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CHILDRIGHT: New York

Child Trafficking Rapid Screening Instrument (RST)

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Preparing people to lead extraordinary lives

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OVERVIEW

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive, long-term strategy for child welfare agencies to address both the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) as well as labor trafficking, IOFA and the Center for Human Rights of Children (CHRC) at Loyola University developed the *ChildRight* project model. First launched in Illinois, *ChildRight* guides child welfare professionals in building an effective statewide response to child trafficking.

In January 2013, the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) contracted the International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA) to launch *ChildRight* in New York State. The goals of the project were to:

- Develop community based action plans in five pilot areas - Erie, Monroe, Onondaga, Westchester, New York, Queens, Kings, the Bronx, and Richmond counties
- Convene and facilitate a steering committee and subcommittees to participate in the creation of a statewide blueprint or action plan for developing a comprehensive approach to addressing child trafficking;
- Implement the blueprint to strengthen the child welfare response to child trafficking;
- Integrate key CSEC and labor trafficking identification and screening tools into existing OCFS and local social service systems;
- Train 1,000 key responders and child welfare professionals on child trafficking; and
- Increase the number of child trafficking victims identified and served across New York State.

Recognizing that child trafficking victims were a) not being adequately identified, or b) being misidentified (as another form of child maltreatment, or in some cases as the perpetrator of a crime), the CHRC at Loyola University Chicago was asked to develop a valid rapid screening tool (RST) to identify minors who may be victims of sex and/or labor trafficking.

To meet the needs of potential users, the CHRC, in consultation with IOFA, OCFS, and other interested parties, developed a rapid screening tool¹ with the sole function of flagging potential trafficking cases - of both sex and labor trafficking, both US citizen and non-US citizens - so that subsequent investigation into the child's circumstances can be conducted. As a result of the emphasis on brevity, the tool does not include any questions that are not directly related to legal elements of child trafficking or protections afforded under New York Safe Harbor statutes. Thus, demographic information, which is generally collected during the intake process, as well as other background factors (e.g. health and mental health statuses, familial relationships, justice and child welfare system involvement) are excluded. Additionally, questions that could contribute to further investigation and/or service planning do not appear in the tool. In the event that a case is flagged, other tools, such as those related to assessment, can be used to collect more detailed data that can assist law enforcement and aid in service planning.

METHOD

Review of Existing Instruments

In developing the tool, the CHRC conducted a thorough review of existing screening tools and protocols already designed or in use that aim to identify victims of human trafficking. This procedure involved an internet search of both international and domestic websites, and a review of academic literature on the subject. Tools that were examined include those developed by:

¹ It is essential to note that a screening tool differs significantly from an assessment tool. A trafficking screening tool aims to identify behaviors that fall within current legal statutes, which define the various dimensions of sex and/or labor trafficking. In other words, the goal of the tool is to determine whether a youth meets the threshold for trafficking victimization, based only on those legally defined criteria. Once a youth has been screened and is found to meet the legal requirements, then, s/he is subject to whatever processes and procedures the agency uses to assist trafficking victims. This generally involves further assessment. Assessment, the stage after screening, is a process that is more comprehensive and usually involves measurements across a wider span of life domains than just those defined by the law as relevant to trafficking. Clinically qualified (credentialed) individuals typically conduct assessments while properly designed screening tools may lend themselves to use by a wider variety of individuals. Thus, the RST developed by the CRHC is only an initial step in the care of youth victims of trafficking in sex and/or labor.

1. Covenant House

(<http://www.covenanthouse.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Covenant-House-trafficking-study.pdf>);

2. Vera Institute of Justice (2014)

(<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/224391.pdf>);
(<http://www.vera.org/sites/default/files/resources/downloads/human-trafficking-identification-tool-and-user-guidelines.pdf>);

3. The London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit (February, 2011);

4. The Center for the Human Rights of Children, Building Child Welfare

Response to Child Trafficking: An Illinois Case Study, identification toolkit

(<http://www.luc.edu/media/lucedu/chrc/pdfs/BCWRHandbook2011.pdf>);

5. Florida’s Department of Children and Families Human Trafficking of Children Tool

(<http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/humantrafficking/docs/HumanTraffickingofchildrenIndicatorTool0109.pdf>);

6. UNDOC First Aid Kit for use by Law Enforcement Responders in Addressing Human Trafficking

http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/TIP_1st_AidKit_English_V0981429.pdf;

among others, including screening and intake forms currently utilized by *ChildRight: New York* partners. Additionally, we contacted the developers of these instruments in order to discuss their process, tools, and implementation. And, CHRC staff worked with OCFS, IOFA, and other interested parties in order to gauge interest, issues, and concerns related to the development of a rapid screening tool.

As a result of our examination of available instruments and the conversations in which we engaged with prior developers and service providers in New York State and around the country, we discovered that, of the screening tools already in existence, many were not aimed exclusively at minors (anyone *under* the age of 18); did not correspond to statutory elements of human trafficking; tended not to include both sex and labor trafficking; used broader indicators that could potentially not differentiate between trafficked children and children who were maltreated in other ways (physical, sexual, and psychological abuse and/or neglect); and/or were

potentially too long to be of practical use to service workers, particularly those working with higher volumes of cases.

