SPECIAL POINT OF INTEREST:

Seven of Ohio's Anti-Human Trafficking Coalitions reported serving over 400 human trafficking victims from January to June 2016. Of those served, 130 were individuals who had been newly assessed and served as trafficking victims. More details on coalition activity can be seen .

OCJS

Office of Criminal Justice Services

OCJS Research Brief

December 2016   *Volume 5, Issue 3*

Ohio Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, 2015-2016

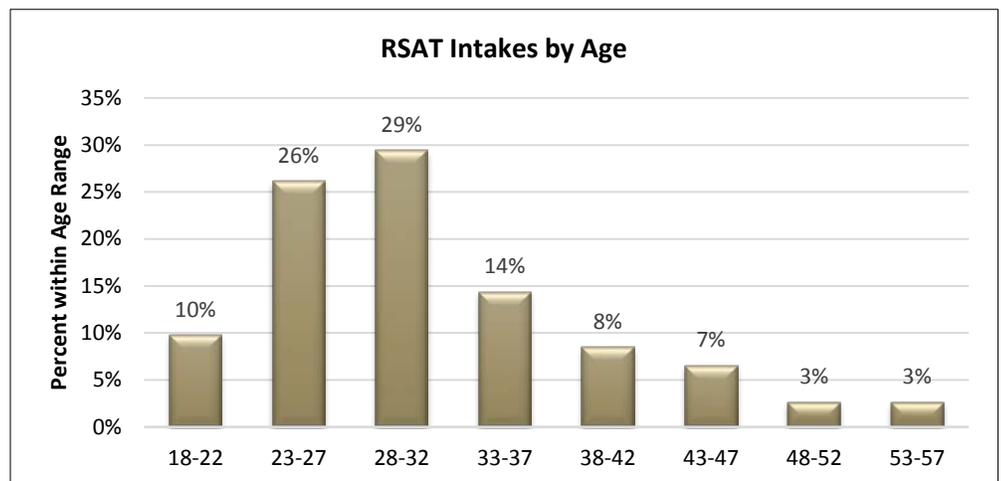*Anjolie Harland, M.S.*
OCJS

Background

The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) is a division of the Ohio Department of Public Safety. By statute, OCJS is the lead justice planning and assistance office for Ohio, administering millions of dollars in state and federal criminal justice funding every year. OCJS also evaluates programs and develops technology, training, and products for criminal justice professionals and communities.

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, administered through the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), was created to help states and units of local government develop, implement, and improve treatment programs in correctional and detention facilities. OCJS was designated by Governor John Kasich to administer the FY 2015 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for State Prisoners. The RSAT funds are used to support treatment services in addition to the services the prison or jail is already required to provide.
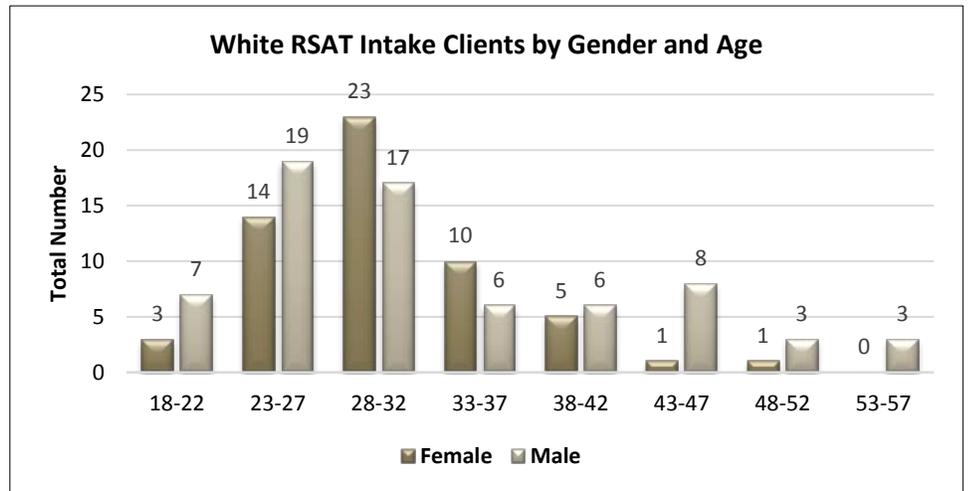
The goal of the RSAT Program is to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs. RSAT enhances the capability of states and units of local government to provide residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated inmates; prepares offenders for their reintegration into the communities from which they came by incorporating reentry planning activities into treatment programs and assists offenders and their communities through the reentry process through the delivery of community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.

