July 1, 2015

TO: Nebraska State Senators and Clerk of the Legislature
FROM: Governor Task Force on Human Trafficking, Subcommittee on Research
Co-chair: Anna Shavers; Cline Williams Professor of Citizenship Law,
University of Nebraska
Al Riskowski; Executive Director, Nebraska Family Alliance

Committee: Lee Kline; County Commissioner, Madison County
Jim Peschong; Chief of Police, Lincoln
Rachel Davis; Movement Liaison, Free The People Movement
Weysan Dun, Retired FBI Special Agent
John Freudenberg, Nebraska Attorney General Office
Jasel Cantu,

On July 19th, 2012 a task force was appointed. A report is to be submitted not later than one year after July 19, 2012, and every July 1 and December 1 thereafter, the task force shall report to the Clerk of the Legislature the results of its investigation and study and its recommendations, if any, together with drafts of legislation necessary to carry its recommendations into effect by filing the report with the clerk.

The task force shall examine the extent to which human trafficking is prevalent in this state, the scope of efforts being taken to prevent human trafficking from occurring, and the services available to victims of human trafficking in this state. The task force shall also investigate the limitations upon victims who wish to come forward and seek medical attention; investigate the potential to stop human trafficking; and investigate the potential to promote recovery, to protect families and children who may be profoundly impacted by such abuse, and to save lives.

Attached is a copy of the subcommittee July 1, 2015 human trafficking research report.

A Research Feasibility Study was approved by the Governor Task Force and was completed in May of 2015.

Dr. Dwayne Ball and Dr. Ron Hampton from UNL conducted the study.

Project #14289 titled “Estimation of Sex Trafficking in Nebraska-Phase I” was approved by UNL.

Over 50 research studies have been conducted by Dwayne and Ron with 11 of them specifically focused on human trafficking.

The purpose of this subcontract project is to provide research/statistical assistance in identifying 1) the scope of the research question: what are the numbers of prostituted underage women in Nebraska, who are therefore victims of sex trafficking? 2) The potential sources of data/information and 3) developing a statistical methodology and indicators (estimation approach) to estimate the numbers of victims of sex trafficking at one point in time.

The successful completion of this phase now provides the Legislature with verified information on the number of Nebraska minor girls each year that are victims of human trafficking.

Attached is the completed study.

Feasibility Study Report

On the Estimation of Sex Trafficking Victims in Nebraska

Dr.s Ron Hampton and Dwayne Ball

Marketing Department, College of Business, University of Nebraska

Sponsored by the Nebraska Governor's Task Force on Human Trafficking

May 12, 2015

Executive Summary

- **Purpose** - The purpose of the study that was contracted by the Governor's Task Force was to determine if a method could be found to provide a valid estimate of the number of female victims of sex trafficking in Nebraska. The results could be used to possibly drive policy and/or legislation in order to combat sex trafficking in Nebraska.

- **Estimate** -

  From our work, we can say that the *known* number of *Nebraska school girls* who become victims of sex trafficking is <u>at least 47 per year</u>. We are certain, based on the fact that our methodology, in order to avoid any possibility of overestimating, deliberately underestimates the number of Nebraska school girl victims, and that the true number is probably double this or greater. In addition, since it was infeasible to try to estimate the number of adults, males, and non-Nebraskans who are sex trafficking victims, the *total number of sex trafficking victims in the state is certainly much higher*.

- **Method** - The method used to determine the feasibility of estimating the number of sex trafficking victims in Nebraska was the key informant method. At least seven other methods were considered, however, because of the limitations of those methods, and because of the success of previous research conducted by the research team discussed in the full report, the key informant method was selected. The researchers used a random-sample survey of key informants, young women, aged 18-22, who had been attending a Nebraska high school. A mail questionnaire was developed and mailed to 4060 young women in our targeted group on February 2, 2015. Of these, 260 usable questionnaires were returned. It is important to note that the *unit of analysis was the cohort of students in a particular Nebraska high school senior graduating class*, again explained in the full report.

- **Feasibility** – The method turned out to be a feasible method of estimating the number of Nebraska schoolgirls who were victims of sex trafficking while underage. The estimate is very conservative and we believe that pursuing any other valid research technique will come to the same conclusion as ours.

Feasibility Study Report

On the Estimation of Sex Trafficking Victims in Nebraska

Dr.s Ron Hampton and Dwayne Ball
Marketing Department, College of Business, University of Nebraska
Sponsored by the Nebraska Governor's Task Force on Human Trafficking
May 12, 2015

Purpose

To determine if a method could be found to provide a valid estimate of the number of victims of sex trafficking in Nebraska.