RST Development

The CHRC designed a tool that is rooted in the statutory elements of New York State’s anti-trafficking,² federal anti-trafficking³, and New York Safe Harbor statutes⁴ (See Appendix A), and that is brief⁵ and focused on acts that are specific to the target population: minors (any person under the age of 18) who may be victims of sex and/or labor trafficking. The CHRC took this approach so as to avoid some of the weaknesses and obstacles identified in other screening tools. Thus, the RST directly addresses the baseline legal elements that would be required to flag a case as possibly one of child trafficking and leave all other pieces of information for later assessment. For example, the RST does not ask: “Why did you migrate/leave your home?” Evidence of migration may be an *indicator* of trafficking for non-US citizen children; however, it is not a required or an essential legal element (human trafficking does not require movement across international or state lines). Additionally, the RST does not directly address the relationship between the trafficker and victim (i.e., was the person their “pimp” or a family member?). Such information is not critical for rapidly flagging cases in which a youth may be trafficked or commercially exploited. Furthermore, we did not rely on the use of scales or other techniques that would have required validation and specialized training of users as they oftentimes increase the number of false positive identifications. False positive identifications are easily obtained when tools identify too broad a range of behaviors that overlap with other forms of child maltreatment.

² New York Penal Law § 230.34, Sex Trafficking; New York Penal Law § 135.35, Labor Trafficking

³ Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Publ. Law No. 106-386—OCT. 28, 2000; Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2003, Pub. L. No. 108-193, 117 Stat. 287; TVPRA of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-164, 119 Stat. 3558; William Wilberforce, TVPRA of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-457, 122 Stat. 5044; Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2013, Pub. L. No. 113-4 .

⁴ New York Safe Harbour for Exploited Children Act (2008)

⁵ Several New York agencies, including Division of Juvenile Justice and Opportunity for Youth (DDJOY) requested “just a few questions” related to child trafficking to add to their existing intake and screening protocols.

The CHRC took the approach of developing a tool that had content, construct, and face validity.⁶ The RST was designed to include items that represented the range of baseline behaviors that constitute being trafficked (and those that would be eligible for protections and services under relevant Safe Harbor and anti-trafficking statutes); that the items were based on the legal elements governing the definitions of these behaviors; and that the items “look like” the behavior they are trying to measure. Thus, our approach used items that directly ask the youth about behaviors specific to trafficking and does not focus on behaviors *related* to trafficking and child maltreatment. For example, the tool does *not* address homelessness, drug use, intimate partner relationships, and sexual history.

The RST also uses a format that reduces discomfort that may arise from the sensitive nature of the questions being asked. Here, we employed a strategy in which literate youth read a card listing the array of behaviors that constitute victimization.⁷ The youth is asked to provide the answer of yes/no as to whether s/he participated in any of the behaviors, even once, without specifying which behavior(s) in particular. The youth is not asked to elaborate or provide any detail that may cause discomfort. For youth who may have reading difficulties, the agency staff person reads the list and, again, the youth only responds yes/no as to whether s/he has engaged in any one of the behaviors, even once, without indicating the specific act. Again, it is not important to know *which* of the listed behaviors were engaged in, as any one of them can legally constitute potential trafficking victimization.

⁶ In research, validation is undertaken when an instrument involves complex constructs and/or scales (e.g., “satisfaction,” self-esteem, intelligence, depression, quality of life, social support) where the meaning of the behavior of interest may be vague, ambiguous, or mean different things to different groups of people. Instead, our approach of using items that directly ask the youth about behaviors specific to trafficking and not focusing on behaviors *related* to trafficking and child maltreatment in general, allowed us to forgo the sorts of validation strategies undertaken by others. These validation strategies, when done effectively, can be expensive, time consuming, and more probabilistic.

⁷ Similarly to existing OCFS screening instruments, including *Personal Experience Screen Questionnaire*, and other intake forms provided to us by OCFS.

The tool also used a format consistent with intake tools, screening forms, and other documents provided to us by OCFS in August 2013.⁸ The CHRC and OCFS believed that our final product also needed to be easily integrated with existing screening forms, language used, and procedures in order to place minimal burden on the direct service staff that will be implementing this tool.

Between October 2013 and March 2014, the CHRC shared drafts of the instrument with several service providers in New York State and around the country, including both private and public agencies working with vulnerable youth in a variety of capacities. While developing the instrument, the CHRC engaged in dialog with IOFA, OCFS, and many service providers in order to obtain critical feedback. Also consulted were experts in child psychology, child law, and human trafficking who examined the instrument for legal relevance, ability to be comprehended by a minor, and safety for use with minors. The CHRC incorporated some of the changes and recommendations provided into a final draft of the tool.

