



Commission on Improving the Status of Children in Indiana

November 19, 2014

Agenda

- **Welcome**
- **Approval of Minutes from the September 17, 2014 meeting**
- **Human Trafficking in Indiana**
 - ❖ Greg Zoeller, Attorney General, and Abigail Kuzma, Deputy Attorney General
 - ❖ David Powell, Prosecuting Attorneys Council
 - ❖ Marti MacGibbon, Survivor
 - ❖ Skyler Whittington, Indiana State Police, and Traci McDaniel, The Julian Center
 - ❖ Dr. Lisa Elwood, University of Indianapolis
 - ❖ Heather Kestian, Department of Child Services
 - ❖ Chelsea Shelburne, I.U. School of Law, 2014 Fellow
*(*time permitting)*
- **Commission Discussion on Human Trafficking in Indiana**

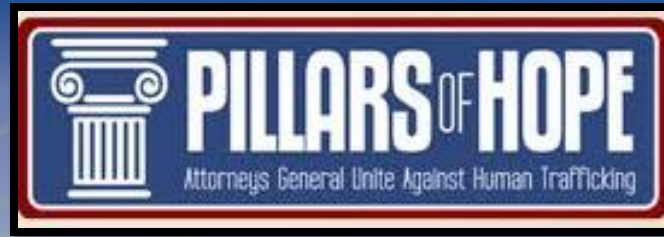
Human Trafficking



Greg
Zoeller
Indiana Attorney General

Sex Trafficking and Labor Trafficking

When traffickers use force, fraud, or coercion to control other people for the purpose of engaging in commercial sex or forcing them to provide labor services against their will.



The National Association of Attorneys General announced that the focus of their 2011-2012 NAAG year would be geared towards ending human trafficking across the country. Indiana AG Greg Zoeller served on the Leadership Council.

Pillar 1) Making the Case:

Gather stat-specific data on human trafficking and create a database that assists local authorities with identifying human trafficking cases.

Pillar 2) Holding Traffickers Accountable:

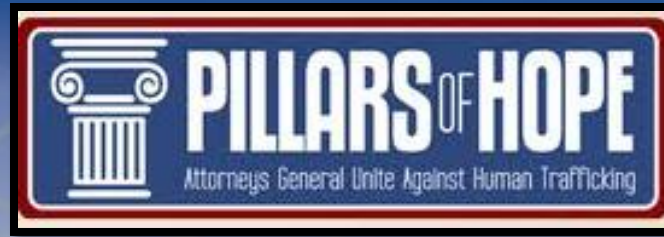
Establish and implement comprehensive anti-human trafficking laws in all 50 states

Pillar 3) Mobilizing Communities to Care for Victims:

Coordination among service providers, law enforcement, and state agencies to assist in identifying and protecting victims.

Pillar 4) Raising Public Awareness & Reducing the Demand:

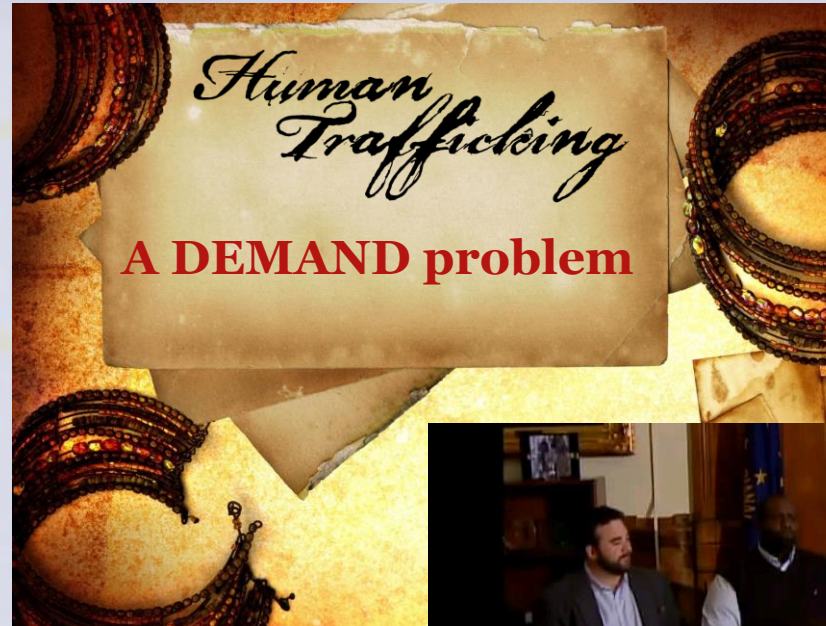
Increase public awareness campaigns regarding human trafficking that will assist the victims and work to reduce the demand for trafficking.