Intake Characteristics

From October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016, there were a total of 154 RSAT specific clients served in Ohio. Males made up 57 percent of the total number of clients served. The average age of RSAT intake clients was 31.1 years.

RSAT Intakes by Age

Age Range	Percent
18-22	10%
23-27	26%
28-32	29%
33-37	14%
38-42	8%
43-47	7%
48-52	3%
53-57	3%

During this time, the majority of clients served were identified as white, making up 82 percent of total intakes. Eighty-three percent of white female clients were between the ages of 23 and 37 years, while 44 percent of white male clients were between the ages of 23 and 37 years.

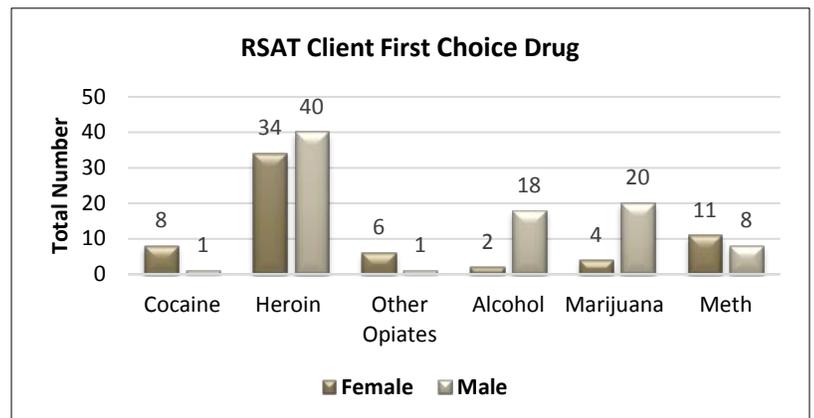**White RSAT Intake Clients by Gender and Age**

RSAT clients were asked about their education and employment status at the time of their arrest. More than half of RSAT clients were unemployed at the time of their arrest and approximately 47 percent of clients had not obtained their High School Diploma/GED.

Education and Employment		
	Total	Percent
Education	154	
No High School Diploma/GED	72	47%
High School Diploma/GED	64	42%
Some College	14	9%
Associates/Vocational	4	3%
Employment	153*	
Unemployed	121	79%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/Disability	8	5%
Part-time (less than 35 hrs. per week)	7	5%
Full-time (more than 35 hrs. per week)	17	11%

*Note total less than 154, information missing from one submitted intake form.

Intake Characteristics: Substance Abuse History

Forty-eight percent of RSAT clients disclosed heroin as their first choice of drug. Approximately 52 percent of female clients disclosed heroin as their first choice drug, furthermore 49 percent of white females (of all females) disclosed heroin as their first choice drug at intake. Twenty-five percent of clients identified cocaine as their second choice of drug and marijuana was identified by 20 percent of clients.

RSAT Client First Choice Drug

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Discharge Characteristics

The average number of days in RSAT programming was 112 days. During the grant period, 78 percent of RSAT participants successfully completed programing. Participants who successfully completed the RSAT program averaged 127 days of programming.

RSAT Adult Discharges		
	Total	Percent
Type of Discharge	145	
Successful Completion	113	78%
Unsuccessful Termination	21	14%
Voluntary Withdrawal	4	3%
Escape	3	2%
Other	4	3%

For the full report, please click HERE.

