

2020 ANNUAL REPORT of the Central Valley Human Trafficking Data Project

Submitted January 2021 by
Fresno Pacific University
Center for Community Transformation

This is the second annual report aggregating data from anti-human trafficking and law enforcement agencies in central California in an historic, Central Valley Human Trafficking Data Project. The data instrument itself was formed and shaped with the collective wisdom and guidance of 23 separate agencies from Merced to Bakersfield. The project is stewarded by the Fresno Pacific University Center for Community Transformation (CCT), a Leadership Foundation with oversight from the Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission Central Valley Against Human Trafficking Project in accordance with Fresno City Mayor’s Initiative to Combat Human Trafficking.

The full data instruments, including the types of data collected and questions asked, are available upon request, and participating agencies are listed at the end of this report. **The data included in this report must be regarded as partial for 2020**, given the serious disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to the agencies in the partnership. Several agencies in the partnership could not participate at all as a result, and others could not participate fully in inputting data. The reporting process achieved a response rate of 42.9% (compared to 82.6% in 2019) with 12 of the 28 agency partners submitting data.

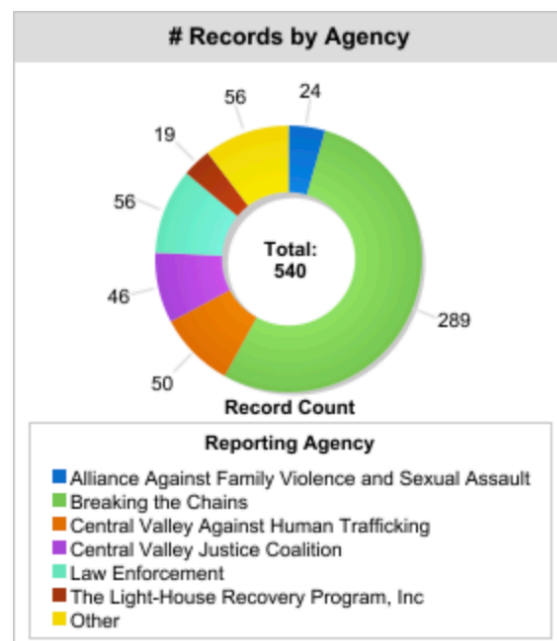
Specific sorts are possible upon request.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dr. Randy White
CCT Executive Director
Lead Researcher

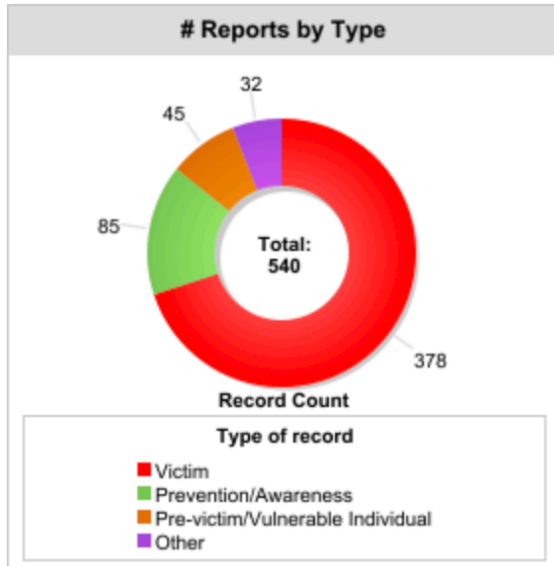


Individual reports made by Agency. In 2020, 42.9% (12 of the 28 agencies that agreed to the project) submitted data. ^



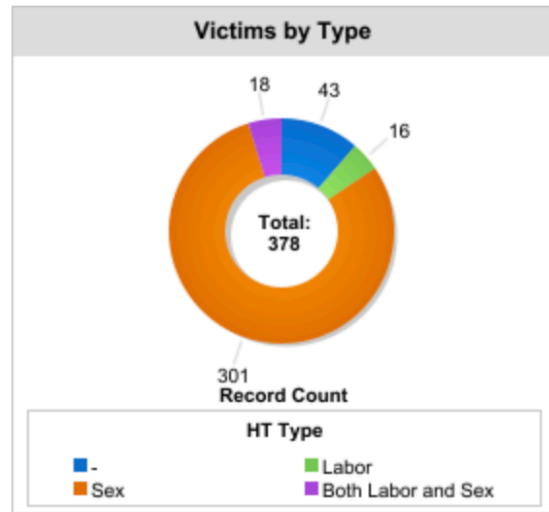
^ **“Other”** (yellow) in above chart includes Made for Them, Madera Community Action, Valley Crisis Center, Tulare Family Services, World Impact Emergency Response, and Centro la Familia. Law Enforcement includes Fresno Police Chaplaincy. An additional 16 agencies were not able to submit data.

