Anti-Human Trafficking Placement and Services Workgroup

December 7, 2016

PART 1: SURVEY FINDINGS
CO-CHAIRS:
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PART 2: CORE AND ADVANCED COMPETENCIES CLAUDINE O'LEARY, RETHINK RESOURCES





Presentation Overview

- Workgroup Charge
- Part 1: Wisconsin Placement and Services Survey Results
 - General survey information
 - Quantitative findings
 - Qualitative findings
 - Next steps
- Part 2: Introduction of Core and Advanced Competencies

Placement & Services Workgroup Charge

- 1. Non-residential, community-based services provide support to victims seeking assistance who were never involved in, or who have exited, a court-ordered system, such as the child welfare or juvenile justice system. A regional hub approach is a cost-effective way of achieving coordinated and accessible services in all parts of the state, including rural areas. Through the Placement and Services workgroup, strategies will be identified and implemented to expand non-residential community-based services within a regional hub structure.
- 2. Strategies will be identified and implemented to expand residential placement capacity by building on existing successful residential models and developing other types of safe, trauma-sensitive residential service capacity for sex trafficked victims, including emergency placement options.
- 3. Competencies needed for service providers to serve sex trafficked minors in a trauma-informed, victim-centered, and culturally competent manner will be identified.

General Survey Information

- <u>Purpose</u>: To determine the landscape of providers serving youth in Wisconsin, across five domains, whether or not they specifically serve youth who have been sex trafficked
 - o 36 questions, several with sub-questions
- Targeted agencies (n=426)
 - Round 1: Agencies identified by the workgroup, represented on Task Force, county representatives through the DCF Bureau of Regional Operations, DCF licensing forum attendees, Tribal contacts (n=233)
 - Round 2: After school programs, mentoring programs, faithbased groups, LGBTQ groups, local task forces, DV programs, additional workgroup recommendations (n=193)

General Survey Information

Survey distribution

- One-time use web links sent via email August & September
 2016
- Email accompanied by letter from Secretary Anderson and Attorney General Schimel requesting participation
- Survey managed by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Survey Center and Dr. Joy Ippolito

Additional survey rounds

- Information being collected from McKinney-Vento liaisons across Wisconsin to understand school perspective (target n=447)
- Future round will hopefully be distributed to hospitals and health centers

Service Domains

1. Initial response and basic needs

 12 questions focused on emergency needs, case management, and prevention efforts

2. Physical and behavioral health

• 12 questions focused on medical, reproductive, alternative, mental health, and AODA services

3. Life skills

 12 questions focused on volunteering, education, job training, and identification assistance

4. Legal advocacy and assistance

 8 questions focused on legal representation when charged with crime, reporting a crime, and general advocacy to protect rights

5. Social support

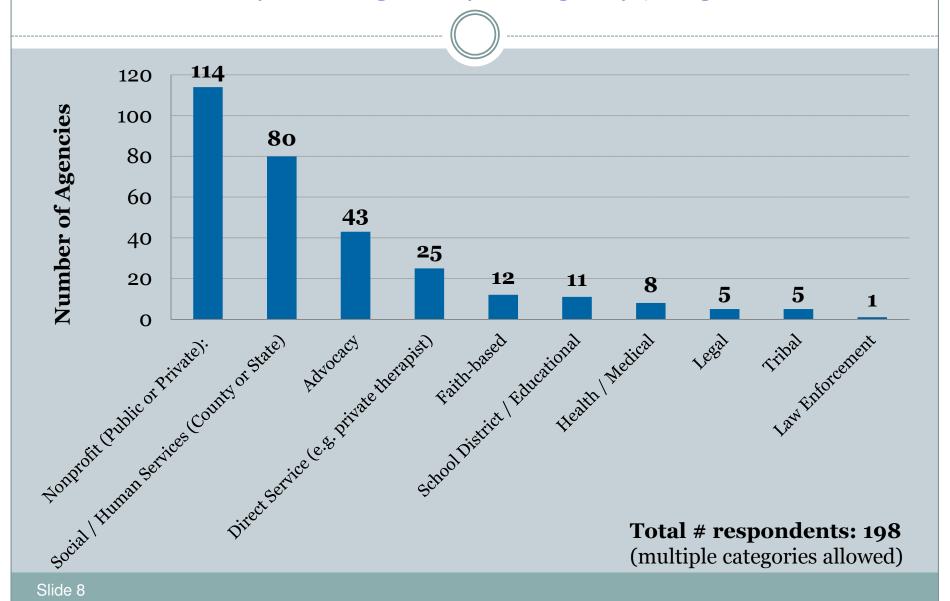
9 questions on support groups (DV, sexual assault, pregnant teens)
 and family engagement

A note about the findings...