Sexual Assault Advisory Board of Ohio, Law Enforcement Survey Results

Anjolie Harland, M.S.
OCJS

The Sexual Assault Advisory Board of Ohio (SAABO), is co-convened by the Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services, and Ohio Attorney General's Office.
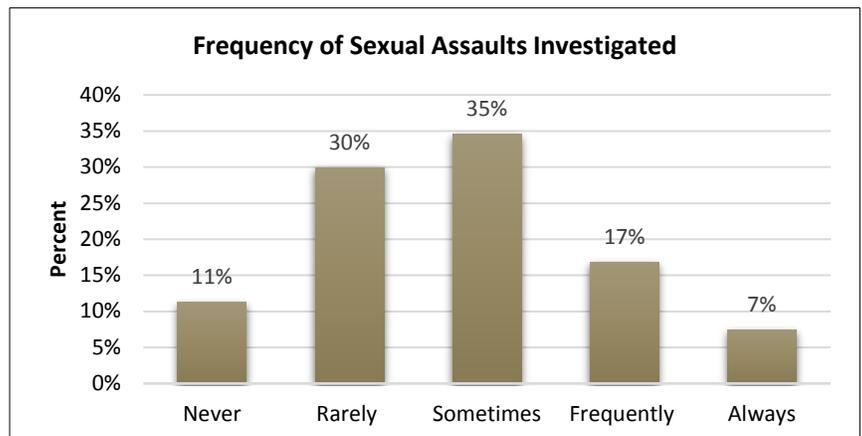
> *SAABO Mission: The Sexual Assault Advisory Board of Ohio, hereinafter referred to as "SAABO," works towards the mission of ensuring that all victims (patients/individuals/survivors) of sexual assault or sexual abuse have consistent access to quality medical care in the collection of evidence that meet the standards set forth in the Ohio Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical and Forensic Examination.*
>
> *For more information about SAABO and their mission, please check their website.*

Overview

On February 19, 2016 SAABO conducted a statewide survey of Ohio law enforcement officers.

Respondents averaged a total of 22 years as an Ohio law enforcement officer. It was reported that the majority of law enforcement officers investigated a sexual assault. However, about 35 percent of law enforcement officers reported having only "sometimes" investigated a sexual assault.

Frequency of Sexual Assaults Investigated

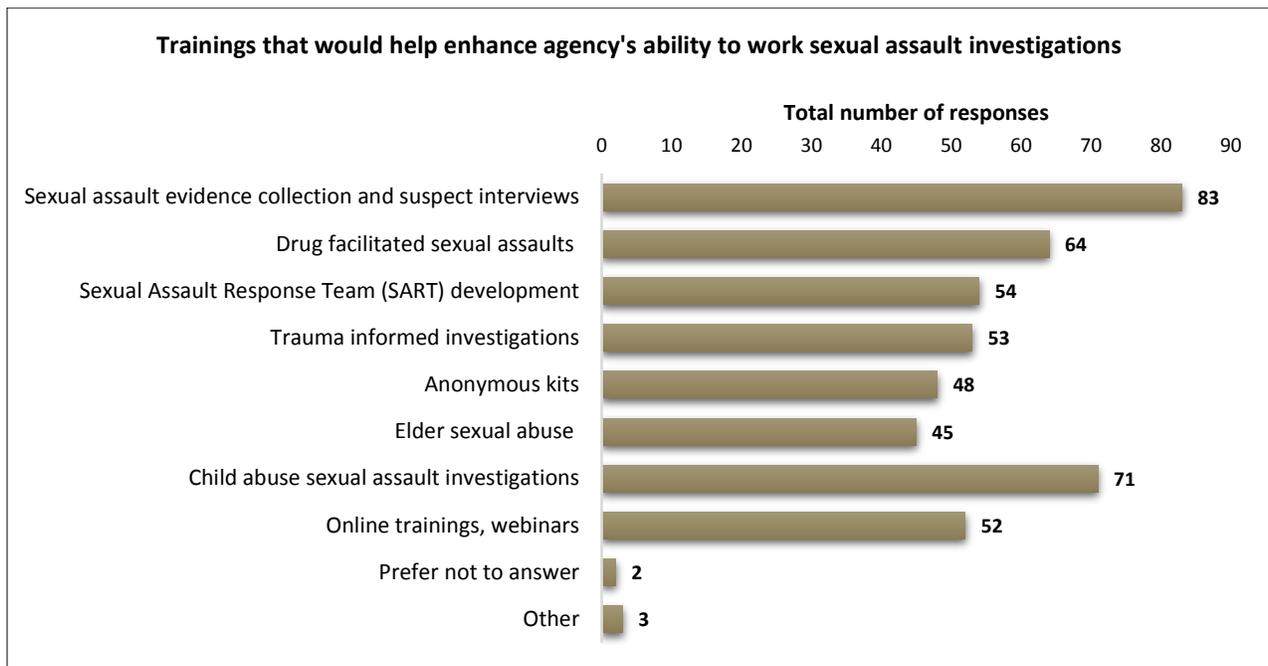|	Percent
Never	11%
Rarely	30%
Sometimes	35%
Frequently	17%
Always	7%

Approximately 39 percent of law enforcement officers reported having a community with an active Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). Of those who responded to having a SART, 81 percent reported that their agency was involved in the SART.

