

# **MISSISSIPPI JUDICIARY HUMAN TRAFFICKING STATEGIC AGENDA**

**FINAL REPORT**  
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# **Mississippi Judiciary Human Trafficking Strategic Agenda**

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## **I. Background**

In the summer of 2016, the Judiciary of Mississippi received a Technical Assistance Grant from the State Justice Institute to help fund a Human Trafficking Technical Assistance Program entitled “Addressing Human Trafficking Involved Cases in the Mississippi Courts” designed to increase court capacity to perform an effective role in human trafficking involved cases. The emphasis of the project was on juvenile trafficking, focusing on issues faced by youth courts in Mississippi with regard to (1) identifying juveniles within the youth court system who are being trafficked and (2) finding services for this population.

In particular, the purpose of the project was to assist the Judiciary of Mississippi to build capacity to address human trafficking involved cases by:

- increasing understanding among Mississippi’s judicial officers, court practitioners and criminal justice partners about the types and dynamics of human trafficking and the appropriate role of the Mississippi courts in addressing human trafficking; and
- expanding the scope and efficiency of the Judiciary of Mississippi in identifying and effectively processing trafficking involved cases.

A project Advisory Workgroup composed of representatives from the Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Mental Health, Mississippi Judicial College, Department of Public Safety, the Child Advocacy Centers, the Attorney General’s Office, the AOC, jurist in residence, and the chair of the MS conference of youth court judges was established to oversee the work of the Human Trafficking Initiative. Two consultants, Drs. John A. Martin and Steven Weller, provided the technical assistance to the Workgroup.

The consultants conducted three site visits to Mississippi during the project: (1) a site visit on September 13-15, 2016 to conduct interviews with a wide variety of juvenile justice system professionals regarding the identification and processing juvenile human trafficking-involved cases; (2) a site visit on December 14-15, 2016 for a meeting of the Advisory Workgroup and interviews with the professional staff of the Rankin County Youth Court; and (3) a site visit on March 20, 2017 for a follow-up full day meeting with the Advisory Workgroup.

This document provides a summary of the results of those site visits and work group sessions and provides a general roadmap for the Mississippi Courts and their justice partners in addressing human trafficking in the coming years. The primary

recommendations for the next steps to increase court capacity to perform an effective role in human trafficking-involved cases emphasize that the Advisory Workgroup:

1. Clarify and develop protocols to coordinate the roles of juvenile justice system agencies in performing the key functions of the juvenile justice system for dealing with human trafficking-involved cases; and
2. Redesign Youth Court work processes for trafficking-involved cases.

## **II. Strategic Priorities**

The Mississippi Courts and their justice partners should address the following to further their efforts to address human trafficking involved incidents.

- Strategic Response 1 - Create a common understanding of the forms, dynamics, and potential justice system responses to juvenile trafficking in Mississippi.
- Strategic Response 2 - Develop agreed-upon tools and processes for (1) identifying human trafficking-involved cases, (2) conducting assessments for mental health and trauma assessments, and (3) creating treatment plans for human trafficking victims
- Strategic Response 3 - Explore and modify existing resources for assisting juvenile human trafficking victims to make those resources more human trafficking focused and increase their availability to the justice system.
- Strategic Response 4 - Pursue networking with federal partners to expand the resources available for assisting juvenile human trafficking victims.

### *Discussion of Strategic Response 1: Create common understanding of potential justice system responses to juvenile trafficking*

There was limited information on human trafficking in Mississippi until 2015, and the existence of human trafficking in Mississippi was not widely recognized or accepted. A critical issue of this strategic response is thus developing and providing training to all justice system workers on the scope and dynamics of trafficking, the impacts of victimization on the victims, where trafficking is likely to take place, who is at risk for becoming a trafficking victim, and indicators for identifying potential trafficking victims. It will be critical to overcome the skepticism on the part of some child protective workers, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, educators, judges, and others that trafficking exists as a problem in Mississippi.

Trafficking of juveniles in Mississippi crosses all socio-economic classes and all races. Geographically there are parts of the state that are more at-risk for trafficking, including counties where casinos are located, areas along the interstates, counties near large cities in bordering states, counties in the poorest areas of the state, and parts of the state where there may be children being trafficked among extended family members.

We were told that the traffickers may be more family members in rural areas and more pimp-controlled in urban areas. In rural areas in particular, it was suspected that a female child in a family may provide the sole support for the family by selling sexual services.

There was an influx of people into Mississippi after hurricane Katrina. They moved to the northern 2/3 of the state and numerous enduring problems appear to have accompanied this migration, such as drug use and opening up new human trafficking routes.

It was reported that the internet is a major source for juvenile sex trafficking, including prostitution and child pornography. Backpage.com was the primary vehicle for advertising prostitution prior to shutting down its escort section, but juveniles commonly use a wide variety of internet sites, including Facebook, Snap Chat, Spotlight, Meet Me, Kick, and Instagram. Tracking the internet is tricky, as new sites regularly appear, and the sites that are most popular change over time. For juveniles in rural areas, the availability of the internet increases their mobility. Juveniles are using cell phone hot spots to get onto the internet.

Runaways are at serious risk of becoming trafficking victims, but it was reported that there is a widespread belief among some law enforcement officers and judges that runaways want to be on the streets. The risk to runaway juveniles is compounded by the limited options available to the courts to provide services in status offense cases.

