

Screening to Identify Commercially Sexually Exploited Children

A Guide for Implementing the Commercial Sexual Exploitation – Identification Tool (CSE-IT) in Youth-Serving Organizations



WestCoast Children's Clinic

Screening to Identify Commercially Sexually Exploited Children

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WestCoast Children's Clinic, located in Oakland, California, is a non-profit community psychology clinic that has provided mental health services to Bay Area children since 1979. Our mission is threefold: 1) to provide psychological services to vulnerable children, adolescents, and their families regardless of their ability to pay; 2) to train the next generation of mental health professionals; and 3) to conduct research to inform clinical practice and public policy.

WestCoast Children's Clinic addresses child sex trafficking by providing specialized mental health services to over 100 sexually exploited youth each year. We also improve the systems that support all victims of sexual exploitation through policy advocacy, community education, research, and training.

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San Joaquin County Human
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San Luis Obispo County Child
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San Mateo County Human
Services Agency
Santa Barbara County Department
of Mental Health
Santa Barbara County Department
of Social Services
Santa Clara County Probation
Department
Monarch Services
Santa Cruz County Probation
Department

CSE-IT Pilot Agency Partners:

Bay Area Legal Aid
Bay Area Youth Center
ChildSafe
Children's Law Center
Children's Receiving Home
Communicare Health Services
Contra Costa County
Probation Department
Contra Costa County Employment
and Human Services Department
Corbett Group Homes
Crittenton Services for
Children & Families
Dreamcatcher Youth Shelter
Empower Yolo

Multi-Disciplinary Interview Center
Noah's Anchorage
Operation Safehouse
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Sacramento County Probation
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Sacramento County Child
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Community Solutions
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ABSTRACT

This guide provides recommendations for implementing the Commercial Sexual Exploitation–Identification Tool (CSE-IT) to improve early identification of commercially sexually exploited children. The CSE-IT is an evidence-based screening tool designed for use in multiple child-serving systems, including child welfare, juvenile justice, schools, residential, mental health, medical, and homeless services. The CSE-IT is used as part of a universal screening approach to systematically identify the presence of indicators of child sex trafficking. All youth ages 10 and over should be screened, regardless of gender, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, residence, health, socioeconomic status, appearance, or behavior.

Organization leaders should develop a protocol to provide clear guidance to staff on how to conduct screening and respond to youth who have indicators of trafficking, and what documentation and reporting are required. Ultimately, screening helps agencies and systems identify youth earlier, and provides data that allows them to target resources to prevent prolonged exposure to exploitation.

TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS GUIDE

In this guide, we use the terms “commercial sexual exploitation of children” and “child sex trafficking” interchangeably. We also use the terms “exploitation” and “trafficking” in some instances for brevity. Within the context of this guide, those terms refer to “commercial sexual exploitation” and “sex trafficking.”

The federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 defines sex trafficking as “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act” (18 U.S.C. Section 1591). Under this statute, individuals under the age of 18 are considered victims of human trafficking regardless of the use of force, fraud, or coercion to induce the act. While definitions of commercial sexual exploitation vary, for the purposes of this guide, the broadest definition applies: Commercial sexual exploitation is the exchange of a sex act or sexually explicit imagery for money or non-monetary goods.

ABOUT THE COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION – IDENTIFICATION TOOL

In 2014, WestCoast Children’s Clinic developed the Commercial Sexual Exploitation – Identification Tool (CSE-IT – pronounced “see it”) with input from over 100 survivors and service providers. Designed for use by staff with a variety of professional backgrounds, the CSE-IT is used in multiple settings, including mental health, child welfare, juvenile justice, schools, residential programs, and homeless youth shelters.

To ensure that it accurately identifies youth who have clear indicators of exploitation, we validated the CSE-IT. We worked collaboratively with 56 agencies in 22 California counties and San Antonio, Texas, to pilot the CSE-IT over 15 months. As part of this effort, we trained 2,000 service providers in these 56 agencies to recognize the signs of exploitation. Providers screened 5,537 youth and identified 635 youth with clear indicators of trafficking.

