

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children In the U. S., Canada and Mexico

Appendix 1

Richard J. Estes

and

Neil Alan Weiner

University of Pennsylvania

School of Social Work

Center for the Study of Youth Policy

4200 Pine Street, 3rd floor

Philadelphia, PA 19104-4090

Telephone: 215-898-5531

Fax: 215-573-2099

E-Mail: restes@ssw.upenn.edu



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APPENDIX #1

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the United States

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- I. Selected Organizations Working to Protect U.S. Children and Youth From Sexual Exploitation (SEC) and Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSEC)
- J. Bibliography: *The Sexual Exploitation of Children: A Working Guide to the Empirical Literature*, March 2001 (Not attached). An electronic version of the bibliography is available at the following internet address: http://caster.ssw.upenn.edu/~restes/CSEC_Bib_August_2001.pdf
- K. Selected Best Practices Associated With Combating the Sexual Exploitation (SEC) and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) (prepared by Nicole Ives)
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Appendix 1.A

International Advisory Group (IAG) Members

*The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
In the
United States, Canada and Mexico*

Members Of The International Advisory Group (IAG)

[Note: Asterisk and pound symbols are used to designate persons
who attended the 5/21/99 (*) and/or 6/2/00 (#) meetings of the IAG in Washington DC]

*# **Alpert, Eric**, Supervisory Special Agent, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington DC.

Breault, Susan, The Paul and Lisa Program, Essex CT.

*# **Carter, William W.**, Special Agent, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crimes Against Children Unit, Washington DC.

*# **Diaz, Leticia**, National Association of Social Workers, Washington DC.

Dionne, Pierre, Director-General Emeritus, International Bureau for Children's Rights, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

* **Eugenio, Marcia**, Acting Director, U.S. Department of Labor, International Child Labor Program, , Washington DC.

Friedman, Sara, Consultant, Brooklyn, NY.

* **Free, Kathy**, Child Exploitation Unit, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), Alexandria VA.

* **Galster, Steve and Rick Scharlat**, Global Survival Network (now Wild Aid), Washington DC.

Gelles, Dr. Richard, Joanne & Raymond Welsh Professor of Child Welfare & Family Violence, University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Philadelphia PA.

Gibbons, James M., Senior Special Agent, U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Cyber Smuggling Center, Fairfax VA.

Harris, Bruce, Casa Alianza/Covenant House, Executive Director, Latin American Programs, Miami, Florida.

* **Horton, Ingrid**, Vanish Children's Alliance, Arlington VA.

*# **Hughes, Donna**, Coalition Against the Trafficking of Women Kingston RI.

Krieg, Linda, Supervisory Special Agent, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Liaison Officer, FBI/National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Alexandria VA.

Leth, Ingrid, Assistant to the Chief of Child Protection, UNICEF, New York NY.

* **Lederer, Dr. Laura**, Director, The Protection Project, The Paul H. Nitze School for Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, DC.

Lieberman, Joan, Associate General Counsel, U.S. State Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Legal Division,, Washington DC.

*# **Liss, Dr. Marsha**, Trial Attorney, U. S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, Washington DC.

* **Nieves, Dr. Josephine**. Executive Director, National Association of Social Workers, Washington DC.

* **Noel, Jean-Francois**, Professor, Public Law Research Center, Faculty of Law, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

*# **Nye, Nancy**, Director, Youth Advocate Program International (YAPI), Washington DC.

Penta, Jennifer, Program Manager of the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, Alexandria VA.

Petite, Michael, Deputy Director, Child Welfare League of America, Washington DC.

Rasa, Tanya, U.S. Department of Labor, National Administrative Office (of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation), Washington DC.

Richard, Amy O'Neill, U.S. State Department, Center for the Study of Strategic Intelligence, Washington DC.

Rodriquez, Ruben, Director, Child Exploitation Unit, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), Alexandria VA.

Ruffo, Mdm. Andree, Judge, Quebec Juvenile Court, Canada; President, International Bureau for the Rights of Children, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Schwartz, Ira, Professor and Dean, University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work; Director, Center for the Study of Youth Policy, Philadelphia PA.

*# **Smith, Raymond**, Program Manager, Fraud, Child Exploitation and Asset Forfeiture Group, U.S. Postal Inspection Service/ Office of Criminal Investigations, Washington, DC.

Smolenski, Carol, ECPAT-USA, New York NY.

* **Strickman, Norman A.**, Assistant Director for Aviation Consumer Protection, U.S. Department of Transportation, Aviation Consumer Protection Division, Washington DC.

* **Whitcomb, Debra**, Director, Grant Programs and Development, American Prosecutors Research Institute, Alexandria VA.

White, Ms. Lynn, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Strategic Intelligence Analysis Unit (SIAU), Washington DC.

Willcutts, Kevin, Program Analyst (International), U.S. Department of Labor, International Child Labor Program, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, DC.

York, James, U.S. Department of Justice, Special Assistant to the Chief and senior FBI representative, INTERPOL, U.S. National Central Bureau, Washington DC.

Advisory Board Members of the National Mexican Study

Alatorre, Lic. Edda, Coordinadora del Programa de Asuntos de la Mujer, el Niño y la Familia de la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos. Carretera Picacho Ajusco 238, 1er piso, Colonia Jardines de la Montaña, Delegación Tlalpan México 14210 D.F.

Cardenas Miranda, Dra. Elva I., *Subdirectora General de Asistencia y Concertacion*, Social del Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (*DIF*), Prolongación Xochicalco 947, 2° piso, Col. Santa Cruz Atoyac, Deleg. Benito Juarez, C.P. 03310 Mexico DF.

del Villar, Dr. Samuel, Procurador General de Justicia del Distrito Federal. Fray Servando Teresa de Mier 32, 11° piso, Colonia Centro, México 06080 D.F.

Durand Arp-Nisen, Dr. Jorge, Profesor, Universidad de Guadalajara.

Espinosa, Guadalupe, Coordinadora Regional del Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer (*UNIFEM*), Presidente Masaryk 29, 10° piso, Colonia Polanco, 11570 Mexico City 11570, D.F., Mexico.

Gomez de Leon del Rio, Lic. Teresita, Secretaria Técnica de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Distrito Federal (*CDHDF*). Avenida Chapultepec 49, 1er piso, Colonia Centro, México 06040 D.F., Mexico.

Gómez Maganda, Senadora Guadalupe, Coordinadora de la Comisión Nacional de la Mujer. Río Elba 22, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, México 06500 D.F.

González, Emb. Aída, Coordinadora de Asuntos Internacionales de la Mujer, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores. Eje Central Lázaro Cárdenas 257, Esquina con Flores Magón, 3er piso, ala B, Colonia Guerrero, México 06995 D.F.

Griesbach, Lic. Margarita, Coordinadora de Educación con el Niño Callejero I.A.P. Transportes 28 altos bis, Colonia Postal, México 03410 D.F.

Jusidman, Lic. Clara, Secretaria de Educación, Salud y Desarrollo Social del Gobierno del Distrito Federal. [Secretario particular: Licenciado]. Plaza de la Constitución esquina con Pino Suárez, 3er piso, Colonia Centro, México 06068 D.F.

Linares, Lic. María Eugenia, Integrante del Colectivo Mexicano de Atención a la Niñez. Aniceto Ortega 647, México 03100 D.F.

Madrazo, Dr. Jorge, Procurador General de Justicia de la República. (Secretario particular: Licenciado Armando Alfonso, Secretario auxiliar: Román Sánchez). Reforma Norte 75, Colonia Guerrero, México 06300 D.F.

Márquez, Dr. Héctor, Director de Seguimiento de Tratados Internacionales Comerciales, Secretaría de Comercio. Alfonso Reyes 30, piso 16, Colonia Condesa, México 06179 D.F.

Myers, Dr. Robert, Asesor del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo. Insurgentes Sur 4411, Edificio 7, departamento 302, Colonia Tlalcoligia, México D.F.

Negrete, Lic. Norma, Presidenta de Espacios de Desarrollo Integral, A.C. Berriozabal 18, Colonia Centro, México 06020 D.F.

Ordaz Coppel, Lic. Quirino, Director General de Operación Promocional, Secretaría de Turismo. Mariano Escobedo 726, Colonia Verónica Anzures, México 11590 D.F.

Roccatti, Dra. Mireille, Presidenta de la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos. Periférico Sur 3469, esquina con Luis Cabrera, San Jerónimo Lídice, México 10200 D.F.

Rodriguez S., Lic. Eduardo, *Oficial Asistente de Programas, UNICEF-Mexico* Paseo de la Reforma 645, Lomas de Chapultepec, 11000 Mexico DF, Apdo. Postal 10-1022.

Sauri, Lic. Gerardo, Integrante de Educación con el Integrantes del Equipo de Trabajo en México

Appendix 1.B

Project Staff Members

**National Study of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation
of Children in Canada**

**National Study of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation
of Children in Mexico**

**National Study of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation
of Children in the United States**

Project Staff Members

[Note: Asterisk and pound symbols are used to designate persons who attended the 5/21/99 (*) and/or 6/2/00 (#) meetings of the IAG in Washington DC]

Project Staff in Canada

Ouimet, Dr. Marc, Principal Investigator, *National Study of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Canada*. Professor, *University of Montreal, School of Criminology and Research Associate, International Center for Comparative Criminology*, P.O. Box 6128 Station A, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3J7. Work Tele: 514/343-6188 ; E-Mail: marc.ouimet@umontreal.ca.

Proulx, Dr. Jean, Co-Investigator, Professor Agregé, École de criminologie, Centre international de criminologie comparée, Université de Montréal, Case postale 6128, Succursale Centre-ville, Montréal, Québec Canada H3C 3J7. Work Tele: (514) 343-6387 (*Université*); E-Mail: jean.proulx@umontreal.ca.

Tremblay, Dr. Pierre, *Co-Investigator*, Centre international de criminologie comparée, Université de Montréal, Case postale 6128, Succursale Centre-ville, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3J7. Home Address: 2350 Des Trois-Rivières, Laval, Québec H7E 1C1. Work Tele: (514) 343-2046; E-Mail: Pierre.Tremblay@UMontreal.CA

Staff at the International Bureau for Children's Rights, Montreal, Canada

Dionne, Pierre, Director-General Emeritus, *International Bureau for Children's Rights*. E-Mail: pierre.dionne@3web.net

Noel, Jean-Francois, Director General, International Bureau for Children's Rights
1185, Saint-Mathieu Street, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA H3H 2P7. Telephone: 514/993-7407; Fax: 514/932-9453; E-mail: maitrenoel@globetrotter.net

Teitelbaum, Pamela, *Program Assistant*, International Bureau for Children's Rights, 1185 rue Saint Mathieu, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3H 2P7. Telephone: 514/932-7656; Fax: 514/932-9453. E-Mail: tribunal@web.net

Project Staff in Mexico

Azaola, Dr. Elena Garrido, Principal Investigator, *National Study of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Mexico*. Professor, *Center for Advanced Studies in Social Anthropology, Mexico City*. Home: Bartolache 1956, Col. Del Valle, Mexico 03100 D.F.
Tele: 52/55/13-85-02 (CIESAS); Fax 011/525/655-5575; E-Mail: eazaola@juarez.ciesas.edu.mx

Harris, Mr. Bruce, *Latin American Regional Director, Casa Alianza (Covenant House)*
SJO 1039, PO Box 025216, Miami FL 33102-5216 USA. Telephone in Costa Rica: 011/506/253-5439 or 253-6338; Fax in Costa Rica: 011/506/224-5689 E-Mail: casalnza@sol.racsa.co.cr

Gutierrez Yavar, Paulina, *Center for Advanced Studies in Social Anthropology, Mexico City*

Juarez 87, Tlalpan, Mexico 14000 D.F. Our new project direct telephone and fax in CIESAS for her and for me is: (52) 55-13-85-02; Fax 011/525/655-5575.

Zenteno Quintero, Dr. Rene Martin, Professor, *Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey--Campus Guadalajara*; Centro de Estudios Estrategicos, Centro de Investigacion Demografica e Informacion Geografica Av. General Ramon Corona No. 2514. Colonia Nuevo Mexico Zapopan, Jalisco 45140, Mexico. Tel: 011/523/669-3097; Fax: 011/523/669-3098 Fax; E-Mail: rzenteno@campus.gda.itesm.mx

Project Staff in the United States

*# **Estes, Dr. Richard J.**, Principal Investigator, *National Study of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the United States, Canada, and Mexico*
Professor, *University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work*, 3701 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6214. Tele/SSW: 215/898-5531; Tele/CYPS: 215/573-3054; Fax: 215/573-2099; E-mail: restes@ssw.upenn.edu.

Ives, Nicole, Project Assistant, *University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Youth Policy*, 4200 Pine Street, 3rd. Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19104-4090
Telephone: 215/573-7269; Fax: 215/573-2091; E-Mail: njives@earthlink.net.

Jarrett, Jeff, Project Assistant, *University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts and Sciences*, E-Mail: Jarrett@sas.upenn.edu

*# **Nemon, Howard**, Project Coordinator, *University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Youth Policy*, 4200 Pine Street, 3rd. Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19104-4090
Telephone: 215/573-7269; Fax: 215/573.2791. E-Mail: hnemon@ssw.upenn.edu

*# **Nieves, Kim**, Project Coordinator, *University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Youth Policy*, 4200 Pine Street, 3rd Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19104-4090
Telephone: 215/573-9639 (SWMHRC); 215/573-3054 (CYPS); Fax: 215/573-2791;
E-mail: knieves@ssw.upenn.edu.

Rothman, Kimberly, Business Administrator, *University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Youth Policy*, 4200 Pine Street, 3rd Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19104-4090.
Telephone: 215/898-4496; Fax: 215/573-2791; E-mail: rothman@ssw.upenn.edu

Vaca, Paul, Project Assistant, *University of Pennsylvania, School of Arts and Sciences*, E-Mail: pvaca@sas.upenn.edu

Villarreal-Rios, Lisa, Project Assistant, *Washington University, George Warren Brown School of Social Work*. Home address in St. Louis: 1473 Bobolink Place, St. Louis, MO 63144; [In San Antonio: 201 Northcrest Drive, San Antonio, TX 78213; Phone: 210/341-0412]. E-Mail: lmv1@gwbmail.wustl.edu.

*# **Weiner, Dr. Neil A.**, Co-Principal Investigator, *National Study of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the United States. Canada, and Mexico*

Senior Research Associate, *University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Youth Policy*, 4200 Pine Street, 3rd Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19104-4090. Telephone: 215/898-2091; Fax: 215/573-2791; E-mail: neilw@ssw.upenn.edu.

Zorc, Eileen, Project Assistant, University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, *Center for the Study of Youth Policy*, 4200 Pine Street, 3rd. Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19104-4090. Telephone: 215/573-7269; Fax: 215/573-2091; E-Mail: ecz@sas.upenn.edu.

U.S. National Institute of Justice—Project Officers

Jackson, Dr. Shelly, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Research and Evaluation, 810 7th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20531.

* **Mamalian, Cyndy**, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Research and Evaluation, 810 7th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20531.

Appendix 1.C

Discussion Guide for City Focus Group Meetings

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children In the United States, Canada, and Mexico

University of Pennsylvania
School of Social Work
Center for Youth Policy Studies

Agenda for Focus Group Meetings

1. Introduction to project and project staff
 - Areas of concern
 - Cooperation with three nations of the NAFTA region
 - Cooperation with leading governmental and non-governmental organizations in all three countries
 - Target cities and what we are looking for
 - Focus is far reaching and includes:
 - a. Children and how they are "recruited" into CSE
 - b. Adult "customers" of child sexual exploitation
 - c. Adult "traffickers" in children for sexual exploitation, including organized crime units
 - Uses to which the information will be put
 - Identification of major federal, state, and local public and private organizations assisting with the project

2. Self introductions of focus group members with statements concerning their interests/activities in stopping/preventing sexual exploitation of children

3. Some definitions:
 - *Sexual exploitation* includes:
 - a. *child pornography*
 - b. *child prostitution*
 - c. *trafficking in children for sex* and,
 - d. *adults traveling outside the country for sex with children*

 - *Commercial sexual exploitation* often involves the exchange of goods and services other than money, but money is often the underlying motive especially in *survival sex* engaged in by runaway children

4. To what extent is the sexual exploitation of children a problem in your metropolitan area?
 - Numbers, even best estimates would be helpful
 - Locations where various forms of exploitation often take place in your community

5. What form(s) of child sexual exploitation exist in your community?
 - Pornography
 - Prostitution
 - Trafficking
 - Other?

6. Are these patterns of child sexual exploitation on the increase or decrease in your community?
7. What accounts for the change in patterns of child sexual exploitation in your community?
8. Are their particular groups of children more vulnerable to sexual exploitation than others?
 - If yes, what factors most accounts for the increased vulnerability of these children to sexual exploitation?
 - If no, why prevents/interferes with children in your community being sexually exploited by adults?
9. Are there different patterns/numbers of child sexual exploitation associated with *different racial/ethnic groups* in your community?
 - *If yes*, please identify the nature, number, differences that exist
 - *If no*, what accounts for the absence of differences between different racial/ethnic groups (e.g., strength of family, absence of poverty, strong law enforcement, etc.)?
10. Are there different patterns/numbers of sexual exploitation of children associated with *different groups of new arrivals* into your community, i.e., new immigrants (e.g., Chinese, Russian, Ukrainian, Haitians, Dominicans, etc.)?
 - *If yes*, please identify the nature, number, differences that exist
 - *If no*, what accounts for the absence of differences between different groups of new arrivals/immigrants in your community (e.g., strength of family, absence of poverty, strong law enforcement, etc.)?
11. What are the typical "pathways" into sexual exploitation for children in your community?
 - Promotion/recruitment by children themselves
 - Promotion/recruitment by parents of children
 - Promotion/recruitment by older siblings of children
 - Promotion/recruitment by a local entrepreneur (by a neighborhood pimp, pedophile, etc.)
 - Promotion/recruitment by a person or group outside the local community (representing, perhaps, a organized crime group or family)
12. What are typical "pathways" out of sexual exploitation for children in your community?
 - Local police. Please specify how this is done.
 - Runaway shelters
 - Other human service agency. Please specify.
 - Other. Please specify as fully as possible.
13. To what extent is their an "international" dimension to the sexual exploitation of children in your community?
 - if non-citizens or non-permanent residents:
 1. Who are they?
 2. How many are there?
 3. How do you recognize them?
 4. How have they gotten here?
 5. Who protects them for apprehension?
 6. What are the problems faced by law enforcement officials in dealing with these children?
 7. How are these legal problems resolved?

8. What are the special problems encountered by human service and other agencies in dealing with these children?
 9. How are these service issues/dilemmas resolved?
- If citizens or legal residents of the United States:
 1. What makes the CSE of these children an "international" issue?
 2. How many are there?
 3. How do you recognize them?
 4. If these children are not from the local community, how have they gotten here?
 5. Who protects them for apprehension?
 6. What are the problems faced by law enforcement officials in dealing with these children?
 7. How are these problems resolved?
 8. What are the special problems encountered by human service and other agencies in dealing with these children?
 9. How are these service issues/dilemmas resolved?
14. We are very interested in identifying any legal, procedural, or bureaucratic problems faced by law enforcement and human service agencies in dealing with child victims of sexual exploitation and the adult perpetrators of such crimes. Please, then, identify the major problems faced by you and your organization in carrying out your responsibilities in this area.
 - Inadequate or unclear legal authority to intervene in child sexual exploitation situations
 - Unclear mandate regarding response to problems of child sexual exploitation in your community
 - Human resources vis-à-vis the number of personnel available to assist with this effort
 - Human resources vis-à-vis the need for more and better training on the socio-legal issues that inform child sexual exploitation
 - Technological resources, i.e., computers, shared data bases with key agencies and organizations
 - The need for better and more complete cooperation between the various agencies that share responsibility for this problem
 - Different, sometimes conflicting, attitudes among various levels/sectors of law enforcement or the human services
 - Peers and others in positions of authority don't take the problem seriously enough
 - Other matters
 15. Please identify specific recommendations concerning ways in which the legal and human service systems could be restructured to better protect the children in your community from sexual exploitation, including from *commercial* sexual exploitation.

