



## St. Louis Region

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# Human Trafficking Service Inventory and Needs Assessment

Slutsker, S., Pintor, S., Nichols, A., Cox, A., Preble, K., Nichols, E., \*Volkl, H., \*Obama, C. & \*Kelley, E. (2022).  
St. Louis region human trafficking service inventory and needs assessment. Report prepared for the  
*Coalition Against Trafficking and Exploitation*.

# St. Louis Region Human Trafficking Service Inventory and Needs Assessment

## Background and Methods

In 2019, a small research team developed a [needs assessment](#) and demographic snapshot of human trafficking in the State of Missouri and the neighboring Metro East St. Louis area of Illinois. The needs assessment data were reanalyzed in 2021 and now reflect [CATE](#) regions. A research team also developed a [resource guide](#) of key resources survivors are most likely to indicate needing/ using. In 2020-2021, a small research team quantified the resource guides, developing a comprehensive service inventory. This report includes regional needs assessment and service inventory data, along with brief descriptive narratives depicting identified resource gaps.

## Service Inventory

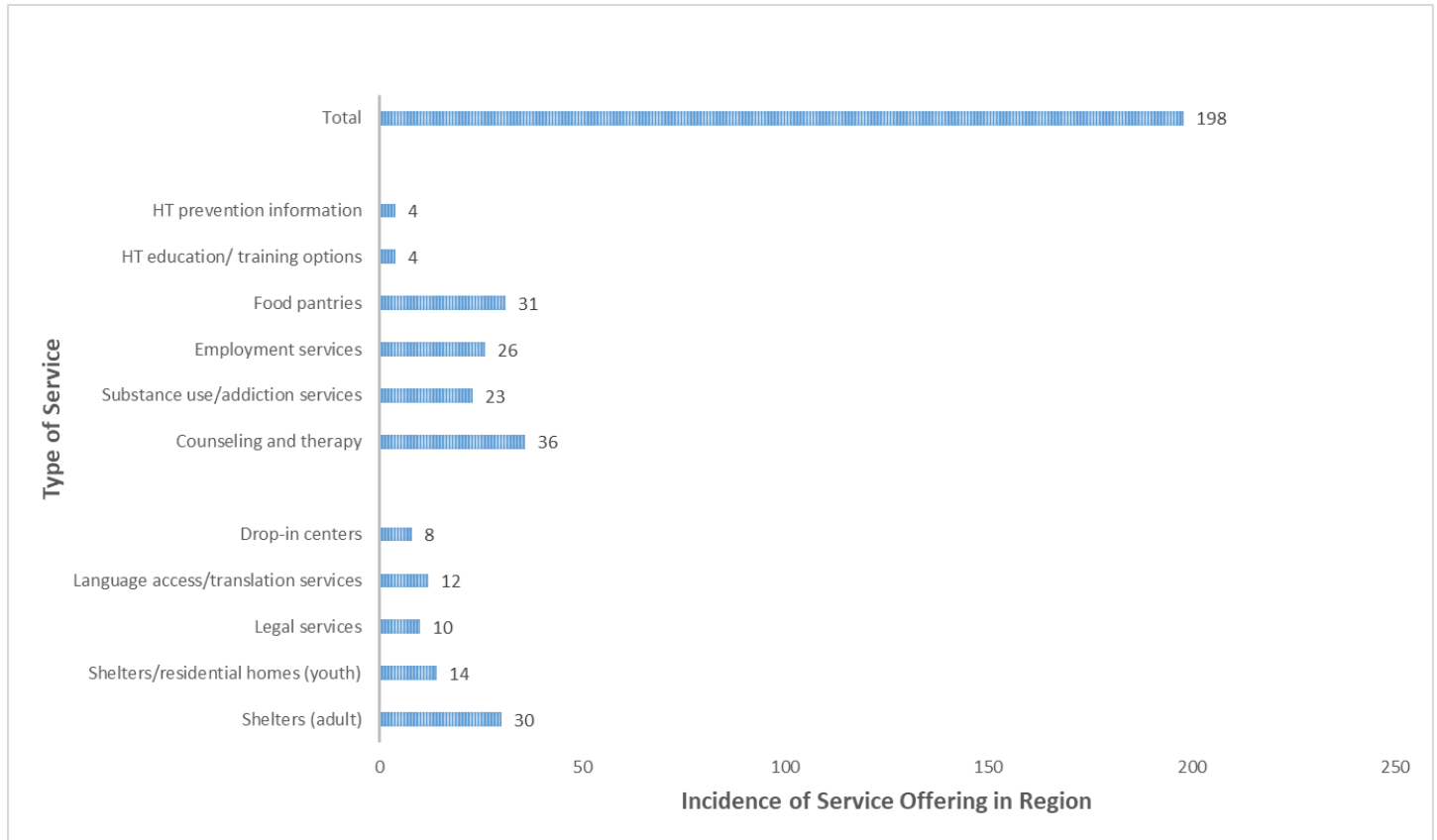
Relative to other, geographically more expansive regions, St. Louis had a higher total number of services and fewer absolute gaps in services. This reflects the population density of the St. Louis region, and service offerings are overwhelmingly concentrated in the St. Louis City/County area—100 out of 198 total service offerings in the region. Several other St. Louis region counties had service offering gaps that are not reflected by the “total” numbers for the region—for example, five of the seven counties in the region did not have language access/translation resources, even though the *total* number of language access resources in the region was relatively high. Though human trafficking education and prevention offerings were available, they may be an additional area for expansion, given that only four offerings of education/training and four for prevention currently exist, underscoring the importance of existing services. Given the relative concentration of services in the St. Louis region, it is worth noting that St. Louis-area programming is serving a larger population than its actual geographic reach (i.e., neighboring counties), and service providers may be overburdened as a result.

