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# **IMPROVING ACCESS TO COMPENSATION FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS**

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## OVERVIEW

Financial assistance is a crucial part of recovery for survivors of human trafficking to help address the impact of their exploitation, whereby traffickers deprive them of their labor and freedom through force, fraud, and coercion for their own economic gain. According to the National Survivor Study by the Polaris Project, over 60% of survivors reported experiencing financial abuse by their trafficker. This included misuse of their identity for financial purposes, such as applying for government assistance, taking out loans, applying for credit cards, and opening bank accounts for fraudulent schemes. Consequently, survivors of sex and labor trafficking face unique barriers to financial and societal inclusion that may not similarly affect survivors of other kinds of violence [1]. These barriers, including criminal records, financial abuse, and lack of access to financial systems, such as loans and credit cards, hinder their ability to achieve economic independence, pursue education opportunities, and secure stable housing [2]. To prevent re-exploitation and support long-term recovery, financial assistance support programs must be tailored to address these obstacles and empower survivors to regain stability and reintegrate into society.

In California, survivors of human trafficking have access to financial assistance due to a groundbreaking bill that expanded eligibility for support through the California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB). This pivotal piece of legislation, known as Assembly Bill 629 (AB 629), went into effect on January 1, 2020, and allows survivors to receive income loss benefits as result of being deprived of their freedom to earn wages during their exploitation [3]. Thanks to this bill, survivors can now qualify for up to \$20,000 in income loss paid through CalVCB. As of today, no other known benefit in the country offers this type of financial assistance to survivors of human trafficking. Thus, highlighting an innovative approach aimed at empowering survivors and addressing the economic challenges resulting from their experience.

While this bill represented a significant step forward in addressing the financial hardships endured by human trafficking survivors, gaps in outreach, accessibility and implementation continue to limit its potential to fully reach and serve this vulnerable population. Exactly five years since this bill went into effect, this paper examines the gaps in CalVCB's outreach efforts and offers recommendations informed by our research, including feedback from survivors and service providers gathered through surveys and focus groups on their experience with the program and changes to better support individuals impacted by human trafficking.



[1] [In Harm's Way: How Systems Fail Human Trafficking Survivors](#)

[2] [In Harm's Way: How Systems Fail Human Trafficking Survivors](#)

[3] [Human Trafficking Victims Qualify for Income Loss Through CalVCB - CA Victim Compensation Board](#)

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# INCOME LOSS BENEFITS FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

CalVCB assists survivors of violent crimes by covering expenses associated with their victimization, such as medical bills, mental health services, and financial assistance for relocation [4]. One type of expense that can be recovered through this program is reimbursement for lost wages if survivors were unable to work due to the trauma or injuries resulting from the crime. However, this form of support generally requires formal evidence of employment, such as pay stubs or W-2 Forms, to qualify for compensation. This requirement poses a significant barrier for human trafficking survivors, as traffickers do not provide such documentations to their victims.

To address this issue, AB 629 authorized CalVCB to amend eligibility requirements and extend access to benefits for economic losses resulting from the victim's deprivation of liberty through forced labor and/or sexual exploitation [5]. It recognized that human trafficking victims are forced to labor for sustained periods with limited or no pay, depriving them of wages during the commission of the crime [6]. This bill also acknowledged that survivors of human trafficking typically lack the traditional documentation used by survivors of other crimes to prove income loss.

In response, CalVCB adopted new regulations as result of this legislation and expanded the type of evidence accepted to determine income loss, enabling human trafficking survivors to qualify for up to \$10,000 per year, for a maximum of two years (\$20,000) [7]. Under these regulations, CalVCB can now rely on evidence other than formal documentation from an employer, including, but not limited to, a statement under penalty of perjury from the survivor, a human trafficking case worker (as defined by Section 1038.2 of the Evidence Code), a licensed attorney, or a witness to the circumstances of the crime [8]. Furthermore, survivors can apply for benefits without needing to report their trafficking to police to establish they were victims of this crime. This is crucial, as many survivors are hesitant or feel unsafe engaging with law enforcement due to fears of retaliation from their trafficker or lack of trust in the criminal justice system.

**This bill also  
acknowledged that  
human trafficking  
typically lack the  
traditional  
documentation used  
by survivors of other  
crimes to prove  
income loss.**



[4] CalVCB - Getting Started

[5] AB 629 Crime Victims: The California Victim Compensation Board

[6] AB 629 (Smith & Gonzalez) Human Trafficking Victim Compensation Program

[7] CalVCB: Recovery From Human Trafficking

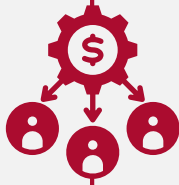
[8] AB 629 Crime Victims: The California Victim Compensation Board

# KEY CHALLENGES IN ACCESSING SUPPORT FOR TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

CalVCB has the potential to significantly improve access to financial assistance for human trafficking survivors by implementing strategic measures to raise awareness and deliver targeted support. To develop our recommendation for CalVCB, our research focused on four key areas:



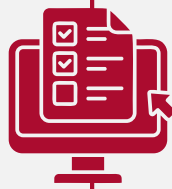
## 1. OUTREACH & AWARENESS



## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES



## 3. ACCESS



## 4. FEEDBACK MECHANISM

Specifically, we examined the challenges survivors face when applying for CalVCB benefits, with a particular emphasis on identifying opportunities to improve access to income loss benefits.

# 1

## OUTREACH & AWARENESS

As of September 30, 2024, CalVCB received 369 income loss requests from human trafficking survivors, approving 299 and disbursing \$5 million in compensation for this benefit (Table 1, Appendix A). While this represents an increase from the 53 applicants approved for income loss during the first year of the bill’s enactment (Appendix B), this points to a significant disparity compared to the estimated number of survivors served by service providers across the state who may be eligible to receive this benefit in California.

This disparity is further illustrated by data from CalVCB, which showed that 1,434 applications were submitted to the program by human trafficking survivors overall (Appendix C). However, fewer than 400 of these survivors requested income loss benefits, raising questions about awareness and accessibility preventing survivors from accessing this crucial support.