Number of Reports by Type: (Victims, individual pre-victims, vulnerable individuals, Prevention/Awareness, Victim Arrests, Soliciting arrests, Street Outreach, etc.)^

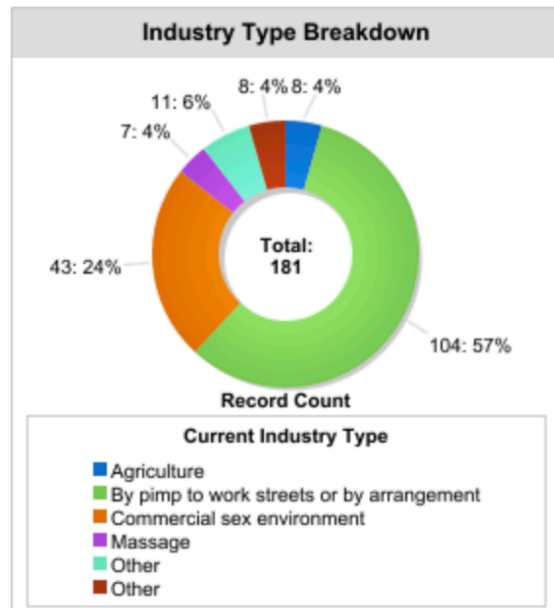


^ “Pre-victims/vulnerable individuals” (orange) designation is used for Fresno Police Chaplaincy specifically. The equivalent category for non-Chaplaincy programs (“pre-victims” under “other”-purple) had only 16 entries compared to 73 in 2019 due to reduced access to juvenile detention and group homes as a result of the pandemic, as agencies working with young adults were restricted. “Other” in the above chart includes Direct Street Outreach. Overall, there were 449 Unique Identifiers collected representing victims, pre-victims or vulnerable individuals. See notes at end for total number of unique/unduplicated HT Victims.

Victims by Type^



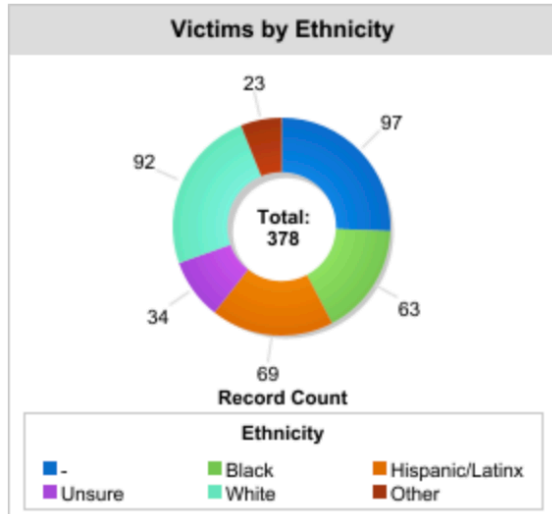
Industries in which Victims were working:^



^ The lion share (57%) of victims of sex trafficking were working the streets under the control of pimps. This is an increase of 20 percentage points over 2019, a fact that reflects the pandemic-induced shut down of physical sites such as massage parlors and strip clubs. Commercial sex environments (representing 24%) include online-based work, a category that grew by 100% over 2019, as women sought the work where they could create it. “Other” categories include: domestic service, hotels, other unspecified. Victims of

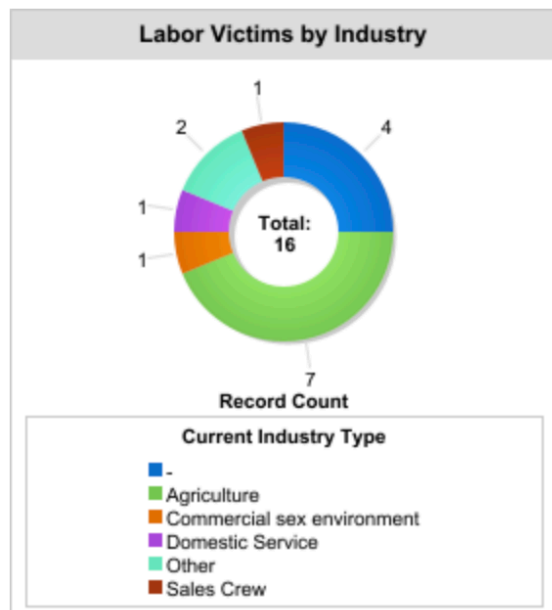
labor trafficking constituted a reduced block of total reported HT victims (8%, half that of 2019), working in various industries including agriculture.