#### Discussion of Strategic Response 2: Develop agreed-upon tools and processes for dealing with juvenile human trafficking-involved cases

The Advisory Workgroup identified the following five key functions of the juvenile justice system for dealing with human trafficking-involved cases that must be addressed as part of this strategic response:

- (1) Identification and reporting: This includes understanding the indicators of potential human trafficking victimization, recognizing the presence of one or more of those indicators in individual cases, and reporting to appropriate authorities who are responsible for acting on the information;
- (2) Assessment: This includes conducting assessments for the purposes of determining the mental health and other trauma-related effects of human trafficking victimization on individual victims and determining the services needed to address those effects;
- (3) Adjudication: This function is the court adjudication that establishes the court's jurisdiction over the juvenile as: (1) a dependent of the court due to abuse, neglect or abandonment; (2) an offender in a delinquency proceeding; or (3) a child in need of supervision as a runaway, an incorrigible, or a truant (also called a status offense). In some cases Child Protective Services may be able to enter into an

informal adjustment without a court filing and adjudication, if the juvenile and the juvenile's family agree;

- (4) Service planning and delivery: This function takes place in the disposition phase of a juvenile court case after adjudication or as part of an informal adjustment by Child Protective Services and includes: designing victim-specific services; determining the appropriate parameters of treatment; fashioning effective court orders; enforcing court orders in a way that takes into account the difficulties faced by trafficking victims; identifying appropriate placements for victims to protect them from their traffickers and to protect others from the victims; and providing services to meet the victim's psychological and living skills needs to help them lead independent lives; and
- (5) Long term monitoring and support: This function includes continuing provision of services and review of the effectiveness of services, including after the trafficking victim reaches an age at which the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or child protective services has terminated.

The Advisory Group members stressed that, although they are interconnected, these are five separate functions requiring different tools and levels of expertise, so different participants may play different roles in each of the functions.

A key issue identified by the Workgroup that needs to be addressed is coordinating the roles of all the justice system agencies in addressing these five functions. This aspect of Strategic Response 2 is discussed in detail in the next section of this summary.

*Discussion of Strategic Response 3: Make existing resources for assisting juvenile human trafficking victims more human trafficking focused*

It was stressed that Youth Courts in Mississippi have very limited access to services for juveniles. With regard to delinquency and status offense cases, which are a common way in which human trafficking victims appear in court, the judges are limited primarily to either detention or probation. At present there are 17 juvenile detention facilities. We were told that offenses that can result in detention include crimes that can be related to victimization by a trafficker, such as assault, burglary, and drug use. There is a 90-day maximum stay in detention for delinquency and a 24-hour maximum hold for status offenders, so juvenile detention cannot be used for human trafficking victims that need longer term care.

Services provided in the juvenile detention centers include school, recreation, and social workers. With regard to probation, if a child is in the custody of the Mississippi Department of Human Services (DHS), juvenile probation is handled by the Division of Youth Services. Otherwise, probation consists of release to the child's parents. If the parents don't report back to the court, the child is lost to the justice system unless she is arrested again.

Juveniles under the age of 21 who have been identified as human trafficking victims go directly into the custody of Child Protective Services (CPS) and are treated as dependents of the court. The main placement options available to CPS are foster care and group homes for abused children. Each county has different facilities and uses its facilities differently. CPS does not have any specialized trauma-informed services for human trafficking victims. Further, in Mississippi funding for delinquency services and dependency services are in separate silos and cannot be combined.

Interviewees stressed that Youth Court judges and referees need training in what types of services are available in juvenile detention and through CPS, particularly any specialized services for human trafficking victims, so they can make informed court orders and referrals.

The availability of services tailored to the needs of human trafficking victims, especially residential placements, is thus a major problem for the juvenile justice system. Outpatient services are ineffective for victims of severe trauma, so residential services are needed. A Governor's Task Force has recommended setting up a special shelter for juvenile human trafficking victims. Developing trauma-informed services and effective residential programs for trafficking victims will have to be a major focus of the working project task force.

There are a number of problems that must be addressed regarding services available for juvenile human trafficking victims. Some of the problems identified through our interviews include the following:

- a need for specially trained foster parents for human trafficking victims;
- a need for residential placements for juveniles suffering from severe trauma, some of whom may need up to 3-4 years to overcome the effects of their victimization;
- a possible need for out-of-state placements when no suitable option is available in Mississippi and adequate state funding to cover those placements;
- a need for specialized mental health services for trafficking victims;
- managed wrap-around services for juveniles with multiple needs;
- involving Child Protective Services for juveniles in detention;
- providing life skills and reentry services as well as mental health services; and
- dealing with the lack of mobility for children from small communities.

In order to deal effectively with human trafficking victims, Youth Court judges and referees need to understand and take into account the complexity of trauma-informed care and how trauma can affect behavior, and not just focus on what the juvenile did.

Further, the addressing legal goals may not align with addressing the needs of trafficking victims. For example, a defense attorney may be required to represent the wishes of the child rather than the best interests of the child, or a prosecutor may be more interested in developing evidence to prosecute a trafficker or a trafficking victim charged with a crime than assessing the needs of the trafficking victim.

