



The Fight Against Domestic Sex Trafficking

GAP ANALYSIS

Research by



Excellence in Giving

Sponsored by

The **ALIA** Group
"Agape Love in Action"

MAY 2017

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Awareness	2
Advocacy	4
Prevention	6
Intervention	8
Restoration	10
Nonprofits	12
Funding	14
<i>Appendix 1: 97 Domestic Sex Trafficking Nonprofits Identified</i>	16
<i>Appendix 2: Verified Illicit Massage Businesses Per Capita in U.S. States</i>	18

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: A GAP analysis by *Excellence in Giving* provides a comprehensive assessment of the need for services and provision of services within a specified sector. The goal is to identify strategic gaps in services so sector leaders, legislators, and private donors can fill the gaps.

For Domestic Sex Trafficking *Excellence in Giving* looked at private and public initiatives in five sub-components of the fight against sex trafficking: (1) awareness, (2) advocacy, (3) prevention, (4) intervention, and (5) restoration. Key information from primary and secondary data sources were analyzed and presented in a concise manner. Interviews with a dozen sector leaders informed our conclusions. Each major section of the report describes:

- Key data trends
- Nonprofits working on the issue
- Case studies
- Key players
- Strategic gaps
- Strategic giving opportunities for private donors

In the research process *Excellence in Giving* relies on its extensive knowledge of related organizations and its understanding of key components for successful nonprofit infrastructure and impact. The following list identifies key information that was studied and used to analyze anti-trafficking sector activity:

Primary Sources

- Guidestar and Foundation Center filtered search of all registered nonprofits
- I.R.S. 990 forms for all registered nonprofits within the Domestic Sex Trafficking sector
- Foundation Center for anti-trafficking funding data
- EBSCO and WorldCat search for published materials
- Telephone interviews with a dozen industry leaders

Secondary Sources

- U.S. State Department, DOJ, and FBI data on arrests, prosecutions, and convictions
- Existing research by nonprofits, coalitions, and government groups, e.g., NCMEC & TIP reports
- Relevant academic articles and journals
- Research reports, e.g., 2016 Luskin Center "Shedding Light on Sex Trafficking Report"

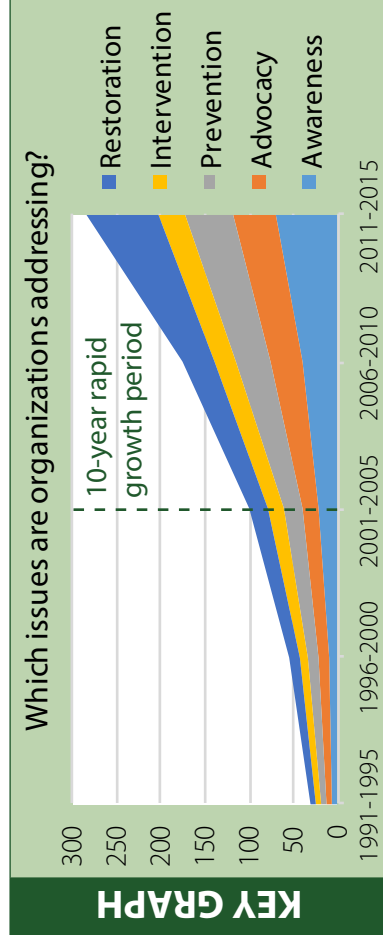
Prepared by

Dr. Paul Penley
Jacob McClure

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Consistent growth in private funding, number of new nonprofits, and passage of new laws suggests that awareness campaigns have been successful. Nonprofits providing restoration services have the highest growth in funding while intervention efforts have least momentum.

97 Registered Charities Working primarily on Domestic Sex Trafficking in USA
\$43,695,119 2014 Combined Expenditures



CRITICAL TRENDS

- 54 new nonprofit agencies established since 2011**
Proliferation of agencies may correlate to awareness efforts
- 129% growth in funding for nonprofits from 2010-2014**
Private grants have stimulated growth in number of nonprofits
- US States have passed 76% of needed anti-trafficking laws**
Law enforcement agencies have the laws to enforce
- Restoration services growing fastest among nonprofits**
But nonprofits doing awareness have highest total budgets

STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES

	AWARENESS	ADVOCACY	PREVENTION	INTERVENTION	RESTORATION
ACTIVITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 953% growth in academic materials Increased private funds illustrates success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear progress towards passing the right laws Legislation increased in all 50 states, 2011-15 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public raids and severe sentences for traffickers Protect at-risk kids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibility is with Law Enforcement Operation Cross Country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 145% 4yr growth in program expenses 47 new nonprofits since 2011 do aftercare
GAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns to mobilize not inform Data on internet-based awareness campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too few laws to protect child victims effectively 10 States with less than 70% of needed laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No method to assess successful programs No dependable arrest stats to gauge problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 32% of nonprofits do intervention No one database of law enforcement activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims sent to unspecialized facilities No consistent Standards of Care

STRATEGIC GAPS FOR FUNDERS TO ADDRESS

Pass more laws protecting child victims and monitor the implementation of all anti-trafficking laws passed in the last 5 years.

Train at-risk youth, healthcare workers, and law enforcement to recognize and respond to human trafficking schemes and victims in need of rescue.

Support specialized nonprofits who supplement law enforcement to find and convict traffickers and buyers can increase nonprofit intervention efforts.

Test cost-efficient and effective long-term care models for victim services and develop Standards of Care to license high-quality aftercare.

Create a national body to coordinate nonprofits and coalitions, disseminate best practices, set common goals, and eliminate duplicative efforts.



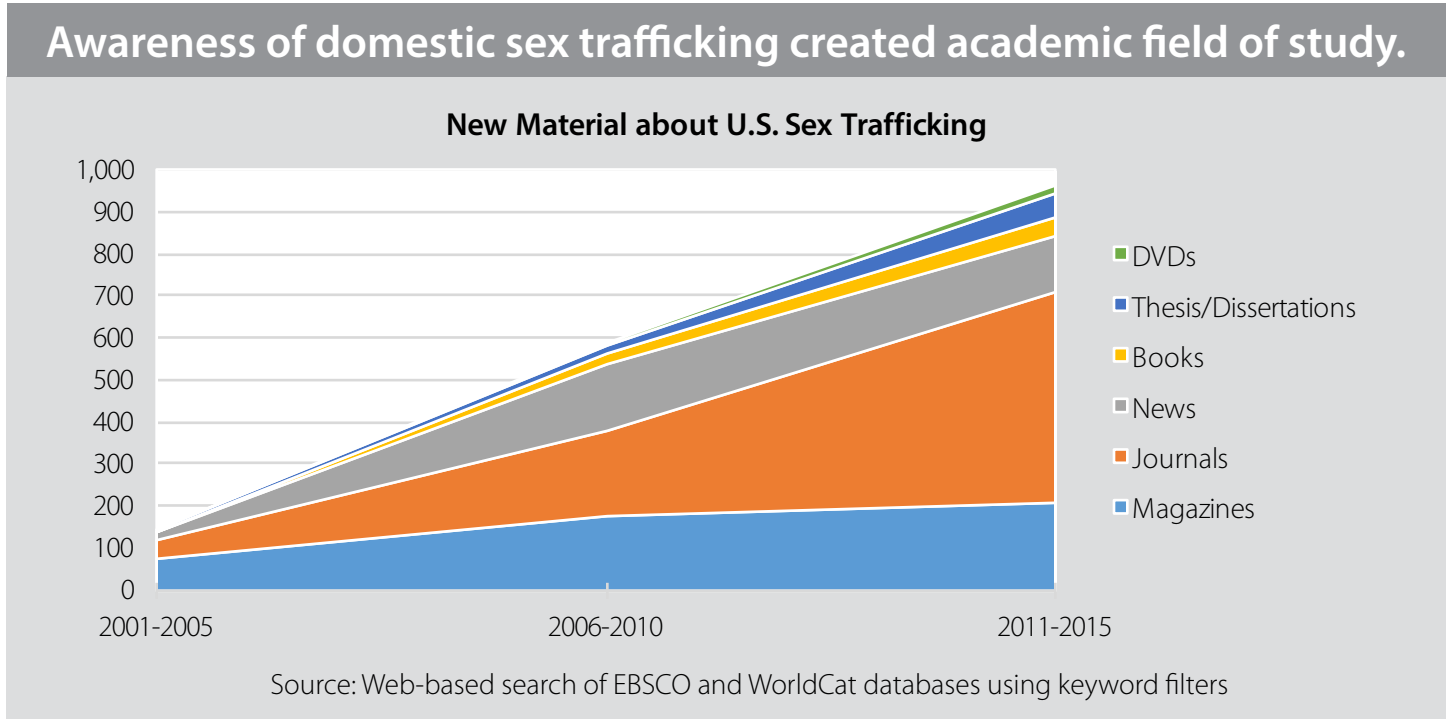
AWARENESS

Campaigns and communications designed to educate people about the issue and mobilize their participation in a response to the problem

Research Limitations. Research does not capture billboard or television campaigns. Some campaigns do not distinguish prostitution from sex trafficking. Nonprofits have used social media and websites for awareness campaigns, which is not included in this research.