Through the procedures outlined above, we can say the tool is valid. However, in order to state that it is workable – meaning easy to use and easy to understand by youth and by agency personnel- other strategies were required. Thus, we invited agencies working with children and youth, both those in New York State, as well as in other locales, to have their staff use the tool for one month to determine whether use of the RST was feasible and easy. Specifically, we wanted to know:

1. Was the tool, in fact, brief? How long would it take to administer?
2. Does the tool identify a youth who may be a victim of either labor or sex trafficking (or both)?
3. Are the questions easy for youth to understand?
4. Is the tool easy to use and administer by service providers/intake staff?

Additionally, we provided opportunities for agency personnel to provide more detailed comments and feedback regarding the use of the instrument and the

⁸ Dr Stephen & Suzanne Menkes Child Advocacy Program Intake Form; Cortland County Child Advocacy Center Case Information Sheet; Health Assessment; Youth Self-Assessment; Suicide Risk Assessment; Alcohol & Drug Assessment.

youth's reactions to the questions. We created brief log sheets for service providers to complete so as to capture responses to these questions.

On January 28, 2014, in collaboration with OCFS and IOFA, we conducted a webinar to introduce interested parties to the tool. Additionally, we spoke to individuals via telephone and email for follow-ups and/or if attendance at the webinar was not possible. On March 20, 2014, we sent out both electronic and hard copies of instructions, screening tools, and log sheets to participating agencies. As noted earlier, we gave each agency one month to use the instrument. Eighteen agencies agreed to participate; of these, two returned logs indicating that they did not use the tool because they did not have "appropriate" cases; nine did not return any logs, despite several follow-up emails and phone calls from IOFA and the CHRC. Seven agencies completed the process within the testing period. And, an eighth agency submitted data after the testing period. While it may appear that the number of agencies that participated in the instrument is small, they were varied in populations served, organizational contexts, and size. As a result, we believe that these differences assisted in assessing the practicality of the tool under a broader set of conditions.

The original tool and instructions for its use are attached to this report (see Appendix B). It is important to note that both agency participation and individual staff participation was voluntary. And, even more important, the youth's willingness to respond to any or all of the questions on the tool was also totally voluntary, as indicated in the instructions read to each youth. While we indicated that a RST is most effective when employed at the initial contact or as close to the period at which regular intake or screening occurs, we also suggested that it was best to leave it up to the individual agencies to use the tool when they thought it was most appropriate. Clearly, for a tool to be effective, it must fit into the culture of the agency. These organizational operating procedures, cultures, and practices vary from agency to agency and therefore the users can only determine a set point at which questions should be asked. Summary data can be found in Appendix C.

RESULTS

Seven Agencies – Primary Cohort

If we aggregate the data from the seven agencies, we find that the tool was used 48 times (each time with a different youth). Of these times, the tool identified three cases of labor trafficking, three of sex trafficking, and three cases in which the youth was a victim of both sex and labor trafficking. All but two staff member in the seven agencies indicated that the instrument was easy to use. Of the 48 times that the tool was used, 46 of them were completed in five minutes or less, and two in 10 minutes or less. Three suggestions for improvement that we received: (1) need for translation into other languages; (2) better explanation to the youth as to why the questions were being asked; and (3) use the word “sex” rather than intercourse. Each of these comments was made only once. In terms of the last suggestion, we had considered that idea prior to distributing the tool to the volunteer agencies. However, we decided to retain the word “intercourse” as the word “sex” can be vague and ambiguous. Additionally, other instruments use the word “intercourse” without reporting problems with youth interpretation of the question.

Eighth Agency

Data from the eighth agency is being reported separately due to the large amount of missing information. This agency used the RST in 35 cases and identified eight victims of sex trafficking and none for labor. Two youth declined to respond to the questions. In terms of ease of use (youth’s ability to understand the questions), 19 staff members reported in the affirmative, 4 reported in the negative, and there was missing information for 12 cases. Unlike the other agencies, staff at the eighth indicated longer times to completion of the instrument. Two staff members stated that it took them an hour to complete the RST; six indicated that it took them ten or eleven minutes, and seven said that they required five minutes or less. There were missing data on the question of time it took to complete for 20 cases.

Comments made by staff members in their comment log suggested that the tool was not always used as it was intended. That is, some staff believed that the tool

should have produced more detailed data, such as with whom a youth might have “lap danced.” They also believed that if a youth did not want to provide details that this, then, was a problem. It appears that some thought that the tool was to be used to generate a conversation about their victimization. However, one of the aims of the tool is to reduce conversation about these behaviors and so youth declining to engage in details does not diminish the utility of the tool in flagging potential trafficking cases. Additionally, there were some staff at this agency who read the headings of sections to the youth and by doing so defined behaviors as “trafficking victimization.” The tool aims to neutrally flag potential cases without labeling them. In this way, resistance to the label of “trafficked” is reduced and youth who do not view their involvement in underage commercial sex or coerced employment are not put on the spot to defend their “choices.” As a result of this error and to avoid it in the future, the newly revised RST does not include headings. Finally, some staff from this agency did not understand the purpose of this tool, which is to flag *potential* cases without having the youth actually state that they were involved in a trafficking event. For instance, one staff member asked what to do if a youth reports lap dancing for money but denies being commercially exploited. It is important that staff not ask if a child has been trafficked. The purpose of the tool is to operationalize what it means to be trafficked for sex or labor and just rely on yes or no responses. If the youth responds yes, then that is a flag and further investigation and assessment can be initiated.

