



STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING

**SLEAT**

ST. LANDRY EVANGELINE  
ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING

**TASKFORCE**

**“THINK PREVENTION”**

***A Compilation of Recommendations and Reports***

**Presented**

**January 28, 2019**

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## FOREWORD

The St. Landry Evangeline Anti-human Trafficking (*SLEAT*) Taskforce was formed in April 2017 in response to a singular trafficking incident involving an area youth. SLEAT's sole mission was to compile an organized document of recommendations for the St. Landry and Evangeline Parish communities to provide education and awareness, create tools to identify and track occurrences, and to avail resources to assist with the eradication of human-trafficking. This document is intended to serve as a resource guide to assist the St. Landry and Evangeline Parish School Districts, the Sheriffs' and local law enforcement agencies, the 13<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> Judicial District and City Courts, and the St. Landry and Evangeline local communities in their development of prevention and educational awareness strategies to address human trafficking; thereby, resulting in coordinated responses to such a heinous crime from a proactive position rather than a reactive one.

In addition to the following local recommendations, this document includes excerpts from statewide publications and annual reports; namely, the Department of Children & Family Services's "Human Trafficking, Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes, and Commercial Sexual Exploitation" (2018), and the Human Trafficking Prevention Commission's "State of Louisiana Child Sex Trafficking Project Report".

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM**

Interviews conducted of current employees within the St. Landry Parish School (SLPS) District indicated that there is some awareness of Human Trafficking within our area. These employees are willing to help in some capacity but are unaware of the proper steps to action.

A guidance counselor at a high school in the SLPS district first encountered human trafficking as a result of the victimization of one of her students. The guidance counselor was aware of the established SLSP district procedure for reporting incidents adversely affecting students' well-being. However, she admitted that more training is needed for both the professional staff and the student population.

Additional interviews identified that the SLSP district's Child Welfare and Attendance Department could be instrumental in identifying essential staff for training and building awareness around human trafficking. As a member of the Child Welfare and Attendance Department, the school district's Liaison for Homeless Affairs has expressed concern for student victimization and the willingness to help. This department currently assists the homeless and migrant families that are at high risk and most vulnerable to human trafficking recruitment.

#### **A. Recommendations**

- 1) Goal
  - a) to prevent the occurrence of human trafficking recruitment and victimization
- 2) Strategies
  - a) Provide in-service training to administrations and teachers
  - b) Conduct school presentations to middle & high schools
- 3) Action Items
  - a) Make presentations to school board
  - b) Research & identify curriculum
  - c) Partner with school district to implement Act 564 (2014 Legislative Session)

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Personnel with the St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Department were asked following questions regarding their human trafficking protocol:

- 1) What training does law enforcement receive on Human Trafficking?
- 2) Are they tracking Data? How are they tracking? To whom do you report Data?
- 3) Do you see Human Trafficking as a serious issue or concern?
- 4) Who investigates Human Trafficking in the parish?
- 5) Is there a model in use to respond/investigate Human Sex Trafficking Cases?

The interviews revealed all officers are sent to the State Police Training Academy to receive Peace Officers Standards Training Council (P.O.S.T.) professional certification. Additionally, the officers are required to receive online training once a year on human trafficking through Louisiana Attorney General's website. The department does track and report all investigations to the Uniformed Crime Reporting system. The sheriff department's Investigative Division handles all crimes; however, should one appear to be human traffic-related, it is referred to the State Police for investigation. The department currently does not have any policies or procedures in place to respond and/or investigate human trafficking and does not consider it a problem in St. Landry Parish.

### **A. Recommendations**

- 1) Goal
  - a) Educate Law Enforcement
- 2) Strategies
  - a) Provide Tools for Officers
  - b) Identify Resources within Community
  - c) Raise Community Awareness
- 3) Action Items
  - a) Ensure officers have the tools to successfully respond and investigate trafficking cases. These tools can include training (in person/online training), checklist and protocols. Two examples of law enforcement tools include:
    - International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) "protocol for successful interviews" related to human trafficking
    - The Vera Institute developed and validated "[Trafficking Victim Identification Tool](#)" which assists law enforcement in identifying sex and labor trafficking victims.
  - b) Create a list of resources to provide to officers, providing opportunity to open dialogue with individuals in a potential case and provide victim with knowledge of services that the agency may not be able to provide. For example, the [National Human Trafficking Referral Directory](#) provides an online directory of social service providers and Resources across the country.



## **THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

To ascertain the prevalence of human trafficking within St. Landry Parish, an interview of two judges revealed their responses to the following three questions:

- 1) How many cases have you handled during your term(s) on the judicial bench?
- 2) Do you see human trafficking as a problem in St. Landry Parish?
- 3) What recommendations would you make to combat human trafficking in St. Landry Parish?

Judge ‘A’ recalled handling only one human trafficking matter in 20 plus years as a district court judge in St. Landry Parish. Based on that one occurrence, Judge ‘A’ does not deem human trafficking as a serious problem in the parish. This judge does recommend training of law enforcement to properly identify human trafficking which would, then, potentially lead to more arrests and, therefore, an increased number of such cases appearing in court.

Judge ‘B’ proclaimed never to have handled a human trafficking case while serving the judiciary; However, unlike Judge ‘A’, Judge ‘B’ does recognize the potential for such crimes to occur and desires St. Landry Parish assume a more proactive role in preventing human trafficking incidents by educating not only law enforcement and the judiciary, but the community, at-large.

Nevertheless, at present, no process for identifying, screening, or serving trafficked adults or exploited youth exist within the 27<sup>th</sup> Judicial District of St. Landry Parish. Thus, the SLEAT Task Force has researched and liaised its membership with external partners outside of the parish to discover best practices and models for replication. Of particular note, the Orleans Parish Juvenile Court has shared their “human trafficking protocol” documents and intake screening and assessment tools to assist St. Landry Parish in its response to this very present global problem.

The Orleans Parish Juvenile Court addresses the human trafficking victimization of youth by focusing on screening, identification, and service provision to youth at all points of contact with the justice system. Youth interface with the judicial system by three distinct case types: (1) Families in Need of Services (FINS) for status offenses; (2) Delinquency for juvenile crimes; and (3) Child in Need of Care (CINC) for abuse and neglect. Law enforcement and court personnel often misidentify youth and, as a result, arrest them for matters that may “mask” their hidden or underlying exploitation. Consequently, our St. Landry Parish youth are treated as “criminals” when, in fact, they are “victims”. Thus, the juvenile justice system of the 27<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in St. Landry Parish should seek to be a rehabilitative system, dedicated to insuring service provision for trafficked and exploited youth and supporting families’ recovery and improvement while enforcing the Louisiana Children’s Code.

### **A. Recommendations**

- 1) Goal
  - a) Create an alert judiciary able to identify trafficked victims

- 2) Strategies
  - a) Educate judicial district (judges, court staff, and attorneys)
  - b) Establish human trafficking protocol to appropriately respond to filed cases
- 3) Action plans
  - a) Provide in-service training to the judiciary
  - b) Research best practices for screening and assessment tools

## **THE COMMUNITY**

Residents of St. Landry and Evangeline Parishes appear concerned when news media reports instances of human trafficking. Their empathetic responses to the victims seemingly serve as defense mechanisms to mask their otherwise amazement and “shock” to discover such crimes occur in rural settings. Nevertheless, the work and presence of the SLEAT Taskforce have created open environments to facilitate “conversations” and build awareness that human trafficking exists in even the remotest parts of our communities. Throughout the development of this taskforce, individuals have repeatedly responded by asking “how can [they] help”. Various organizations, agencies, groups, and social clubs within Louisiana work closely within networks seeking to bring community awareness and education to the residents of Louisiana. Thus, human trafficking not only affects families but impacts communities.

### **A. Recommendation**

- 1) Goals
  - a) Educate and empower community stakeholders
- 2) Strategies
  - a) Secure community champions
  - b) Build community awareness
  - c) Develop partnerships for support
  - d) Seek funding to support ongoing community education and prevention program
- 3) Action Items
  - a) Host community charrettes and forums
  - b) Distribute printed educational outreach materials
  - c) Provide tailored information for specific audiences such as schools, businesses e.g. truck stops and hotels
  - d) Establish steering committee, coalition, or an alliance for ongoing monitoring and assessment of responses and resources
  - e) Confirm the St. Landry-Evangeline Sexual Assault Center as the lead fiscal agency





# **Human Trafficking, Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes, and Commercial Sexual Exploitation**

## **Annual Report**

**February 2018**

**Pursuant to  
Act 564 - Louisiana 2014 Regular Session**

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## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Act 564 of the 2014 Louisiana Legislature requires the development of an annual statistical report on human trafficking in Louisiana. The report is to be submitted to the Legislature by the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). DCFS developed a list of 60 human trafficking providers in Louisiana and contacted them to report information on human trafficking victims that they served. This is the fourth year that a report is being submitted to the Legislature. The data in the report is for services provided in Calendar Year 2017. An Excel spreadsheet was developed with instructions and sent to each of the providers. A total of 24 agencies provided data for this report. This was an increase of 41% (7 more than the previous year). The increase is due to the overwhelming efforts of the Louisiana Alliance of Children's Advocacy Centers and the Greater New Orleans Human Trafficking Task Force. One of the limitations of the report is that only 40% of the identified human trafficking providers have provided data for this report. DCFS has made numerous outreach efforts to providers to obtain data, but the number of providers submitting data has only increased from 15 in 2015 to 24 for this report. Some of the feedback from providers not providing data is that they believe providing some of the data items in the report would be in violation of federal confidentiality laws. Another response by providers was that there is no requirement for them to provide this data. For the providers that did provide data in 2017, they reported a total of 681 confirmed and prospective (high risk) victims. This was an increase of 234 victims identified (52% increase) over the previous year. One caveat about the data: the numbers of victims are not unduplicated. It is impossible to get an unduplicated count of victims when dealing with so many different provider agencies.