Eighty-six percent of officers reported being aware that all new sexual assault evidence collection kits must be submitted for testing within 30 days and that all previously untested kits be submitted in March 2016. However, only 54 percent of officers reported that they were aware of the June 2015 protocol revisions for anonymous kits. Broken down further, of the officers who reported being aware of the new revisions, 45 percent were officers who "sometimes" investigated sexual assaults and 21 percent were officers who "frequently" or "always" investigated sexual assaults.

Sexual Assault Protocol			
	Are you aware of the June 2015 protocol revisions for anonymous kits?		
		Yes	No
How often do you investigate sexual assault?	Never	5	4
	Rarely	15	15
	Sometimes	26	11
	Frequently	7	9
	Always	5	3

*Total equals 100 participants due to 7 participants selecting "prefer not to answer" for the question,"Are you aware of the June 2015 protocol revisions for anonymous kits?"

The majority of officers identified sexual assault evidence collection and conducting suspect interviews as trainings would enhance their agency's ability to work sexual assault investigations.

Trainings that would help enhance agency's ability to work sexual assault investigations

Total number of responses

Training	Total number of responses
Sexual assault evidence collection and suspect interviews	83
Drug facilitated sexual assaults	64
Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) development	54
Trauma informed investigations	53
Anonymous kits	48
Elder sexual abuse	45
Child abuse sexual assault investigations	71
Online trainings, webinars	52
Prefer not to answer	2
Other	3

Advocacy

Ninety-two percent of officers agreed that victim advocacy is a best practice and enhances victim safety and healing. Furthermore, 79 percent of officers agreed that victim advocacy enhanced investigations and provided better outcomes for prosecution.

Ninety-four percent of officers reported that their community or jurisdiction had advocates (hospital, community based, victim witness) available to assist victims of sexual assault.

Lastly, officers were asked when taking a report for a victim of crime, how often they provided the victim with the following:

- **Their name:** 93 percent reported 'always' or 'frequently'
- **Their badge number:** 64 percent reported 'always' or 'frequently'
- **The report number:** 81 percent reported 'always' or 'frequently'
- **Follow-up telephone number:** 87 percent reported 'always' or 'frequently'
- **Information about protective orders:** 84 percent reported 'always' or 'frequently'
- **Ohio AG's Crime Victims' Rights booklet:** 66 percent reported 'always' or 'frequently'

For the full report, please click HERE.

Ohio Network of Anti-Human Trafficking Coalitions

Summary of Service Activity for January – June 2016
Kristina Nicholson, M.S.
OCJS

The Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) in collaboration with the Ohio Network of Anti-Human Trafficking Coalitions completed a statewide assessment of human trafficking survivors identified and served by the human trafficking coalitions in Ohio, as well as the number and groups of individuals trained by the coalitions. The purpose of the ongoing assessment is to improve data collection of the number of survivors identified and assisted through local coalition partners, and to do so by reducing duplication in reporting of the individuals served from local agencies. The assessment consisted of a statewide survey of coalition chairs and coalition members who provide services to victims of human trafficking at the local level. Contents of this report will be used to provide insight on the grassroots efforts to address human trafficking and the services provided to Ohio's most vulnerable.

The U.S. Government distinguishes two types of human trafficking in federal law[1]:

1. **Sex trafficking**, in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion or in instances in which the individual performing the act has not reached the age of 18 years old.
2. **Labor trafficking**, which includes the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion and the individual is subjected to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.