**Anti-Demand
Campaign:**
Don't Buy the Lie

Going Forward:
Other states –
"Georgia's Not
Buying It"

Take the Pledge:
"Better men don't disrespect women and children"



12:05 37"
NEWS 8 Cracking Down Human Trafficking
Local Leaders Sign Pledge
HUMAN TRAFFICKING



Human Trafficking Standing Committee

Past Co-chair, current member

- Attorney General Derek Schmidt (KS), Vice Chair
- Attorney General Salo Ale (AS)
- Attorney General Joseph Foster (NH)
- Acting Attorney General John Jay Hoffman (NJ)
- Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto (NV)
- Attorney General Sam Olens (GA)
- Attorney General Bill Schuette (MI)
- Attorney General Greg Zoeller (IN)
- Attorney General Bob Ferguson (WA), Chair

Recent Sign-on Letters:

- Trafficking Victims Protection Act Reauthorization
- Amendment to the Communications Decency Act
- Supporting the Federal SAVE Act (Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation)

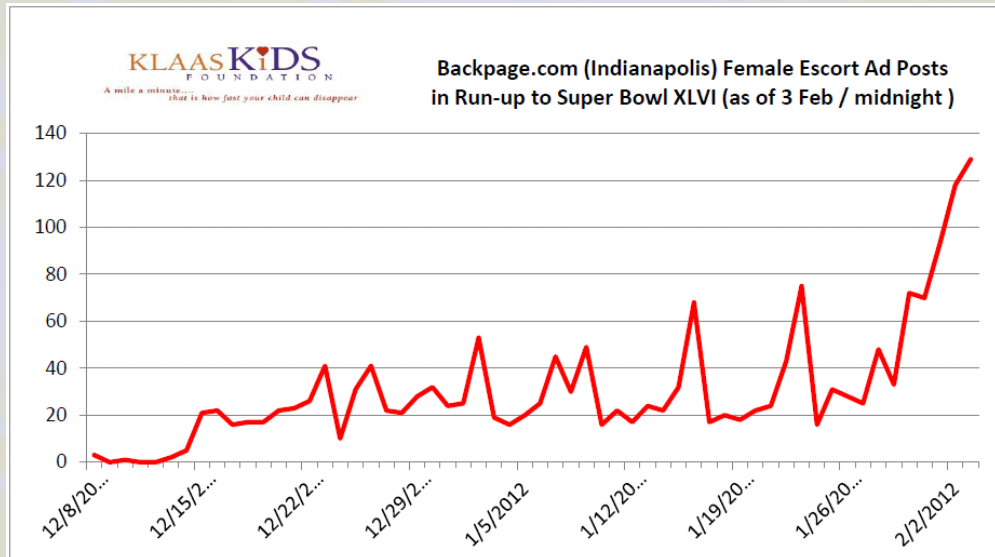


The attorneys general have established the NAAG Human Trafficking Committee to investigate and promote best practices for combating trafficking at a state level including:

- Law enforcement and prosecution strategies
- Educational outreach efforts
- Legislative priorities
- Importance of anti-demand efforts
- Alliances with partner agencies and non-governmental organizations

Human Trafficking & Super Bowl

There is an increase in the demand for commercial sex services surrounding large sporting events or conventions such as the *Super Bowl*, *World Series*, etc.



Training and Outreach:

- Trained nearly 4,000
- Distributed training materials
- Nearly 50 community outreach and awareness events

2 Human Trafficking victims were identified and recovered

Ongoing consultation with other states and cities for Super Bowl preparation – trip to New Jersey and Arizona

Human Trafficking Legislation

2012 – SB 4

Removed the requirement to prove force, threat of force, or fraud in human trafficking cases where the victim was under the age of 16

2013 – SB 509

Raised the age at which prosecutors no longer have to prove force, threat of force, or fraud in a human trafficking case from 16 to 18

2014 – House Resolution 12

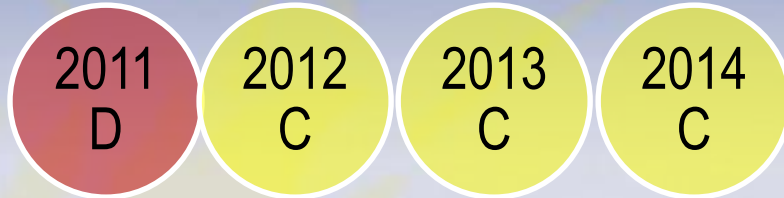
Urged the study of trafficking of children on the internet and the legal issues related to regulating adult services advertisements

2014 – SB 291

Specifies that the OAG has the same authority as a law enforcement agency to access and maintain information regarding a violation of the human trafficking statute.

Permits the attorney general to assist with the investigation and prosecution of a violation of the human trafficking statute.

Human Trafficking Legislative Rankings



Recommendations:

- Increased penalties for purchasing sex with a minor
- Safe Harbor for Minors



Categories still needed:

- Statutorily Defined Human Trafficking Task Force
- Requirement to Post the National Hotline
- Safe Harbor for Minors
- Vacating Convictions of victims

New ranking of Victim Assistance Laws -

**2014
Tier 3**

IPATH

Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans Task Force

PREVENTION, PROTECTION, PROSECUTION

IPATH Referrals:

- **134** (law enforcement)
- **123** (service providers)

The Task Force has seen a significant increase in cases with increased outreach efforts around the state.