Of the number of persons reported as confirmed or prospective trafficking victims, 641 (94.1%) were sexual trafficking victims; 9 (1.3%) were labor trafficking victims; 29 (5.1%) were victims of both sexual and labor trafficking; and there were 2 additional trafficking victims for whom the type of trafficking was not reported. Of all reported victims, 356 (52.3%) were identified as juveniles, a 77% increase over the previous year. For adult victims there was an increase of 25.7% (55 victims) identified from the previous year. There were 269 adult victims in the current report and 214 in the previous year. The age was unknown or not reported on 56 confirmed or prospective victims. There were 72 sexual trafficking victims age 12 and under. This was an increase of 52 victims (260%) over the prior year. The age range of all Sexual Trafficking victims is from age 2 to age 65. The number of all confirmed victims was 438 (64%), and the number of high risk (prospective) victims was 219 (32%). Twenty-four (24) victims (6%) did not have a victim status identified. The increases for adults and juveniles can be partly attributed to an increase in the number of agencies providing data. Additionally there have been increased efforts in identifying victims. A particularly important development for identifying juveniles was the development and promulgation of a screening tool.

As in prior reports, the gender of victims is overwhelmingly female 533 (78.3%). Forty-one (41) victims (6%) were male; 7 victims identify as transgender, and 100 of the victims (15%) did not have a gender identified. For racial composition of victims 271 (40%) were African American, 182 (27%) were Caucasian, 207 (30%) were of an unknown race, and 21 (3%) other racial categories. For adult victims, East Baton Rouge was the highest for parish of origin and parish of trafficking, followed by Caddo and Orleans parishes. For juvenile victims, the highest for victim origin and parish of trafficking was Caddo and Orleans followed by Jefferson, East Baton Rouge and St. Tammany parishes. The most frequently provided services were Referral to Community Services, Health Services, Mental Health Services, Forensic Interviewing, Housing, Education and Legal Services.

## **2.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF ACT 564**

Act 564 requires the development of an annual statistical report on human trafficking in Louisiana. The report is to be submitted to the Legislature by the Department of Children and Family Services by the first of February of each year with the following information:

1. Juvenile Safe House

Each safe house operating under a contract with the department to provide services to sexually exploited children pursuant to the provisions of this Article (Article 725.2.B. Louisiana Children's Code)

2. Each Private Entity That Provides Services To Victims Under the Human Trafficking Services Plan for: Juveniles ( RS:46:2161) Adults (RS:46:2161)

Each private entity that provides services to human trafficking victims, adult or juvenile victims, under a Human Trafficking Victims Services Plan, shall submit to the department an annual report on their operations including information on:

- The services offered
- Geographic areas served
- Number of children (or adults) served
- Individual status updates on each child served

This information shall not include the name, address, or other identifying information of the child (or adults) served.

There were no state funds allocated to conduct this study.

## **3.0 ESTABLISHMENT OF DATA COLLECTION PROCESS**

In July 2014 the Department of Children and Family Services began the development of the Statistical Report on Human Trafficking by identifying agencies that were providing services to adult or juvenile human trafficking victims. DCFS interpreted Act 564 to encompass data from these servicing agencies. Act 564 defines human trafficking to include both sexual and labor trafficking.

Because the legislation requested individual status updates on each child or adult served, DCFS requested de-identified individual case information from each organization. DCFS developed a draft template for data submission. The draft was developed with input from several human trafficking service organizations. Data collection fields included the option of entering client initials and date of birth to allow each submitting agency to more quickly identify a specific client when needing to review or update information. The data elements were not sufficient to allow identification of specific victims. For 2017, all providers were sent an Excel spreadsheet to allow them to enter data directly. An instruction sheet on how to enter data was also provided with an explanation of each data element.

Two categories of victims were created to address the different types of clients served by the providers. One category is Confirmed Victims. These are victims who state they are victims, they are confirmed by law enforcement as involved in human trafficking, or they have received services as a victim of human trafficking. The other category is Prospective Victim. These are individuals who are suspected or at risk of being trafficked, who are located in an area known to be involved with human trafficking, or have been referred to a helpline or service agency, but have not been confirmed as a human trafficking victim.



## **4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING SERVICE PROVIDERS**

In August 2014, DCFS organized a meeting with representatives of human trafficking organizations that serve the Metropolitan New Orleans and Baton Rouge areas, which included: Eden House, Baptist Friendship House, New Orleans Dream Center, and Healing Place-Serve. The meeting resulted in the identification of human trafficking organizations in Louisiana from which data on services would be requested. A second meeting was held in Baton Rouge in 2014 with additional providers, including: Trafficking Hope, Sexual Trauma Awareness & Response (STAR in Baton Rouge), Hearts of Hope Child Advocacy Center (Lafayette), and Unashamed Love. As a result of this meeting the Louisiana network of Child Advocacy and Sexual Assault Centers were also identified as agencies from which to request data on human trafficking.

DCFS contacted the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (Polaris Project) for information about its list of Louisiana human trafficking service providers. The intent was to have an inclusive list of providers. The list was obtained and the additional organizations were added to the database of Louisiana Human Trafficking providers. The Resource Center also agreed to assist DCFS Centralized Intake with calls involving human trafficking of adults.

In 2015 a meeting was held with the Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (LCADV), which represents the domestic violence shelters in Louisiana, and Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault (LAFASA), which represents the sexual assault centers in Louisiana. Sexual assault centers were already part of the list of providers in the CY 2014 submission of data. However, as a result of this meeting, the domestic violence shelters were added to the list of providers to receive a request for data for the CY 2015 report.

## **5.0 ISSUES RELATED TO DATA GATHERING**

Two providers notified DCFS in 2014 of concerns about a possible conflict with Federal law regarding the data requested by DCFS for this report. On December 29, 2014, DCFS received a letter from a provider with a copy of 42 U.S. Code § 13925. This Federal code prohibits agencies that receive Federal funds for a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to disclose any of the following information:

- a) a first and last name
- b) a home or other physical address
- c) contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number)
- d) a social security number, driver license number, passport number, or student identification number
- e) any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation, that, in combination with any of subparagraphs (A) through (D), would serve to identify any individual

Because some sexual assault centers in Louisiana receive such funding, this provider interpreted Federal law as prohibiting the provision of client level data, even though the DCFS request was for de-identified data. The provider opted to send a short summary of aggregate data on clients served. A second provider who expressed similar reservations about providing the requested data chose to not submit any data.

In the above mentioned meeting in 2015 with LCADV and LAFASA, the issue of conflict with Federal law was again cited as a problem for providing case level data. Consequently, DCFS initiated discussions with the Federal Office on Trafficking in Persons/ Health and Human Services about issues with data gathering and conflict with Federal law. The Federal Office on Trafficking in Persons had also experienced issues in other states with gathering similar data. As a result of DCFS experience in attempting to gathering data from a variety of service providers, the Department has been asked to participate on a national workgroup to work on data gathering in human trafficking.

## 6.0 RESULTS

Client level data was received from 24 agencies including DCFS. Providers submitted data for 681 confirmed and prospective victims of human trafficking. Provider data included actual or estimated age of victims at the time of program entry. Victims were grouped into three age categories: 17 and under; 18 and older; and age unknown. Act 564 requested from providers a list of the services provided and parishes served. Appendix E is a listing of the providers, parishes served and the services provided.

### Type of Trafficking by Age Categories

Of the number of persons reported as trafficking victims, 641 (94.1%) were sexual trafficking victims; 9 (1.3%) were labor trafficking victims; 29 (4.3%) were victims of both sexual and labor trafficking; there were 2 additional trafficking victims for whom the type of trafficking was not reported. Of all reported victims, 356 (52.3%) were identified as juveniles. The age range of Sexual Trafficking victims was from 2-65. There were 72 sexual trafficking victims age 12 and under.

Type of Trafficking	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Total	%
Sex Trafficking	237	352	52	641	94.1%
Labor Trafficking	8	1	0	9	1.3%
Both Sex and Labor Trafficking	24	1	4	29	4.3%
Not Reported	0	2	0	2	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>681</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>		

### Status of Victims by Age Category

The status of individuals was identified as 'Confirmed Victim of Trafficking', 'Prospective Victim of Trafficking' and status Not Reported.

Victim Status	18 and Older	17 and Under	Age Unknown	Totals	%
Confirmed	230	156	52	438	64.3%
Prospective	28	190	1	219	32.2%
Not Reported	11	10	3	24	3.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>681</b>	

Confirmed trafficking victims comprised 64%; of these, 36% were reported to be 17 and under; 53% were 18 and Older; age or estimated age was not reported for 11%.

### **Racial Composition of Victims**

The racial composition for victims was 271 African American (40%), 182 White (27%), 2 Asian (<1%), 16 Multiracial (2%), 3 Other (<1%), and 207 Unknown (30%).

<b>Race</b>	<b>Age 18 and Older</b>	<b>Age 17 and Under</b>	<b>Age Unknown</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>%</b>
African American	74	191	6	271	39.9%
White	62	114	6	182	26.7%
Asian	0	2	0	2	0.3%
Multiracial	8	7	1	16	2.3%
Other	0	3	0	3	0.4%
Unknown	125	39	43	207	30.4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>681</b>	

### **Ethnicity of Victims**

39 of the victims (6%) were identified as Hispanic or Latino. 83 (12%) were identified as non-Hispanic/Latino and 559 victims were of unknown ethnicity.