**FIGURE 1: ST. LOUIS REGIONAL SERVICE INVENTORY BY COUNTY**

County	Shelters (adult)	Shelters/residential homes (youth)	Legal services	Language access/translation services	Drop-in centers	Counseling and therapy	Substance use/addiction services	Employment services	Food pantries	HT education/training options	HT prevention information	Total
St. Louis City/County	22	9	5	10	7	17	9	13	4	2	2	100
St. Charles	3	1	1	2	0	5	4	3	4	1	1	25
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	1	5	3	1	1	0	0	13
Warren	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	11
Franklin	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	6	0	0	11
Jefferson	1	2	3	0	0	3	2	3	6	1	1	22
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	8	0	0	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>198</b>

Note: Services were only counted in the counties they were located in to avoid duplication of counts, although service providers often serve neighboring counties and some serve statewide.

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### Needs Assessment

Needs assessment data complements service inventory data to show not only what is available, but what service providers indicate is needed in their region. The St. Louis region reported a wide variety of very high-level needs, with housing-related concerns (shelter for adults, shelter for minors, culturally competent shelter for LGBTQ+ populations, transitional housing, general housing assistance), mental healthcare, transportation, peer mentorship, and training in juvenile courts, residential facilities, rape/sexual assault services all receiving the highest-level needs rankings. Relative to other regions, St. Louis shows a higher volume and diversity of overall service offerings, commensurate with population density. Emergency crisis services, substance use disorder (residential/detox) services, and life skills assistance received a median 4.5 out of 5 needs rating, suggesting this is a regional gap potentially worth prioritizing as well. The lowest median ranking any option from the needs assessment received was a 3 out of 5, suggesting that service expansion should be multifaceted. As previously discussed, a large concentration of services existed in the St. Louis City/County area (indeed, over half of service offerings). Because of this, it may be worthwhile to examine whether the needs assessment results vary upon inter-county comparison.

**FIGURE 2: ST. LOUIS REGIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