LIMITATIONS

Participation

Many of the agencies/service providers working with youth who may be trafficked expressed that they did not have institutional support to participate. Of the original group of agencies who agreed to participate in the study, only one was from New York State. Additional agencies were recruited during the webinar conducted in January 2014. Most agencies who were contacted indicated they were too busy, did not have adequate resources, or had no interest. With the latter, some

agencies were satisfied with their existing screening protocols. This caused some concern to the CHRC, as upon review, there were agencies who were using incorrect definitions of CSEC and child trafficking. Remediating these issues, however, is beyond the scope of this work/study. Other agencies indicated longstanding experience screening and identification of child trafficking victims, and preferred to use existing screening tools and practices.

One size doesn't fit all

While several agencies expressed interest in utilizing a rapid child trafficking screening tool, some of the initial feedback to our draft tool indicated that service providers have different ideas of purpose and use of screening protocols. Some providers expressed a philosophical belief that formal screening instruments or questionnaires are ineffective in the context of working with youth who have been traumatized. Other agencies, however, had long-standing experiences with various screening instruments and practices in other contexts, and were seeking very explicit directions and questions related to child trafficking to incorporate into existing protocols.⁶ Ideally, the RST will permit such use as it was designed to fit with any agency/organization's operational culture, expertise with the population, and approach.

A tool is just a tool

We know that children who have experienced trauma, especially multiple and pervasive violent events, have been shown to be even *more* difficult to identify as victims of abuse and neglect, including trafficking, as the effects of this level of trauma can hinder communication between children and adults. Any intervention with a trafficked children will likely necessitate time, rapport building, and developmentally appropriate expertise. Moreover, a rapid screening tool is effective if screeners perceive it as brief and useful in flagging potential cases (i.e., youth are willing to endorse an item). Comments from agency screeners support these qualities as being important, especially comments from those screeners who understood the purpose of the tool. These screeners appreciated the simple, direct

approach as compared to some of the compound and lengthy questions that constitute other instruments; the emphasis on statutorily specific questions (as compared to the inclusion of more general risk behaviors); and use of a checklist aimed at minimizing discomfort (versus the typical approach of asking open ended questions that may require youth to articulate sensitive issues). This said, if a youth prefers to articulate their experience in their own words, this should not be discouraged. However, in the case of the latter, the screening will then depend on more sophisticated knowledge and training on behalf of the screener to ensure appropriate identification for a potential child trafficking case. The tool, as is, does not require specialized trafficking training on behalf of the screener, and thus makes it easier and more effective for a broader range of professionals and agencies to use.

In sum, while we recognize that there are limitations with any tool, a RST such as this one has the potential to empower a greater number of agency personnel to more accurately screen for potential child trafficking cases without needing extensive training and/or direction. Importantly, the results of our study show the CHRC RST is highly effective in flagging potential cases. **In just 4 weeks, 17new, potential child trafficking cases were identified in New York State.**

DISCUSSION & RECOMENDATIONS

The RST appears to be easy-to-use, rapid, and effective way for service providers to identify potential cases of labor and/or sex trafficking among children and youth. It is adaptable to individual agency needs and easily translatable into other languages, as appropriate. The information obtained through use of the RST does not overlap with other agency data collection efforts and offers a direct method of parsing out trafficking from other forms of child maltreatment.

Recommendations

1. **Make the instructions more explicit.** For example, for the purpose of a rapid screening tool, it doesn't matter *where* a particular act occurred in

exchange for money (i.e., lap dancing at a strip club vs. someone's house), or by *whom* ("boyfriend" "pimp" "uncle"). It only matters if the act occurred, even if only once. Additionally, the instructions should state that the purpose of the tool is to provide a rapid way in which to flag cases and is an assessment or a tool designed to identify broader risk factors or services. See amended instructions and instrument, Appendix D.

2. **Help youth understand the questions they are being asked.** While this was a recommendation made by two agency screeners, the CHRC remains committed both to keeping instructions brief and to avoiding the labeling of youth (i.e. as victims, as being trafficked). Prior research suggests that youth may balk at the term "victim" or of any suggestion that they may be trafficked. Therefore, we suggest that the explanation in the introduction should be clear, simple, but not too explicit. For example, "Now, I'm going to ask you some questions related to work and health history to determine how we can help you." See amended instrument in Appendix D.
3. **Adapt the instrument for non-English speakers.** Translate the RST to Spanish and other commonly used languages by agencies utilizing the tool.
4. **Training.** Ensure agencies utilizing the RST have had at least baseline training on child trafficking and developmentally appropriate interviewing skills so as to better identify child trafficking, and complement use of the tool. Again, the tool itself is designed to be used with minimal advance instruction. However, the test suggests that those screeners who understood it to be a brief, rapid, tool and not an assessment had more success and were more satisfied with the RST, as demonstrated by the positive comments provided by those who successfully administered the tool in fewer than 10 minutes.
5. **Development of agency protocols and policies.** Ensure agencies utilizing the RST have protocols in place for what to do if a child is flagged as a potential victim of child trafficking *before* using the RST. Ensure any existing protocols and policies include a follow-up assessment for services, safety, and referrals for both child sex and labor trafficking, and for youth who are both US citizen and non-US citizen and follow-statewide and national