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Age 18 and Older</b>	<b>Age 17 and Under</b>	<b>Age Unknown</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>%</b>
Latino	10	28	1	39	5.7%
Not Latino	50	33	0	83	12.2%
Unknown	209	295	55	559	82.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>681</b>	

### **Gender of Victims**

533 (78%) of the victims were identified as female, 41 (6%) were male, 7 (1%) were identified as transgender, and 100 (15%) were not reported.

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Age 18 and Older</b>	<b>Age 17 and Under</b>	<b>Age Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Female	176	312	45	533	78.3%
Male	11	30	0	41	6.0%
Transgender	5	2	0	7	1.0%
Unknown	77	12	11	100	14.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>681</b>	

### **Type of Trafficking by Gender**

The distribution of trafficking victims across type of trafficking and gender reveals that all minor victims are reported to be sex trafficking victims, regardless of gender.



Type of Trafficking	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Totals
<b>FEMALES</b>				
Sex Trafficking	162	308	41	511
Labor Trafficking	5	1	0	6
Both Sex and Labor Trafficking	9	1	4	14
Not Reported	0	2	0	2
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>533</b>
<b>MALES</b>				
Sex Trafficking	8	30	0	38
Labor Trafficking	2	0	0	2
Both Sex and Labor Trafficking	1	0	0	1
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>TRANSGENDER</b>				
Sex Trafficking	5	2	0	7
<b>GENDER UNKNOWN</b>				
Sex Trafficking	62	12	11	85
Labor Trafficking	1	0	0	1
Both Sex and Labor Trafficking	14	0	0	14
<b>Total Gender Unknown</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Type of Trafficking by Race and Gender

Program Entry Reason	RACE	GENDER	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Totals
Sex Trafficking	African American	Female	57	172	5	234
Sex Trafficking	African American	Male	4	16	0	20
Sex Trafficking	African American	Transgender	3	1	0	4
Sex Trafficking	African American	Missing Data	2	0	0	2
Labor Trafficking	African American	Female	2	0	0	2
Labor Trafficking	African American	Male	1	0	0	1
Both Sex and Labor	African American	Missing Data	5	0	1	6
Missing Data	African American	Female	0	2	0	2
Sex Trafficking	White	Female	52	101	4	157
Sex Trafficking	White	Male	3	13	0	16
Labor Trafficking	White	Female	2	0	0	2
Labor Trafficking	White	Male	1	0	0	1

Program Entry Reason	RACE	GENDER	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Totals
Both Sex and Labor	White	Female	3	0	2	5
Both Sex and Labor	White	Male	1	0	0	1
Sex Trafficking	Asian	Female	0	2	0	2
Sex Trafficking	Other	Female	0	2	0	2
Sex Trafficking	Other	Male	0	1	0	1
Sex Trafficking	Multiracial	Female	6	6	1	13
Sex Trafficking	Multiracial	Male	1	0	0	1
Sex Trafficking	Multiracial	Transgender	0	1	0	1
Labor Trafficking	Multiracial	Female	1	0	0	1
Sex Trafficking	Missing Data	Female	47	25	31	103
Sex Trafficking	Missing Data	Transgender	2	0	0	2
Sex Trafficking	Missing Data	Missing Data	60	12	11	83
Labor Trafficking	Missing Data	Female	0	1	0	1
Labor Trafficking	Missing Data	Missing Data	1	0	0	1
Both Sex and Labor	Missing Data	Female	1	1	1	3
Both Sex and Labor	Missing Data	Missing Data	14	0	0	14

#### Trafficking and Rescue Location by Age Category

Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Orleans and St. Tammany are the parishes most frequently identified as the trafficking locations for both adult and juvenile victims. However, the trafficking location was not reported on 122 adult victims and 42 minor victims, which places some limitations on this data.

Parish	18 and Older		Age 17 and Under		Age Unknown	
	Trafficked Parish	Parish of Origin	Trafficked Parish	Parish of Origin	Trafficked Parish	Parish of Origin
Allen	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ascension	10	11	3	3	0	0
Avoyelles	0	1	0	1	0	0
Beauregard	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bossier	1	1	16	16	1	1
<b>Caddo</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Calcasieu	4	6	3	8	0	0
Caldwell	0	0	0	1	0	0
Catahoula	0	0	0	3	0	0
DeSoto	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>East Baton Rouge</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
East Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Feliciana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evangeline	0	0	0	3	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	2	0	0

Parish	18 and Older		Age 17 and Under		Age Unknown	
	Trafficked Parish	Parish of Origin	Trafficked Parish	Parish of Origin	Trafficked Parish	Parish of Origin
Iberia	0	0	1	2	0	0
Iberville	1	0	2	1	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Jefferson Davis	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lafayette	3	3	2	5	0	0
Lafourche	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lake Charles	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	0	0
Livingston	3	6	3	5	0	0
Madison	0	0	1	2	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natchitoches	0	0	2	3	0	0
<b>Orleans</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Ouachita	0	2	6	10	2	2
Plaquemines	1	2	1	1	0	0
Rapides	1	0	2	9	0	0
Sabine	1	2	2	3	0	0
St. Bernard	3	1	5	4	0	0
St. Charles	0	2	1	1	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	1	1	0	0
St. Landry	0	0	1	0	0	0
St. Martin	0	0	2	3	0	0
St. Mary	0	0	1	1	0	0
<b>St. Tammany</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Tangipahoa	1	0	7	5	0	0
Terrebonne	0	1	0	4	0	0
Thibodaux	0	0	0	1	0	0
Washington	0	0	2	5	0	0
Webster	0	0	5	6	0	0
West Baton Rouge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winn	0	0	0	2	0	0
Multiple	18	1	25	3	0	0
Out of State	14	28	9	15	1	4
Out of Country	0	1	2	0	0	0
Unknown	122	126	42	13	50	49
<b>Totals</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>

Out of state locations included: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, and Tennessee.

### Services by Age Category

The most frequently provided services were referral to community resources, health care, mental health care, education, job training, assistance applying for benefits and housing. Provision of food and clothing is the most frequently reported "other" service. In addition, consultation is the second most frequently reported "other" service. This is often a one-time contact with the victim.

Service	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Total	% of Total Reported Victims (N=681)
Health Care	71	177	4	252	37.0%
Mental Health Care	58	139	0	197	28.9%
Housing	63	111	0	174	25.6%
Education	29	109	0	138	20.3%
Job Training	27	4	0	31	4.6%
Child Care	5	4	0	9	1.3%
Victims Compensation	0	0	0	0	0%
Legal Services	39	77	0	116	17.0%
Referral to Community Services	133	218	38	389	57.1%
Family Unification	33	67	0	100	14.7%
Apply for State/Federal Benefits	51	28	0	79	11.6%
Forensic Interview	6	180	3	189	27.8%
Other	91	180	3	274	40.2%
<b>Other Specified:</b>					
Victim Advocacy	6	107	0	113	16.6%
Language Services	0	1	0	1	0.1%
Emergency Shelter	13	0	0	13	1.9%
Referral for Mental Health	3	52	1	56	8.2%
Consult (in-person, phone, mail)	1	1	0	2	0.3%
Food and Clothing	43	3	0	46	6.8%
Financial Assistance	40	0	0	40	5.8%
Substance Abuse/Sober Living	5	1	0	6	0.9%
Transportation	9	0	0	9	1.3%

**\*Note:** The sum of "Other Specified" is a duplicated count and will not total "Other" (274).

### Length of Services

Estimates of the average length of time providers were able to serve victims were computed from program entry and exit dates for victims who exited within CY 2017. There were 126 clients who exited by the end of the year. Both entry and exit dates were provided for 148 clients.

Some victims were served for 1 day and were not included in the computation for average length of service. There were 6 adults and 7 minors who were served for one day. For those served more than one day, adults

had an average length of service of 6.5 months (81 adults) and minors had an average length of service of 5.5 months (54 minors). The service time for minors ranged from less than 1 week to 46 months. The service time for adults ranged from less than 1 week to 34 months.

Service Time	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Total
Entered and Exited Same Day	6	7	0	13
Received More than 1 Day of Service	81	54	0	135
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148</b>

### **Exit Reasons**

Only 30 (20%) of those who exited had completed the services offered by the agency.

Exit Reasons	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Totals
Aged out (reached age 18)	6	3	0	9
Client moved out of service jurisdiction	5	4	0	9
Client returned to trafficker	6	0	0	6
Completed Service	17	13	0	30
Incarcerated	0	4	0	4
No longer chooses to work with the organization	16	1	0	17
Other Reason	13	18	0	31
Transferred/referred to another service provider	0	5	0	5
Unable to Locate	12	3	0	15
Youth Placed with Family or Guardian	1	10	0	11
Unknown	11	0	0	11
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148</b>

## **7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This report could not have been produced without the providers who daily strive to serve the needs of human trafficking victims in Louisiana and other states. Special thanks go to the agencies that were able to provide data for 2017.