70 of 97
Anti-trafficking Charities
Work on U.S. Awareness

\$33,637,952
2014 Combined Expenses



How to Interpret the Data

The number of materials produced about domestic sex trafficking has grown 556% between 2011 and 2015. The most significant growth area has been Journals, primarily accessible to academic thought leaders and students. In 2001-2005 only 48 journal articles were published, but for 2011-2015 499 articles were found in the EBSCO and WorldCat database. This trend suggests a more sophisticated field of anti-trafficking studies has been developed.

Growth has slowed in market-driven areas. Magazine articles and News stories both grew rapidly from 2001-2010 but plateaued in 2011-2015, suggesting that public interest in the field has reached its zenith (assuming the library databases are adequately capturing national trends for the issue of human trafficking). Awareness efforts may be at a turning point where general campaigns need to become focused education for those who can take action.

NONPROFITS on the issue Registered nonprofits promoting awareness of human trafficking grew from 30 in 2010 to 70 in 2016. The doubling suggests that charities are finding donations to support awareness efforts and reason to continue working on the issue.



CASE STUDY: Training healthcare workers

The Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking ("CAST") did awareness trainings among healthcare providers because trafficking victims often have interaction with doctors during their trafficking experience. The goal is to mobilize medical staff to identify and report potential human trafficking cases. CAST reported an 87% increase in healthcare providers calling the human trafficking hotline after training. Hospital networks like Dignity Health have hired staff to continue trainings inside and outside their network. Foundations like Queenscare and Kaiser Foundation are funding such trainings to identify more victims.

87% INCREASE
Healthcare providers calling human trafficking hotline

Since media, anti-trafficking campus clubs, etc. have made human trafficking common knowledge, awareness efforts must mature. *Awareness efforts should be defined by their mobilization not their information.* Most awareness campaigns mobilize people to contact a government official as a form of advocacy or donate to nonprofits which primarily provide restoration services. Since laws and government funding have been successfully mobilized and donations are acquired through these efforts, the strategic gap for awareness campaigns is to mobilize effective intervention.



CONCLUSION

Awareness campaigns can mistakenly become "sensationalist" and not action focused. Anti-trafficking agencies concur that awareness campaigns have increased knowledge about sex trafficking, beyond traditional prostitution. Growing interest in human trafficking has even led to the development of an academic field of study about the issue. The next **strategic gap to fill is training state troopers, healthcare workers, and justice system staff to identify trafficking victims in their work.**

KEY PLAYERS

Intervention Trainers

SOAR training operated by ACF's Office on Trafficking in Persons, Massachusetts General Hospital trainings, and nonprofits like Unbound or Hope for Justice are all training medical professionals to identify and intervene with human trafficking victims.

Healthcare Providers

87.8% of victims interact with healthcare workers while enslaved (*Lederer & Wetzel, 2014*) but only 5% of healthcare workers have been trained to intervene. Hospital networks with emergency rooms can play a significant role in the USA identifying trafficking victims.

Media Agencies

MSNBC's *Sex Slaves in America*, CNN's Freedom Project, and Documentaries like *Sex + Money* or *Nefarious* have all made people aware of human trafficking. News agencies and TV shows like *Chicago P.D.* highlight human trafficking in their stories.

STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY: Support *Hope for Justice* intervention trainings

Mass media campaigns have significantly raised awareness about sex trafficking but have not given the most relevant people the right tools to respond. *Hope for Justice* trains frontline professionals like healthcare workers, juvenile detention officers, and child protective services to spot the signs of human trafficking and take appropriate action instead of missing the signs they were never trained to see before. Reported cases increase.



ADVOCACY

The work to pass legislation regarding the prosecution of and consequences for perpetrators (traffickers, facilitators, and buyers) and restoration of victims

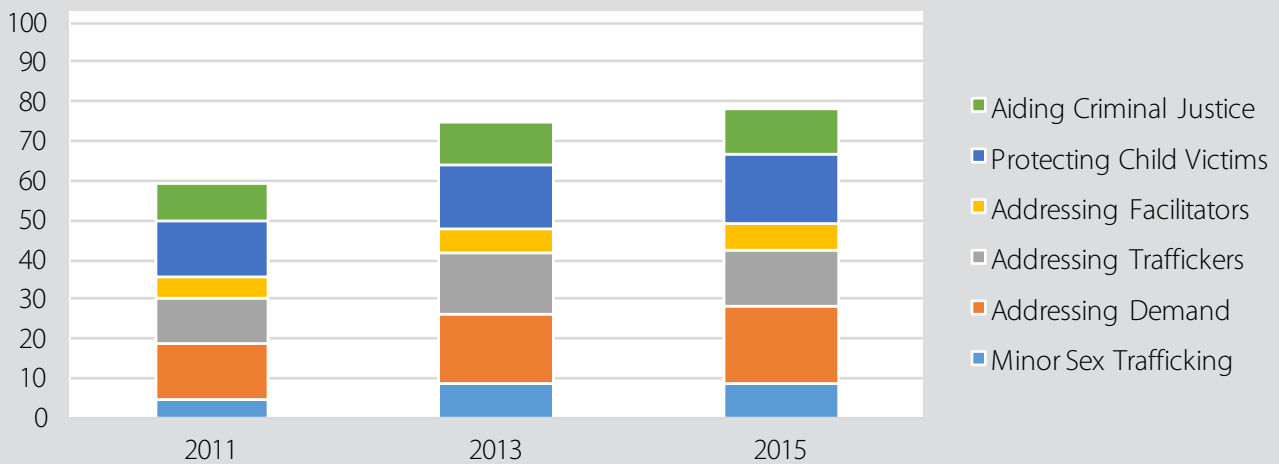
Research Limitations. In 2011, Shared Hope identified 40 possible laws for state legislature to pass in 6 key areas related to the fight against Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking. In 2012 one new law was added regarding gang involvement or racketeering. Each law is worth 2.5 points and translates into numerical grades out of a total 102.5 points. New grades are issued annually.

49 of 97
Anti-trafficking Charities
Work on U.S. Advocacy

\$27,684,606
2014 Combined Expenses

29% growth in anti-trafficking laws passed in 2011-15 is huge progress.

Average State Grade for Anti-Trafficking Laws out of 41 Recommended Laws



Source: Shared Hope's Protected Innocence Challenge

How to Interpret the Data

Advocacy efforts have increased the number of state laws combating domestic sex trafficking across all 50 States and DC. In 2011 states had an average of just 59% of the laws recognized as the standard for full legal coverage. Due to successful lobbying and awareness campaigns, states had adopted 76% of all laws by 2015. Advocacy may become the least necessary program area as states achieve 95-100% of recommended legislation by 2020.

