

A Legacy of Comprehensive Services for California's Trafficking Victims

A PROPOSAL FOR A CONTINUING BUDGET REQUEST FOR SPECIALIZED SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN CALIFORNIA'S GENERAL FUND



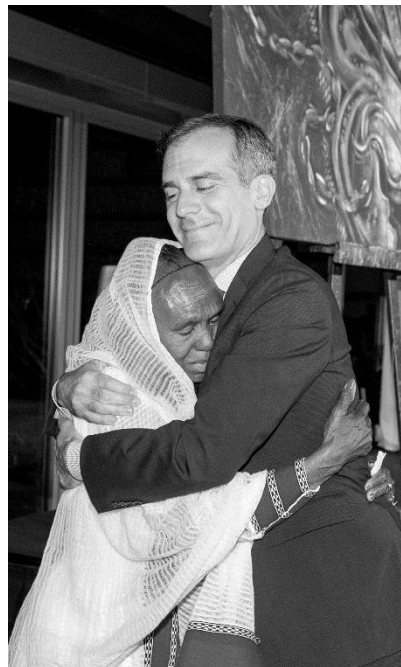
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PROPOSAL FOR CONTINUING FUNDING FOR SPECIALIZED TRAFFICKING VICTIM SERVICES

I. Human Trafficking in California

Human trafficking is a form of modern day slavery in which victims are deceived and coerced into providing forced labor or sexual services for the benefit of their traffickers. **Within the United States, human trafficking has had a particularly dramatic impact on the state of California.** Thousands of women, men, and children, representing both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals, are victimized by traffickers every year in California.¹ According to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), California has consistently ranked at the top of the NHTRC hotline calls from 2012 through 2017.² In 2016 alone, the NHTRC hotline received 4,137 calls from California, with a total of 1,331 human trafficking cases reported, a nearly 36% increase from 2015.³

California is particularly vulnerable to human trafficking because of factors such as large runaway and homeless youth populations, proximity to international borders, the number of ports and airports, a significant immigrant population, and a large economy including industries that attract forced labor and sex trafficking.⁴ The most recent comprehensive report on human trafficking in California was released in 2012, a year in which California human trafficking taskforces identified 1,300 victims of human trafficking and made 1,798 arrests related to human trafficking.⁵ According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), three of the nation's thirteen High Intensity Child



¹ See, e.g., *The State of Human Trafficking in California*, CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (2012), <http://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ht/human-trafficking-2012.pdf> (reporting that the majority of sex trafficking victims identified in California are U.S. citizens); see also Abby Sewell, *Most L.A. County Youths Held for Prostitution Come from Foster Care*, L.A. TIMES, November 27, 2012, <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/nov/27/local/la-me-1128-sex-trafficking-20121128>.

² *Hotline Statistics*, NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER, <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/states>.

³ *NHTRC California State Report*, NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER, <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/state/california>.

⁴ *What is Human Trafficking*, CALIFORNIANS AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, <http://www.caseact.org/learn/humantrafficking/>.

⁵ See *supra* note 4, *The State of Human Trafficking in California*.

Prostitution areas are in California – Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego.⁶ Additionally, a recent survey found that 19% of the homeless youth population in California have experienced some form of trafficking, with 14% experiencing sex trafficking, 8% experiencing labor trafficking, and 3% experiencing forms of both.⁷

While many legislative efforts in California and elsewhere have focused on how best to prosecute and punish traffickers, the difficulties for the victims do not end when the perpetrators are brought to justice. These victims require specialized programs that offer “shelter, nutrition, and appropriate medical treatment, as well as psychological evaluation, counseling, alcohol and drug treatment programs, education programs and life skills training.”⁸ **Service providers in California currently report wait lists for trafficking victim services and law enforcement partners struggle to find shelter for victims they have identified.** Providing funds to organizations to provide comprehensive services to victims of human trafficking, including critically needed housing, social services, and legal assistance, is essential to ensure victims are provided long-term, trauma-informed services to help them escape their traffickers, receive the support they need, and move toward healing and stability.