We revised the CSE-IT based on the results of the validation, and are implementing the CSE-IT 2.0 with new and existing partners. As we gather more data, we will continue to evaluate and improve the tool. The recommendations in this guide will support agencies in implementing the CSE-IT 2.0 to screen youth for commercial sexual exploitation.

In addition to the CSE-IT, WestCoast developed the CSE-IT: Hotline and Intake (CSE-IT: H&I), which is designed for child protective services staff to screen child abuse reports for indicators of trafficking.

To download a copy of the CSE-IT or learn more about other versions of the tool, visit www.westcoastcc.org/cse-it.

IMPLEMENTING THE CSE-IT TO IMPROVE EARLY IDENTIFICATION

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation-Identification Tool (CSE-IT) meets the urgent need for a validated screening tool to identify children with indicators of sex trafficking. Recent federal laws define child sex trafficking as a form of child abuse and neglect and require states to identify and serve sexually exploited youth. This guide provides recommendations for developing and implementing a screening and response protocol using the CSE-IT to improve early identification of commercially sexually exploited children.

The Importance Of Early Identification

Commercial sexual exploitation of children is a form of violence resulting in complex developmental trauma with severe and long-term consequences on physical and mental health, cognitive abilities, and behavior. Exposure to this form of ongoing trauma in childhood and adolescence impacts critical stages of development. Intervening quickly is imperative, and doing so earlier in the cycle of exploitation can reduce the impact of trauma on children's development.

Though recognized as a child welfare, mental health, and public health crisis, commercial sexual exploitation of children remains hidden. And despite the growing awareness of the problem, it is poorly understood and difficult to recognize. As a result, 75 percent of young people who experience commercial sexual exploitation endure multiple years of abuse before anyone intervenes.

To improve the timeliness of intervention, service providers must systematically look for signs of trafficking among all vulnerable youth. Providers need an evidence-based screening tool, like the CSE-IT, and clear protocols on how to use it and how to respond to exploitation appropriately, given the provider's role in the children's system of care.

Universal Screening

Universal screening is used in various settings to identify individuals who need further evaluation or intervention. For example, it is used in mental health settings to identify

youth at risk of suicide and in medical settings to detect incipient diseases. As the first step in recognizing early signs, universal screening is used to facilitate early intervention and prevent complications. This approach is necessary to identify exploited youth early and prevent prolonged abuse.

The CSE-IT is designed to be universally implemented to look for signs of trafficking among all youth who meet pre-determined criteria. **Youth ages 10 and over should be screened**, regardless of gender, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, residence, health, socioeconomic status, appearance, or behavior. In addition to youth who fit this age criteria, it is important to screen youth outside the recommended age range if there are signs they may be exploited or are at risk of exploitation for any reason.

Commercial sexual exploitation impacts young people beyond their 18th birthdays. The CSE-IT is appropriate for identifying children, youth, and young adults who are in need of support to address the trauma of being exploited.

Screening differs from assessment, which is a comprehensive evaluation of a youth's strengths, needs, and experiences used to inform treatment or other interventions. Screening is the first step in identifying youth with indicators of trafficking, and should be followed by a comprehensive assessment to understand the full scope of a youth's needs and circumstances.

It is important to note that screening is not diagnostic. Rather, it is a preliminary step that prompts additional information gathering and interventions if problems or concerns are identified.

DEVELOPING A SCREENING AND RESPONSE PROTOCOL

Developing a screening and response protocol is a process involving key members of your organization, including any person with subject matter expertise and knowledge

of community resources. The goal of this process is to provide clear guidance to staff on how to screen for and respond to indicators of trafficking. Carefully consider the following questions to guide development of a comprehensive protocol:

1. At what service point(s) should staff conduct screening?
1. What is your response protocol for youth who have indicators of trafficking?
2. How will staff document results of screening and response steps?
3. What is your training and technical assistance plan?

LESSONS FROM THE FIELD:

Our agency covers a big geographic area, so we decided to phase in implementation one area at a time. We wrote into our screening protocol a timeline of when we would start using the CSE-IT in each region.

– Charisma De Los Reyes, Policy Analyst, San Diego County

1. At what service point(s) should staff conduct screening?

Youth should be screened within 30 days of intake and every six months, and each agency should customize these guidelines based on their staffing structure and length of service(s). Document in your protocol each service point when screening should occur, and the staff position that is expected to complete the CSE-IT and document the results.