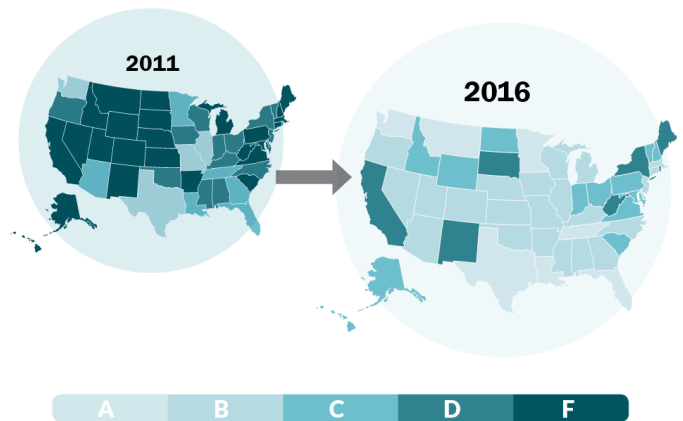
The greatest deficit is laws protecting child victims. States only average 66% of legislation in place. In contrast, states have 91% of laws addressing traffickers. More laws legislating and funding support for child victims may be the most needed intervention. Across the nation, Michigan introduced 27 (the most) new laws in 2011-2015. With less than 70 laws on the books, the ten states with the fewest laws are CA, HI, ID, ME, NH, NM, NY, RI, SD, VA, and WV.

NONPROFITS on the issue 29 of the 49 nonprofits working on this are were registered after 2011. Advocacy has translated into policy development. Legislative momentum suggests the most significant work to do now is monitoring the implementation of the laws.

SHARED HOPE: Grading State Laws

Shared Hope gives states a grade based on the strengths of laws passed in 6 key areas: criminalization of domestic minor sex trafficking, demand, traffickers, facilitators, child victims, and criminal justice tools for investigation and prosecution. State disparities may in part be due to different legal systems. Common Law states in the northeast can be unfairly graded down. None of the original 13 colonies appear in Shared Hope's top ten (Delaware=14th, 7 of the 13 are in the bottom 20 states). Grading equally states who use common not codified laws is a challenge and may mean the progress in getting the right laws on the books is even better than the maps to the right indicate.

2016 LEGISLATIVE ADVANCEMENTS



Reprinted by permission of Shared Hope International

The key Federal Law is the 2000 Trafficking Victims Protection Act. The last amendment was made in May 2015 during its biennial reauthorization led by Senator John Cornyn. Congress more recently authorized the End Modern Slavery Initiative in December 2016 to add \$37.5 million annually through 2020 to the U.S. Department of State's battle against global human trafficking. These activities show the positive results of successful advocacy efforts.

CONCLUSION

Advocacy overall has the momentum to achieve the passage of 95-100% of recommended legislation by 2020. The open question is the effective implementation of the laws. Training police officers and social workers about the implications of new laws on practice is critical. However, **the strategic gap for advocacy efforts is laws protecting child victims.** Labeling child victims "Child in Need of Services" (CHINS or local equivalent) to legally warrant appropriate and specialized aftercare is needed.

KEY PLAYERS

State & Federal Legislators

State and federal legislators create the laws the justice system needs to go after human traffickers and to care for trafficking victims. More work can be done to establish aftercare standards, train state employees to identify victims, and partner with grassroots nonprofits.

Attorneys General

Attorneys General are responsible for the proper enforcement of state and federal laws. They must train staff in the justice system and social services department to consistently enforce new policies. AGs have led the charge in Kansas, Connecticut, Florida, and Texas.

Advocacy Groups

Advocacy initiatives of nonprofits like Polaris Project and CAST LA rally constituent support for anti-trafficking legislative action. The calls and petitions matter since many laws can easily obtain bipartisan support once they attract the attention of legislators.

STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY: Support *Shared Hope* to advocate for child anti-trafficking state legislation

In Washington State where the law requires victims to be placed where someone has training on sexual case work, the law only guarantees 15 days of care. Longer term, trauma-informed care is necessary for trafficking victims, but no state budget could bear the cost. Florida has passed legal provisions to establish aftercare centers through Public/Private partnerships. Similar legislation is needed in each state to share cost of care for victims.



PREVENTION

Activities designed to disrupt the supply and demand of the sex trafficking trade, including closing venues, educating and protecting at-risk populations, and scaring off would-be traffickers and buyers

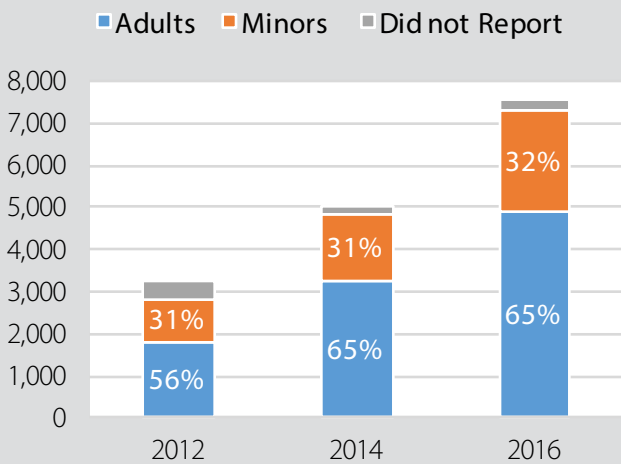
Research Limitations. Reported human trafficking cases rely on data from the hotline, which does not confirm validity of reported cases. Successful prevention should reduce prevalence, but cases can increase due to better identification of trafficking victims and awareness of how to report cases.

55 of 97
Anti-trafficking Charities
Work on U.S. Prevention

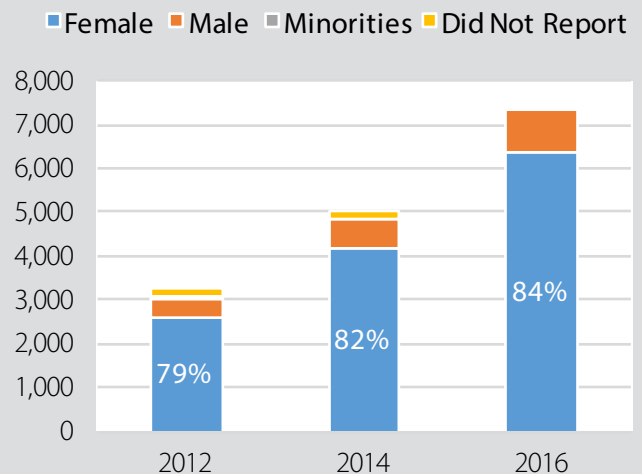
\$31,043,722
2014 Combined Expenses

Huge growth in reported trafficking cases shows value of hotline.

Sex Trafficking Victims by Age



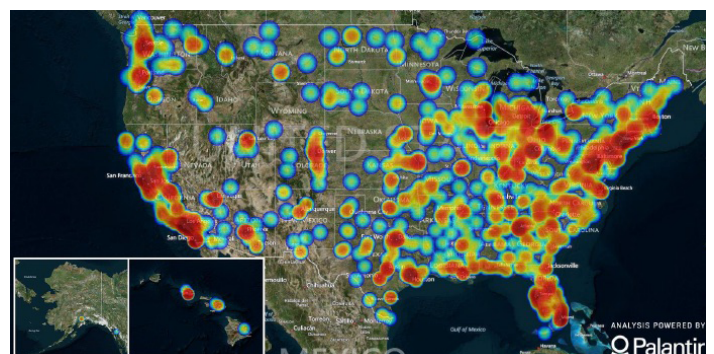
Sex Trafficking Victims by Gender



Source: National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline

How to Interpret the Data

The National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline saw 131% growth in reported cases from 2012 to 2016. The growth in "reported cases" does not indicate the failure of prevention efforts but only the increased awareness of the human trafficking hotline. Reported male cases grew 120% and self-identified minority genders (e.g. transgender groups) grew 119%. The greatest increase, 145%, was for reported female cases, which account for 84% of all reported cases.



Geographic Concentration of Human Trafficking Calls

NONPROFITS on the issue

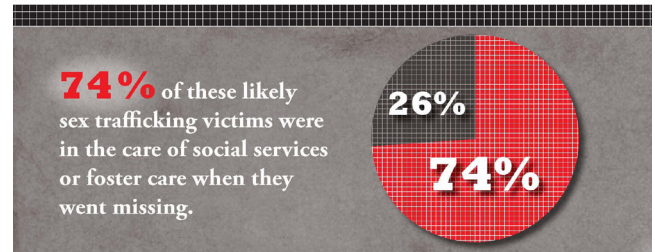
32 new nonprofits registered between 2011-2016 take the total groups working on prevention to 55. The particular efforts that each nonprofit defines as "prevention" deserves further analysis to judge their strategy and results.