As survey participation increases from the agencies that make up the Ohio Network of Anti-Trafficking Coalitions, over time data reported in the survey will provide more accurate information on the prevalence of human trafficking in the

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[1] Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, 22 USC $\S$ *7102*

state. Data collected through this pilot assessment provide the first statewide aggregate number of survivors identified and assisted in Ohio's communities in a given year by reporting coalitions.

January – June 2016 Summary Table

Total Number of Reporting Coalitions: 7
Total Number of Reporting Agencies: 32
Total Number of Agencies that Served Survivors from January – June 2016: 14
Total Number of Survivors Served between January – June 2016[2]: 445

Survivor Demographics	% of Survivors/Victims	No. of Survivors/Victims
Trafficking Type (N = 429)		
Sex Trafficking	85.6%	367
Labor Trafficking	6.3%	27
Both Sex and Labor Trafficking	3.3%	14
Unknown	4.9%	21
Gender Identity (N = 435)		
Female	95.6%	416
Male	3.7%	16
TransFemale	0.2%	1
TransMale	0.0%	0
Other	0.2%	1
Unknown	0.2%	1
Age (N = 434)		
0-12 Years	0.7%	3
13-15 Years	5.3%	23
16-17 Years	4.1%	18
18-24 Years	19.8%	86
25-59 Years	51.8%	225
60 Years and Older	1.4%	6
Age Unknown	16.8%	73
Race and Ethnicity (N = 432)		
Asian American	0.9%	4
Black or African American	25.1%	108
Hispanic or Latino	4.9%	21
Native American	0.0%	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Is.	0.2%	1
White, Non-Latino or Caucasian	44.9%	193
Other	3.7%	16
Multiple Races	1.4%	6
Race Unknown	19.2%	83
Nationality (N = 439)		
National	87.7%	385
Foreign National	10.7%	47
Unknown	1.6%	7

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[2] This number includes human trafficking survivors who were newly identified as trafficking victims during the reporting period, as well as those who had received services from the reporting agency prior to January 2016.
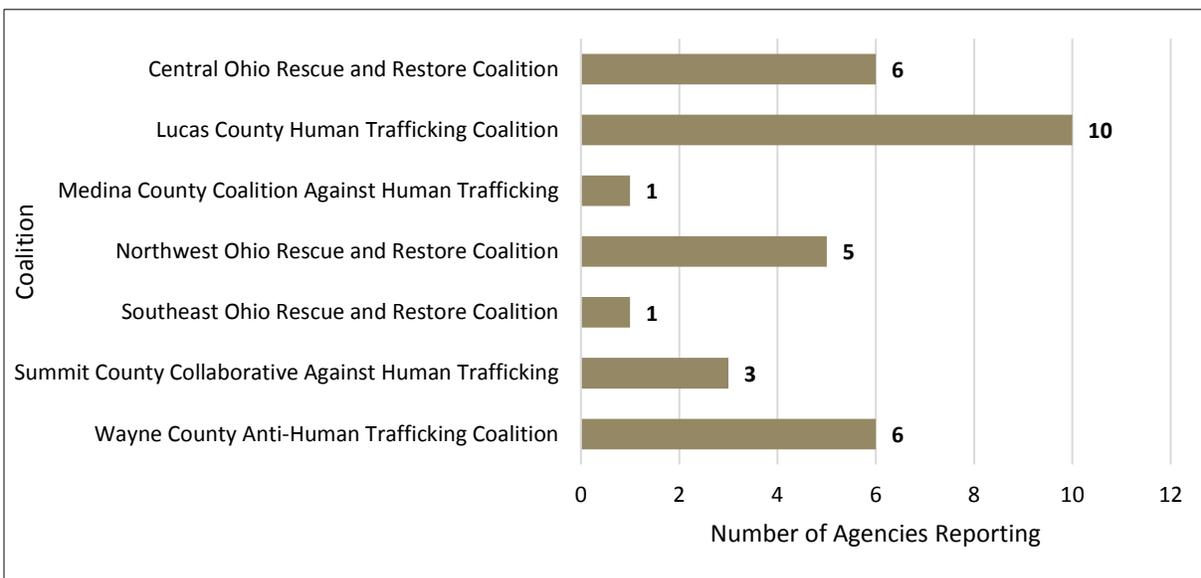
Assessment Methodology and Participation Summary