IPATH Members*:

- ✓ Indiana Attorney General (co-chair)
- ✓ US Attorney's Office – ND and SD
- ✓ Indiana State Police
- ✓ Marion County Prosecutor's Office
- ✓ Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council
- ✓ IMPD
- ✓ FBI
- ✓ Homeland Security
- ✓ Indiana Dept. of Child Services
- ✓ Neighborhood Christian Legal Clinic
- ✓ Julian Center

*IPATH is made up of many organizations, these are just a few of the members

A Growing Problem

Human Trafficking is tied as the **SECOND LARGEST** and **FASTEST** growing criminal industry in the world, just behind the drug trade. ⁽¹⁾



83% of sex trafficking victims found in the U.S. were **U.S. citizens**, according to one Dept. of Justice study. ⁽³⁾



- 1) Administration for Children & Families, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/index.html> (last visited Jan. 13, 2012).
- 2) U.S. DEPT. OF STATE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT (2010), available at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm>; see also CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: U.S. POLICY AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS (2010) at p.2, available at <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/topic,4565c22535,4565c25f42b,4d2d96e62,0,USCRS,,.html>.
- 3) This statistic is based on one study of confirmed sex trafficking incidents opened by federally funded U.S. task forces. *Human Trafficking/Trafficking In Persons*, Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=40> (last visited 1/14/2012).
- 4) \$150.2 Billion - INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, PROFITS AND POVERTY: THE ECONOMICS OF FORCED LABOUR (2014), available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_243391.pdf; Dept. of State <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/fs/2014/227663.htm>

A Problem Involving Children

Worldwide, every year
1 million children are
exploited by the
commercial sex trade.

(1)

12-14 is the average
age of entry into
commercial sex in the
U.S. (3)



- 1) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THE FACTS ABOUT CHILD SEX TOURISM (2005) at p.22 (2005), available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/47255.pdf>.
- 2) Amanda Walker-Rodriguez and Rodney Hill, *Human Sex Trafficking*, FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, (March, 2011), available at http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/march_2011/human_sex_trafficking.
- 3) Some research indicates that the average age of entry for U.S. girls is 12 to 14, while the average age for U.S. boys and transgender youth is 11 to 13. See Amanda Walker-Rodriguez and Rodney Hill, *Human Sex Trafficking*, FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, (March, 2011), available at http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/march_2011/human_sex_trafficking. See also POLARIS PROJECT, CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING AT-A-GLANCE, (2011), available at http://loveandlighttofreedom.org/uploads/Child_Sex_Trafficking_Polaris_Project_-_Jan_2012_.pdf. See also Ernie Allen, President and CEO of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, speaking to the House Victims' Rights Caucus Human Trafficking Caucus, Cong. Rec., 111th Cong., 2nd sess., 2010. See also U.S. Children are Victims of Sex Trafficking (April 2008), HUMANTRAFFICKING.ORG, <http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/801>.

Human Trafficking Cases

Task Force Case examples



Federal Prosecutions:

2014 – Jerry Mitchell (SD)

2012 – Nathan Huey-Dingle (ND)

State Prosecutions:

2012 – Joseph Dennis

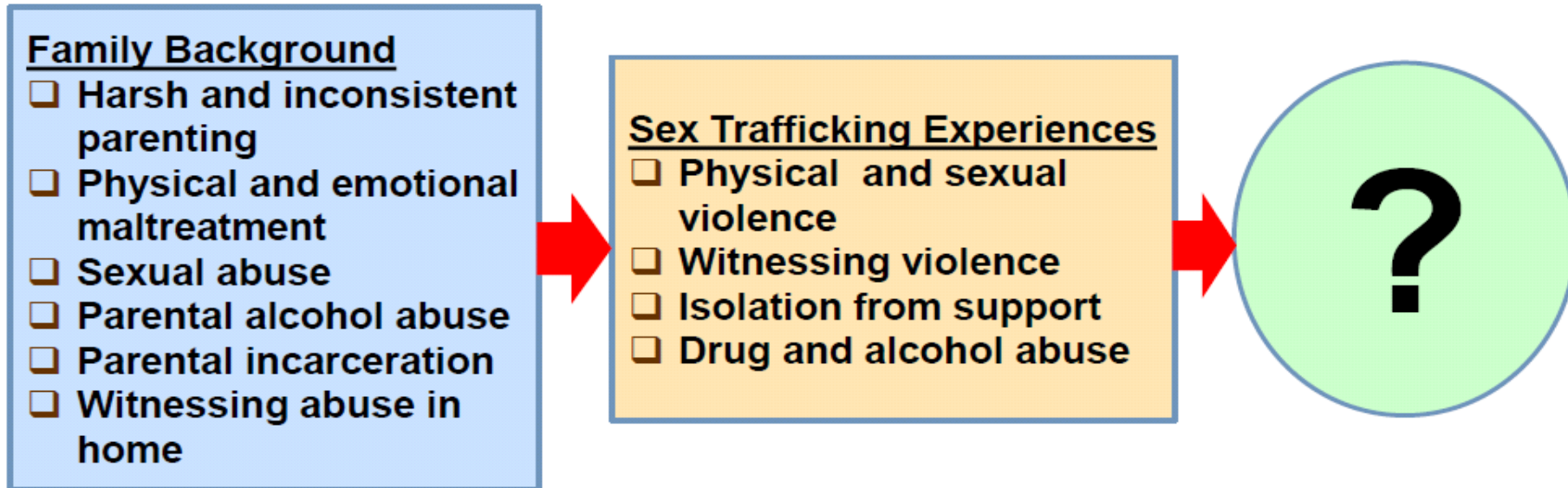
2013 – James Martin

2014 – Keyonia Beech

Common factors among victims:

- Juveniles
- Runaways
- Social media use

Child Trafficking Victims Experience High Levels of Adversity and Trauma



Human Trafficking and Technology

Online Advertisements and Social Networking

backpage.com

Post an Ad

adult

- [escorts](#)
- [body rubs](#)
- [strippers & strip clubs](#)
- [dom & fetish](#)
- [ts](#)
- [male escorts](#)
- [phone & websites](#)
- [adult jobs](#)

dating 204

- [women > men](#)
- [men > women](#)
- [men > men](#)
- [women > women](#)



113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2536

To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for enhanced criminal and civil remedies in the protection of children and other victims of commercial sexual exploitation and related crimes.

Federal SAVE Act – Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation

Going Forward – Training and Tracking

- Training and Outreach for youth serving professionals
 - Human Trafficking 101
 - Empowering Youth to End Sexual Exploitation
 - My Life, My Choice
- Increased tracking and reporting of cases

Commission on Improving the Status of Children

Child Exploitation Statutes

Dave Powell, IPAC Executive Director



Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council

Protecting Hoosier Children

115 million child pornography images nationally, 2002-2014

82.8% increase in child pornography cases, 1994-2006

Indiana: Criminal Code Revisions

Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council



Child Exploitation, IC 35-42-4-4(b)

Currently a Level 5 Felony Offense

- Sentence Range 1-6 Years

Increase to a Level 4 Felony Offense

- Sentence Range 2-12 Years
- Enhancement if the child being exploited is under the age of 12



Possession of Child Pornography, IC 35-42-4-4(c)

Currently a Level 6 Felony Offense

- Sentence Range ½-2 Years

Increase to a Level 5 Felony Offense

- Sentence Range 1-6 Years
- Enhancement if the child depicted is under the age of 12



Questions?

- Dave Powell, dpowell@ipac.in.gov



SURVIVOR'S PERSPECTIVE

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

- Federal law defines trafficking in persons as, “...sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age...”
- Human Trafficking is the fastest growing and second largest criminal industry in the world, generating roughly \$32 Billion a year



TRAUMA INFORMED

- 90% of victim survivors report history of sexual abuse or assault
- 75% of exploiters report history of abuse and violence
- Average age of entry into commercial sexual exploitation is 12~14 for girls, 11~13 for boys

Resources available in final slide

- 72% of human trafficking victims (in CA) identified are from the U.S.
- 59% of juvenile suspected sex trafficking victims were in foster care or group homes before they ran away
- In 2013, 60 % of the child sex trafficking victims recovered as part of an FBI nationwide raid of over 70 cities were children from foster care or group homes

- Group homes are top recruitment sites for traffickers
- Exiting or “Aging out” is especially dangerous, more so for youth with multiple placements, running away, etc.
- More placements = more risk: traffickers play on that, and create attachment
- Banish terms like, “child prostitute” or “adolescent sex worker” and start arresting the sex buyers

RESOURCES

- California Against Slavery
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
- State of California Dept. of the Attorney General
- MISSEY: Motivating, Inspiring, Supporting and Serving Sexually Exploited Youth
- Prostitution Research and Education
- Indiana Office of the Attorney General

Skyler Whittington
Indiana State Police,
Traci McDaniel
The Julian Center

UNIVERSITY *of*
INDIANAPOLIS®

Human Trafficking: Trauma Reactions

Education for Service
Lisa S. Elwood, PhD

School of Psychological Sciences

1902

Vulnerable Targets

- Victims of trafficking are commonly vulnerable youth lured into the trafficking situation
- Traffickers target desperate youth with low self-esteem, a lack of consistent relationships, and low oversight
- Traffickers are expert manipulators and present themselves as an answer to the individual's problems, playing on their weaknesses
- As a result, trafficking victims may view their entrance into the trafficking arrangement as a choice