Youth should be re-screened every six months regardless of any previous score on the CSE-IT in order to evaluate the youth's current circumstances. This includes re-screening youth who previously received a score of "Clear Concern" to ensure the staff person working with the youth has a clear sense of the youth's current needs.

Staffing Structure

Most agencies find it more effective for the person assigned to work with the youth to conduct the initial screening. However,

in some cases the staff position responsible for completing the CSE-IT is determined by the intake process and program structure, such as in agencies with centralized intake staff who conduct all screening before case assignment. In other programs, all staff may be responsible for completing the CSE-IT for each of their assigned clients. Programs that use a team to provide services (such as wraparound) should consider completing the CSE-IT collaboratively, as each team member will have different information about the youth.

Length of Service

Your program's length of service is another important factor to consider when determining how soon to complete the initial screening. Base this timeframe on when the responsible staff position will have adequate information to complete the tool, erring on the earlier side whenever possible. Short-term programs that work with youth for 30 days or less may decide to screen youth only once, within three days of first contact. Programs with a six-months service limit may consider an initial screening within two to three weeks of intake, and a final screening before the youth transitions out of the program in order to make appropriate referrals. At the latest, we recommend completing the initial screening within 30 days of intake so that the results can inform your assessment and case plan. Long-term programs should also screen youth every six months, which is consistent with existing assessment and documentation requirements in most public settings.

For youth who turn 10 while being served in your agency, conduct the first screening within 30 days of their 10th birthday.

2. How will staff respond to youth who have indicators of trafficking?

Screening is only the first step. Once youth with indicators of trafficking are identified, staff need to know what to do next. Each agency implementing the CSE-IT should determine appropriate follow-up steps including, at a minimum, the following:

Mandated Child Abuse Report:

Effective May 29, 2017, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 amended the federal definition of "child

abuse” to include commercial sexual exploitation. Child sex trafficking is considered child abuse under federal law and must be reported to local law enforcement or child welfare agencies. The score on the CSE-IT along with other information known to the provider should be taken into account to determine if there is reasonable suspicion that child abuse has occurred.

Youth with indicators of trafficking are those whose score on the CSE-IT falls within the categories “Clear Concern” or “Possible Concern.” The response may vary based on a full assessment of the youth’s needs and circumstances, and should be discussed between the worker and their supervisor.

Safety Planning:

A youth’s ability to access services may be impeded by multiple factors, such as ongoing control by an exploiter, distrust of providers, or lack of transportation. As a result, some youth may engage in services intermittently or continue to be exploited while receiving services. To address ongoing risk of harm, safety planning is a central part of a trauma-informed approach to working with exploited youth.

Safety planning involves ongoing discussion with youth about how to recognize dangerous situations and resources they can access to attend to their basic needs, health, and safety. This includes:

A discussion about calling 911 during emergencies that threaten the youth’s physical safety. 911 is the only number that can be called from cell phones that are disconnected from service;

Phone numbers for crisis lines, such as the Crisis Text Line , National Human Trafficking Hotline , or local sexual assault or domestic violence hotlines ;

- Contact information for a service provider or other adult the youth feels safe reaching out to; and
- Locations and hours of emergency shelters, food assistance programs, and crisis medical clinics.

Comprehensive Assessment:

Screening should always be followed by a full assessment of the youth’s needs and strengths to guide treatment planning and determine appropriate interventions. In addition

to completing formal assessment tools on a routine basis, staff working with youth should monitor areas of greatest concern to be able to respond to new information or emerging issues. Some assessment tools incorporate information about sexual exploitation. Others are specific to sexual exploitation, such as the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths – Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CANS-CSE). Each agency should determine if the tool they currently use adequately assesses the needs of youth with indicators of trafficking or if a targeted instrument is needed.

LESSONS FROM THE FIELD

Our county has a steering committee that developed an interagency protocol for responding to victims of sex trafficking. Our protocol tells us what each agency should do after identifying exploited youth, and how to coordinate services for minors who are victims of trafficking.