Methodology

Possible approaches

The scientific estimation of the amount of human trafficking in any particular geographical region represents quite striking challenges to researchers. Previous estimates of 27 million slaves of all types world-wide[1] or 21 million[2] are not in the vernacular use of the term, "scientific." They rely on observations by anti-trafficking workers, police reports, rehabilitation center numbers, and so forth. All observers agree that what they see personally is merely the tip of the iceberg, and make extrapolations from their observations to impressionistic estimates of the total amount of slavery.

From previous work by the authors[3]: "According to UNESCO (2004)[4], there have been wide-ranging estimates reported by various organizations over the years. For example, the 2000 U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act (U.S. Congress 2000, section 102)[5] states that 50,000 people are trafficked into the U.S. every year. This estimate was later reduced to 17,500 annually upon review of the method. The Washington Post (Markon 2007)[6] noted the early estimate was based on a CIA analysis of foreign newspaper clippings. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations (UN) stated that four million people were trafficked worldwide in 2003[7], while the United States Department of State asserted that one million people worldwide were trafficked (UNESCO 2004)[4]."

Thus, estimates of the amount of human trafficking of various types in any place – world-wide or local - tend to vary extremely widely, and are based on statistically unreliable methods. This is understandable.

The problems of making reliable estimates of human trafficking numbers based on common approaches are these:

- Expert opinion based on police and other official records: Police records of arrested prostitutes are admitted by police to be probably just a small fraction of the number of prostitutes. In addition, often, police agencies will suggest a charge of vagrancy or some other lesser charge in order to get a young woman away from a pimp and into some sort of program. Thus, these reports are unreliable indicators of the amount of sex trafficking.
- Expert opinion based on rehabilitation center records: The great majority of trafficked persons probably do not self-identify and ask for help from rehabilitation centers when their ordeals are

over. The authors found that, in Ukraine, less than 6% of their estimated number of female victims had self-reported to agencies, and virtually none of the male victims had, despite the fact that the enslaved male numbers were double those of enslaved women.

- Hidden population: the victims are often hidden away in places almost impossible to find. This is less true of sex trafficking victims than of other forced labor victims. By the nature of their forced labor, sex trafficking victims must be accessible to the public, and be advertised as to their availability. However, many are still hidden away in brothels.
- Identification as a victim: Even if one can find a victim, often out of shame, fear of a beating by a pimp, or simply not understanding that they are, in fact, enslaved, a victim may deny enslavement. A researcher may not be able to determine that a victim is, in fact, a victim, by observation or conversation.
- Ethical considerations: Researchers for universities and some other institutions must pass their research plans through an Institutional Review Board (IRB) if the subjects of their research are human beings. Finding a victim and asking him/her questions in view of his/her enslaver (usually a pimp) could easily prompt the pimp to enquire forcefully about what was being said, and prompt a beating or even killing of the victim (and possibly the researcher). Also, we are specifically seeking underage prostitutes, who by law are defined as trafficking victims. All research on underage persons requires parental permission. Thus, IRB approval would not be given.
- Cost considerations: to attempt to find enough victims to speak to personally would require a small army of investigators to travel to diverse (and often unsavory) places and potentially pay for the services of prostitutes in order to appear to be a "regular customer." To complete enough such interviews to be confident that something close to a complete enumeration had been obtained would very likely be cost prohibitive.
- Capture-Recapture technique: This technique originated in population biology, and has been suggested as a technique for estimating the extent of sex trafficking. A random sample survey of an area is done, the characteristics of those found are noted, then another random sample survey is done, and the number of those who were counted in the original survey is noted. Based on certain assumptions (such as the notion that a random sample of the population can be found, and that the population can freely move about the area) an estimate of the population size can be obtained. These assumptions are obviously heavily violated in sex trafficking, and along with the other problems noted above, render the capture-recapture method unsuitable.
- Surveys of returned victims: Generally, this would be done by taking a random sample from the entire population in an area, and asking each survey individual if he or she had been a victim (after a clear definition of "victim.") Since victims are so rare in most cases, enormously large surveys of tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands of people in the general population would be required to count a sufficient number of victims to make a statistically reliable estimate of the total number of victims in the population. This would not only be cost prohibitive for most funders, but given that former victims may not admit to victim status, or may not have returned from the site of their victimization, is likely to produce a biased estimate.

