

Exhibit 5.2
Group A: Sexually Exploited (SEC) and Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)
Not Living in Their own Homes

		<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>	<i>Column D</i>	<i>Column E</i>	<i>Column F</i>	<i>Column G</i>
					Running Totals			
	Categories of American Youth at Risk of Sexual Exploitation 1999-2000	<i>Estimated Population Size (1)</i> 1999-2000	<i>% Youth Population Away From Home 1 Week or Longer (2)</i> N / (%) 1999-2000	<i>% Youth at Risk (3)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Estimated Number of CSEC Cases (4)</i> 1999-2000	<i>High Scenario (Column D * 100%)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Medium Scenario (Column D * 88%)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Low Scenario (Column D * 75%)</i> 1999-2000
1.	Runaway Youth From Home (5) <i>Youth ages 10-17 who have been away from home 1 week or longer</i>	523,000	183,050 35%	(30% of Shelter Youth) + (70% of Street Youth)	121,911	121,911	107,282	91,433
2.	Runaway Youth From Group Foster Homes, Juvenile and Other Institutions (6) <i>Youth ages 10-17 who have been away from home 1 week or longer</i>	60,000	10,200 17%	(30% of Shelter Youth) + (70% of Street Youth)	6,793	128,704	113,260	96,528
3.	Throwaway Youth (7) <i>Youth ages 10-17 who have been away from home 1 week or longer</i>	149,000	77,480 52%	(70% of Street Youth) + (70% of Street Youth)	51,602	180,306	158,669	135,230
4.	Homeless Youth (8) <i>Youth ages 10-17 (NEC) who have been away from home 1 week or longer</i>	42,000	42,000 100%	(30% of Shelter Youth) + (70% of Street Youth)	27,972	208,278	183,285	156,209
	Subtotal Group A (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	774,000	312,730		208,278			

Exhibit 5.3

Group B: Sexually Exploited (SEC) and Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) Living in Their own Homes

	<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>	<i>Column D</i>	<i>Column E</i>	<i>Column F</i>	<i>Column G</i>
					Running Totals		
Categories of American Youth at Risk of Sexual Exploitation 1999-2000	<i>Estimated Population Size (1) 1999-2000</i>	<i>% Youth Population Away From Home 1 Week or Longer (% / N) 1999-2000</i>	<i>% Youth at Risk (2) 1999-2000</i>	<i>Estimated Number of CSEC Cases (3) 1999-2000</i>	<i>High Scenario (Column D * 100%) 1999-2000</i>	<i>Medium Scenario (Column D * 88%) 1999-2000</i>	<i>Low Scenario (Column D * 75%) 1999-2000</i>
5. <i>Children Ages 10-17 Living in the General Pop (9)</i>	29,006,162	NA	0.25%	72,621	280,899	247,191	210,674
6. <i>Children Ages 10-17 Living in Public Housing (10)</i>	444,000	NA	1.0%	4,447	285,346	251,105	214,010
Subtotal Group B (5 + 6)	29,450,162			77,068			

Exhibit 5.4

Group C: Other Groups of Sexually Exploited (SEC) and Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)

		<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>	<i>Column D</i>	<i>Column E</i>	<i>Column F</i>	<i>Column G</i>
						Running Totals		
	Categories of American Youth at Risk of Sexual Exploitation 1999-2000	<i>Estimated Population Size (1)</i> 1999-2000	<i>% Youth Population Away From Home 1 Week or Longer (% / N) 1999-2000</i>	<i>% Youth at Risk (2)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Estimated Number of CSEC Cases (3)</i> 1999-2000	<i>High Scenario (Column D * 100%)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Medium Scenario (Column D * 88%)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Low Scenario (Column D * 75%)</i> 1999-2000
7.	<i>Female Gang Members (11)</i>	27,000	NA	25%	5,400	290,746	255,857	218,060
8.	<i>Transgender Street Youth (12)</i>	3,000	NA	100%	3,000	293,746	258,497	220,310
	Subtotal Group C (7 + 8)	30,000			8,400			

Exhibit 5.5

Group D: The International Dimensions of Child Sexual Exploitation in the U.S.: U.S. Children and Youth Traveling Abroad and Foreign Children Traveling to the U.S. For Sexual Purposes