– Michelle Callejas, Deputy Director Child Protective Services, Sacramento County

Referrals to Community-Based Services:

Exploited youth often have multiple needs requiring coordinated service delivery from several providers. Depending on the youth’s current circumstances, level of concern on the CSE-IT, or needs determined by assessment, providers should make referrals to other services, including:

- Crisis response from a provider specializing in crisis counseling for survivors of sexual exploitation, sexual assault, or domestic violence;
- Resources for basic needs such as food, clothing, and personal or baby care supplies;
- Medical services to address physical and reproductive health care needs;
- CSEC-specific advocacy and case management to address needs resulting from exploitation and assist youth in accessing benefits and services;
- Trauma-informed therapy to address mental health needs;
- Housing or residential services;
- Legal services for youth who have been charged with a crime or who choose to press charges or testify against their exploiter. Many exploited youth are entitled to other benefits, which legal advocacy can help them access;

- Victim witness advocacy and protection for youth participating in prosecution of their trafficker, often available through courts, district attorneys' offices, or law enforcement agencies.

Research the programs in your area and make a list of agencies that provide services to exploited youth. Though not all communities have CSEC-specific services, consider referral to agencies that provide trauma-informed services. It is also important to determine which agencies have confidential locations where youth can access services or housing without fear of being located by their trafficker or others who pose a danger to their well-being.

Consultation:

Staff are frequently unsure what steps to take after identifying that their client is exploited. Additionally, effective engagement can be challenging, particularly with youth who are intermittently engaged in services. Providing opportunities for regular case consultation is critical to support staff. When in-house knowledge of how to work with exploited youth is limited, we recommend consulting with external organizations that have expertise in serving trafficked youth. Consultation with survivor advocates in particular builds staff capacity to provide a trauma-informed response.

LESSONS FROM THE FIELD

Our staff felt more confident using the CSE-IT after we walked through their first completed CSE-IT together in supervision. Now we use this approach in our team meetings, and staff support each other in getting familiar with the indicators on the CSE-IT and how to score it.

– Child Welfare Supervisor, San Francisco County, CA

3. How will staff document screening results and response steps?

The protocol should include requirements for documenting screening results and follow-up actions. Leadership may want to review documentation and aggregate reports on a regular basis for several reasons:

- To monitor if staff are meeting expectations to screen and respond to sexual exploitation;
- To understand the number of trafficked youth served by their agency; and
- To determine if additional resources are needed to

adequately respond to the needs of clients who are sexually exploited.

Each agency should develop procedures to monitor this information. Leadership should regularly review data and reports and ensure that oversight is built into the organization's quality assurance review process. Supervisors should also work with staff to reinforce expectations and discuss challenges that surface while using the tool.

4. What is your training and technical assistance plan for staff and leadership?

When selecting trainers, consider their ability to address implicit bias related to gender identity and expression, sexuality, race, ethnicity, and socio-economic status, and its impact on sexually exploited youth.

Training and technical assistance are critical to effectively implement the CSE-IT. Initial and ongoing training build staff's ability to recognize the signs of trafficking and work with exploited youth. Technical assistance provides an opportunity to troubleshoot challenges and build a more nuanced understanding of screening in complex situations. Create a comprehensive training and technical assistance plan that includes the following topics:

1. Technical assistance for leadership and management to develop and implement the screening and response protocol, build staff buy-in, and establish an accountability process.
2. A 3-hour in-person user training to use the CSE-IT (required for each user). This initial training establishes foundational knowledge of key indicators of exploitation, how to use the screening tool, and how to engage youth in a conversation about exploitation.
3. Technical assistance for staff to troubleshoot questions or challenges that arise during screening.
4. Training for supervisors and managers to build their capacity to support staff in identifying and serving sexually exploited youth.
5. Additional training for staff to deepen their under-

standing of exploitation and how to work with youth who are exploited.

6. Train-the-Trainer to sustain capacity within organizations to train new staff on the CSE-IT. WestCoast offers Train-the-Trainer to organizations that have been using the CSE-IT for 6 months or longer.
7. Orientation training on commercial sexual exploitation and the CSE-IT for new staff.