Approach chosen – Key Informant - and justification

The authors of this report have reported[3] on the use of random-sample survey research methods using key informants to estimate the amount of cross-border human trafficking in Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Bulgaria, and Romania. In a key informant survey, a type of person in the population is chosen who would, in fact, know if someone in their "circle" is a victim. The "circles" can be, for example, family members (defined as "parents, brothers, sisters, and children, but not in-laws"), household members (defined as "anyone who has made his/her primary abode in this home for more than 6 months of the preceding 12 months"), patients of a primary care doctor (defined as "any one seen by this physician personally at least twice in the past 6 months"), etc.

In this study, the authors chose the close school friend circles of Nebraska young women (aged 18-22 inclusive) who had attended Nebraska high schools, and would have been in the senior class of a Nebraska high school (whether they left school any time before graduation or not). As one can see from the questionnaire in Appendix 1, these young women were asked to

- confirm that they went to high school in Nebraska (whether finished or not), or to throw away the questionnaire,
- to name the Nebraska city or town and
- the particular high school in that city or town attended the longest,
- give their graduating class year (whether they graduated or not – the years 2009-2013 were on the questionnaire, with a sixth option to write in a graduating year. Almost no one answered "2009," whereas 23 answered "2014" for "Some other year." So, the years 2010-2014 were used for the analysis),
- to define the number of fellow female students in their circle of friends in the graduating class of that high school (whether they graduated or not, and whether the respondent had known them in middle school or high school or both) who were close enough that the friends would have told them things they might not have told their parents, and
- how many of that close circle had admitted to being victims of sex trafficking (sex trafficking was carefully defined according to Nebraska state law twice in the questionnaire).

Thus, and this is an important point, the *unit of analysis was the cohort of students in a particular Nebraska high school senior graduating class*, whether those students left school before graduating or not. For example, our survey enumerates the number of young Nebraska women in the cohort of, say, Lincoln Southwest High School senior class of 2011 that we *know* to have been victims of sex trafficking by our method (assuming truthfulness on the part of our respondents). The "cohort" is the young women who were, at some point, in that particular "graduating class" of that particular high school, whether they left school before, during, or after their senior year or not.

A key feature of using the "<u>particular graduating class cohort of a particular high school</u>" as the unit of analysis is that we assure a certain kind of statistical validity. In order to estimate the size of a population, one must randomly sample from that population. We took a random sample of young Nebraska women aged 18-22 who had attended high school in Nebraska, and thus a random sample of the 2010-2014 high school senior class cohorts at Nebraska high schools.

Using the class cohort as the unit of analysis avoids one particular very strong source of upward bias in a survey of this type: non-response bias. That is, the people who respond to the survey, which was clearly

labeled as a sex trafficking survey, are probably much more likely to know a victim than the population of former Nebraska schoolgirls to which we wish to generalize. We obtained an approximately 6% response rate to the survey. Thus, 94% of the people who were sent the survey did not respond. In all probability, the 6% who did respond were much more likely to know a victim than the 94% who did not respond. If we were to make an estimate based on the respondents, it would almost certainly be a serious over-estimate of the number of Nebraska school girls who are victims of sex trafficking. We have learned from our previous work that if a method of estimation appears to have a built-in upward bias, it loses all credibility and will be ignored. Thus, instead of using the individual respondent as the unit of analysis, we use her high school graduating class cohort.

However, this unit of analysis introduces a source of downward bias: a randomly-selected subject could only tell us about victims from her close circle of female friends in her particular class cohort. Circles of close friends vary in size, but even at small high schools with only a dozen females in a class cohort, not all of them will be close friends of our particular respondent. Thus, whether our particular respondent counted 50% or 2% of her class cohort as close friends, and she was the only respondent from that class cohort, we know nothing about the other half or 98%. Most of our respondents (218 out of 260) knew of no one in their close circle of friends from their class cohort who was a victim of sex trafficking. If there were multiple respondents from a particular class, we only counted the largest number of victims from that cohort mentioned by a respondent. For example, if we had three respondents from the Bellevue West High School graduating class cohort of 2013, and one of them knew no victims, one of them knew 1 victim, and one of them knew 2 victims, we counted that class cohort as having 2 victims. Why not three victims? Because we can't be certain that the two respondents who knew at least one victim did not know the same one. So, we introduce another form of downward bias into our results: no possibility of double-counting victims.

So, to recapitulate our sources of bias:

We have <u>avoided</u> these sources of <u>upward</u> bias (over-estimation of victim numbers):

- non-response bias (people who don't know victims disproportionately not returning the questionnaire), and
- double-counting victims known to more than one respondent.

