



2018 ICJ Offices Responses to Human Trafficking Survey Report

Approved July 19, 2018

Overview

In June 2018, the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee surveyed ICJ members to gather information regarding how state ICJ office respond to human trafficking.

Method

SurveyMonkey was used to collect responses. On June 1, all ICJ Commissioners, Compact Administrators, Designees, Deputy Compact Administrators, and compact office staff were provided survey access via email from the ICJ National Office. The survey link was also distributed for four weeks in June via the "ICJ Weekly" e-newsletter to 5,183 subscribers using MailChimp.

Responses

- **46** individuals responded representing **39** states / territories
- Commissioners, Designees, Compact Administrators, Deputy Compact Administrators, and other ICJ Office staff represent **98%** of responses received

Results Summary

Of 46 responses received, 76 percent of ICJ offices indicated that they do not maintain statistics on human trafficking. Half of states estimated that their office encountered between 1 and 10 victims of human trafficking in 2017, while nearly 21 percent estimated more than 10 victims.

The majority of states reported participating in a local, regional, or state-level human trafficking task force, while 18 states reported no task force participation. ICJ Offices participate by attending meetings, organizing/facilitating meetings, providing training, developing policies/protocols, providing technical assistance, or providing victim advocacy.

For states reporting a multi-disciplinary team (MDT) approach, most ICJ offices participate by discussing available services, trainings, and policy issues. Many ICJ offices also debrief on recent or active cases and receive human trafficking referrals.

Nearly 60 percent of states do not have a state-implemented protocol for screening to identify victims of human trafficking. The remainder have either adopted state or county-level protocols. The majority of juveniles are screened upon entry into the either juvenile justice or child protection system. The top ways that ICJ offices learn that juveniles are potential victims of human trafficking is through law enforcement, detention centers, other state ICJ offices, and social services or child abuse and neglect personnel.

While each situation is handled on a case-by-case basis, most states report that ICJ eligible juveniles identified as victim of human trafficking are held in detention (46%) or at a location the judge deems most appropriate (41%). Seventy-six percent (76%) of respondents indicated that when their state is the holding state, this population is not treated differently than a juvenile identified in their state with the same status.