Trauma and the Trafficking Victim

- Pre Trafficking
 - Along with other factors indicating negative and unstable environments, prior trauma experiences, including childhood physical and/or sexual abuse or neglect, are commonly considered to be risk factors for trafficking
 - Sexual abuse, in particular, makes someone vulnerable to sex trafficking due to desensitization to sex
- During Trafficking
 - Traffickers often use mental, sexual, and physical abuse to maintain control over their victims

Psychological Reactions In Trafficking Victims

- One study of European sex trafficking victims found that 55% were depressed, 48% were anxious, and 77% had PTSD
- Another study found 39% of trafficking victims reported suicidal ideation in the past week

Neurobiological responses to trauma

- Early exposure to extreme & chronic stress can lead to disruptions in the development of the brain and structural genetic changes
- Areas that are known to be associated with trauma/PTSD
 - Cortisol & HPA Axis
 - Stress response
 - Hippocampus
 - Memory & stress response
 - Amygdala
 - Emotions & emotionally charged memories
 - Medial prefrontal cortex
 - Controlling stress responses
 - Self referential thinking & reflective awareness

Understanding Negative Responses

- Victims are often functioning in a survival mode, living by rules and beliefs developed from their own experiences, rather than generally accepted standards
- Considering how negative patterns develop can be helpful for understanding individuals
- Even the most dysfunctional behaviors/beliefs were at one point useful
- Victims often continue behaviors that helped them survive even after changing environments

Additional Reactions

- Trauma Bonds (Stockholm Syndrome)
 - Victim may develop strong, positive feelings towards the perpetrator
 - Victim will see self as in a relationship with the perpetrator
 - Developed through combinations of negative and positive messages and a grooming process

Trafficking Victims may show some of the following:

- Minimization
- Inconsistent Stories
- Anger/aggressiveness
- Withdrawn, shut down, unwillingness to talk
- Hoarding resources
- Lying
- Stealing
- Oversexualized behavior
- Recruitment of others

Additional Complications

- Victims may not be interested in cooperating
 - Victim may deny that they are being harmed and resist help
 - Victims may try to return to abusers after being rescued
- Trafficking victims are often reluctant or unable to provide needed information
 - Trauma bonds may lead them to want to protect their abuser
 - Victims may be involved in illegal behavior and want to protect themselves
 - Victims may not have the information they need to implicate the primary offender
 - Use of substances may interfere with ability to remember

Service Provision Implications

- Trafficking victims should be considered from a trauma informed lens and considered victims rather than perpetrators
- It will be important for all service providers to be trauma informed
- Early treatment or prevention services of high risk youth could reduce the availability of vulnerable youth
- Once identified, having appropriate treatment resources available, perhaps as alternatives to incarceration, will be essential
- Treatment will likely need to be long term and multi-faceted

Thank you!

• References

- Adojan, M., Christensen, T., Kelly, B., & Pawluch, D. (2012). Stockholm syndrome as vernacular resource. *The Sociological Quarterly, 53*, 545 – 474.
- American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. (5th ed). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing.
- Estes, R. J., & Weiner, N. A. (2001). The commercial sexual exploitation of children in the US, Canada, and Mexico. Full Report.
- Foa, E. B., Steketee, G., & Rothbaum, B. (1989). Behavioral/cognitive conceptualizations of posttraumatic stress disorder. *Behavior Therapy, 20*, 155 – 176.
- Hoassin, M., Zimmerman, C., Light, M., & Watts, C. (2010). The relationship of trauma to mental disorders among trafficked and sexually exploited girls and women. *American Journal of Public Health, 100*, 2442 – 2449.
- Lanius, R.A., Bluhm, R. L., & Frewen, P. A. (2011). How understanding the neurobiology of complex post-traumatic stress can inform clinical practice: A social cognitive and affective neuroscience approach. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 124*, 331–348.
- National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2005). *Excessive Stress Disrupts the Architecture of the Developing Brain: Working Paper #3*. <http://www.developingchild.net>
- Resick, P. A., & Schnicke, M. K. (1992). Cognitive processing therapy for sexual assault victims. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 60*, 748 – 756.
- Zimmerman, C., Hossain, M., Yun, K., Gajdadziev, V., Guzun, N., Tchomarova, M., Ciarrochi, R. A., Johansson, A., Scodanibbio, S., Motus, M. N., Roche, B., Morison, L., & Watts, C. (2008). The health of trafficked women: A survey of women entering post-trafficking services in Europe. *American Journal of Public Health, 98*, 55 – 59.



Human Trafficking

Presented by: Heather H. Kestian, M.Ed., J.D.
Collaborative Care Field Director

Brief History

- DCS became involved with IPATH in 2013.
- DCS has attended several policy and protocol meetings over the past year to better work with service providers and identify issues related to human trafficking.
- DCS participated in the nationwide sex trafficking operation this past spring in coordination with local and federal law enforcement.