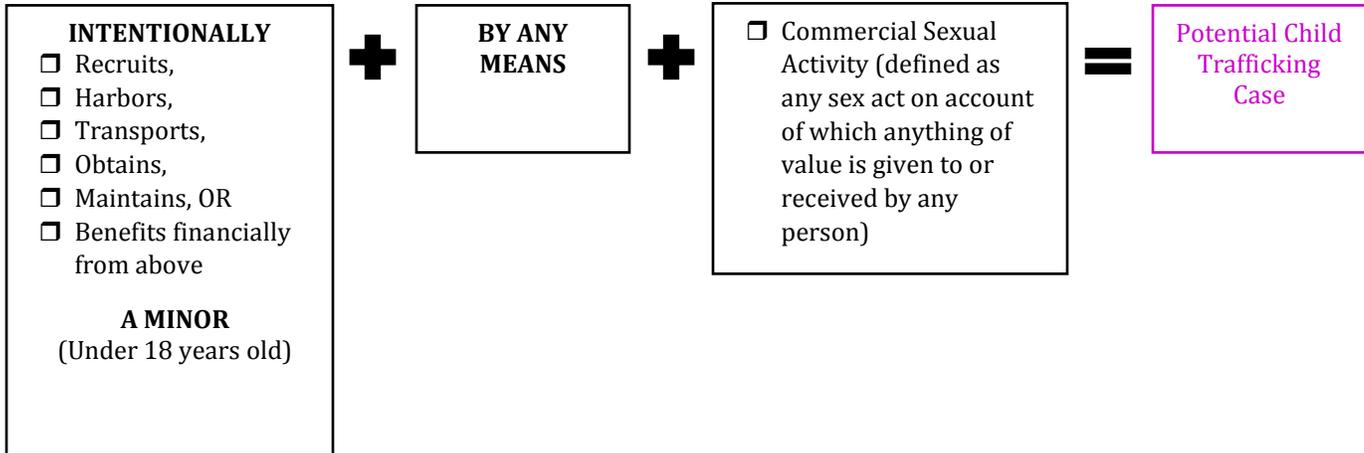
protocols outlined for child trafficking identification. See amended protocols regarding purpose, timing, and referrals in instructions, Appendix D.

6. **Plan B.** Encourage agencies using the RST to review existing policies/protocols guiding intake staff as to what to do if they believe the child is a child trafficking victims, even if their initial responses to the tool suggest they are not. (See “limitations.”) This can include a) attempting to administer the screening instrument after more rapport is built between the screener and child and/or b) changing people who are administering the instrument, c) providing the youth with additional information/resources/referrals.

APPENDIX A

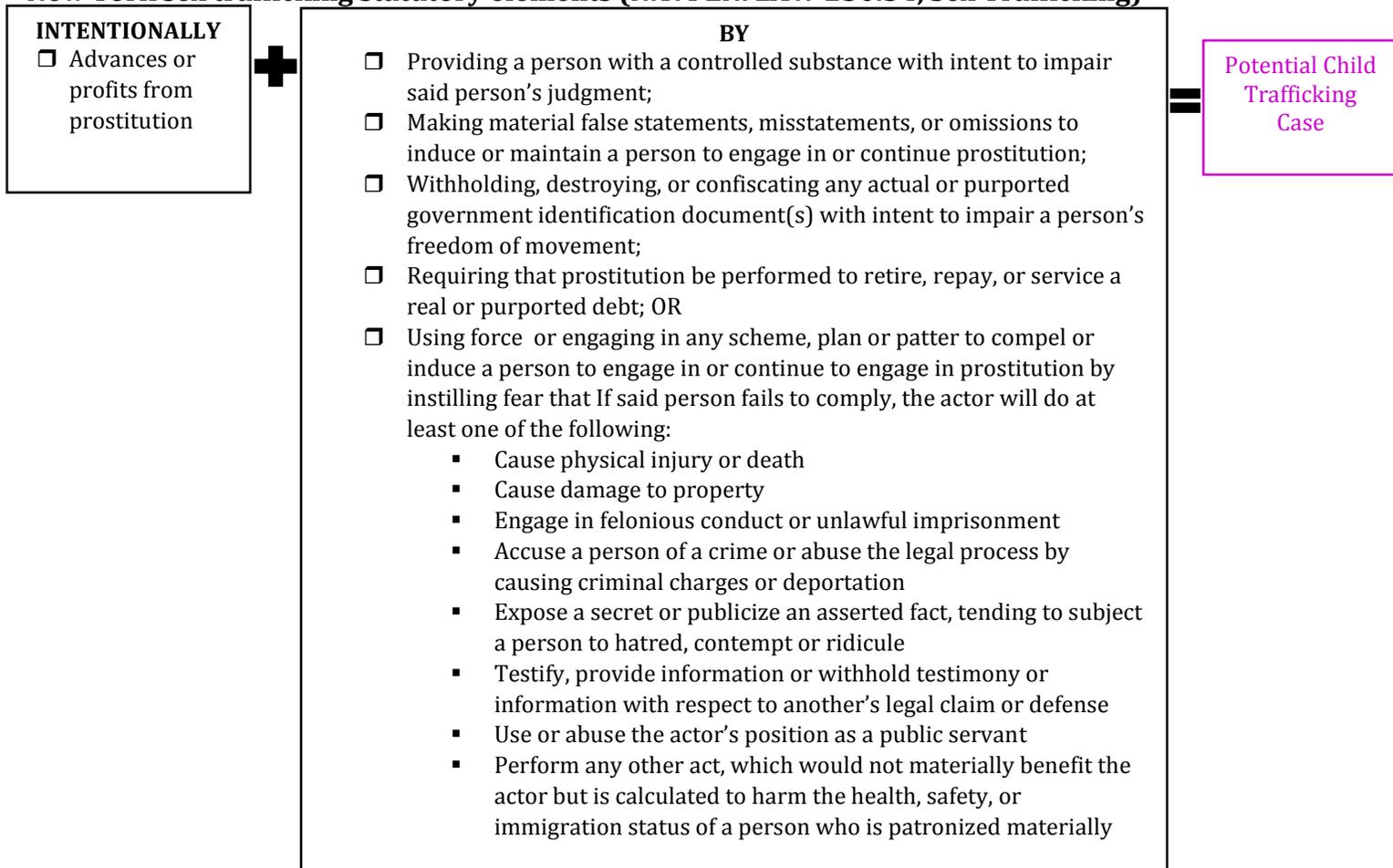
New York State Statutory Guidelines – Child Sex and Labor Trafficking and Eligibility for Protection under Safe Harbor Statute