Since 2014, OCJS has partnered with Ohio's coalitions to develop and administer a survey that captures grassroots anti-trafficking efforts. After several initial rounds of quarterly administration and participant feedback, the survey was modified in late 2015. The current assessment primarily captures two general categories of information and is administered semiannually. These categories are:

1. Victims/survivors of human trafficking served by the coalition
2. Trainings and public awareness activities held by the coalition

In June 2016, coalition members from Ohio's 21 coalitions were invited to participate in the semiannual survey capturing data from January to June 2016, with a deadline to complete the survey by July 29th. Of these 21 coalitions, seven coalitions were represented in final survey results (Figure 1). Thirty-seven agencies participated in the survey, with 83.8% (32 agencies) completing the survey with data from January to June of 2016.

Figure 1. Coalition Participation

Each respondent was asked to provide aggregated figures for the total number of victims and survivors served, victim demographics including type of trafficking, victim age, victim gender identity, victim race, special populations served, victim nationality and country of origin. While having individual level data is typically optimal for analysis and reporting, given the sensitivity of the cases, aggregated data from the coalitions ensures that the identity of the individuals being served is protected.

In addition to victim services information, aggregate figures for trainings and public awareness events were also collected.

Victim Services Summary

❖ Of the 32 respondents, 59.3% (19) offer direct services to victims and/or survivors of human trafficking. However, only 43.8% (14) provided services for human trafficking victims and survivors during the reporting period.

Definition

Screened Human Trafficking Victim: *An individual who has been screened by law enforcement, a legal aid or other legal representative, a court official, a child welfare worker, a representative of the local anti-human trafficking coalition and/or anti-human trafficking program, and was determined to be a victim of human trafficking.*

❖ In the first six months of 2016, respondents served 445 screened human trafficking victims. This includes individuals who were identified prior to the reporting period and received ongoing services. Of those 445, 130 were new individuals who had been assessed and served. [3]

Victim Demographics[4]

A majority of cases involved sex trafficking (85.5%, Figure 2), females (95.6%, Figure 3), and individuals ranging from age 25 to 59 years old (51.8%, Figure 4).