Victims by Ethnicity[^]



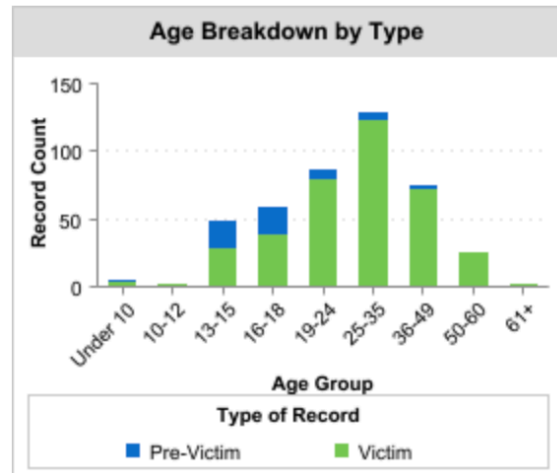
[^] The response listed as “-“ in blue means *ethnicity not reported*. Most victims were White (50%) followed by Latinx (18.25%) and Black (16.6%). This reflects change from 2019 when the clear majority (50% were Latinx).

Labor Victims by Industry[^]



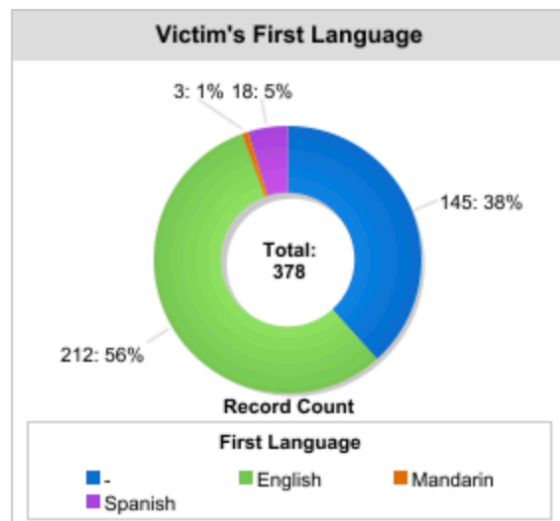
[^] The response listed as “-“ in blue section means *Industry not reported*.

Ages of Victims and Pre-Victims:[^]



[^] Additional sorts are possible correlating age, circumstance, industry, etc. Of note, the age breakdown spread/curve was nearly identical to 2019.

Victim's First language[^]



[^] the response listed as “-“ in blue section means *language not reported*. This represents a significant gap in reporting in 2020, and may explain the reduction of the Spanish language category of nearly 15% from 2019. The percentage of English-speaking victims remained constant from 2019.

Total number of HT training/awareness events held in Central CA by agency ^



^ These are events designed to give skills to people to discern signs of trafficking or to more effectively care for victims. "Other" includes The Lighthouse. This category was dramatically affected by COVID-19 restrictions with fewer than half the training awareness events being held in 2020 than in 2019.

Total number of attendees at general HT training or awareness events in Central CA by agency ^



More than 2,400 people were trained in some form. This is only 20% of the number trained in 2019, again

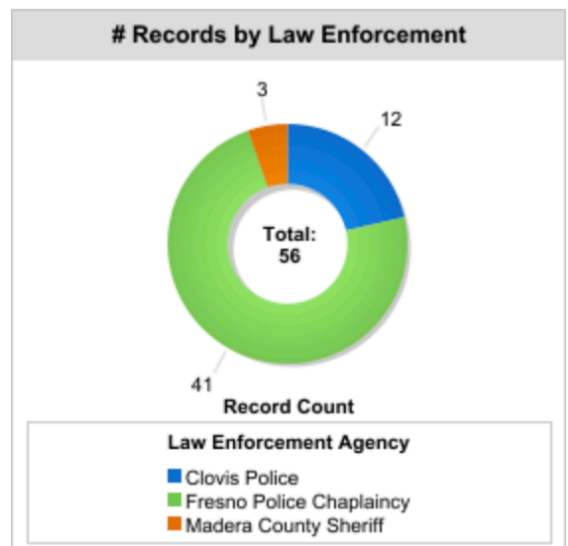
due to the pandemic. "Other" includes the Lighthouse and Made for Them.