Federal (child) sex trafficking statutory elements (18 USC SEC. 1591)

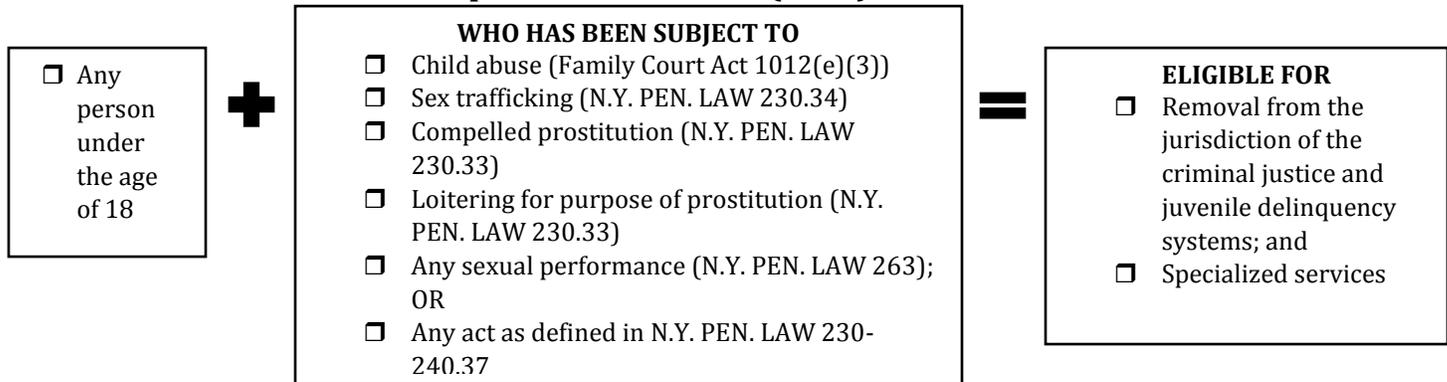


Note: Offenses involving anyone under the age of 18 do not require proof of force, fraud, or coercion. Required elements include any conduct in the first box, by any means, and commercial sexual activity.

New York sex trafficking statutory elements (N.Y. PEN. LAW 230.34, Sex Trafficking)

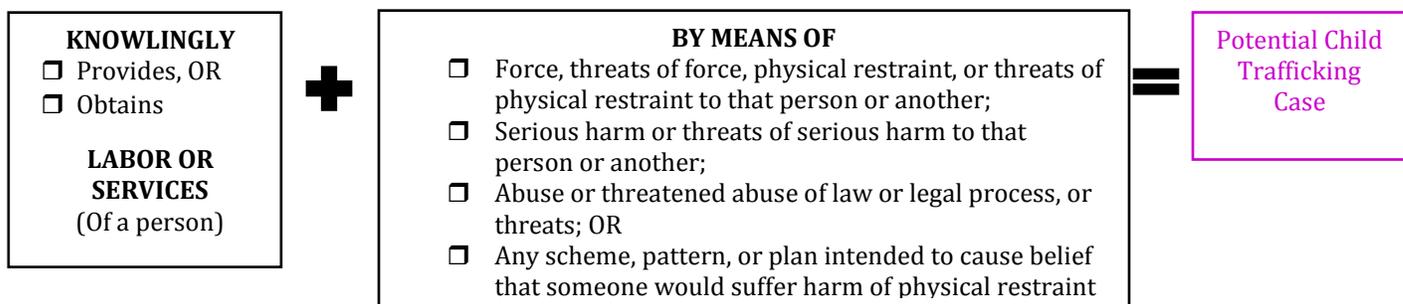


New York Safe Harbour for Exploited Children Act (2008)