Current Work

- DCS currently serves on the Core Group for IPATH.
- DCS has developed policies to outline DCS' response to Human Trafficking in Indiana as it relates to child welfare. The new policy became effective on November 1, 2014.
 - See Child Welfare Policy 2.21.
- DCS employees participate in trainings related to Human Trafficking held throughout the State.
- DCS is developing more training opportunities related to Human Trafficking.



Child Indicators

Brief list of Human Trafficking Child Indicators as found in Child Welfare Policy 2.21:

- Child may not be able or willing to speak on his or her own behalf;
- Child may not be able to speak English;
- Child may not have access to identification and/or travel documents;
- Child may not attend school or has large gaps in his or her education history;
- Child may have a **heightened sense of fear and distrust of authority**;
- Child may have engaged in prostitution or commercial sex acts;
- Child may have a significantly older boyfriend or girlfriend;
- Child may be a runaway; and/or
- Child may be in a public place (e.g., hotel) and found in possession of drugs/alcohol.



Indicators in the Home

Brief list of Human Trafficking Child Indicators as found in Child Welfare Policy 2.21:

During each home visit, the FCM will observe for the following potential signs of human trafficking:

- The child's home lacks personal effects (e.g., no toys) or the child has a small room that is different from the rest of the house;
- The child may be unaware of the location of his or her home due to multiple moves or the human trafficker may lie to the child about his or her whereabouts;
- The child may be isolated and have no relationships outside of the home (e.g., the child does not attend school or play with other children in the neighborhood); and/or there may be multiple, unrelated people living in the home.



Guidance from the Federal Government

- H.R. 4890 was signed into law on September 29, 2014.
 - Also known as the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act
- The Administration on Children, Youth and Families issued an Information Memorandum on October 23, 2014 in regards to H.R. 4890.
 - See ACYF-CB-IM-14-03.
 - The purpose of the Information Memorandum is “to inform states and Tribes of the enactment of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act and provide basic information on the new law....”



Notification of Human Trafficking Related Tips

- The Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline (1-800-800-5556) will send all tips related to human trafficking to one email associated with IPATH:
 - humantraffickingtip@atg.in.gov



CHINS Status

- The Human Trafficking statute is not referenced in the CHINS Statute.
- DCS must establish legal sufficiency for the CHINS petition based on the CHINS Statute and the specific facts of the case on a case-by-case basis.
- In cases where DCS finds human trafficking and abuse and neglect has occurred, a CHINS petition may be filed.



Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect

If you have any concerns of child abuse or neglect, please call the Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline at:

1-800-800-5556



EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION:

USING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO REACH POTENTIAL
VICTIMS & EDUCATE AT-RISK YOUTH

CHELSEA SHELBURNE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY ROBERT H. MCKINNEY SCHOOL OF LAW

2014 FELLOW, PROGRAM ON LAW AND STATE GOVERNMENT

OBJECTIVES: WHAT SHOULD WE EXPECT FROM OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS?

- ✓ **Prevent** children from becoming victims
- ✓ **Detect** victims and at-risk youth
- ✓ **Educate** children, child-serving agencies
and the community
- ✓ **Rehabilitate** victims
- ✓ **Strategize** about long term solutions as
well as immediate responses

Indiana can utilize the juvenile justice system to
achieve all five of these objectives

UTILIZING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The opportunity to achieve these objectives arises in three areas:

- **Interaction**
- **Identification**
- **Intervention**

INTERACTION

1. Delinquency

2. Child in Need
of Services

INTERACTION WITH JUVENILE COURT ENVIRONMENT

- **General Structure:** *Two Potential Entries*
 - Delinquency
 - Child in Need of Services
- **Purpose: Rehabilitate**
 - Not to punish
 - Provide services
- **Reality:** *It's the same children*
 - Coming in different doors
 - Can lead to different paths



BY THE NUMBERS

CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING AND THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM, STATE POLICY ADVOCACY AND REFORM CENTER (July, 2014)