- Baptist Friendship House
- Baton Rouge Child Advocacy Center
- Caddo Parish Juvenile Services
- Catholic Charities of New Orleans
- Child Advocacy Center New Orleans (CACNO)
- Child Advocacy Center of Northeast Louisiana
- Child Advocacy Services



- Children's Advocacy Network
- Covenant House New Orleans
- Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)
- Eden House
- Family & Youth Counseling Agency
- Free Indeed Home Louisiana Coalition Against Human Trafficking (LACAHT)
- Gingerbread House (Bossier/Caddo CAC)
- Healing Place Serve
- Hearts of Hope
- Hope House
- Jefferson Child Advocacy Center
- New Orleans Dream Center
- New Orleans Family Justice Center
- Project Celebration
- Purchased: Not for Sale
- St. Bernard Battered Women's Program
- Terrebonne Child Advocacy Center

Additional thanks go to Kathryn "Kate" Shipley of the Louisiana Alliance of Children's Advocacy Centers and Leann McCallum of the Greater New Orleans Human Trafficking Task Force, who helped gather data from providers within their respective networks. DCFS staff Walter Fahr and Kristen Brown worked with the providers and drafted this report for the Legislature.

## **APPENDIX C: ONLINE RESOURCES**

Department of Homeland Security

<http://www.dhs.gov/topic/human-trafficking>

Human Trafficking Search

<http://www.humantraffickingsearch.net/index.html>

National Human Trafficking Resource Center

<http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/>

24-hour hotline 1.888.373.7888

National Institute of Justice

<http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/human-trafficking/pages/welcome.aspx>

Office of Refugee Resettlement

(U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families)

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/anti-trafficking>

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ovc.gov/welcome.html>

Polaris

<http://www.polarisproject.org/index.php>

Shared Hope International

<http://sharedhope.org/>

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html>

U. S. Department of Justice

Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit

<http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/crm/htpu.php>

U. S. Department of State

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/>

VS. Confronting Modern Slavery in America

<http://vsconfronts.org/>



## **APPENDIX D: FEDERAL LAWS RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

### **Mann Act, 18 U.S.C.A. § 2421**

The White Slave Traffic Act, better known as the Mann Act, was enacted in 1910 as a prohibition against white slavery and the interstate transportation of women for “immoral purposes.” Since then, the Act’s definition of transportation has been modified and more protections for minors have been added.

While not enacted specifically to deal with human trafficking, the Act makes it a felony to knowingly transport any person in interstate or foreign commerce for prostitution, or for any sexual activity for which a person can be charged with a criminal offense. A person also violates the Act if he persuades, induces, entices, or coerces an individual to travel across state lines to engage in prostitution or other immoral purposes, or attempts to do so. This law is frequently used as an effective tool to prosecute sex traffickers.

Penalties for knowingly persuading or coercing someone to cross state lines for the purpose of engaging in prostitution include a fine or up to 20 years in prison. However, if it is a minor who is being enticed to engage in prostitution, the penalty is ten years to life.

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### **Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 (PL 113-183)**

Protecting Children and Youth at Risk of Sex Trafficking: The new legislation addresses the identification and protection of children and youth at risk of sex trafficking.

States must develop policies and procedures to identify, document, screen and determine appropriate services for children under the child welfare agency’s care and supervision, who are victims of, or at risk of, sex trafficking. States, at their option, may develop these policies and procedures for all young adults under 26 regardless of foster care involvement. Effective within one year of enactment.

State child welfare agencies must immediately report children in their care identified as sex trafficking victims to law enforcement. Effective within two years of enactment.

State child welfare agencies must report the numbers of children in their care identified as sex trafficking victims to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Effective within three years of enactment.

HHS must report these numbers to Congress and make it publicly available. Effective within four years of enactment and each year thereafter.

HHS must report to Congress annually on the number of child victims and on children who have run away from foster care including their risk of becoming sex trafficking victims—characteristics, potential factors associated with children running away from foster care, information on children’s experiences while absent from care and trends in the number of children reported as runaways in each fiscal year; state efforts to provide services and placements; and, state efforts to ensure children in foster care form and maintain long-lasting connections to caring adults. Effective within two years of enactment.

Requires child welfare agencies to develop and implement protocols to locate children runaway or missing from foster care, determine the child's experiences while absent from care, develop screening to determine if the child is a sex trafficking victim, and report information to HHS; effective within one year of enactment.

**National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth:** The act establishes a National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the U.S. to advise on policies to improve the nation's response to the sex trafficking of children and youth. These include the coordination of federal, state, local and tribal governments, child welfare agencies, social service providers, health and mental health, victim services, state and local courts responsible for child welfare and others to develop and implement successful interventions with vulnerable children and youth and to make recommendations for administrative and legislative changes. Effective within two years of enactment.

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### **Trafficking Victims Prevention Act (TVPA) 2000**

The TVPA, enacted October 28, 2000, was the first comprehensive federal law to address trafficking. This Act incorporated a two-tiered definition of trafficking which included severe forms of trafficking in persons and sex trafficking. The law provided a three pronged approach for combating trafficking: prevention through public awareness programs overseas and a State Department run monitoring/sanctions program; protection for victims through visa opportunities and services for foreign national victims; and prosecution through new federal crimes. Provisions in the Act included:

- \$95 million, over the course of two years, for the enforcement of anti-trafficking provisions as new assistance programs.
  - The requirement of annual reports on trafficking as part of the State Department Country reports on Human Rights.
  - The creation of an Inter-agency Task Force to monitor and combat trafficking, which would facilitate and evaluate progress in trafficking prevention, victims assistance, and the prosecution of traffickers.
  - The authorization of grants for shelters and rehabilitation programs.
  - Relief from deportation for victims who face retribution or other hardship if removed from the U.S. through the creation of the T Visa and the temporary legal status of "continued presence."
  - The creation of new crimes of forced labor (18 U.S.C. § 1589); trafficking with respect to peonage slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor (18 U.S.C § 1590); sex trafficking by force, fraud or coercion or sex trafficking of children (18 U.S.C § 1591); and unlawful conduct with documents in furtherance of trafficking (18 U.S.C. § 1592).
  - Severe punishments, including up to life imprisonment, and the possibility of severe economic sanctions for people convicted of operating trafficking enterprises within the U.S.
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### **Trafficking Victims Prevention Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) 2003**

The TVPRA, enacted December 19, 2003, reauthorized appropriations for fiscal years 2004 and 2005. The reauthorization called for increased cooperation between foreign governments, assistance for family

members of victims and enhanced prosecution of traffickers. The law enhanced prevention of trafficking in persons by:

- Authorizing more than \$200 million over two years to combating human trafficking.
- Creating a Special Watch List to keep pressure on countries of various Tiers in the trafficking report and added new criteria for the State Department to consider in drafting the trafficking in person report, including evaluating progress from year to year.
- Allowing the U.S. Government to terminate international contracts if the contractor engages in human trafficking (through forced labor or procurement of commercial sexual services) while the contract is in force.
- Requiring that travelers to selected locations be educated about U.S. laws against sex tourism.
- Allowing victims to sue their perpetrators in criminal court.
- Extending benefits to additional family members of the trafficking victim.

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#### **Trafficking Victims Prevention Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) 2005**

The TVPRA, enacted January 10, 2006, enhanced specified U.S. efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including the prevention of such activities by international peacekeepers. This law further authorized new programs to serve U.S. citizens; victims of domestic trafficking that had been significantly overlooked in terms of services. Key provisions on the Reauthorization Act include:

- Authorizing more than \$300 million over two years to combating human trafficking.
- Providing U.S. courts with jurisdiction over federal government employees and contractors for trafficking offenses committed abroad.
- Requiring the Attorney General to conduct a national study on the illegal commercial sex industry in the U.S., including the prevalence of severe forms of trafficking and sex trafficking in the U.S., and the approach to combat these crimes by law enforcement.
- Requiring the establishment of a pilot program that would provide residential treatment facilities for child victims
- Establishing a grant program for states and local law enforcement to investigate and prosecute acts of severe forms of trafficking (that involve U.S. citizens or legal residents) and criminals who purchase commercial sex acts within the United States.
- The grants could also be used to expand or develop programs to end the demand for victims.

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#### **William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008**

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 enhances federal efforts to combat both international and domestic trafficking. The law directs the President to create a system to monitor anti-trafficking efforts and programs at the federal level. The Act also strengthens the role and authority of the Trafficking in Persons Office and greatly enhances the tools available to domestic criminal prosecutors of traffickers. For example,