Continually Evaluate And Improve Your Protocol

The screening and response protocol should be modified as needed based on gaps or training needs identified by the body responsible for oversight. Use documentation and feedback from staff, supervisors, and managers to assess protocol implementation. Regularly review the questions in this guide and consider how your protocol can be improved.

CONCLUSION

Developing and implementing a routine screening and response protocol to identify children who have been sexually exploited improves early identification and reduces prolonged abuse. Clear guidance for staff supports their ability to work effectively with sexually exploited clients. Program leadership can use screening results and aggregate data to understand the needs of clients, guide resource allocation, and provide appropriate staff training. Ultimately, screening helps agencies and systems identify youth earlier, and provides data that allows them to target resources to prevent prolonged exposure to exploitation.

APPENDIX A

Pilot Study Demographics

In 2014, WestCoast Children’s Clinic developed the Commercial Sexual Exploitation – Identification Tool (CSE-IT) with the input of over 100 survivors and service providers. We validated the CSE-IT to ensure that it accurately identifies youth who have clear indicators of exploitation. We worked collaboratively with 56 agencies in 22 California counties and San Antonio, Texas to pilot the CSE-IT. As part of this effort, we trained 2,000 service providers to recognize the signs of exploitation. Providers screened over 5,000 youth and identified 635 youth with clear indicators of exploitation.

Please keep in mind that these data cannot be generalized to the broader population, and represent demographics of youth in the agencies that participated in the pilot. These charts show demographics of youth screened during the pilot. For more information about the CSE-IT, including a full report regarding the validation study, visit www.westcoastcc.org/CSE-IT

Number of youth with:	
Clear Concern	635 (11.5%)
Possible Concern	1,029 (18.6%)
No Concern	3,873 (69.9%)
TOTAL youth age 10+ screened	5,537 (100%)

Clear Concern’ by Youth Gender Identity	Number	Percent
Female	557 out of 2,681	20.78%
Male	71 out of 2,825	2.51%
Youth whose gender is unknown, or not male or female	7 out of 31	22.58%

‘Clear Concern’ by Gender Expression	Number	Percent
Cisgender	620 out of 5477	11.3%
Transgender	15 out of 60	25%

‘Clear Concern’ by Youth Racial and/or Ethnic Identity	Number	Percent
Asian	10 out of 153	6.54%
Black or African-American	282 out of 1,806	15.61%
Hispanic or Latino	142 out of 1,908	7.44%
Multiple Races	65 out of 350	18.57%
Native American	1 out of 35	2.86%
White or Caucasian	113 out of 1,045	10.81%
Another Race or Ethnicity	22 out of 240	9.17%

Age Category (2 year increments)	No Concern	Possible Concern	Clear Concern	Total
10-11 years	319 (90.11%)	29 (8.19%)	6 (1.69%)	354
12-13 years	463 (80.38%)	76 (13.19%)	37 (6.42%)	576
14-15 years	935 (69.57%)	273 (20.31%)	136 (10.12%)	1,344
16-17 years	1,527 (68.23%)	435 (19.44%)	276 (12.33%)	2,238
18-19 years	451 (61.87%)	158 (21.67%)	120 (16.46%)	729
20-21 years	166 (63.60%)	52 (19.92%)	43 (16.48%)	261

APPENDIX B:

CSE-IT Final Instrument

WestCoast Children's Clinic

Commercial Sexual Exploitation-Identification Tool (CSE-IT) – version 2.0

1. HOUSING AND CAREGIVING. The youth experiences housing or caregiving instability for any reason.	No Information	No Concern	Possible Concern	Clear Concern
a. Youth runs away or frequently leaves their residence for extended periods of time (overnight, days, weeks).	0	0	1	2
b. Youth experiences unstable housing, including multiple foster/group home placements.	0	0	1	2
c. Youth experiences periods of homelessness, e.g. living on the street or couch surfing.	0	0	1	2
d. Youth relies on emergency or temporary resources to meet basic needs, e.g. hygiene, shelter, food, medical care.	0	0	1	2
e. Parent/caregiver is unable to provide adequate supervision.	0	0	1	2
f. Youth has highly irregular school attendance, including frequent or prolonged tardiness or absences.	0	0	1	2
g. Youth has current or past involvement with the child welfare system.	0	0	1	2
Indicator 1 Score: A subtotal of 0 to 3 = <i>No Concern</i> . A subtotal of 4 or 5 = <i>Possible Concern</i> . A subtotal from 6 to 14 = <i>Clear Concern</i> . Circle score here >	0	No Concern 0	Possible Concern 1	Clear Concern 2
2. PRIOR ABUSE OR TRAUMA. The youth has experienced trauma (not including exploitation).	No Information	No Concern	Possible Concern	Clear Concern
a. Youth has been sexually abused.	0	0	1	2
b. Youth has been physically abused.	0	0	1	2
c. Youth has been emotionally abused.	0	0	1	2
d. Youth has witnessed domestic violence.	0	0	1	2
Indicator 2 Score: A subtotal of 0 or 1 = <i>No Concern</i> . A subtotal of 2 = <i>Possible Concern</i> . A subtotal from 3 to 8 = <i>Clear Concern</i> . Circle score here >	0	No Concern 0	Possible Concern 1	Clear Concern 2

3. PHYSICAL HEALTH AND APPEARANCE. The youth experiences notable changes in health and appearance.	No Information	No Concern	Possible Concern	Clear Concern
a. Youth presents a significant change in appearance, e.g. dress, hygiene, weight.	0	0	1	2
b. Youth shows signs of physical trauma, such as bruises, black eyes, cigarette burns, or broken bones.	0	0	1	2
c. Youth has tattoos, scarring or branding, indicating being treated as someone's property.	0	0	1	2
d. Youth has repeated or concerning testing or treatment for pregnancy or STIs.	0	0	1	2
e. Youth is sleep deprived or sleep is inconsistent.	0	0	1	2
f. Youth has health problems or complaints related to poor nutrition or irregular access to meals.	0	0	1	2
g. Youth's substance use impacts their health or interferes with their ability to function.	0	0	1	2
h. Youth experiences significant change or escalation in their substance use.	0	0	1	2
Indicator 3 Score: A subtotal of 0 or 1 = <i>No Concern</i> . A subtotal of 2 or 3 = <i>Possible Concern</i> . A subtotal from 4 to 16 = <i>Clear Concern</i> . Circle score here >	0	No Concern 0	Possible Concern 1	Clear Concern 2
4. ENVIRONMENT AND EXPOSURE. The youth's environment or activities place them at risk of exploitation.	No Information	No Concern	Possible Concern	Clear Concern
a. Youth engages in sexual activities that cause harm or place them at risk of victimization.	0	0	1	2
b. Youth spends time where exploitation is known to occur.	0	0	1	2
c. Youth uses language that suggests involvement in exploitation.	0	0	1	2
d. Youth is connected to people who are exploited, or who buy or sell sex.	0	0	1	2
e. Youth is bullied or targeted about exploitation.	0	0	1	2
f. Youth has current or past involvement with law enforcement or juvenile justice.	0	0	1	2
g. Gang affiliation or contact involves youth in unsafe sexual encounters.	0	0	1	2
Indicator 4 Score: A subtotal of 0 = <i>No Concern</i> . A subtotal of 1 = <i>Possible Concern</i> . A subtotal from 2 to 14 = <i>Clear Concern</i> . Circle score here >	0	No Concern 0	Possible Concern 1	Clear Concern 2