Appendix 1.D

**Partial Listing of Organizational Participants in
City Focus Group Meetings and Interviews**

Exhibit D.1
**PARTIAL LISTING OF ORGANIZATIONAL PARTICIPANTS IN
CITY FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS AND INTERVIEWS**

City	Human Service Organizations	Local Law Enforcement Organizations	Federal Agencies and Offices
Chicago IL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emmaus Ministries • Genesis House • Goodheart Alliance/Immigrant Rights Unit • National Runaway Switchboard • The Night Ministry • Transgenesis • Uptown Lions Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chicago Police Dept. • Cook County Sheriff's Police Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • U.S. Postal Service • U.S. Attorney's Office/Northern District of Illinois
Dallas TX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letot Center • The Bridge • East Dallas Counseling Center/Asian Youth Program • Promise House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dallas Police Dept./Child Abuse Section • Dallas Police Dept./Juvenile Division • Dallas Police Dept./Vice Division • Police attending the 1999 Crimes Against Children Conference, Dallas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • US Attorney's Office • U.S. Postal Service • U.S. Customs Service
Detroit MI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casa Maria Runaway Program • Covenant House Michigan • Michigan Child Welfare Law Resource Center • Wayne County Family Independence Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allen Park Police Dept. • Detroit Police Dept./Sex Crimes Unit • Detroit Police Dept./Vice Unit • Oakland County Prosecutor's Office • Oakland County Sheriff's Office • State Attorney General's Office • Troy Police Dept. • Wayne County Circuit Court/3rd Circuit Court • Wayne Cty District Attorney's Office • Wayne Co. Dept. of Comm. Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • US Attorney's Office • U.S. Postal Service • U.S. Customs Service • U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service • Canadian consulate
El Paso TX & Ciudad Juarez MX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association for Murdered Women of Ciudad Juarez • Association of Women Sex Workers of Ciudad Juarez • DIF/Ciudad Juarez • Directora de FEMAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas Youth Commission El Paso County • Juvenile Probation Dept. • El Paso Police Dept. • Crimes Against Children Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of the Army/Fort Bliss Criminal Investigation Command • Federal Bureau of Investigation

City	Human Service Organizations	Local Law Enforcement Organizations	Federal Agencies and Offices
Honolulu HI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Las Americas Refugee Asylum Project • Reto a La Juventud • Adult Friends for Youth • Domestic Violence Clearing House • Gateway Center • Hale Opio Kauai, Inc • Hawaii Family & Youth Services • Hawaii Youth Services Network • Helping Hands Hawaii • Jane Chong & Associates • Kalihii Palama Health Center Sister's • Offering Support University of Hawaii • American Friends Service Committee • Ke Ola Mamo • Life Foundation: AIDS Services and Education For the Community • Maui Youth & Family Services • State of Hawaii/Health Dept. • Waikiki Health Center • Youth Outreach Program • YWCA of Oahu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawaii Police Dept. • Honolulu Police Dept./ Child Sex Crimes Unit • Honolulu Police Dept./ Morals Details • Honolulu Police Dept./ White Collar Crimes Unit • Honolulu Police Dept./Juvenile Division • Honolulu Prosecutor's Office • Office of the State Attorney General 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U. S. Attorney General Naval Criminal Investigation Service • U. S. Customs • U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Dept./ • U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service • U.S. Postal Inspector
Las Vegas NV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys and Girls Town of Nevada • Child Haven (of Clark County Family & Youth Services) • Clark County Child Protective Services • Clark County Dept. of Family & Youth Services • Clark County Family and Youth Services • Clark County Sexual Abuse Investigative Team (SAINT) • Community Action Against Rape • Las Vegas Sun (newspaper) • West Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clark County Family & Youth Services/Juvenile Probation • Clark County/Prostitution Program • Las Vegas Metro Police Dept./Sexual Abuse Detail • Las Vegas Metro Police Dept./Vice and Narcotics Division • Las Vegas Metro Police Dept./Vice & Narcotics Division • North Las Vegas Police Dept. • Women's Prison Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Attorney's Office/Special Victim's Unit • Federal Bureau of Investigation • U.S. Attorneys Office • U.S. Customs • U.S. Postal Inspector Service • U.S. Treasury/Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms
Los Angeles CA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captive Daughters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los Angeles District Attorneys Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation

City	Human Service Organizations	Local Law Enforcement Organizations	Federal Agencies and Offices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children of the Night • Los Angeles Youth Supportive Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los Angeles Police Dept. • Los Angeles Sheriffs Dept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Customs Service • U.S. Postal Service
Miami FL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covenant House • Florida Dept. of Human Services • Haitian Women's Foundation • Switchboard of Miami 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broward County Sheriff's Office • Miami Police Dept./North District/Upper East Side • Miami-Dade Police Dept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • U.S. Customs Service • U.S. Postal Service
New Orleans LA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda for Children • Bacatown Community Development Council • Boy Scouts of LA Kids House Louisiana • Care Center Emergency & Residential Shelter • Center Weed and Seed Program (Lafitte Area) • Community Mediation Services • Covenant House • Drop-In Center (of Tulane University) • Father Flanagan's Boys Town of New Orleans • HIV/STD Programs of the Louisiana Dept. of Health and Hospitals • Lesbian and Gay Community Center • St. John the Baptist Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Orleans Police Dept./1st District • New Orleans Police Dept./Juvenile Division • New Orleans Police Dept./Sex Crimes Unit • New Orleans Police Dept./Child Abuse Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • Federal Public Defender • Task Force on Child Sexual Abuse • U.S. Attorneys Office • U.S. Customs Service • U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service • U.S. National Guard • US Postal Inspection Service
New York NY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDS and Adolescents Network • Child Hope • Coalition Against the Trafficking of Women • Covenant House • ECPAT USA • Global Ministry of the United Methodist Church • Horizon Health Children's Advocacy Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecticut State Police • Hartford Police Dept. • Midtown Community Court • New York City Police Dept./Juvenile Division • New York City Police Dept./Vice Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • U.S. Attorney • U.S. Customs • U.S. Postal Inspection Service

City	Human Service Organizations	Local Law Enforcement Organizations	Federal Agencies and Offices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Watch • Jean Wright • Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service/Children's Division • National Child Labor Committee • National Drug Research Institute • Paul and Lisa Program • Salvation Army • Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS) • Streetwork Program • Task Force on Runaway Women and Girls in NYC's Immigrant Communities • UNICEF 		
Philadelphia PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bucks County Dept. of Human Services • Law Enforcement Child Abuse Project/Support Center for Child Advocates • Philadelphia Citizens For Children and Youth • Voyage House 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U. S. Postal Inspection Service • U.S. Treasury Depart.
San Antonio TX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Services of San Antonio • Good Samaritan Center • Hispanic Research Center • Rape Crisis University of Texas/San Antonio • Victory outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Antonio Police Dept./Vice Unit • San Antonio Police Dept./Juvenile Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U. S. Attorneys Office
San Diego CA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Ground--Program of The Center City of San Diego • HHS - CPS • McAlister Institute • Nestor Family Resource Center • OZ San Diego 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California State Attorney General's Office • California Youth Authority Dept. • San Diego County District Attorney's Office • San Diego County Sheriff's Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Attorney General • U.S. Border Patrol • U.S. Customs • U.S. INS • U.S. Postal Inspector

City	Human Service Organizations	Local Law Enforcement Organizations	Federal Agencies and Offices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Diego City Schools • San Diego Youth and Community Services • SAY --San Diego, Inc. • SD Youth and Community Services • South Bay Community Services • Stand up for Kids • State of California/Dept. of Youth Authority • Teen Center • The Children's Initiative • The Storefront • Toussaint Teen Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Diego Court/Juvenile Division • San Diego Police Dept. 	
San Francisco CA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covenant House/Oakland East Bay Program • Glidewell Memorial Church • Haight Asbury Free Clinics • Huckleberry House • Larkin Street Youth Center • Prostitution Research & Education • Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAGE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contra Costa County Probation Dept. • Oakland Police Dept./Youth Services Division • San Francisco Police Dept./Juvenile Division • San Jose Police Dept./Bureau of Investigations/Child Exploitation Detail • San Jose Police Dept./Crimes Against Children Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • SAC • U.S. Attorney's Office • U.S. Customs • U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Seattle WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forty Fifth Street Clinic • La Ba Te Yah Youth Home (United Indians of All Tribes) • New Horizons Ministries • Northwest Network for Youth • Seattle Children's Home • Youth Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seattle Police Dept./Intelligence Division • Seattle Police Dept./Special Investigations Unit--Vice • Seattle Police Dept./Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Unit • Seattle Police Dept./Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Unit • City of Des Moines/Police Dept./Criminal Investigations • Seattle Police Dept. • Sex Offender Detail: Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • U.S. Customs • U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service • U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Appendix 1.E

Questionnaire
(Q1a)

**Survey of
National, State and Local
Law Enforcement and Human Service Agencies
Concerning
Sexually Exploited (SEC)
and
Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)**

NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (CSEC) IN THE U.S., CANADA AND MEXICO
--

Q1A (pub)

Responding Agency/Organization: _____

Respondent's Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip Code: ___/___/___/___/___ Telephone: ___/___/___/___/___/___/___/___/___/___/___

Fax: ___/___/___/___/___/___/___/___/___/___/___ E-mail: _____

Respondent's Title: _____

Respondent's Responsibilities/Activities (circle as many as apply):

	Presently		Previously	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
a. Direct social services (client/victim or Client/victim family contact)	Yes	No	Yes	No
b. Direct social services (offender/perpetrator Contact)	Yes	No	Yes	No
c. Law enforcement investigation	Yes	No	Yes	No
d. Prosecution	Yes	No	Yes	No
e. Supervision of prosecution	Yes	No	Yes	No
f. Client advocacy	Yes	No	Yes	No
g. Legal representation	Yes	No	Yes	No
h. Clinical Supervision	Yes	No	Yes	No
i. Administrative supervision	Yes	No	Yes	No
j. Administrative duties (e.g., personnel, budget)	Yes	No	Yes	No
k. Other _____	Yes	No	Yes	No

Conducted by the:

**University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work
 Center for the Study of Youth Policy
 4200 Pine Street, 3rd fl.
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104-4090**

For Further Information, Please Contact:

**Neil Alan Weiner, Ph.D.
 University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work
 Center for the Study of Youth Policy
 Tel: 215-573-3054
 Fax: 215-573-2791
 E-mail: ngives@caster.ssw.upenn.edu**

PART I: Agency/Organization Type, Area Served and Clientele

1. How would you describe your agency's funding?	YES	NO	Not Applicable
a) Publicly funded (in whole or part)	Y	N	N/A
b) Privately funded, non- profit	Y	N	N/A
c) Privately funded, for profit	Y	N	N/A

2. Please circle "Y" (Yes) if your agency provides the listed function as a <i>direct service</i>. Please circle "N" (No) if your agency does not provide the listed function. Please circle "N/A" if not applicable.			
a) Law enforcement (i.e., police, prosecution, probation, parole)	Y	N	N/A
b) Justice (i.e., legal services, court functions)	Y	N	N/A
c) Child advocacy (e.g., Support Center for Child Advocates; Juvenile Law Center, guardian ad litem)	Y	N	N/A
d) Psychosocial assessment (i.e., interviews and/or testing)	Y	N	N/A
e) Victim counseling/ therapy	Y	N	N/A
f) Offender/perpetrator counseling/therapy/interviews	Y	N	N/A
g) Housing/ runaway shelter	Y	N	N/A
h) Public education	Y	N	N/A
i) Adult offender/perpetrator advocacy (i.e., defense counsel, parent/guardian/custodian lawyer)	Y	N	N/A
j) Professional training	Y	N	N/A
k) Investigation/forensics	Y	N	N/A
l) Medical services	Y	N	N/A
m) Child protective services	Y	N	N/A
n) Other, please describe: _____ _____	Y	N	N/A

3. How would you describe your agency's service area (circle as many as apply):	YES	NO
a) National	Y	N
b) Regional	Y	N
c) State	Y	N
d) Local	Y	N
e) Other, please describe: _____ _____	Y	N

4. How many <i>states</i> are served by your agency? Please enter the number in the spaces provided to the right, or circle "N/A" for not applicable.	_ _ _ _	N/A
---	---------	-----

<p>5. Please write the full names of the <i>five most populated</i> states served by your agency. Circle N/ A for "not applicable."</p> <p>State 1 _____</p> <p>State 2 _____</p> <p>State 3 _____</p> <p>State 4 _____</p> <p>State 5 _____</p>		N/A
--	--	-----

6. How many <i>counties (or other governmental units, if your state does not have counties)</i> are served by your agency? Please enter the number in the spaces provided to the right. Circle "N/A" for not applicable.	_ _ _ _	N/A
--	---------	-----

<p>7. Please circle whether your state is divided into counties or other governmental units.</p> <p>Is your state divided into counties?</p> <p>Write the full names of the <i>five most populated</i> counties or other governmental units served by your agency.</p> <p>County or Other Unit 1 _____</p> <p>County or Other unit 2 _____</p> <p>County or Other unit 3 _____</p> <p>County or Other unit 4 _____</p> <p>County or Other unit 5 _____</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p>In what state is this located?</p> <p>State 1 _____</p> <p>State 2 _____</p> <p>State 3 _____</p> <p>State 4 _____</p> <p>State 5 _____</p>	N/A
--	---	-----

8. Please write in the <i>total number of cases</i> handled by your agency in 1998. Circle "NA" if not applicable.	_____	N/A
--	-------	-----

9. Please write in the number of those cases which were children, <i>age 17 years or younger</i> . Circle "NA" if not applicable.	_____	N/A
---	-------	-----

PART II: Agency Policies and Procedures

The following questions seek to identify the *policies and procedures* employed by your agency in handling CSEC cases.

10. Please rate the relative emphasis on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) as a *policy* issue for your agency according to the following:

1- Most important
2- Important
3- Somewhat important
4- Not important

Please circle your response.

a) 1997	1	2	3	4	
b) 1998	1	2	3	4	
c) 1999	1	2	3	4	

10a. Please rate the relative emphasis on CSEC as a *service* issue for your agency according to the following:

1. Most important
2. Important
3. Somewhat important
4. Not important

Please circle your response.

a) 1997	1	2	3	4	
b) 1998	1	2	3	4	
c) 1999	1	2	3	4	

11. Please rate the relative importance of the factors listed below in influencing *the number of cases of CSEC in your service area* according to the following ratings:

1- Most important
2- Important
3- Somewhat important
4- Not important

Please circle your response.

a) Immigration of foreign populations	1	2	3	4	
b) Changes in legislation/public policy	1	2	3	4	
c) Advocacy/awareness. Please specify: _____	1	2	3	4	

d) Fluctuations in population size	1	2	3	4	
e) Poverty	1	2	3	4	
f) Racial/ethnic composition of community	1	2	3	4	
g) Tourism/ conferences and conventions	1	2	3	4	
h) Federal law enforcement efforts	1	2	3	4	
i) Local law enforcement efforts	1	2	3	4	
j) "Nightlife" establishments/districts	1	2	3	4	
k) Other, please specify: _____	1	2	3	4	
l) Other, please specify: _____	1	2	3	4	

12. Does your agency have a <i>working definition</i> of CSEC?	Yes	No
<p>12a. If "Yes," please either cite the legal definition that you use or, if you do not use one, write in the definition designed by your agency.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		

13. The following questions ask you to describe your agency's <i>approach</i> to dealing with CSEC. Please circle "Y" (Yes) if your agency participates in the listed training and policies regarding CSEC.	YES	NO
a) Does your agency have a policy and procedure <i>manual</i> regarding the handling of CSEC cases.	Y	N
b) Does your agency provide staff training regarding CSEC? If yes, please specify:	Y	N
1) Interviewing children for assessment/investigative purposes	Y	N
2) Interviewing offenders/perpetrators for investigative purposes	Y	N
3) Legal or forensic issues regarding sexual abuse	Y	N

	YES	NO
4) Child development (behavioral, cognitive, social)	Y	N
5) Physical/medical signs of sexual abuse of children	Y	N
6) Behavioral signs of sexual abuse of children	Y	N
7) Sex offenders (pathology, treatment, typologies, etc.)	Y	N
8) Cultural sensitivity/diversity training	Y	N
9) Other: _____	Y	N

14. Based on your experience or system of referral, please indicate common ways CSEC <i>victims</i> are <i>originally</i> identified by your agency. Circle "Y" (Yes) or "N" (No), where appropriate.	YES	<u>NO</u>
a) Proactive investigation/undercover	Y	N
b) Mandated reporter (e.g., therapist, teacher, runaway shelter staff, etc)	Y	N
c) Name given by another victim or offender already identified	Y	N
d) Parents or relatives of victims/offenders	Y	N
e) Immigration investigation or referral	Y	N
f) Self report of victim	Y	N
g) Self report/confession of offender	Y	N
h) Retrieval of a missing child through missing child locator service	Y	N
i) Anonymous report	Y	N
j) Arrest of child for prostitution/ soliciting	Y	N
k) Arrest of offender/perpetrator/"johns"/pimps		
l) Internet service provider referral	Y	N

PART III: AGES AND GENDER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN SEC AND CSEC

If your agency served the type of prostitution or pornography cases listed in the left-hand column, please circle "Y" for Yes. If Yes, please write in the number of victims served in each gender category. If your agency did not serve cases of the type listed in the left-hand column, please circle "N" for No. If you circled "N", please put a line through the remainder of that row, and move to the next row.

15. Did your agency serve cases of this type in 1999?	AGE 17 YEARS OR YOUNGER			
	Yes	No	Boys	Girls
a) Victims of <i>any</i> type of child abuse (i.e., the infliction of physical or emotional injury on a dependent minor, through intentional beatings, uncontrolled corporal punishment, persistent degradation, or sexual abuse, usually committed by parents or guardians)	Y	N	___	___
b) Of those cases listed in "a)" above, how many were victims of child <i>sexual</i> abuse (i.e., sexual activity between children and adults, or between younger children and older children)	Y	N	___	___
c) Children who participated as subjects of pornography (i.e., the material representation—via film, print, photos, audio tape, and digital representations carried via computer—of children engaged in sexual acts, real or simulated, intended for the sexual gratification of the user, and involves the production, distribution and/or use of such material)	Y	N	___	___
d) Children who were involuntarily exposed to adult or child pornographic images	Y	N	___	___

16. Did your agency serve cases of this type in 1999?	AGE 17 YEARS OR YOUNGER			
	Y	N	Boys	Girls
e) Children living at home who participated in prostitution for money to acquire items other than basic needs—luxuries, expensive clothes (i.e., the performance of sexual acts by children in exchange for remuneration in cash or in kind often, but not always, organized by intermediary, i.e., parent, family member, procurer, teacher, etc.)	Y	N	___	___
f) Children living at home who participated in prostitution for money in order to run-away	Y	N	___	___
g) Runaway or throwaway children engaging in prostitution for survival needs (food, shelter, clothing)	Y	N	___	___
h) Children who participated in prostitution organized by local pimps	Y	N	___	___
i) Children who participated in prostitution organized by national groups or organizations	Y	N	___	___

16a. Please describe any other types of activities in which children served by your agency were sexually exploited (e.g. as entertainers/host(esses) in night clubs, as participants in international sex tours, etc.	AGE 17 YEARS OR YOUNGER			
	Yes	No	Boys	Girls
i) Describe other type 1: <hr/> <hr/>	Y	N	—	—
j) Describe other type 2: <hr/> <hr/>	Y	N	—	—
k) Describe other type 3: <hr/> <hr/>	Y	N	—	—

PART IV: PATHWAYS INTO CSEC

17. Several factors influence the way children are *recruited* into CSEC. Please write in the percentage of cases handled by your agency that featured the factor leading to involvement in CSEC listed in the left hand column for youths involved just in prostitution, just in pornography, or in both prostitution and pornography. If your agency did not handle *ANY* CSEC cases of any kind, please circle "Not Applicable" at the head of the column and draw a line down that entire column through item "h." If your agency did not handle just a particular category of CSEC, put a line through that row and move to the next row.

Factors influencing involvement in CSEC	JUST PROSTITUTION	JUST PORNOGRAPHY	BOTH PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY	NOT APPLICABLE
a) Recruitment by parent or other adult caregiver	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
b) Recruitment by sibling	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
c) Recruitment by other relative, (specify): _____	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
d) Recruitment by peer	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
e) Recruitment by Professional pimp	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
f) Recruitment by a local community leader (e.g., leader, recreation leader, teacher, etc)	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
g) Recruitment by an Association made via the Internet	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
h) Recruitment by other: Please describe: _____	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA

18. The following questions relate to the characteristics of victims that may make them vulnerable to becoming involved in CSEC. Please write in the percentage of cases handled by your agency that featured the characteristic listed in the left hand column for youths involved in prostitution, pornography, or in both prostitution and pornography. If your agency did not handle ANY CSEC cases of any kind, please circle "Not Applicable" at the head of the column and draw a line down that entire column through item "v." If your agency did not handle just a particular category of CSEC, put a line through that row and move to the next row.

Victim characteristics linked to involvement in CSEC	JUST PROSTITUTION	JUST PORNOGRAPHY	BOTH PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY	NOT APPLICABLE
FAMILY				
a) History of basic deprivations in family of origin, such as lack of food, clothing, or inadequate or overcrowded housing	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
b) Single parent household	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
c) Incarcerated parent or parent with a criminal history	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
d) Parent involved in sex work (prostitution, pimping, pornography, etc)	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
e) History of homelessness	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
COMMUNITY				
f) History of out of home placement, i.e. foster care, residential placement, shelters	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
g) Gang membership or history of gang involvement	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
h) History of school failure, including drop out or expulsion	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA

Victim characteristics linked to involvement in CSEC	JUST PROSTITUTION	JUST PORNOGRAPHY	BOTH PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY	NOT APPLICABLE
PERSONAL				
i) History of severe sexual abuse	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
j) History of physical abuse	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
k) History of drug abuse problems	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
l) History of alcohol abuse problems	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
m) History of severe mental illness	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
Num) Youth is a runaway/throwaway or has a history of runaway behavior	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
o) History of court adjudicated delinquency	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
p) History of non-adjudicated status offender	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
q) Juvenile in need of protective supervision	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
r) Court adjudicated dependent/abused/neglected	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
s) History of physically assaultive behaviors	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
t) History of sexualized behaviors	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
u) Other major social problem/need: _____	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
v) Other major social/behavioral problem/need: _____	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA

**Appendix 1.E
(continued)**

**Questionnaire
(Q1b)**

**Survey of
National, State and Local
Law Enforcement and Human Service Agencies
Concerning
Sexually Exploited (SEC)
and
Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)**

PART I: Agency/Organization Type, Area Served and Clientele

1. How would you describe your agency's funding?	YES	NO	Not Applicable
a) Publicly funded (in whole or part)	Y	N	N/A
b) Privately funded, non- profit	Y	N	N/A
c) Privately funded, for profit	Y	N	N/A

2. Please circle "Y" (Yes) if your agency provides the listed function as a <i>direct service</i> . Please circle "N" (No) if your agency does not provide the listed function. Please circle "N/A" if not applicable.			
a) Law enforcement (i.e., police, prosecution, probation, parole)	Y	N	N/A
b) Justice (i.e., legal services, court functions)	Y	N	N/A
c) Child advocacy (e.g., Support Center for Child Advocates; Juvenile Law Center, guardian ad litem)	Y	N	N/A
d) Psychosocial assessment (i.e., interviews and/or testing)	Y	N	N/A
e) Victim counseling/ therapy	Y	N	N/A
f) Offender/perpetrator counseling/therapy/interviews	Y	N	N/A
g) Housing/ runaway shelter	Y	N	N/A
h) Public education	Y	N	N/A
i) Adult offender/perpetrator advocacy (i.e., defense counsel, parent/guardian/custodian lawyer)	Y	N	N/A
j) Professional training	Y	N	N/A
k) Investigation/forensics	Y	N	N/A
l) Medical services	Y	N	N/A
m) Child protective services	Y	N	N/A
n) Other, please describe: _____ _____	Y	N	N/A

3. How would you describe your agency's service area (circle as many as apply):	YES	NO
a) National	Y	N
b) Regional	Y	N
c) State	Y	N
d) Local	Y	N
e) Other, please describe: _____ _____	Y	N

<p>4. How many <i>states</i> are served by your agency? Please enter the number in the spaces provided to the right, or circle "N/A" for not applicable.</p>	<p>___ _ _</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>5. Please write the full names of the <i>five most populated</i> states served by your agency. Circle N/ A for "not applicable."</p> <p>State 1 _____</p> <p>State 2 _____</p> <p>State 3 _____</p> <p>State 4 _____</p> <p>State 5 _____</p>		<p>N/A</p>
<p>6. How many <i>counties (or other governmental units, if your state does not have counties)</i> are served by your agency? Please enter the number in the spaces provided to the right. Circle "N/A" for not applicable.</p>	<p>___ _ _</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>7. Please circle whether your state is divided into counties or other governmental units.</p> <p>Is your state divided into counties?</p> <p>Write the full names of the <i>five most populated</i> counties or other governmental units served by your agency.</p> <p>County or Other Unit 1 _____</p> <p>County or Other unit 2 _____</p> <p>County or Other unit 3 _____</p> <p>County or Other unit 4 _____</p> <p>County or Other unit 5 _____</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p>In what state is this located?</p> <p>State 1 _____</p> <p>State 2 _____</p> <p>State 3 _____</p> <p>State 4 _____</p> <p>State 5 _____</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>8. Please write in the <i>total number of cases</i> handled by your agency in 1998. Circle "NA" if not applicable.</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>9. Please write in the number of those cases which were children, <i>age 17 years or younger</i>. Circle "NA" if not applicable.</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>N/A</p>

PART II: Agency Policies and Procedures

The following questions seek to identify the *policies and procedures* employed by your agency in handling CSEC cases.