- Prosecutors no longer have to prove that a defendant knew the victim was a minor; they just need to show that a defendant had a “reasonable opportunity to observe” the victim.
  - The standard of proof is lowered to “reckless disregard” for traffickers or defendants who come into contact with victims forced to engage in commercial sex acts.
  - The provision carries a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 to 15 years and requires no proof of fraud, force or coercion for convictions.
  - The Act expands criminal liability to anyone financially benefiting or receiving anything of value from ANY federal trafficking crime, as long as they have the required level of knowledge.
  - The Act requires the Department of Justice to create a new model law making all acts of pimping and pandering per se crimes, even without proof of force, fraud or coercion or a victim’s minor age.
  - There are a number of new provisions in the Act specific to data collection and reporting.
  - The Act orders the Federal Bureau of Investigation to break down the categories of prostitution and commercialized vice arrests in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to show how many victims, johns and pimps or traffickers were arrested.
  - Human trafficking crimes will now be placed in the most serious crimes section of the UCR.
  - Several new studies from the Department of Justice about the enforcement of laws related to human trafficking are required.
  - HHS and the DOJ must submit a report on the extent of service gaps between domestic and foreign national victims.
  - The Act also expands protection to trafficking victims and their families in several respects. For example:
    - Additional provisions are made to provide assistance for domestic trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied foreign national children.
    - The number of family members eligible for immigration assistance is broadened.
    - Witnesses are allowed to come back to the U.S. to participate in investigations.
    - The time period covered by T and U Visas is extended in certain cases.
    - Waiver of the “good moral character” requirement if the relevant acts were incident to the trafficking is allowed.
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# **APPENDIX E: LOUISIANA PROVIDERS OF SERVICES RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Agency	Type	Service Area	Services	Job Readiness Life Skills Referrals Transportation
Baptist Friendship House 813 Elysian Ave. New Orleans, LA 70017 504.949.4469 <a href="http://www.baptistfriendshiphouse.org/">http://www.baptistfriendshiphouse.org/</a>	NGO	All Parishes	Food Clothing Shelter Counseling Case Management	
Baton Rouge Child Advocacy Center 626 East Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70802 225.343.1984 <a href="http://batonrougecac.org">http://batonrougecac.org</a>	CAC	East Baton Rouge Iberville Pointe Coupee West Baton Rouge	Forensic Interviews Resources Advocacy Trauma Focused Therapy	
Caddo Parish District Attorney 501 Texas St. 5 <sup>th</sup> Floor Shreveport, LA 71101 318.226.6772 <a href="http://www.caddoda.org">http://www.caddoda.org</a>	DA	Caddo	Legal Services	
Caddo Parish Juvenile Services 1704 Spring St. Shreveport, LA 71101 318.226.6772 <a href="http://www.caddo.org/juvenile">http://www.caddo.org/juvenile</a>	JS	Bossier Caddo	MDT Staffing Referral to Resources	
Child Advocacy Center of Lafourche P.O. Box 271 Thibodaux, LA 70301 985.446.4808	CAC	Assumption Lafourche	Forensic Interviews	



Agency	Type	Service Area	Pointe Coupee	Services
Catholic Charities – Baton Rouge P.O. Box 1668	NGO	Ascension	St. Helena	Legal Services
Baton Rouge, LA 70821		Assumption	St. James	Social Services
225.242.0338		East Baton Rouge	Tangipahoa	Limited Case Assistance
<a href="http://ccdiobr.org/">http://ccdiobr.org/</a>		East Feliciana	West Baton Rouge	
		Iberville	West Feliciana	
		Livingston	West Feliciana	
Child Advocacy Services	CAC	Ascension	St. Helena	Advocacy
1504 West Church St.		Assumption	St. James	Forensic Interviews
Hammond, LA 70401		East Feliciana	St. John	Prevention
985.902.9583		Livingston	Tangipahoa	Education
<a href="http://www.childadv.net">http://www.childadv.net</a>		St. Charles	West Feliciana	Training
Church United for Community Development	NGO			
P.O. Box 837				
Gonzales, LA 70707				
225.644.3762				
Covenant House – New Orleans	NGO	All Parishes		Food
611 North Rampart St.				Clothing
New Orleans, LA 70118				Shelter
504.584.1102				Medical Care
<a href="http://www.covenanthouse.org">http://www.covenanthouse.org</a>				Case Management
Eden House	NGO	All Parishes		Housing
P.O. Box 750386				Cash Assistance
New Orleans, LA 70175				Apply for Benefits
504.407.0943				Referral
<a href="http://edenhousenola.org">http://edenhousenola.org</a>				
Family and Youth Counseling Agency	CAC	Allen		Forensic Interviews
220 Louie St.		Beauregard		Counseling
Lake Charles, LA 70601		Calcasieu		CASA
337.436.9533		Cameron		
<a href="http://www.fyca.org">http://www.fyca.org</a>		Jefferson Davis		

Agency	Type	Service Area	Services	
Free Indeed Home –	NGO	All Parishes	Shelter	Mental Health
Louisiana Coalition Against Human Trafficking			Education	Physical Health
Covington, LA 70437			Vocational Training	
504.343.7381			Intensive Therapy	
<a href="http://www.lacaht.org">http://www.lacaht.org</a>			Life Skills	
Gingerbread House	CAC	Blenville	Forensic Interviews	Education
1700 Buckner Square, Ste. 101		Bossier	MDT Investigations	Support Groups
Shreveport, LA 71101		Caddo	Counseling	
318.674.2900		Claiborne	Family Advocacy	
<a href="http://www.gingerbreadhousecac.org">http://www.gingerbreadhousecac.org</a>		DeSoto		
The Haven	SARC	Assumption	Crisis Line	Training
P.O. Box 4279		Lafourche	Medical Advocates	Violence Prevention
Houma, LA 70361		St. Mary	Legal Advocates	Community Education
985.872.0757		Terrebonne	Counseling	
<a href="http://www.havenhelps.org">http://www.havenhelps.org</a>				
Hearts of Hope	NGO	Acadia	Forensic Interviews	
P.O. Box 53967	CAC	Iberia	Hospital Advocacy	
Lafayette, LA 70505	SARC	Lafayette	SANE Exams	
337.269.1557	SANE	St. Landry	Counseling	
<a href="http://www.theheartsofhope.org">http://www.theheartsofhope.org</a>		St. Mary		
Hope House of Baton Rouge	NGO	All Parishes	Shelter	
17732 Highland Rd. Ste. G-253			Faith Based Trauma Care	
Baton Rouge, LA 70810				
225.290.7598				
Hope House/St. Tammany CAC	CAC	St. Tammany	Forensic Interviews	
P.O. Box 1852		Washington	Counseling	
Covington, LA 70434			Prevention Training	
985.892.3885			Community Outreach	
<a href="http://www.cachopehouse.org">http://www.cachopehouse.org</a>				



Agency	Type	Service Area	Services	
Healing Place – Serve 4829 Winbourne Ave. Baton Rouge, LA 70805 225.448.2037 <a href="http://www.healingplacechurch.org/brdreamcenter/">http://www.healingplacechurch.org/brdreamcenter/</a>	NGO	All Parishes	Community Outreach Street Outreach Advocacy Mentoring Transitional Living	Training Public Awareness
Jefferson Children's Advocacy Center P.O. Box 2243 Gretna, LA 70054 504.364.3857 <a href="http://jeffersoncac.org/">http://jeffersoncac.org/</a>	CAC	Jefferson	Forensic Interviews Counseling	
Jewish Family Services 3330 W. Esplanade Ave. Ste. 600 Metairie, LA 70002 504.831.8475 <a href="http://www.jfsneworleans.org/">http://www.jfsneworleans.org/</a>	NGO	Jefferson Orleans St. Tammany	Case Management Financial Assistance Transportation Assistance Psychological Support	
Louisiana Baptist Children's Home P.O. Box 4196/7200 DeSiard St. Monroe, LA 71211 318.343.2244 <a href="http://www.lbch.org">http://www.lbch.org</a>	NGO	All Parishes	Trauma Focused – Foster Care Education for At-Risk Youth	
Louisiana Justice Institute – Workers' Rights Pgm 1631 Elysian Fields Ave. New Orleans, LA 70117 504.872.9134 <a href="http://www.louisianajusticeinstitute.org/workers+rights">http://www.louisianajusticeinstitute.org/workers+rights</a>	NGO	Not Reported	Legal Advocacy Community Organizing	
Metropolitan Center for Women and Children P.O. Box 10775/3929 Jefferson Hwy. Jefferson, LA 70181 504.837.5400 <a href="http://mcwcgno.org/">http://mcwcgno.org/</a>	NGO	Jefferson New Orleans Plaquemines St. Bernard St. Charles	Individual Advocacy Information/Referral Group Support Medical Advocacy Legal Advocacy	Shelter Safety Planning Caregiver Support

Agency	Type	Service Area		Services
Migration and Refugee Services	NGO	Acadia	St. Martin	
Diocese of Lafayette, Louisiana		Evangeline	Vermillion	
1408 Carmel Dr.		Iberia		
Lafayette, LA 70501		Lafayette		
337.261.5652		St. Landry		
<a href="http://diolaif.org">http://diolaif.org</a>		St. Mary		
New Orleans CAC, Children's Hospital	CAC	Orleans		Forensic Interviews
1101 Calhoun St.				Referrals
New Orleans, LA 70118				Mental Health
504.894.5484				Health Care
<a href="http://nocac.net">http://nocac.net</a>				Education
New Orleans Dream Center	NGO	All Parishes		Training
P.O. Box 56506				Education
New Orleans, LA 70156				Consultation
504.621.5544				Rescue
<a href="http://neworleansdreamcenter.org">http://neworleansdreamcenter.org</a>				
New Orleans Family Justice Alliance	SARC	Orleans		Counseling
P.O. Box 50159/701 Loyola Ave. Ste. 2				Continuing Education
New Orleans, LA 70150				Emergency Housing
504.592.4005				Employment Assistance
<a href="http://www.noifc.org">http://www.noifc.org</a>				Legal Assistance
New Orleans Human Trafficking Workgroup	NGO	Orleans		Research
6363 St. Charles Ave. Campus Box 50				Community Education
New Orleans, LA 70118				Training
504.865.2295				Legislative Advocacy
<a href="http://www.nolahumantrafficking.org">http://www.nolahumantrafficking.org</a>				
North Baton Rouge Women's Help Center (Family Values Resource Institute, Inc.) P.O. Box 74403 / 7515 Scenic Hwy.	NGO			Pregnancy Verification
Baton Rouge, LA 70874 / Baton Rouge, LA 70807				Medicaid Applications
225.359.9001				GED Classes
<a href="http://thewomenshelpcenter.org/">http://thewomenshelpcenter.org/</a>				Prenatal Education
				Parenting Education