5. RELATIONSHIPS AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS. The youth's relationships and belongings are not consistent with their age or circumstances, suggesting possible recruitment by an exploiter.	No Information	No Concern	Possible Concern	Clear Concern
a. Youth has unhealthy, inappropriate or romantic relationships, including (but not limited to) with someone older/an adult.	0	0	1	2
b. Youth meets with contacts they developed over the internet, including sex partners or boyfriends/girlfriends.	0	0	1	2
c. Explicit photos of the youth are posted on the internet or on their phone.	0	0	1	2
d. Youth receives or has access to unexplained money, credit cards, hotel keys, gifts, drugs, alcohol, transportation.	0	0	1	2
e. Youth has several cell phones or their cell phone number changes frequently.	0	0	1	2
f. Youth travels to places that are inconsistent with their life circumstances.	0	0	1	2
Indicator 5 Score: A subtotal of 0 = <i>No Concern</i> . A subtotal of 1 or 2 = <i>Possible Concern</i> . A subtotal from 3 to 12 = <i>Clear Concern</i> . Circle score here >	0	No Concern 0	Possible Concern 1	Clear Concern 2
6. SIGNS OF CURRENT TRAUMA. The youth exhibits signs of trauma exposure.	No Information	No Concern	Possible Concern	Clear Concern
a. Youth appears on edge, preoccupied with safety, or hypervigilant.	0	0	1	2
b. Youth has difficulty detecting or responding to danger cues.	0	0	1	2
c. Youth engages in self-destructive, aggressive, or risk-taking behaviors.	0	0	1	2
d. Youth has a high level of distress about being accessible by cell phone.	0	0	1	2
Indicator 6 Score: A subtotal of 0 = <i>No Concern</i> . A subtotal of 1 or 2 = <i>Possible Concern</i> . A subtotal from 3 to 8 = <i>Clear Concern</i> . Circle score here Circle score here >	0	No Concern 0	Possible Concern 1	Clear Concern 2

7. COERCION. The youth is being controlled or coerced by another person.	No Information	No Concern	Possible Concern	Clear Concern
a. Youth has an abusive or controlling intimate partner.	0	0	1	2
b. Someone else is controlling the youth's contact with family or friends, leaving the youth socially isolated.	0	0	1	2
c. Youth is coerced into getting pregnant, having an abortion, or using contraception.	0	0	1	2
d. Someone is not allowing the youth to sleep regularly or in a safe place, go to school, eat, or meet other basic needs.	0	0	1	2
e. The youth or their friends, family, or other acquaintances receive threats.	0	0	1	2
f. Youth gives vague or misleading information about their age, whereabouts, residence, or relationships.	0	0	1	2
Indicator 7 Score: A subtotal of 0 = <i>No Concern</i> . A subtotal of 1 = <i>Possible Concern</i> . A subtotal of 2 to 12 = <i>Clear Concern</i> . Circle score here >	0	No Concern 0	Possible Concern 1	Clear Concern 2
8. EXPLOITATION. The youth exchanges sex for money or material goods, including food or shelter.	No Information	No Concern	Possible Concern	Clear Concern
a. Youth is exchanging sex for money or material goods, including food or shelter for themselves or someone else, e.g. child, family, partner.	0	0	1	2
b. Youth is watched, filmed or photographed in a sexually explicit manner.	0	0	1	2
c. Youth has a history of sexual exploitation.	0	0	1	2
d. Youth is forced to give the money they earn to another person.	0	0	1	2
Indicator 8 Score: A subtotal of 0 = <i>No Concern</i> . A subtotal of 1 = <i>Possible Concern</i> . A subtotal from 2 to 8 = <i>Clear Concern</i> . Circle score here >	0	No Concern 0	Possible Concern 1	Clear Concern 2

Scoring Instructions:

1. Enter each Indicator Score in the corresponding box in this table.
2. Add Indicator Scores 1 through 7 and enter the total in box A.
3. If Indicator 8 score = 1 (*Possible Concern*), enter 4 in box B. If Indicator 8 score = 2 (*Clear Concern*), enter 9 in box B.
4. Add boxes A and B for a Total Score between 0 and 23, and enter the Total Score in the final box.
5. Plot the Total Score on the Continuum of Concern below to determine level of concern for exploitation.

Indicator:		Indicator score
1. HOUSING AND CAREGIVING		
2. PRIOR ABUSE OR TRAUMA		
3. PHYSICAL HEALTH AND APPEARANCE		
4. ENVIRONMENT AND EXPOSURE		
5. RELATIONSHIPS AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS		
6. SIGNS OF CURRENT TRAUMA		
7. COERCION		
Add scores for indicators 1 through 7 (Score cannot exceed 14):	A.	
8. EXPLOITATION		
If Indicator 8 score is 1 (<i>Possible Concern</i>) put 4 in Box B	B.	
If Indicator 8 is a 2 (<i>Clear Concern</i>) put 9 in Box B		
TOTAL: Add boxes A and B for a total score between 0-23.	TOTAL	

Continuum of Concern

(draw a line indicating level of concern for exploitation)