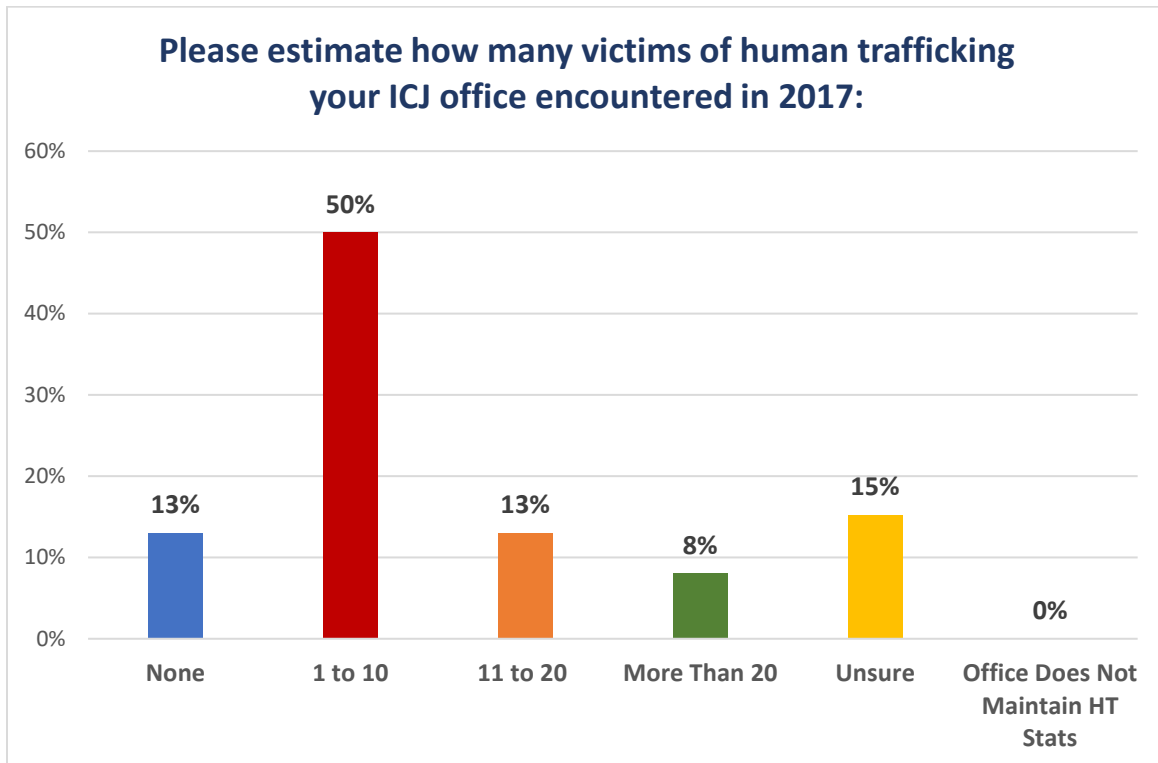
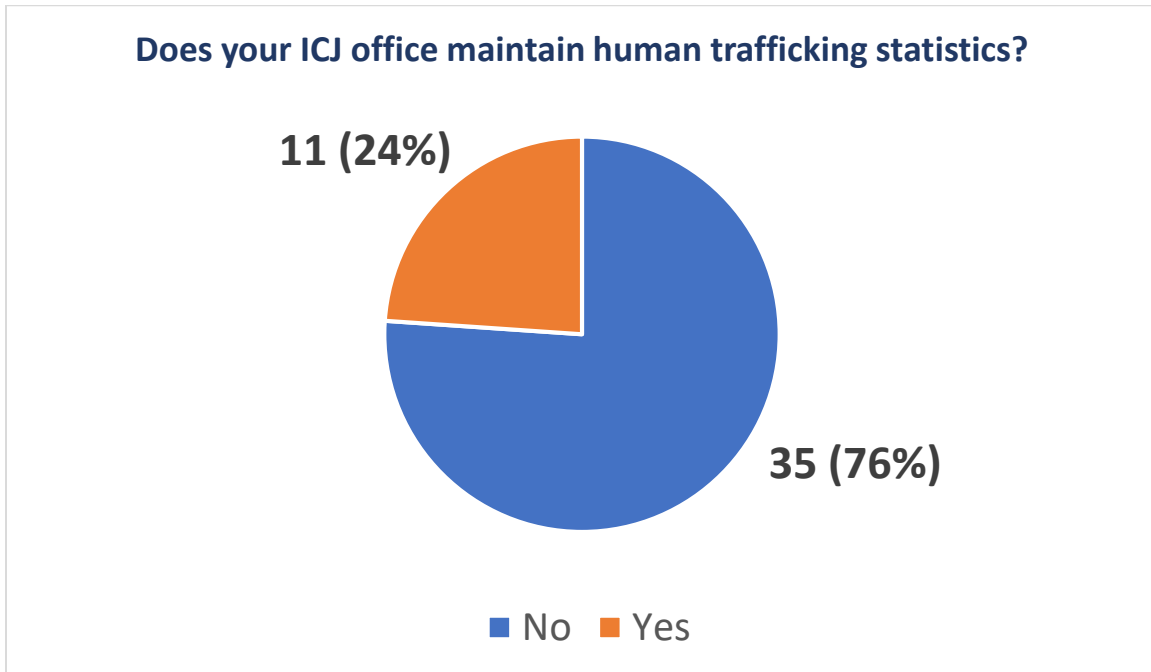
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Survey Results