II. Recent Funding Allocations by the California State Legislature

In 2014, the California State Legislature took an important first step in improving access to comprehensive services by approving a \$10 million, one-time funding request for organizations providing comprehensive direct services to victims of trafficking. In 2015, the California State Legislature established a Human Trafficking Victim Assistance Fund, to which it allocated another \$10 million one-time award. In 2017, the California State Legislature approved an additional one-time funding request of \$5 million. Through these funding allocations, California Governor Jerry Brown’s Office of Emergency Services (“Cal OES”) solicited funding proposals from human trafficking service providers for an allocation of funds for a 24-month grant period, beginning January 1, 2016 and ending December 31, 2017. A total of 24 applications were submitted to Cal OES, out of which the top 21 scoring applications were funded, together providing services in a multitude of legislative districts across California. The first eleven programs listed below have a 24-month grant period of April 1, 2016 through March 31, 2018. The remaining ten programs have a grant period of April 1, 2017 through March 31, 2019.

The service providers funded through Cal OES grants for fiscal year 2016-2017 were as follows:

⁶ *The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Effort to Combat Crimes Against Children, Audit Report 09-08*, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, Ch. 4 (2009), <https://oig.justice.gov/reports/FBI/a0908/final.pdf>.

⁷ *Labor and Sex Trafficking Among Homeless Youth*, LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS, MODERN SLAVERY RESEARCH PROJECT, <https://nspn.memberclicks.net/assets/docs/NSPN/labor%20and%20sex%20trafficking%20among%20homeless%20youth.pdf>.

⁸ *National Survey of Residential Programs for Victims of Sex Trafficking*, ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY, 6 (2013); see also *Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States 2012-2017*, 6, PRESIDENT’S INTERAGENCY TASKFORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, (January 2014), <http://www.ovc.gov/pubs/FederalHumanTraffickingStrategicPlan.pdf>.

1. The Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST), Los Angeles County; State Assembly District 50 and State Senate District 26
2. Community Service Programs, Inc., Orange County; State Assembly District 69 and State Senate District 34
3. North County Lifeline, San Diego County; State Assembly District 76 and State Senate District 36
4. Motivating, Inspiring, Supporting and Servicing Sexually Exploited Youth, Inc., Alameda County; State Assembly District 18 and State Senate District 9
5. Family Assistance Program, San Bernardino County; State Assembly District 33 and State Senate District 21
6. WEAVE, Inc., Sacramento County; State Assembly District 7 and State Senate District 6
7. 1736 Family Crisis Center, Los Angeles County; State Assembly District 53 and State Senate District 24
8. Opening Doors, Inc., Sacramento County; State Assembly District 8 and State Senate District 6
9. Stanislaus Family Justice Center Foundation, Stanislaus County; State Assembly District 21 and State Senate District
10. Stand Up Placer, Inc., Placer County; State Assembly District 6 and State Senate District 4
11. Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission, Fresno County; State Assembly District 31 and State Senate District 14
12. Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach, San Francisco County; State Assembly District 17 and State Senate District 11
13. C.A.S.A. of Southwest Riverside County, Riverside County; State Assembly District 42 and State Senate District 23
14. Community Solutions for Children, Families, and Individuals, Santa Clara County; State Assembly District 30 and State Senate District 17
15. Interface Children Family Services, Ventura County; State Assembly District 44 and State Senate District 19
16. Journey Out, Los Angeles County; State Assembly District 46 and State Senate District 18
17. Ruby's Place, Alameda County; State Assembly District 20 and State Senate District 10

18. Verity-Compassion. Safety. Support., Sonoma County; State Assembly District 2 and State Senate District 2
19. Los Angeles - Volunteers of America, Los Angeles County; State Assembly District 53 and State Senate District 24
20. Women's Transitional Living Center, Orange County; State Assembly District 68 and State Senate District 37
21. Y.W.C.A. of Monterey County, Monterey County; State Assembly District 30 and State Senate District 12

Budget trailer language attached to the budget proposals requires service providers to be a “qualified nonprofit organization” to be eligible to apply for Cal OES funding. In order to be a qualified nonprofit, the service provider must employ at a minimum one individual who qualifies for the human trafficking caseworker privilege, as defined by Section 1038.2 of the Evidence Code, or alternatively, for runaway and homeless youth programs, have received a minimum of 8 hours of specific training on human trafficking. The service provider must also be able to show at a minimum they can provide housing assistance, counseling services, and social services to victims of human trafficking.