		<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>	<i>Column D</i>	<i>Column E</i>	<i>Column F</i>	<i>Column G</i>
						Running Totals		
	Categories of American Youth at Risk of Sexual Exploitation 1999-2000	<i>Estimated Population Size (1)</i> 1999-2000	<i>% Youth Population Away From Home 1 Week or Longer (% / N)</i> 1999-2000	<i>% Youth at Risk (2)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Estimated Number of CSEC Cases (3)</i> 1999-2000	<i>High Scenario (Column D * 100%)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Medium Scenario (Column D * 88%)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Low Scenario (Column D * 75%)</i> 1999-2000
9.	<i>Foreign Children Ages 10-17 Who are Brought Into the U.S. Legally But Who Become Victims of Sexual Exploitation (13)</i>	3,000	NA	100%	3,000	296,746	261,137	222,560
10.	<i>Foreign Children Ages 10-17 Who Are Brought Into the U.S. Illegally And Who Become Victims of Sexual Exploitation (14)</i>	17,000	NA	50%	8,500	305,246	268,617	228,935
11.	<i>Unaccompanied Minors Entering the U.S. On Their Own Who Become Victims of Sexual Exploitation (15)</i>	10,000	NA	25%	2,500	307,746	270,817	230,810
12.	<i>Non-Immigrant Canadian and Mexican Children Ages 10-17 Who Cross Into the</i>	2,500	NA	100%	2,500	310,246	273,017	232,685

		<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>	<i>Column D</i>	<i>Column E</i>	<i>Column F</i>	<i>Column G</i>
						Running Totals		
	Categories of American Youth at Risk of Sexual Exploitation 1999-2000	<i>Estimated Population Size (1)</i> 1999-2000	<i>% Youth Population Away From Home 1 Week or Longer (% / N)</i> 1999-2000	<i>% Youth at Risk (2)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Estimated Number of CSEC Cases (3)</i> 1999-2000	<i>High Scenario (Column D * 100%)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Medium Scenario (Column D * 88%)</i> 1999-2000	<i>Low Scenario (Column D * 75%)</i> 1999-2000
	<i>U.S. For Sexual Purposes (16)</i>							
13.	<i>U.S. Youth Ages 13-17 Who Live Within Driving Distance to a Mexican or Canadian City and Engage in the Sexual Exploitation of Foreign Youth (17)</i>	2,781,000	NA	0.5%	14,329	324,575	285,626	243,431
14.	<i>Non-Immigrant U.S. Youth Ages 13-17 Who Are Trafficked From the U.S. to Other Countries For Sexual Purposes (18)</i>	1,000	NA	100%	1,000	325,575	286,506	244,181
	Subtotal Group D (9+10+11+12+13 + 14)	2,814,500			31,829			

Exhibit 5.6

Group E: Children Exposed to On-Line Sexual Victimization (Finkelhor et al., 2000)

		<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>	<i>Column D¹</i>	<i>Column F</i>
	Categories of American Youth at Risk of Sexual Exploitation 2000/2001	% of Regular Internet Users 2000/2001	% Youth at Risk 2000/2001	Estimated Number Of CSEC Cases 2000/2001	High Scenario (Column C * 100%) 2000/2001	Low Scenario (Column C * 75%) 2000/2001
15	<i>Number of Child Victims of Sexual Solicitations and Approaches (19)</i>					
	Any	19%	17% -21%	4,990,000	4,990,000	4,050,000
	Distressing	5%	4% -6%	1,450,000	1,450,000	930,000
	Aggressive	3%	2% -4%	910,000	910,000	510,000
16.	<i>Number of Child Victims of Unwanted Exposure to Sexual Materials (20)</i>					
	Any	25%	23% -27%	6,470,000	6,470,000	5,430,000
	Distressing	6%	5% -7%	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,140,000
17.	<i>Number of Child Victims of Sexual Harassment (21)</i>					
	Any	6%	5% -7%	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,140,000
	Distressing	2%	1% -3%	650,000	650,000	310,000

¹ No medium scenario for children exposed to on-line sexual victimization was provided by Finkelhor et al

Methodological Notes For Exhibits 5.2 to 5.6

1. All national, state and city population statistics were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (2001a, 2001b, 2001c).
2. The percentages of runaway and throwaway children away from home for 1 week or longer reported in rows 1-4 of Column B are based on incidence rates reported in NISMART-1 (Finkelhor, 1990). These estimates will be revised when data from NISMART-2 are reported in early 2002 (Hanson, 2000).
3. In a nationally representative sample of runaway and homeless youth, Greene et al. (1999) found that only about 8.5% of runaway and homeless youth were residing in shelters; the vast majority of runaway and homeless children (91.5%) were living on the street. Greene et al. estimated the incidence of “survival sex” among runaway and homeless children to range from 8.5% to 27.5%, albeit Greene recognized their estimates to be low. Our field research, indicated that, among runaway and homeless youth, approximately 30% of shelter youth and 70% of street youth engaged in prostitution in order to meet their daily needs for food, shelter, drugs and the like.
4. Because of the shame associated with participating in prostitution, comparatively few youth initially acknowledge their involvement in such activities. Staff serving these youth, though, quickly acquire knowledge of the means used by youth to support themselves on the streets--including participation in prostitution.