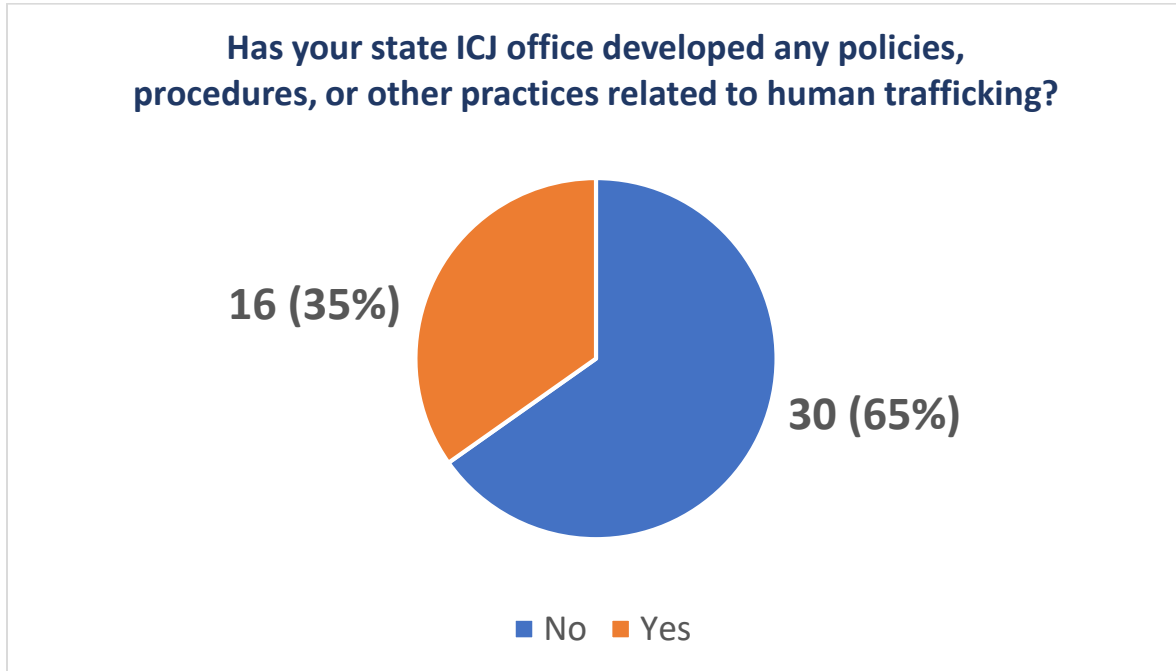
Statistics

This section provides information regarding states' data collection practices.



