

2014-2017

NATIONAL JUDICIAL INSTITUTE ON  
DOMESTIC CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING  
FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION

AUSTIN, TX - 2017  
WASHINGTON, DC - 2016  
RENO, NV - 2016 & 2014  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN - 2015



## National Judicial Institute on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking Post-Institute Follow-Up Survey Responses

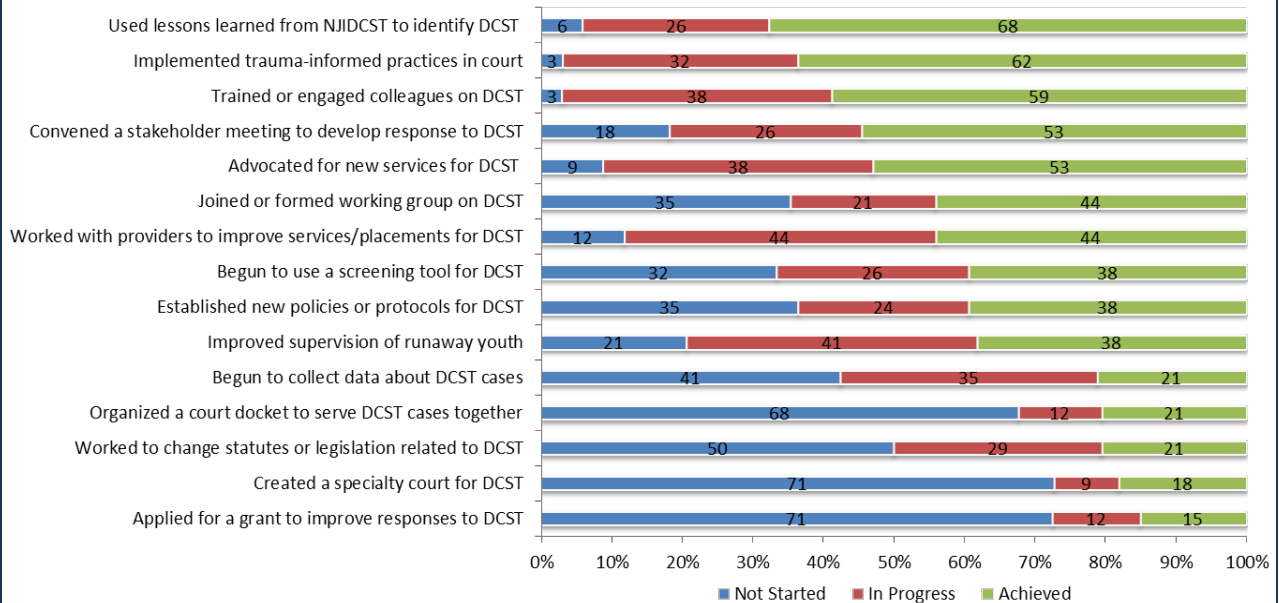
The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges hosted five National Judicial Institutes on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking (NJDCST) between 2014 and 2017 for judges and other judicial officers. The purpose of the DCST Institutes was to provide judicial officers with tools needed to develop or enhance their ability to handle the multifaceted and challenging aspects of cases involving child sex trafficking. A follow-up survey was sent to the 140 participants of the five Institutes, of which 34 participants responded. The results below summarize their responses regarding the application of knowledge gained during the Institutes.

### Institutes Attended

Of the 34 respondents, most (35%) attended the NJDCST Institute in Washington, DC in 2016, followed by the Institute in Reno, NV in 2016 (21%). Three respondents did not indicate which Institute they attended.

Institute	# of Respondents	%
2017 NJDCST Austin, TX	6	18
2016 NJDCST Washington, DC	12	35
2016 NJDCST Reno, NV	7	21
2015 NJDCST Minneapolis, MN	4	12
2014 NJDCST Reno, NV	2	6
Missing	3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

### Implementing Recommended Strategies, Practices or Steps Percent of Respondents Reporting Implementation Progress



Respondents were asked to describe their progress after returning to their courts on various strategies and practices that are recommended by the Institutes. Over half of respondents indicated they were in progress or had achieved nearly all (11 of 15) of the strategies or practices addressed at the Institutes. Strategies and practices that respondents reported achieving included using lessons learned from the training to identify DCST victims (68%), implemented trauma informed practices in court (62%), trained colleagues on DCST matters (59%), convened stakeholders to respond to DCST victims (53%) and advocating for new services for DCST victims (53%). Common strategies that respondents had indicated they had not started included organizing a separate docket for DCST cases (68%), creating a specialty court for DCST cases (71%), applying for a grant to improve responses to DCST victims (71%) and working to change statutes or legislation (50%). This may be expected given these strategies are complex and require significant amounts of time to plan and execute.

### Additional Training Needs

Respondents were asked to indicate what topics they would like to receive more training. Most respondents indicated they wished to receive additional training on evidence-based programs and other treatment or service options for DCST victims, followed by youth engagement strategies and screening and assessment practices. The other category included training on collecting and using data, appropriate placement options, supervision of runaways, and the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as it applies to DCST victims.

Training Topic	% of Participants
EBP & Services	24%
Youth Engagement	6%
Screening & Assessment	6%
Other	12%

### Most Helpful Format

Respondents were asked to rate their opinion of how helpful the format of information or assistance would be on a scale from 1 (least helpful) to 6 (most helpful). The scores for each format were averaged. Respondents indicated on-site and in-person training programs as well as communities of practice were the most helpful formats while webinars and written publications were the least helpful.

Method	Average Score
On-site and in-person training programs	5.00
Community of practice	4.21
Cross-site visits	3.75
Bench cards	3.47
Webinars	3.26
Written publications	2.88

### Participant Comments

Participants were asked to share comments regarding their experiences, challenges or successes in applying knowledge gained from the Institutes. Most of the comments indicated the Institutes were helpful, eye opening and rewarding. Many indicated they have made significant progress making changes in their courts to benefit DCST victims. Challenges noted included the need for more support to fully realize the vision given the complexities and scope of the tasks and difficulty generating interest on DCST issues among judges statewide who do not fully understand the issue. One respondent indicated the need for more time during the Institute devoted to issues regarding male victims.