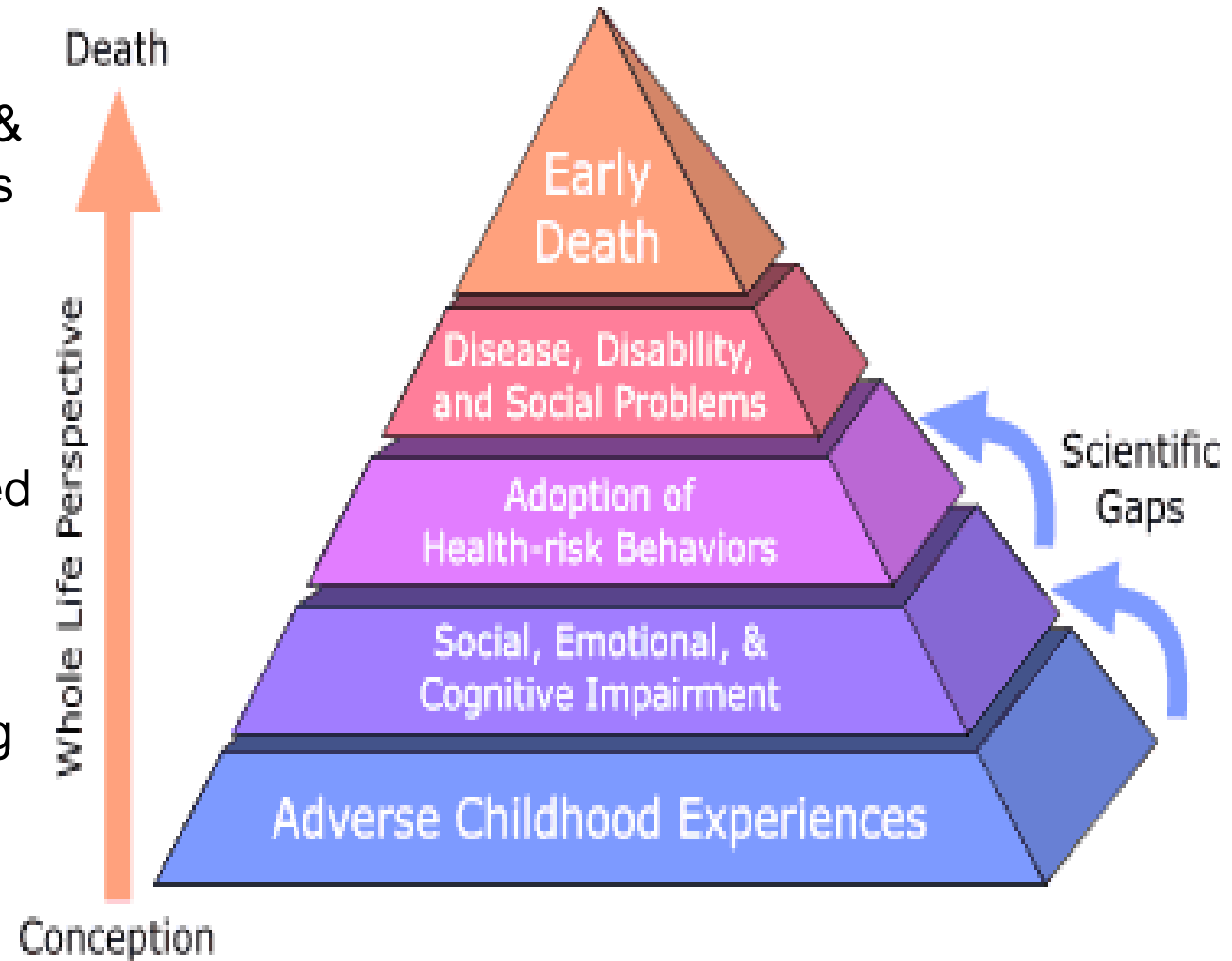
Findings Foster Care & Child Welfare

- Connecticut Department of Children and Families
86 out of 88 victims had history with child welfare care
- Los Angeles Probation Department
Nearly 60% of minors arrested on prostitution related charges had previously been in foster care

Why are state governments having difficulty reaching victims and children at high-risk?

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA & SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT

- ACE study by CDC & Kaiser Permanente's Health Appraisal Clinic
- 17,000 HMO members participated
- More than 50 scientific articles published discussing the findings



A TYPICAL SITUATION

Officer Williams & Jana

It's Wednesday night, around 8pm. Officer Williams gets a call to come to a local shopping mall. When he arrives a store manager tells the officer that they caught a girl trying to leave with clothes she had in her bag but didn't pay for and that they'd been holding her in the office.

He sees the alleged shoplifter, a young looking girl, sitting in the manager's office. Officer Williams goes into the office to speak with the young girl. He explains to her that he will be arresting her. Officer Williams learns that Jana is 14 years old and lives "in the area" - she doesn't have any identification since she is young, no school ID or anything at all. Jana admits to putting some clothes from the store in her backpack. Officer Williams arrests Jana and takes her into the county's juvenile facility.

IDENTIFICATION

1. Victims

2. High-Risk Youth

IDENTIFICATION: FACTS & CHALLENGES

- **Gathering accurate information**
- **Victim cooperation**
- **Balancing child's rights with protection**
- **Appropriately trained responders**

Example: Jana doesn't have ID. Assuming she is a victim of sex trafficking, she's been severely traumatized and will not volunteer information about the trauma and abuse.