CalVCB

**SURVIVORS APPROVED FOR INCOME LOSS BENEFITS (TABLE 1)**

CALENDAR YEAR	APPROVED
2024	299
2023	176
2022	208
2021	329
2020	53



Compounding this issue, data from the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) indicate that more than 16,000 survivors received assistance through community-based organizations funded by the Human Trafficking Victim Assistance (HV) Program between 2019 to 2023 (Table 2), a program aimed to help survivors recover from the trauma and reintegrate into society through comprehensive safety and supportive services using a trauma-informed, culturally sensitive, victim/survivor-centered approach. These figures indicate that over 90% of potential applicants remain either unaware of the compensation for income loss available through CalVCB or face barriers that prevent access. These findings highlight an urgent need to address systemic gaps in outreach, awareness, and support for survivors.

**CALOES**

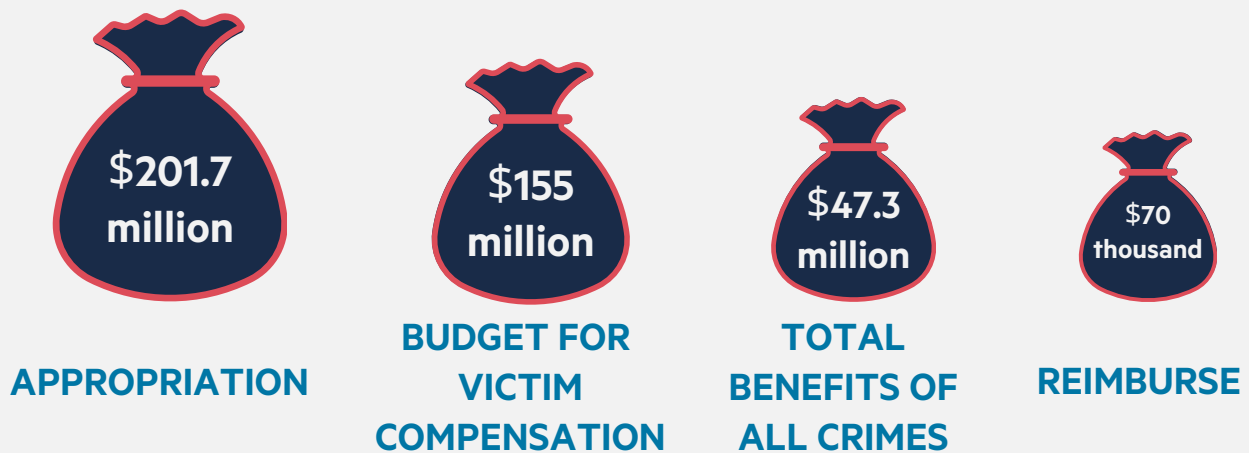
**HT ASSISTANCE (HV) PROGRAM (2019–2023) (TABLE 2)**

<b>PERFORMANCE PERIOD</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2022-2023</b>	<b>2099</b>
<b>2021-2022</b>	<b>5930</b>
<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>4625</b>
<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>4246</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,900</b>

## 2

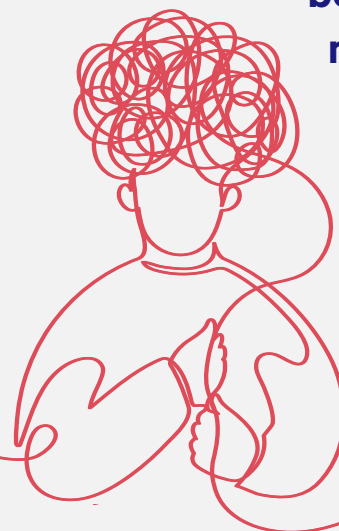
# DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2023-2024, CalVCB had an appropriation of \$201.7 million, with \$155 million allocated specifically for Victim Compensation [10]. However only \$47.3 million of this funding was distributed in total benefits for survivors of all crimes during that same year. This suggests potential inefficiencies in how resources are distributed, resulting in insufficient support for critical services, such as mental health support and relocation assistance.



While CalVCB can reimburse up to \$70,000 for each applicant's crime-related expenses, many are unaware of these benefits, and the documentation requirements make it difficult to access them. For example, in FY 2022-2023, human trafficking survivors collectively received just \$15,000 in relocation assistance and \$30,000 for mental health [11]. However, these are areas where survivors report critical needs. According to the Polaris report, 75% of survivors identified access to trauma-informed behavioral and mental health services as their top need, both when they exited exploitation and currently [12]. This raises important questions about how much the California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) can do to better support these efforts.

**According to the Polaris Report, 75% of survivors identified access to trauma-informed behavioral and mental health services as top priority.**



[10] CalVCB Annual Report 2023-2024

[11] CalVCB News and Updates

[12] In Harm's Way: How Systems Fail Human Trafficking Survivors



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3

# ACCESS



According to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), the top six countries of birth for applicants seeking T Nonimmigrant Status (T-Visas) are Mexico, the Philippines, India, Honduras, Guatemala and Thailand. T-Visas, which provides an immigration status to persons who have experienced severe forms of trafficking and cooperated with law enforcement, account for 70% of applicants born in these countries [13]. Notably, USCIS statistics also show that California leads the nation in the number of T-Visas applicants.

### Top Six Countries of Birth for All T Nonimmigrants, FY 2008 – FY 2022



Account for 70% of all T-Visas



California Leading State for All T Nonimmigrants, FY 2008 – FY 2022

Similarly, statistics reported by CalVCB in their annual report for FY 2023-2024 show that Hispanic / Latinos represented the largest group of crime victims applying to their program, with a total of 16,000 applications. They were followed by Black/African American, and Asian populations. Additionally, California elections laws mandate that voting materials be printed in alternative languages where 10,000 or 5% of the population are members of a single language minority group. This requirement covers languages spoken by Cambodian, Chinese (includes Taiwanese), Korean, Hispanic, Filipino, Vietnamese populations across the state, further emphasizing the need for language accessibility in state programs [14].