Figure 2. Type of trafficking situations encountered by service providers between January and June 2016.
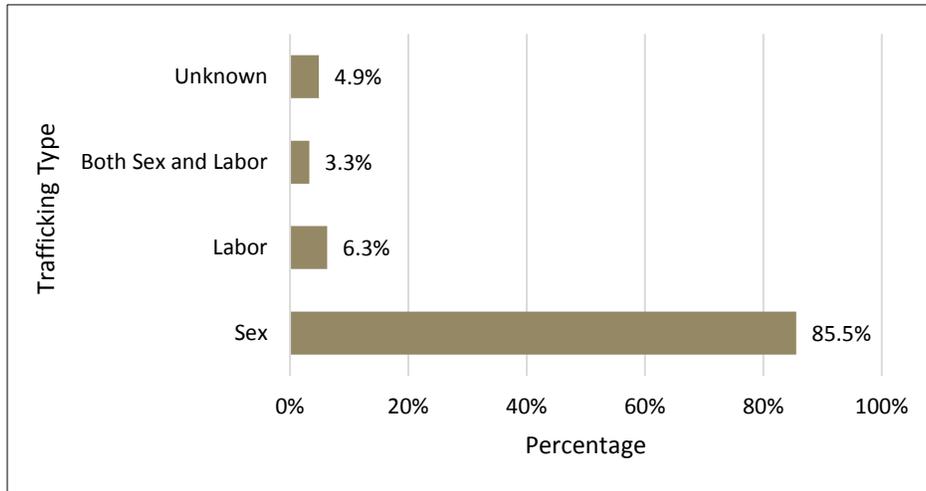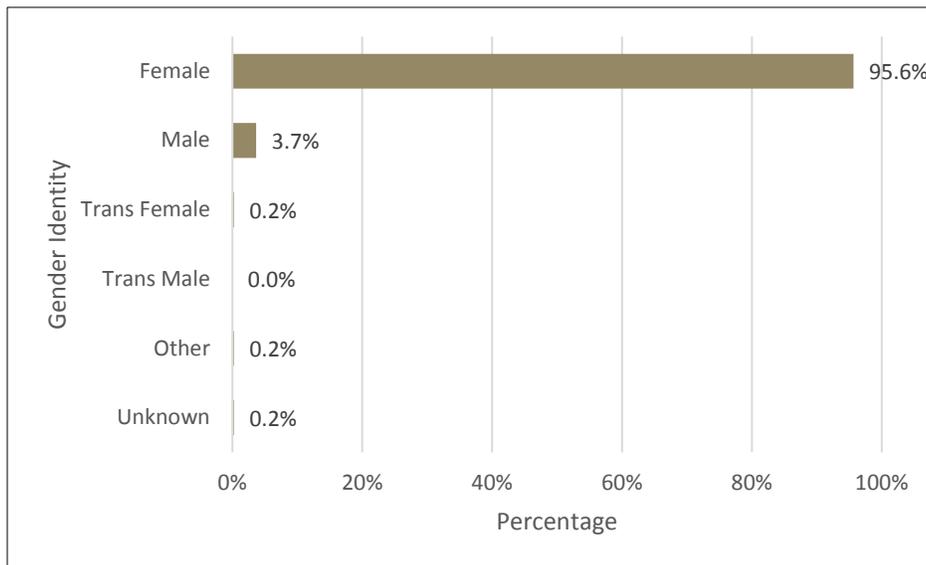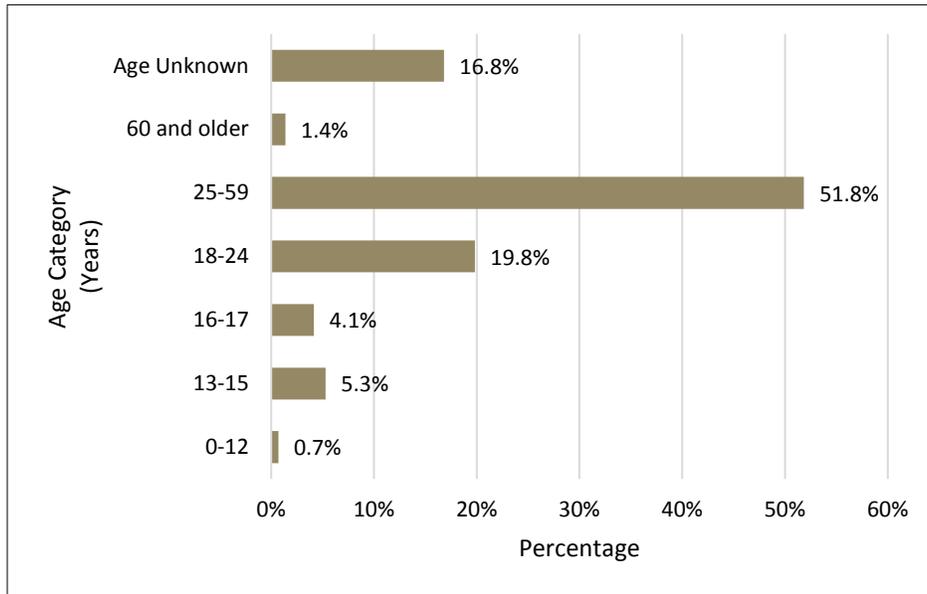

Figure 3. Self-identified gender identity of the victims and survivors served between January and June 2016.