10. Please rate the relative emphasis on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) as a *policy* issue for your agency according to the following:

5- Most important
6- Important
7- Somewhat important
8- Not important

Please circle your response.

a) 1997	1	2	3	4	
b) 1998	1	2	3	4	
c) 1999	1	2	3	4	

10a. Please rate the relative emphasis on CSEC as a *service* issue for your agency according to the following:

5. Most important
6. Important
7. Somewhat important
8. Not important

Please circle your response.

a) 1997	1	2	3	4	
b) 1998	1	2	3	4	
c) 1999	1	2	3	4	

11. Please rate the relative importance of the factors listed below in influencing *the number of cases of CSEC in your service area* according to the following ratings:

5- Most important
6- Important
7- Somewhat important
8- Not important

Please circle your response.

a) Immigration of foreign populations	1	2	3	4	
b) Changes in legislation/public policy	1	2	3	4	
c) Advocacy/awareness. Please specify: _____	1	2	3	4	

d) Fluctuations in population size	1	2	3	4	
e) Poverty	1	2	3	4	
f) Racial/ethnic composition of community	1	2	3	4	
g) Tourism/ conferences and conventions	1	2	3	4	
h) Federal law enforcement efforts	1	2	3	4	
i) Local law enforcement efforts	1	2	3	4	
j) "Nightlife" establishments/districts	1	2	3	4	
m) Other, please specify: _____ _____	1	2	3	4	
n) Other, please specify: _____ _____	1	2	3	4	

12. Does your agency have a <i>working definition</i> of CSEC?	Yes	No
<p>12a. If "Yes," please either cite the legal definition that you use or, if you do not use one, write in the definition designed by your agency.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		

13. The following questions ask you to describe your agency's <i>approach</i> to dealing with CSEC. Please circle "Y" (Yes) if your agency participates in the listed training and policies regarding CSEC.	YES	NO
a) Does your agency have a policy and procedure <i>manual</i> regarding the handling of CSEC cases.	Y	N
b) Does your agency provide staff training regarding CSEC? If yes, please specify:	Y	N
1) Interviewing children for assessment/investigative purposes	Y	N
2) Interviewing offenders/perpetrators for investigative purposes	Y	N
3) Legal or forensic issues regarding sexual abuse	Y	N

	YES	NO
4) Child development (behavioral, cognitive, social)	Y	N
5) Physical/medical signs of sexual abuse of children	Y	N
6) Behavioral signs of sexual abuse of children	Y	N
7) Sex offenders (pathology, treatment, typologies, etc.)	Y	N
8) Cultural sensitivity/diversity training	Y	N
9) Other: _____	Y	N

14. Based on your experience or system of referral, please indicate common ways CSEC <i>victims</i> are <i>originally</i> identified by your agency. Circle "Y" (Yes) or "N" (No), where appropriate.	YES	NO
a) Proactive investigation/undercover	Y	N
b) Mandated reporter (e.g., therapist, teacher, runaway shelter staff, etc)	Y	N
c) Name given by another victim or offender already identified	Y	N
d) Parents or relatives of victims/offenders	Y	N
e) Immigration investigation or referral	Y	N
f) Self report of victim	Y	N
g) Self report/confession of offender	Y	N
h) Retrieval of a missing child through missing child locator service	Y	N
i) Anonymous report	Y	N
j) Arrest of child for prostitution/ soliciting	Y	N
k) Arrest of offender/perpetrator/"johns"/pimps		
l) Internet service provider referral	Y	N

PART III: AGES AND GENDER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

A. Count for the entire year: 1999

If your agency served the type of prostitution or pornography cases listed in the left-hand column, please circle "Y" for Yes. If Yes, please write in the number of victims served in each age and gender category. If your agency did not serve cases of the type listed in the left-hand column, please circle "N" for No. If you circled "N", please put a line through the remainder of that row, and move to the next row.

15. Did your agency serve cases of this type in 1999?			LESS THAN AGE 9		AGES 9-12		AGES 13-15		AGES 16-17	
	Yes	No	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
a) Victims of any type of child abuse (i.e., the infliction of physical or emotional injury on a dependent minor, through intentional beatings, uncontrolled corporal punishment, persistent ridicule and degradation, or sexual abuse, usually committed by parents or guardians)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Victims of any type of child sexual abuse (i.e., sexual activity between children and adults, or between younger children and older children)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Children who participated as subjects of pornography (i.e., the material representation—via film, print, photos, audio tape, and digital representations carried via computer—of children engaged in sexual acts, real or simulated, intended for the sexual gratification of the user, and involves the production, distribution and/or use of such material)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d) Children who were involuntarily exposed to adult or child pornographic images	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

16. Did your agency serve cases of this type in 1999?			LESS THAN AGE 9		AGES 9-12		AGES 13-15		AGES 16-17	
e.) Children living at home who participated in prostitution for money to acquire items other than basic needs--luxuries, expensive clothes (i.e., the performance of sexual acts by children in exchange for remuneration in cash or in kind often, but not always, organized by intermediary, i.e., parent, family member, procurer, teacher, etc.)	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
f) Runaway or throwaway children engaging in prostitution for survival needs (food, shelter, clothing)	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
g) Children who participated in prostitution organized by local pimps	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
h) Children who participated in prostitution organized by national groups or organizations	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

16a. Please describe any other types of activities in which children served by your agency were sexually exploited (e.g. as entertainers/host(esses) in night clubs, as participants in international sex tours, etc.			LESS THAN AGE 9		AGES 9-12		AGES 13-15		AGES 16-17	
	Yes	No	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
i) Describe other type 1: _____ _____	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
j) Describe other type 2: _____ _____	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
k) Describe other type 3: _____ _____	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

PART III: AGES AND GENDER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

B. Count for the most recent month: March 2000

If your agency served the type of prostitution or pornography cases listed in the left-hand column, please circle "Y" for Yes. If Yes, please write in the number of victims served in each age and gender category. If your agency did not serve cases of the type listed in the left-hand column, please circle "N" for No. If you circled "N", please put a line through the remainder of that row, and move to the next row.

17. Did your agency serve cases of this type in March 2000?			LESS THAN AGE 9		AGES 9-12		AGES 13-15		AGES 16-17	
	Yes	No	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
a) Victims of any type of child abuse (i.e., the infliction of physical or emotional injury on a dependent minor, through intentional beatings, uncontrolled corporal punishment, persistent ridicule and degradation, or sexual abuse, usually committed by parents or guardians)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Victims of any type of child sexual abuse (i.e., sexual activity between children and adults, or between younger children and older children)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Children who participated as subjects of pornography (i.e., the material representation—via film, print, photos, audio tape, and digital representations carried via computer—of children engaged in sexual acts, real or simulated, intended for the sexual gratification of the user, and involves the production, distribution and/or use of such material)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d) Children who were involuntarily exposed to adult or child pornographic images	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

18. Did your agency serve cases of this type in March 2000?			LESS THAN AGE 9		AGES 9-12		AGES 13-15		AGES 16-17	
e.) Children living at home who participated in prostitution for money to acquire items other than basic needs--luxuries, expensive clothes (i.e., the performance of sexual acts by children in exchange for remuneration in cash or in kind often, but not always, organized by intermediary, i.e., parent, family member, procurer, teacher, etc.)	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
f) Runaway or throwaway children engaging in prostitution for survival needs (food, shelter, clothing)	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
g) Children who participated in prostitution organized by local pimps	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
h) Children who participated in prostitution organized by national groups or organizations	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

18a. Please describe any other types of activities in which children served by your agency were sexually exploited (e.g. as entertainers/host(esses) in night clubs, as participants in international sex tours, etc.			LESS THAN AGE 9		AGES 9-12		AGES 13-15		AGES 16-17	
	Yes	No	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
i) Describe other type 1: _____ _____	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
j) Describe other type 2: _____ _____	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
k) Describe other type 3: _____ _____	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

PART IV: PATHWAYS INTO CSEC

19. Several factors influence the way children are *recruited* into CSEC. Please write in the percentage of cases handled by your agency that featured the factor leading to involvement in CSEC listed in the left hand column for youths involved just in prostitution, just in pornography, or in both prostitution and pornography. If your agency did not handle ANY CSEC cases of any kind, please circle "Not Applicable" at the head of the column and draw a line down that entire column through item "h." If your agency did not handle just a particular category of CSEC, put a line through that row and move to the next row.

Factors influencing involvement in CSEC	JUST PROSTITUTION	JUST PORNOGRAPHY	BOTH PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY	NOT APPLICABLE
a) Recruitment by parent or other adult caregiver	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
b) Recruitment by sibling	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
c) Recruitment by other relative, (specify): _____	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
d) Recruitment by peer	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
e) Recruitment by Professional pimp	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
f) Recruitment by a local community leader (e.g., leader, recreation leader, teacher, etc)	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
g) Recruitment by an Association made via the Internet	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
h) Recruitment by other: Please describe: _____	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA

20. The following questions relate to the characteristics of victims that may make them vulnerable to becoming involved in CSEC. Please write in the percentage of cases handled by your agency that featured the characteristic listed in the left hand column for youths involved in prostitution, pornography, or in both prostitution and pornography. If your agency did not handle ANY CSEC cases of any kind, please circle "Not Applicable" at the head of the column and draw a line down that entire column through item "v." If your agency did not handle just a particular category of CSEC, put a line through that row and move to the next row.

Victim characteristics linked to involvement in CSEC	JUST PROSTITUTION	JUST PORNOGRAPHY	BOTH PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY	NOT APPLICABLE
FAMILY				
a) History of basic deprivations in family of origin, such as lack of food, clothing, or inadequate or overcrowded housing	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
b) Single parent household	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
c) Incarcerated parent or parent with a criminal history	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
d) Parent involved in sex work (prostitution, pimping, pornography, etc)	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
e) History of homelessness	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
COMMUNITY				
f) History of out of home placement, i.e. foster care, residential placement, shelters	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
g) Gang membership or history of gang involvement	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
h) History of school failure, including drop out or expulsion	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA

Victim characteristics linked to involvement in CSEC	JUST PROSTITUTION	JUST PORNOGRAPHY	BOTH PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY	NOT APPLICABLE
PERSONAL				
i) History of severe sexual abuse	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
j) History of physical abuse	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
k) History of drug abuse problems	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
l) History of alcohol abuse problems	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
m) History of severe mental illness	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
n) Youth is a runaway/throwaway or has a history of runaway behavior	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
o) History of court adjudicated delinquency	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
p) History of non-adjudicated status offender	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
q) Juvenile in need of protective supervision	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
r) Court adjudicated dependent/abused/neglected	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
s) History of physically assaultive behaviors	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
t) History of sexualized behaviors	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
u) Other major social problem/need: _____	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA
v) Other major social/behavioral problem/need: _____	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	NA

Appendix 1.F

Questionnaire
(Q2 & Q3)

**Survey of
National, State and Local
Law Enforcement and Human Service Agencies
Concerning
Adult Customers and Traffickers In
Children For Sexual Purposes (CSE and CSEC)**

Respondent's Responsibilities/Activities (circle as many as apply):

	Presently		Previously	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
a. Direct social services (client/victim or Client/victim family contact)	Yes	No	Yes	No
b. Direct social services (offender/perpetrator Contact)	Yes	No	Yes	No
c. Law enforcement investigation	Yes	No	Yes	No
d. Prosecution	Yes	No	Yes	No
e. Supervision of prosecution	Yes	No	Yes	No
f. Client advocacy	Yes	No	Yes	No
g. Legal representation	Yes	No	Yes	No
h. Clinical Supervision	Yes	No	Yes	No
i. Administrative supervision	Yes	No	Yes	No
j. Administrative duties (e.g., personnel, budget)	Yes	No	Yes	No
k. Other _____	Yes	No	Yes	No

**PART I:
CHARACTERISTICS OF CUSTOMERS OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN
(CSEC)**

Definition of Customer: A *customer* is any person who engages a youngster to participate, for pay or barter, in a sexual act with himself/herself or others, where no force is used.

If your agency handled the type of prostitution or pornography cases listed in the left-hand column, please circle "Y" for Yes. If Yes, please write in the *number of customers* handled in each category to the best of your ability. If your agency did not handle cases of the type listed in the left-hand column, please circle "N" for No. If you circled "N", please put a line through the remainder of that row, and move to the next row.

1. Did your agency handle persons of this type in 1999?			AGES 17 AND BELOW		AGES 18 TO 25		AGES 26 TO 35		AGES 36 TO 50		AGES 51 AND ABOVE	
	Yes	No	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male
a. Persons who have perpetrated any type of child abuse	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
b. Persons who have perpetrated any type of child sexual abuse (e.g., molestation, pornography, prostitution, exploitation, etc.)	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
c. Persons who exposed children to adult or child pornographic images	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
d. Persons who involved children as subjects of pornography	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
e. Persons who ordered child pornography through the mail	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
f. Persons who downloaded/ viewed child pornography over the Internet	Y	N	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

1. Did your agency handle persons of this type in 1999?			AGES 17 AND BELOW		AGES 18 TO 25		AGES 26 TO 35		AGES 36 TO 50		AGES 51 AND ABOVE	
g. Persons who were exploiting one victim over a period of time (e.g., pedophile or pornographer with a single victim identified by an investigator)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
h. Persons who were exploiting multiple victims over a period of time (e.g., pedophile or pornographer with multiple victims identified by an investigator)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
i. Persons who arranged to meet children in person whom they had seduced over the Internet (e.g., traveling cases)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
j. Persons who solicited juvenile/child sex partners through an escort or call service	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
k. Persons who solicited juvenile/child sex partners from a location on the street	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
l. Persons who accessed juvenile/child sex partners from a location off the street (e.g., brothel/house of prostitution, massage parlor, dance hall)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1a. Please describe any other types of activities in which <i>customers</i> handled by your agency sexually exploited children (e.g., participated in an organized sex tour, specialized fetish services, etc),			AGES 17 AND BELOW		AGES 18 TO 25		AGES 26 TO 35		AGES 36 TO 50		AGES 51 AND ABOVE	
	Yes	No	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
m. Describe other type 1: _____ _____	Y	N	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____
n. Describe other type 2: _____ _____	Y	N	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____
o. Describe other type 3: _____ _____	Y	N	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____

2. Among those persons identified in questions 1 and 1a as CSEC customers (rows "c" through "o"), what <i>percentage</i> were:	White _____%	Black _____%	Hispanic _____%	Asian American _____%	Other Race _____%
3. Among those persons identified in questions 1 and 1a as CSEC customers (rows "c" through "o"), what <i>percentage</i> were:	Professional/White Collar _____%	Blue Collar _____%			
4. Among those persons identified in questions 1 and 1a as CSEC customers (rows "c" through "o"), what <i>percentage</i> :	Attended or Graduated College _____%	Completed High School, but No College _____%	Dropped Out Before Graduating High School _____%		

5. Among those persons identified in questions 1 and 1a as CSEC customers (rows "c" through "o"), what <i>percentage</i> had personal incomes of:	Less than \$25,000 _____ %	\$25,000 to \$49,999 _____ %	\$50,000 to \$99,999 _____ %	\$100,000 or More _____ %	
6. Among those persons identified in questions 1 and 1a as CSEC customers (rows "c" through "o"), what <i>percentage</i> were:	U.S. Citizens _____ %	Citizens of Other Nations _____ %			
7. Among those persons identified in questions 1 and 1a as CSEC customers (rows "c" through "o"), what <i>percentage</i> were arrested:	On the Street _____ %	In a Home or Other Residence _____ %	In a Commercial Establishment _____ %		
8. Among those persons identified in questions 1 and 1a as CSEC customers (rows "c" through "o"), what <i>percentage</i> were involved in the following kinds of exchanges with children:	Money _____ %	Valuables/ Goods Other than Money _____ %	Services (Like Housing, Transportation) _____ %		
9. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows "c" through "o"), what <i>percentage</i> had:	Only a Juvenile Arrest Record (of Any Type) _____ %	Only an Adult Arrest Record (of Any Type) _____ %	Both a Juvenile and an Adult Arrest Record (of Any Type) _____ %		
10. Among those persons identified in question 9 as customers with an <i>adult</i> arrest record (e.g., "only an adult arrest record [of any type]" or "both a juvenile and an adult arrest record [of any type]"), what <i>percentage</i> had been arrested at least once as an <i>adult</i> for:	A Violent Crime _____ %	A Drug Crime _____ %	A Sex Crime _____ %	A Financial Crime (e.g., Money Laundering, Counterfeiting) _____ %	Extortion, Smuggling, Corruption _____ %

**PART II:
CHARACTERISTICS OF *TRAFFICKERS* OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN COMMERCIAL SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (CSEC)**

Definition of Trafficker: A *trafficker* is anyone involved in the recruitment and/or movement of children and/or their images for the purpose of financial gain as “sex workers” or “sex objects” across national borders or within nations, across state lines, from city to city, or from rural to urban settings. The use of force is often, but not always, a feature of recruitment in trafficking in children for sex.

If your agency handled the type of prostitution or pornography cases listed in the left-hand column, please circle "Y" for Yes. If Yes, please write in the *number of traffickers* handled in each category to the best of your ability. If your agency did not handle cases of the type listed in the left-hand column, please circle "N" for No. If you circled "N", please put a line through the remainder of that row, and move to the next row.

11. Did your agency handle <i>traffickers</i> (child recruiters) of this type in 1999?			AGES 17 AND BELOW		AGES 18 TO 25		AGES 26 TO 35		AGES 36 TO 50		AGES 51 AND ABOVE	
	Yes	No	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male
a. Traffickers who exposed children to adult or child pornographic images	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Traffickers who involved children as subjects of pornography	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Traffickers who offered child pornography through the mail	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d. Traffickers who arranged over the Internet for others to meet children in person (e.g., traveling cases)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e. Traffickers who offered juvenile/child sex partners through an escort or call service	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

f. Traffickers who offered juvenile/child sex partners from a location on the street	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
g. Traffickers who offered juvenile/child sex partners from a location off the street (e.g., brothel/house of prostitution, massage parlor, dance hall)	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

11a. Please describe any other types of activities in which <i>traffickers</i> handled by your agency sexually exploited children (e.g., recruited children to participate in an organized sex tour, to provide specialized fetish services, etc),			AGES 17 AND BELOW		AGES 18 TO 25		AGES 26 TO 35		AGES 36 TO 50		AGES 51 AND ABOVE	
	Yes	No	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
h. Describe other type 1: _____ _____	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
i. Describe other type 2: _____ _____	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
j. Describe other type 3: _____ _____	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

12. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> were:	White _____%	Black _____%	Hispanic _____%	Asian American _____%	Other Race _____%
13. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> were:	Professional/White Collar _____%	Blue Collar _____%			
14. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> :	Attended or Graduated College _____%	Completed High School, but No College _____%	Dropped Out Before Graduating High School _____%		
15. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> had personal incomes of:	Less than \$25,000 _____%	\$25,000 to \$49,999 _____%	\$50,000 to \$99,999 _____%	\$100,000 or More _____%	
16. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> were:	U.S. Citizens _____%	Citizens of Other Nations _____%			
17. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> were arrested:	On the Street _____%	In a Home or Other Residence _____%	In a Commercial Establishment _____%		
18. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> were involved in the following kinds of <i>direct exchanges with children</i> to recruit them:	Money _____%	Valuables/ Goods Other than Money _____%	Services (Like Housing, Transportation) _____%		
19. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> were involved in the following kinds of exchanges with the <i>children’s families or custodians</i> to recruit them:	Money _____%	Valuables/ Goods Other than Money _____%	Services (Like Housing, Transportation, Jobs) _____%		

20. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows "a" through "j"), what <i>percentage</i> were:	Directly Involved with Customers _____%	Higher Level Operatives or Managers _____%			
21. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows "a" through "j"), what <i>percentage</i> :	Operated Solo (by Themselves) _____%	Worked with 1 to 3 Others _____%	Worked with 4 or More Others _____%		
22. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows "a" through "j"), what <i>percentage</i> operated:	Only Locally _____%	Locally and/or Across State Lines _____%	Locally and/or Across State and National Lines _____%		
23. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows "a" through "j"), what <i>percentage</i> had:	Only a Juvenile Arrest Record (of Any Type) _____%	Only an Adult Arrest Record (of Any Type) _____%	Both a Juvenile and an Adult Arrest Record (of Any Type) _____%		
24. Among those persons identified in question 23 with an adult arrest record (e.g., "only an adult arrest record [of any type]" or "both a juvenile and an adult arrest record [of any type]"), what <i>percentage</i> had been arrested at least once as <i>adults</i> for:	A Violent Crime _____%	A Drug Crime _____%	A Sex Crime _____%	A Financial Crime (Money Laundering, Counterfeiting) _____%	Extortion, Smuggling, Corruption _____%
25. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows "a" through "j"), what <i>percentage</i> had trafficked the following <i>number of children</i> :	1 Child _____%	2 to 4 Children _____%	5 to 10 Children _____%	11 to 49 Children _____%	50 or More Children _____%

<p>26. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> had trafficked children from the following places:</p>	<p>U.S. _____ %</p>	<p>Canada _____ %</p>	<p>Mexico _____ %</p>	<p>Other Place in South/Central America _____ %</p>	<p>Asia and/or Eastern Europe _____ %</p>
<p>27. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> had recruited children in the following ways:</p>	<p>From Parents/Custodians/Siblings _____ %</p>	<p>Through an Agent/Intermediary _____ %</p>	<p>Off the Street _____ %</p>	<p>Over the Internet _____ %</p>	<p>Other Way Way #1: _____ _____ % Way #2: _____ _____ %</p>
<p>28. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> had trafficked children from the following places:</p>	<p>U.S. _____ %</p>	<p>Canada _____ %</p>	<p>Mexico _____ %</p>	<p>Other Place in South/Central America _____ %</p>	<p>Asia and/or Eastern Europe _____ %</p>
<p>29. Among those persons identified in questions 11 and 11a as CSEC traffickers (rows “a” through “j”), what <i>percentage</i> had used the following methods to control the children or enforce discipline/rules:</p>	<p>Physical Assaults _____ %</p>	<p>Verbal/Other Threats Against Them _____ %</p>	<p>Threats Against Others (e.g., Family, Friends) _____ %</p>	<p>Rewards (e.g., Money, Other Valuables) _____ %</p>	<p>Other Method Method #1: _____ _____ % Method #2: _____ _____ %</p>

Appendix 1.G
U.S. Federal Laws
Relating to
Sexually Exploited (SEC)
and
Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)

Prepared by

Nicole Ives, M.S.W.
University of Pennsylvania
School of Social

March, 2001

Exhibit G.1
U.S. Federal Laws Relating to Sexually Exploited (SEC)
And Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC), March 2001
Major Provisions