Total number of direct contacts made in street outreach by agency ^



^ Represents a 32% reduction over 2019, due to pandemic restrictions. Parkside Drive predominates, followed by Belmont between First St and Sixth St.

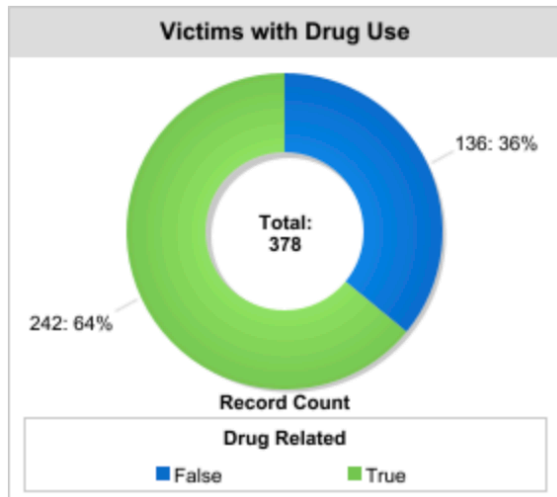
Records submitted by Law Enforcement. ^



^ There was a 78.5% reduction in law enforcement participation in the data project, for unknown reasons. This reduction rendered the data for solicitation arrests, circumstances of arrests, and age and gender statistically insignificant. Fresno Police chaplaincy continues strong participation, with records that include all types, such as outreach to

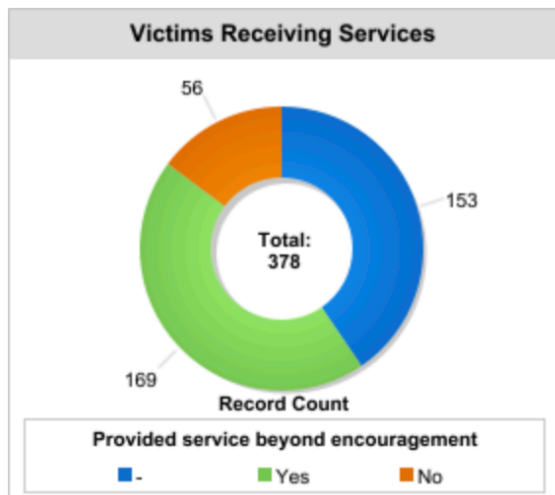
vulnerable populations, work with pre-victims and vulnerable individuals

Percentage of victims for whom data was available who answered regarding drug use who indicated drug use or connection to addiction[^]



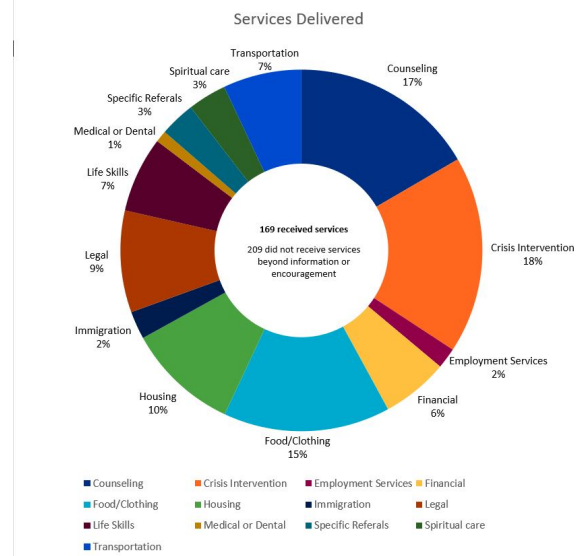
[^] 59 of the 136 “false” answers (blue) were non-answers, meaning no information available. Two thirds of all victims who answered disclosed drug use, both a precursor to and effect of trafficking.

Victims Receiving Services[^]



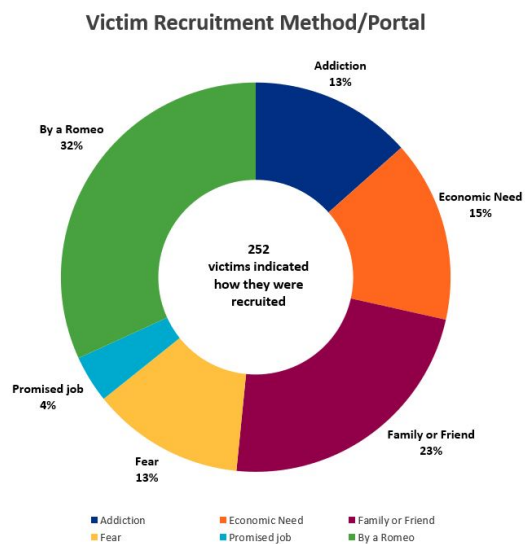
[^] Of 378 victims, 169 received services of some sort. (Blue color “-” means no response to that question on data form).