However, while these demographics are well-documented, CalVCB does not provide outreach material and specific information about AB 629 in multiple languages. This lack of multilingual resources highlights a pressing need for culturally competent services, materials and guidelines tailored to the unique challenges faced by diverse communities. Without such resources, the application process for benefits can be particularly daunting for marginalized communities, who may already face significant language barriers, cultural differences, and distrust of authorities.



[13] Characteristics of T Nonimmigrant Status (T Visa) Applicants Fact Sheet  
[14] Language Requirements for Election Materials

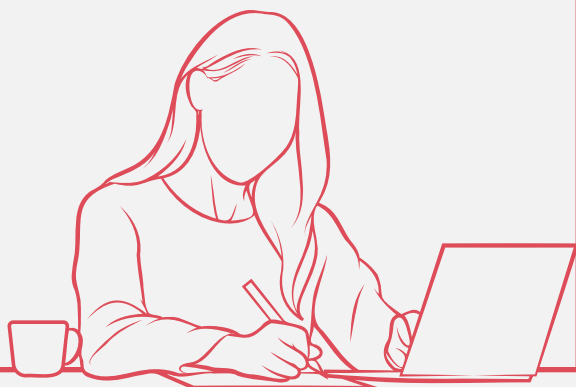
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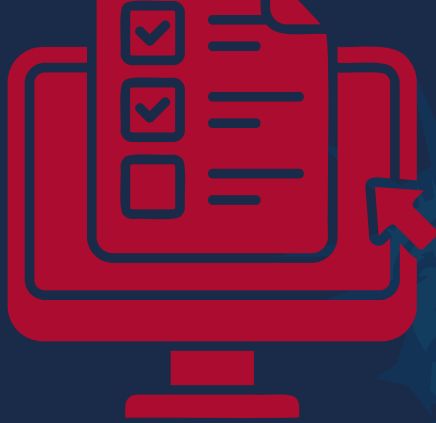
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Survivors are also faced with complex forms and requirements to provide detailed information about their experiences, which can be overwhelming, especially for those already coping with trauma. While the program has a dedicated page for income loss benefits on its website, there are no clear guidelines on this page or in the online application regarding what constitutes acceptable evidence for income loss claims. This lack of clarity can lead to confusion, missing documentation, and delays in the application process. In such situations, case managers and attorneys can play a critical role in helping survivors navigate and address the barriers in the application process. Yet, online applications are currently limited to survivors who are self-represented or applying with assistance from advocates through the prosecutor's office. This restriction limits access for survivors seeking help from community-based organizations or legal service providers, such as attorneys, social workers, and case managers, who must resort to filing applications by mail. Expanding access to other representatives could improve participation rates among survivors from underrepresented communities who may not engage with the prosecutor's office or other law enforcement agencies while also giving survivors the flexibility to choose where they seek get assistance.

Moreover, the online application has not been updated to fully reflect the changes implemented by AB 629, which broaden acceptable forms of evidence for human trafficking survivors. For instance, the online form does not list "Human Trafficking" as a crime in the dropdown menu and still requires survivors to describe physical or emotional injuries, despite human trafficking itself being recognized as an injury under current regulations, eliminating the need to provide such details. Additionally, survivors are also asked to name their employer and their contact information when requesting income loss, even though this information is also not required. For human trafficking survivors, their employers are their traffickers, and many fear retaliation if such information is disclosed. Updating the online application to address these gaps may alleviate survivor's fear of applying and improve the likelihood of completing on their own, should they choose to do so.

**Updating the online application to address these gaps may alleviate survivor's fear of applying and improve the likelihood of completing on their own, should they choose to do so.**