By using key informants from a female Nebraska high school graduating class cohort of a particular high school as the unit of analysis, we have <u>introduced</u> these forms of <u>downward</u> bias (underestimation of victim numbers):

- We have incomplete coverage of a graduating class cohort (our respondent or respondents from a particular class cohort didn't know every female student in the cohort sufficiently well to completely enumerate all the victims in that class cohort),
- Nebraska 6th- to -12th grade girls who had no close friends or would not have told close friends about being a victim would not be counted,
- Nebraska 6th- to -12th grade girls who were trafficked and never returned to school to tell someone about it would not be counted,
- Underage victims who were not in 6th- to -12th grade in Nebraska schools (i.e., they were brought into the state while underage) would not be counted,

- Women who were trafficked after exceeding the age of 18, whether they were Nebraska residents or were brought into Nebraska, would not be counted, and
- Males of any age who are sex-trafficked are not counted at all, and may constitute an appreciable portion of trafficked minors[8].

So, our sources of upward bias, to our knowledge, are non-existent, while our sources of downward bias are quite significant. That means that we know we are producing an estimate of the total amount of sex trafficking in Nebraska that is almost certainly many times too low. We are doing this because: 1) obvious over-estimates are not credible, 2) there are serious constraints of resources, ethics, and statistical validity on all other methods (see "problems of making reliable estimates…" above), and 3) the population we have chosen to generalize to are the daughters of Nebraska, a population of most serious interest to the people of the state. We hasten to add that all victims represent tragedies and are of serious interest, but these particular victims can be most effectively reached by preventive programs, and the knowledge that there are enough of them that need to be reached is likely to be persuasive to public policy.

A random sample of 4060 Nebraska women living in Nebraska who were between the ages of 18 and 22 inclusive was selected by Infogroup, a prominent consumer and business data supplier headquartered in Omaha. Each was mailed a questionnaire and a letter of introduction (see Appendix 1) on February 2 of 2015. The questionnaire was in English, except for 947 of them were sent in both English and Spanish, where Infogroup records indicated a possible Spanish language preference. A reminder postcard was sent one week later in both English and Spanish. Respondents could mail in the questionnaire or go to a web site given in the letter of introduction to complete it.

Analysis and Results

Returned questionnaires

Out of the 4060 questionnaires sent, 83 of the addresses were not good, because either the questionnaire or the reminder postcard was returned undelivered. A total of 276 completed questionnaires were collected, 1 in Spanish, the rest in English. Forty-three responses were on-line, and the rest were by mail. Sixteen questionnaires were discarded due to out-of-range responses to the year of high school graduation cohort, giving us 260 valid questionnaires from respondents. This is a 6.4% response, not unusual for mailed questionnaires in the present day. However, relative to our unit of analysis, the individual high school senior cohort, the response rate is far better.

Making the estimate

Of the 260 valid respondents, 42 knew of at least one of their close friends who had shared with them that they had been a victim of sex trafficking. Of those 42, twenty of them knew of more than one victim in their circle of friends, and three of them knew of 5 or more trafficked friends (which were counted as 5). A total of 78 victims were identified, but 8 of these were from the same high school graduating class cohort as another identified victim.

The results were sorted by city/town and high school, and within those by graduating class cohort year, to identify duplicate responses from a graduating year cohort. Duplicate responses from the same high

school class cohort were examined, and if more than one student from a cohort identified victims, only the response with the highest number of identified victims was retained. Of the 260 respondents, 71 duplicated a high school graduating class cohort of another respondent, so 189 respondents were left. This means that the number of units of analysis in our results is 189 high school senior class cohorts. Of those, a total of 70 victims were identified, and in no case was there a graduating class cohort with more than one respondent identifying victims.

To put these 70 identified victims in context, what does that mean for the total number of trafficked schoolgirls in Nebraska? We now needed to determine how many girls were in the 5 senior class cohorts in Nebraska in the years 2010-2014. Using data kindly supplied by the Nebraska State Department of Education, we estimated the total number in the cohort. For all years but 2010, data was available on the number of senior girls registered in a particular high school class, as well as the number who had registered for the 9th grade class 4 years before. These two measures of the size of the cohort were normally very close. To assess the size of the cohort more conservatively, we took the larger of those two numbers. For 2010, only the number of girls registered for the senior class was available. Approximately 9% of Nebraska high school graduates are from private high schools[9] (making the ratio of private high school students to public students 8.26%), so the total number of high school students in the graduating class cohorts is estimated below.