U. S. Code	Shortened Title	Child Pornography
18 USC 1462	Transportation of Obscene Matters for Sale or Distribution	Whoever brings into the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or knowingly uses any express company, other common carrier, or interactive computer service for carriage in interstate or foreign commerce any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, motion-picture film, paper, letter, writing, print, or other matter of indecent character material in interstate or foreign commerce.
18 USC 1465	Transportation of Obscene Matters for Sale or Distribution	Whoever knowingly takes or receives from such express company, other common carrier, or interactive computer service any matter or thing where the carriage or importation of which is unlawful as described above.
18 USC 1466	Engaging in the Business of Selling or Transferring Obscene Matter	Whoever knowingly transports or travels in, or uses a facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce or an interactive computer service, for the purpose of sale or distribution of any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, motion-picture film, paper, letter, writing, print, or other matter of indecent character material in interstate or foreign commerce.
18 USC 1467	Criminal Forfeiture	Whoever is engaged in the business of selling or transferring obscene matter, who knowingly receives or possesses with intent to distribute any obscene book, magazine, picture, paper, film, videotape, or audio recording, which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.
18 USC 1468	Distributing Obscene Material by Cable or Subscription Television	A person who is convicted of an offense involving obscene material shall forfeit to the United States any obscene material produced, transported, mailed, shipped, or received in violation of Sections 1462-1466; any property constituting gross profits or other proceeds obtained from such offenses; and any property used or intended to be used to commit or to promote the commission of such offenses.
18 USC 1470	Transfer of Obscene Materials to Minors	Whoever knowingly...distributes any obscene matter by means of cable television or subscription services on television shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or by a fine in accordance with this title or both.
18 USC 2246	Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996	Whoever, using the mail or any facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly transfers or attempts to transfer obscene material to another individual who has not attained the age of 16 years.
18 USC 2251-2255 (as cited below)	The Child Protection Act of 1984	The 1996 Child Pornography Prevention Act extends the existing federal criminal laws against child pornography to the new computer media. As part of the overhaul, the definition of "child pornography" was extended to include "morphed" or computer generated images, and material advertised as child pornography. The act defines a child as anyone younger than the age of 18. Therefore, a sexually explicit photograph of a 15-, 16-, or 17-year-old boy or girl is technically child pornography.
18 USC 2251	Sexual Exploitation of Children	Any person who employs, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in; or who has a minor assist any other person to engage in; or who transports any minor in interstate or foreign commerce with the intent

<i>U. S. Code</i>	<i>Shortened Title</i>	<i>Major Provisions</i>
		<p>that such minor engage in, any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct. This statute applies when the person knows that such visual depiction will be, or has actually been, transported in interstate or foreign commerce or mailed.</p> <p>Any parent, legal guardian, person, or organization having custody or control of a minor who knowingly permits such minor to engage in or assists any person to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purposes of producing any visual depiction of such conduct. This statute also applies of such visual depiction will be or has actually been transported in interstate or foreign commerce, mailed, and/or such depiction was produced with materials that have been mailed, shipped, or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer.</p> <p>Any person, who knowingly prints, publishes, or causes to be made, any notice or advertisement seeking or offering to receive, exchange, buy, produce, display, distribute, or reproduce any visual depiction involving the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct. This statute also applies when such person knows that such notice or advertisement will be, or has been, transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer.</p>
18 USC 2251A	<i>Selling or Buying of Children</i>	<p>Any parent, legal guardian, or other person having custody or control of a minor who sells, offers to sell, or otherwise transfers custody or control of a such minor with knowledge that, as a consequence of the sale or transfer, the minor will be portrayed in a visual depiction engaging in sexually explicit conduct.</p> <p>Any person who purchases, offers to purchase, or otherwise obtains custody or control of a minor with knowledge that, as a consequence of the sale or transfer, the minor will be portrayed in a visual depiction engaging in, or assisting another person to engage in sexually explicit conduct.</p>
18 USC 2252	<i>Certain Activities Relating to Material Involving the Sexual Exploitation of Minors</i>	<p>Any person who knowingly possesses in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States one or more images, books, magazines, periodicals, films, videotapes, or other matter which contain any visual depiction of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.</p> <p>Any person who knowingly transports or ships in interstate or foreign commerce, by any means including by computer or mail, any visual depiction of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.</p> <p>Any person who knowingly receives, reproduces, or distributes any visual depiction of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct that has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.</p> <p>Any person who knowingly sells, or possesses with intent to sell, any visual depiction of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct that has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.</p>
18 USC 2252A	<i>Certain Activities Relating to Material Constituting or Con-</i>	<p>Any person who knowingly mails, transports, or ships in interstate or foreign commerce child pornography by any means, including by computer.</p>

Major Provisions	
U. S. Code	Shortened Title
	Child Pornography
	Any person who knowingly receives or distributes any child pornography or any book, magazine, film, videotape, computer disk, or any other material containing child pornography that has been mailed, transported, or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer. Any person who knowingly reproduces any child pornography for distribution through the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer. Any person who knowingly sells or possesses with the intent to sell any child pornography. At times, portions of this section many not apply when the individual is in the possession of less than three child pornography images and in good faith promptly took reasonable steps to destroy each image, report the matter to a law enforcement agency, and/or afford that agency access to that image.
18 USC 2253	Criminal Forfeiture and Section 2254, Civil Forfeiture of the above offenses.
18 USC 2260 (a)(b)	Production of Sexually Explicit Depictions of a Minor for Importation into the United States
	A person outside the United States who employs, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in, or who has minor assist any other person to engage in, or who transports any minor in with the intent that such minor engage in any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct, intending that the visual depiction will be imported into the United States or waters within 12 miles of a United States coast. A person outside the United States who knowingly receives, transports, ships, distributes, or possesses with intent to transport, ship, sell, or distribute any visual depiction of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct, intending that the visual depiction will be imported into the US or waters within 12 miles of a US coast. Whoever, using the mail or any facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, knowingly initiates the transmission of the name, address, telephone number, social security number, or electronic mail address of another individual, knowing that such other individual has not attained the age of 16 years, with the intent to entice, encourage, offer, solicit any person to engage in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.
18 USC 2425	Use of Interstate Facilities to Transmit Information About a Minor
18 USC 2427	Inclusion of Offenses Relating to Child Pornography in Definition of Sexual Activity for Which Any Person Can Be Charged with a
	The term "sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense" includes the production of child pornography.

<i>U. S. Code</i>	<i>Shortened Title Criminal Offense</i>	<i>Major Provisions</i>
Juvenile Prostitution		
18 USC 2241 (a)(c)	<i>Aggravated Sexual Abuse</i>	Whoever, in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in a Federal prison knowingly causes or attempts to cause another person to engage in a sexual act by using force against that other person, threatening or placing them in fear that another person will be subjected to death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping. Whoever knowingly crosses a state line with intent to engage in a sexual act with a person who has not attained the age of 12 years; or in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in a Federal prison engages in a sexual act with a person who has not attained the age of 12 years; or whoever engages in a sexual activity by using force, threat, or other means described above, with an individual who has attained 12 years but has not attained 18 years.
18 USC 2243	<i>Sexual Abuse of a Minor or Ward</i>	Whoever, in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in a Federal prison knowingly engages in a sexual act (or attempts to do so) with another person who has attained the age of 12 years but not 16 years and is at least 4 years younger than the person so engaging.
18 USC 2251 (a)(b)(c)	<i>Sexual Exploitation of Children</i>	Any person who employs, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in; or who has a minor assist any other person to engage in; or who transports any minor in interstate or foreign commerce with the intent that such minor engage in, any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct. This statute applies when the person knows that such visual depiction will be, or has actually been, transported in interstate or foreign commerce or mailed. Any parent, legal guardian, person, or organization having custody or control of a minor who knowingly permits such minor to engage in or assists any person to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purposes of producing any visual depiction of such conduct. This statute also applies of such visual depiction will be or has actually been transported in interstate or foreign commerce, mailed, and/or such depiction was produced with materials that have been mailed, shipped, or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer. Any person, who knowingly prints, publishes, or causes to be made, any notice or advertisement seeking or offering to receive, exchange, buy, produce, display, distribute, or reproduce any visual depiction involving the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct. This statute also applies when such person knows that such notice or advertisement will be, or has been, transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer.
18 USC 2251 (a)(b)	<i>Selling or Buying of Children</i>	Any parent, legal guardian, or other person having custody or control of a minor who sells, offers to sell, or otherwise transfers custody or control of a such minor with knowledge that, as a consequence of the sale or transfer, the minor will be portrayed in a visual depiction engaging in, or assisting another person to engage in sexually explicit conduct.

Major Provisions	
U. S. Code	Shortened Title
	Any person who purchases, offers to purchase, or otherwise obtains custody or control of a minor with knowledge that, as a consequence of the sale or transfer, the minor will be portrayed in a visual depiction engaging in, or assisting another person to engage in sexually explicit conduct.
18 USC 2422	Coercion and Enticement Whoever knowingly persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any individual to travel in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or Possession of the United States, to engage in prostitution, or in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. Whoever, using the mail or any facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States knowingly persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years, to engage in prostitution or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.
18 USC 2423(a)(b)	Transportation of Minors with Intent to Engage in Criminal Sexual Activity (a) A person who knowingly transports an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, with the intent that the individual engage in prostitution, or in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both. (b) A person who travels in interstate commerce, or conspires to do so, or a United States citizen or alien admitted for permanent residence in the United States who travels in foreign commerce, or conspires to do so, for the purpose of engaging in any sexual act (as defined in section 2246) with a person under 18 years of age that would be in violation of chapter 109A if the sexual act occurred in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.
42 USC 14072	Pam Lychner Sexual Offender Tracking and Identification Act of 1996 A registered sex offender must notify and register with both the FBI and state authorities within 10 days of their moving to a new state. Registration includes providing a current address, fingerprints, and photograph for inclusion in the FBI's National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR).
Trafficking in Children For Sexual Purposes	
18 USC 1073	Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Whoever moves or travels in interstate or foreign commerce with the intent to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction for the commission or attempted commission of a felony. Congress has declared Section 1073 as applicable in cases involving parental kidnapping and interstate or international flight to avoid prosecution under applicable state felony statutes. In these cases, a federal warrant based on state kidnapping charges may be issued for the arrest of the abducting parent.
18 USC 1201	Kidnapping Whoever unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, kidnaps, abducts, or carries away and holds any person

Major Provisions	
U. S. Code	Shortened Title
18 USC 1204	<i>International Parental Kidnapping</i>
	<p>who has not attained the age of 18 when the person is willfully transported in interstate or foreign commerce</p> <p>Whoever removes a child under 16 years of age from the United States or retains a child (who has been in the United States) outside the United States with the intent to obstruct the lawful exercise of parental rights.</p> <p>Under this statute, the term “child” is defined as a person who has not attained the age of 16 years of age and “parental rights,” with respect to a child, means the right to joint or sole physical custody of the child.</p> <p>Circumstances when the abducting parent is fleeing from an incidence or pattern of domestic violence, or when a parent fails to return a child for reasons beyond their control and has notified the other parent within 24 hours, are excluded from prosecution under this Section.</p>
18 USC 1583	<i>Enticement Into Slavery</i>
	<p>Whoever kidnaps or carries away any other person, with the intent that such other person be sold into involuntary servitude, or held as a slave; or</p> <p>Whoever entices, persuades, or induces any other person to go on board any vessel or to any other place with the intent that he may be made or held as a slave, or sent out of the country to be so made or held - Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.</p>
18 USC 1584	<i>Sale Into Involuntary Servitude</i>
	Whoever knowingly and willfully holds to involuntary servitude or sells into any condition of involuntary servitude, any other person for any term, or brings within the United States any person so held, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.
18 USC 1588	<i>Transportation of slaves from United States</i>
	Whoever, being the master or owner or person having charge of any vessel, receives on board any other person with the knowledge or intent that such person is to be carried from any place within the United States to any other place to be held or sold as a slave, or carries away from any place within the United States any such person with the intent that he may be so held or sold as a slave, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.
18 USC 1589	<i>Victims of Trafficking</i>
	Provides punishment for defendants who provide or obtain the labor services of another by use of threats of serious harm or physical restraint against a person, or by a scheme or plan intended to make the person believe that if they did not perform the labor or services, they would suffer physical restraint or serious harm.
18 USC 1590	<i>Trafficking For Peonage, Slavery and Involuntary Servitude</i>
	This statute also applies to defendants who provide or obtain labor services of another by abusing or threatening abuse of the law or the legal process.
18 USC 1591	<i>Trafficking of Children For Forced Labor</i>
	Provides punishment for defendants who harbor, transport, or are otherwise involved in obtaining a person for (peonage, slavery or involuntary) labor or services.
	Provides punishment for defendants who participate in the transporting or harboring of a person, or who benefits from participating in such a venture, with the knowledge that force, fraud or coercion will be used to cause that person to engage in a commercial sex act or with knowledge that the person is not 18 years old and will be forced

<i>U. S. Code</i>	<i>Shortened Title</i>	<i>Major Provisions</i>
18 USC 2421 18 USC 2426	<i>Transportation Generally</i>	to engage in a commercial sex act. Whoever knowingly transports any individual in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or Possession of the United States, with intent that such individual engage in prostitution, or in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years. <u>Repeat Offenders</u> The maximum term of imprisonment for a violation of 2421 after a prior sex offense conviction shall be twice the term of imprisonment otherwise provided by this chapter.
18 USC 2422	<i>Coercion and Enticement</i>	Whoever knowingly persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any individual to travel in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or Possession of the United States, to engage in prostitution, or in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. Whoever, using the mail or any facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States knowingly persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years, to engage in prostitution or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.
18 USC 2423 (a)(b)	<i>Transportation of Minors with Intent to Engage in Criminal Sexual Activity</i>	(a) A person who knowingly transports an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, with the intent that the individual engage in prostitution, or in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both. (b) A person who travels in interstate commerce, or conspires to do so, or a United States citizen or alien admitted for permanent residence in the United States who travels in foreign commerce, or conspires to do so, for the purpose of engaging in any sexual act (as defined in section 2246) with a person under 18 years of age that would be in violation of chapter 109A if the sexual act occurred in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.
18 USC 2425	<i>Use of Interstate Facilities to Transmit Information About a Minor</i>	Whoever, using the mail or any facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly initiates or attempts to initiate the transmission of the name, address, telephone number, Social Security number, or electronic mail address of any individual who has not attained the age of 16 years with the intent to entice, encourage, offer, or solicit that minor to engage in any sexual activity that can be charged as a criminal offense.
Pending HR3244	<i>Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000</i>	The Act is designed to combat trafficking in persons, especially in the sex trade, slavery, and involuntary servitude and to reauthorize certain Federal programs to prevent violence against women. Regarding trafficking, the Act has specific provisions for the prevention of trafficking (Sec. 106), the protection and assistance for victims of traffick-

<i>U. S. Code</i>	<i>Shortened Title</i>	<i>Major Provisions</i>
		<p>ing (Sec. 107), minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and assistance to foreign countries to meet those standards (Secs. 108 & 109), actions against governments failing to meet those standards (Sec. 110), actions against significant traffickers in persons (Sec. 111), and strengthening the prosecution and punishment of traffickers (Sec. 112).</p>
<p>Other Laws and Acts Pertaining to Sexually Exploited and Commercially Sexually Exploited Children and Youth</p>		
42 USC 5601 et seq.	<i>Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974</i>	Total appropriations for 1999 were 63 million. Private contributions have always been ahead of the Federal government. Advocacy and leadership has primarily come from the private sector.
Public Law 93-415	<i>Runaway Youth Act of 1977 (Amended in 1977 to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act)</i>	The Act is the foundation for a national system of community-based programs that continues to flexibly and competently respond to the needs of youth in at-risk circumstances and their families.
42 USC 11431	<i>Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act of 1987</i>	Programs have expanded and funding significantly increased, but support has fluctuated. Some programs have been repealed and some face dramatic restructuring. Resources allocated are insufficient to meet demand and impede the Act's effectiveness. The Act's biggest weakness is its focus on emergency issues: it responds to symptoms, not the causes of homelessness.
18 USC 1546	<i>Fraud and misuse of visas, permits, and other documents</i>	Whoever knowingly forges, counterfeits, alters, or falsely makes any immigrant or nonimmigrant visa, permit, border crossing card, alien registration receipt card, or other document prescribed by statute or regulation for entry into or as evidence of authorized stay or employment in the United States, or utters, uses, attempts to use, possesses, obtains, accepts, or receives any such visa, permit, border crossing card, alien registration receipt card, or other document prescribed by statute or regulation for entry into or as evidence of authorized stay or employment in the United States, knowing it to be forged, counterfeited, altered, or falsely made, or to have been procured by means of any false claim or statement, or to have been otherwise procured by fraud or unlawfully obtained, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than . . . 10 years if the offense was not committed to facilitate such an act of international terrorism or a drug trafficking crime.
18 USC 1592	<i>Unlawful Conduct With Respect to Documents</i>	Prohibits the introduction of "any merchandise into the commerce of the United State by means of any document . . . which is material and false." The Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. 1125, further proscribes the importation of any goods that are labeled in a manner which violates the provisions of the Act. Customs is authorized to seize illegally imported goods pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 545 (goods imported "contrary to law" are subject to seizure and forfeiture) and 19 U.S.C. 1595(c) (to prevent introduction of prohibited merchandise, Customs service can seize such goods).

Major Provisions		
U. S. Code	Shortened Title	
18 USC 2252A, 2252B (cited above)	Amber Hagerman Child Protection Act of 1996	The purpose of the Amber Hagerman Child Protection Act is to: 1) clearly provide for the death penalty in child sex abuse cases handled in the federal courts; and 2) require life imprisonment for repeat (two time) sex offenders when cases are heard in federal court and to encourage states to do likewise; and 3) provide for a nationwide system administered by the FBI to track sex offenders.
18 USC 1822	The Child Privacy Protection and Parental Empowerment Act of 1996	Also known as the "Polly Klaas Bill," the act ensures that personal information about a child can no longer be bought or sold without a parent's consent. List brokers must release all information that they have to parents if they request it and they must release names of all those to whom the broker has distributed the list.
18 USC 1301	Child On-Line Protection Act of 1998 (COPA)	The Act requires the operator of any website or online service directed to children that collects personal information from children or the operator of a website or online service that has actual knowledge that it is collecting personal information from a child: 1) to provide notice on the website of what information is collected from children by the operator, how the operator uses such information, and the operator's disclosure practices for such information; and 2) to obtain verifiable parental consent for the collection, use, or disclosure of personal information from children. Consent is not required when online contact information collected from a child that is used only to respond directly on a one-time basis to a specific request from the child and is not used to re-contact the child and is not maintained in retrievable form by the operator.
18 USC 3142	Release or detention of a defendant pending trial	Upon the appearance before a judicial officer of a person charged with an offense, the judicial officer shall issue an order that, pending trial, the person be: 1) released on personal recognizance or upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond; 2) released on a condition or combination of conditions under subsection (c) of this section; 3) temporarily detained to permit revocation of conditional release, deportation, or exclusion under subsection (d); or 4) detained under subsection (e).

Appendix 1.H

**International Agreements, Covenants and Declarations Relating to
Children and Families, Including to Sexually Exploited (SEC) and
Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)**

Prepared by

**Nicole Ives, M.S.W.
University of Pennsylvania
School of Social Work**

March 2001

Exhibit H.1

International Agreements, Covenants and Declarations Relating to Children and Families Including Sexually Exploited (SEC) and Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) [as of March 2001]

Organization/ Body	Year	Title/Focus	Major Provisions Relating to Sexually Exploited Children & Youth	Date Approved by U.S. Senate
Initially, the Government of the French Republic and then transferred to the United Nations when amended in May, 1949.	1904	<p><i>International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic</i></p> <p>Source: Australian Treaty Series http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/ot/her/dfat/treaties/1949/19.html</p> <p>Ratification Source: http://www.un.org/Depts/Treaty/final/ts2/newfiles/frontboo/to c7.htm</p>	<p>Each government undertakes to watch for persons in charge of women and girls destined for an immoral life. Those who appear to be the principals, accomplices in, or victims of, such traffic shall be notified to the authorities of the place of destination or the diplomatic or consular agents interested, or to any other competent authorities.</p> <p><i>Article 3:</i> The Governments undertake to have the declarations taken of women or girls of foreign nationality who are prostitutes, in order to establish their identity and civil status, and to discover who has caused them to leave their country.</p>	Accepted Protocol of 4 May 1949 or succession to the Agreement and the said Protocol on August 14, 1950.
Initially, the Government of the French Republic and then transferred to the United Nations when amended in May, 1949.	1910	<p><i>International Convention For The Suppression Of The White Slave Traffic</i></p> <p>Source: Australian Treaty Series http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/ot/her/dfat/treaties/1949/19.html</p> <p>Ratification Source: http://www.un.org/Depts/Treaty/final/ts2/newfiles/frontboo/to c7.htm</p>	<p><i>Article 1:</i> Whoever, in order to gratify the passions of another person, has procured, enticed, or led away, even with her consent, a woman or girl under age, for immoral purposes, shall be punished, notwithstanding that the various acts constituting the offence may have been committed in different countries.</p> <p><i>Article 2:</i> Whoever, in order to gratify the passions of another person, has, by fraud, or by means of violence, threats, abuse of authority, or any other method of compulsion, procured, enticed, or led away a woman or girl over age, for immoral purposes, shall also be punished, notwithstanding that the various acts constituting the offence may have been committed in different countries.</p>	Signed onto Convention on May 4, 1949, and accepted Convention on August 14, 1950.
League of Nations Amended November 12 th , 1947.	1921	<p><i>International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children</i> (1921)</p> <p>Source: Australian Treaty Series</p>	<p><i>Article 2:</i> focuses on measures to discover and prosecute persons who are engaged in the traffic in children and who commit offences within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention of 4 May 1910.</p> <p><i>Article 3:</i> puts forth the agreement to take the necessary steps to secure the punishment of attempts to commit, and, within legal limits, of acts preparatory to the commission of, the</p>	Parties: 45 The U.S. has not signed onto or ratified this Convention.

Organization/ Body	Year	Title/Focus	Major Provisions Relating to Sexually Exploited Children & Youth	Date Approved by U.S. Senate
		<p>ries http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/ot/other/dfat/treaties/1922/10.html Ratification Source: http://www.un.org/Depts/Treaty/final/ts2/newfiles/frontboo/to/c7.htm</p>	<p>offences specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention of 4 May 1910. <i>Article 4:</i> discusses the agreement that, in cases where there are no extradition Conventions in force between parties, they will take all measures within their power to extradite or provide for the extradition of persons accused or convicted of the offences specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention of 4 May 1910. <i>Article 6:</i> covers regulations as are required to ensure the protection of women and children seeking employment in another country. <i>Article 7:</i> covers the need to work with immigration and emigration to adopt such administrative and legislative measures as are required to check the traffic in women and children. <i>Article 2:</i> Parties undertake to prevent and suppress the slave trade and bring about the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms. <i>Article 4:</i> Parties shall give to one another every assistance to secure the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.</p>	<p>March 21, 1929.</p>
League of Nations	1926	<p>Slavery Convention Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/flisc.htm</p>	<p><i>Article 1:</i> Each ratifying member undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour. <i>Article 2:</i> "Forced or compulsory labour" means all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty. <i>Article 25:</i> Illegal exaction of forced or compulsory labour shall be punishable as a penal offence.</p>	<p>Ratified by 156 countries. The U.S. has not signed onto or ratified this Convention.</p>
International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention #29	1930	<p>Forced or Compulsory Labor Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/n01lo29.htm</p>	<p><i>Article 4:</i> No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all forms. <i>Article 5:</i> No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>	
United Nations	1948	<p>Universal Declaration of Human Rights Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/b1udhr.htm</p>	<p><i>Article 1:</i> The Parties agree to punish any person who, to gratify the passions of another</p>	<p>Signatories:</p>

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International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention #105	1957	<p><i>Abolition of Forced Labor</i></p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/n21o105.htm</p>	<p>procures, entices or leads away, for purposes of prostitution, another person, even with the consent of that person; and exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person.</p> <p>Article 2: The Parties agree to punish any person who keeps or manages, or knowingly finances or takes part in the financing of a brothel; and knowingly lets or rents a building or other place or any part thereof for the purpose of the prostitution of others.</p> <p>Article 1: Each ratifying member undertakes to suppress and not to make use of forced or compulsory labour as a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system; as a method of mobilising and using labour for purposes of economic development; or as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination.</p> <p>Article 2: Each ratifying member undertakes to take effective measures to secure the immediate and complete abolition of forced or compulsory labour as specified in Article 1 of this Convention.</p>	14 Parties. The U.S. has not signed onto or ratified this Convention.
United Nations	1959	<p><i>Declaration of the Rights of the Child</i></p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/k1drc.htm</p>	<p>Principle 1: The child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this Declaration. Every child, without any exception whatsoever, shall be entitled to these rights, without distinction or discrimination on account of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, whether of himself or of his family.</p> <p>Principle 2: The child shall enjoy special protection, and shall be given opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means, to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. In the enactment of laws for this purpose, the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration.</p> <p>Principle 9: The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. He shall not be the subject of traffic, in any form. The child shall not be admitted to</p>	September 25, 1991.