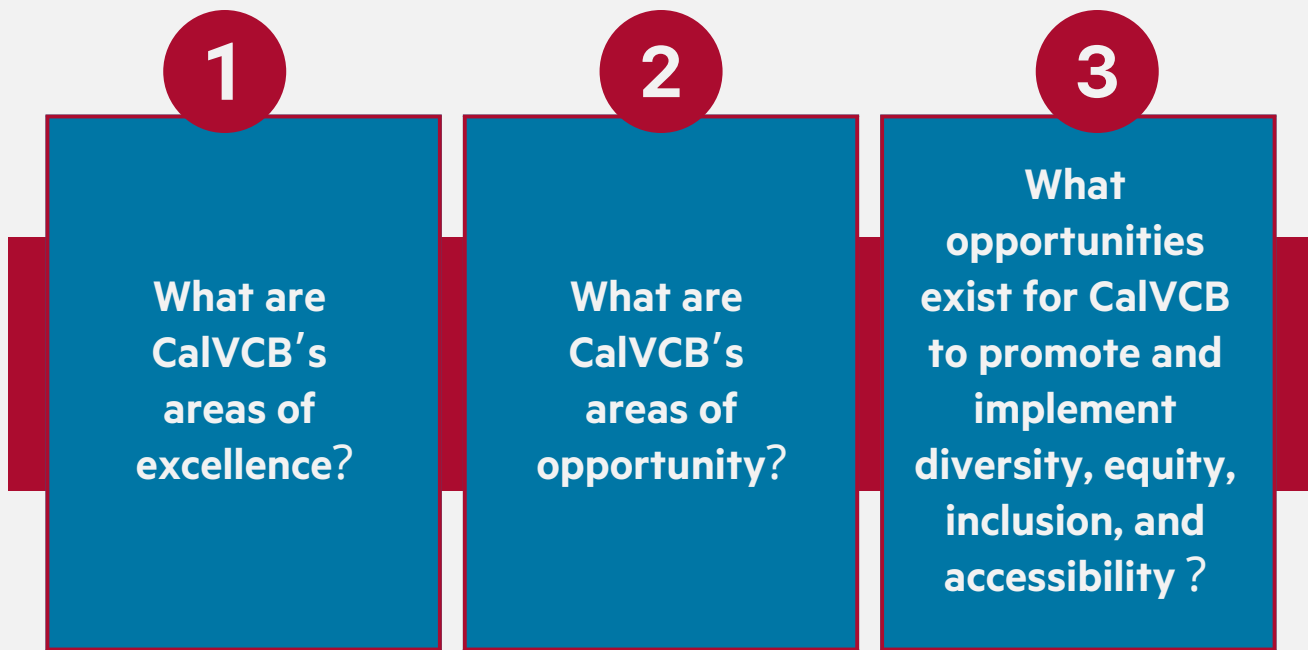


# 4

## FEEDBACK MECHANISM



Feedback is essential for understanding the needs of crime victims and improving service delivery. However, CalVCB lacks an efficient process for collecting feedback from survivors and service providers. Surveys for both groups are difficult to find on their website and they are rarely highlighted in the monthly or yearly publications and newsletters, making them harder to access. Moreover, the questions posed do not effectively capture their experience with the program, especially regarding challenges in accessing benefits. For example, surveys for service providers only ask three questions [15]:



Meanwhile, crime victims are asked six questions focused on how the program has helped them and whether they are willing to share their story publicly [16]. However, none of the questions address obstacles in accessing the program. Furthermore, the survey is not available on the online portal, meaning survivors cannot complete it after applying. Without an effective system in place to gather feedback and implement changes based on it, the program risks failing to adapt to the evolving needs of survivors.



[15] Strategic Plan Survey.  
[16] Victim Impact Survey.

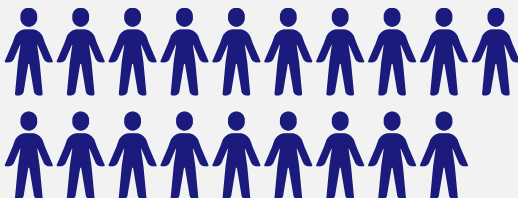
# INPUT FROM SERVICE PROVIDERS & SURVIVORS

To gain a deeper insight, SJI created opportunities to gather feedback from survivors and service providers regarding the CalVCB program. We specifically targeted service providers working directly with survivors of human trafficking to complete an online survey and conducted the same outreach for survivors, focusing on those who had applied to the CalVCB program. Additionally, we hosted four one-hour focus groups, two for survivors and two for service providers.

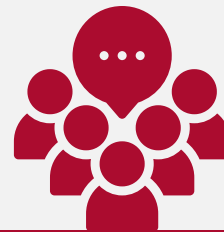
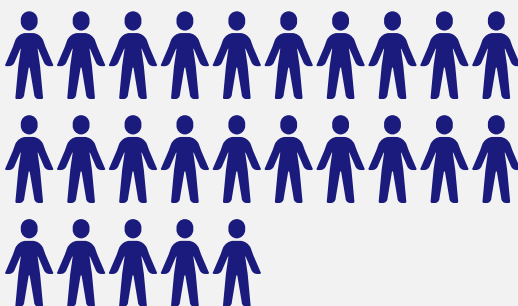


**44 ONLINE SURVEYS**

**19 SURVIVORS**

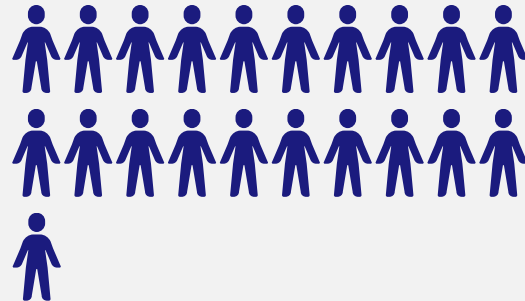


**25 SERVICE PROVIDERS**

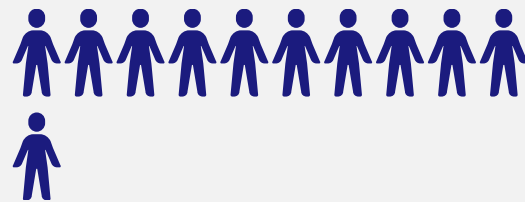


**4 FOCUS GROUPS**

**21 SURVIVORS**



**11 SERVICE PROVIDERS**



Our efforts resulted in 44 completed surveys: 19 from survivors and 25 from service providers. The focus groups included 21 survivors and 11 service providers, representing counties across the state, including Los Angeles, Merced, San Mateo, Kern, Solano, and Napa. Participants who identified as service provider included organizations funded by CalOES under the HV Program, such as CAST, Justice at Last, SANE SART, and the Open-Door Network. To honor their time and contributions, survivors participating in the focus groups received \$100 gift cards.



The feedback gathered led to the identification of three key themes:



### 1. COMMUNICATION & CUSTOMER SERVICE



### 2. TRAINING & EDUCATION



### 3. ISSUES WITH DOCUMENTATION, GUIDANCE & PROCESSING DELAYS



# 1

## COMMUNICATION & CUSTOMER SERVICE

Both service providers and survivors emphasized the need for clearer communication throughout the process. This includes providing updates through the online portal, text messages, and offering a dedicated representative for human trafficking, none of which are currently available. A service provider noted that CalVCB employees often misplace documents or scan them incorrectly and fail to communicate this promptly to the applicant, causing delays and reflecting a lack of clear communication. Additionally, they reported that CalVCB personnel reviewing applications often confused income loss requests related to human trafficking with those from other crimes, mistakenly requesting pay stubs and causing unnecessary distress for survivors.