TABLE: Female senior class cohort sizes, 2010-2014

Year	Senior class female members, public high schools	Estimated # females in senior class of private high schools (8.26% of previous column)	TOTAL estimated senior class females in Nebraska
2010	10,705	884	11,589
2011	10,745	888	11,633
2012	10,721	886	11,607
2013	11,028	911	11,939
2014	11,074	915	11,989
TOTAL			58,756

Estimate

So, at this point, from examining the data from the Nebraska DoE on public high schools, and adding 9% for private high schools, we can calculate that in our 189 senior class high school cohorts, we have 17,610 total cohort members. Thus, we have observations from high school cohorts approximating 1/3 of all of the members of the cohorts in Nebraska during those 5 years. Thus, we can scale up our 70 known victims proportionately to approximately 234 victims if we were to have received responses from every senior class cohort. Another way to express the same result is to note that approximately 3.975

Nebraska high school women are thus known to be victims of sex trafficking out of every 1000 in a yearly cohort. Since the yearly cohorts average 11,751 women, we can estimate that we know that *at least **47** Nebraska school girls* are *known to be* victims of sex trafficking every year.

Yet, for all of the reasons enumerated above, this is also *known to be a substantial underestimate*. The actual number of Nebraska school girls trafficked is likely to be several times higher, and the total number of sex trafficking victims, Nebraskans or not, female or not, adult or not, is certainly even much higher than that.

The 95% confidence interval around this figure of 47 schoolgirls per year is plus or minus 10 (calculations in the appendix). The fact that the confidence interval is not very large gives us confidence that a repeat of this research would yield much the same results.

Ninety percent of the victims come from high schools in towns located within 10 miles of Interstate 80.

Conclusions regarding Feasibility

This method is both feasible and sufficient for the purpose used, which was to estimate the number of sex-trafficked Nebraska schoolgirls. This was narrower than our hoped-for purpose, to estimate the entire amount of sex trafficking in Nebraska, for reasons detailed above. However, within its limitations, it is a very solid estimate with a known conservatism that should be informative to public policy.

Policy implications

We believe this research provides a justification for a program to educate Nebraska middle school and high school students and their parents on what sex trafficking is, and how to avoid becoming a victim. In addition, future research is needed to estimate older and out-of-state victims, as well as victims of labor trafficking (male and female).

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Appendices

1. Informed consent and Questionnaire in English
2. Informed consent and Questionnaire in Spanish
3. Reminder Postcard in English and Spanish
4. Calculations of the confidence interval around the estimate of 47 trafficked schoolgirls per year.

Appendix 1

Informed Consent form and Questionnaire in English

UNIVERSITY OF Nebraska Lincoln

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Participant Informed Consent Form

IRB# 14289

"ESTIMATION OF SEX TRAFFICKING IN NEBRASKA"

Purpose:
The purpose of this work is to try to estimate the extent of human trafficking for sex purposes in the state of Nebraska.

Sponsors: This work is being paid for by the Nebraska Governor's Task Force on Human Trafficking, and overall (not individual) results will be presented to the Nebraska State Legislature.

Procedures:
A short, five-question, entirely anonymous questionnaire will ask you to identify the Nebraska town where you went to high school for the most time, the name of the high school, the year you graduated or would have graduated from that school, the number of girls in your circle of close friends in that graduating class, and the number of those who revealed to you that they had traded sex for money, when some of the money was given to someone else.

Benefits:
There are no direct benefits to you as a research participant, except for the knowledge that you will be helping to determine how much sex trafficking there is the state of Nebraska.

Risks and/or Discomforts:
There are no known risks or discomforts associated with this research.

Confidentiality:
Since you are being asked to mail in the questionnaire anonymously or fill it out on-line, there is no way that you, personally, can be identified as the person who filled out the questionnaire. The data will be stored in a locked cabinet in the head investigator's office and will only be seen by the head investigator and other investigators during the study and for 2 years after the study is complete. The information obtained in this study may be published in scientific journals or presented at scientific meetings but the data will be reported as averages and percentages. You cannot be identified through your responses in any way. The data collected for this study will not have your name attached to it, and will be stored in password-protected files at the University of Nebraska. Only the investigators working on this project will have access to individual answers, with no personal identifiers included.

310 CBA / P.O. 880492 / Lincoln, NE 68588-0492
(402) 472-2316 / FAX (402) 472-9777

Compensation:
There is no compensation for participating in this project.

Opportunity to Ask Questions:
You may ask any questions concerning this research and have those questions answered before answering the questionnaire, by contacting Dr. Dwayne Ball at the University of Nebraska at 402-472-2381. If you have concerns about the research or if you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Institutional Review Board at (402) 472-.6965.

Freedom to Withdraw:
Participation in this study is entirely voluntary. You can refuse to participate or withdraw at any time without harming your relationship with the researchers or the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, or in any other way receive a penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled.