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United Nations	1966	<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instreet/b3ccpr.htm OR http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf</p>	<p>employment before an appropriate minimum age and shall not be permitted to engage in any occupation which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development.</p> <p>Article 8:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited. 2. No one shall be held in servitude. 3. (a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour. 	Ratified Covenant October 5, 1977. Receipt of instrument June 8, 1992.
United Nations	1966	<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instreet/b2esc.htm</p>	<p>Article 1: All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.</p> <p>Article 5: Nothing in this Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms recognized herein.</p>	Signed onto Covenant October 5, 1977, but has not ratified Covenant.
International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention #138	1973	<p>Minimum Age For Admission to Employment</p> <p>Source: International Labour Organization ILOLEX: The ILO's database on International Labour Standards http://ilolex.ilo.ch:1567/scripts/convde.pl?C138</p>	<p>Article 1: Each member undertakes to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labor and to raise progressively the minimum age for employment to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons.</p> <p>Article 2: Each ratifying member shall specify a minimum age for admission to employment or work within its territory and on means of transport registered in its territory; no one under that age shall be admitted to employment or work in any occupation.</p> <p>Article 3: The minimum age for admission to any type of employment which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years.</p>	Ratified by 105 countries. The U.S. has not signed onto or ratified this Convention.

Organization/ Body	Year	Title/Focus	Major Provisions Relating to Sexually Exploited Children & Youth	Date Approved by U.S. Senate
International Labour Organization (ILO) Recommendation No. 146	1973	<p>Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment</p> <p>Source: International Labour Organization ILOLEX: The ILO's database on International Labour Standards http://ilolex.ilo.ch:1567/scripts/convde.pl?R146</p>	<p>National Policy</p> <p>To ensure the success of the national policy provided for in Article 1 of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973, high priority should be given to planning for and meeting the needs of children and youth in national policies and programs and to measures necessary to provide the best possible conditions of physical and mental growth for children and young persons.</p> <p>Special attention should be given to such areas of planning and policy as the progressive extension of other economic and social measures to alleviate poverty wherever it exists and to ensure family living standards and income which are such as to make it unnecessary to have recourse to the economic activity of children; and the development and progressive extension, without any discrimination, of social security and family welfare measures aimed at ensuring child maintenance, including children's allowances.</p> <p>Particular account should be taken of the needs of children and young persons who do not have families or do not live with their own families and of migrant children and young persons who live and travel with their families.</p> <p>Hazardous Employment or Work</p> <p>Where the minimum age for employment which is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons is still below 18 years, immediate steps should be taken to raise it to 18.</p> <p>Enforcement</p> <p>Measures to ensure the effective application of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973, and of this Recommendation should include: the strengthening as necessary of labor inspection and related services, for instance by the special training of inspectors to detect abuses in the employment or work of children and young persons and to correct such abuses.</p>	
United Nations	1979	<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women</p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrt</p>	<p>States commit themselves to take appropriate measures against all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of women and undertake measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including:</p> <p>Incorporating the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women; and</p>	Signed onto Convention on July 17, 1980, but has not ratified Convention.

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United Nations	1985	<p>s/instreet/e1cedlaw.htm</p> <p>Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (“The Beijing Rules”)</p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instreet/j3unsmr.htm</p>	<p>Establishing tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination.</p> <p>States shall seek to further the well-being of the juvenile and her or his family.</p> <p>Principle 1: relates to the fair and humane treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law.</p> <p>Principle 2: relates to the use of diversion from formal hearings to appropriate community programmes where the consent of the juvenile is encouraged. Where diversion is not appropriate, detention of the juvenile should be used as a measure of last resort, for the shortest period of time possible and separate from adult detention (Principle 3).</p> <p>Principle 8: states both personnel and police officers dealing with juvenile cases should benefit from continued specialized training.</p> <p>Principle 9: states that while undergoing institutional treatment, appropriate educational services and care should be available to assist juveniles in their return to society.</p> <p>Adopted by the United nations in 1989, the CRC contains specific provisions against the commercial sexual exploitation of children:</p> <p>Article 19: Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or other [caregivers].</p> <p>Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.</p> <p>Article 34: States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:</p> <p>(a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;</p> <p>(b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;</p> <p>(a) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.</p>	Signed onto Convention February 16, 1995, but has not ratified Convention.
United Nations	1989	<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>The substance of these articles were reinforced by the adoption in 1992 by the UN Commission on Human Rights of the <i>Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography</i> (UNCHR, 1992).</p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instreet/k2crc.htm</p>	<p>Adopted by the United nations in 1989, the CRC contains specific provisions against the commercial sexual exploitation of children:</p> <p>Article 19: Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or other [caregivers].</p> <p>Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.</p> <p>Article 34: States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:</p> <p>(a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;</p> <p>(b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;</p> <p>(a) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.</p>	Signed onto Convention February 16, 1995, but has not ratified Convention.

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United Nations	1990	<p><i>Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines)</i></p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/i2ungpid.htm</p>	<p>Article 35: States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.</p> <p>9. Comprehensive prevention plans should be instituted at every level of Government and include close interdisciplinary cooperation between national, State, provincial and local governments, with the involvement of private sector representative citizens of the community to be served, and labour, child-care, health education, social, law enforcement and judicial agencies.</p> <p>33. Communities should provide a wide range of community-based support measures for young persons to respond to the special problems of children who are at social risk.</p> <p>34. Special facilities should be set up to provide adequate shelter for young persons who are no longer able to live at home or who do not have homes to live in.</p> <p>35. A range of services and helping measures should be provided to deal with the difficulties experienced by young persons in the transition to adulthood.</p> <p>43. The mass media should be encouraged to minimize the level of pornography, drugs and violence portrayed, display violence and exploitation disfavouredly, and avoid demeaning and degrading presentations, especially of children, women and interpersonal relations, and to promote egalitarian principles and roles.</p> <p>44. The mass media should be aware of its extensive social role and responsibility, and influence, in communications relating to youthful drug and alcohol abuse.</p> <p>53. Legislation preventing the victimization, abuse, exploitation and the use for criminal activities of children and young persons should be enacted and enforced.</p> <p>59. Legislation should be enacted and strictly enforced to protect children and young persons from drug abuse and drug traffickers.</p> <p>61. The exchange of information, experience and expertise gained through projects, programmes, practices and initiatives relating to youth crime, delinquency prevention and juvenile justice should be intensified at the national, regional and international levels.</p>	

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United Nations	1990	<p><i>International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</i></p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/n8icprmw.htm</p>	<p>Article 9: The right to life of migrant workers and members of their families shall be protected by law.</p> <p>Article 10: No migrant worker or family member shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or (Article 11) be held in slavery or servitude or required to perform forced or compulsory labour.</p>	<p>Signatories: 14 Parties: 16</p> <p>The U.S. has not signed onto or ratified the Convention.</p>
United Nations	1990	<p><i>Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty</i></p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/jlunrjdl.htm</p>	<p>28. The detention of juveniles should only take place under conditions that take full account of their particular needs, status and special requirements according to their age, personality, sex and type of offence, as well as mental and physical health, and which ensure their protection from harmful influences and risk situations.</p> <p>54. Juvenile detention facilities should adopt specialized drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation programs run by qualified personnel.</p> <p>87. In the performance of their duties, personnel of detention facilities should respect and protect the human dignity and fundamental human rights of all juveniles, including protection from physical, sexual and emotional abuse and exploitation.</p>	
United Nations	1990	<p><i>World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children</i></p> <p>Source: UNICEF http://www.unicef.org/wsc/declaration.htm</p>	<p>Nations adhering to this Declaration commit themselves to protecting the rights of children and improving their lives by working to ameliorate the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances -...orphans and street children and children of migrant workers; ...the abused, [and] the socially disadvantaged and the exploited... They will work for the abolition of illegal child labour and try to ensure that children are not drawn into becoming victims of the scourge of illicit drugs.</p>	
United Nations	1993	<p><i>Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights</i></p>	<p>18. The human rights of women and of the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights... Gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice and international trafficking, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person, and must be eliminated. This can be achieved by legal measures and through national action</p>	

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		<p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/l1viedec.htm</p>	<p>and international cooperation in economic and social development, education, maternity and health care, and social support.</p> <p>48. The World Conference urges all States to address the acute problem of children under especially difficult circumstances. Exploitation and abuse of children should be actively combated, including by addressing their root causes. Effective measures are required against child prostitution and child pornography.</p>	
United Nations	1993	<p>Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women</p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/e4devvw.htm</p>	<p>Article 1: For the purposes of this Declaration, the term "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.</p> <p>Article 2: Violence against women shall be understood to encompass physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.</p> <p>Article 4: Governments should consider the possibility of developing national plans of action to promote the protection of women against any form of violence; and promote research, collect data, especially for domestic violence, on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women.</p> <p>Article 5: Foster international and regional cooperation with a view to defining regional strategies for combating violence, exchanging experiences and financing programmes relating to the elimination of violence against women.</p>	
United Nations	1993	<p>Hague Convention on the Protection Of Children And Co-Operation In Respect Of Inter-country Adoption</p> <p>Source: National Adoption Information Clearinghouse http://www.calib.com/naic/public/hague.htm</p>	<p>Convinced of the necessity to take measures to prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic in children, the objects of the convention are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. establishing safeguards to ensure that inter-country adoptions take place in the best interests of the child and with respect for his or her fundamental rights as recognized in international law; and 2. establishing a system of cooperation among contracting states to ensure safeguards are respected, thereby preventing the abduction, sale of, or traffic in children. 	Signed onto Convention in May, 1993. The U.S. has not ratified this Convention.

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United Nations	1994	<p>Cairo Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Population and Development</p> <p>Source: United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN) http://www.undp.org/popin/icpd/conference/bkg/egypt.html</p>	<p>Gender Equality and Empowerment of women</p> <p>The empowerment of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status are highly important ends in themselves. We believe that human development cannot be sustained unless women are guaranteed equal rights and equal status with men.</p>	
United Nations	1995	<p>Copenhagen Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit on Social Development</p> <p>Source: UN World Summit for Social Development http://www.visionoffice.com/socdev/wssdco-0.htm</p>	<p>Commitment 6: Intensify and coordinate international support for education and health programmes focused on the protection of all women and children, especially against exploitation, trafficking and harmful practices, such as child prostitution.</p>	
United Nations	1995	<p>Beijing Declaration and Platform For Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women</p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/beijingmnu.htm</p>	<p>Adherents to the declaration reaffirm their commitment to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equal rights and inherent human dignity of women and men enshrined in international human rights instruments; • full implementation of human rights of women and the girl child; • empowerment and advancement of women; • promotion of women's economic independence, including employment, and eradicate the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women; and • prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls. 	
United Nations	1995	<p>Report of the Special Rapporteur to the Commission of Human Rights on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography</p>	<p>Trafficking in Minors: The Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography provides for exchanging information and reporting to the International Criminal Police Organization to enable a special data bank to be set up on suspects involved in cross-border trafficking for the sale or sexual exploitation of children.</p> <p>Sale for pornography: Sale for pornography must be distinguished from the act of "rent-</p>	

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		<p>Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/TestFrame/065c0f85f3f952fe802566f8005209e5?Opendocument</p>	<p>ing out” the child for a specific period for the purpose of being utilized for either visual or audio pornography.</p> <p>Child Prostitution: The Special Rapporteur defined child sex tourism as “tourism organized with the primary purpose of facilitating the effecting of a commercial sexual relationship with a child.” The Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography calls for legislative and other measures to combat sex tourism in both the sending and receiving countries. The draft programme of action for prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery is also applicable.</p> <p>Sex Tourism: The Tourism Bill of Rights and Tourist Code (1985) established standards of conduct for States, tourism professionals and tourists on the issue of sexual exploitation. One of the most important elements is a call on States and individuals to prevent any possibility of using tourism to exploit others for the purpose of prostitution.</p> <p>Recommendations for action at the international level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional or international conferences of behavioral scientists targeted primarily at ways and means of sensitizing the three chosen catalysts, the education system, the media, and the justice system, in the field of child protection; • Regional and international conferences of specialists in the education system, the justice system and the media aimed at the eradication of child abuse and sexual exploitation. <p>Recommendations for action at the national or local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a network of contacts, including governmental and non-governmental agencies, for standardized gathering of data; • Build a network of contacts for the gathering of evidence concerning specific cases, with the assistance of the specialized agencies; • Designate a focal point which will coordinate the above activities. This focal point can also serve as the monitoring center for the country’s compliance with international standards. • On child sex tourism, the situation requires that Governments, not only national tourism administrations, as well as the operational sector of tourism, define responsibilities and identify possibilities for joint action. This should be coupled with monitoring 	

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United Nations	1996	<p><i>Programme of Action of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights For the Prevention of the Traffick in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (Draft programme, 1994)</i></p> <p>Source: UN High Commissioner for Human Rights http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/TestFrame/279f4715306f960c8025672a005267e?Opendocument</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mechanisms for the effective imposition of sanctions; Review national laws to determine if they conform to international standards. This will remove barriers to bilateral or multilateral cooperation for the punishment of offenders. Prevent trafficking in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, concerted measures are called for at the national, regional and international levels, including information, education, economical and technical assistance & rehabilitation, legislative measures and a strengthening of law enforcement. Coordinating agencies should be appointed or established at the national, regional and international levels. Effective legislation and enforcement measures must also be directed against middlemen, agents, dealers, brothel-owners and others, who encourage and make a profit from traffic in persons and sexual exploitation of women and children. Measures should be taken to ensure that the traffic in persons, particularly women and children, is not effected by means of bogus marriages, clandestine employment and immigration, domestic labour or false adoption. States having military bases or troops on foreign territory, as well as host States, should take all the necessary measures to prevent their military personnel from becoming involved in the exploitation of prostitution, and in particular, child prostitution. States should prohibit the insertion or transmission in letter-post items or parcels of obscene, immoral or pornographic articles involving children. 	
United Nations	1996	<p><i>Declaration and Agenda for Action of the First World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children</i></p> <p>Source: http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/28/024.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Congress reiterates its commitment to the rights of the child, bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and calls upon all States to: Accord high priority to action against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and allocate adequate resources for this purpose; Promote stronger cooperation between States and all sectors of society to prevent children from entering the sex trade and to strengthen the role of families in protecting children against commercial sexual exploitation; Criminalize the commercial sexual exploitation of children, as well as other forms of sexual exploitation of children, and condemn and penalize all those offenders involved, whether local or foreign, while ensuring that the child victims of this practice are not penalized; Review/revise laws, policies, programs and practices to eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children; Enforce laws, policies and programmes to protect children from commercial sexual 	

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United Nations	1999	<p><i>The Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration</i></p> <p><u>Source:</u> International Organization for Migration http://www.iom.int/migrationweb/meetings/Bangkok/Bangkok_Declaration_Irr_Migration.htm</p>	<p>exploitation and strengthen communication and cooperation between law enforcement authorities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote adoption, implementation and dissemination of laws, policies, and programmes supported by relevant regional, national and local mechanisms against the commercial sexual exploitation of children; • Develop and implement comprehensive gender-sensitive plans and programmes to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children, to protect and assist the child victims and to facilitate their reintegration into society; • Create a climate through education, social mobilization, and development activities to ensure that parents and others legally responsible for children are able to fulfill their rights, duties and responsibilities to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation; • Mobilize political and other partners, national and international communities, including intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to assist countries in eliminating the commercial sexual exploitation of children; and • Enhance the role of popular participation, including that of children, in preventing and eliminating the commercial sexual exploitation of children. 	
			<p>8. The participating countries and region should be encouraged to pass legislation to criminalize smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, and to cooperate as necessary in the prosecution and penalization of all offenders, especially international organized criminal groups.</p> <p>9. Participating countries should exchange information on migration legislation and procedures for analysis and review, with a view to increasing coordination to effectively combat migrant traffickers.</p> <p>10. The countries of origin, transit and destination are encouraged to strengthen their channels of dialogue at appropriate levels, with a view to exchanging information and promoting cooperation for resolving the problem of illegal migration and trafficking in human beings.</p> <p>11. Greater efforts should be made to raise awareness at all levels, including through public information campaigns and advocacy, of the adverse effects of migrant trafficking and related abuse, and of available assistance to victims.</p>	

Organization/ Body	Year	Title/Focus	Major Provisions Relating to Sexually Exploited Children & Youth	Date Approved by U.S. Senate
United Nations	1999	<p><i>African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child</i></p> <p>Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees http://www.unhcr.ch/refworld/legal/instruments/children/afr_e.htm</p>	<p>13. Timely return of those without right to enter and remain is an important strategy to reduce the attractiveness of trafficking. This can be achieved only through goodwill and full cooperation of countries concerned. Return should be performed in a humane and safe way.</p> <p>Article 2: Definition of a Child: For the purposes of this Charter, a child means every human being below the age of 18 years.</p> <p>Article 15: Child Labour: Every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.</p> <p>Article 16: Protection Against Child Abuse and Torture: Parties shall take specific legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and especially physical or mental injury or abuse, neglect or maltreatment including sexual abuse, while in the care of the child. Protective measures shall include effective procedures for the establishment of special monitoring units to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting referral investigation, treatment, and follow-up of instances of child abuse and neglect.</p> <p>Article 27: Sexual Exploitation: Parties shall undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and shall in particular take measures to prevent the inducement, coercion or encouragement of a child to engage in any sexual activity, the use of children in prostitution or other sexual practices; and the use of children in pornographic activities, performances and materials.</p> <p>Article 29: Sale, Trafficking and Abduction: Parties shall take appropriate measures to prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffick in children for any purpose or in any form, by any person including parents or legal guardians of the child.</p> <p>Article 1: Each ratifying member shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.</p> <p>Article 2: For the purposes of this Convention, the term child shall apply to all persons under the age of 18.</p> <p>Article 3: For the purposes of this Convention, the term "the worst forms of child labour"</p>	
International Labor Organization	1999	<p><i>Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO No. 182)</i></p> <p>Source: The University of</p>		December 2 nd , 1999

Organization/ Body	Year	Title/Focus	Major Provisions Relating to Sexually Exploited Children & Youth	Date Approved by U.S. Senate
United Nations	2000	<p>Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/iolo182.html</p> <p><i>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography</i></p> <p>Source: The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/childprotsale.html</p>	<p>comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; and work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. <p>Article 1: prohibits the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography as provided for by the present Protocol.</p> <p>Article 2: For the purpose of the present Protocol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sale of children means any transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or other consideration; Child prostitution means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration; Child pornography means any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes. <p>Article 3: ensures that these acts and activities are fully covered under criminal or penal law, whether offences are committed domestically or trans-nationally or on an individual or organized basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The offering, delivering or accepting a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation of the child, transfer of organs of the child for profit, or engagement of the child in forced labour; offering, obtaining, procuring or providing a child for child prostitution, and producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling/possessing for the above purposes child pornography. Each Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account their grave nature. Parties shall take all appropriate legal and administrative measures to ensure that all persons involved in the adoption of a child act in conformity with applicable international legal instruments. 	Signed on to Convention on July 5, 2000, but has not ratified Convention.