Child Trafficking & Social Services

No comprehensive data exists about the involvement of trafficking victims in social services. Case studies suggest about two-thirds of victims had been involved in Foster Care. 60% of victims in 2012-13 Operation Cross Country stings had been in Foster Care. In 2012, 98% of child victims identified in Connecticut had been involved in Child Welfare services.

The estimated proportion of endangered runaways classified as likely child sex trafficking victims by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children rose from 1 in 7 in 2013, to 1 in 6 in 2014, and 1 in 5 in 2015. 74% were in the care of social services or foster care when they went missing.

1 in 5 of the 11,800 runaways reported to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® in 2015 were likely sex trafficking victims.



Reprinted by permission of NCMEC

Companies combat trafficking. In the financial industry, VISA and MasterCard restrict credit card use on suspicious websites. For the hotel industry, ECPAT developed the Tourism Child-Protection Code of Conduct in 2004. Radisson was the 1st to sign the code, joined by Wyndham Worldwide, Hilton Worldwide, and the Real Hospitality Group. The nonprofit Thorn has mobilized tech companies like Google to disrupt the online market for Child Sex Trafficking.

CONCLUSION

Prevention is the most effective long-term solution to eradicating sex slavery. The theory is: educating people to avoid trafficking schemes, increasing penalties associated with trafficking, and cutting off demand in the market will end the sex trade. Since intervention efforts that rescue victims and prosecute perpetrators address the latter two elements of prevention, **the strategic gap for prevention efforts is training vulnerable youth to identify and avoid trafficking schemes.**

KEY PLAYERS

Children's Social Services

Children's social service agencies play a significant role in reducing risk by directing kids toward a stable future and training them to avoid trafficking schemes. The National Center on Missing and Exploited Children can find runaway youth before they are exploited sexually.

Exploitation Prevention Training

Tell Your Friends, #Not a Number, My Life My Choice, and Empower Youth Program curricula equip students with strategies to avoid exploitation. General training in schools and targeted trainings in foster care and youth detention centers helps kids avoid trafficking.

Runaway Youth Centers

About 20,000 National Safe Places and Homeless Youth Centers provide a critical service for youth trying to survive without having to sell sexual favors. Many trafficking victims get caught up in a sex trafficking scheme because they do not have other options.

STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY: Support *iEmpathize* to train at-risk youth to avoid trafficking

The *iEmpathize* Empower Youth Program is flexibly designed for environments ranging from traditional academic classrooms to after-school youth programs to individual counseling sessions. Intended for 7th grade and up, the 5-lesson unit is comprised of two short films per lesson, discussion questions, classroom activities, and assessment options. Media content features only youth – not adults – who speak from their experiences.



INTERVENTION

Investigating cases, prosecuting perpetrators, and rescuing victims from sex trafficking situations

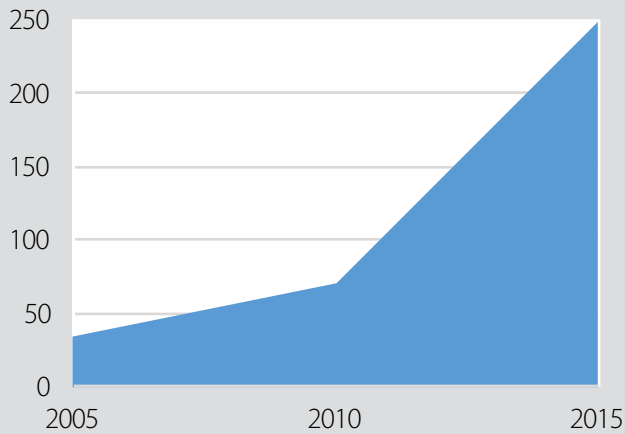
Research Limitations. Intervention work is primarily through Law Enforcement agencies. Operation Cross Country is a national program that targets the individuals and criminal enterprises responsible for the commercial sex trafficking of children. Nonprofit interventions can be ill-advised without the proper coordination and competencies.

31 of 97
Anti-trafficking Charities
Work on U.S. Intervention

\$23,671,597
2014 Combined Expenses

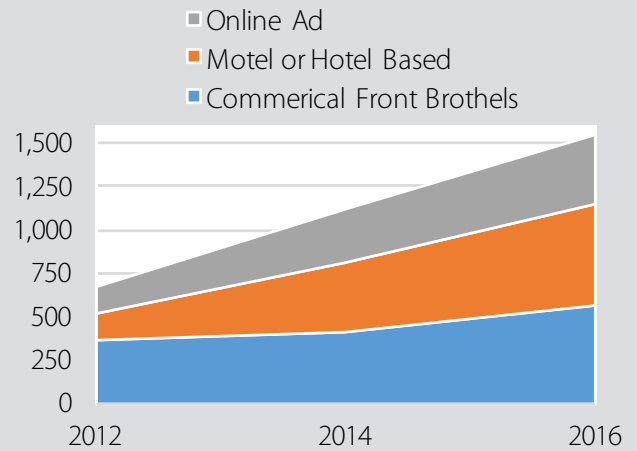
Most common venue for commercial sex industry is a motel or hotel.

Federal Prosecutions Initiated Against Sex Traffickers



Source: Department of Justice (excludes children)

Top Locations for Sex Trafficking Reported to Hotline



Source: National Human Trafficking Resource Center

How to Interpret the Data

The identification, investigation, and arrests of trafficking activity is typically the responsibility of local and state agencies. However, the F.B.I. becomes involved where federal charges apply. Operation Cross Country reported 149 rescues nationally in 2015. Centralized financial data is not available to gauge size of law enforcement response.

In 2012, the national hotline received the most reports for commercial front brothels, but less traditional motel-based and online ads have rapidly caught up with higher growth rates in 2013-16. Law enforcement crackdowns on brothels and/or awareness of sex trafficking at varied locations may explain the changing percentages. In 2014, 35% of 693 sex trafficking survivors reported hotels and motels as the most common venue for commercial sex with average nightly quotas between \$500 and \$1,500 (Polaris Project, 2015b).

NONPROFITS on the issue

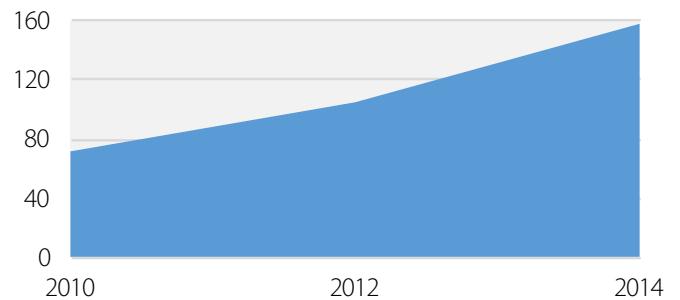
Among nonprofits fighting against domestic sex trafficking, the smallest percentage report intervention efforts. Having only 31 of the 97 nonprofits involved in prosecutions or rescues makes sense due to technical skills required.

The Scope of the Problem: Unknown

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 created mandates for recording scope and characteristics of human trafficking. However, accurate data requires extensive inter-agency work. The JVTAs passed in 2015 has mandated for states to report the number of child sex trafficking victims to the National Children Abuse and Neglect Data System of the Children’s Bureau. Better data on # of child victims rescued will be available in future ACF Children Maltreatment Report when the new reporting process is fully implemented. Still no uniform mechanism or formal system for reporting prosecution exists at the local or state level (Department of State, 2015).

Presidential directives and new legislation is encouraging proactive prosecution of traffickers and making convictions more feasible to secure. Since many trafficking cases have to involve multiple agencies working cooperatively, increased coordination of efforts through task forces and coalitions is essential for effective intervention. Securing more convictions is paramount to disrupt the market since the Urban Institute's interviews with 73 pimps found: sex trafficking "offenders believed that pimping was less risky than other crimes."

Federal Sex Trafficking Convictions by Year



CONCLUSION

The scope of the problem is unknown. However, increased federal focus on human trafficking investigations and the legislation to enable it has led to 3x more prosecutions and 2x more convictions. More effective investigations and advertised convictions are necessary to change the perception of pimps who believe trafficking is a less risky crime. **The strategic gap for intervention efforts is supporting specialized nonprofits who supplement LEAs to convict and deter traffickers.**

KEY PLAYERS

Task Forces & Coalitions

Task forces help coordinate interventions and ensure victims receive appropriate aftercare. No entity is currently gathering together all the task forces in each state or across states to create common standards and a communication platform.