Human trafficking is very complex, and the victims may be hard to “save.” A therapist may work with a girl for two years, and then she may return to the street as soon as the treatment ends. Some people may choose the life, especially if they have grown up in a situation where the street life is their normal way of life, or if they have been raised in a family culture where it is normal to be sold by people they love. Some children may have the street life as their only moral foundation. All these problems can add substantial difficulties to the provision of services for victims.

Further, these situations can raise some tricky ethical questions, particularly with regard to family trafficking. For a child whose moral structure and family support the life she is leading, how is she supposed to cope if you tell her that her entire life up to that point and all the people she has depended on are immoral?

With regard to residential programs, the project Workgroup may need to consider both creating new facilities and modifying the use of existing facilities. There is a need for secure placement facilities that are not prisons, so some creativity may be necessary to remodel facilities that are not presently in use, such as old motels, hospitals that have been closed, or empty houses. Zoning laws can be a stumbling block if a variance is required, as variances require public notice, and this may make it difficult to keep locations confidential.

With regard to Medicaid eligibility, children in detention are not eligible. All children in CPS custody are eligible, but Medicaid coverage of mental health services requires a separate mental health diagnosis, and a finding that the child is a victim of human trafficking does not by itself constitute not a mental health diagnosis. The diagnosis of mental health issues must come from a mental health professional.

#### *Discussion of Strategic Response 4: Pursue networking with federal partners*

Interviewees suggested that seeking opportunities to work with federal partners to expand the resources available for assisting juvenile human trafficking victims should be a primary goal of the project Workgroup. With regard to mental health services, the primary federal agency is the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). With regard to other types of services for human trafficking victims, the primary federal agency is Health and Human Services (HHS). All federal agencies, however, are charged with developing plans to address the problem of human trafficking, so the opportunities for collaboration could extend beyond the above two agencies.

### **III. Issues of Coordination Among Juvenile Justice System Agencies**

A major problem identified by the Workgroup was the lack of coordination in addressing human trafficking among the various participants in the Youth Court process. The Workgroup thus decided that its first task would be to identify how human trafficking issues can arise throughout the processing each type of youth court case and the responsibilities of each justice system participant in dealing with human trafficking-involved cases at each step. The goal of this task was to provide a basis for increasing coordination among all the participants in the Youth Court process to assure that human trafficking victims are consistently identified and assisted in dealing with the trauma resulting from their victimization. The remainder of this summary focuses on that issue.

An initial step in improving coordination among agencies was identifying how human trafficking issues can arise throughout the processing of each type of youth court case and the responsibilities of each justice system participant in addressing the five functions of the juvenile justice system for dealing with human trafficking-involved cases. The goal of this step was to provide a basis for increasing coordination among all the participants in the Youth Court process to assure that human trafficking victims are consistently identified and assisted in dealing with the trauma resulting from their victimization. One meeting of the Advisory Workgroup was dedicated to completing matrixes delineating the specific roles that each agency played in addressing human trafficking issues in the delinquency, dependency, and status offense processes.

From this initial exercise, the Advisory Workgroup determined that coordination must occur across all of the five key functions of the juvenile justice system for dealing with human trafficking-involved cases. The following are some of the issues of coordination that must be addressed for each human trafficking function.

#### Function 1. Identification and reporting

Identification of human trafficking victims requires understanding the indicators of potential human trafficking victimization and recognizing the presence of one or more of those indicators in individual cases. All professionals that come into contact with children, including professionals outside the justice system such as educators, need to recognize the red flags that indicate a child who may be at risk of becoming trafficked. They also need to understand that their role may be limited to reporting possible trafficking victims and not include trying to assess psychological problems.

For example, teachers need to be aware of risk factors such as a mother being in prostitution, exposure to domestic violence, frequent truancy, middle school girls being trafficked by high school boys, etc. Hospitals may see children who are trafficking victims in the ER for injuries or treatment of STDs. Hospital staff will do a safety screening and report the child to CPS if trafficking is suspected. The safety screening may include questions such as where the child lives, where the child stayed last night, and what the child had to eat that day. The interviewing can be tricky.

A major issue with regard to the identifying and reporting possible human trafficking situations is maintaining and sharing information among participants in the process,



within appropriate legally required confidentiality safeguards. This is especially critical for local justice system professionals and initial contact professionals, as each professional who has contact with a potential trafficking victim may receive different information or understand and process information differently for a variety of reasons, such as:

- victims may feel more rapport and be more willing to talk about their circumstances with some professionals than with others;
- the circumstances surrounding the initial contacts that different professionals have with victims may set the tone for communication with the victim, such as the level of stress of the victim at the time of the contact, where the contact is taking place, and the need of the contact person to take immediate action;
- different professionals may be working under different ethical constraints, legal requirements, job expectations, and professional culture;
- each type of professional may have needs for different information in order to fulfill his or her assigned role in dealing with the victim; and
- the training and attitudes of the professional may affect the professional's understanding of the situation.

The ability to transfer information effectively requires that all participants in the process have a common understanding of the signs of victimization and how to recognize them. There are a variety of assessment tools that may be administered by appropriately trained professionals once trafficking is suspected. Ideally, the agencies who might play a role in identifying possible human trafficking involvement should consider developing agreed-upon identification tools that all actors accept and use, clear procedures on how and to whom cases identified as trafficking-involved are to be reported, and training for all justice system actors on the tools and procedures.