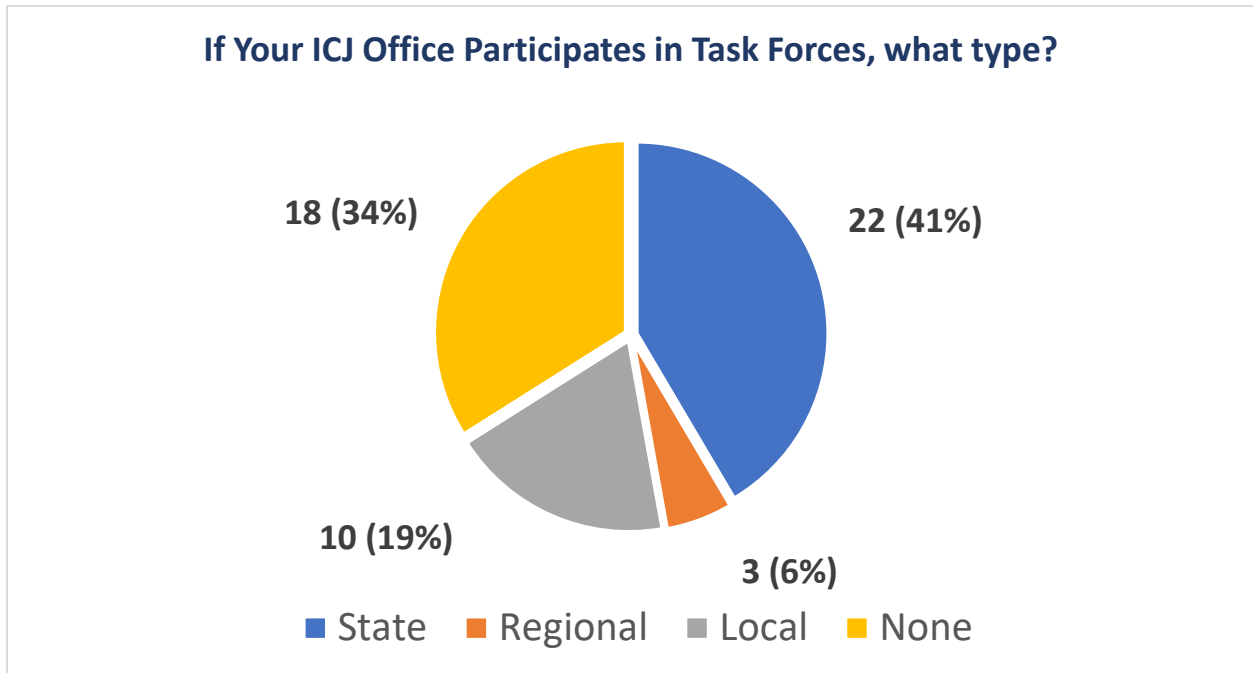
Policies

This section provides information on states' human trafficking policies and procedures.



Task Force

This section following provides information on states' involvement in human trafficking task forces.



Please share examples of how your state ICJ office participates in task forces:

- Attends Meetings = 25 (74%)
- Provides Training = 9 (26%)
- Provides Technical Assistance = 7 (21%)
- Provides Victim Advocacy = 6 (18%)
- Develops Policies or Protocols = 5 (15%)
- Organizes or Facilitates Meetings = 3 (9%)

Other:

1. I am not sure. At most we point people in the right direction for services.
2. The state dept. under which the ICJ office is housed participates in statewide training and task force efforts with the state's Bureau of Investigation. As a dept. there is ongoing training and awareness around human trafficking.