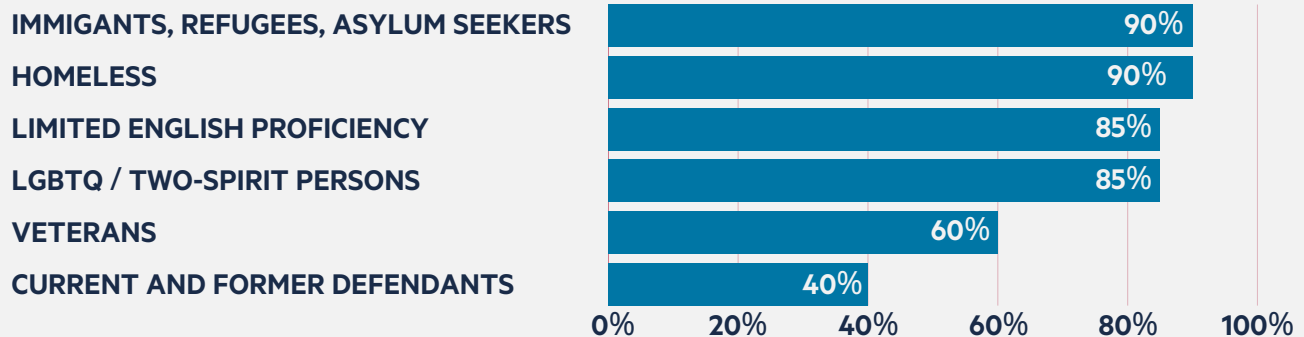
**“Customer service representatives need to be more considerate, compassionate to the unique circumstances of survivors.”**

**- Survivor**



There is also concern about the lack of trauma-informed customer service, with survivors expressing difficulty in getting timely responses and support. One survivor shared, “customer service representatives need to be more considerate, compassionate to the unique circumstance of survivors. They should also help survivors understand the process because lack of information can result in missing documentation needed for approval, which then becomes overwhelming and discouraging.”

### TYPES OF CRIME SURVIVORS SERVED



Furthermore, providers believe that CalVCB should improve language access and cultural competency, as they largely work with diverse communities, with 90% surveyed reporting that they work with immigrant, refugees, asylum seekers, and individuals with limited English proficiency.

## 2

# TRAINING & EDUCATION GAP

Many service providers expressed the need for more specific and comprehensive training on the CalVCB process, especially regarding human trafficking survivors and income loss benefits. A service provider noted:

**"Presentations by CalVCB were often too broad and representatives were unable to answer questions specific to accessing these benefits."**



Additionally, they pointed out that victim advocates working with the prosecutor's office and local service providers are unfamiliar with the requirements. As one survivor described in the survey:

**"Details in the affidavit was triggering due to unnecessary questions that were not needed to apply."**



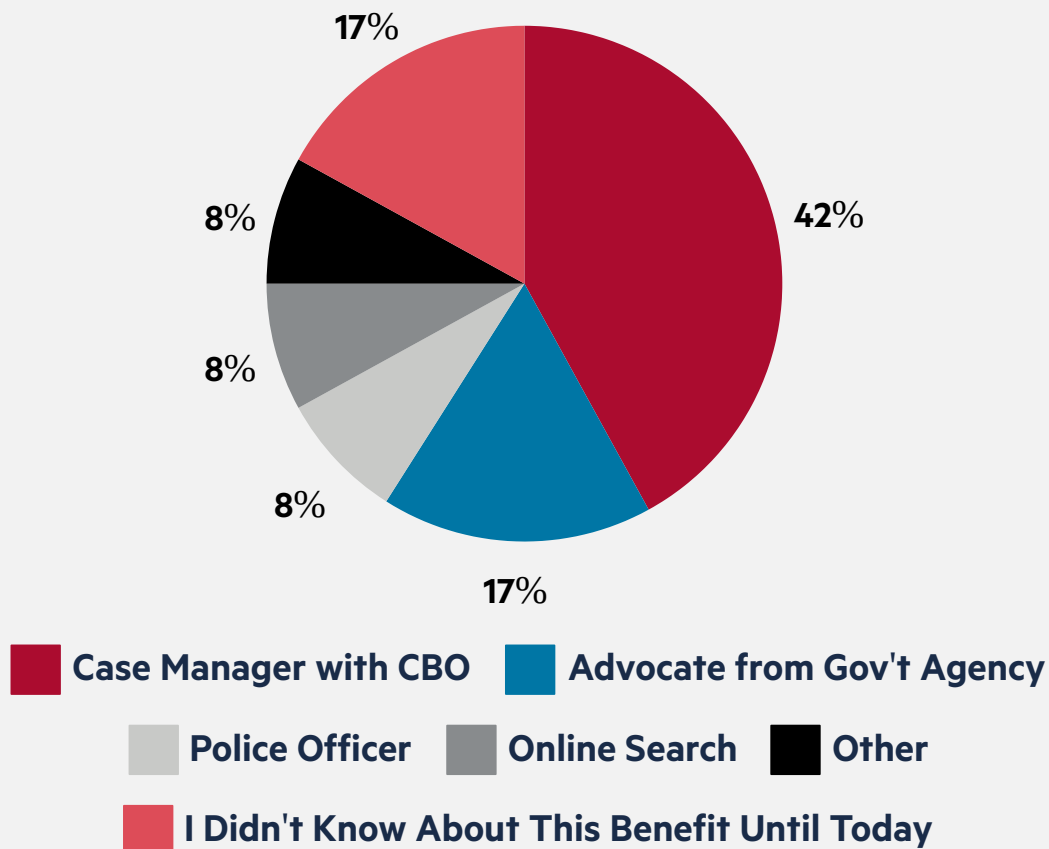
They suggested offering quarterly webinars and live training sessions to ensure new staff on their teams are familiar with the program and current staff are updated on any changes.



Additionally, both service providers and survivors recommended that CalVCB collaborate with organizations to better inform service providers about available benefits and requirements. This aligns with feedback from survivors, 42% of whom reported in our survey that they learned about the program through community service organizations.

The survey also highlighted another gap regarding a potential source of information about the benefits: law enforcement. According to California Government Code Section 13962, subdivision (b), every local law enforcement agency is required to inform crime victims about CalVCB. However, the survey revealed that only 17% of survivors learned about the program from law enforcement. Another survey conducted by the San Francisco District Attorney's Office found that, despite this requirement, only 45% of victims reported being informed about the program [17]. This suggests that training and education should be expanded to include law enforcement agencies statewide.