There are also observable signs that may lead someone who has contact with a child to either look deeper into the circumstances of the individual or report the circumstances to a professional who might have the training to look deeper. A variety of indicators of human trafficking may be observed without resort to detailed assessment tools, including behaviors that reveal a mindset of fear, distrust, denial, and conflicting loyalties. For example, research has shown that trafficking victims may:

- develop general feelings of helplessness, shame, guilt, self-blame, and humiliation;
- display symptoms of post traumatic stress such as phobias, panic attacks, anxiety, or depression;
- suffer from sleep or eating disorders;

- become addicted to drugs and alcohol as a way to cope with or “escape” their situation, or as a method of control used by their traffickers;
- become emotionally numb, detached, and disassociated from the physical and psychological trauma and display flat affect; or
- deny their victimization and experience “trauma bonding” with the trafficker, positively identifying with the trafficker and believing that, despite repeated abuse, the trafficker is a loving boyfriend, parent, family member, teacher, or other caring adult.

Further, for some juvenile victims the trafficker may be the only person in the juvenile’s life who is providing food, shelter, and some semblance of stability.

All participants in the juvenile justice system must thus have knowledge of the signs to look for and protocols for reporting suspected instances of trafficking to appropriate professionals.

#### Function 2. Assessment

The assessment function is aimed at determining the mental health and trauma-related effects on individual victims due to their victimization by a trafficker and the treatment needed to address those effects. This is a necessary step in determining individual treatment plans for victims. Specially trained professionals, such as psychologists, mental health workers, or similar professions with advanced training, are required to conduct these assessments. Only a small subset of the justice system professionals who can perform an identification function will also be qualified to perform the assessment function, as specialized knowledge of trauma-focused forensic interviewing techniques and cognitive and behavioral therapy will be required. Still, as this function is performed after the potential existence of trafficking has been identified, some of the information obtained as part of the identification function may be important to inform the work of the assessment professionals.

#### Function 3. Adjudication

The adjudication function provides the court with legal jurisdiction to take actions, as permitted by law, to issue appropriate dispositional orders against the juvenile or the juvenile’s family that are enforceable through the legal process. Where there is an informal adjustment by Child Protective Services, the authority of CPS stems from the agreement of the juvenile and the juvenile’s family to enter into the adjustment. A variety of agencies can be involved in the adjudication function, each bringing different information, evidence, and perspectives into the adjudication process.

#### Function 4. Service planning and delivery

Service planning and delivery includes fashioning effective court orders, enforcing court orders in a way that takes into account the difficulties faced by trafficking victims, identifying appropriate placements for victims to protect them from their traffickers and to protect others from the victims, and meeting the victim's psychological and living skills needs to help them lead independent lives.

The service planning and delivery function requires collaboration among the specially trained professionals conducting the assessment, legal experts who can translate the victim's needs into legally proper and enforceable court ordered case plans, and service providers who can meet the treatment, shelter, counseling, and other needs of the victims. This function is performed at the point where the courts are considering treatment plans as part of the disposition of a case, or where a justice system agency is considering plans for an extra-judicial or informal resolution of a case.

Interviewees noted that a major issue in finding placements for trafficking victims is that victims regularly recruit new victims for their traffickers. Recruiting can take place in juvenile detention centers, group homes, foster homes, schools, and other places where victims may come into contact with other juveniles. Keeping track of problems that might arise for individuals in placements is another area that requires coordination among the courts and service providers.

#### Function 5. Long term monitoring and support

For some juveniles, the need for services and treatment, including trauma-based treatment and life skills counseling, will continue even after the juvenile is no longer under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. This function includes continuing provision of services and monitoring to review of the effectiveness of services, both during the time after disposition that the juvenile court retains jurisdiction and after the trafficking victim reaches an age at which the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or child protective services has terminated. Once the juvenile is no longer under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, a variety of agencies may continue to work with the victims and be responsible for the monitoring function.

### **IV. Next Steps**

#### 1. Clarify and Develop Protocols to Coordinate the Roles of Juvenile Justice System Agencies in Performing the Human Trafficking Functions

Figure 1 provides a matrix listing the roles of each agency involved in the workgroup in performing the functions of the juvenile justice system in addressing human trafficking. The matrix is based on the results of the Workgroup exercise in the March 20, 2017 meeting, supplemented by information received by the consultants from interviews conducted in prior site visits.

As Figure 1 shows, each function of the juvenile justice system in addressing human trafficking may be performed by a variety of justice system professionals. We suggest

that the next meeting of the Advisory Workgroup be used to review the roles of the agencies for each function listed in Figure 1 and begin to discuss what protocols might be appropriate to coordinate the use of each agency's expertise to better address human trafficking issues in the Mississippi juvenile justice system. We suggest the following process:

1. Review the matrix and make any necessary corrections and additions regarding each agency;
2. Create and distribute a completed matrix reflecting everyone's changes and additions;
3. Reconvene the Advisory Workgroup to discuss and identify possible areas of coordination among agencies for each function of the justice system in addressing juvenile human trafficking issues; and
4. Create agreed upon protocols or MOUs for coordination among agencies.

The Workgroup members should keep in mind that the human trafficking functions can come into play throughout the Youth Court's processing of delinquency, dependency, and status offense cases. Wherever the functions occur in the processing of cases, there may be opportunities for coordination among agencies.