3. Participation to City task force will begin in July

Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) Approach

This section provides information on states' multi-disciplinary team approaches to human trafficking.

If your state utilizes a multi-disciplinary team (MDT) approach to responding to victims of human trafficking, the MDT does which of the following?

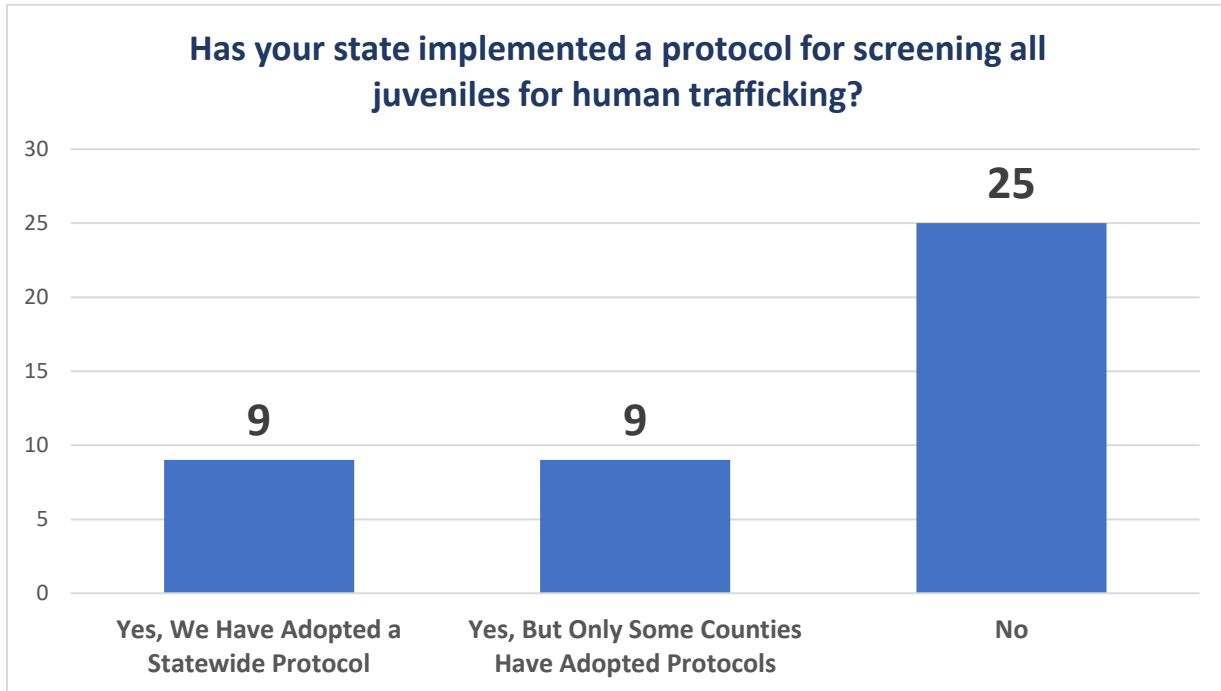
- Discusses services available or needed = 17 (43%)
- Discusses trainings presented or needed = 13 (33%)
- Discusses policy issues = 12 (30%)
- Our state does not utilize an MDT response to human trafficking = 11 (28%)
- Debriefs recent cases = 11 (28%)
- Discusses active cases = 10 (28%)
- Meets quarterly or at specific intervals = 10 (28%)
- Receives Human Trafficking victim referrals = 8 (20%)
- Meets as needed = 7 (18%)
- I don't know what the MDT does = 5 (15%)
- Is coordinated by ICJ personnel = 2 (5%)