Consent, Right to Receive a Copy:
You are voluntarily making a decision whether or not to participate in this research study. By completing the survey, your consent to participate is implied. You should keep these two pages for your records.

Name and Phone number of investigator(s)

Dr. Dwayne Ball 402-472-2381

SEX TRAFFICKING QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Nebraskan:

(If you did not attend high school in Nebraska, please throw this questionnaire away)

We are asking for your help with a very serious problem in the state of Nebraska, a problem that the Nebraska legislature wants to know the extent of.

Anyone under 18 who is coerced or enticed into **providing sex** for money or something of value, **sexually explicit performances** for money or something of value, or **engaging in pornography** for money or something of value, is a victim of a crime called human sex trafficking.

We will be asking you in the questionnaire attached to tell us how many of your close circle of female friends in your graduating class at a Nebraska high school (whether you or they graduated or not) confided to you that they were victims of sex trafficking.

As you will see from the attached informed consent statement, your answers will be completely anonymous, and you can answer this questionnaire or not, as you like, with no consequences to you.

You have two ways to answer this questionnaire:

- You can fill out the questionnaire and return it in the envelope provided.
- You can go to https://unlcba.az1.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_510vhkRKnBwvRpX and fill out the questionnaire.

Again, if you did not attend a Nebraska high school, please do not fill out the questionnaire, and throw these materials away. <u>Please do not give them to anyone else to fill out.</u>

Sincerely,

The Human Trafficking Research Team at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln

1. Please give the city or town in Nebraska in which you attended high school whether you graduated or not. If you attended high school in more than one Nebraska city or town, give the city or town of the high school you attended the longest.

   _____

2. Please give the name of the high school you attended in the Nebraska city or town that you just named (if more than one high school in that city or town, give the one attended for the longest period of time).

   _____

3. Whether you graduated from this high school or not, what was, or what would have been, the year that you graduated? Please circle **ONE**:
   a. 2009
   b. 2010
   c. 2011
   d. 2012
   e. 2013
   f. Some other year _____

4. Please consider all of the girls who were in that same graduating class, whether they graduated or not. Please consider a girl to be in that graduating class even if you only knew her in middle school or junior high school, but she would have graduated high school in the graduating year o your high school class. Now, from among all these girls, please think of how many that you knew really well. That is, if your friendship with them was strong enough that they might tell you things about their personal life that they might not tell their parents. How many girls, over the 6 years of middle school/junior high and high school would that have been? Please circle **ONE**:

   a. None
   b. 1-2
   c. 3-5

d. 6-10
e. 11-15
f. 16-20
g. 21-30
h. More than 30

5. Now, one last question, a serious one about sex trafficking. The law states that anyone younger than 18 years old who is coerced, enticed, or convinced into any of these: providing sex acts *of any kind*, sexually explicit performances, or engaging in pornography, for money or something else of value (such as housing, food, transportation, clothing, gifts, etc) is a victim of a crime called human sex trafficking. How many of the girls that you counted in the last question confided to you that they were enticed, convinced, or coerced into doing any of these things before reaching the age of 18? Please circle **ONE**.

   a. None
   b. 1
   c. 2
   d. 3
   e. 4
   f. 5 or more

Thank you so very much for your help. Please put this completed questionnaire in the enclosed envelope and mail it to us.

Appendix 2

Informed consent form and

Questionnaire in Spanish

Forma de Consentimiento para Participantes Informados

Estimación de tráfico del sexo en Nebraska

Propósito:

El propósito de este estudio es para tratar de estimar la magnitud del tráfico del ser humano utilizado para el uso de sexo en el estado de Nebraska.

Patrocinadores:

Esta investigación esta pagado por El Grupo de Trabajo Sobre la Trata de Personas de las oficinas del Gobernador de Nebraska y los resultados serán presentados en general (no individualmente) a la legislatura de Nebraska.

Procedimiento:

Este corto cuestionario de cinco preguntas y completamente anónimo, va pedir que identifique la ciudad o el pueblo en Nebraska donde asistió la preparatoria más tiempo, el nombre y el año en la cual se graduó u se viera graduado de esa preparatoria, la cantidad de muchachas en tu círculo de amistades quien son o iban ser de la misma clase de graduados como ud, la cantidad de ellas que revelaron que intercambiaron sexo por dinero, aunque ese dinero fue entregado a alguien más.

Beneficios

No hay beneficios directos como participante de esta investigación, con la excepción del conocimiento de que Ud. está ayudando en determinar cuánto trafico de sexo está sucediendo en Nebraska.