Law Enforcement Agencies

Law Enforcement Agencies ("LEAs") are responsible for turning new laws into convictions. However, the rapid increase in laws and changing definitions of victims require extensive training at the federal, state, and local levels to drive sex trafficking interventions.

Nonprofit Intervention

Nonprofits have a role to play in reporting potential cases and supplementing Law Enforcement. *Truckers Against Trafficking* and *Polaris Project's* hotline help identify victims while *Thorn* increases effectiveness and speed of online child exploitation investigations.

STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY: Support *Thorn's* development of online investigation tools

Thorn drives technology innovation to combat child sexual exploitation. By partnering with leading technology companies, Thorn builds cutting edge technology tools that find child abuse victims faster, make online environments safer, and deter criminal behavior. Thorn's engineering and data science team helped identify 6,649 sexually exploited children on the dark web and reduce law enforcement investigation time by 60%.



RESTORATION

Working with rescued victims of trafficking to overcome problems, including education, shelter, counseling, or medical care.

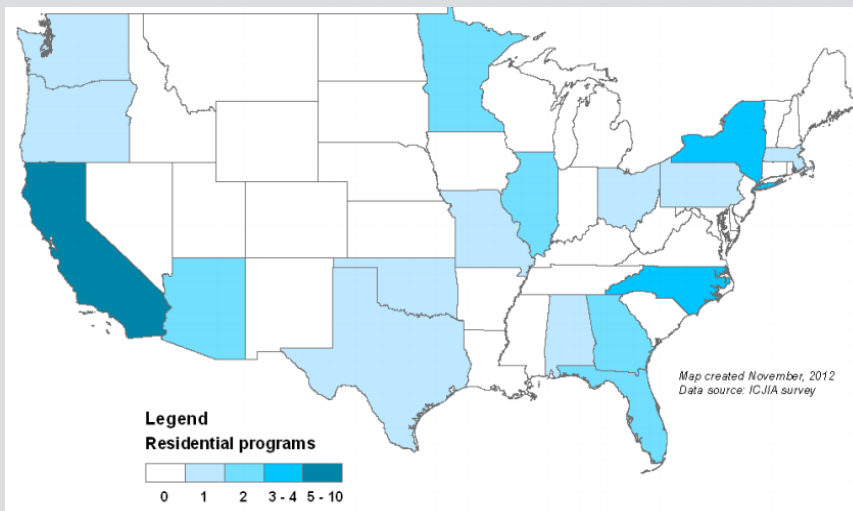
Research Limitations. Data is for nonprofits explicitly focused on sex trafficking victims. Other agencies welcome victims but do not have specific programs for victims of sex trafficking. The number of nonprofits providing restoration services does not include former charities that opened and closed.

80 of 97
Anti-trafficking Charities
Work on U.S. Restoration

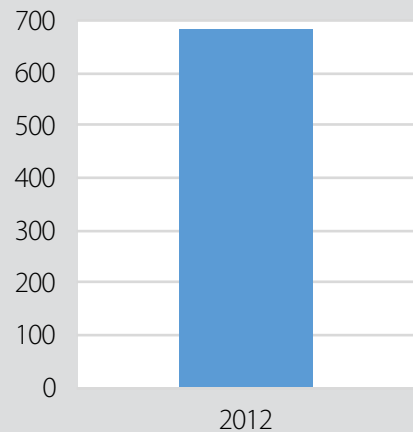
\$30,134,315
2014 Combined Expenses

32 states had no shelter beds for sex trafficking victims in 2012 survey.

Residential Restoration Programs



Shelter Beds for Sex Trafficking Victims



Source: ICJIA 2012 Survey

How to Interpret the Data

The unsubstantiated myth about restoration services is: 100 beds are available nationally for an estimated 100,000 identified traffic victims annually (abolitionnow.com/organizations/shelter as of 4.28.2017). However in 2012, 18 of the mainland US states had registered residential facilities with a total 678 beds designated for trafficking survivors.

California had approximately 54 percent of all beds for trafficking victims (371 of 678 identified in 2012). Many agencies indicated in 2012 that they would be opening a residential program—a total of 27 programs offering 354 more beds. However, no reliable, up-to-date data on number of beds has been completed since 2012. The US Bureau of Justice Statistics is planning to track data about human trafficking victim services in a forthcoming Census of Victim Service Provision.

NONPROFITS on the issue 80 of the 97 identified domestic sex trafficking nonprofits (or 82%) report Restoration as a program area. Restoration is the most popular program for nonprofits to operate with the greatest growth in the past 5 years.



Specialized, Long-Term Care Required

States place trafficking survivors in “most appropriate spaces,” e.g. domestic violence facilities or homeless shelters. However, beds in larger homeless facilities not designated for sex trafficking victims rarely can provide the appropriate medical, psychological, legal, and economic support. More facilities with specialized, long-term care are needed. However, the personnel intensive, specialized programming is expensive. So while new facilities are being planned, existing programs close when funds are not available.

In the search for financially sustainable aftercare, outpatient services and public/private partnerships that share cost are being attempted. New Friends-New Life in Dallas provides outpatient services for a much lower cost than residential programs. Effective outpatient services could also be strategically valuable to victims re-entering foster care. The state of Florida has created partnerships with nonprofits to lower and share costs of victim services. Different treatment models raise the question of what is adequate care for victims? The consensus is moving towards Trauma-Informed Care in legislation (FL & CO require trauma-informed care facilities) and TIP Reports. However, no national Standards of Care exist. Some states only pay for 15 days of care. Shiloh House uses a one-for-one time ratio to determine the extent of counseling survivors need. For every month involved in sex trafficking, 1 month of counseling is needed. A national licensing standard will need to be established for the minimum quality of care required to ensure adequate care and develop cost-effective not just cost-efficient restoration models.



CONCLUSION

The Domestic Violence and Homeless sectors benefited from National Standards of Care. The Sex Trafficking sector is yet to establish any such accreditation, which would outline national best practices across restoration providers. Once Standards of Care are established, expensive residential options will still be limited by cost, so **the strategic gap in restoration is long-term care via private-public partnerships or outpatient care models that are financially sustainable.**

KEY PLAYERS

Public-Private Partnerships

Georgia Care Connection is “a central hub” for victims of exploitation. It utilizes state funds (e.g., DJJ or Foster Care) and accepts private funds through a public-private partnership. Florida adopted the cost-effective model and other states should follow.

Long-Term Care Providers

Severe trauma from sex trafficking requires multi-faceted, long-term victim services. The FBI provides basic necessities and immediate medical care to rescued victims and Washington mandates 15 days of care, but meaningful restoration must go longer and deeper.

National Licensing Agency

Government agencies need to know if service providers deliver the right type of specialized care for trafficking victims. New providers need to understand the expertise and investment required to serve victims. National Standards of Care will play a key role once developed.

STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY: Support *New Friends-New Life* outpatient restoration services

Privately operated, mission-focused restoration services run by caring people committed long-term will always outperform government-run restoration services in any sector. However, efficient and effective long-term care models need to be identified and ultimately licensed for their quality of care. Supporting and evaluating the New Friends-New Life outpatient model in Dallas can contribute to that process.