A major consideration in coordinating efforts to address juvenile human trafficking will be to reconcile the need for coordination with the different professional needs of the participants in the process. Each of the workgroup participants listed in the matrix has specified goals and expectations to fulfill, under the law and in accord with their professional standards, in dealing with Youth Court cases. Those goals and expectations will then shape their roles in fulfilling the human trafficking functions described earlier. They may also face different ethical concerns and legal rules of confidentiality that can limit their ability to share information.

The following are some of the different types of professional goals and expectations that local justice system professionals may be striving to achieve.

- Prosecutors may have a successful prosecution, either of the trafficker or of the victim if the victim is the defendant, as their primary goal. They may not be looking for evidence of the effects of trafficking on the victim.
- Where it is the victim that is being prosecuted, defense attorneys may see their role as representing the wishes of the victim rather than the victim's best interest, even if the trafficker is influencing the victim's wishes.
- Child Protective Services is expected to represent the best interests of the child, even if this contradicts the wishes of the child.

- Juvenile intake and detention officers and youth services officials (i.e. probation) may have their caseloads, jail management concerns, and safety within a facility as concerns.
- Law enforcement officers need to enforce the law and protect the public from criminal behavior, even if perpetrated by someone who later turns out to be a trafficking victim.
- School officials need to maintain an effective learning environment for all students and are subject to legal confidentiality rules governing release of student records. Further, teachers may face some special problems, including dealing with confidentiality concerns and clarifying the roles of teachers and principals.
- Emergency medical technicians and hospital emergency room staff need to treat emergency medical needs but do not provide long term continuing treatment.
- Different types of treatment professionals focus on providing treatment for different needs. All should have forensic interviewing expertise, but their expertise will be focused primarily on identifying manifestations of the specific types of conditions that they will be expected to treat.
- Prosecutors who are prosecuting traffickers may view the needs of human trafficking victims as secondary to the goal of building a case for a prosecution.
- Tribal leaders may see their primary role as protecting the independence and sovereignty of the tribe.

The exercise for the Advisory Workgroup members in using the matrix as a tool to develop protocols for coordinating their efforts should include consideration of how these professional goals, expectations, ethical rules, and laws regarding confidentiality affect their ability to work across agencies to address juvenile human trafficking.

## 2. Redesign Youth Court Work Processes For Trafficking-Involved Cases

We suggest that as a final task, the project Advisory Workgroup conduct a work process analysis of how the human trafficking functions could be incorporated into each step of the process in delinquency, dependency, and status offense cases. From this analysis, the Workgroup can then determine how the responsibilities of the justice system agencies for the human trafficking functions overlap at each step. The following table lists the key case processing steps each of the three case types in the Youth Court jurisdiction, delinquency, dependency, and status offense.

<b>Delinquency</b>	<b>Dependency (Abuse and Neglect)</b>	<b>Status Offense (In Need of Supervision)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bifurcated Transfer Hearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting</li> <li>• Intake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intake</li> <li>• Informal Adjustment</li> </ul>

<b>Delinquency</b>	<b>Dependency (Abuse and Neglect)</b>	<b>Status Offense (In Need of Supervision)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intake</li> <li>• Informal Adjustment Process</li> <li>• Taking Into Custody</li> <li>• Detention Hearings</li> <li>• Petition</li> <li>• Adjudication Hearings</li> <li>• Disposition Hearings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal Adjustment Process</li> <li>• Taking Into Custody</li> <li>• Shelter Hearings</li> <li>• Petition</li> <li>• Adjudication Hearings</li> <li>• Disposition Hearings</li> <li>• Permanency Hearings</li> <li>• Foster Care Review Hearings</li> <li>• Permanency Review Hearings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process</li> <li>• Taking Into Custody</li> <li>• Detention Hearings</li> <li>• Petition</li> <li>• Adjudication Hearings</li> <li>• Disposition Hearings</li> </ul>

The following three matrix templates provide our proposed structure for a step-by-step work process analysis of each of the three Youth Court case types. The Workgroup should first review the list of key juvenile justice system actors involved in each step and revise as necessary and then analyze needs for coordination among the various actors in addressing human trafficking issues at each step for each youth court case type. From this analysis, the Workgroup can then develop work process changes or protocols to improve coordination among agencies in addressing human trafficking issues.

<b>Youth Court Delinquency Case Processing Steps</b>	<b>Human Trafficking Functions</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice System Actors That May Be Involved</b>
Bifurcated transfer hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges</li> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> </ul>
Intake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court staff</li> <li>• DYS</li> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> </ul>
Informal adjustment process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> <li>• DYS</li> </ul>
Taking into custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DYS</li> <li>• Juvenile detention</li> <li>• Youth court judges</li> </ul>

<b>Youth Court Delinquency Case Processing Steps</b>	<b>Human Trafficking Functions</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice System Actors That May Be Involved</b>
Detention hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges</li> <li>• DYS</li> <li>• Juvenile detention</li> <li>• Tribal juvenile detention</li> </ul>
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> <li>• Youth court staff</li> </ul>
Adjudication hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Adjudication</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges and staff</li> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> <li>• AG Cyber crime unit</li> </ul>
Disposition hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> <li>• Long Term Monitoring and Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges and staff</li> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> <li>• AG Cyber crime unit</li> <li>• AOC data unit</li> <li>• MS Homeland Security AIC</li> <li>• Canopy Children's Solutions</li> </ul>