Specific services delivered to victims[^]



[^] 45% of reports indicated service of some kind was received. Largest service deliveries occurred in Crisis Intervention, Counseling, Food/Clothing, Housing and Legal guidance. By contrast, in 2019 assistance with U-type visas topped the list, but in 2020 the agency specializing in this assistance was impaired by the pandemic.

Victim recruitment portal or method among those who were willing to answer[^]



[^] Top recruiting method was by “Romeo,” (6% greater than 2019) followed by “family/friend,” and “economic need.”

IMPORTANT NOTES

- The reporting process achieved a response rate of 42.9%, with 12 of the 28 agency partners who agreed to the project submitting data. This was significantly lower than 2019 due to the dramatic and limiting influence of the pandemic on agency systems to serve clients and report. Therefore these data must be regarded not comprehensive. It is not known what percent of reports were not filed.
- There were 449 total Unique Identifiers recorded for all types of reports. The unique identifiers of 61 of them showed up more than once in the system, sometimes reported by the same agency (they returned), and sometimes reported by multiple agencies (for various services). This represents 13.7% of all records as potential duplicates, and represents a rise of a full 10% over the duplicate rate from 2019. This may signify either errors in agency reporting systems, or the growth of victims seeking different kinds of support from different agencies.
- There were a total of 378 Unique Identifiers associated with victims of trafficking. However, one agency counted 117 internet calls using an *alternate* unique identifier, approximately 20% of which converted to in-person contact potentially reducing the count (because of duplication) to **355 victims**.
- Law Enforcement numbers in this report only represent Fresno Police Chaplaincy, Madera County Sheriff and Clovis PD, and the number of

these reports were limited compared to 2019. Fresno PD, Chowchilla PD, Reedley PD, Bakersfield PD and other valley PDs have agreed to the project but did not participate in 2021.

- Data input was done by each agency using a secure system stewarded by Fresno Pacific University, in accordance with California law - AB998 which allows for multi-disciplinary teams to work together confidentially with data related to HT. Casefiles were never shared. Unique identifiers protected the identity of victims. Data analysis and search capabilities are limited to three persons.
- Some agencies did not answer all questions on the forms.

ITEMS OF INTEREST & RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is a clear need for greater synergy between agency intake forms and the data instrument. Agencies might want to consider adding questions to their forms that the data instrument asks.
2. When agencies experience staff or personnel changes it is recommended that care is taken to contact the researcher to have new personnel trained in the data input process.
3. There is clear need for improvement in the use of the correct unique identifier format, as well as a mechanism for avoiding duplication when the unique identifier format is not possible.
4. Improvements are desired in the reporting of *services delivered*, as

more than 50% of services were not enumerated by agencies.

5. Law Enforcement participation in the project dropped significantly in 2021. It is recommended, and data project researchers will take care to re-initiate contact with valley PDs.

QUESTIONS FOR REPORTING AGENCIES

1. How might this current data influence shape or influence your work? (e.g., modify your intake form for greater synergy with data instrument, help you make staffing choices, allocation of resources, add/change services, alter methods?)
2. How satisfied were you with your data input systems? What improvements might you like to make to your process to achieve greater consistency, accuracy or efficiency?

APPENDIX I - Participating Agencies

1. Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission Central Valley Against Human Trafficking Project
2. Central Valley Justice Coalition
3. Breaking the Chains
4. Mollie's House*
5. Made for Them
6. Valley Crisis Center
7. Department of Social Services*
8. Centro la Familia
9. Madera Community Action
10. Beauty for Ashes*
11. Marjaree Mason Center*
12. Tulare Family Services
13. Fresno PD*
14. Fresno Police Chaplaincy
15. Alliance Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault Bakersfield

16. Fresno County Sheriff*
17. Clovis PD
18. Reedley Police Department*
19. Youth for Christ Group Home Ministry*
20. Bakersfield PD*
21. The Lighthouse Recovery Program
22. Evangel Home*
23. Madera PD*
24. Chowchilla PD*
25. Madera County Sheriff
26. Olive Charitable trust*
27. World Impact Emergency Response Apartment

* These agencies did not submit data in 2020

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