NONPROFITS

IRS-registered U.S. charities designating the majority of their expenses for the fight against domestic sex trafficking

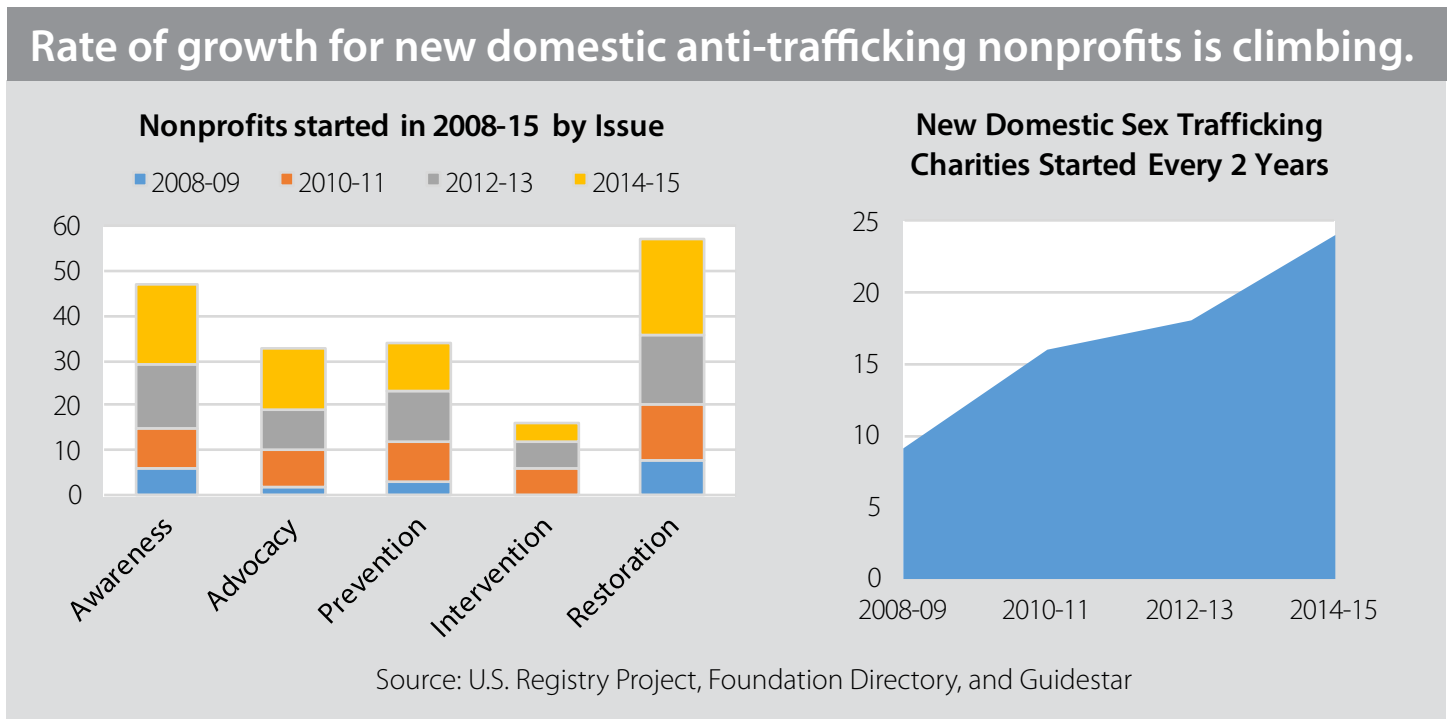
Research Limitations. Data is limited to nonprofits active as of October 2016 and keyword filters used to search Foundation Directory and Guidestar. Coalitions and Task Forces do not publish finances nor maintain a consistent distinction between the scope and constituency of coalitions vs. task forces.

97

Registered Domestic Charities

62%

Charities Founded since 2010



How to Interpret the Data

The domestic sex trafficking field has grown significantly since the 1990s. Of the current 97 nonprofits, only two existed prior to 1992 (Journey Out, CA, previously the Mary Magdalene Project and Children of the Night). Only 16 of the 97 nonprofits work in a single anti-trafficking area while most function in 3 areas. 15 of the 16 nonprofits that focus on a single program area are restoration service providers. Restoration programs represent the largest growth area since 2011 (see graph above) and the most common program area to address with 82% of nonprofits operating restoration programs.

The second largest area is awareness efforts. However, the well-known, highly publicized nature of human trafficking would caution against further investment in awareness efforts that do not have a clear mobilization goal. Donors should not pay to dispense information that media outlets, law enforcement, and volunteer groups would continue to share without private donations. It is also difficult to justify further awareness efforts without clear data about the scope of the problem in the USA.

The number of anti-trafficking charities is growing at a faster rate every single year. Donors must understand which strategic gap highlighted throughout this report is filled by a new charity before funding a new organization.



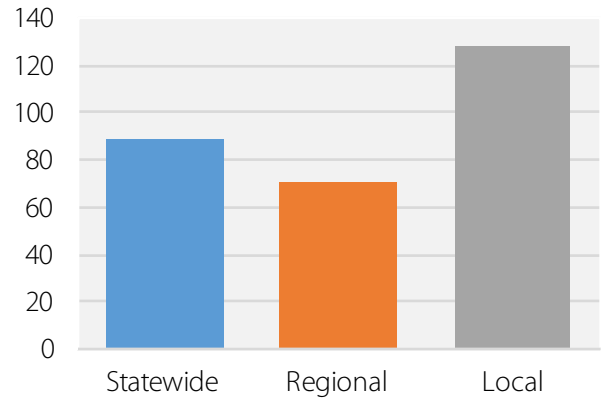
Fractured Networks of Nonprofits

Beyond the 97 nonprofits, 288 anti-trafficking coalitions and task forces have been identified in 49 U.S. states. No clear and consistent definition exists to distinguish a coalition from a task force. For many of the task forces, sex trafficking is addressed as a subset of the larger human trafficking field.

40 states have a Government-Led Task Force. Wyoming is the only state with no government or independent task force or coalition. In general, enough coalitions & task forces have been established. Now they need to be better coordinated.

Anti-trafficking coalitions could benefit from the formation of a national organizing body like domestic violence created in 1978. After an extensive web search, 89 statewide coalitions were identified in the United States. The overlap and lack of coordination among statewide and regional coalitions reduces the effectiveness that should be experienced when organizations and individuals unite. A national organizing body could help coordinate duplicative efforts and roll out best practices more pervasively.

Coalitions and Task Forces



(Government-Led Statewide Task Forces EXCLUDED)

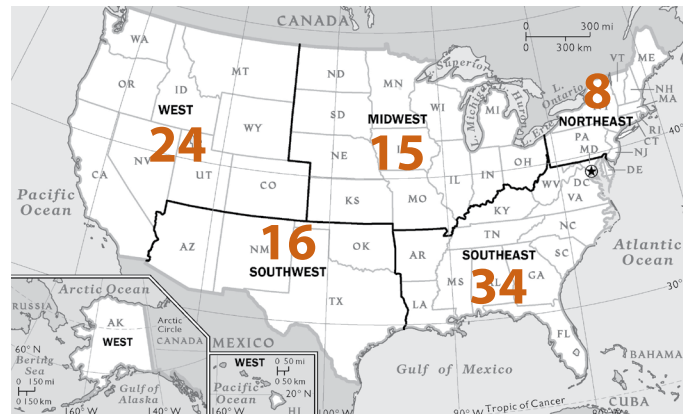
Source: Web search using keyword filters

CONCLUSION

The pace of growth in new nonprofits fighting against domestic sex trafficking continues to increase each year. Restoration services are the most common programming while few nonprofits have figured out how to get involved in U.S. intervention efforts. Coalitions and task forces have proliferated. A big danger is that each new nonprofit or coalition thinks they have to create a new solution and act alone. Therefore, **the strategic gap is a national organizing body to coordinate and certify services.**

WHERE ARE THE NONPROFITS LOCATED?

The largest geographic concentration of nonprofits is in the southeast. The second largest is the West due to the concentration of organizations in California. The anomaly is the small number of nonprofits in the northeast where hotline calls report a high concentration of incidents along the east coast between D.C. and Boston. The northeast represents a geographic gap between reported incidents and active nonprofits. That numbers suggest more nonprofits could fill a strategic gap first in the northeast and second in the midwest.



STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY: Support AFRJ's effort to create a national victim services association

The FBI has established multi-agency ACTeams (Anti-Trafficking Coordination Team) to execute strategic action plans that lead to high-impact federal investigations and prosecutions. Greater coordination of nonprofits and coalitions is now needed to disseminate best practices, set common goals, and eliminate duplicative efforts. The Alliance for Freedom, Restoration, and Justice is organizing a national association of victim service providers.



FUNDING

Private and government grants given to registered charities that spend the majority of their money fighting against domestic sex trafficking

Research Limitations. IRS 990 tax forms do not differentiate spending by the 5 anti-trafficking program areas in this report. So our analysis combines total spending of charities who work on each issue with an undesignated portion of their budgets. Therefore, the reported expenses spent on each issue contain overlapping dollars from the same charities.