Other:

1. There is an MDT protocol including treatment and advocacy for victims of sex and forced labor exploitation.
2. Our participation begins with a request, we provide Interstate Guidance
3. Upon receipt of such a case, our office will use a MDT approach to receive referrals, discuss cases, services needed and policy
4. Victim Advocacy Coordinator works with this aspect from the AG's office
5. Meets Monthly
6. Accepts and investigates referrals

Screening

This section provides information on states' human trafficking screening practices.



At what point(s) are juveniles screened for human trafficking?

- Upon Entry into the Juvenile Justice System = 12 (71%)
- Upon Entry into the Child Protection System = 11 (65%)

Other:

1. Youth who are suspected of victimization are referred to the MDT, screened and referred for services and advocacy.
2. DJS Field Staff are all training to administer the Human Trafficking Screening Tool for youth suspected and/or at risk for trafficking.
3. Upon entry into a secure or non-secure holding facility due to an out of state warrant
4. Only in a runaway situation then there is a possibility that information is mentioned.
5. At any point the court, Attorney General, or Agency request

How does your ICJ office usually learn that a juvenile is a victim of human trafficking?

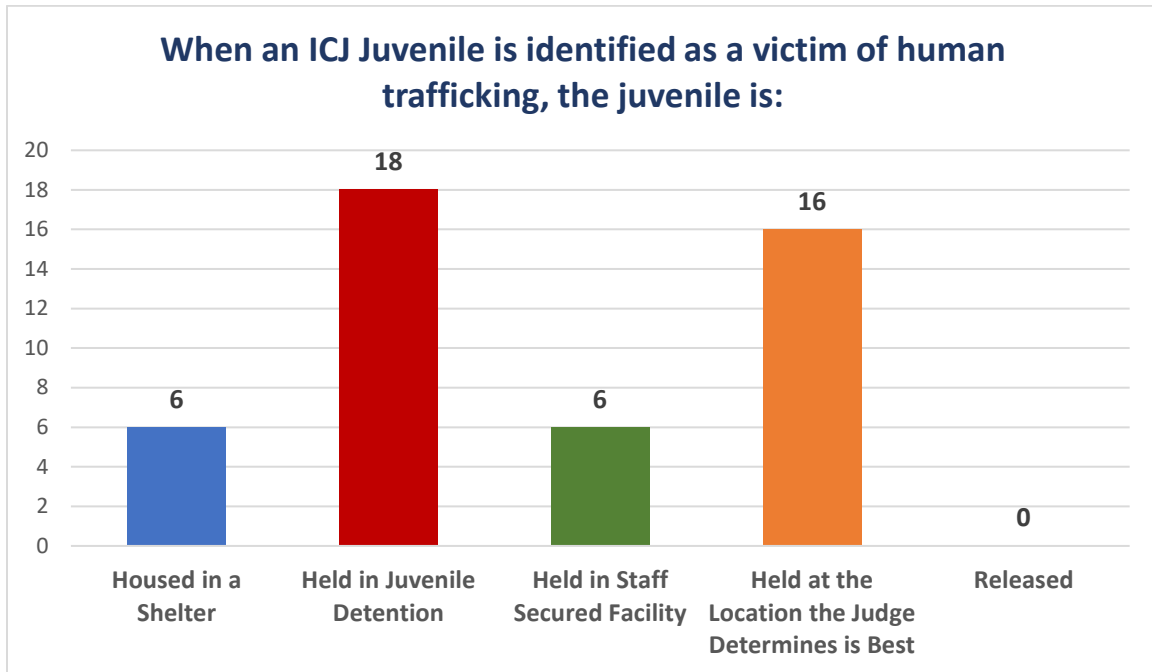
- Law Enforcement = 26 (63%)
- Detention Center = 24 (59%)
- Other State ICJ Office = 24 (59%)
- Social Services/Child Abuse and Neglect Personnel = 20 (48%)
- Intake/Screening Center = 16 (39%)
- Case Manager = 16 (39%)
- Shelter = 7 (17%)
- Community Service Provider = 6 (15%)

Other:

1. All of the above
2. Our office learns from our field probation officers and or other state offices upon discovery.
3. County Intake Probation Officers.
4. Local Probation Staff
5. Prosecutors
6. If we did find out it would be through Juvenile Court services
7. DJS Victims Services Coordinator as well as DHS Legal Representative(s).
8. Juvenile self-report, parent/relative report
9. We have staff who are actively working to find runaways as well as a new coordinator position within the child welfare agency specifically designated to working with trafficking victims.
10. The supervisor that a runaway juvenile may be picked up and information is provided to the CPS division or the AG's Human Trafficking Hotline.
11. I have not been made aware of any such case to date since my tenure began in May 2017.
- 12.

