

BUILDING A FRAMEWORK OF INTEGRATION: THE PACT MODEL

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Session Agenda

Session Objectives

- Review goals of the PACT
 Model
- Review progress toward the PACT Model
- Share ideas for expanding to address child labor trafficking

Introductions

Overview of the PACT Model

Evaluation Findings

Addressing Labor Trafficking Panel Discussion



What Is The PACT Model?

A Multi-Disciplinary System to Address Trafficking Within California's Child Welfare Population

- Awarded to: California Department of Social Services (CDSS)
- Contracted to administer grant on behalf of CDSS: Child and Family Policy Institute of CA, Inc.
- Evaluator: Resource Development Associates, Oakland, CA



What Are PACT's Goals?

4

Implement a cross-system, interagency collaborative model that effectively serves child sex and labor trafficking victims

Enhance county and state collaborative structures to respond to commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)

Broaden the CSEC structure to more address child labor trafficking Disseminate lessons learned and program information







Increase Interagency Collaboration

Key Accomplishments

6

- PACT and non-PACT counties formed interagency committees and protocols
- Multiple agencies are represented at MDTs
- Multiple agencies are attending CSEC-specific trainings

- Many counties have continued challenges to engage law enforcement partners
- Interagency data sharing is still limited and can be difficult to implement







Strengthen Response Infrastructure

Key Accomplishments

8

- Many counties have built internal tools and processes to create consistent implementation of CSEC program components
- CSEC 101 trainings are made available to CWS staff and partners

- There continue to be additional training needs to support CWS and partner staff
- In some counties, policies and procedures are not implemented fully
- CWS staff continue to experience challenges with CMS/CWS data entry







Improve Ability to Identify Victims

Key Accomplishments

10

- The majority of counties are using a validated screening tool. Almost all are using the CSE-It tool.
- Many counties have non-CWS partners participating in screening to identify youth who have been trafficked

- It is difficult to track and access screening results in real-time and to re-assess youth
- CWS staff have some concern that CSE-IT tool may result in over-reporting of at-risk youth



11





Enhance Services & Delivery

Key Accomplishments

12

- A growing number of counties have services specifically for youth who have been trafficked
- Many services take a "whole child" approach to aid the transition to adulthood

- There is a persistent shortage in placements for youth who have been trafficked
- There are gaps in specialized mental health services to address trauma of trafficking
- There are gaps in services to support parents and families of youth who have been trafficked





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14 Preliminary Data

- Labor Trafficking Readiness Assessment
- Interviews with CSEC Coordinators
- Focus Groups with Child Welfare Staff



Expand Capacity to Address Child Labor Trafficking

Preliminary Finding 1:

Counties' efforts to implement the CSEC program are a strong foundation for addressing child labor trafficking

County Example:

In one county, stakeholder engagement is very high and social workers highlighted that they have the opportunity to leverage that engagement to begin work to address child labor trafficking.



Expand Capacity to Address Child Labor Trafficking

Preliminary Finding 2: The majority of counties' internal and interagency protocols and policies currently do not explicitly address child labor trafficking

County Example:

According to one CSEC Coordinator, while she's able to get people thinking about child labor trafficking, there have been no formal steps to address it.



Expand Capacity to Address Child Labor Trafficking

Preliminary Finding 3: There are opportunities to improve resources and processes to serve youth who have been labor trafficked

County Example:

A CSEC social worker highlighted that, before the county begins screening children for labor trafficking, the county needs to have the infrastructure in place to link them to appropriate placements and services, and to ensure staff are prepared to work with them.