The estimates identified in Column D are based on the following sets of evidence: a) the estimated population size of each category of children at risk of sexual exploitation; b) perceived “magnitude estimates” of prostitution patterns among runaway and homeless youth provided by professional personnel working with these children; and c) field interviews with runaway and homeless children in each of the 17 U.S. cities visited as part of this investigation.

Estimated CSEC Cases =

f [(estimated number of children away from home for 1 week or longer [using NISMART-1 estimates] * current housing situation (using Greene et al. estimates of 8.5% of runaway and homeless youth living in shelters and 91.5% living on the street) * (associated child prostitution prevalence rates controlling for place of current residence--using Estes field-research perceptual magnitude estimates)]

Where:

CSE and CSEC trends among *runaways from home* gone for home for 1 week or longer =
[((183,050 * 8.5%) * 30%) + ((183,050 * 91.5%) * 70%)] = 121,911

CSE and CSEC trends among *runaways from institutions* gone for home for 1 week or longer =

$$[((10,200 * 8.5\%) * 30\%) + ((10,200 * 91.5\%) * 70\%)] = 6,793$$

CSE and CSEC trends among *throwaways* gone for home for 1 week or longer =

$$[((77,480 * 8.5\%) * 30\%) + ((77,480 * 91.5\%) * 70\%)] = 51,602$$

CSE and CSEC trends *among homeless youth (not elsewhere counted)* gone for home for 1 week or longer =

$$[((42,000 * 8.5\%) * 30\%) + ((42,000 * 91.5\%) * 70\%)] = 27,972$$

5. “Runaway” youth are persons under 18 years of age who absent themselves from home or place of residence without the permission of parents or legal guardians (National Runaway Switchboard, 1998:3). The estimates of runaway children reported in this table are for 1999 (Exhibits Appendix M.1c and M.2) and are based on runaway prevalence rates reported for youth aged 10-17 years in NISMART-1 (Finkelhor et al., 1990).
6. Included in this category are youth residing in group quarters and leave those quarters without permission, e.g., group foster homes, correctional institutions, detention centers, hospitals and wards for the chronically ill, mental hospitals or wards, juvenile institutions, and other institutions (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2001d).

NISMART-1 attempted to measure the number of runaway youth from selected juvenile institutions but, owing to a variety of conceptual and methodological problems, recognized that they missed the majority of such youth (Finkelhor et al., 1990:121). Given the increasing numbers of children that live in group quarters today, we increased the partial estimate of 12,800 incidents reported by the NISMART-1 to 60,000 cases—a number that we and others working with runaway and homeless children judge to more accurately reflect the higher incidence of runaways among youth living in group quarters.

7. “Throwaway” youth are persons under 18 years of age who either are abandoned or are forced to leave their homes by parents or guardians and are not permitted to return (OJJDP, 2000:3). The estimates of throwaway children reported in this table are for 1999 (Exhibits Appendix M.1c and M.2) and are based on throwaway prevalence rates for youth aged 10-17 years reported in NISMART-1 (Finkelhor et al., 1990).
8. In addition to runaway and throwaway youth, a substantial number of American youth become homeless as a result of family poverty, family dysfunction, or serious mental illnesses (National Coalition for the Homeless, 1999a,b,c,d). Some portion of these youth eventually are separated from their families and are forced to live on the streets (Shinn & Weitzman, 1996). The U.S. Conference of Mayors (2000) estimates that approximately 7% of the homeless population of U.S. cities consists of “unaccompanied youth” under the age of 18 years (N=140,000). Thus, and using N=140,000 as the base, and allowing for some duplicate counting of runaway and throwaway youth, the investigators--along with the staff of outreach agencies that provide emergency services to homeless youth--estimate that approximately 50% of the “unaccompanied youth” population of U.S. cities *are homeless for reasons other than running away or being throwaway*, i.e., about 70,000 children and youth. Of this number, approximately 75% are estimated to be between the

ages of 10 and 17 years (N=56,000). Based on field interviews, the risk of sexual exploitation for these children is estimated to be the same as that for runaway and throwaway street youth.