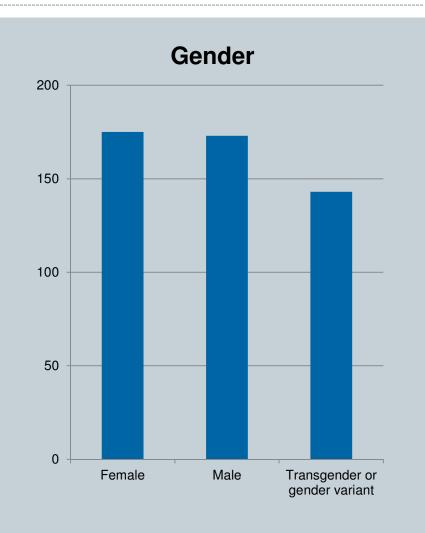
7

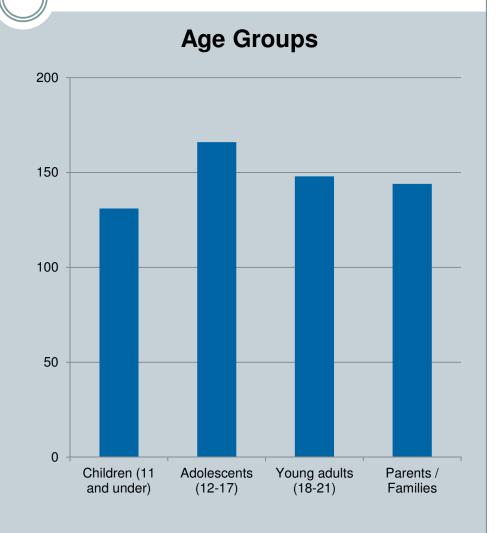
The first set of slides refer to any agencies that reported serving youth in Wisconsin. These questions were **NOT** specific to human trafficking.





Agencies Serving Youth, by Demographics





Survey Findings: Initial response and basic needs

- Agencies provide an average of 4.8 of the 12 basic services listed
- The top services provided are:
 - 1) Safety planning (138 agencies, 69.7%)
 - 2) Prevention or awareness / education (131 agencies, 66.2%)
 - Case management to coordinate the care of children/youth (126 agencies, 63.6%).
- The least provided services are:
 - 1) Street outreach targeting children / youth (22 agencies, 11.1%)
 - 2) Drop-in center services welcoming children / youth (32 agencies, 16.6%)
 - 3) Short term housing (up to 60 days) (53 agencies, 26.8%)

Survey Findings: Physical and behavioral health

- Agencies provide an average of 1.5 of the 12 physical and behavioral health services listed
- The top services provided are:
 - 1) Transportation to appointments (90 agencies, 45.5%)
 - 2) Mental health services for children / youth (66 agencies, 33.3%)
 - 3) AODA counseling services for children / youth (35 agencies, 17.7%)
- The least provided services are:
 - Tattoo removal / cover-up or financial support for procedure (3 agencies, 1.5%)
 - 2) Non-western healthcare (6 agencies, 3.0%)
 - 3) Comprehensive medical care onsite (6 agencies, 3.0%)

Survey Findings: Life skills

- Agencies provide an average of 3.2 of the 12 life skills services listed
- The top services provided are:
 - 1) Volunteer opportunities (120 agencies, 60.6%)
 - Assistance in obtaining personal identification: photo-ID, birth certificate, social security card, driver's license, tribal ID (101 agencies, 51.0%)
 - 3) Life skills training for children / youth (97 agencies, 49.0%)
- The least provided services are:
 - 1) English as a second language classes (3 agencies, 1.5%)
 - 2) Onsite HSED / GED classes (10 agencies, 5.1%)
 - 3) Onsite special education (16 agencies, 8.1%)

Survey Findings: Legal advocacy and assistance

• Agencies provide an average of 2.3 of the 8 legal advocacy services listed

The top services provided are:

- 1) General advocacy to protect rights of children/youth (115 agencies, 58.1%)
- 2) Coordination with law enforcement during investigations and prosecutions (108 agencies, 54.5%)
- 3) Advocacy for client to regain custody of their children (73 agencies, 36.9%)

• The least provided services are:

- 1) Legal advocacy for immigration options and relief (27 agencies, 13.6%)
- 2) Legal advocacy for children / youth charged with crimes (30 agencies, 15.2%)
- 3) Assistance in applying for Crime Victim Compensation (46 agencies, 23.2%)

Survey Findings: Social support

• Agencies provide an average of 2.7 of the 8 social support services listed

The top services provided are:

- Assistance in re-connecting with family and support networks (95 agencies, 48.0%)
- 2) Provide services in-home (82 agencies; 41.4%)
- 3) Peer support (76 agencies, 38.4%)

• The least provided services are:

- Sexual abuse / assault advocacy or support groups (42 agencies, 21.2%)
- Domestic violence or dating violence advocacy or support groups for children and youth (45 agencies, 22.7%)
- Mentorship from peers (56 agencies, 28.3%)

A note about the findings...



The second set of slides focus on survey questions that were specific to human trafficking.