## HOW SURVIVORS FIRST LEARNED ABOUT INCOME LOSS BENEFITS



[17] Staff Memorandum 2022-02: Crime Victims' Rights and Services

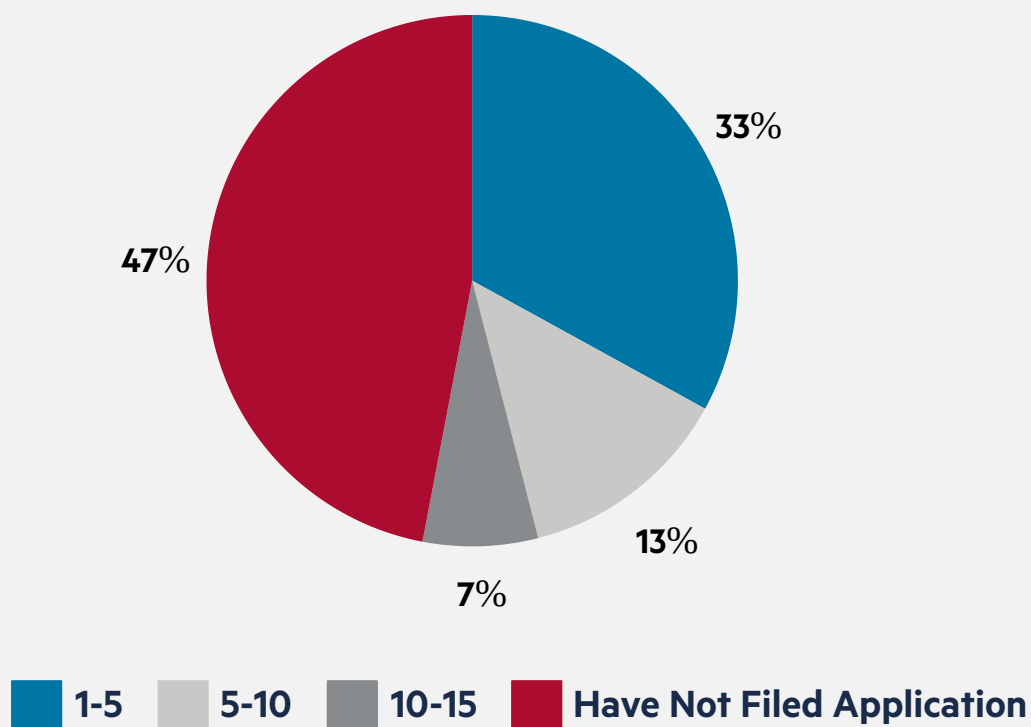




In addition to the gaps in law enforcement notification, the survey also revealed challenges within community-based organizations (CBOs) that are crucial in helping survivors access CalVCB benefits. Although most survivors learned about the program through CBOs, the survey found that 47% of service providers serving trafficking survivors had not filed any income loss applications within the past year, and 33% reported submitting only 1-5 applications. This data highlights the need for comprehensive training to equip CBO staff with the knowledge and tools to assist survivors in applying for the program.

Since trafficking survivors can access benefits using a declaration from a human trafficking caseworker from non-profit organizations, service providers that reported not filing any applications are likely the ones capable of providing the necessary documentation for survivors to establish initial eligibility as human trafficking victims. Training and support for these CBOs could result in a significant increase in applications, ensuring more survivors can access the benefits they need. Additionally, survivors emphasized that CalVCB should offer survivor-led workshops and financial literacy education to help individuals navigate the program and understand how to responsibly use the financial support they receive.

## APPLICATION FILED WITHIN THE LAST YEAR



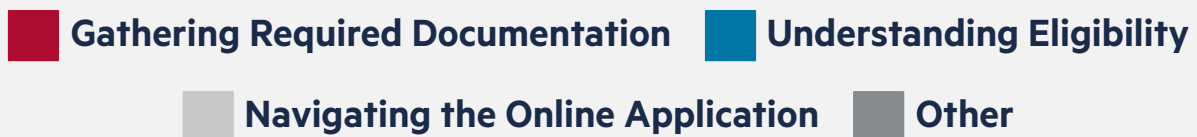
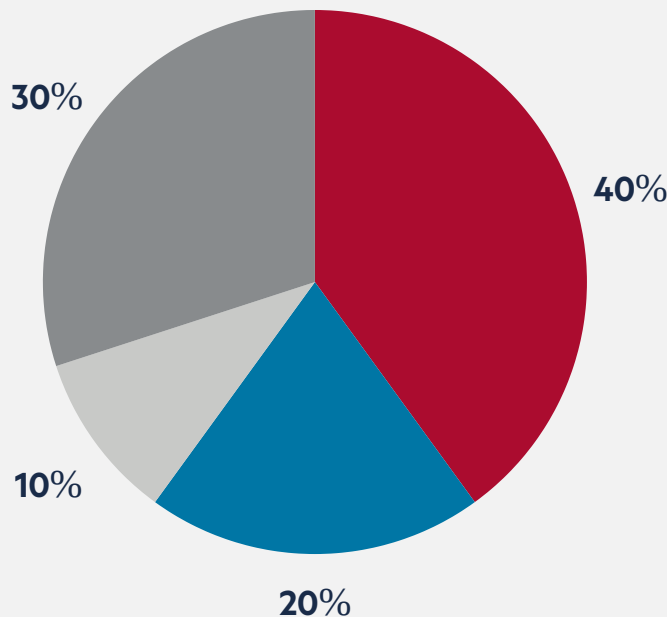
# 3


## ISSUES WITH DOCUMENTATION, GUIDANCE & PROCESSING DELAYS

Both service providers and survivors reported significant difficulties with the application process, including confusion about required documentation, inconsistent guidance from customer service, and the need for clearer, more culturally appropriate guidelines.

In our survey, 40% of service providers identified gathering required documentation as one of the challenges in applying for income loss benefits. During our focus group, one survivor shared that their application was denied on the grounds that there was no prosecution against the trafficker, even though this is not a requirement for approval. As they noted, "receiving this letter discouraged me from trying to continue seeking support from the program," adding that they "did not receive assistance in understanding the denial." This example highlights the misinformation provided by CalVCB representatives. In turn, both service providers and survivors recommended creating a fact sheet with Frequently Asked Questions, specifically focused on human trafficking and income loss, to ensure more consistent and accurate information.

