

Matrix of Screening Tools to Identify Commercially Sexually Exploited Children

	Organization	Tool Name	Validated	Length	Source of Information	Domain/ System Specific	Guide to Action; Potential Use for Prevention	Format / Mode	Open- or Closed-Ended	Intended Populations	Appropriate for Minors	Sexual Exploitation/ Trafficking	Labor Trafficking
1	WestCoast Children's Clinic	Commercial Sexual Exploitation-Identification Tool	In process	10 key indicators plus 48 guiding questions	Any	Any	Yes	Checklist of indicators	Closed	Minors and young adults	Yes	Yes	No
2	Shared Hope International	Intervene	No	42 questions at intake plus 55 questions to explore or confirm possible trafficking	Self-disclosure by victim	Any	No	Structured interview	Open	Minors	Yes	Yes	No
3	Vera Institute of Justice	Trafficking Victim Identification Tool (TVIT)	Yes	75 questions (long form) or 55 questions (short form), some questions are only asked as followup if client answers "yes" to a previous item.	Self-disclosure by victim	Any	No	Structured interview	Mixed	Adult and Minors	Only with significant modifications to questions and to language	Yes	Yes
4	Loyola University Chicago Center for the Human Rights for Children & Intl Org for Adolescents (IOFA)	Rapid Screening Tool (RST) for Child Trafficking	No	12 questions	Self-disclosure by victim	Any	No	Structured interview	Open	Minors	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Loyola University Chicago Center for the Human Rights for Children & Intl Org for Adolescents (IOFA)	Comprehensive Screening and Safety Tool (CSST) for Child Trafficking	No	33 questions	Self-disclosure by victim	Any	No	Structured interview	Open	Minors	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Asian Health Services and Banteay Srei (also used by Native American Health Center)	CSEC Screening Procedure and Guideline	No	1 question	Self-disclosure by victim	Any	No	Verbal interview question	Open	Minors	Yes	Yes	No
7	Polaris Project & National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC)	Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment	No	142 questions	Self-disclosure by victim	Any	No	Unstructured interview (suggested questions)	Open	Not specified	Only with significant modifications to questions and to language	Yes	Yes
8	State of MD - Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) (Neil Mallon)	Deterntion Screening Interview: Tier One	No	17 questions	Self-disclosure by victim; observation	Juvenile Justice	Yes	Semi-structured interview	Mixed	Minors	Yes	Yes	No

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9	State of WA	Portland State University CSEC Screening Interview	No	25 questions	Self-disclosure by victim; observation	Juvenile Justice	Yes	Semi-structured interview	Mixed	Minors	Yes	Yes	No
10	State of CT - Department of Children and Families (DCF)	None	---	---	In-depth case review and/or psychological assessment	Child welfare	No	In-depth case review and/or psychological assessment	---	Dependents of the state	Yes	Yes	Not specified
11	Barnardo's	SERAF (sexual exploitation risk assessment framework)	No	42 items	Any	Any	Yes	Checklist of indicators, presence or absence	Closed	Minors and young adults	Yes	Yes	No
12	Covenant House, NY	Human Trafficking Interview and Assessment Measure (HTIAM-14)	Yes	37 questions	Youth self-disclosure	Any	No	Structured interview	Mixed	Minors and young adults	Some items	Yes	Yes
13	San Luis Obispo	CSEC Screening Tool	No	22 questions	Any	Any	Yes	Checklist of indicators	Closed	Minors	Yes	Yes	No
14	U.S. Department of Human Services (also Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force)	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Human Trafficking Screening Tool	No	14 questions	Self-disclosure	Healthcare but flexible for use elsewhere	No	Semi-structured interview	Open	Not specified	No	Yes	Yes
15	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	Human Trafficking Screening Tool	No	60 questions	Self-disclosure	Any	No	Semi-structured interview	Mixed	Minors	Yes	Yes	Yes