Cal OES monitors these service providers by conducting pre-award site visits, making regular performance assessment site visits every two years, and asking service providers for periodic progress reports.

III. Impact of the Cal OES Program

During the first two years of the Cal OES Program, running from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2018, a total of 6,211 victims of human trafficking have been served. Together, these programs provided a total of 174,595 comprehensive services to victims of human trafficking, including, but not limited to, crisis counseling, case management, shelter services, and legal assistance. Of those individuals served, 695 had disabilities, 5,435 were female, 1,719 were minors (ages 0-17), and 1,985 were transitional aged youth (ages 18-24).

North County Lifeline, an organization which received one of the Cal OES human trafficking grants, has provided valuable input regarding the impact of the grant funding on the ability to serve victims of human trafficking. North County Lifeline provides services to youth and adult victims of human trafficking throughout San Diego County. In the words of North County Lifeline:

“Receiving funding from Cal OES has enabled us to better collaborate with other victim services agencies within the county by identifying service providers within each of the regions that could be responsive to victims in that area, ensuring that all areas of the county are covered.

Historically, victim services agencies throughout the county were often duplicating

services or not engaging in active collaboration which meant additional barriers for victim-survivors attempting to navigate our system of care. Cal OES funding has assisted us in increasing collaboration through multi-disciplinary team meetings with experts from various areas of expertise (legal, housing, survivor-led services, etc.) to better meet the immediate and long-term needs of victims-survivors. It has also helped us to increase our capacity for receiving/responding to hotline calls and participating in first response to victims to engage them in services....[and] provides increased opportunities for training and professional development to ensure that all agencies within the collaborative are committed to trauma-informed, quality care.”



Stand Up Placer, another recipient of one of the Cal OES human trafficking grants, provides legal assistance, therapy, case management, crisis intervention, job training and educational assistance, transitional and rapid re-housing programs, a confidential safe house, and a 24/7 crisis hotline for human trafficking victims. When asked about the impact of potentially losing the Cal OES funding, Stand Up Placer replied:

“Losing the HV funding would drastically inhibit our ability to serve human trafficking survivors in Placer and surrounding counties. We are the only human trafficking specific service provider in our county. **We have already served four times as many clients (over 40) since April of this year than we assisted in all of 2015, before receiving the funds. Our agency has been able to provide over 3,000 services to survivors in need that we would be unable to serve otherwise.** While the services we provided prior to receiving the grant are important, we have created an entire program around this population’s unique needs that we would have to eliminate upon losing the HV funding. Without the HV funding, we would not have the resources to serve nearly as many clients, meet

their unique needs, employ experienced staff for human trafficking, or conduct as much outreach in the community and to survivors directly.”

Programs like North County Lifeline and Stand Up Placer need California to act boldly and strategically by allocating continuing funding to fight human trafficking. The current gap in services for victims is alarming. For example, North County Lifeline notes that in San Diego County, there is a significant need for additional emergency housing, as there are few beds available to victims of trafficking. Subsequently, agencies are often forced to utilize hotels for shelter until housing can be secured, which presents additional safety risks to victims. Being turned away from emergency housing leaves trafficking victims feeling hopeless and desperate. Increased funding in the form of Cal OES grants for dedicated shelter beds can help meet this urgent need.

Community Service, Inc, which provides services to human trafficking victims in Orange County, was able to avoid a lay off of staff and add an additional Victim Advocate position due to the Cal OES Funding. Community Service explained:

“Without the Cal OES funding, we would have had to lay off a Victim Advocate, bringing the advocate team from 3 people to 2 people. Thanks to the Cal OES funding, we were able not only to avoid a lay off, but to actually add to our advocate team. This was imperative, as the program provided services to 225 victims in calendar year 2015, meaning a caseload of 75 people per advocate. Human Trafficking survivors often come to us with complex traumas, are transient, and have little to no support systems. The advocates on the team spend enormous amount of time with each client, and a caseload of 75 people per advocate is way too high to provide the best quality of services.”

