



**Safe Harbor: NY Fast Facts:
Screening, Assessing, and Interviewing**

	Purpose	When should it be done?	Who should do it?
Screen	A standardized process using appropriate instruments to evaluate if a client might be a survivor of trafficking and is thereby in need of services.	Should be used as part of the regular intake process and should be administered whether or not the client is believed to be a survivor of human trafficking. Screenings should not be done before a client's basic needs (food, clothing, sleep, etc.) have been met. Note: Intake may or may not be done at the first time of client contact, depending on your agency's protocol.	All agencies that have contact with vulnerable youth.
Assessment	An evaluation of a client's (and possibly his or her family's) needs, goals, strengths and safety concerns to guide case planning and service provision.	Should be completed during engagement to draft an initial service plan and revisited periodically throughout a client's case life.	Direct service providers (often case managers).
Interview	If necessary based on the screening and assessment an <i>interview</i> may be conducted to determine whether the client may be a crime victim. Forensic interviews should be used for this purpose whenever possible. Note: All questions asked of potential survivors should have a clear purpose; questions should never be asked solely out of curiosity.	Should be done as soon as possible once trafficking is suspected, but not until the potential survivor is safe and ready to answer challenging questions. This can vary based on the trauma history of each survivor. Multidisciplinary teams should make determinations on a case by case basis.	Forensic interviews should only be completed by professionals trained in child-focused forensic interviewing in a Child Advocacy Center (or other child-friendly environment).