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1	WestCoast Children's Clinic	Development of the CSE-IT addressed shortcomings of other tools; meets key criteria for multisystem prospective screening tool, including reasonable length, relies on all sources of information, does not rely on self disclosure, is not domain specific and can be used across systems, provides a guide to action, is closed-ended, avoids a structured interview, is appropriate for minors.	The CSE-IT is an open domain tool for use in service delivery systems that serve children and youth. The copyright is held by WestCoast Children's Clinic to ensure that it remains free to use. For permission to use or for information, please contact Danna Basson at dbasson@westcoastcc.org.	
2	Shared Hope International	Lengthy, assumes the victim identifies as such and is seeking help	None	Paper copy only; Shared Hope requires you are trained 4-8 hours; they provide training for a fee
3	Vera Institute of Justice	Addresses transnational trafficking/smuggling; authors note the tool is not as effective with minor victims of sex trafficking as it is with other populations; some items irrelevant and wording not appropriate for minors; identifies the situation as "work"	Weiner and Hala, Oct 2008, Measuring Human Trafficking: Lessons from NYC	https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/224391.pdf
4	Loyola University Chicago Center for the Human Rights for Children & Intl Org for Adolescents (IOFA)	Tool is missing key indicators; no definitions or explanations offered for items; some wording is too general to be useful (e.g. child appears to be bought or sold)	Waltz et al, 2011, Building the Child Welfare Response to Trafficking	http://www.luc.edu/chrc/pdfs/Building_Child_Welfare_Response_to_Child_Trafficking.pdf
5	Loyola University Chicago Center for the Human Rights for Children & Intl Org for Adolescents (IOFA)	Requires knowledge or suspicion of exploitation, so not useful for identification; unrealistic indicators, e.g. victim refers to self as "slave"; assumes victim identifies as such and is seeking help.	Waltz et al, 2011, Building the Child Welfare Response to Trafficking	http://www.luc.edu/chrc/pdfs/Building_Child_Welfare_Response_to_Child_Trafficking.pdf
6	Asian Health Services and Banteay Srei (also used by Native American Health Center)	Direct, short, easy to implement in intake process, but not comprehensive and requires self-disclosure	None	http://asianhealthservices.org/docs/CSEC_Protocol.pdf
7	Polaris Project & National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC)	Needs to be tailored to the program where it is implemented; many items with inappropriate language (e.g. "commercial sex act"), many invasive questions are irrelevant for screening purposes; assumes victim is seeking help.	None	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/comprehensive-human-trafficking-assessment-tool
8	State of MD - Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) (Neil Mallon)	Tool is missing many key indicators. (Note: very similar to tool developed by Portland State Univ)	Neil Mallon, MSW, LCSW-C CANS Training Specialist, The Institute for Innovation and Implementation, Univ of MD School of Social Work	

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9	State of WA	Tool is missing many key indicators. (Note: very similar to tool used in MD-DJS)	Salisbury EJ, Dabney JD, Russell K. 2015. Diverting Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation From Juvenile Detention: Development of the InterCSECT Screening Protocol. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 30(7):1247-76	http://www.ccyj.org/Project%20Respect%20protocol.pdf
10	State of CT - Department of Children and Families (DCF)	In-depth, but not prospective since it uses case history files; not feasible for large caseload	Phone conversation with Tammy Sneed, Director of Girls Services, CT Department of Children and Families. 1/13/2014	
11	Barnardo's	Incorporates many sources of information but missing several key indicators	Sam Clutton, Jan Coles. 2007. Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework. Barnardo's Cymru. Wales, United Kingdom.	http://www.barnardos.org.uk/barnardo_s_cymru_sexual_exploitation_risk_assessment_framework_report_-_english_version.pdf
12	Covenant House, NY	Unlike other interviews noted above, question wording is largely nonjudgmental; questions can be read verbatim with mature youth, especially youth seeking help. A few items and wording issues do not pertain to minors. Only 2 of the 37 items pertain to sexual exploitation, so missing some key indicators.	Jayne Bigelson. May 2013. Homelessness, Survival Sex and Human Trafficking: As Experienced by the Youth of Covenant House New York.	http://www.covenanthouse.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Covenant-House-trafficking-study.pdf
13	San Luis Obispo	A strength of the tool is that it allows for any sources of information, not reliant on self-disclosure; provides sample questions for arriving at the information. A challenge is that it is missing some key indicators that providers have noted are important for identifying CSEC.		http://www.cwda.org/downloads/tools/csec/SLO-CSEC-Screening-Tool.pdf
14	U.S. Department of Human Services (also Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force)	Wording is in many instances inappropriate. Very general, open-ended questions.		http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/orr/screening_questions_to_assess_whether_a_person_is_a_trafficking_victim_0.pdf
15	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	A strength of this tool is that it groups items into domains, which facilitates information integration and identification of a potential problem. Challenges include: some items are irrelevant yet missing other key indicators; some items do not match the domain (e.g. the Unsafe Living Environment domain does contain questions that address unsafe living environment); relies on self-disclosure.		