Service providers are deeply thankful for this crucially needed funding. Stand Up Placer provides:

“We are so grateful to have received this funding. It has allowed us to provide relevant services to survivors of human trafficking--services that are necessary in order for them to leave “the life.” **Without being afforded the creative approaches that this grant allows, Placer and surrounding counties would have more human trafficking survivors stuck in unhealthy and dangerous situations and relationships.”**

IV. Continuing Funding Creates a Legacy of Comprehensive Services for Trafficking Victims

These one-time funding allocations are tremendous first steps towards providing increased services for trafficking victims in California. To meet the increasing demand for services, however, a more robust longer-term strategy is required.

An ongoing, stable funding source is essential to develop a network of organizations throughout California with capacity to provide trafficking survivors with specialized,

evidence-based services. We therefore request that California lawmakers establish a Continuing Budget Request for specialized trafficking victim services in the State's General Fund in the amount of \$15 million annually. By establishing a continuing source of funding for comprehensive human trafficking service provision, human trafficking research, and human trafficking technical assistance, Governor Jerry Brown will leave a powerful legacy that will impact the state for decades to come.

Continuing funding would greatly expand the type and number of organizations able to provide long-term services to victims of human trafficking. With ongoing funding available, organizations will have far greater capacity to develop programs designed specifically for trafficking victims, hire and train specialized staff, and create and/or expand the number of shelter beds dedicated to victims of human trafficking. This continuing funding would also allow funding of more programs that would ensure greater coverage of services across the state of California. **Without establishing the continuing budget request, all 21 programs that have been funded by the initial Cal OES grant awards would be defunded by the end of 2018.**

A lack of funding is a significant barrier for new and existing programs to properly assist victims of human trafficking.

According to a 2013 study funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, 72% of service providers cited inadequate funding as a major barrier in responding to victims' needs.⁹ In the same study, 78% of service providers cited lack of adequate resources for victims, particularly housing and shelter resources, while 65% of service providers



indicated inadequate training as a significant concern.¹⁰ California can remove this barrier through a strategic allocation of resources.

Investment is needed not just to fund specialized services, but rather, to create a framework of support for human trafficking survivors so that California spends its money with the highest level of impact when addressing this problem. Therefore, in addition to support for programs, this \$15

⁹ Clawson, H.J., Small, K.M., Go, E.S., Myles, B.W., *Needs Assessment for Service Providers and Trafficking Victims*, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (October 2013), <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/202469.pdf>.

¹⁰ *Id.*

million continuing budget request proposal contains recommendations to fund (1) Training and technical support programs for service providers and other first responders across the state, (2) A Prevalence Study to understand the extent and location of human trafficking in California that will be updated every six years; and (3) A Comprehensive Evaluation of Service Providers and recommendations for best practices for serving trafficking survivors in California, based on an evaluative study of the 20-22 service providers funder under the Cal OES grants, to occur once every six years.

V. Explanation of Benefits

Program Services

a. Case Management Resources

A survey of specialized service providers to human trafficking victims demonstrated that the case load of a human trafficking caseworker in California is anywhere between 10 and 30 victims. An average salary plus overhead costs for a specialized case manager is \$53,760.00 annually. Since serving trafficking victims often requires emergency response and 24 hour services, programs should have a minimum of two full-time human trafficking case managers funded to ensure around the clock coverage, as well as victim and staff safety.

b. Legal Resources

Case management programs need the support of a full-time attorney, given the complex legal needs of trafficking survivors. A specialized attorney with overhead costs about \$76,800.00 annually. With this funding, programs could either contract with existing legal services programs for a full-time staff attorney to support their clients or hire an attorney to support legal services in-house. Since attorney caseloads are traditionally higher than case management services, only one attorney is needed per every two case managers.

c. Shelter Resources

It costs approximately \$9,000 annually to secure a specialized shelter bed for an adult victim of human trafficking. Ensuring shelter for the victims identified and served under this program will require 600 shelter beds. The average length of stay at a shelter is 6 to 18 months. This dedicated funding will create a significant new number of shelter beds dedicated to trafficking survivors annually, which will be a first for California.