<b>Youth Court Dependency Case Processing Steps</b>	<b>Human Trafficking Functions</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice System Actors That May Be Involved</b>
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All actors</li> </ul>
Intake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• Youth court staff</li> <li>• Child Advocacy Centers</li> </ul>
Informal adjustment process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPS</li> </ul>

<b>Youth Court Dependency Case Processing Steps</b>	<b>Human Trafficking Functions</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice System Actors That May Be Involved</b>
Taking into custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• Child Advocacy Centers</li> <li>• Youth court judges and staff</li> </ul>
Shelter hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• Youth court judges</li> <li>• Child Advocacy Centers</li> </ul>
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> </ul>
Adjudication hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Adjudication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges and staff</li> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• Child Advocacy Centers</li> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> </ul>
Disposition hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges and staff</li> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• Child Advocacy Centers</li> <li>• SANE</li> <li>• MS Department of Mental Health</li> <li>• MS Department of Health</li> <li>• MS Division of Medicaid</li> <li>• AG Victim Compensation</li> <li>• Canopy Children's Services</li> <li>• Tribal youth court</li> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> </ul>
Permanency hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> <li>• Long Term Monitoring and Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges and staff</li> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• Child Advocacy Centers</li> <li>• SANE</li> <li>• MS Department of Mental Health</li> <li>• MS Department of Health</li> <li>• MS Division of Medicaid</li> <li>• AG Victim Compensation</li> <li>• Canopy Children's Services</li> <li>• Tribal youth court</li> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> </ul>



<b>Youth Court Dependency Case Processing Steps</b>	<b>Human Trafficking Functions</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice System Actors That May Be Involved</b>
Foster care review hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> <li>• Long term Monitoring and Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges and staff</li> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• Child Advocacy Centers</li> <li>• SANE</li> <li>• MS Department of Mental Health</li> <li>• MS Department of Health</li> <li>• MS Division of Medicaid</li> <li>• AG Victim Compensation</li> <li>• Canopy Children's Services</li> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> </ul>
Permanency review Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> <li>• Long Term Monitoring and Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges and staff</li> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• Child Advocacy Centers</li> <li>• SANE</li> <li>• MS Department of Mental Health</li> <li>• MS Department of Health</li> <li>• MS Division of Medicaid</li> <li>• AG Victim Compensation</li> <li>• Canopy Children's Services</li> <li>• Human trafficking coordinator</li> </ul>

<b>Youth Court Status Offense Case Processing Steps</b>	<b>Human Trafficking Functions</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice System Actors That May Be Involved</b>
Intake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MS Department of Education</li> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> <li>• Youth court staff</li> <li>• Tribal youth court</li> </ul>
Informal adjustment process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> </ul>
Taking into custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges and staff</li> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> </ul>

<b>Youth Court Status Offense Case Processing Steps</b>	<b>Human Trafficking Functions</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice System Actors That May Be Involved</b>
Detention hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DYS</li> <li>• Juvenile detention</li> <li>• Youth court judges</li> <li>• Tribal juvenile detention</li> </ul>
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MS Department of Education</li> <li>• DYS</li> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> </ul>
Adjudication hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Adjudication</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges</li> <li>• MS Department of Education</li> <li>• DYS</li> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> </ul>
Disposition hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and Reporting</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Service Planning and Delivery</li> <li>• Long Term Monitoring and Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth court judges</li> <li>• MS Department of Education</li> <li>• DYS</li> <li>• Youth court prosecutors</li> <li>• Tribal youth court</li> </ul>

**Figure 1. Mississippi Juvenile Human Trafficking Case Processing Functions By Agency**

	Identification and Reporting	Assessment	Adjudication	Service Planning and Delivery	Long Term Monitoring and Support
AG Human Trafficking Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive reports on trafficking</li> <li>• Assure Youth Court is involved</li> <li>• Assure that CPS is involved</li> <li>• Assure that the agency is informed about status offense hearings</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has there been sufficient investigation into trafficking?</li> <li>• Has an adult trafficker been identified?</li> <li>• Is there a criminal proceeding against trafficker?</li> <li>• Where will the child be placed initially?</li> <li>• Can the agency help identify treatment and placement options?</li> </ul>		

	Identification and Reporting	Assessment	Adjudication	Service Planning and Delivery	Long Term Monitoring and Support
MS Youth Court Judges and Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intake officer will have first information</li> <li>• Information raising red flags could arise in custody, detention, adjudication, and shelter hearings</li> <li>• Could add HT field to MYCIDS (MS Youth Court Information Delivery System)</li> <li>• Detention staff initial assessment may identify HT victims</li> <li>• Public Defender in delinquency case may spot signs of HT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court has a mental health professional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court counselor conducts informal adjudication</li> <li>• Hold court hearing to decide if custody warranted</li> <li>• At petition, look for evidence of HT in determining charges</li> <li>• Hold adjudication and disposition hearings</li> <li>• Determine temporary services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court can order services to address HT issues</li> <li>• Youth court services are limited to detention or probation</li> <li>• Probation is to parents unless child already in DHS custody</li> <li>• At disposition, assure that order meets needs of HT victim</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review hearings to update orders</li> </ul>
Youth Court Prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosecutor may identify a signs of victimization</li> </ul>				
Administrative Office of the Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandated reporter</li> <li>• Runs MYCID</li> <li>• Runs training for judiciary and CPS</li> <li>• Provides county-specific MYCIDS data</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Courts and LE don't want to deal with runaways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can't comingle dependency and delinquency funds</li> </ul>	
AG Victim Compensation				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May cover eligible costs not covered by Medicare or insurance</li> </ul>	