\$43,695,119

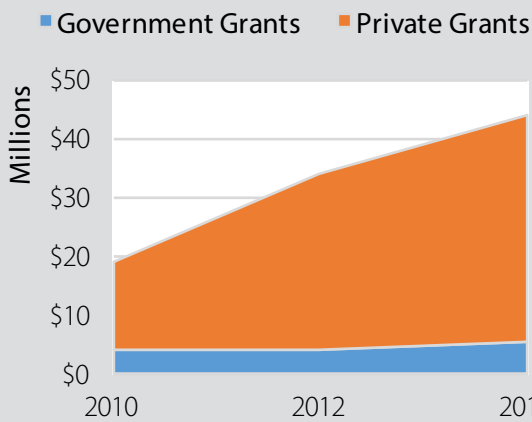
2014 Combined Expenses

129%

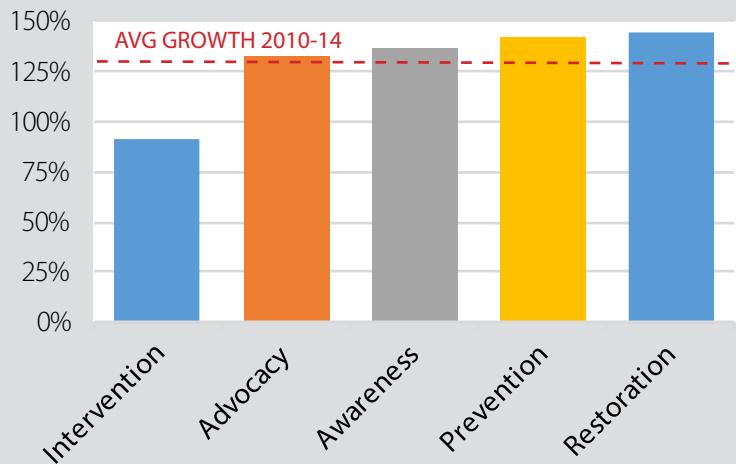
Annual Funding 2010-14

More awareness of domestic sex trafficking has turned into more grants.

Government and Private Funding for Charities



Growth of Total Expenses by Issue



Source: IRS 990 Data for 97 Domestic Sex Trafficking Charities

How to Interpret the Data

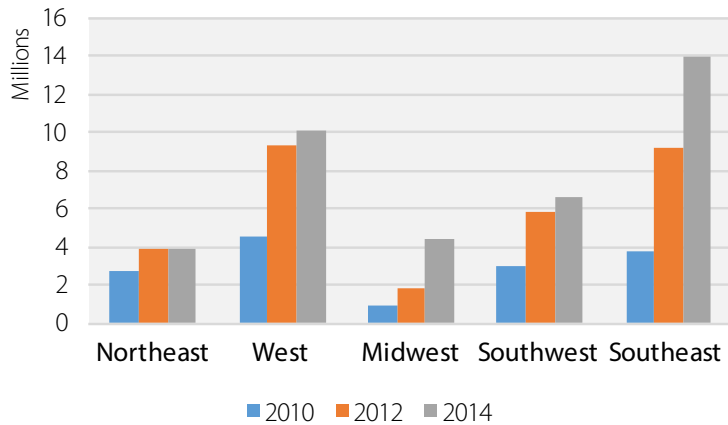
Private funds not government grants are stimulating growth in the number of nonprofits fighting against domestic sex trafficking. In 2010, only \$14,836,376 of private funds were given to the 97 charities in this sector, but that grew to \$38,772,848 by 2014. At the same time, government grants only increased from \$4,365,729 to \$5,475,219 (or 25% growth) given to the 97 charities in this sector. The 161% growth in private funding suggests concern for the issue has not plateaued. For each sub-component, the greatest growth in investment has been restoration services while private investment in intervention efforts lags. 2010-14 Government funding changes by program area are: Awareness (+23%), Advocacy (+28%), Prevention (+21%), Intervention (-1%), and Restoration (+47%).

Only 6 Nonprofits focused on Domestic Sex Trafficking had exceeded \$2 million in expenses by 2014.

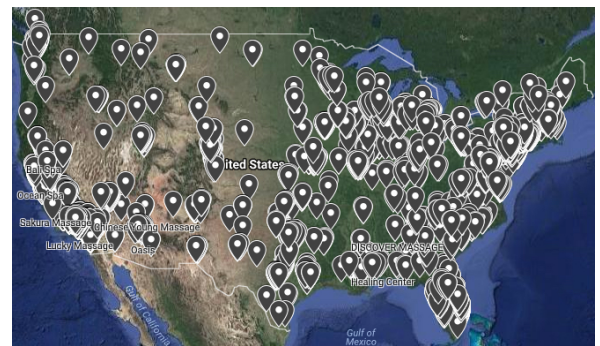
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Polaris Project: \$6.5mm | 4. Shared Hope: \$2.7mm |
| 2. GEMS: \$3.5mm | 5. Children at Risk: \$2.4mm |
| 3. Wellspring Living INC: \$3.2mm | 6. Children of the Night: \$2.2mm |



Funding of Regions by Private Grants



Illicit Massage Parlor Map



Source: www.CitizenMeat.org

The geographic concentration of funding should correlate to exploitative activity. The Illicit Massage Parlor map above provides insight into the geography of sexual exploitation in the USA. The location of 6,339 verified sexually exploitative massage parlors (as of 2/21/2017) are not surprisingly found in population centers. However, a per capita analysis (see Appendix 2) places the top 10 exploitative states in the West (CA, NV, NM), Northeast (NY, NJ, MA, DE), Southeast (FL), and Pacific (HI, AK). Nonprofit funding trends match per capita concentrations in the Southeast and West/Southwest but not in the Northeast. The stagnant funding in the Northeast demands immediate attention.

CONCLUSION

The pace of growth in funding nonprofits fighting domestic sex trafficking has been steady and significant since 2010. The greatest growth has been investment in restoration services while the least amount of donations have gone to U.S. intervention efforts. However, charities working on awareness efforts still have larger combined budgets than those working on restoration or prevention. In light of the whole study, **strategic gaps in funding are intervention efforts and long-term restoration.**

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

HHS significantly increased funding to serve domestic victims of human trafficking from \$1.44 million in FY 2014 to \$3.2 million in FY 2015. It provided \$2.25 million more to address trafficking within child welfare systems for a second year.

DOJ continues to increase the number of trafficking victims it assists each year. DOJ gave 21 grantees "approximately \$13.8 million in FY2015, compared with \$10.9 million in FY 2014 and \$11.2 million in FY 2013" (Source: 2016 TIPS Report). DOJ's grantees reported that 51% of victims served in FY 2015 (7/2014 to 6/2015) were U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents and 49% were foreign nationals.

DOJ Cases	Open Cases	New Clients
FY 2013	1,911	1,009
FY 2014	2,782	1,366
FY2015	3,889	2,180
Case Growth	104%	116%

STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY: Support intervention and restoration efforts of GEMS or Restore NYC

Nonprofit intervention efforts receive the least amount of funding and have the least growth in funding. Restoration services has the greatest growth in funding and new nonprofits yet still has less combined money spent on the issue than spent by nonprofits doing awareness and prevention work. Supporting nonprofits in the northeast like GEMS or Restore NYC would fill funding gaps in U.S. intervention and restoration efforts.