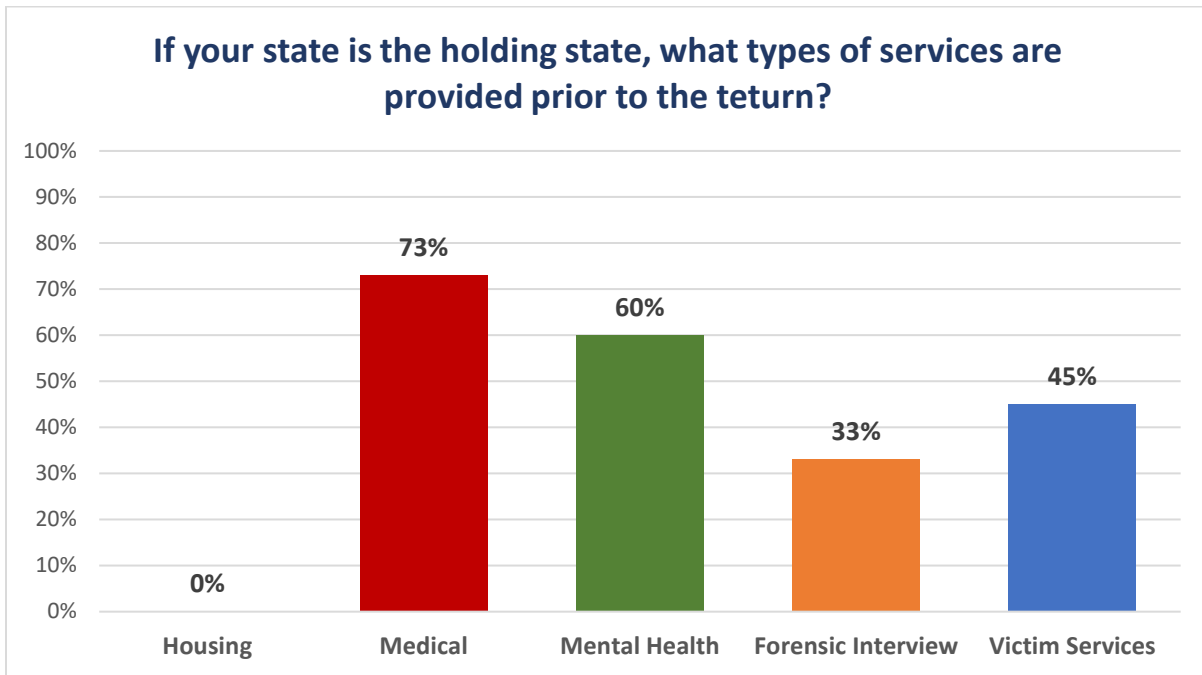
Holding State Practices

This section provides information on the practice of holding states when a juvenile is identified as a victim of human trafficking.



Other:

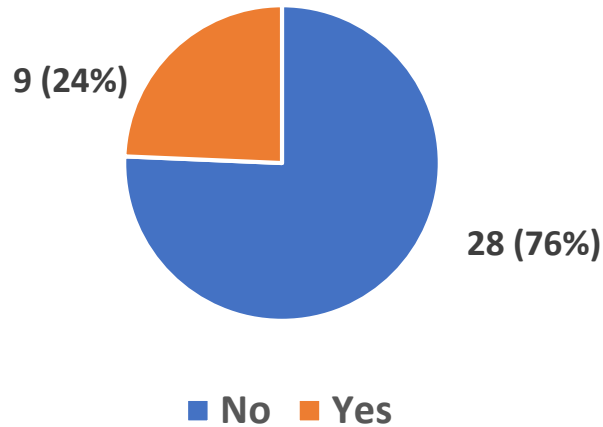
1. All of the above
2. A culmination of all the options checked have occurred. Each on a case by case basis. Individual circumstances influence the next steps.
3. Varies
4. Holding method is situation dependent.
5. It varies based on the circumstances of the case. However, most ICJ youth are held in secure detention.
6. It can depend on the circumstances that the juvenile is in such as a shelter, detention, or a staff secured facility.
7. Case by case basis.
8. Home, Community, Shelter. Detention if associated juvenile offense.
9. Determined on a case by case basis



Other:

1. A runaway would be screened and referred to the MDT as a victim and would receive the services available to all victims.
2. Medical as needed
3. Undocumented Youth recovered in the State of Maryland could potentially receive services thru International Social Services, USA.
4. Depends on where they are placed which will determine the types of services
5. Each instance of human trafficking is handled on a case by case basis. A culmination of all of the services listed may be given in the holding county or a referral to the demanding state may be given through ICJ.
6. Local Intake provides services in the various counties.
7. If a specific need arises our locals will seek input to address the need as quickly as possible.
8. The above services are all provided pending the length of stay. An investigation is always conducted and the demanding state is notified of the incident and the investigation continues even after the juvenile is returned.
9. Detention centers may offer visits with in-house therapists, nurses, and/or doctors.
10. Varies by county

Among juveniles identified as human trafficking victims, are juveniles eligible for return under ICJ treated differently than those identified in their home states?