Riesgos e incomodidades:

No hay riesgos e incomodidades asociados con esta investigación

Confidencialidad

No hay ninguna manera en la cual Ud. puede ser identificada como la persona quien lleno este cuestionario porque le estamos pidiendo que lo haga anónimamente y lo entregue por correo u internet.

Los datos serán conservados en un gabinete seguro en la oficina del investigador principal y nomas seria visto por esa misma persona y otros investigadores durante el curso de estudio y por dos años después que se cumple el estudio. La información obtenida en este estudio tal vez será publicada en revistas científicas o presentadas en juntas científicas, utilizados como reporte de porcentajes y promedios. Ud. no puede ser identificada en cualquier manera por medio de sus respuestas.

Los datos colectados para este estudio no tendrán su nombre y serán puestos en archivos protegidos con una contraseña en la Universidad de Nebraska. Solamente los investigadores trabajando en este proyecto tendrán acceso a las respuestas individualmente y no va incluir identificación personal.

Compensación

No hay compensación por haber participado en este proyecto.

Oportunidad en hacer preguntas

Ud. puede hacer cualquier pregunta concerniente a esta investigación y tener esas preguntas contestadas antes de completar el cuestionario comunicándose con el Doctor Dwayne Ball de la Universidad de Nebraska, 402-472-2381. Si tiene alguna preocupación sobre la investigación o si tiene preguntas sobre tus derechos como participante de la investigación, favor de comunicarse con la Junta de Revisión Institucional de la Universidad de Nebraska- Lincoln al 402-472-6965.

El derecho a retirarse

La participación en este estudio es completamente voluntaria. Ud. puede rechazar o retirarse en participar al cualquier momento sin dañar su relación con los investigadores de la Universidad de Nebraska- Lincoln, y sin recibir una sanción o pérdida de beneficios a los que usted tiene derecho.

Consentimiento y derecho a recibir copia

Usted está haciendo voluntariamente una decisión en participar o no en este estudio de investigación. Está implicado de que tenemos su consentimiento en participar cuando completa esta encuesta. Debería de retener estas dos páginas para sus archivos.

Nombre y número de teléfono del Investigador

Doctor Dwayne Ball de la Universidad de Nebraska, 402-472-2381

Cuestionario del trafico del Sexo

Estimado Nebraskan,

(Favor de tirar este cuestionario a la basura si no atendió a la preparatoria en Nebraska)

Estamos solicitando la ayuda de Ud. sobre un problema grave en el estado de Nebraska, un problema por la cual la legislatura de Nebraska quiere saber el grado de ello.

Cualquier persona menor de 18 años quien es obligado o seducido en **proporcionar sexo** por dinero u otra cosa de valor, **desempeñar actos sexuales** por dinero u otra cosa de valor, o **participar en pornografía** por dinero u otra cosa de valor, es víctima de un crimen llamado el tráfico de sexo.

Le vamos hacer preguntas en el cuestionario agregado para que podamos indicar cuantos de sus amistades femeninas en la misma clase de graduados de la preparatoria que asistió en Nebraska (aunque se hayan graduado o no) que confiaron en Ud. de que ellas fueron víctimas del sexo de tráfico.

Como está indicado en el permiso de consentimiento que esta agregado a este documento, sus respuestas serán completamente anónimo y tiene la decisión en contestar o no a las preguntas en el cuestionario sin consecuencias hacia usted.

Hay dos maneras de contestar las preguntas en este cuestionario:

Puede llenar el cuestionario y mandarla por correo en el sobre proveído

Puede ir al sitio de web

https://unlcba.az1.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_0qxexVP0VkR1PLf

llenar el cuestionario

De nuevo, no llene este formulario y tire estos materiales a la basura si no atendió a una preparatoria en Nebraska. Favor de no entregar este cuestionario para que alguien más lo llene.

Sinceramente,

El Equipo de Investigaciones del Trafico del Ser Humano de la Universidad de Nebraska- Lincoln

1. Favor de escribir el nombre de la ciudad o pueblo en Nebraska donde atendió la preparatoria, aunque se haya graduado u no. Si atendió más de una preparatoria, escriba el nombre de la ciudad o pueblo de la preparatoria que atendió más tiempo.

   _____

2. Favor de escribir el nombre de la preparatoria en la cual atendió de la ciudad o pueblo en Nebraska que nombro en la última pregunta (si atendió a más de una preparatoria escriba el nombre de la preparatoria en la cual atendió más tiempo de esa ciudad o pueblo).