Training and Technical Consultation Resources

Developing a statewide curriculum on effective identification of human trafficking victims and service provision for this unique population will require \$440,000 annually. This number is based on past costs associated with training law enforcement agencies on minor sex trafficking. Additionally, to provide ongoing support to the newly funded trafficking programs and other programs identifying trafficking victims across California, \$1 million is requested for ongoing technical consultation. The agency receiving this funding will serve as a central source of technical support and resources for all

trafficking service providers across the state. Included in this request is an estimated cost of hiring 4 survivor consultants at \$60,000 annually to ensure that the voices of human trafficking survivors will be included in the training, outreach, and technical consultation under this program.

The field of domestic violence prevention can serve as a prototype for California's human trafficking programs in regards to centralized, statewide provision of training and technical resources to service providers. Every state across America currently has one federally recognized State Domestic Violence Coalition which provides technical assistance and training to local domestic violence programs.¹¹ These state Coalitions help provide supervision, direction, coordination, and administration of statewide activities related to the prevention of domestic violence. While these Coalitions do receive some federal funding, the continuity and amount of federal funding remains uncertain and subject to change under the current federal political dynamics. Therefore, it is important for states like California to provide funding for their own state Coalitions in order to provide a stable, reliable continuity of care that cannot be undermined by a sudden removal of federal funding.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the primary role of each state Coalition is threefold:

1. To provide education, support, and technical assistance to the primary-purpose domestic violence service providers and providers of direct services in the State in order to establish and maintain shelter and supportive services for victims of domestic violence and their dependents;
2. To serve as an information clearinghouse, primary point of contact, and resource center on domestic violence for the State and supports the development of policies, protocols, and procedures to enhance domestic violence intervention and prevention in the State; and
3. To help programs develop and continue culturally competent practices consistent with Family Violence Prevention and Services Act guidance, including the promotion of trauma-informed services that help facilitate the social and emotional well-being of both victims and their children.¹²

In California, for example, the state Coalition is the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, which receives funding from Cal OES.¹³ The California Partnership to End Domestic Violence provides a wide range of technical assistance and training services to over 100 domestic violence programs across the state.¹⁴

¹¹ U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, "State Domestic Violence Coalitions," <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/programs/family-violence-prevention-services/programs/state-dv>.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, <http://www.cpedv.org>; see also Annual Report 2014-2015, 19, https://issuu.com/californiapartnership/docs/annual_report_092515_final.

¹⁴ California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, "Professional Training and Services," <http://www.cpedv.org/professional-training-and-services>; "Domestic Violence Member Programs," <http://www.cpedv.org/domestic-violence-organizations-california>.

A similar model should be implemented to assist human trafficking service providers. Statewide Coalitions which provide technical support and training for human trafficking service providers and law enforcement have been established in several states, including North Carolina (North Carolina Coalition Against Human Trafficking)¹⁵, Minnesota (Minnesota Human Trafficking Task Force)¹⁶, Maine (Maine Sex Trafficking and Exploitation Network)¹⁷, North Dakota (FUSE--Force to End Human Trafficking and Exploitation)¹⁸, Washington (WARN--Washington Anti-Trafficking Response Network)¹⁹, Kentucky (Kentucky Rescue and Restore Coalition)²⁰, and Colorado (Colorado Network to End Human Trafficking).²¹ California, which faces a higher incidence of human trafficking than each of these states, should follow suit by dedicating resources to a program which acts as a centralized source of training and technical support for human trafficking service providers across California.

Prevalence Study

This will be the first comprehensive, statewide research study of the prevalence of human trafficking in California. This study will last for approximately three years, and will occur once every six years, in rotation with the Evaluation of Service Providers described below. Currently, there is very limited research on the prevalence of human trafficking in California. While California is estimated to have the highest rates of trafficking in the United States, there is no comprehensive, robust statewide research on the annual number of victims, the nature of the trafficking (sexual exploitation vs. labor exploitation), demographic breakdowns of victims, or concentrations of victims in particular geographic areas within California. This study will involve data mining of reported cases, accessing intake records from victim service providers, and selected locations for primary data collection. Collecting robust data on this information will assist both law enforcement and service providers in understanding the scope and severity of the human trafficking epidemic in California.