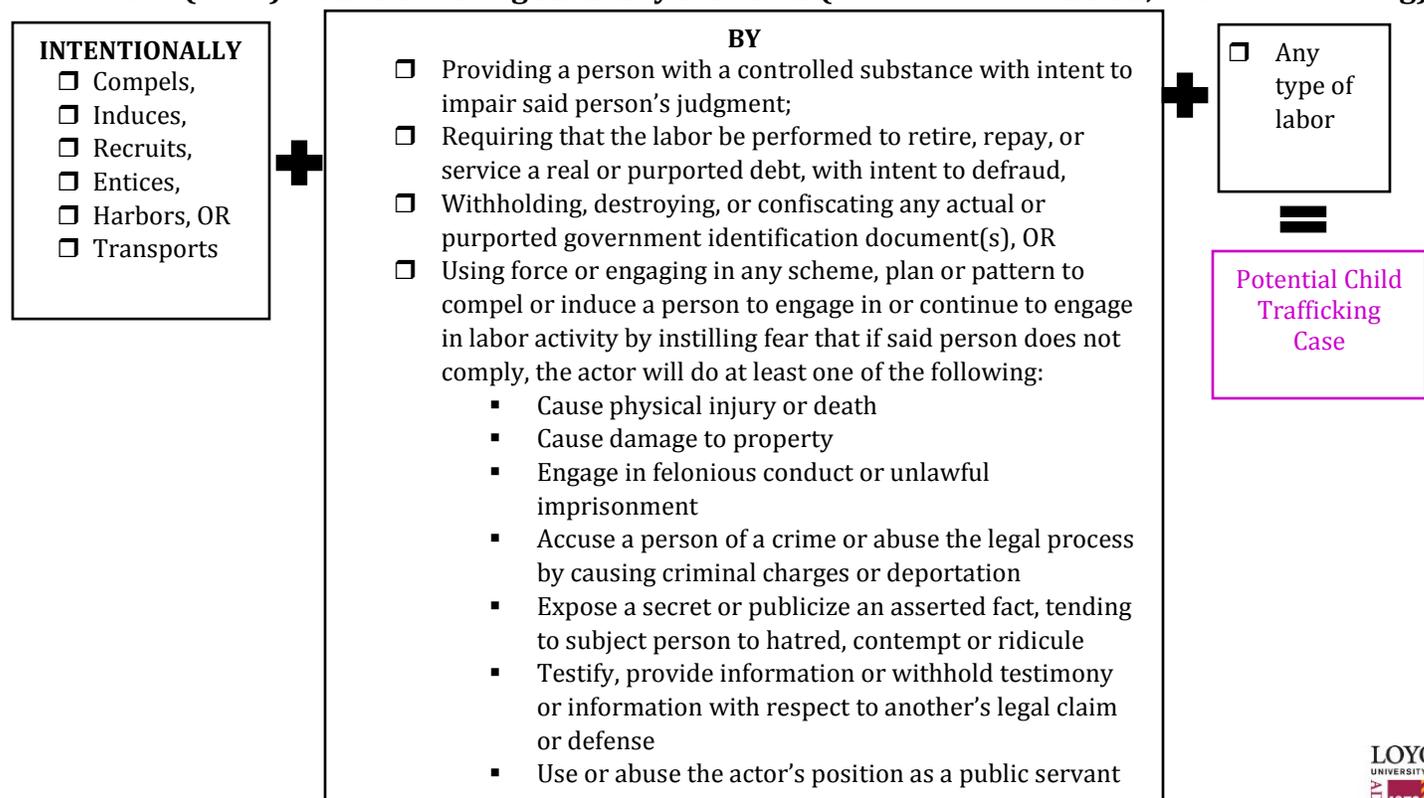
Note: The NY Safe Harbour for Exploited Children Act is designed to amend social services law and the Family Court Act in relation to diversion and services for exploited children.

Federal (child) labor trafficking statutory elements (18 USC SEC. 1589)



Note: Coercion/threats of harm can be physical, financial, or psychological.

New York (child) labor trafficking statutory elements (N.Y. PEN. LAW 135.35, Labor Trafficking)



APPENDIX B

Original Rapid Screening Tool (RST) for Child Trafficking

Rapid Screening Tool

Before beginning the testing of this tool, please read the following to the youth:

Now, I am going to ask you some questions that will help us provide you with the most appropriate assistance. However, I want to stress that answering these questions is voluntary. You can choose to answer all of them, some of them, or none of them. It is totally up to you. Just let me know if you want me to stop asking these questions and I will do so, immediately.