Organization/ Body	Year	Title/Focus	Major Provisions Relating to Sexually Exploited Children & Youth	Date Approved by U.S. Senate
			<p>Article 8: relates to adopting appropriate measures to protect the rights and interests of child victims of the practices prohibited under the present Protocol at all stages of the criminal justice process by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing the vulnerability of child victims and adapting procedures to recognize their special needs, including their special needs as witnesses; • Informing child victims of their rights, their role and the scope, timing and progress of the proceedings and of the disposition of their cases; • Allowing the views, needs and concerns of child victims to be presented and considered in proceedings where their personal interests are affected, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law; • Providing appropriate support services to child victims throughout the legal process; • Protecting, as appropriate, the privacy and identity of child victims and taking measures in accordance with national law to avoid the inappropriate dissemination of information that could lead to the identification of child victims; • Providing for the safety of child victims, as well as that of their families and witnesses on their behalf, from intimidation and retaliation; • Ensuring that uncertainty as to the actual age of the victim shall not prevent the initiation of criminal investigations, including investigations aimed at establishing age of the victim. • Ensuring that, in the treatment by the criminal justice system of children who are victims of offences, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration. • Taking measures to ensure appropriate legal and psychological training for the persons who work with victims of the offences prohibited under the present Protocol. • Adopting measures in order to protect the safety and integrity of those persons and/or organizations involved in the prevention and/or protection and rehabilitation of victims of such offences. <p>Article 10: promotes international coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations and strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism. Parties shall also promote international cooperation to assist child victims in their physical and psychological recovery, social reintegration and repatriation.</p>	

Appendix 1.I

Selected Organizations Working to Protect U.S. Children and Youth From Sexual Exploitation (SEC) and Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Exhibit I.1
**Selected Organizations Working to Protect U.S. Children and Youth From
Sexual Exploitation (SEC) and Commercial Sexual Exploitation**

Department/Agency/Organization/Unit	Mailing Address
GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES/UNITS	
U.S. Department of Defense <i>Family Advocacy Program</i>	Separate offices exists for the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services <i>Family and Youth Services Bureau</i>	P.O. Box 1182 Washington DC 20013-1182
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services <i>National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect</i>	P.O. Box 1182 Washington DC 20013
U.S. Department of Justice <i>Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Crimes Against Children Unit</i>	935 Pennsylvania Avenue Room 11163 Washington DC 20535
U.S. Department of Justice <i>Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit</i>	935 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington DC 20535
U.S. Department of Justice <i>U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL)</i>	1301 New York Avenue NW Washington DC 20535
U.S. Department of Justice <i>Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, Criminal Division</i>	1331 F Street NW 6 th Floor Washington DC 20004
U.S. Department Justice <i>Immigration and Naturalization Service/ Office of Inspections</i>	425 I Street, NW, Washington DC 20536
U.S. Department Justice <i>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)/ Missing and Exploited Children's Unit</i>	810 7 th Street, NW Washington DC 20531
U.S. Department Justice <i>Office For Victims of Crime</i>	810 7 th Street, NW Washington DC 20531
U.S. Department of Labor <i>International Child Labor Program/Bureau of International Labor Affairs</i>	Room S-5303, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20210
U.S. Department of Labor <i>National Administrative Office (of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation)</i>	200 Constitution Avenue NW Room C4327 Washington DC 20210
U.S Department of State <i>President's Interagency Council on Women</i>	2201 C Street Washington DC
U.S Department of State <i>Office of Policy Planning and Coordination, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs</i>	2201 C Street Washington DC
U.S Department of State <i>Office of Analysis for Terrorism, Narcotics and Crime, Bureau of Intelligence and Research</i>	2201 C Street Washington DC
U.S Department of State <i>Office of Children's Issues</i>	Room 4811 Overseas Citizens Services Bureau of Consular Affairs Washington DC 20520-4818
U.S. Postal Inspection Service <i>Fraud, Child Exploitation and Asset Forfeiture Group</i>	Office of Criminal Investigations 475 L'Enfant Plaza West NW Room 3141

Department/Agency/Organization/Unit	Mailing Address
	Washington DC 20260-2166
U.S. Department of the Treasury <i>U.S. Customs Service/Cyber Smuggling Center</i>	11320 Random Hills Road Suite 400 Fairfax VA 22030
U.S. Department of the Treasury <i>U.S. Secret Service</i>	1800 G St., NW Suite 929 Washington DC 20223
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: RESEARCH & ADVOCACY FOCUSED	
Casa Alianza/Covenant House <i>Latin American Programs</i>	SJO 1039, PO Box 025216 Miami FL 33102-5216
Coalition Against the Trafficking of Women	c/o University of Rhode Island 316 Eleanor Roosevelt Hall Kingston RI 02881
ECPAT-USA	475 Riverside Drive New York NY 10115
Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center	3000 Biscayne Blvd. Suite 400 Miami, Florida 33137
International Bureau for Children's Rights	1185 rue Saint-Mathieu Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3H P7
International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children	699 Prince Street Alexandria VA 22314-3175
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children/ <i>Child Exploitation Unit</i>	699 Prince Street Alexandria VA 22314-3175
National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse (of the American Prosecutors Research Institute)	Suite 510 99 Canal Center Plaza Alexandria VA 22314
Prostitution Research And Education	Cathedral Professional Bldg 1801 Bush St. #114 San Francisco 94116
The Protection Project	Johns Hopkins University The Paul H. Nitze School for Advanced International Studies (SAIS) 1740 Massachusetts Ave NW Washington, D.C. 20036
Youth Advocate Program International (YAPI)	4545 42nd Street Suite 209 Washington DC 20016
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: SERVICE FOCUSED	
Advocates for Prostituted Women and Girls	Chicago IL
Captive Daughters	10410 Palms Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90034
Children of the Night	14530 Sylvan Street Van Nuys, CA 91411

Department/Agency/Organization/Unit	Mailing Address
HIPS: Helping Individual Prostitutes Survive	P.O. Box 21934 Washington, DC 20009
Larkin Street Youth Center	1044 Larkin Street San Francisco, CA 94109
Life Foundation: AIDS Services and Education For the Community	233 Keawe St. Suite 226 Honolulu HI 96318
National Association of Social Workers	750 First Street NE Suite 700 Washington DC 20002-4241
National Runaway Switchboard	3080 N. Lincoln Ave Chicago 60657
New Horizons Ministries	2709 3rd Avenue Seattle, WA
The Paul and Lisa Program	258 Essex Plaza Essex CT 06498
Save the Children-US	54 Wilton Road Westport, CT 06880
Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAGE)	1275 Mission Street Suite 409 San Francisco 94103
Sisters Offering Support	1575 S. Beretania St., #211 Honolulu Hawaii
West Care	401 S. Martin Luther King Las Vegas, NV 89106-4313
Youth Care	1020 Virginia St. Seattle, WA 98101

Appendix 1.J

Bibliography On

*The Sexual Exploitation of Children:
A Working Guide to the Empirical Literature, March 2001*

(Not Attached)

**An electronic version of the bibliography is available
at the following internet address:
http://caster.ssw.upenn.edu/~restes/CSEC_Bib_August_2001.pdf**

Appendix 1.K

**Agencies and Organizations Illustrative of
Selected Best Practices
Associated With Combating the
Sexual Exploitation (SEC) and the
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)**

Prepared by

**Nicole Ives, M.S.W.
University of Pennsylvania
School of Social Work**

March 2001

Assistance to Unaccompanied Foreign Children

Las Americas Immigrant Advocacy Center (El Paso)

(formerly Las Americas Refugee Asylum Project)

Address: 715 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, TX 79901

Telephone: 915/544-5126

Contact Person: Ada Gonzalez-Peterson

Brief Organizational Description: Legal assistance to men, women, and children in Immigration & Naturalization Service detention facilities.

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service/Children's Division (Baltimore)

Address: 700 Light Street, Baltimore MD 21230

Telephone: 410/230-2700 Fax: 410/230-2890

Email: lirs@lirs.org

Home Page: <http://www.lirs.org>

Brief Organizational Description: Some immigrants are children and teenagers whose parents have died, abandoned them or become separated from them during war or civil unrest. LIRS is one of only two U.S. refugee resettlement agencies authorized to arrange foster care placements for unaccompanied refugee minors. LIRS is a leader in serving these children and speaking out on their behalf.

LIRS is headquartered at The Lutheran Center at Christ Church in the Inner Harbor area of Baltimore City. The agency, along with its partner Lutheran World Relief, moved from offices in New York City to the new Baltimore building in the fall of 1999.

Assistance to Youth Wishing to Leave Prostitution

Emmaus Ministries (Chicago)

Address: 921 W. Wilson Avenue, Chicago IL 60640
Telephone: (800) 378-4445 or (773) 334-6063 Fax: (773) 334-8638
E-mail: Emmaus@Streets.org
Contact Persons : John & Carolyn Green: Founder/Executive Director

Home Page: www.streets.org

The mission of Emmaus Ministries is to make Jesus known on the streets among men involved in sexual exploitation in Chicago's night community. The Ministries' purpose is to provide hope in Christ for men involved in sexual exploitation by developing ministries of evangelization, transformation, and education.

The outreach of Emmaus is focused on locations where male prostitution occurs, on the streets, in the bars, at night. Outreach teams are male/female persons who walk the streets, parking lots, and bars where men involved in prostitution frequent. These Outreach teams focus on building a relationship of trust and respect with men they meet. As that friendship grows the Outreach teams begin helping guys take the steps they need to off the streets. To help the Outreach teams in their work and through a partnership with Tyndale House Publishers Emmaus publishes a Referral & Reference Book. This resource is used by Emmaus staff and volunteers on Outreach as well as Christian churches and workers throughout the city of Chicago. The purpose of the Referral Book is to meet both the spiritual and physical needs of those on the streets.

Genesis House (Chicago)

Address: 911 West Addison, Chicago, IL, 60613
Telephone: 773/281-3917 Email: www@GenesisHouse.org
Contact Person: Gayle Gamauf McCoy, Executive Director

Home Page: <http://www.genesishouse.org/>

Brief Organizational Description: Genesis House is a place of hope and recovery for women involved in prostitution. Genesis House offers a continuum of services on the streets and in the courts that make it the most visible entry point into the system of health and social services that will help a women in prostitution leave the violence and abuse of the streets and rebuild her life. A primary focus of Genesis House is to provide a long-term residential program that combines a nurturing therapeutic community environment with the necessary rehabilitative services. Another important focus is to provide support services, assessment, referrals and crisis shelter to all women involved in prostitution.

Helping Individual Prostitutes Survive (HIPS) (Washington)

Address: P.O. Box 21394, Washington, DC 20009

Telephone: 202/232-8150 or HOTLINE: 1-800-676-HIPS

Fax: 202.232.8304

Email: hipsinc@erols.com

Home Page: <http://www.hips.org>

Brief Organizational Description: The HIPS organization is designed to end the cycle of abuse of sex workers on the streets, to work with them to improve their lives, and to give them tools to pursue a self-determined, independent, and productive way of living. HIPS provides services include: (1) outreach on the streets 9:00 pm to 5:00 am Fri/Sat nights, (2) 800# Hotline 24hrs/day (1-800-676-HIPS), (3) Divas Against AIDS peer education program, (4) case management/referrals, (5) assistance acquiring legal documents (birth certificate, driver's license), and (6) volunteer speakers bureau.

Through care, kindness, unconditional support, and education, HIPS empowers sex workers who may face abuse, violence and discrimination. With the leadership of the HIPS staff, volunteers, the community, and the police department, HIPS can make a difference in the lives of sex workers in the DC metropolitan area.

Paul and Lisa Program (Connecticut)

Address: 258 Essex Plaza, Essex CT 06498

Telephone: 860/767-7660

Fax: 860/767-3122

Email: paulandlistprogram@snet.net

Contact Person: Susan Breault, Executive Director

Home Page: <http://www.paulandlisa.org>

Brief Organizational Description: The Paul & Lisa Program is a non-profit organization established to address the growing crisis of children, youth and young adults at risk for sexual exploitation, including juvenile prostitution and pornography, by providing education, professional training, crisis counseling, street outreach, court based rehabilitation, and the development and distribution of prevention information, in order to dispel the myths and provide alternate lifestyle choices.

Sisters Offering Support (SOS) (Hawaii)

Address: P.O. Box 75642, Honolulu HI 96836

Telephone: 808/941-5554

Email: info@soshawaii.org

Contact Person: Kelly A. Hill, Executive Director

Home Page: <http://www.soshawaii.org>

Brief Organizational Description: Sisters Offering Support (SOS) is a private, non-profit organization, which provides prostitution prevention and intervention through education and awareness. SOS is an affiliate member of ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking). Programs work both to assist women and children out of prostitution and to prevent local youth from commercial sexual exploitation.

Since opening in 1996, SOS has assisted 38 women and children in starting new lives by escaping commercial sexual exploitation. SOS volunteers have also provided supportive services to over 1400 individuals and their families. These individuals have availed themselves of a continuum of intervention and prevention services: peer and professional counseling, abuse awareness, health education, life skills, and personal development coaching. SOS's unique programs are the only one of its kind on Oahu. Programs include a drop-in center, 6-week exit program, parent support group, youth prevention program, 24-hour crisis line and in-service trainings.

SOS has significantly increased community awareness of the growing prostitution problem that Hawaii faces and has successfully lobbied the state legislature to change existing laws to include providing alternative sentencing for prostitution offenders and civil remedies for victims.

SAGE: Standing Against Global Exploitation (San Francisco)

Address: 1275 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94103

Telephone: 415/905-5050 Fax: 415/905-5054

Email: sage@dnai.com

Contact Person: Norma Hotaling, Executive Director

Home Page: <http://www.sageinc.org/>

Brief Organizational Description: Founded by Norma Hotaling in 1993, SAGE is a San Francisco-based nonprofit human rights organization that offers peer education, job training, support services, trauma and drug counseling, holistic and traditional healthcare, and a mentorship program. Hotaling also co-founded the internationally-renowned First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP) as a constructive alternative for the prosecution of prostitution-related offenses.

The mission at SAGE is to serve women, men, transgendered individuals, and children who are at risk of sexual exploitation, entry and/or recruitment into prostitution, and persons who have begun to adopt lifestyles that lead to exploitation and prostitution.

You Are Never Alone (YANA) (Baltimore)

Address: 2013 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, MD 21223

Telephone: 410/566-7973

Fax: 410/566-7938

Email: yanainc@earthlink.net

Home Page: www.yanaplace.com

Brief Organizational Description: Founded in 1996, the mission of YANA is to reach out to women involved in prostitution, offering alternatives for change. YANA's core philosophy begins with the understanding that prostituting women are coping with lives filled with exploitation and abuse. YANA serves to promote the collective healing and survival among some remarkably inspiring women.

YANA services include: (1) Street and community outreach, on foot and in cars throughout Baltimore. Staff at YANA distribute male and female condoms and provide risk reduction and harm reduction interventions to prostituting women, as well as to men and boys; (2) Case management, to meet the client's immediate and ongoing needs. Case management services utilize harm reduction principles that promote a diverse set of options for clients. Through collaborating with a variety of providers, YANA clients are offered substance use treatment, housing and shelter, mental health, payment for prescription drugs, legal assistance and dental care; (3) Counseling, to address the extreme neglect and physical and sexual abuse faced by prostituting women. The licensed and certified mental health staff provide individual psychodynamic counseling services to assist women in addressing the untreated trauma that impacts their lives. A jail-based support group targets the unique needs of incarcerated women at the Baltimore Women's Detention Facility; (4) Medical services, to deliver high quality primary medical care to prostituting women. At the on-site medical clinic, a licensed and certified Nurse Practitioner provides sensitive and empathic care in completing physical assessments, gynecological services, HIV/STD testing and treatment, reproductive health counseling and referrals for specialty and diagnostic testing and care; (5) Support services, to provide clients with the most basic needs for survival. At the drop-in center, clients receive food, clothing, personal hygiene products, and an opportunity to take a shower and wash laundry; and (6) Job training and placement, to assist clients in achieving their educational and work-related goals.

**Comprehensive Services
(Transitional Housing, Education and Job Training)**

Genesis House (Chicago)

<http://www.geneshouse.org/> (See above, Assistance to Youth Wishing to Leave Prostitution)

SAGE: Standing Against Global Exploitation (San Francisco)

<http://www.sageinc.org/> (See above, Assistance to Youth Wishing to Leave Prostitution)

Curricula for Helping Juveniles Leave Prostitution

Paul and Lisa Program

(See above, Assistance to Youth Wishing to Leave Prostitution)

Sisters Offering Support

(See above Assistance to Youth Wishing to Leave Prostitution for contact information and brief organizational description)

Drug De-Tox Program For Street Youth

Haight Ashbury Free Clinics (San Francisco)

Address: 558 Clayton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117
Telephone: 415/487-5632 Fax: 415/431-9909
Contact Person: Lara Sallee, Director

Home Page: <http://www.hafci.org>

Brief Organizational Description: Founded in 1967 by Dr. David E. Smith, the Haight Ashbury Free Clinics believe that health care is a right, not a privilege, and that it should be free at the point of delivery, and should be comprehensive, nonjudgmental, demystified, and humane.

The Haight Ashbury Free Medical Clinic (HAFMC) offers primary health care, as well as specialty including podiatry, chiropractic care, pediatrics, HIV testing, comprehensive HIV treatment services, and community information and referral services. The Clinic serves a vital community function, acting as the family physician to its clients. The Free Medical Clinic welcomes everyone who walks through the door. However, the Free Medical Clinic is unable to treat emergency medical problems, such as broken bones, severe bleeding, trauma, abdominal pains, and so forth.

Patients are empowered by HAFMC's emphasis on prevention and health education. Case management, mental health and community referral services are essential. Outreach services target hard-to-reach and at-risk persons needing accessible care including poor, homeless, substance abusing and mentally ill individuals.

Emergency Shelters For Youth

Covenant House/Fort Lauderdale (Fort Lauderdale)

Address: 733 Breakers Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304

Telephone: 954/561-5559 or Toll-Free: 1-800-683-8338 Fax: 954/565-6551

Contact Person: David J. Spellman, Executive Director, Covenant House Florida

Home Page: <http://www.covenanthousefl.org/> Email: mission@covenanthousefl.org

Brief Organizational Description: Covenant House continues to fulfill its mission by providing shelter and services to children and youth who are homeless or at great risk. In the spirit of open intake, services are offered to all youth who seek help, with a priority of concern and commitment to those for whom no other service is available. Every effort is made to reunite kids with their families. Through collaborations with community agencies and associations, Covenant House actively participates in community efforts to improve the conditions of families and children and advocates with and on behalf of youth to raise awareness in the community about their suffering. The Covenant House mission is based on faith and the belief that all children and youth have a right to love, respect, and genuine concern.

Covenant House core values include: (a) treating everyone with unconditional love; (b) treating everyone with absolute respect; (c) maintaining open intake and serving those children at greatest risk; (d) advocating for the protection and safety of all children; and (e) supporting families and reuniting children with their families whenever possible.

Services include: (1) street outreach by foot and van; (2) 104-bed shelter care providing nourishing meals, clean clothes, and a safe place to sleep; (3) Community Service Center for South Florida youths and families; (4) counseling, case management, and referrals; (5) health services, including assessment and care; (6) Family Counseling Project that provides reunification and ongoing counseling for troubled teens and families; (7) Covenant House Addictions Management Project (CHAMP) that provides substance abuse assessment and treatment; (8) pregnancy prevention; (9) teen parent education; (10) Broward County full-time school for youth under age 18; (11) GED (General Educational Development) classes for older teens; (12) Employment Assistance Project (EAP) that provides assessment of older youths' vocational capabilities and assistance in finding and maintaining jobs; (13) pastoral ministry that provides voluntary spiritual guidance and morning prayer; and (14) Rights of Passage (ROP) that provides transitional housing starting at a 24-hour supervised setting leading to subsidized apartments for older teens bridging into independent living.

Covenant House/New Orleans (New Orleans)

611 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, LA 70112

Telephone: 504/584-1111

Fax: 504/584-1171

Email: chno@bellsouth.net

Contact Person: Maudelle Cade, Executive Director

Home Page: <http://www.covenanthouseno.org>

Brief Organizational Description: Covenant House (CH) continues to fulfill its mission by providing shelter and services to children and youth who are homeless or at great risk. In the spirit of open in-

take, services are offered to all youth who seek help, with a priority of concern and commitment to those for whom no other service is available. Every effort is made to reunite kids with their families. Through collaborations with community agencies and associations, CH actively participates in community efforts to improve the conditions of families and children and advocates with and on behalf of youth to raise awareness in the community about their suffering. The CH mission is based on faith and the belief that all children and youth have a right to love, respect, and genuine concern.

Covenant House New Orleans provides a comprehensive array of services and programs for homeless, runaway and at-risk youth ages 16-21 in a region which encompasses Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. Our facilities at 611 N. Rampart Street are located on the border of the historic French Quarter, a natural magnet for desperate and homeless young people seeking the safety of streets filled with people and activity.

Covenant House New Orleans provides food, shelter, clothing, health services, child care, advocacy, and spiritual guidance via our pastoral ministry at our 114-bed crisis, residential and administrative facility. The Rights of Passage (ROP) and Rights of Passage Apartment Living (ROPAL) transitional living programs are open to young people who show a high level of commitment and responsibility and are taking necessary steps to build independent and productive lives.

The CH New Orleans Christopher Ciaccio Community Service Center provides services and programs for residents and for the community at-large by serving as a base for all CH New Orleans activities and programs designed to help keep families together and by acting as the physical plant for most educational, vocational, job training and long-term counseling programs for youth in the residential programs who come to CH from the streets and already broken homes.

These residential and community services also include CHAMP (the Covenant House Addiction Management Program), Family Counseling and Preservation, Individual Counseling, AfterCare and our Community Outreach and Van Outreach services.

Larkin Street Youth Center (San Francisco)

1044 Larkin Street, San Francisco, CA 94109

Telephone: 415/673-0911

Fax: 415/749-3838

Email: mailtolsyc@lsyc.org

Contact Person: Anne Stanton, Executive Director

Home Page: <http://www.lsyc.org/>

Brief Organizational Description: Larkin Street Youth Center (LSYC) resonates with 15 years of mission-driven experience responding to the unique needs of homeless and runaway youth on the streets of San Francisco. As the agency has worked to meet both the immediate and long-term needs of the young people we serve, services have grown exponentially to comprise more than a dozen distinct programs operating from seven sites. The Center's purpose remains being there for the thousands of youth met each year—each in search of what should have been theirs to begin with: a stable home, nurturance and a chance to realize their potential.

At the heart of LSYC is a firm commitment to helping youth move beyond street life—a commitment that has fueled the agency's mission and development of a comprehensive continuum of services for youth between the ages of 12-23 that stands as a nationally recognized model of innovative and effective care for homeless and runaway youth. Toward this goal the continuum has been designed to include a variety of programs that encourage youth to move through a series of steps from their first contact with the agency to the day they exit street life permanently. Inspiring possibilities and confidence, nurturing potential and offering real opportunities and long-term options, Larkin Street Youth Center

assists young people in developing individualized paths by which they can progress, gain self-respect and take control of their lives.

The Night Ministry (Chicago)

Address: 1218 W. Addison, Chicago, IL 60613-3819
Telephone: 773/935-8300 Fax: 773/935-6199
Contact Person: Armando Smith, Director of the Youth Shelter Network

Home Page: <http://www.thenightministry.org/home.htm>

Brief Organizational Description: The Night Ministry, founded in 1976, is an ecumenical effort to serve the needs of persons of the nighttime streets of Chicago regardless of race ethnicity, religion, or social status. Over the past 25 years, the Ministry has provided a visible and accessible presence on the streets for youth and adults who are struggling with poverty, homelessness, abuse, and loneliness. Through its core programs in outreach, youth shelter, healthcare, advocacy, and education, the Ministry's 50+ staff members and over 400 volunteers build supportive relationships that empower thousands of individuals each year to recognize their own self-worth and ability to meet their own needs. The Ministry reaches hundreds of individuals every month with services including health outreach and education, pastoral care, counseling, and youth emergency shelter.

The Storefront (of the San Diego Youth and Community Services) (***San Diego***)
San Diego Youth and Community Services

Address: Administrative Offices, 3255 Wing Street, San Diego, CA 92110
Telephone: 619/221-8600 Email: admin@sdycs.org
Contact Person: Walter Phillips, Executive Director

Home Page: <http://sdycs.org/programs/storefront.html>

Brief Organizational Description: The Storefront is a 20-bed emergency shelter—the only one in San Diego specifically designed for homeless and runaway youth. Its goal is to return these young people to their families, or to find them independent living arrangements and prevent their sexual exploitation.

As part of The Storefront's mission, outreach workers comb the streets of San Diego every night in search of homeless children, providing them with survival information, warm clothing, something to eat, and an opportunity to get off the streets. The Storefront also operates a Day Drop-In Center that provides a safe haven for street kids during the day and after school hours. An alternative school operated by the San Diego County Office of Education is an integral part of the program.

Night Shelter
Downtown San Diego
1039 12th Avenue
619/239-4688 Fax: 619/239-4058

Day Program
Downtown San Diego
1245-B Market Street
619/ 235-5333 Fax: 619/235-6115

Voyage House (Philadelphia)

Address: 1431 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, PA 19146
Telephone: 215/545-2910 Fax: 215/545-4711
Contact Person: Libby Zinman-Schwartz, Clinical Director

Brief Organizational Description: The mission of Voyage House is to provide runaway and homeless young people 21 years and younger with immediate assistance and support, to counsel young people and their families through times of crisis, and to provide a bridge to the achievement of a self-sufficient adulthood. Services include (1) On going counseling for individuals, families, parents, and groups; (2) A weekly educational/ support group called “The Attic” and monthly seminars for gay, lesbian, bi, and transgendered youth on various topics including homophobia and HIV prevention; (3) Various services to help young people who are living with or concerned about HIV infection; (4) Hot-line answered 24hrs/ day by trained personnel to provide immediate crisis intervention to youth; (5) Assistance to youth needing emergency housing counseling or placement; and (6) Youth peer educators and adult presenters trained to speak to youth and adults who work with youth on homophobia, HIV, sexually transmitted infections, suicide prevention, substance abuse, and other issues relevant to young adults.

