



Child Welfare
Capacity Building

Identifying Minors and Young People Exploited Through Sex Tr

3. Intangible needs:

- a. Low self-esteem/self-worth
- b. Lack of identity or poor self-concept
- c. Lack of understanding of, or experience with, healthy relationships
- d. Desire for belonging, love, and affection
- e. Desire for family or community support
- f. Desire or perceived need for protection
- g. Desire for material possessions

Prior to implementing a risk assessment or screening tool, providers need an understanding of certain responses, dynamics, and behaviors commonly associated with child and youth survivors of sex trafficking. Child welfare staff should receive additional training on the following topics in preparation for

- f Determine the gaps in processes, procedures, services, and partners necessary to properly identify and respond to victims. Develop the necessary internal and external processes, partnerships, and relationships necessary to fill those gaps.
- f Train staff on steps for informed consent, confidentiality, and mandated reporting.
- f Develop an informed multidisciplinary response team. Meet in advance with identified team members to coordinate training and discuss reporting and response process.
- f Develop a resource and service plan. Resource plans should include continuum of care resources, such as 24/7 emergency and crisis response, various placement options, community-based programming, and long-term services and support.

Ground Rules for Identifying Trafficked Minors and Young People

The following “Ground Rules for Interaction” Tw 1.84ma1(e)-12n b(ou)-125(he f)-13.3(ou)-12.3([(i)-8. -8(t)-1h(ou)-125([(ar)-

question. Then, the practitioner should listen to the survivor's

Table 3.

References

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