While there have been no statewide prevalence studies in California, two prevalence studies have occurred in San Diego County: 1) “Looking for a Hidden Population: Trafficking of Migrant Laborers

¹⁵ <http://www.nccasa.org/resources/human-trafficking-resources>.

¹⁶ <http://mnhhtt.org/>.

¹⁷ <http://www.mainesten.org/>.

¹⁸ <http://www.projectfuse.org/>.

¹⁹ <http://www.warn-trafficking.org/>.

²⁰ <http://www.rescueandrestoreky.org/>.

²¹ <http://combathumantrafficking.org/about-licht/our-work/coneht-hotline/>.

in San Diego County, led by Dr. Sheldon Zhang, and 2) “The Nature and Extent of Gang Involvement in Sex Trafficking in San Diego County,” led by Dr. Jamie Gates and Dr. Ami Carpenter. These studies, which focused on only one county, provide a helpful comparison when estimating the costs of a statewide study. Dr. Zhang’s study cost \$522,000 and lasted for three years. The study conducted by Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Gates lasted for two years and cost over \$400,000. Dr. Gates noted, “Estimating the number of victims in this clandestine activity has been profoundly difficult, time consuming and dependent on a wide range of partnerships and trusted relationships in our region that opened the door to the data we needed.” Dr. Zhang advised that covering both labor and sex trafficking in one study raises costs significantly, as these are different markets and require different sampling and field procedures.

Dr. Mark Small, a professor at Clemson University and author of a research report entitled, “Identifying Potential Instances of Human Trafficking: Applying a Novel Template of Indicators to Narratives in Police Incident Reports,” stated that the size and complexity of a prevalence study for the state of California would be a monumental and costly undertaking. Dr. Small highlighted the additional cost of studying labor trafficking, which is significantly more difficult and time consuming to research as compared to sex trafficking. He explained that this cost differential is due to a disparity in existing criminal justice records for the two different types of trafficking, which makes data collection more challenging for researchers of labor trafficking.

Based on costs for previous studies which concentrated on one geographic area and one form of trafficking, as well as discussions with the aforementioned researchers in this field, we conservatively estimate that an accurate, robust prevalence study across the state of California which examines both sex and labor trafficking will have a duration of three years and will cost \$1 million per year of the study, for a total cost of \$3 million every six years, allocated as \$500,000 annually in the budget cost analysis.

Evaluation of Service Providers

This funding will provide a comprehensive audit and evaluative study of service providers receiving Cal OES grant funding. Currently, there has been very little research conducted on best practices in the field of comprehensive service provision for human trafficking victims. While there are dozens of service providers offering assistance to trafficking victims in California, the effectiveness and quality of these services has not been rigorously studied. An evaluative study order is crucial to ensure that California’s funds are being well-spent in the most targeted and strategic way possible, in order to provide the greatest number of victims with the highest quality of care. This study will be used to determine best practices for serving trafficking victims statewide, which will then be implemented through the training and technical resources offered to service providers, as described above. This study will last for approximately three years, and will occur once every six years, in rotation with the Prevalence Study described above.

Nationwide, very few studies have been done evaluating the efficacy of service provision to trafficking victims. The most recent major study on the topic appears to be one completed in 2014 by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI), funded by the National Institute of Justice, entitled

“Evaluation of Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking.” This study was an evaluation of three service provider programs funded by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) for domestic minor victims of trafficking, and the goal of the study was to document program implementation in the three programs, identify promising practices for service delivery programs, and inform delivery of current and future efforts by to serve trafficking victims. The study was conducted over a three year period, focused on only three service providers, and cost a total of \$809,246.

A comprehensive audit and evaluative study of service providers receiving Cal OES grant funding would need to evaluate twenty programs over a three year period. Given the \$809,246 budget for RTI’s evaluation of three programs, a substantially larger amount will be needed to study twenty service providers across the state of California. We conservatively estimate that such a study will cost \$1 million per year of the study, for a total of \$3 million every three years, allocated as \$500,000 annually in the budget cost analysis.