	Identification and Reporting	Assessment	Adjudication	Service Planning and Delivery	Long Term Monitoring and Support
AG Cyber Crime Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide digital forensics of cellular devices and computers</li> <li>• Identify and report possible HT victims</li> <li>• Receive tips on child porn and other activities from sex internet sites</li> <li>• Disseminate tips to local jurisdictions</li> </ul>				
AG Coalition Against Sexual Assault – SANE Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referrals come from their web site and hot lines</li> <li>• Mandated reporters can involve them</li> <li>• Conduct safety screening for children who come into hospital ERs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide pediatric forensics</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can provide direct service to victims</li> <li>• Proper timing and sequencing of services is an issue</li> </ul>	

	Identification and Reporting	Assessment	Adjudication	Service Planning and Delivery	Long Term Monitoring and Support
DHS Child Protective Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPS receives report of parental child abuse or neglect, investigates, and finds evidence of HT</li> <li>• Screen for parental child abuse/neglect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to Child Advocacy Centers for forensic interviewing</li> <li>• Work jointly with Youth Services on status offenses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testify in court concerning existence of abuse or neglect and involvement of parents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer services to parents if abuse or neglect is alleged</li> <li>• Refer families to services</li> <li>• Find placements</li> <li>• Make sure services are being utilized</li> <li>• Medicaid available for all children under CPS jurisdiction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure services are being utilized</li> </ul>
DHS Division of Youth Services (delinquency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At intake, look beyond the charges for indicators of HT</li> <li>• At detention hearing, look for signs of HT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look at social history for effects of HT and what services may be needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make appropriate recommendations at disposition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assure that disposition and case planning consider victimization needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine when close monitoring and high level of supervision may be needed</li> </ul>
MS Dept. of Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rely primarily on referrals from DHS and Youth Courts</li> <li>• Judges may focus just on what the child did</li> <li>• Some courts use referees instead of judges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a tool for trauma screening, but it is not specifically for HT</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need residential facilities for kids with severe trauma, as outpatient doesn't work</li> <li>• Medicaid is available for trauma informed care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Courts don't limit the length of treatment for trauma informed care</li> </ul>

	Identification and Reporting	Assessment	Adjudication	Service Planning and Delivery	Long Term Monitoring and Support
MS Dept. of Health, Office Against Interpersonal Violence				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serves as a clearing house for funding for victim services</li> <li>HT-specific placements are lacking</li> </ul>	
DPS Juvenile Detention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detention centers are county run and vary in their how they are run</li> <li>No data on how much HT recruiting takes place in detention centers</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detention and probation require court order</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medicaid eligibility stops when child is put in detention</li> <li>Detention centers have school, recreation, social workers, and visitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum of 90 days of detention for delinquency and 24 hours for status offenses</li> <li>There is a pilot reentry program that follows the child for 7 years after release</li> </ul>
Tribal Youth Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying an HT victim is rare</li> <li>The tribal casino provides an opportunity for HT</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reservation has a juvenile detention center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reservation has behavioral health services</li> <li>May coordinate with local services</li> </ul>	

	Identification and Reporting	Assessment	Adjudication	Service Planning and Delivery	Long Term Monitoring and Support
MS Homeland Security Analysis and Information Center (AIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducts intelligence gathering and reporting</li> <li>• Data collection</li> <li>• Analyze data and forward to LE and AG</li> <li>• Cellphone dump</li> <li>• Ads placed by child</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor ads</li> <li>• Monitor social media</li> <li>• Identification of indicators</li> <li>• Monitor police reports to identify indicators of HT</li> <li>• Follow up with LE if identify indicators</li> </ul>
MS Division of Medicaid				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medicaid eligibility stops at the detention center door</li> <li>• Child under CPS jurisdiction is eligible for Medicaid</li> <li>• Eligibility for Medicaid mental health funds requires a mental health diagnosis, so an HT diagnosis is not enough</li> </ul>	



	Identification and Reporting	Assessment	Adjudication	Service Planning and Delivery	Long Term Monitoring and Support
MS Dept. of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept. of Ed. files truancy cases and needs to recognize red flags of HT victimization</li> <li>• Child pornography is a big issue</li> <li>• Need to recognize connections between family issues and HT</li> <li>• School personnel are mandated reporters</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept. of Ed. files truancy cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School counselors need to know what resources are available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A child may need services for 3-4 years to recover from HT victimization</li> </ul>
MS Child Advocacy Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involved whenever a crime has been committed against a child</li> <li>• Cases referred to CAC for forensic interviewing may turn out to be HT cases</li> <li>• Report to CPS if trafficking suspected</li> <li>• Multidisciplinary team facilitation for collaborative investigations</li> <li>• Conduct case review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forensic interviews</li> <li>• Have an MOU with the FBI</li> <li>• Conduct therapeutic mental health and trauma assessments</li> <li>• Make referrals to medical and other services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forensic interviewing</li> <li>• Preparation for court</li> <li>• Testify in court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide victim advocacy</li> <li>• Provide mental health services on site</li> <li>• Refer to off-site agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide victim advocacy</li> <li>• Data collection</li> <li>• Support of child and non-offending caregiver</li> <li>• Work with family and child</li> <li>• Victim compensation education</li> <li>• Victim assistance</li> </ul>