APPENDIX 1: Data Analyzed for 97 Nonprofits working primarily on Domestic Sex Trafficking

Domestic Anti-Trafficking Nonprofits	Founded	Region	Awareness	Advocacy	Prevention	Intervention	Restoration	2014 Expenses
Love True	2016	NE	1	1	1		1	
Valley Against Sex Trafficking	2016	NE	1		1		1	
Building Empowerment By Stopping Trafficking	2015	SE	1	1	1		1	
Christy's Cause	2015	SE	1	1	1		1	
Lighthouse for Life	2015	SE	1	1	1		1	
Mirror Ministries	2015	W	1	1	1	1	1	
Onevoicehome	2015	SW					1	
Pure Hope Foundation	2015	SW	1	1	1		1	
The Life of Freedom Center	2015	SE	1	1	1	1	1	
Unchained Movement	2015	SE	1				1	
Unlock Freedom	2015	SW	1		1			
Amara Legal Center	2014	SE	1	1				
A Village for One	2014	W	1	1	1		1	\$8,765
Exploit No More	2014	MW	1	1	1		1	\$115,654
Heavenly Hope International	2014	MW	1				1	
Her Song Inc (Jax)	2014	SE	1	1			1	\$8,094
Ho'ōla Nā Pua	2014	W	1	1	1		1	\$105,953
Hope House U.S./Trafficking Hope Louisiana	2014	SE		1			1	\$344,013
IGTBOK	2014	SW	1	1			1	
Latisha's House Foundation	2014	SE					1	\$46,003
Redeem and Restore Center	2014	MW	1				1	\$3,054
Rest Stop Ministries	2014	SE					1	\$7,466
Songs Against Slavery	2014	SE	1					
Switch SC	2014	SE	1	1	1	1	1	
The Refuge for dmst	2014	SW					1	\$3,491
Wings of Refuge IA	2014	MW				1	1	\$73,562
Elijah Rising	2013	MW	1			1		\$399,412
Georgia Cares (Georgia Care Connection)	2013	SE	1	1	1	1	1	\$637,019
Restored Hope Ministries INC Dallas	2013	MW					1	\$343,109
Restore One Inc/Anchor House	2013	SE	1		1		1	\$214,698
Bridget's Dream	2013	W	1	1			1	
Araminta Freedom Initiative	2012	SE	1		1	1	1	\$247,079
Bridging Freedom	2012	SE	1		1		1	\$124,414
Hope House Florida (umbrella of hope for freedom)	2012	SE		1			1	\$434,644
Mission 21	2012	MW	1	1	1		1	\$131,995
North Star Initiative	2012	NE	1				1	\$65,387
One by One Project	2012	MW	1		1		1	\$11,332
Partners Against Trafficking Humans	2012	SE	1	1			1	\$144,353
Sarah's Home Corporation	2012	W					1	\$400,115
Second Life of Chattanooga	2012	SE	1	1	1	1	1	\$159,432
Selah Freedom	2012	SE	1	1	1	1	1	\$851,273
Trafficking in America Task Force	2012	SE	1	1	1			\$72,063
Stolenyouth	2012	W	1	1	1		1	\$672,526
Businesses Ending Slavery and Trafficking	2012	W			1	1	1	\$69,564
Awaken (Reno)	2011	W	1	1	1		1	\$217,655
Courtney's House	2011	SE	1	1	1	1	1	\$258,433
Doors to Freedom	2011	SE					1	\$28,574
Free the Captives Houston (but in Spring)	2011	SW	1		1		1	\$93,568
On Eagles Wings Ministries Inc (NC)	2011	SE			1		1	\$643,763
Present Age Ministries	2011	SE	1		1		1	
Refuge of Light	2011	SW	1	1	1	1	1	\$144,625

APPENDIX 1: Data Analyzed for 97 Nonprofits working primarily on Domestic Sex Trafficking

Domestic Anti-Trafficking Nonprofits	Founded	Region	Awareness	Advocacy	Prevention	Intervention	Restoration	2014 Expenses
Restore Innocence	2011	W					1	\$235,449
Saving Innocence	2011	W		1	1	1		\$515,052
Truckers Against Trafficking	2011	W	1	1	1	1		\$313,029
New Day for Children	2010	W					1	\$378,636
Starbright Foundation	2010	SW	1	1			1	\$58,224
The Wayne Foundation (FL)	2010	SE	1	1			1	\$41,287
Traffick911	2010	SW			1	1		\$856,868
California Against Slavery	2010	W	1	1				
Hookers for Jesus	2010	W				1	1	\$334,844
GenerateHope (San Diego)	2009	W					1	\$293,966
Redeemed Ministries	2009	SW	1	1			1	\$432,974
StreetlightUSA	2009	SW	1		1		1	\$1,891,697
The Daughter Project	2009	MW					1	\$207,746
iEmpathize	2009	W	1		1			\$486,212
MISSEY	2009	W	1	1	1		1	\$1,046,766
Gracehaven	2008	MW	1				1	\$416,014
The Genesis Project Seattle	2008	W					1	\$256,442
Bringing Hope/Home of Hope Texas (Houston)	2008	SW	1				1	\$412,228
The Hope Project Inc (MI USA)	2007	MW	1		1		1	\$104,659
More Too Life	2007	W	1	1	1		1	\$131,507
CAASE Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation	2007	MW	1	1	1			\$1,158,899
For the Silent	2007	SW	1		1	1		\$106,868
Beauty from Ashes Ministries Inc	2006	SE	1	1	1	1	1	
Restore NYC	2006	NE		1			1	\$808,825
Human Trafficking Awareness Partnerships, Inc.	2006	SE	1		1			\$118,441
Love Never Fails (CA)	2005	W	1		1		1	
Restoration 1 99	2005	SE					1	\$100,410
Truth for Women	2005	NE	1	1			1	\$254,521
Arizonas for the Protection of Exploited Children and Adults	2005	SW	1		1		1	\$164,329
Innocents at Risk	2005	SE	1		1	1		\$85,633
Polaris Project	2002	SE	1	1	1	1		\$6,481,201
Redemption Ridge	2001	W		1		1	1	\$68,120
Wellspring Living INC	2001	SE	1		1		1	\$3,178,975
youthspark	2001	SE	1	1	1	1	1	\$435,087
GEMS (NY)	2001	NE	1	1	1	1	1	\$3,585,977
IOFA International Organization for Adolescents	2000	MW	1	1	1	1	1	\$430,804
Amirah	1999	NE					1	\$151,529
Shared Hope International	1999	W	1	1	1	1	1	\$2,706,928
Breaking Free MN	1997	MW	1	1	1	1	1	\$1,550,455
Civil Society (Minn)	1997	MW				1	1	\$273,986
DaySpring Villa (OK)	1995	SW					1	\$1,009,168
Association of Missing and Exploited Childrens Organizations	1995	SE	1		1	1	1	
ECPAT - USA	1994	NE	1	1	1	1		\$523,197
Children at Risk	1992	SW	1	1				\$2,443,929
Journey Out	1983	W	1	1	1	1	1	\$391,327
Children of the Night	1983	W				1	1	\$2,171,822
Total			70	49	55	31	80	\$43,695,119

APPENDIX 2: Per Capita Analysis of Verified Illicit Massage Businesses in the USA

State	Count	State Populations	per 100,000
CA	2177	39,250,017	5.5
DE	45	952,065	4.7
HI	54	1,428,557	3.8
NJ	309	8,944,469	3.5
NV	96	2,940,058	3.3
NY	600	19,745,289	3.0
AK	20	741,894	2.7
FL	527	20,612,439	2.6
NM	52	2,081,015	2.5
MA	166	6,811,779	2.4
CO	128	5,540,545	2.3
AZ	128	6,931,071	1.8
MT	19	1,042,520	1.8
VA	151	8,411,808	1.8
OK	70	3,923,561	1.8
WA	127	7,288,000	1.7
TX	468	27,862,596	1.7
IL	214	12,801,539	1.7
IA	48	3,134,693	1.5
CT	49	3,576,452	1.4
VT	8	624,594	1.3
NH	17	1,334,795	1.3
PA	152	12,784,227	1.2
KS	33	2,907,289	1.1
WY	6	585,501	1.0
SC	49	4,961,119	1.0
UT	30	3,051,217	1.0
ID	16	1,683,140	1.0
GA	95	10,310,371	0.9
NC	85	10,146,788	0.8
MI	76	9,928,300	0.8
MD	44	6,016,447	0.7
MO	42	6,093,000	0.7
WI	39	5,778,708	0.7
MN	36	5,519,952	0.7
LA	27	4,681,666	0.6
IN	38	6,633,053	0.6
KY	22	4,436,974	0.5
RI	5	1,056,426	0.5
ME	4	1,331,479	0.3
MS	8	2,988,726	0.3
ND	2	757,952	0.3
OH	30	11,614,373	0.3
SD	2	865,454	0.2
NE	4	1,907,116	0.2
TN	11	6,651,194	0.2
DC	1	681,170	0.1
WV	2	1,831,102	0.1
AL	4	4,863,300	0.1
OR	2	4,093,465	0.0
AR	1	2,988,248	0.0
SUM	6339	323,127,513	
AVG	124	6,335,834	1