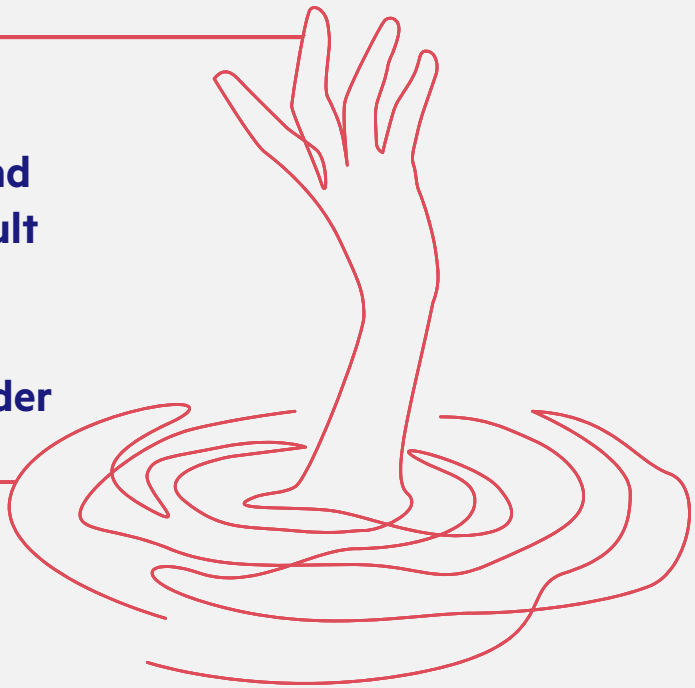
### CHALLENGES APPLYING FOR INCOME LOSS





**"Survivors often lack stable housing or reliable phone and technology, making it difficult to maintain contact during this lengthy process."**

**- Service Provider**



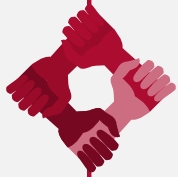
Additionally, there are concerns about delays in processing and challenges faced by survivors when submitting applications, particularly those with language barriers or limited access to technology. According to our survey, 75% of service providers reported an average wait time of 6 to 12 months for payments. In contrast, CalVCB data indicated an average processing time of 125 days—77 days to approve applications and 46 days to allow payment for income loss.

CalVCB should closely examine these discrepancies. For survivors often desperate for support, receiving a check in 3-4 months versus 12 months can mean the difference between continuing services or returning to their trafficker. One service provider emphasized, "survivors often lack stable housing or reliable phone and technology, making it difficult to maintain contact during this lengthy process."

# RECOMMENDATIONS



## 1. ENHANCED OUTREACH & EDUCATION



## 2. STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIP WITH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS



## 3. FEEDBACK MECHANISM





# 1

# ENHANCED OUTREACH & GUIDANCE

## TARGETED TRAINING & AWARENESS

Implement training and awareness campaigns specifically aimed at assisting trafficking survivors, with a focus on AB 629 benefits, utilizing community organizations, social media platforms, and local radio and television stations to spread information. This should include distributing materials and providing specialized training to service providers funded by CalOES through their HV program.

## MULTILINGUAL MATERIAL

Provide information about AB 629 in multiple languages using culturally sensitive materials to reflect the diverse linguistic backgrounds of survivors in California and better engage underrepresented communities. At minimum, languages should reflect the top countries identified by USCIS for T-Visa Applicants and the language access guidelines required under CA election laws: Spanish, Thai, Tagalog, Hindi, and Chinese.

## UPDATE WEBSITE & ONLINE FORUMS

Ensure that the online application responds to the unique experience of human trafficking survivors by incorporating the eligibility expanded under AB 629. This includes updating information on the CalVCB website about income loss and a downloadable fact sheet and Frequently Asked Questions about AB 629 in multiple languages.

## EXPAND ACCESS

Grant access to legal representatives and social service providers with community-based organizations, allowing them to create their own online accounts and assist survivors in filing applications through the program's portal. Additionally, questions should be formatted with clearer instructions that are specific to human trafficking cases.



## 2

# STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIP WITH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS



### COLLABORATE WITH COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

Partner with organizations funded by CalOES to establish a referral system that helps survivors access compensation. At a minimum, the CalVCB website should provide information about the 31 organizations funded by CalOES under their Human Trafficking Victim (HV) Assistance program and specify whether they assist with CalVCB applications. Additionally, CalVCB should collaborate with CalOES to ensure service providers have the tools and resources to help survivors file applications and gather necessary documentation, including having access to trainings and equipment on site (e.g. computers, laptops, tablets). This partnership would maximize the program's support for survivors, covering not only income loss but also essential benefits such as mental health counseling, relocation expenses, and other critical services.

### WORKSHOPS & INFORMATION SESSIONS

Conduct quarterly workshops in collaboration with CalOES to train the 31 community-based organizations funded under their HV program on AB 629 and other benefits available to survivors of trafficking through CalVCB. Ensure that this training is also open and accessible to other service providers statewide.

### TRAINING FIRST RESPONDERS

Provide ongoing training for advocates with the prosecutor's office, law enforcement, and healthcare professionals on AB 629 to ensure they are knowledgeable about the eligibility criteria, the application process and referrals for assistance unique to human trafficking survivors.



# 3

# FEEDBACK MECHANISM



## COLLECT FEEDBACK

Implement an effective process to gather insight and identify barriers for accessing benefits. This can include regular surveys or focus groups with human trafficking survivors and service providers to gather information about their experience with the program. Additionally, these surveys and focus groups should be easily accessible and available in multiple languages to ensure that all survivors, regardless of their background, can provide feedback and engage with the process.

## ADAPT PROGRAM BASED ON INPUT

Use feedback to continuously refine and improve the process and support offered by CalVCB. This should include publishing accessible reports on these changes to ensure transparency and demonstrate how input from survivor and service provider is shaping program improvements.