VI. Cost Analysis

Program Services

Need	Cost*	Survivors Served
Case Manager	*\$58,110.47 Annually, including overhead	20*
Case Manager	*\$58,110.47 Annually, including overhead	20*
Staff Attorney	*\$78,994.86 Annually, including overhead	40
Shelter bed	\$9600.00 x 40 = \$384,000 annually	40
Direct Service Costs	*\$6,970 x 40 = \$278,800 annually	40
Total per program	\$858,015.73	40

*Estimates provided from survey of 17 direct service providers for victims of human trafficking, serving Los Angeles County, San Diego County, Riverside County, Fresno County, Ventura County, Orange County, Kern County, San Bernardino County, South Bay, San Francisco Bay Area, and the Sacramento Region.

In order for these programs to be accessible to all survivors, programs across the state must be funded:²²

Approximate total cost for 15 programs:	\$12.56 Million	600 trafficking survivors served
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Training and Technical Consultation

Need	Cost*	Outcome
Ongoing training for service providers, first responders, and law enforcement	\$440,000	Thousands of human trafficking cases prevented
Centralized, statewide technical consultation and resource provision	\$1 million	Hundreds of human trafficking cases identified earlier and existing programs can more effectively serve survivors
Total	\$1.44 million	

Prevalence Study

Need	Cost*	Outcome
Comprehensive, statewide research study of the prevalence of human trafficking in California, which will last for a total of three years, and will reoccur every six years.	This study will occur once every six years, for a total cost of \$3 million, which is \$500,000 annually.	California will have a data informed, evidence-based estimate of the prevalence of human trafficking within the entire state. This study will provide valuable demographic information on trafficking victims, in order to help both law enforcement and service providers in strategically targeting their efforts.
Total	\$500,000	

Evaluation of Service Providers

Need	Cost*	Outcome
Collection and evaluation of robust data on methods and outcomes of the organizations receiving Cal OES grant funding.	This study will occur once every six years, for a total cost of \$3 million, which is \$500,000 annually.	California can evaluate state funded trafficking programs and Cal OES can adjust its Request for Proposal process accordingly, to ensure that state funded programs are using effective, evidence based, trauma informed practices.
Total	\$500,000	

²² As the Cal OES grant program is currently structured, 10-11 programs are funded annually, for two year periods. If continuing funding is allocated, a total of 20-22 programs will be funded across different grant periods.

VII. Conclusion

California must act strategically to create multi-disciplinary networks that provide survivors with better access to comprehensive care and must allocate resources to ensure early identification, prevention and an understanding of the dynamics of the problem throughout California. While the focus on ending the sex trafficking of children in California is crucial, we must not underestimate the need to also fund specialized services for women, men, and child victims of sex and labor trafficking.

In recent years, the California State Legislature has taken important first steps in improving access to comprehensive services by approving one-time funding requests. These one-time funding allocations have greatly impacted and benefitted the victims of modern day slavery and the people of California. However, a continuing budget request of \$15 million will ensure the continued funding of these necessary service providers and allow California to better understand how to allocate future resources. Providing funding for additional comprehensive supportive services would also allow greater coverage across the state of California. Additionally, continual funding would allow for a prevalence study and evaluation study of service providers, which would provide California and the rest of the United States with crucially needed information about the prevalence of human trafficking and the best methods for addressing the needs of victims. By approving this continuing budget request, Governor Jerry Brown will establish an enduring legacy of championing the needs of human trafficking victims. This funding allocation will establish California as an exemplar for the nation in fighting and addressing the pervasive, horrific evils of modern day slavery.

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COALITION TO ABOLISH SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING

Systemic change is at the core of CAST's mission. Taking a survivor-centered approach to ending modern slavery, CAST has a proven track record of working directly with survivors of human trafficking which builds an important bridge between practice and policy to inform effective policy initiatives. By developing broad-based partnerships, CAST effectively advocates for policies that work to end human trafficking and help survivors rebuild their lives.

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