HIV Education and Prevention Among Street Youth

Ke Ola Mamo (Honolulu)
State of Hawaii/HIV Education Program

Address: Ho'akahahele, 1130 North Nimitz Highway, Suite A-221, Honolulu Hawaii 96817
Telephone: 808/533-0035

Brief Organizational Description: Ke Ola Mamo, a Native Hawaiian Health Care System on the Island of Oahu, runs Ho'akahahele, the HIV/AIDS Prevention Program for Native Hawaiians. Ke Ola Mamo has developed a prevention education curriculum that features: (1) ways to create a cultural context in a workshop; (2) resource materials on Hawaiian health; and (3) activities on how to avoid risky sexual behaviors using games, role playing, and exercises. This curriculum is being used throughout Hawaii by other Native Hawaiian Health Care systems: Ho'ola Lahui on Kauai; Hui No Ke Ola Pono on Maui; Hui Malama Ola Na O'iwi on the Big Island; and Na Pu'uwai on Molokai.

Program expansion includes training of staff to reach high-risk groups, counseling and testing in conjunction with the use of home-test kits, general prevention education and targeted outreach to those at greatest risk of infection.

Identification of Adult Perpetrators of On-Line Sexual Victimization of Children

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children/Exploited Children's Unit (Alexandria)

Address: Charles B. Wang International Children's Bldg., 699 Prince St., Alexandria, VA 22314-3175

Telephone: 703/274-3900 or Hotline 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) Fax: 703/274-2220

Contact Person: Ernie Allen, President

Home Page: www.missingkids.com

Brief Organizational Description: NCMEC's Exploited Child Unit was created through a mandate by the US Congress that authorized a cooperative agreement between the US Department of the Treasury and NCMEC for the establishment of this unit. Prior to its creation, in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service, NCMEC operated the Child Porn Tipline, via its telephone Hotline. ECU is not an investigative agency, but rather a resource center and clearinghouse for the community and law enforcement.

ECU is creating a database of law enforcement experts and law enforcement officers who have developed an expertise in investigating cases of child exploitation. Currently the database consists of more than 3,000 law enforcement contacts within the United States. ECU is also developing a news-source database of articles addressing the areas of child pornography, sex tourism, child prostitution, and other child sexual exploitation issues. ECU has been working collaboratively with the U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Department of Justice, and two specialized units of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate the leads received on NCMEC's Hotline.

U.S. Customs Service CyberSmuggling Center, Child Exploitation Unit

Home Page: <http://www.customs.ustreas.gov/enforcem/enforcem.htm>

Brief Organizational Description: The U.S. Customs Service is the country's front line of defense to combat the illegal importation and proliferation of illegal child pornography. Purveyors and consumers of child pornography present a significant threat to our communities and to our country. Child pornography as a commercial product is, in large part, smuggled into the United States from Western Europe and Southeast Asia. However a disproportionately large part of this smuggled material originates here in the U.S. as the amateur and semi-professional product of child molesters, and finds its way to foreign-based producers and distributors.

The consumers of child pornography are oftentimes directly involved in producing and distributing it. With the advent of the explosively expanding usage and connectivity of the computer and information services, the opportunity to distribute and traffic in child pornography has unfortunately become easier and more prevalent than ever before. The motives usually cited for users and purveyors of this material include profit, sexual gratification and validation, with sexual gratification being the primary motivator. Violators are not restricted to any race, ethnic background, economic status, or sex. Very often, however, violators often obtain employment or volunteer in professions or organizations that cater to children. This allows them to have access to a wide cross-section of children to seduce and to molest.

The U.S. Customs Service is working closely with the [National Center for Missing and Exploited Children](#) to combat the proliferation of this disturbing material. You can also report suspicious activity relating to child pornography to their "Tipline" at 1-800-843-5678.

Complaints regarding websites, individuals, servers or chat rooms trafficking in suspected Child Pornography are forwarded to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children at www.missingkids.com and the information is forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency for investigative action.

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

<http://www.usps.gov/websites/depart/inspect/kid-porn.htm>

Brief Organizational Description: The Postal Inspection Service is interested in combating the production and distribution of child pornography and the sexual exploitation of children. Therefore, the mailing of child pornography receives priority attention as a part of the effort to eliminate this form of child abuse. If acts of physical child abuse are discovered incident to a Postal Inspection Service investigation, immediate referral is made to local law enforcement authorities for additional attention to protect the children.

Investigation and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse

Clark County Sexual Abuse Investigative Team (SAINT)/Dept of Family & Youth Services (Las Vegas)

Address: 701 N. Pecos Road, Las Vegas, NV 89101

Telephone: 702/455-5390

Contact Person: Kirby L. Burgess, Director, Family & Youth Services

Home Page: <http://www.co.clark.nv.us/FYS/CHHAVEN/saint.htm>

Brief Organizational Description: SAINT (Sexual Abuse Investigative Team) employs a multi-disciplinary approach in dealing with the issue of sexual abuse. This special collaborative team provides for forensic interview, medical examinations and therapeutic services to child victims of sexual abuse and assault. As estimated 500 children and their families receive services each year through SAINT. Members of the team represent: Law Enforcement, District Attorney's Office, Child Protective Services, Medical Personnel, and Mental Health Counselors.

Local Child Sexual Exploitation Units/ Task Forces on Child Sexual Exploitation

Internet Crimes Against Children

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Telephone: Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 1-800-638-8736.

Home Page: <http://www.ncrs.org/ojjhome.htm>

Brief Organizational Description: The Justice Department has awarded \$2.4 million in grants to 10 State and local law enforcement agencies nationwide to combat the growing number of Internet crimes against children. The grants, which range from \$111,000 to \$300,000, were awarded by the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) under its Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) program. The ICAC grants will allow localities to initiate or enhance their capabilities to investigate, prosecute, and prevent these crimes.

With increased use of the Internet by children, law enforcement will be increasingly challenged by sex offenders using computer technology to victimize children. These crimes present complex technical and investigative challenges for law enforcement. Because few crime investigations begin and end in the same jurisdiction, investigations will require close coordination among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. In addition, evidence collection, interviewing practices, and undercover operations must be carefully adapted to meet the technical and legal demands of Internet crimes.

The ICAC program encourages communities to develop regional, multi-jurisdictional, and multi-agency responses to Internet crimes. Grant funds will be used to ensure that investigators receive specialized training in Internet crimes, and are equipped with the most up-to-date computer technology. The task forces developed as part of the ICAC program are also designed to become sources of prevention, education and investigative experience to provide technical assistance to parents, teachers, law enforcement and other professionals.

The 10 jurisdictions that received awards represent local and state task forces in rural and urban areas, and reflect both new initiatives as well as assistance to existing projects. The list of ICAC grantees:

Bedford County Sheriff's Office, VA
Colorado Springs, CO
Illinois State Police

Portsmouth Police Department, NH
South Carolina Office of Attorney General

Broward County Sheriff's Office, FL
Dallas Police Department, TX
New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
Sacramento County Sheriff's Office, CA
Wisconsin Department of Justice

San Jose Police Department

Bureau of Investigations/Child Exploitation Detail (San Jose)

Telephone: 408/277-4102 Fax: 408/971-8031

Contact Person: Lt. James Aguirre, Person Crimes Division, Child Exploitation, Sexual Assaults Unit

Brief Organizational Description: The Unit is comprised of the following details:
General Sex Crimes, Child Exploitation, and Megan's Law/290 Enforcement.

Outreach Health Services to Street Youth

Forty Fifth Street Clinic (Seattle)

Address: 1629 N 45th, Seattle 98103
Telephone: 206/633-3350
Contact Person: Marty Zoloth, Clinic Director

Home Page: <http://www.nwrpca.org/healthcenters/detail.cfm?ID=5>

Brief Organizational Description: The 45th Street Clinic is a free clinic for homeless youth or youth in danger of becoming homeless, serving greater Seattle & King County, particularly North Seattle and North King County. Services onsite include Prenatal & obstetrical care, family planning, pediatrics, adolescent medicine, general adult medicine, management of chronic illnesses, geriatric care, on-site laboratory & pharmacy services, mental health services, special Homeless Program. Dental and substance abuse services are now available. Clinic physicians have admitting & attending privileges at Swedish Hospital for obstetrics, Providence Hospital for general medicine and emergency care, and Children's Hospital for pediatric specialty care.

Waikiki Health Center (Honolulu)

Email: almar@waikikihealthcenter.org

Home Page: <http://www.waikikihealthcenter.org>

Brief Organizational Description: The Youth Outreach Project (YO) is a collaborative effort between Waikiki Health Center and Hale Kipa, Inc. Hale Kipa administers the social services aspects of the program while the Waikiki Health Center provides medical and health education services including: (1) Teen clinic open 3 days a week; (2) Primary health care and health screening; (3) Family planning services; (4) STD/HIV education and prevention; and (5) Substance abuse counseling.

Drop-In Center (of Tulane University) (New Orleans)

Haight Ashbury Free Clinics (San Francisco)

(See above, Drug De-Tox Program For Street Youth; <http://www.hafci.org>)

Kalihi Palama Health Center (Hawaii)

Outreach to Sexual Minority Youth

American Friends Service/Committee Gay Liberation Project (Hawaii)

Address: 2426 O'ahu Avenue, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822

Telephone: (808) 988-2184 Fax: (808) 988-4876 Email: cmiyamoto@afsc.org

Contact Person: Camaron Miyamoto, Project Coordinator

Home Page: <http://www.afsc.org/pdesc/pd344.htm>

Brief Organizational Description: The work on the Gay Liberation Program as a Hawai'i Area Sub-Committee was formalized in 1997. The Gay Liberation Program grew out of the ad-hoc work of AFSC Hawai'i in support of same-gender marriage. Our work evolved into a broader focus on social justice issues impacting gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered persons in Hawai'i.

The major issues addressed by the Gay Liberation Program are: the persistence of heterosexism, homophobia and discrimination against LGBT persons in various cultures and communities in Hawai'i; promoting safety and nurturing support in Hawai'i schools and local communities for LGBT/Questioning youth; and social and political marginalization of gay youth, gay persons of color and gay Kanaka Maoli (Native Hawaiians) within LGBT communities and the larger Hawai'i communities.

COLOURS, Inc. (Philadelphia)

Address: 1201 Chestnut Street, 5th fl., Philadelphia, PA 19107

Telephone: 215/496-0330 Fax: 215/496-0354

Contact Person: Michael Hinson, Jr., Executive Director

Brief Organizational Description: The COLOURS Organization, Inc. provides educational, support, and prevention programs for sexual minority people of color. HIV/AIDS related social services include Support/Discussion Groups: (1) Men of Colours United: A weekly support program for sexual minority men of color; (2) Forty Acres of Change: A weekly support program for sexual minority youth of color; (3) Womyn 4 Womyn: A monthly support program for sexual minority women of color; (4) Genders within: A support group for transgendered persons; (5) Positive Brothers: A weekly support group for sexual minority men of color living with HIV; (6) Social Xchange: A weekly social group for sexual minority youth of color; (7) Twenty Times: A weekly support group for adults who are sexual minorities; (8) A Brand New Day: A weekly support recovery program for people living with HIV; (9) Sistah 2 Sistah: A rap/discussion group for sexual minority women of color ages 16-24; and (10) Hot Tracks: HIV prevention phone line targeting men of color who have sex with men. Other services include prevention case management, including health education, referrals, assistance with public benefits applications, peer counseling and HIV workshops on topics such as complimentary therapy, nutrition, and spirituality.

Life Foundation: AIDS Services and Education For the Community (Honolulu)

Address: 233 Keawe Street, Suite No. 226, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Telephone: 808/521-2437 Fax: 808/521-1552 Email: mail@lifefoundation.org

Home Page: <http://www.lifefoundation.org>

Brief Organizational Description: Established in 1983, the Life Foundation has been a leader in offering innovative HIV education on Oahu, reaching 20,000 residents each year. Foundation educators have been at the forefront both statewide and nationally in developing effective prevention programs, such as AIDS school education and legalized sterile needle exchange. Today, the Foundation's prevention services continue to target populations that are most at risk for HIV infection, including gay/bisexual men, high-risk youth, and women. Foundation educators also assist men, women, and youth at risk with developing the skills necessary to adopt and maintain healthy behaviors. Whether through workshops or one-to-one counseling, our programs address the underlying factors that can affect a person's behavior – issues such as self-esteem, personal and cultural values, and decision-making skills.

Prevention Efforts Include: (1) HIV/AIDS educational presentations; (2) Speakers Bureau of men and women living with HIV; (3) Risk-reduction and skills-building workshops; (4) Training for social service providers; (5) Community outreach and one-to-one counseling; (6) Educational literature and safer sex materials; and (7) Strano AIDS Resource Library.

*trans*GENESIS Social Services (Chicago)

Address: 4554 N Broadway, Suite 311, Chicago, IL 60640

Telephone: 773/878-0890 Fax : 773/878-1049 Email: transGENESIS@mailcity.com

Contact Person: Lorraine Sade Baskerville, Founder & Executive Director

Home Page: <http://www.transgenesis.org>

Brief Organizational Description: *trans*GENESIS supports awareness of, and openness about, gender identity and the ways gender is expressed. We strive to empower personal development and integrity, and the inter-relationships of self-worth and respect. We provide a safe environment for transgender people to gather to pursue common social and personal goals.

*trans*GENESIS is an advocate for the rights of the trans individuals it serves, collaborates and communicates with established community resources and health care providers in order to ensure adequate access to services and facilities for trans clients, and seeks to help individuals toward improved intrapersonal and interpersonal relationships, increased opportunities for stability in employment, and greater self-confidence in social situations.

Whitman-Walker Clinic (Washington)

Address: Main Facility, 1407 S Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009

Telephone: 202/797-3500

Fax: 202/797-3504

Email: wwcinfo@wwc.org

Contact Person: Larry Siegel, Medical Director

Home Page: <http://www.wwc.org>

Brief Organizational Description: Whitman-Walker Clinic is a non-profit community-based health organization serving the Washington, D.C. metropolitan region. Established by and for the gay and lesbian community, our Clinic is comprised of diverse volunteers and staff who provide or facilitate the delivery of high quality, comprehensive, accessible health care and community services. Whitman-Walker Clinic is especially committed to ending the suffering of all those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

HIPS: Helping Individual Prostitutes Survive (Washington)

<http://www.hips.org> (See above, Assistance to Youth Wishing to Leave Prostitution)

Ke Ola Mamo (Honolulu)

State of Hawaii/HIV Education Program

University of Hawaii School of Medicine (Honolulu)

Department of Adolescent Medicine

Outreach to Street Youth

New Horizons Ministries (Seattle)

Address: 1002 South 350 East, Marion, IN 46953-9562
Telephone: 800/333-4009 or (765) 668-4009 Fax: 765/662-1407
Email: newhorizons@nhym.org

Home Page: <http://www.nhym.org/>

Brief Organizational Description: New Horizons Ministries' goal is to help high potential but under-achieving adolescents develop strong character through Christian milieu therapy. New Horizons Youth Ministries has developed three different types of inter-related schools:

[New Horizons Academy](#): A Christian therapeutic boarding school licensed by the State of Indiana. The NHA campus is located in a wooded setting about 3½ miles southeast of Marion, Indiana.

[Escuela Caribe](#): A Christian therapeutic boarding school located in the central region of the Dominican Republic. This tranquil setting provides students the opportunity to re-establish order in their lives.

[Missanabie Woods Academy](#): An all summer wilderness survival program dedicated to developing high achievement and self-esteem in boys and girls 11 to 18 through unusual accomplishments.

Street Links & Safe Links (of Seattle Children's Home) (Seattle)

Address: 2142 10th Avenue West, Seattle, Washington 98119
Telephone: 206/283-3300 Fax: 206/284-7843 TDD: 206/298-9605
Email: rdcousin@seattlechildrenshome.org
Contact Person: R. David Cousineau, President

Home Page: <http://www.seattlechildrenshome.org/>

Brief Organizational Description: Over 115 years ago, a group of 15 women joined together to form Seattle's first charity known as the Ladies' Relief Society. From the work of those fifteen women grew what is now known as Seattle Children's Home. During this long history, Seattle Children's Home has evolved from an orphanage to a child welfare agency, to its present mission of providing comprehensive mental health care for Washington's most challenging children, young adults, and their families or caregivers. Services include: (1) Residential (the Bridge Residential Treatment Center, the McGraw Center, M.J. Harder House and Cedar House, and the Source Child Center); (2) Outpatient (individual therapy, family therapy, psychiatric assessment and medication management, groups, experiential, vocational and recreational therapies, school-based services, child and family advocacy, and homeless families services); and (3) Crisis response programs (Children's Crisis Response Team and Homeless Youth Outreach).

Genesis House (Chicago)

<http://www.geneshouse.org> (See above, Assistance to Youth Wishing to Leave Prostitution)

Larkin Street Youth Center (San Francisco)

<http://www.lsync.org> (See above, Emergency Shelters for Youth)

Probation Services Serving Sexually Exploited Youth

Las Vegas Metro Police Department (Las Vegas)

Juvenile Probation/Prostitution Program

“Re-Education” Programs for Adult Customers of Sex With Children

The John School/Las Vegas

The John School/San Francisco

Targeting Pimps of Commercially Sexually Exploited Youth

Las Vegas Metro Police Department/Operation STOP (Las Vegas)

Telephone Assistance to Runaway Youth

National Runaway Switchboard (Chicago)

Address: 3080 N. Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, IL 60657

Telephone: Business Office 773/880-9860 Fax:773/929-5150 Email:

info@nrscrisisline.org

Home Page: www.nrscrisisline.org

Brief Organizational Description: The National Runaway Switchboard (NRS) is a not-for-profit volunteer organization whose mission is to provide confidential crisis intervention and referrals to youth and their families through national and local telephone switchboards, as well as advocacy and educational services on behalf of youth. The NRS gives help and hope to youth and their families by providing non-judgmental, confidential crisis intervention and local and national referrals through a 24-hour hot-line.

The NRS is the federally designated national communication system for runaway and homeless youth, and is available 24 hours a day throughout the United States and its territories, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. NRS services are provided through funding from and in partnership with the Washington DC-based Family and Youth Services bureau in the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, US Department of Health and Human Services.

Switchboard of Miami (Miami)

Telephone: 305-358-HELP

Home Page: <http://www.switchboardmiami.org> [Under construction May, 2001]

Therapeutic Environments for Sexually Exploited Youth With Serious Emotional Disorders

Children of the Night (Van Nuys, CA)

E-Mail: cotnll@aol.com

Contact Person: Lois Lee, Founder

Home Page: <http://www.childrenofthenight.org/main.html>

Children of the Night has a van with staff reaching out to children on the street. Outreach workers regularly cruise outlying areas, alert to intercede on behalf of exploited children. The Program Director tailors an individual "Life Plan" for every child, based upon their physical and emotional condition, capabilities and personal ambitions. Each girl and boy participates in a balanced program of daily activities, including exercise, hygiene, schooling, and the pursuit of personal goals.

During the daily 5 hours of schooling, a certified teacher and teaching assistant work at preparing each teenager for the high school proficiency exam. Children's activities include self-help groups, schooling, exercise classes, current events, life-planning sessions, and weekend outings. After the program is completed, Children of the Night will help each teen take the first steps to re-enter society: find a job, return to school, perhaps even go back home.

McAlister Institute (San Diego)

Address: 4327 Ohio Street San Diego, CA 92104

Telephone: 619/640-0855 Fax: 619/640-2854 Email: sol@mcalisterinstitute.org

Contact Person: Georgia Lynn Ortiz, Program Manager

Home Page: <http://www.mcalisterinstitute/mcalister.htm>

Brief Organizational Description: The McAlister Institute is a non-profit agency dedicated to providing high quality, low cost, substance abuse services within the communities it serves. The Institute believes in treating their clients with dignity and respect while introducing them to the recovery process so they can become productive members of society.

Services include adolescent group homes that provide inpatient recovery service to 21 days and 24-hour staff supervision, and are licensed through Community Care.

Girls and Boys Town of Nevada (Las Vegas)

Address: 821 North Mojave, Las Vegas, NV 89101
Telephone: (702) 642-7070 Fax: (702) 649-3906
Contact Person: Thomas C. Waite, Site Director

Home Page: <http://www.boystown.org/aboutus/locations/nevada.htm>

Brief Organizational Description: Nationally known Father Flanagan's Girls and Boys Town USA is bringing hope and healing to Nevada. Girls and Boys Town of Nevada, developed in 1991, has two programs in operation:

Emergency Residential Center: Girls and Boys Town of Nevada provides Las Vegas with a residential transition program for more than 300 boys and girls per year ages 10 to 17. The Girls and Boys Town Emergency Residential Center, which opened in 1994, provides emergency shelter care for 15 run-away and at-risk youths at a time. Girls and Boys Town of Nevada served 371 children through this program during 1998. Three components are added together to make this a unique approach: family style living, Girls and Boys Town treatment technology, and an emphasis on permanency planning.

Long-Term Residential Care: Five long-term residential care and treatment homes are located at 8050, 8090, 8110, 8130, and 8160 Flanagan Drive, Las Vegas. These treatment homes, built in 1991, care for 30 boys and girls at a time. Girls and Boys Town of Nevada served 44 children through this program during 1998.

Girls and Boys Town's treatment homes are unique because they integrate family style living with the most advanced behavioral technologies. Girls and Boys Town has pioneered a unique residential childcare environment built on four behavioral systems: training, consultation, evaluation and administration.

Letot Center (Dallas)

Address: 10505 Denton Drive, Dallas, TX, 75220
Telephone: 214/357-0391
Contact Person: Samuel Paul Quattrochi, Administrator

Brief Organizational Description: The Letot Center is a part of the Juvenile Services Division of Dallas County and is a temporary facility for runaway adolescents. The Center is a family counseling center with a 24 hour emergency shelter. Boys and girls, ages 10 - 16, are brought to the Center's Intake Unit by the police for running away. Volunteers are utilized in the emergency shelter to help the staff with these youth during their activities.

Transitional Housing and Services to Runaway Youth

YouthCare (Seattle)

Address: 2500 NE 54th Street, Suite 100 Seattle, WA 98105-3142

Telephone: 206/694-4500 Fax: 206/694-4509 TDD: 206/587-5500 (Seattle) 800/833-6388 (elsewhere)

Contact Person: Victoria A. Wagner, CEO

Home Page: <http://www.youthcare.org> Email: info@youthcare.org

Brief Organizational Description: Assisting youth in crisis since 1974, YouthCare, a Washington State private non-profit agency, serves youth and their families who are experiencing the consequences of homelessness, conflict, and disenfranchisement. By developing their resiliency, YouthCare enables youth to realize their potential and be productive members of their community.

Services include outreach, emergency services, counseling and development, health services, and experiential learning. YouthCare has been collecting information about street youth since the early 1980s, and is now one of the leading agencies tracking the changing trends of homeless youth. Their Research Department studies conditions and issues affecting homeless youth and molds these findings into services that cater to their needs.