	Identification and Reporting	Assessment	Adjudication	Service Planning and Delivery	Long Term Monitoring and Support
Canopy Children's Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of trafficking come from treatment programs</li> <li>• Cases come from shelters, psych residential treatment facilities, therapeutic foster care programs, special education schools, family reunification and preservation programs, and child advocacy centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct trauma informed assessments in treatment centers, shelters, and outpatient clinics</li> <li>• Staff trained in trauma assessment and treatment using interdisciplinary teams of trainers, including psychiatrists, nurse practitioners, teachers, licensed mental health professionals, etc.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with CPS to determine appropriate treatment plan based on assessment</li> <li>• Provide full continuum of behavioral, educational, and social service solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support services through outpatient services and case monitoring</li> </ul>

# RED FLAGS IN JUVENILE HUMAN TRAFFICKING



## APPEARANCE

- Inappropriately dressed for weather, location or age
- Branding or tattoos, such as girlfriend/boyfriend or friend's name, gang or other symbol as if indicating ownership
- New clothes, shoes or gifts, new hairstyle or professional manicure
- Large amounts of cash, prepaid credit cards, hotel keys, receipts, or multiple cellphones
- Non-verbal communication with an unrelated adult; e.g. seeking approval before answering questions
- Presence of an overly controlling male or female

## BEHAVIORAL

- Signs of trauma
- Unusually paranoid or fearful
- Emotional extremes, such as numbness, dulled affect, depressed, low self-esteem, or submissive or angry, defiant, belligerent or defensive
- Significant changes in behavior; falling asleep in school, overly sexual, preoccupied with money
- Increasingly absent from school
- Hanging around much older women or men
- Gang Affiliation

## HEALTH

- Unexplained bruises or injuries; broken bones, burns or cuts
- Signs of prolonged, undiagnosed, or untreated illness or disease, e.g., bed bugs or other parasites, or frequent bladder or yeast infections
- Signs of malnourishment or excessive hunger
- Signs of extreme fatigue or exhaustion
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Multiple pregnancies, miscarriages or terminations
- Drug /Substance Abuse

## FAMILY, HOME, OR PLACEMENT

- Multiple Placements with minimal social support
- Homelessness
- Disconnected from family; family dysfunction
- Guardianship by unrelated adult male or female
- Family history of prostitution or solicitation
- History of Sexual abuse, neglect or domestic violence
- Lives in hotel or reports frequent travel to other cities
- Concerned about immigration documents or status

## PAST OR CURRENT CHARGES

- Prostitution, solicitation, or loitering to engage in solicitation
- Theft of necessities: food, clothing, hair, condoms or personal hygiene products
- Disorderly conduct
- Status offences: truancy, unruly, underage drinking, or curfew violations
- Drug Offenses

## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN TRAFFICKING COORDINATOR

1-888-829-6766

## NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE

1-888-373-7888

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING

## FACTS

- There are over 27 million slaves around the world
- Human trafficking is a \$32 billion industry
- Human trafficking is the 2nd largest criminal industry in the world and the fastest growing lucrative industry
- The average human trafficking victim is 12 years old
- Anyone is at risk of being human trafficked
- According to the U.S. government, 100,000-300,000 children are at risk of being trafficked each year

## MISSISSIPPI CHILD ABUSE HOTLINE

1-888-222-8000

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING DECISION MAP

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
SUSPECTED/CONFIRMED  
By COURT**



- (1) Has CPS commenced investigation?  
 (2) Is forensic interview indicated?  
 (3) Has child been referred for medical/forensic exam, where indicated?  
 (4) Has AG Human Trafficking Coordinator been notified?  
 (5) Has law enforcement been notified to commence criminal investigation?

<b>CONFIRMED VICTIM - If Yes to 1 or more of the following</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
Has the child self-reported being forced or coerced into sexual activity for the monetary benefit of another person?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has law enforcement confirmed through an investigation that the child has been trafficked or engaged in any commercial, sexually exploitive activity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the child self-reported "consensual" participation in a sex act in exchange for shelter, transportation, drugs, alcohol, money or other items of value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>HIGH RISK – If Yes to 1 or more of the following:</b>		
Have there been confirmed or reported uses of hotels for parties or sexual encounters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has there been unauthorized travel across county or state lines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the child have unaccounted for injuries or tattoos?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the answer "yes" to 3 or more of the below "at risk" factors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>AT RISK – If Yes to fewer than 3 of the following:</b>		
Does the child have a history of multiple AWOLS?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have there been reports of multiple anonymous sex partners?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the child been possession of money, cell phone or other items that cannot be explained or accounted for?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the child used the internet for posting sexually explicit material?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the child in a sexual/romantic relationship with an older partner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the child unable or unwilling to provide information about a boyfriend or sex partners?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the child have a history of multiple/chronic sexually transmitted disease?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has gang affiliation been disclosed, reported or suspected?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