Agency	Type	Service Area	Services
Oasis	SARC	Allen	Shelter
P.O. Box 276		Beauregard	Medical Advocacy
Lake Charles, LA 70602		Calcasieu	Legal Advocacy
337.436.4552		Cameron	Support Groups
Pine Hills Children's Advocacy/Sexual Assault Ctr.	CAC	Bienville	Forensic Interviews
100 West Texas Ave., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor		Claiborne	Counseling
Ruston, LA 70270	SARC	Jackson	Hospital Advocacy
318.255.7273		Lincoln	Courtroom Advocacy
<a href="http://da.lincolnparrish.org">http://da.lincolnparrish.org</a>		Union	Education
Plaquemines Community Care Center	CAC	Plaquemines	Counseling
115 Keating Dr.			Therapy
Belle Chasse, LA 70037			Support Groups
504.393.5752			CASA
<a href="http://www.pcccf.org">http://www.pcccf.org</a>			
Project Celebration & S.A. Crisis Center	SARC	Bossier	Crisis Intervention
2900 Hearne Ave.		Caddo	Hospital Advocacy
Shreveport, LA 71103		Webster	Legal Advocacy
318.227.7900			Counseling
Project Celebration – Many	SARC	DeSoto	Crisis Intervention
580 West Main St.		Natchitoches	Hospital Advocacy
Many, LA 71449		Red River	Legal Advocacy
318.256.6242		Sabine	Counseling
<a href="http://www.projectcelebration.com">http://www.projectcelebration.com</a>			
Purchased: Not for Sale	NGO	Bossier	Medical Appointments
4110 Youree Dr.		Caddo	Mental Health Support
Shreveport, LA 71105			Counseling
318.200.0517			Mentoring
<a href="http://thehubministry.com/purchased/">http://thehubministry.com/purchased/</a>			Sexual Health Education
			Trauma-Specific Foster Homes
			Art Therapy
			Equine Therapy
			Trafficking Education



Agency	Type	Service Area	Services
Rapides Children's Advocacy Center, Inc.	CAC	Avoyelles	Forensic Interviews
P.O. Box 228 /1506 Albert St.		Catahoula	Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Alexandria, LA 71301		Vernon	
318.448.4006		Winn	
<a href="http://www.rapidescac.org">http://www.rapidescac.org</a>		Grant	
		LaSalle	
Sexual Trauma Awareness and Response (STAR)	SARC	Ascension	Crisis Line
8281 Goodwood Blvd. Ste. 1-2		East Baton Rouge	Legal Advocacy
Baton Rouge, LA 70806		East Feliciana	Case Management
225.615.7093		Iberville	Hospital Advocacy
<a href="http://www.brstar.org">http://www.brstar.org</a>		Pointe Coupee	Civil Legal Representation
Shreveport Police Department	PD	Shreveport	Referral
1234 Texas Ave.			
Shreveport, LA 71101			
318.673.7300			
St. Bernard Battered Women's Program, Inc.	NGO	St. Bernard	Shelter
P.O. Box 7		Plaquemines	Food
Arabi, LA 70032			Clothing
504.277.3177			Advocacy
<a href="http://stbernardbwp.com">http://stbernardbwp.com</a>			Referral
St. Charles Maderie CAC	CAC	St. Charles	Forensic Interviews
P.O. Box 7			
Hahnville, LA			
985.783.6230			
St. Mary Community Action Agency	NGO	St. Mary	Housing Assistance
1407 Barrow St.		Vermillion	Case Management
Franklin, LA 70538			
337.828.5703			
St. Landry-Evangeline Sexual Assault Foundation	SARC	St. Landry	Rape Crisis Center
539 E. Prudhomme St.		Evangeline	Medical Advocacy
Opelousas, LA 70570		Avoyelles	Education Advocacy
337.585.4673			Counseling Services

Agency	Type	Service Area	Services
Terrebonne Parish CAC	CAC	Terrebonne	Forensic Interviews
305 Verret St.			Counseling
Houma, LA 70360			Crime Victim Assistance
985.872.5437			
<a href="http://tpda.org/">http://tpda.org/</a>			
Trafficking Hope	NGO		Public Education
17732 Highland Rd. Ste. G-175			
Baton Rouge, LA 70810			
225.819.0000			
<a href="http://www.traffickinghope.com">http://www.traffickinghope.com</a>			
Tri-Parish Victim's Assistance and Rape Crisis Pgm.	SARC	Livingston	Hotline
P.O. Box 693/111A Bay St.		St. Helena	Advocacy
Amite, LA 70422		Tangipahoa	Court Notification
985.748.7890			Courtroom Support
Washington Parish Sexual Assault Center (ADAPT)	SARC	Washington	Crisis Line
216 Memphis St.			Medical Advocates
Bogalusa, LA 70424			Courtroom Advocates
985.735.0160			Counseling
The Wellspring Alliance for Families	NGO	Quachita	Sexual Assault Programs
1103 Hudson Ln. Ste. 1		Morehouse	Domestic Violence Programs
Monroe, LA 71201		Franklin	
318.323.1505		Richland	
<a href="http://wellspringalliance.org/">http://wellspringalliance.org/</a>		Tensas	
		East Carroll	



National Criminal Justice Training Center  
Fox Valley Technical College

# State of Louisiana Child Sex Trafficking Project Report

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AMBER ALERT Training and Technical Assistance Program

National Criminal Justice Training Center

Fox Valley Technical College





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## Introduction

The Louisiana Governor's Office in collaboration with national, state and local partners held a series of nine Regional Community Response to Human Trafficking Symposiums from November 2017 through March 2018. The symposiums were intended to collect information from key community/system stakeholders regarding the regions' existing services available to human trafficking victims, existing protocols dictating the handling of human trafficking victims, and the overall community response for these victims. The stakeholders were identified from different disciplines by the Governor's Office planning team and convened in each region. Information regarding child sex trafficking victims, adult sex trafficking victims, as well as victims of labor trafficking, were solicited at each symposium. The symposiums were made possible by funding from AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program (AATTAP), a program of the National Criminal Justice Training Center (NCJTC) at Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC).

### Location of the Symposiums:

Alexandria Region - Alexandria, LA  
Baton Rouge Region - Baton Rouge, LA  
Covington Region - Hammond, LA  
Lafayette Region - Scott, LA  
Lake Charles Region - Lake Charles, LA  
Monroe Region - Monroe, LA  
Orleans Region - New Orleans, LA  
Shreveport Region - Shreveport, LA  
Thibodaux Region - Houma, LA

### Core stakeholders which hosted and participated in all summits:

Louisiana Governor's Office of Programming and Planning  
Human Trafficking Prevention Commission  
Department of Children and Family Services  
Louisiana Alliance of Children's Advocacy Centers  
Louisiana State Police  
HP Serve/Louisiana Children's Anti-Trafficking Initiative

### Key Questions:

The following questions were posed at each symposium by a moderator. These questions were addressed, as well as others, which are listed within each site report.

1. Who are our victims of human trafficking?
2. How are victims identified?
3. What is the process or protocol after identification of victims?
4. What short and long-term services are being utilized?
5. What are the gaps and challenges?
6. What is our future vision for the response to human trafficking?

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## Project Summary

The nine symposiums held in the State of Louisiana yielded several overarching themes. Most human trafficking victims discussed were child sex trafficking victims who primarily come from two populations. The runaway population, which stems from the vulnerability of some type in the home such as sexual or physical abuse, poverty, or a combination of the two. The second population is the child in the home trafficked by family members or caregivers. The catalyst for this was also poverty or drug use by the family member, creating a need for money. Familial abuse was mentioned at every symposium and the role of the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) was discussed. The challenge of identifying victims and interviewing them in a victim centered manner was discussed at length. Participants voiced frustrations with many times knowing a child is being trafficked, but the child refused to disclose the abuse. All regions felt they have many more victims than are being reported. A lack of available training to properly identify, interview, and provide care for these victims was also cited as a problem.

Aftercare and coordination of aftercare services was a topic in every region. Many providers of care and placement voiced their willingness to work with this population but cited a lack of communication with other parts of the system. First responders expressed concern over where to place these kids immediately after recovery. They want a safe place that the child will not run away from and end up in the same exploitative situation. All participants agreed that children involved in prostitution are trafficking victims and should be treated as victims and not as criminals. Some state that detention was sometimes the only safe place they could place a child immediately after recovery. The need for a mental health component within the treatment model was recognized and deliberated. Participants stated these victims have mental health issues that require specialized care. Overwhelmingly, placement was the biggest concern. Many participants expressed that they "have nowhere to put them." Discussions regarding foster care and existing placements are believed to be ineffective because the victims recruit in these homes and frequently run away from them.

Education for key community members, such as churches and parents, was identified as a crucial piece of addressing this problem. The need for efficient and effective ways of pushing this awareness information out to the public was discussed. Awareness training for school system members was also identified as a major gap. The school systems represented noted that some school systems need board approval and perhaps even parental approval for specialized training on the trafficking of children. Many participants felt that system members also need more training on skill set development in the area of recognizing and reporting trafficking victims.

A centralized flow of information, which would enable all system members to access information regarding victims and their background, was deliberated. For instance, in one region HIPPA was cited as a barrier to the sharing of information between system members. The lack of a centralized database, managed by an entity within the system, was proposed as a tool that would assist all parts of the system. In order to improve knowledge of existing resources and prevent duplication of services, the necessity for a statewide resource guide was suggested along with the implementation of Memorandums of Understanding between system members.

Existing services, which could possibly provide for a portion of the need for these victims, were identified in every area. Mental health services, counseling, short-term placements and others are listed below in each site report. Each site expressed a willingness to examine existing services and identify where those services could fill identified gaps.