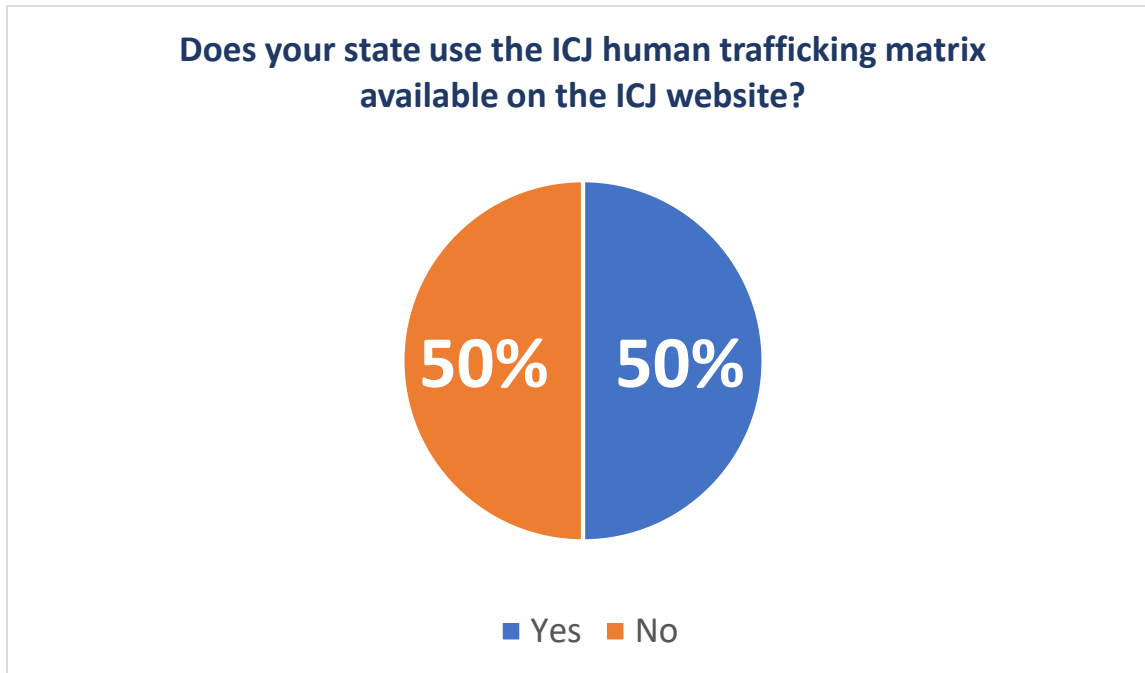


Other:

1. We would only return if they were subject to the compact
2. Yes and No. All juveniles are handled with safety and security as the number# aspect of all contact. However, some juveniles require more intervention than others so that would constitute a difference in care and/or the way a juvenile was treated. In some instances, being outside of the home state may limit services available to a child which could be construed as home state children being handled differently.
3. As long as the juvenile's rights are not compromised.
4. It may determine where they are held.
5. PA cannot hold PA non-delinquent juveniles in secure detention.
6. There is no formal mechanism to ensure that services are offered once a youth identified as trafficked is returned to their home state. On the other hand, we do try to ensure that youth from our state identified as trafficked in another state are referred to local agencies, at least in the more urban areas in Idaho.
7. Ensuring proper officials/agencies are notified upon return
8. Treated as victims, not as offenders.
9. Our state does not typically detain local trafficking-involved youth.

More Information

This section provides voluntary information provided by states regarding their human trafficking practices.



Is there anything else you would like to share regarding your ICJ office's response to human trafficking or learn from other ICJ offices?

1. We have provided training to members of the task force and have been involved in developing policy that includes the ICJ in response to identified victims of trafficking who may be under ICJ jurisdiction. We are automatically notified if a victim/runaway is found in our state who is from another state. That notification typically comes from our child protective division and/or law enforcement.
2. Other state's protocol and interventions
3. Compact office had previous interaction with IPATH as part of the ongoing process to learn more regarding human trafficking.
4. I am looking into other internal agency protocols that may address HT in our state.
5. We would be willing to share our process and procedures.
6. Office of Children, Youth, and Families is currently working on a Human Trafficking protocol. It has not yet been finalized.
7. How effect is the Polaris Report in tracking juveniles involved in Human Trafficking
8. Always interested in how states develop protocol.
9. We would like to learn more about secure but non-detention facilities other states may run where ICJ youth may be housed in place of detention.
10. We detain for security reasons