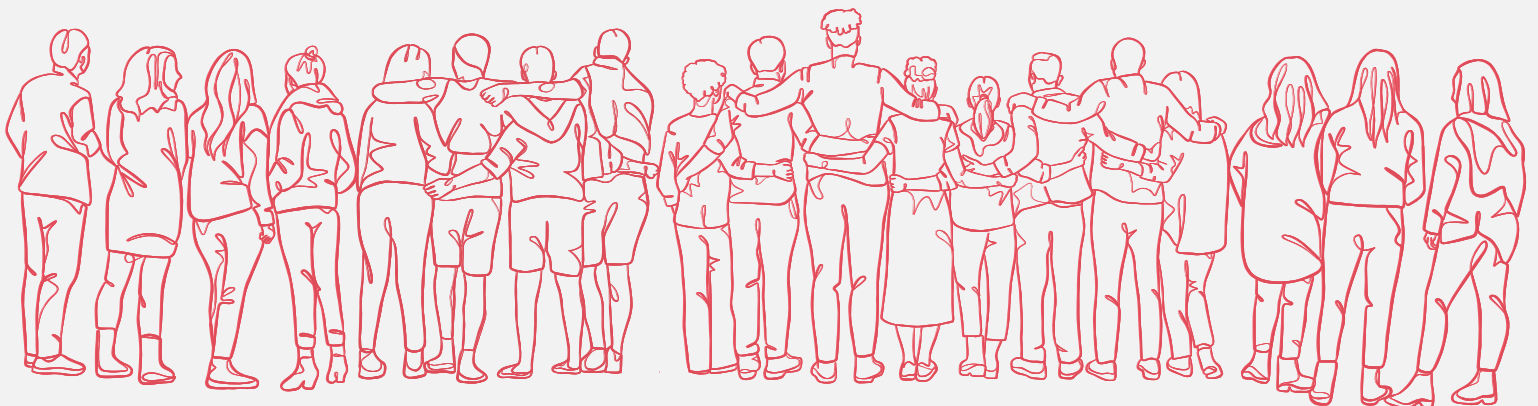




# CONCLUSION

While financial assistance cannot erase the trauma of trafficking, it offers a vital path to rebuilding and recovery. For instance, according to our surveys, 80% of survivors used the compensation they received to pay off debt and cover their daily needs. As one survivor shared in our survey, “Financial compensation does not erase experiences of abuse. This program was created to give some support to survivors through financial means. We are the only ones eligible to receive the funding” and expressed that more individuals impacted by human trafficking “should apply” and encouraged the community “to utilize resources that are available.” However, further steps are needed to ensure that survivors are fully aware of and able to access these benefits.

To bridge this gap, collaboration between CalVCB, service providers and advocates across the state is essential to ensure survivors have access to the information and resources they need. We urge CalVCB to take meaningful steps towards enhancing outreach, streamlining the application and providing survivor-centered support. By addressing these gaps, CalVCB can empower survivors to rebuild their lives.





# APPENDIX A

1. Number of human trafficking survivors who applied for income loss in 2023.
2. Number of human trafficking survivors who were approved income loss in 2023
3. Number of human trafficking survivors who have applied for income loss in 2024
4. Number of human trafficking survivors who have been approved for income loss in 2024?
5. Amount paid for CalVCB for lost income for each year of those two years.
6. Average payment to survivors each year?
7. Amount paid for relocation? mental health? for HT survivors during those two years.
8. Demographics: age, sex, race/ethnicity for each of those two years - HT Applications Received

### **1 & 3 HT Vctims who Aplied for IL**

2023	2024
246	369

### **5 HT Vctims IL Compensation**

2023	2024
\$2,954,991.42	\$5,002,107.99

### **2 & 4 HT Vctims Approved for IL**

2023	2024
176	299

### **CaIVCB Total IL Compensation**

2023	2024
\$7,132,409.71	\$8,336,373.32

### **6 Average Payments Per HT Survivor**

2023	2024
\$2,948.05	\$5,003.99

### **7 HT Vctims who were Paid for Relo & MH**

	2023	2024
RELO	\$14,655.60	\$37,370.41
MH	\$54,994.50	\$34,521.50

# APPENDIX B

## Human Trafficking Survivors

### Calendar Year (CY) 2020-2022

Income Loss (IL)	CY2020	CY2021	CY2022
IL Loss Claimants Paid	53	208	329
IL Loss Total Payments	\$422,186.20	\$7,453.89	\$7,517.53
Demographics (Age Range & Gender)			
0-17	0	0	0
18-24	8	44	109
25-49	42	147	191
50-64	2	17	26
65+	1	0	3
Male	3	20	18
Female	50	187	311
Not Specified	0	1	0

# APPENDIX C

## 1. Total Compensation for Human Trafficking

2023	2024
\$ 3,028,064.62	\$ 6,427,706.25

## 2. Denials for HT Income Loss

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4	19	19	23	17

## 3. 3 Top Reasons for HT Income Loss Denials

2023			
Denial Reason	Count	Denial Reason	Count
DUVL - Deny as unable to verify loss	19	DUVL - Deny as unable to verify loss	9
DLNP - Deny, loss not payable on this application	3	DLNP - Deny, loss not payable on this application	5
DCAT - Deny category max exceeded	1	DLNR - Deny, loss is not related to the incident	1

## 4. Average Processing Time for Approval for HT Income Loss (Days)

2023	2024
38	48

## 5. Human Trafficking Applicants

2023	2024
483	1,434

## 6. Denials for Human Trafficking

2023	2024
118	1,069

## 7. 3 Top Reasons for Human Trafficking Denials

2023		2024	
Denial Reason	Count	Denial Reason	Count
Preponderance of Evidence	88	Preponderance of Evidence	983
Late Reason	9	Cooperation with Board	108
Covered Crime	5	Covered Crime	91

## 8. Average Processing Time for Approval for HT (Days)

2023	2024
64	77