Each symposium ended with a call to system members to continue the momentum with a meeting to determine next steps, assigning of point people, and identifying who should be involved in developing a plan moving forward.

This report contains a site report for each symposium location/region. Within each site report is a site summary, a summary of participants' comments for each question posed by the moderator, and followed by the actual comments for reference. Some comments have been paraphrased and duplicative comments have been deleted. Organization affiliation has been recorded, with comments when it is necessary, to understand the context of the statement.

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# Lafayette Region Symposium

March 15, 2018

Local Co-Host: Hearts of Hope

Number of Participants: 90

Site Report

## SUMMARY

The Lafayette Clark community had a broad discussion on who the potential victims of trafficking are, with the concentration on runaway and throwaway children. The discussion on runaways as potential victims centered on the causation of the runaway episodes; substance abuse and addiction with the potential victim and within the family, was identified as a contributing factor. The transient nature of runaways, both local, out of town and out of state, due to the proximity of the I-10/I-49 Corridor was identified as a contributing factor as well. Children who are in DCFS Care and Foster Care, including those who age out of foster care, were identified as potential victims as well. LGBTQ kids were cited as being vulnerable to traffickers because of their home situations (lack of acceptance). Domestic violence victims were also identified as possible victims of trafficking, presenting at shelters or hospitals and identifying their trafficker as a boyfriend. The homeless population was identified as being another group of potential victims of trafficking.

Within the Lafayette/Clark community the majority of victims are identified through DCFS, Office of Juvenile Justice, (OJJ) and law enforcement contacts. They may also be identified after they come into system in DCFS or OJJ in custody or other type of case. DCFS does have a screening tool which they are adapting, to screen for trafficking, but it is not been released or being used by other agencies. Law enforcement in the area expressed some frustration on the ability to effectively identify victims through the use of proactive measures. Hospitals in the area are assisting in victim identification by making referrals of possible victims of trafficking to law enforcement and/or DCFS. Once a victim is recovered there is a cognizant effort on a victim centered, trauma informed approach within the resources available. Once recovered victims are interviewed, system components are notified and attempts are made to find suitable placement in one of the several community-based shelters and take care of the immediate needs of the victim.

The Lafayette/Clark Community identified several possible gaps in their CST response with focus of the discussion centering on the lack of: adequate placement options, a coordinated response and the need for more participation from the schools and awareness training. The lack of placement was identified as a major challenge resulting in a long discussion on this challenge with some in law enforcement feeling they have nowhere to place a child during after hour recoveries. When a child is placed they often run away, and from that point are moved from home to home in foster placements or group homes. A gap in services and adequate resources was also identified in the rural and Tribal Communities. The necessity for additional awareness training for churches and the community was identified as a need through the discussion. Moving forward, the community would like to develop a more collaborative, coordinated, streamlined response with resources and areas of responsibility codified. Within this coordinated response, the community would like to have a coordinated system of care, statewide and regional task forces, training standards and best practices.

## WHO ARE OUR VICTIMS?

Although the discussion on who are victims of trafficking was on all possible victims, the concentration of the discussion was on runaway and throwaway children, children in DCFS care/Foster Care, and children in special populations/LGBT. The discussion on runaways as potential victims centered on the causation of the runaway episodes; substance abuse/addiction with the potential victim and within the family, was identified as contributing factor. The transient nature of runaways, both local and out of town/state, due to the proximity of the I-10/I-49 Corridor was identified as a contributing factor as well. Children who are in DCFS care and Foster Care, including those who age out of foster care, were identified as potential victims as well. Domestic violence victims were also identified as possible victims of trafficking, presenting at shelters or hospitals, identify their trafficker as a boyfriend. There was a discussion on how numerous victims of domestic violence make delayed disclosures of trafficking as a child by a family member, or the mother's boyfriend. The homeless population was identified as being another group of potential victims of trafficking.

## PARTICIPANT COMMENTS

- Drug addicts, children whose parents are on drugs
- Runaways, throwaways
- Kids with no parental supervision
- Kids in foster care, age out of foster care, these kids run away from foster care chronically
- Kids who drop out of school
- Victims of HT are people that have experienced significant trauma in their life as child or adult, vulnerable because of trauma
- Summer camps, you hear conversations where kids are victims when moms provide daycare; recruited by their boyfriends
- Kids are recruited at school
- Kids who are easily manipulated
- At-risk and high-risk kids
- Kids seeking relationships on social media
- Kids seeking validation and relationships in social media
- Victims found at casinos
- Hospitals/medical service providers- our victims are our STD patients; Louisiana has highest STD rates in the country, especially primary and secondary syphilis and chlamydia
- Adult victims seen in ER are visiting from out of town
- Minors that are dancing in clubs
- Victims are online on prostitution sites
- We see that victims don't stay in one area; they travel throughout the state, out of the state, travel in and out- especially with us being on I-10/I-49 Corridor; they go from Houston, Lake Charles, Lafayette, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, then up to up to Alabama, East Coast then they travel back; there are actual domestic trafficking routes that are known, I-10 is a big one because it goes coast to coast, pimps will send them in and out; here locally, most of the girls we see are from someplace else
- We see them as domestic violence victims - they present as DV victims, may say their pimp is their boyfriend
- We've had many victims of DV come in and report trafficking as child- primarily by father or mother's boyfriend; more than half reported that they were recruiters at some point, not knowingly- told they would get day off for bringing someone in, would get certain things for bringing people in
- We see 13, 14, 15-year old as recruiters in juvenile detention
- Homeless population, there is a need for housing to meet needs of homeless population so they are not put in these situations
- Kids that are trafficked by family
- Often perpetrator is a member of the family that is trusted because of relationship- kids told to stay silent and not tell
- Language barrier element; this is a French area; rooted in French; with hurricanes and migrant workers coming in, we are seeing signs of it, but they are much less likely to talk about it and report to LE; we know it is there but it is harder to infiltrate
- Increase in Spanish speaking population
- Transgender population
- Unaccompanied minors
- Statistics are 12 times higher for victims to be taken for trafficking in Tribal Communities; because of casinos, transient location, and extremely rural location
- Kids with mental health diagnoses, kids with lower IQs
- Special needs kids- sometimes go into home school programs, "Home Bound," may meet perpetrators online who are trying to take advantage
- Gender disparities - a lot is occurring between males and females, but a lot of it is underreported; have to recognize that kids that don't receive support can cross all lines of gender/race/age
- It is very underreported (Data is lacking); LGBTQ underreported
- Victims found during Mardi Gras
- Cajun culture here lends self to more openness to strangers - "trust first, verify later"; on the other hand, it is a small community, everybody knows everybody business and this can be a protective factor



## HOW ARE VICTIMS IDENTIFIED?

The majority of victims are identified through DCFS, Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), and law enforcement contact and are identified after they come into system in DCFS or OJJ, may come in on custody case or other. Once they are in the system, we can see what else is going on. DCFS reported they are having success with reports from the schools on potential victimization. DCFS does have a screening tool which they are adapting to be used on trafficking, but it has not been released or being used by other agencies. Participants reported they are seeing very few self-reports of victimization. Law enforcement expressed some frustration on the ability to effectively identify victims through the use of proactive measures. Participants, representing the courts in this particular jurisdiction, discussed the fact that they may be missing potential victims who come before the courts. Hospitals in the area are assisting in victim identification by making referrals of possible trafficked victims to law enforcement and/or DCFS.

### PARTICIPANT COMMENTS

- Not seeing kids self-report
- Kids tell family member or friend
- Hospitals are helping to report; hospitals call us and we send advocate for rape exam; if minor, incidents have to be reported to LE or DCFS depending on who the perpetrator is (LE if out of home, DCFS if in home)
- Often kids are identified after they come into the system in DCFS or OJJ; may come in on custody case or other; once they are in system we can see what else is going on
- DCFS has online reporting now which helps
- Once they are in system we can identify - we use a screening tool to identify youth
- DCFS-screen youth and parents; most times youth are identified when LE or educators report to us; vast majority of reports are coming from the schools
- We look to see child's behavior and responsiveness- are they very introverted, are they volatile, are they showing extremely sexual behavior, have more knowledge than they should in 6th grade
- Law enforcement has no proactive means of identifying, victims located have been "luck"
- Court administration not identifying, we are missing, not looking at incorrigible kids as victims, being treated as criminals
- OJJ-only after they come into the systems
- Screening tools- adapting same tiered DCFS tool to be used in OJJ, DCFS tool used internally, not yet used by other agencies
- For Domestic Violence MDT: have MOUs between agencies; also track offenders

## WHAT HAPPENS AFTER IDENTIFICATION/RECOVERY?

Regarding the question on what happens after a victim is identified and recovered, overwhelmingly, the discussion focused on a victim centered, trauma informed approach within the resources available. Once recovered victims are interviewed, system components are notified, and attempts are made to find suitable placement in one of the several community-based shelters and the immediate needs of the victim are cared for. If there is not an available shelter, they are taken to DCFS who may place them in foster care.

