Cities	-	33	-	-	78	-
WA State Attorney General	75	-	79	49	-	88
WA Survivor Reentry	-	-	39	-	-	24
WARN	75	-	20	52	-	19
YMCA	18	78	24	78	78	50
YouthCare	4	39	7	2	12	8

Awareness

The graph illustrating Awareness is different from the graphs about Communication or Referrals in an important way. In general, organizations in King County were highly aware of one another, and a graph illustrating their awareness was so highly connected that it was difficult to read. **Therefore, this graph illustrates the degree to which organizations said they had no awareness of one another,** highlighting the relatively few gaps in awareness. In this graph, organizations that are larger and more central are *less* likely to know about—and be known by—other organizations. **Larger circles and more central placement means that fewer people are aware of the services provided by the organization.** As with the other graphs, it is important to remember that the connections illustrated are specifically related to CSEC activities. For example, presumably everyone has some awareness of the Redmond Police Department, in general, but may not know what role they play in the lives of CSEC-involved youth.

- Organizations are almost all at least somewhat aware of the activities of the CSEC Task Force, the Renton Police Department, Kent Youth and Family Services, King County Superior Court, and a few other organizations, who, in turn, indicated they are at least somewhat aware of every other organization.
- There are a few organizations, such as Defender's Foundation and Bothell Police, that many other organizations are not aware of.

Awareness 2019: Betweenness centrality (highlighting fewer connections/smaller awareness)

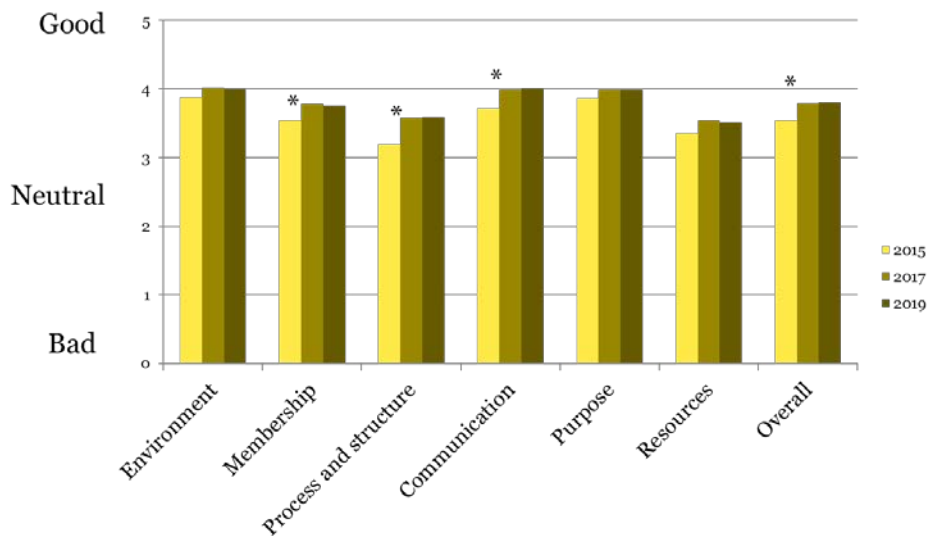


Collaborative Capacity

The surveys conducted in 2015, 2017, and 2019 also included a section related to collaborative capacity. Past research has shown the following 6 factors to support effective collaboration:

- **Environment:** collaborative history, political climate, hope for effectiveness
- **Process and Structure:** coordination, member commitment, flexibility, decision making, adaptability
- **Membership:** trust, respect, compromise, appropriateness of membership
- **Communication:** open and frequent, formal and informal communication
- **Purpose:** clarity and feasibility of goals, dedication, similarity of purpose among members, niche
- **Resources:** adequate funds, people power, leadership skills

Between 2015 and 2017, there were statistically significant increases in three of these factors (membership, process and structure, and communication), as well as overall collaborative capacity (see figure below). There were no statistically significant increases or decreases between 2017 and 2019. This indicates a possible ceiling effect, where the collaborative capacity was maximized within the first two years of the grant, and then remained steady over time.



* Indicates that the change was large enough and consistent enough to be statistically significant between 2015 and 2017 (there were no statistically significant changes between 2017 and 2019).

Qualitative feedback

We also solicited qualitative feedback on the strengths and weaknesses of the task force as a whole, suggestions for strengthening collaboration, and any other thoughts participants wanted to share. Suggestions for strengthening collaboration included:

- Increased actionable items, possibly via subcommittee or group work
- Increased inclusiveness and diversity of leadership, with regard to sex trafficking survivors, communities of color, LGBTQ, and tribal representation
- Streamlining communication; using a listserv to distribute information with a frequency that can be controlled by the recipient
- Remembering that organizations have common goal of ending exploitation and providing appropriate services for survivors
- Increased attendance and collaboration from law enforcement

Other thoughts and comments included appreciation for the coordination work of the task force leadership, acknowledgement of tension brought about by a collaboration between organizations that have contrasting belief systems and goals, and a desire to differentiate CSEC work done by the Task Force from CSEC work done by other organizations across the state.

Conclusion and Summary

This report represents a look at the interconnectedness of organizations in King County, WA that focus on addressing the commercial exploitation of youth and young adults over five years. In 2015 and 2019, the results were shared in detail with stakeholders at a two-hour long interactive exploration of the data. At this meeting, the graphs were shown to answer questions and solicit feedback.

Overall, results reveal high levels of awareness, referrals, and communication. Feedback suggests that the graphs largely reflect the network as experienced by its members: well-connected organizations appear large and central in the graphs, while less involved organizations appear at the graph's periphery. The few true outliers that do exist—those organizations *unconnected* to rest of the network—appear to be small service organizations and groups that exist outside of the Seattle urban hub.

Child Welfare/DCYF and the Task Force both played central roles across the five years of the grant funding. Child Welfare, in particular, became a more central hub of communication about CSEC cases, which was one of the primary purposes of grant funding. Additionally, the Task Force has demonstrated steady growth in the number of organizations that are members, the number of organizations that participate in the survey (which could be thought of as one indicator of “buy in” to the Task Force), and organizations' ratings of collaborative capacity. We believe this growth is associated with the activities funded by the Children's Bureau, namely staff time and activities conducted by the Task Force coordinator and Child Welfare liaison, and that continuance of these activities are necessary to maintain the progress made thus far.