9. Field research uncovered a large number of children engaging in prostitution and other "sex exchanges" while living at home. The motivations for engaging in such exchanges varied for different groups of youth. Overall, in comparison to other youth, youth living in low-income households used sex to contribute to the household economy or to support the drug habits of their parent(s) or other adults in the household. By contrast, more economically advantaged youth used sex exchanges to support their drug habits and/or to purchase more expensive clothing, jewelry, or other consumer items.
10. On average, community leaders identified the risk of the commercial sexual exploitation for children living in public housing as being four times higher than of children living in the general population. Thus, age-specific population estimates for children living in public housing were used for the CSEC risk estimates identified in this exhibit (also see Exhibit Appendix M.4).
11. Of the approximately 840,500 "youth" who were confirmed to be members of gangs in 1999 (N = 26,000 gangs), approximately 40% were juveniles 17 years of age or younger (N = 336,000) of which about 8.0% were females (OJJDP, 2000). Thus, we estimate that there were approximately 27,000 female juveniles 17 years of age or younger who were members of gangs in 1999 (OJJDP, 1999; 2000). Our estimate of the percentage of female gang members at risk of sexual exploitation is adjusted downward by 75% to reflect the fact that the majority of girls are *not* required to perform sexual services in exchange for acquiring or retaining gang membership (Moore and Hagedorn, 2001).
12. Transgender street youth are one of the least studied populations of sexually exploited youth. Only a few studies exist that provide beginning estimates of their number (San Francisco Human Rights Commission, 1994; Xavier, 2000) but, unfortunately, even these studies do not provide estimates of the number of such youth living on the streets at the present time. However, and on the basis of both consultations with knowledgeable experts and transgender youth living on the streets, we have put a "place holder" number of 3,000 in the table, albeit their numbers across the country are believed to be much higher.
13. The majority of these children are brought into the U.S. as members of the sponsor's extended family. In the case of diplomats and international business executives, these youth are brought into the country to perform domestic or child-related services. As confirmed by a variety of cases reported in the public media, significant numbers of these children are sexually exploited either by their sponsor, by members of the sponsor's household, or by others in the sponsor's community (Charles, 2000; Editor, 2000a; Editors, 2000b).
14. The U.S. State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research estimates that approximately 45,000-50,000 "women and children" are smuggled into the U.S. annually (Richard, 1999). Based on our field interviews with sexually exploited children, we estimate that at least 1/3 of these smuggled persons are 17 years of age or younger, i.e., 17,000 children. Again, and based on our interviews with sexually exploited children, we estimate that at least half of these children eventually become victims of commercial sexual exploitation as part of their trafficking experience.

15. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detains approximately 5,000 unaccompanied children each year (Becker, 1998). These detainees reflect only a portion of the unaccompanied children that enter the U.S. illegally. Based on our field work, we estimate that approximately 33% of approximately 10,000 unaccompanied minors over the age of 10 years fall victims of sexual exploitation (i.e., the 5,000 INS detainees plus, conservatively, an estimated 5,000 youth not detained by the INS).
16. Many Canadian and Mexican children cross the border into the U.S. on a casual basis. Most return home the same day or within a few days of entering the U.S. A portion of these children are known to work in bars, clubs and other sexually oriented night spots located in the respective border communities. Younger children often are preyed upon by pedophiles while becoming involved in pornography or other sex exchanges (Azaola, 2001; Tremblay, 2001).
17. Youth living along or close to U.S. international borders frequently cross these borders in search of less expensive drugs, alcohol and, increasingly, sex. Though rarely apprehended by local police, media in both the U.S. and host countries are replete with stories of abuses committed by these youth. For discussions of the contextual nature of this problem see Johnson (2001) and Tijuana Police Department (2000a, 2000b). The assumptions used in arriving at our statistical estimates are summarized in Appendix M-5.
18. Field research uncovered a surprising number of youth between the ages of 15 and 17 who reported being trafficked regularly from the U.S. to countries in East Asia (e.g., Japan, Korea) and Europe (e.g., Netherlands, Germany, United Kingdom). The majority of these youth already had had extensive exposure to the CSEC in the U.S. For some, but mostly girls, being trafficked internationally was perceived as a reward of sorts, for a "job well done" in the U.S. International trafficking of U.S. youth for sexual purposes, in virtually every case, is an organized event and is closely linked to both national and international crime organizations.
- 19-21. "Population at risk" estimates are based on prevalence of regular internet usage by youth ages 10-17 (Finkelhor et al., 2000:45).

Source: Estes, Richard J. and Neil Alan Weiner. 2001. The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the U.S., Canada and Mexico (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work).

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