Labor Trafficking Questions

1. Do you now, or have you previously worked or had a job?

___Yes ___No

If No, Skip to Question 9

2. Many youth work for a lot of different reasons, including helping their families. Additionally, there are other reasons why youth work. We are not asking you to tell us specifically what these other reasons are but would like you to answer yes or no if you work for any of the following reasons, even if it is just one of them:

I was tricked by someone
I owe a debt to an employer
I owe a debt to someone in my family
I am being threatened by a family member
I am being threatened by a romantic partner
I am being threatened by stranger
I work because I am afraid of something that I don't want to talk about.

___Yes ___No

3. Did/does someone take all or part of the money you earned?

___Yes ___No

4. Did you ever want to leave your job, but couldn't?

___Yes ___No

5. Have you ever worked anywhere where you were not allowed to contact family or friends?

Yes No

If no, have you ever worked where another person monitored your contact with others?

Yes No

7. Have you ever been threatened or punished if you stated that you did not want to work? For example, have you ever been threatened with harm, deportation, arrest, or a call to law enforcement?

Yes No

8. Has anyone you ever worked for threatened to harm your family or friends? For example, has anyone you ever worked for threatened your family or friends with harm, deportation, or a call to the police?

Yes No

Sex Trafficking Questions-

9. Many people have sexual experiences when they are teenagers or younger. Please listen to/read the list below and answer yes or no if you have ever engaged in any of the activities listed below, even if it was just one of them and you did it only once.

Stripping

Posing for photos or videos that are sexually explicit or sexually suggestive

Oral sex

Hand job

Intercourse

Escort service

Prostitution

Lap dancing

Yes No

10. Have you ever engaged in any type of sexual activity, like the ones we just went through, in return for something. So, please listen to/read the list below, and respond yes or no at the end of the list even if you did any of below only once:

Food

Money

A place to stay

Drugs

Clothing

Jewelry

Favors

Gifts

Toys

Medical assistance

Promises to help resolve legal issues

Employment

Travel

Safety from physical harm by others

Safety from abuse by police, probation officers, or other people who work for the government

To avoid arrest

Safety from threats by others to do something bad to you, your family, or friends

___ Yes ___ No

APPENDIX C

Copy of Log Sheet

Log Sheet for Test of the Rapid Screening Tool to Identify Youth who may be Trafficked for Sex and/or Labor

Agency name: _____

1. Length of time in minutes that it took to complete the questions on this tool.

2. Did the tool identify a youth who **may** be a victim of labor trafficking?

_____Yes

_____No

3. Did the tool identify a youth who **may** be a victim of sex trafficking?

_____Yes

_____No

4. Was each question easy for the youth to understand? If no, please identify the questions for which there were problems and briefly indicate your perception of the issue.

5. Are there any other comments or details that you would like to provide regarding the use of the tool for this case?

Number of times tool was used _____

Number of times the tool flagged a case as possibly being one of labor trafficking _____

Number of times tool flagged a case as possibly being one of sex trafficking _____.

APPENDIX D

Updated/Amended Screening Tool and Guidelines

RAPID SCREENING TOOL FOR YOUTH LABOR AND SEX TRAFFICKING

General Guidelines

1. The Rapid Screening Tool (RST) is intended to be used as part of the normal intake process. Since each agency's intake process is unique, agencies administering the RST should determine how to best integrate the child trafficking RST within existing intake screening protocols.
2. Some intake processes make take more than one meeting, and providers may decide to postpone screenings depending on the screener's perception of client's willingness to engage with the screener.
3. If at any point during the RST the youth exhibits signs of anxiety, ask the youth if they would like to stop and/or resume at a later time. The process should be voluntary. Do not insist any question is answered.
4. Screeners should refer to their existing agency policies, procedures, and protocols for what do to once a youth is identified as a potential case of sex/labor trafficking, or if they believe a youth is a victim of trafficking, regardless of their responses to the RST.
5. The answers to the tool should be just "yes" or "no." Screeners should not probe into additional details (unless the youth is forthcoming without prompting from the screener).
6. Ensure protocols are in place for next steps if a youth is identified as a victims of child trafficking (sex and/or labor).

____Yes _____No
8. Has anyone you ever worked for threatened to harm your family or friends? For example, has anyone you ever worked for threatened your family or friends with harm, deportation, or a call to the police?

____Yes _____No
9. Many people have sexual experiences when they are teenagers or younger. Please listen to/read the list below and answer yes or no if you have ever engaged in any of the activities listed below, even if it was just one of them and you did it only once.

- Stripping
- Posing for photos or videos that are sexually explicit or sexually suggestive
- Oral sex
- Hand job
- Intercourse
- Escort service
- Prostitution
- Lap dancing

____Yes _____No
10. Have you ever engaged in any type of sexual activity, like the ones we just went through, in return for something. So, please respond yes or no at the end of the list even if you did any of below only once:

- Food
- Money
- A place to stay
- Drugs
- Clothing
- Jewelry
- Favors
- Gifts
- Toys
- Medical assistance
- Promises to help resolve legal issues
- Employment
- Travel
- Safety from physical harm by others
- Safety from abuse by police, probation officers, or other people who work for the government
- To avoid arrest
- Safety from threats by others to do something bad to you, your family, or friends

____Yes _____No