Survey Findings: Agencies that serve and/or refer for sex trafficking

		Children Referred / Month					
		Refer None	Refer <1	Refer 1-3	Refer 4-6	Refer 7-9	Refer 10+
Children Served / Month ¹	Serve None	65	4	0	0	0	0
	Serve <1	9	56	3	1	0	0
	Serve 1-3	0	5	18	2	0	0
	Serve 4-6	1	2	5	3	0	0
	Serve 7-9	0	0	1	0	0	0
Childre	Serve 10+	0	1	2	0	1	2

¹One additional agency stated that they serve 10+ children, but did not answer how many children they referred.

Survey Findings: Criteria that disqualify youth from services

Ineligibility criteria	Count			
If the agency was unable to get parental permission for a minor to receive services				
If the client demonstrates aggressive / non-compliant behavior				
If the client is unwilling to share real name before receiving basic services.				
If the client is an active drug user and unwilling to enter drug treatment				
If the client has complex psychiatric issues				
If the client is identified as a 'bottom'.				
If the client is being trafficked and unwilling to leave the trafficker or trafficking network	33			
If the agency was unable to secure reimbursement of funds for services.	30			
If the client has complex physical medical issues	26			
If the client was previously discharged from service provision due to non- compliance or negative behaviors.	24			
If the client was pregnant or parenting	17			
If the client has developmental disabilities				

Risk of Trafficking: Categories

- How do you know they (child/youth) are at risk or have been trafficked? (n=122)
 - Child Protective Services reports/social work staff
 - Forensic interviews
 - Friend/family disclosure
 - Law enforcement disclosure
 - Referrals from other agencies
 - Self-disclosure
 - Work with at-risk children/observe warning signs (e.g., older boyfriends, runaway history, substance use, foster care/JJ youth, over-sexualized behavior, past trauma)

Risk of Trafficking: Responses

"Assessments completed through initial contacts in Child Protective Services, Juvenile Justice, and Behavioral Health systems."

"Most common is that teens self-disclose to us that they are currently or have been what the law would call trafficked (the teens use other words). Teens also talk openly about recruitment attempts, the struggles they are facing, and internal debates they are having with themselves on whether to start or return to relying on sex for survival needs or to get money."

"We ask them; however, we look at factors that may exist such as runaway or homeless, house or couch surfing, foster care, aging out of foster care, incarcerated or drug addicted parents, alcohol or other drug use, mental heath challenges, and sexual health concerns."

Greatest Unmet Need: Categories

- What do you believe is the greatest unmet need in your community related to the trafficking of children/youth? (n=159)
 - Advocacy
 - Awareness (knowledge/education/identification)
 - Funding
 - Homelessness
 - Prevention
 - Prosecution of pimps/johns
 - Safe place for children to go/placements
 - o Support services

Greatest Unmet Need: Responses

"Awareness that it exists locally; knowledge of the signs."

"Advocacy and appropriate emergency shelter and/or placements for youth."

"Crisis diversion/transitional housing for youth and more comprehensive Behavioral Health Services that can address the client's needs and trauma."

"Identification of these children and youth, as well as affordable access to resources."

Discussion Topics

Based on what we have provided today:

- What are the perceived gaps of services provided in Wisconsin?
- In what areas has Wisconsin succeeded?
- What are the priorities of service building that have emerged?

Next Steps

- Geocoded Wisconsin map of service delivery, by the five domains
 - o DCF will be working on this idea in early spring 2017
- Information from the survey will be used to inform the implementation of the Anti-Human Trafficking Regional Hubs
 - Additional information was collected about the operational status of the agency (e.g., hours, # employees)

Thank you to our workgroup members!

Lyn Beyer

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Tania Cornelius

Pam Cotton

Sarah Coyle

Megan Devore

Dana Dorn

Mike Dwyer

Tonja Fischer

Ramona Gonzalez

Linda Hall

Ian Henderson

Wendy Henderson

Ron Hermes

Miles Jobke

Jim Kania

Sandra Kincaid

Nicole Laudolff

Claudine O'Leary

Jeannette Paules

Laci Pustina

Lisa Stark

Eric Underly

Marlene Weisenbeck

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Core and Advanced Competencies

- Purpose of competencies
- Targeted audiences
 - **Core:** All agencies, organizations, and service providers that work with or interact with children and youth
 - Advanced: All agencies, organizations, and service providers that specialize in serving children and youth who have experienced or are at-risk of experiencing commercial sexual exploitation and/or sex trafficking
- Additional feedback and perspectives from Task Force Members is desired
 - Applicability and relevance for an array of disciplines
 - Language
 - Specificity to worker or agency/organization

Competencies Feedback Request

- Review and provide feedback directly to Dr. Joy Ippolito by February 15th, 2017 at <u>Joy.Ippolito@wisconsin.gov</u>
 - To comply with state open meeting law, do <u>NOT</u> "reply all" with feedback—send it <u>only</u> to Joy
- Updated draft with these edits will be provided prior to the March 2017 Task Force meeting.
- Proposed finalization of the Core and Advanced Competencies will occur at the March 2017 Task Force meeting.