ASSESSMENT TOOLS

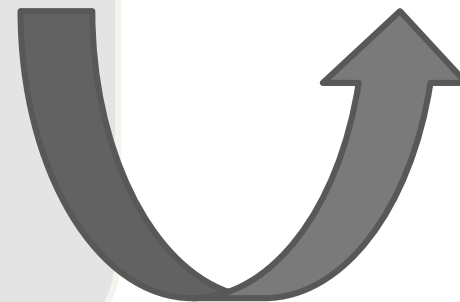
INDIANA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Indiana Youth Assessment System Policy
- Validation

RESOURCES TO DETECT VICTIMS

- Polaris Project
- Shared Hope
- Indiana Protection for Abuse and Trafficked Humans Taskforce

- Design
- Incorporate



TWO-STEP TRIGGER SYSTEM

ONE
Initial Intake

- History of abuse?
- History of running away?
- History in foster care?



HIGH-RISK TRIGGER

TWO
Emergency Shelter Care

- Preliminary Inquiry
- Specialized Evaluation

WHO? HOW? WHEN?

- **Step One:** *Intake officers*
 - Initial detainment
 - Screening tool
- **Step Two:** *Probation*
 - Indiana Code 31-31-5-4: Conduct investigation and preliminary inquiry; prepare reports and make recommendations
 - Thorough trauma-informed assessment

Example: The intake officer could look at Jana's history and upon finding those factors present, mark Jana as a high-risk.

PROPOSED PROBATION PROTOCOL

- 1) Flag case as high-risk**
- 2) Protective care**
- 3) Input information for internal tracking**
- 4) Refer case to a specialist**

SPECIALIZED EVALUATION

- **Trauma-Informed Response**
- **Options for Implementation**
 - Partnership
 - Training In-House

*Example: While the probation department conducts a preliminary inquiry, Jana would meet with an appropriately trained professional. This trained professional could help Jana feel safe and protected. Maryland Department of Juvenile Services found that **25% of children** marked as “high risk” later disclose after speaking with professional trained to work with child sex trafficking victims.*

INTERVENTION

1. Immediate Needs

2. Individualized Plan

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

- **Shelter**
- **Food**
- **Clothing**
- **Medical**

INDIVIDUALIZED PLAN

- **No “one size fits all” treatment**
- **Collaboration**
- **Partnerships**
- **Victim involvement**
- **Family input**

MULTI-PART APPROACH

I
N
T
E
R
A
C
T
I
O
N

IDENTIFICATION

1. Intake Assessment

- ✓ Prevent
- ✓ Detect

2. Specialized Evaluation

- ✓ Detect
- ✓ Educate
- ✓ Rehabilitate

INTERVENTION

3. Unique Plan

- ✓ Educate
- ✓ Rehabilitate
- ✓ Strategize

4. Comprehensive Tracking

- ✓ Educate
- ✓ Strategize

CHANGED OUTCOMES

Officer Williams & Jana

- **Interaction**
- **Identification**
- **Intervention**

SOURCES CONSULTED

“2013 Statutory Responses to Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Victims” Shared Hope International. <http://sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/SHI-Flowcharts-Updated-4.30.14.pdf>.

“Traffic Stop: Child welfare and judicial strategies for preventing juvenile sex trafficking and helping its survivors.” Shared Hope International and Casey Family Programs. <http://sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Traffic-Stop-FINAL.pdf>

“Incite Risk Assessment Application FACTSHEET”.
<https://secure.in.gov/judiciary/jtac/files/jtac-factsheet-risk.pdf>

“Indiana’s New Risk Assessment Tools: What You Should Know” by Michelle Goodman and Lisa Thompson. April 13, 2011.
<http://indianacourts.us/times/2011/04/risk-assessment/>

Agenda

- **Brief Report: Data Sharing and Mapping Task Force**
 - ❖ Lilia Judson, Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration, Indiana Supreme Court; Julie Whitman, Vice President of Programs, Indiana Youth Institute

Agenda

- **Topics for the February Commission Meeting**
 - ❖ Task Force Updates
- **Open Discussion**
- **Next Meeting**
 - ❖ February 18, 2015
10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
Indiana Government Center South,
Conference Room C
- **2015 Meeting Dates: 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.**
Indiana Government Center South
 - ❖ February 18, 2015
 - ❖ May 20, 2015
 - ❖ August 19, 2015
 - ❖ November 18, 2015

WEBSITE

The website to view all documents handed out at Commission meetings and the webcast of today's meeting can be found at www.in.gov/children.

Find an Agency Find a Person Account Center Online Services FAQs Help A- A+ A+

**GOVERNOR
MIKE PENCE**

IN.gov A State that Works CISC Search

Indiana Agriculture & Environment Business & Employment Education & Training Family & Health Law & Justice Public Safety Taxes & Finance Tourism & Transportation

 Commission on Improving the Status of Children in Indiana

CISC HOME

- Home
- News
- Documents
- Committees & Task Forces
- Meetings
- Reports
- Press Releases
- Contact Us

Online Services

- Meeting Videos
- MORE ONLINE SERVICES »**
- SUBSCRIBER CENTER »**

Latest News & Headlines

The first annual report of the activities and accomplishments of the Commission on Improving the Status of Children in Indiana (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014) is now available. 18 leaders from all parts of Indiana state government met bi-monthly to