West Care (Las Vegas)

Address: 401 S. Martin L. King Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89106

Telephone: 702/385-3330

Contact Person: Darlene Terrill

Brief Organizational Description: West Care provides a shelter for runaway youth/children/adolescents and offers other services for including outreach, meals, and substance abuse counseling.

Juvenile Crisis Program

(part of the YMCA of San Diego County Youth & Family Services)

Address: 4080 Centre Street, suite 101, San Diego, CA 92103

Telephone: 619/543-9850 Fax: 619/543-9492 Email: lprather@ymca.org

Contact Person: Elizabeth Prather, Juvenile Crisis Program Director

Brief Organizational Description: The Juvenile Crisis Program, a program of YMCA Education and Prevention Services was started in 1976 to provide a safe environment in order to strengthen and reunite families, establish healthy relating skills, and serve as a resource network for teens and families in crisis. In a typical year it will serve 400 youth and 100 family members, and take 2,300 hotline calls.

Services include: (1) arranging transportation home for runaways throughout USA; (2) teaching independent living skills training in Oz shelters; (3) Gender Specific Services for female juveniles on probation; (4) supervising training for interns and volunteers; and (5) providing outpatient crisis assessment.

Appendix 1.L

**Areas of Major Questioning,
Data Sources, and Data Collection Procedures
Associated With Each of the Project's Research**

Exhibit L.1
Areas of Major Questioning, Data Sources, and Data Collection Procedures
Associated With Each of the Project's Research Objectives

Objectives	Major Respondent Groups							
	Public / Private Sector (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision-makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City-Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	National Fora
<i>Objective 1</i>								
Statistical evidence: National statistical sources	Analysis of UCR and specialized reports of Federal Justice Agencies, i.e., Bureau of Justice Statistics	Impressions/experiences of those responsible for enacting laws and policies at the national level designed to protect children from CSE	Impressions/experiences of those responsible for enacting laws and policies at the national level designed to protect children from CSE	Impressions/experiences of those engaged in the promotion of the CSEC at the national level				Impressions/experiences of legal and social practitioners
Statistical evidence: national social agencies/federations	Mail surveys of incidence and prevalence with combination of in-person and telephone follow up of major national C&Y organizations with telephone follow ups Analysis of UCR and specialized reports of state agen-	Impressions/experiences of those responsible for developing national approaches to serving children and their families that have been victimized by CSEC	Impressions/experiences of those responsible for developing national approaches to serving children and their families that have been victimized by CSEC	Impressions/experiences of those engaged in the promotion of the CSEC at the national level				Impressions/experiences of legal and social practitioners
Statistical evidence: State sources		Impressions/experiences of those responsible for enacting laws and policies at the national level designed to protect children from CSE	Impressions/experiences of those responsible for enacting laws and policies at the national level designed to protect children from CSE	Impressions/experiences of those engaged in the promotion of the CSEC at the national level				Impressions/experiences of legal and social practitioners

Objectives	Major Respondent Groups							
	Public / Private Sector (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision-makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City-Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	National Fora
	<p>cies that monitor adult and juvenile crime</p> <p>Focus on states in which targeted cities are included</p>	<p>laws and policies at the state level designed to protect children from CSE</p>	<p>laws and policies at the state level designed to protect children from CSE</p>	<p>tion of the CSEC at the state level</p>				
<p>Statistical evidence: local shelters, youth emergency services and other programs serving CSEC in targeted cities</p>	<p>Mail surveys with telephone follow up of local shelters, youth emergency services and other programs serving CSEC in targeted cities</p>	<p>Experiences of community wide planning agencies and organizations identifying and serving child victims of CSE</p>	<p>Impressions of extent to which CSE is a problem in their community/client population (10 groups--1 in each targeted cities in the US)</p> <p>Local police, juvenile court, social agency needs assessment and planning records</p>	<p>Impressions/experiences of those engaged in the promotion of the CSEC at the local / community level</p>	<p>Assessment of degree of difficulty in identifying and accessing children for CSE</p> <p>Impressions of the extent to which other adults in their community engage in the CSEC</p>	<p>Impressions of numbers of peers engaged in CSE</p>		<p>Impressions of professionals attending special meetings concerning the CSEC of children at the national/regional meetings of the CWLA and NASW</p>
<p>Transnational movement of children across borders for sex</p>	<p>Analysis local police, juvenile court, social agency needs assessment and planning re-</p>	<p>Analysis local police, juvenile court, social agency needs assessment and planning re-</p>	<p>Analysis local police, juvenile court, social agency needs assessment and planning re-</p>	<p>Self report of extent to which child providers are recruited into the US, etc. from outside</p>	<p>Self report of extent to which customers encounter non-citizens in their CSEC</p>	<p>Impressions concerning number of non-citizen CSE children they encounter</p>		

Objectives Research Objectives/ Question Areas	Major Respondent Groups							National Fora
	Public / Private Sec- tor (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision- makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City- Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	
	cords	cords	cords	the region				
Objective 2 Identify the mix of social factors that contribute to the induction of children into CSE (traffickers, customers, victims)								
Objective 3 Identify the mix of social factors that motivate adult "customers" of the CSEC								
General Milieu: Historical and Cultural	Historical attitudes toward children, sex, sex with children Current attitudes toward children, sex, sex with children Manifestations of commercial sexualization of children in society (e.g., advertising, beauty pageants, TV, movies, etc.) Extent to which manifestations of generalized	Social perception of children Adequacy of existing legal protections from CSE for children Adequacy of existing other public policy arrangements in protecting children from CSE Assessment of strength/ impact of prohibitions against CSEC Rationales available to victimizers for engaging in	Social perception of children Current attitudes toward children, sex, sex with children Manifestations of commercial sexualization of children in mass media (e.g., advertising, beauty pageants) Adequacy of existing legal protections from CSE for children Assessment of	Value, if any placed on children Value(s) placed on their own children vs. those of others Perception of general attitude toward sex with children Influence of mass media, TV, other forms of mass education on attitudes toward sex with children Perceptions of risks/ consequences associated	Value, if any placed on children Value(s) placed on their own children vs. those of others Perception of general attitude toward sex with children Influence of mass media, TV, other forms of mass education on attitudes toward sex with children Perceptions of risks/ consequences associated	Social perception of children Perceived legal risks/ consequences? Impact on them of the commercial sexualization of children in general society (e.g., advertising, beauty pageants, TV, movies) Perceptions of adequacy of existing legal protections from CSE for children Assessment of	Social perception of children Formal legal risks/ consequences? Adequacy of existing legal protections from CSE for children Perceptions of risks/ consequences? Manifestations of commercial sexualization of children in mass media (e.g., advertising, beauty pageants) Adequacy of existing legal protections from CSE for children	

Objectives Research Objectives/ Question Areas	Major Respondent Groups							
	Public / Private Sec- tor (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision- makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City- Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	National Fora
	CSEC contrib- utes to the vic- timization of individual chil- dren Assessment of strength/ impact of prohibitions against CSEC Rationales available to victimizers for engaging in CSEC	CSEC	strength/ impact of prohibitions against CSEC Rationales available to victimizers for engaging in CSEC	ated with CSEC Assessment of strength/ impact of prohibitions against CSEC Rationales available to victimizers for engaging in CSEC	ated with CSEC Assessment of strength/ impact of prohibitions against CSEC Rationales available to victimizers for engaging in CSEC	strength/ impact of prohibitions against CSEC Response of "community" on meeting individual CSEC Reaction of CSEC to "community" response to them		
Social Structural Issues	Assessment of at least the fol- lowing struc- tural issues in contributing to the CSEC: Poverty Unemployment Homelessness Crime	Assessment of at least the fol- lowing struc- tural issues in contributing to the CSEC: Poverty Unemployment Homelessness Crime	Assessment of at least the fol- lowing struc- tural issues in contributing to the CSEC: Poverty Unemployment Homelessness Crime	Assessment of at least the fol- lowing struc- tural issues in contributing to the CSEC: Poverty Unemployment Homelessness Crime	Assessment of at least the fol- lowing struc- tural issues in contributing to the CSEC: Poverty Unemployment Homelessness Crime	Assessment of at least the fol- lowing struc- tural issues in contributing to the CSEC: Poverty Unemployment Homelessness Crime		

Objectives Research Objectives/ Question Areas	Major Respondent Groups							National Fora
	Public / Private Sec- tor (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision- makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City- Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	
	<p>prostitution</p> <p>History of sexual abuse/ victimization</p>	<p>prostitution</p> <p>History of sexual abuse/ victimization</p>	<p>prostitution</p> <p>History of sexual abuse/ victimization</p>			<p>Family member involvement in CSEC (e.g., parents as children; siblings)</p> <p>Family history-psychosexual, including history of child sexual abuse, out of wedlock births, inter-generational prostitution etc.</p> <p>History of parental involvement when children as victims of CSE</p> <p>Quality of child's relationship with family of origin</p> <p>Child's assessment of possibility of reuniting with family</p>		

Objectives Research Objectives/ Question Areas	Major Respondent Groups							National Fora
	Public / Private Sec- tor (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision- makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City- Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	
Peer/Sibling In- fluences	Cultural trans- mission, sup- port, reinforce- ment	Cultural trans- mission, sup- port, reinforce- ment	Cultural trans- mission, sup- port, reinforce- ment	Psychosexual history with siblings and peers as a child	Psychosexual history with siblings and peers as a child	Sibling devel- opment history History of sib- ling child sex- ual victimiza- tion		
Personal/ Individ- ual Issues				Values/ percep- tions of siblings & peers (as children) to- ward sex with children	Values/ percep- tions of siblings & peers (as children) to- ward sex with children	History of sig- nificant peer group member involvement in CSE		
				Values/ percep- tions of adult siblings & peers toward sex with children	Values/ percep- tions of adult siblings & peers toward sex with children	Gang member- ship/ influence		
				Dominant Sex- ual orientation as an adult	Dominant Sex- ual orientation as an adult	School history and perform- ance data		
				Criminal/Arrest record	Criminal/Arrest record	Quality of rela- tionships with peers		
						Sexual history (including: onset; contra- ceptive use; history of preg- nancies/ abor-		

Major Respondent Groups									
Objectives	Public / Private Sector (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision-makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City-Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	National Fora	
Objective 4 Identify the formal and informal networks through which children outside the region are "imported" into the region as sex workers	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	The numbers of children recruited, selected, and "trained" each year for sex work in other countries	Impressions concerning the numbers and countries of origin of non-citizen children of the region are being imported for CSE	Exposure to children from other countries being CSE			
Identify the extent to which children from other countries are being imported into the US, Canada, and Mexico as sex workers	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Countries of origin	Number of sexual encounters with citizen and non-citizen children over the past 12 mos.	Countries of origin	Numbers of such children	Personal history of recruitment into CSE	Selection; Monitoring; Training;
				States/ cities of origin	Urban/rural mix	Quality of relationship with CSE peers			
						Other physical health			
						protection against STDs/HIV; HIV status; etc.)			

Objectives Research Objectives/ Question Areas	Major Respondent Groups							National Fora
	Public / Private Sec- tor (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision- makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City- Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	
				Criteria for likely success Inducements/ incentives used to recruit	Number of different child sexual partners by origin Gender, age, other descriptive characteristics of preferred child sexual partners Methods/ approaches for identifying potential partners Risks associated with the various methods for identifying child sexual partners Financial costs associated with CSEC	toring; Control Flow of money from them to pimps to others Accountability History of effort to escape/leave Punishment/ disincentives for efforts to escape		
Formal networks	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized	Established institutions other pathways (e.g., orphan-	Knowledge of formal systems used to bring these children	Impressions of how non-citizen children recruited, se-		

Objectives Research Objectives/ Question Areas	Major Respondent Groups							National Fora
	Public / Private Sec- tor (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision- makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City- Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	
	studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	ages, churches)	into the region	lected, "trained" for CSE History of effort of these children to escape/leave CSE Identify informal mechanisms used (e.g., family members, peers, siblings, etc.)		
Informal networks	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Parental involvement Episodic involvement of other adults in the community	Identify informal networks used in recruiting child sexual partners			
Other modes of transnational movement of children for CSE	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Examine evidence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	Description of how non-citizen children of the region are moved into and out of the region	Experiences in engaging in CSE of children from other countries How did they recruit/come in contact with such children	Their impressions of how it works for non-citizen CSEC whom they encountered		
Objective 5								
Identify the extent to which organized "crime rings" and "crime families" are involved in the transnational CSEC in the NAFTA region								
"Evidence" of crime family involvement in the	Examine evidence from annual reports,	Examine evidence from annual reports,	Examine evidence from annual reports,	Self report descriptions of crime family	Impressions of crime family involvement	Impressions of crime family involvement		

Objectives Research Objectives/ Question Areas	Major Respondent Groups							National Fora
	Public / Private Sec- tor (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision- makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City- Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	
transnational CSEC in the NAFTA region from national sources "Evidence" of crime family in- volvement in the transnational CSEC in the NAFTA region from state sources	specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media Examine evi- dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media	specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media Examine evi- dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media	specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media Examine evi- dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media	involvement Self report de- scriptions of crime family involvement	Impressions of crime family involvement	Impressions of crime family involvement		
"Evidence" of crime family in- volvement in the transnational CSEC in the NAFTA region from community and other local sources	Examine evi- dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media	Examine evi- dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media	Examine evi- dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media	Self report de- scriptions of crime family involvement	Impressions of crime family involvement	Impressions of crime family involvement		
"Evidence" of crime family in- volvement in the transnational CSEC in the NAFTA region from social agency case records	Examine evi- dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media	Examine evi- dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media	Examine evi- dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, indi- vidual case records, media	Self report de- scriptions of crime family involvement	Impressions of crime family involvement	Impressions of crime family involvement		
Relationship be-	Examine evi-	Examine evi-	Examine evi-	Assessment/	Assessment/	Assessment/		

Objectives	Major Respondent Groups								National Fora	
	Public / Private Sec- tor (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision- makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City- Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes			
Research Objectives/ Question Areas										
tween involvement in CSEC and adult prostitution, drug trafficking, etc.	dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	dence from annual reports, specialized studies, public hearings, individual case records, media	descriptions of the extent to which the CSEC is the only or one of several "products" available from the trafficker (e.g., drugs, adult prostitution, etc.)	impression of the extent to which the CSEC is the only or one of several "products" available from the trafficker (e.g., drugs, adult prostitution, etc.)	impression of the extent to which the CSEC is the only or one of several "products" available from the trafficker (e.g., drugs, adult prostitution, etc.)				
Objective 6										
Identify the strengths and weaknesses of current national and regional laws for dealing with the CSEC: Deterrence, Incapacitation, Rehabilitation through Law Enforcement, Public Health, and other Prevention/Intervention Models										
Strengths	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE	Areas that are identified to be supportive of protection of children from CSE
Weaknesses	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE	Areas that are problematic/ inadequate and, thus, contribute to the CSE
Recommendations for Change at the national level	Legal/ enforcement	Legal/ enforcement	Legal/ enforcement	Legal/ enforcement	Legal/ enforcement	Legal/ enforcement	Legal/ enforcement	Legal/ enforcement	Legal/ enforcement	Legal/ enforcement
	Public education (e.g., me-	Public education (e.g., me-	Public education (e.g., me-	Public education (e.g., me-	Public education (e.g., me-	Public education (e.g., me-	Public education (e.g., me-	Public education (e.g., me-	Public education (e.g., me-	Public education (e.g., me-

Objectives	Major Respondent Groups									
	Public / Private Sector (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision-makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City-Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	National Fora		
Research Objectives/ Question Areas	dia, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	dia, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	dia, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	dia, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	dia, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	dia, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	dia, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	dia, schools, NGOs) Personal social services		
Recommendations for change at the regional level	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services		
Priorities in moving toward recommended changes	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services Other	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services Other	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services Other	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services Other	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services Other	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services Other	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services Other	Legal/ enforcement Public education (e.g., media, schools, NGOs) Personal social services Other		
Objective 7										
Involve law enforcement officials and others in the US, Canada, and Mexico to formulate a series of action recommendations for advancing the legal and personal protection of the region's children from CSE										
Federal, State,							Policy, plan-	Policy, plan-		

Objectives	Major Respondent Groups							
	Public / Private Sector (GO/NGO) Key Informants	GO/NGO Key Decision-makers	GO/NGO Focus Group Participants (City-Specific)	Traffickers	Adult Customers	Child Victims	Country Laws and Codes	National Fora
Research Objectives/ Question Areas								
Local GOs							ning, budgets, operations, training, technical assistance	ning, budgets, operations, training, technical assistance

Appendix 1.M

**Working Tables:
Estimated Numbers of Missing, Runaway
and Throwaway Children:
United States, 1988 & 1999**

Exhibit M.1a.

NISMART-1 Estimates of Missing Children: U.S., 1988

Categories Of Missing Children		1988	% of All Missing Children
Runaways			
	From Home	446,700	32.3
	From Juvenile Facilities ¹	12,800	0.9
Throwaways		127,100	9.2
Abducted Children			
	Parental Abductions	354,100	25.6
	Stranger Abductions	4,600	0.3
"Otherwise Missing"		438,200	31.7
	TOTAL	1,383,500	100.0

Data Source: NISMART-1 (Finkelhor et al., 1990).

Exhibit M.1b.

Numbers of U.S. Children by Selected Age Categories, 1988 & 1999

Age Groups	1988		1999	
	Head Count	% of Total	Head Count	% of Total
Ages 10-14	16,496,000	62.1	19,386,774	62.4
Ages 15-17	10,064,000	37.9	11,677,833	37.6
TOTALS	26,560,000	100.0	31,064,607	100.0

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

¹ Includes children living for at least two weeks in correctional institutions, nursing homes, hospitals and wards for the chronically ill, mental hospitals or wards, juvenile institutions, and other types of institutions. These data do not include children staying for longer than two weeks at overnight camps, living in university dormitories, or in boarding schools.

Exhibit M.1c.

Estimated Number of Runaway and Thrownaway Children and Youth: U.S., 1988 & 1999²

Categories of Missing Children	1988		1999	
	Number	As % of Total Youth Population	Number	As % of Total Youth Population
Runaways From Home as % of Youth Aged 10-17 Years	446,700	1.682	522,507	1.682
Runaways From Juvenile Facilities as % of Youth Aged 10-17 Years	12,800	0.00048	59,644	0.00192 ³
Thrownaways as % of Youth 10-17 Years	127,100	0.479	148,799	0.479
TOTAL	586,600	2.162	730,950	2.163

Exhibit M.2

U.S. Children and Youth: Population by Age and Gender, 1999

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>TOTAL (000)</i>	<i>Male (000)</i>	<i>Female (000)</i>	<i>Age Group as % of Total Youth Population</i>
<5 years	22,865	11,692	11,173	32.68
6 years	3,984	2,039	1,945	5.69
7 years	4,037	2,061	1,976	5.77
8 years	3,921	2,007	1,915	5.61
9 years	4,088	2,095	1,993	5.84
10 years	3,988	2,045	1,943	5.70
11 years	3,865	1,978	1,887	5.52
12 years	3,812	1,950	1,863	5.45
13 years	3,896	1,995	1,901	5.57
14 years	3,825	1,961	1,864	5.47
15 years	3,848	1,978	1,871	5.50
16 years	3,961	2,040	1,921	5.66
17 years	3,868	1,998	1,870	5.53
TOTAL	69,959	35,838	34,121	100.00

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001a.

² Estimates for 1999 were derived by multiplying size of age 10-17 youth population in 1999 by the percentage of runaways and, then, thrownaways reported by NISMART-1 for 1988.

³ In the present study, these estimates were increased by 400% to correct for severe undercounting of the institutionalized runaway population age 10-17 years that occurred in NISMART-1 (Finkelhor et al., 1990:121-130)

Exhibit M.3

Estimated Number of CSEC Cases Among Children Living in The General Population

TOTAL POPULATION OF U.S. CHILDREN				
Total Population of U.S. Children (000) ⁴				69,959
Less children and youth 10-17 living in public housing				(1,000)
Less runaway youth ages 10-17				(537)
Less throwaway youth ages 10-17				(149)
Less otherwise homeless youth ages 10-17				(133)
Less female gang members <18 years				(27)
Less transgender youth				(3)
Less border area youth				(2,781)
TOTAL				65,329
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CSEC CASES AMONG CHILDREN LIVING IN THE GENERAL COMMUNITY				
<i>Distribution of U.S. Children By Age</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number (000)⁵</i>	<i>Risk Factor⁶</i>	<i>Total Estimated Number of Children At Risk of CSEC</i>
Age 10	0.0570	3,724	0.0006	2,234
Age 11	0.0552	3,606	0.0006	2,164
Age 12	0.0545	3,560	0.0006	2,136
Age 13	0.0557	3,639	0.0013	4,730
Age 14	0.0547	3,574	0.0019	6,790
Age 15	0.0550	3,593	0.0025	8,983
Age 16	0.0566	3,698	0.0050	18,488
Age 17	0.0553	3,613	0.0075	27,095
TOTALS	0.4440	29,006	0.0025	72,621

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2001a.

⁵ Excludes low-income children and youth previously identified as runaways, throwaway, gang members, etc.

⁶ Estimated risk factors reflect magnitude estimates of the incidence of CSEC provided by local community leaders, police officials, and administrators of federally-funded programs serving runaway and street youth in six U.S. cities: Miami, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, San Diego and Seattle. In general, the risk of CSEC for children and youth living in public housing is estimated to be four higher than that for children living in the general community.

Exhibit M.4

Estimated Number of CSEC Cases Among Children Living in Public Housing

NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND CHILDREN LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING⁷				
Number of households living in public housing				1,300,000
Number of persons living in public housing				2,600,000
Number of children living in public housing				1,000,000
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CSEC CASES AMONG CHILDREN LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING				
<i>Distribution of U.S. Children By Age</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number (000)</i>	<i>Risk Factor⁸</i>	<i>Total Estimated Number of Children At Risk of CSEC</i>
Age 10	0.0570	57,000	0.0025	143
Age 11	0.0552	55,200	0.0025	138
Age 12	0.0545	54,500	0.0026	136
Age 13	0.0557	55,700	0.0050	279
Age 14	0.0547	54,700	0.0075	410
Age 15	0.0550	55,000	0.0100	550
Age 16	0.0566	56,600	0.0200	1,132
Age 17	0.0553	55,300	0.0300	1,659
TOTALS	0.4440	444,000	0.010	4,447

⁷ Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2000.

⁸ Estimated risk factors reflect magnitude estimates of the incidence of CSEC provided by local community leaders, police officials, and administrators of federally-funded programs serving runaway and street youth in six U.S. cities: Miami, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, San Diego and Seattle. In general, the risk of CSEC for children and youth living in public housing is estimated to be four higher than that for children living in the general community.

**Exhibit M.5
Estimated Number of American Border and Near-Border Youth Involved in the CSEC in Canada and Mexico, 2000**

Appendix 1.N

**Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children:
Overview of Core SEC Relationships**

Appendix N.1
 Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC):
 Overview of Core CSEC Relationships