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[3] The number of new individuals (i.e. 130) does take into account those individuals who may have received services from multiple entities within the same coalition. In the survey each agency was asked to report the number of individuals they knew received services from other agencies within the coalition, as well as list the specific agencies. These figures were then cross-referenced for each reporting agency within the coalition to obtain a total number of unduplicated individuals. When not taking into consideration the potential for duplication, 152 new individuals were reported.
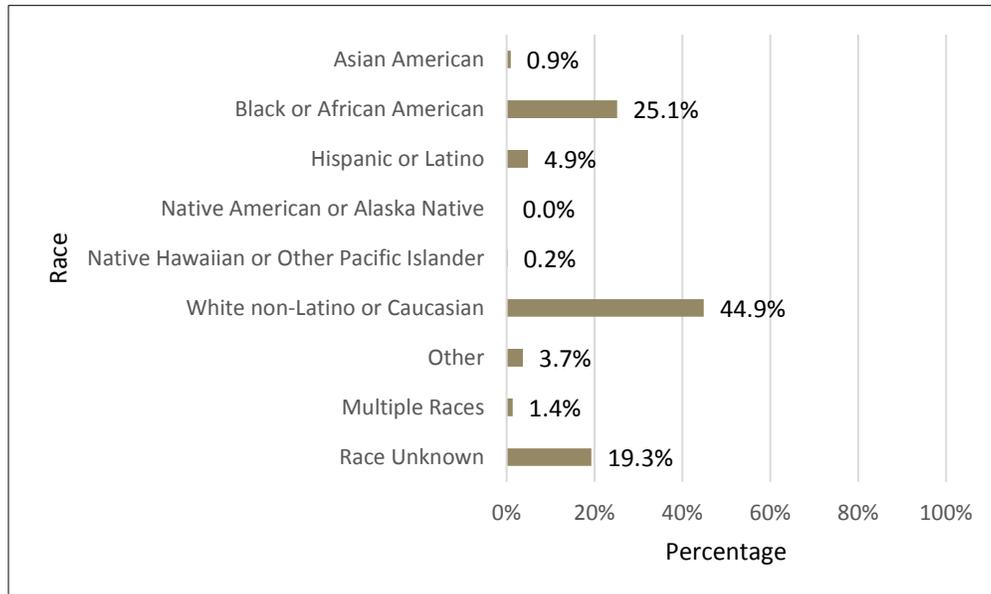
[4] These figures are based on 445 individuals being served and do not take into account duplication of individuals served by multiple agencies.

Figure 4. Age category of the victims and survivors served between January and June 2016.

Almost half (44.9%) of the 445 victims and survivors served between January to June 2016 self-identified as White, non-Latino or Caucasian, followed by 25.1% of individuals who self-identified as Black or African American (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Race and ethnicity of the victims and survivors served between January and June 2016.

Nationality: Roughly 11% of victims served were foreign national victims of human trafficking. [5] Additionally, service providers were asked about special populations served. This includes:

- Homeless Adults: 52 individuals served
- Homeless Youth: 24 individuals served
- Immigrants: 27 individuals served
- Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender/Queer/Intersex: 21 individuals served
- Victims with Disabilities (cognitive/physical/mental): 8 individuals served
- Victims with Limited English Proficiency: 31 individuals served

Coalition Training Activity

Along with service provision for victims and survivors of human trafficking, coalition activities focus heavily on training and public awareness for human trafficking indicators.

- ❖ Of the 32 individuals that completed the survey, 78.1% (25) provided trainings or participated in public awareness events during the January to June 2016 reporting period.
- ❖ Through these trainings and events **12,804** individuals were reached.
- ❖ Coalition training and public awareness focused heavily on educating students in high school and middle school on the risk factors and identification of human trafficking, with the least amount of emphasis on inmates, purchasers of sex, foster parents, and legal professionals (Table 1).

Definitions

Awareness Event: An event in which information is available regarding the coalition or human trafficking, but there is not a speaker who is presenting to a crowd. An example of this may be a tabling event at a festival.

Training: An event in which the presenter or trainer has an opportunity to educate groups on specific points or topics related to human trafficking. This may include information on human trafficking indicators, state and federal laws on human trafficking, how to report human trafficking, foreign national victims of human trafficking, and understanding types of trafficking, among other topics.

Table 1. *Training number by category*

Category	Number of Individuals	%	Category	Number of Individuals	%
Service Providers	1,670	13.0%	Students – College/University	201	1.6%
Counselors	461	3.6%	Students – Youth	3,582	30.1%
Medical Professionals	439	3.4%	Johns/Purchasers of Sex	10	0.1%
Legal Professionals	78	0.6%	Inmates	0	0.0%
Law Enforcement	201	1.5%	General Public	1,263	9.9%
Educators	637	5.0%	Salon Professionals	424	3.3%
Faith Community	289	2.3%	Other	530	4.1%
Foster Parents	5	0.0%	Unknown	3,014	23.5%

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[5] Foreign national victims of human trafficking are defined as individuals who are not citizens of the United States and are victims of human trafficking within the United States.