   _____

3. ¿Aunque se haya graduado u no de esta preparatoria, cual fue el año en que se graduó o se hubiera graduado? Por favor circule uno.
   a. 2009
   b. 2010
   c. 2011
   d. 2012
   e. 2013
   f. Otro año _____

4. Favor de considerar todas las muchachas quien estuvieron en la misma clase de graduados como la de usted, aunque se hayan graduado u no. Por favor considera las muchachas de esa misma clase de graduados que tal vez solamente conoció en la secundaria y que se hubiera graduado de la preparatoria en el mismo año que usted. ¿Ahora de todas estas muchachas, cuántas de ellas conocías muy bien? Eso es si la amistad era suficiente fuerte de que te decían cosas de sus vidas personales en la cual tal vez no le contaban a sus padres. ¿Cuántas muchachas durante los 6 años de la escuela de secundaria y preparatoria habría sido? Por favor circule uno

a. 0

b. 1-2

c. 3-5

d. 6-10

e. 11-15

f. 16-20

g. 21-30

h. más que 30

5. Ahora, la última pregunta es una pregunta seria sobre el tráfico de sexo. La ley indica que si alguna persona menor de 18 anos que es obligado, convencido u seducido en hacer cualquiera de lo siguiente: proveer cualquier acto de sexo, desempeñar actos sexuales por dinero, o involucrar en pornografía por dinero u otra cosa de valor (vivienda, comida, transporte, ropa, regalos, etc.) es víctima de un crimen llamado el tráfico sexual humano. ¿Cuántas de las muchachas que contaste en la última pregunta tuvieron la confianza con usted en decirle que ellas fueron obligados, convencidos u seducidos en hacer estas cosas antes de cumplir la edad de 18 anos? Por favor elegir uno

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. 3

e. 4

f. 5 o mas

Muchas gracias por su ayuda. Favor de poner el cuestionario completado en el sobre y mándelo por correo.

Appendix 3

Reminder Postcard

(in both English and Spanish)

DEAR RECIPIENT OF THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVEY REQUEST:

About two weeks ago you received a questionnaire asking a few questions about your close circle of female friends from middle school and high school, and how many of those had been victims of sex trafficking.

If you have not sent this questionnaire back, or have not gone to the web site to fill out the questionnaire, can you please do so as soon as possible? Your response is critical to the success of this effort to determine how large the problem is in our state. As a reminder, the place where the questionnaire may be found is

https://unlcba.az1.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_510vhkRKnBwvRpX

Please fill out the questionnaire yourself on-line or on paper, but please do not ask anyone else to fill it out.

Thank you in advance for your participation.

The Human Trafficking Study Team, University of Nebraska-Lincoln and
The Nebraska Governor's Task Force on Human Trafficking.

QUERIDO DESTINARIO A LA CUAL SOLICITAMOS EN LLENAR LA ENCUESTA DEL TRAFICO DEL SER HUMANO:

Hace dos semanas usted recibió un cuestionario (en Ingles y Español) preguntándole sobre el círculo de amistades femeninas más cercanas a usted desde la secundaria hasta la preparatoria y cuántas de ellas fueron víctimas del tráfico de sexo. ¿Si no ha regresado el cuestionario u si no ha llenado el cuestionario en el sitio de internet, podría llenar el cuestionario lo más pronto posible? Sus respuestas son críticos para el éxito de este esfuerzo para determinar la magnitud del problema en nuestro estado. Como recordatorio, este cuestionario puede ser encontrado en el

https://unlcba.az1.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_0qxexVP0VkR1PLf

Favor de llenar el cuestionario usted misma sobre el internet o en papel, pero por favor no pida a alguien más que lo llene por usted.

Gracias en avanzado por su participación.

El Equipo de Estudio de la Trata de Personas, La Universidad de Nebraska-Lincoln y

El Grupo de Trabajo Sobre la Trata de Personas de las oficinas del Gobernador de Nebraska

Appendix 4

Calculations for the confidence interval around the estimate of the number of schoolgirls trafficked per year

The point estimate of the proportion of trafficked schoolgirls in Nebraska is 0.003975, or 3.975 girls out of every 1000.

The usual 95% confidence interval around a proportion is calculated using the proportion, its complement, and the sample size on which it is based:

0.003975 ± 1.95 * SQRT((0.003975*.996025) / 17610)

= 0.003975 ± .000925

However, since our observations include such a large fraction of the population of interest (17,610 out of 58,756), we can usefully apply the finite population correction to the confidence interval:

.000926 * SQRT ((58756 * 17610) / 58756) = .000774

So, the confidence interval is now:

.003975 ± .000774,

Which, when multiplied by the average number of female students in an annual Nebraska high school cohort (11,751) becomes:

47 ± 10