### PARTICIPANT COMMENTS

- We do not arrest kids who are being trafficked, they are placed in placement
- Law enforcement brings them in, questions them, and attempts to find placement, New Orleans Covenant house is one that is used
- Some placements lack the structure these victims need
- Law enforcement contact with adults, we try and collect intel from them; we know they have crucial information and are the experts on this
- File with Sheriff's Office to provide financial assistance for things like medical assistance, counseling, and other; can help get tattoos removed and things like that.
- Where do juveniles end up at 2am: detention, may have only put in detention once for prostitution; may be there for drug or other charge; at 2am- takes 4-6-hour response from DCFS - then transported to whatever group home they can get into, they may also be placed in foster care or returned home



## WHAT ARE THE GAPS?

Several possible gaps were identified during the discussion with focus of the discussion centering on the lack of: adequate placement options, a coordinated response, the need for more participation from the schools, and awareness training. The lack of placement was identified as a major challenge, resulting in a long discussion. Participants in law enforcement feel they have nowhere to place a child during after-hours recoveries. When a child is placed, they often run away, and from that point are moved from home to home in foster placements or group homes. The need for additional aftercare resources for children in foster care was also identified. The group felt the schools need to have more involvement with truant officers whose focus is on truant children and mandated reporting. A gap in services and adequate resources was also identified in the rural and Tribal Communities. The need for additional awareness training for churches and the community was identified as a gap throughout discussions.

## PARTICIPANT COMMENTS

- Domestic violence, homeless shelter cannot house kids, would like to work with DCFS to do so
- SANE nurses have been cut drastically in this area
- Need schools and truant officers to focus on these kids missing school, mandated reporters must report
- One-stop centers in various parishes have grant money for the education of victims through community colleges, funding varies but it is a possible resource
- Biggest barrier is the resources, resources not available to provide kids what they need when they are in foster care
- Placement is major challenge, may place in Free Indeed (North Shore), which is specifically for this, but victims run away and then have nowhere to go; either bounce from home to home in foster placements or in group homes but tend to run away
- Provide shelter for short-term: primarily for domestic violence but have taken trafficking victims; shelter is for over the age of 18 or under, if there is parental consent; shelter also offers crisis intervention, legal remedies, and work with LE for investigation
- Law enforcement has nowhere to take victims after hours
- Long-term facility that children can stay in until they are 21, offer opportunity to get GED or go to college for self-sufficiency
- Permanent care facility have group homes but they have detention feel to them, not having security or structure for juvenile victims, need incentive-based programs for teens, who come in on respite, built into a model such as the foster care system- incentivize could include shopping or cell phones
- Important to recognize that we are talking about services available in urban areas, however, major gaps of services are in rural communities
- Juveniles brought in during the middle of the night, can't locate family, housed in detention is an issue
- Mental health services- challenge includes kids that come in having issues because mom doesn't believe and doesn't sign for medical treatment
- Have clients in hotel industry, spoke to hotel manager and realized that is another group we could educate and bring in to work with LE
- Connecticut legislature passed law to make all hotel industries go through training to learn signs of trafficking, could consider this here
- Churches are opportunity for assistance, they see the kids, want to see more pastors
- In order to have services reach rural parishes, like St. Mary and Chitimacha Tribe, it is going to take fundraising and legislative change to serve those parishes
- FJC has multidisciplinary agencies come together to work on these issues, when agencies come together and talk about cases together to identify issues and dig deeper, people are becoming more cooperative because they are getting the services and resources they need which helps the investigations and prosecutions, Note - this MDT response is for DV victims.
- Social media is a danger, parents should be pushed to be involved in kids' social media
- Nail salons should be checked
- Awareness/Training: should target churches in our community to be involved, sow funds, create safe places, and awareness campaigns implemented in churches
- Need something equivalent to DARE in schools for students and parents
- Best practices for training needs to be established
- Churches should be utilized as training partners
- Training for hospitality staff
- DCSF- not enough resources to provide services once they enter care, placements designed for them-if they leave a group home setting, however, if they leave there is no other option for placement for them

- Youth from LA and out-of-state
- Why don't we do an exchange program and send them out-of-state, how about boot camps
- Lack of trust between tribes and law enforcement
- Lack of trafficking disclosure makes response of services difficult
- Better use of community and system to look for missing persons
- Demand focus
- Broader community awareness on trafficking
- Better public transportation, hard for some to get to work so they turn to this
- Agency could obtain funding to create clearinghouse (find funding)
- National database of victims to include fingerprints
- All tribal members should have tribal ID- if they are tribal members, they should be able to find the ID
- Adequate, affordable, public housing
- Federal law enforcement, counselors and school social workers, crisis counselors, first responders, DA's, legislators
- Family services- need a peer support group
- Have CASA and victim's advocates available

## WHAT IS WORKING?

There was a lengthy discussion which identified numerous community partners who could provide services, such as; placement, counseling, referrals, advocates, coordination through the CACs, and awareness training. See comments below for the available resources.

## PARTICIPANT COMMENTS

- Hearts of Hope 24/7 sends advocates to emergency rooms and have capacity for that, having conversation with LE to see what it would look like, has 24/7 crisis line, services 6 surrounding parishes, works closely with FJC for housing needs, advocates for children, family and adults, advocates can go to ER for support, forensic interviews, counselors trained in cognitive behavioral therapy, teen survivors' group for sexual assault and abuse, can start a group for trafficking victims if enough interested to fill a group, can always help with immediate needs such as have clothes to donate, have donors that can help meet immediate need, can contact HOH and provide services or coordinate with other partners to meet needs, can respond to LE and provide clothes and basic needs
- HP Serve has a statewide grant HT service, financial assistance such as first month rents, transportation costs, basic needs assistance, transition assistance available
- Mentorship piece- Big Brothers Big Sisters exists in Acadiana Parish- not present in today's meeting but could be expanded for this population
- St. Landry Evangeline Anti-Trafficking Taskforce (SLEET)-services are also available for men, want to help law enforcement increase victim identification
- Public Health all have a language line
- CWA short-term facility, faith based-Xavier House, focus on connections to God
- CASA is in this region and could possibly be expanded to serve this population for mentorship
- In Lafayette, we have 20+ churches and ministries- that is something to attach to
- Lafayette Parish School Board has homeless liaison, required to provide housing and other services to students in need, do a tremendous job and make sure students have what they need to attend
- Hearts of Hope-CAC has VITA: Volunteer Instructors Teaching Adults, they offer GEDs, K-12 online, there are peer support group victims for AA and drugs but none for trafficking victims
- Goodwill has education
- Catholic Charities assists with anything related to immigration matter and come here from New Orleans to provide services
- All health providers have language line so language shouldn't be barrier and open during normal business hours
- ART for homeless designated the Extra Mile as location to provide donated clothing
- Smile CAA can assist with down payment, deposit, first month's rent, and can provide shelter at hotel for emergencies
- Faith House is important for victims getting out of human trafficking, only shelter in seven parishes that has security measures, contains nine rooms, however, 15-16 years old can't use it as an option, we need legislation that changes that and makes it a placement option
- Xavier House, kids sometime sleep there
- State can help provide structure, accountability, and standards

- Looking at Truth, Facts, Lies Model in Lake Charles; they go into high schools and offer education for students in which one of their sessions is on human trafficking
- Smile CAA has a transportation program
- School board has a homeless youth support program, uniforms, school supply, housing, stabilization
- Parish Health Unit- minors can come in without parental consent, confidential billing if they have insurance, and can also bill Medicaid, will deliver services without payment
- Crime Victim Compensation Fund, financial expenses, medical expenses
- In Baton Rouge there are two facilities where women can be taken and assisted
- Workforce Commission grant money available for victims' education- connected to community colleges, youth services has some skill development, dislocated workers funding for various career paths, high demand currently is truck driving, also medical assistance program
- Matt Donnelly, as a consultant and a resource, has developed PSA's in other states which focuses on marketing campaign

## WHAT WOULD YOU WANT TO SEE/NEXT STEPS?

Moving forward, the group would like to develop a more collaborative, coordinated, and streamlined response with resources and areas of responsibility codified. Within this coordinated response, the community would like to have a coordinated system of care, statewide and regional task forces, training standards and best practices. The group would also like to establish adequate placement within their community so agencies do not have to travel long distances for placement and services.

## PARTICIPANT COMMENTS

- Better funding
- Cooperation and understanding of what each agency does in region
- Judicial districts provided with some structure or funding- community chose to address issues related to youth, agencies that have oversight over youth services
- Coordinated system of care, don't want bureaucracy but if we could have some guaranteed way of unifying the work, give us the funding and the structure
- Need a statewide task force, more regional task forces and interagency coordination, regional platform where stakeholders come together regularly, shared clients
- Development of reasonable expectations about reporting requirements and paperwork necessary, elimination of state government redundancies
- Missing person searches, don't let them get out of the parish, every sheriff in the parish should have a volunteer task force
- Prevention collaboration focused on vulnerable population, more funding and more capacity awareness campaign on billboards, in bus stops, etc., senate bill provide parent info about pornography addiction
- Training standards, best practices, such as a 40-hour certification course
- New, long-term facility for children until 21, focused on education
- Vicarious and secondary trauma recognition and supports for people working in this area
- Where do you put them is always the question- the need would be to have placement and safe housing so LE and other agencies don't have to drive 200 miles to get them somewhere safe, it's a necessity to have one of these homes in every region
- OJJ database and clearinghouse- have the power to get the data, analyze and disseminate the data from every side: LE, DA, and DCFS
- We should create a database broken up by services available in each region for everyone, service providers, parents, and perhaps DA's Office, DCFS and LE to access
- Survivor voice and input for them to guide efforts throughout the state
- Funding needs- expand some of these programs that already work with victims to be inclusive of human trafficking victims, need to fund what works, best practices
- Need an entity, clearinghouse
- Workforce-cooperation joint efforts and MOUs, find things in common and overlaps
- More mental health services
- Need a vetted and validated list of statewide resources
- Law enforcement needs clothing donations for kids who are scantily clad, food supplies, and toiletries