

Appendix B: Survey of Youth Transitioning from Foster Care: Public Comments and Responses (Full original comments begin on page 24)

Comment Source	Comment	Response
General Comments/ Protocols		
Covenant House	Recommendation: Treat youth with respect. Explain survey purposes and use of adults. Solicit feedback.	The research team will treat youth will respect and clearly describe the study purposes. All interviewers will undergo training on field procedures. Survey questions have been reviewed by three expert consultants (survivor advocates) who all work directly with trafficking survivors with diverse experiences and backgrounds.
Covenant House	Recommendation: Interviewer be someone the youth didn't know. However, it is important to have someone on hand who can comfort the youth and provide appropriate referrals if necessary.	Interviewers will be from the contracting organization, RTI International; no interviewers will be familiar to survey respondents. The field interviewers will follow an IRB-approved distressed respondent protocol which outlines procedures and available resources should a young person become distressed.
Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago	<p>Even as we endorse the prospect of collecting data on transition-age youth (TAY), we respectfully suggest that this information collection activity might utilize existing infrastructure for the collection of survey data from TAY who are or were in foster care... Thus, for practical and burden-reducing purposes, it might make sense to add questions on human trafficking and other victimization experiences to the NYTD outcome survey, rather than to create a separate initiative to sample and survey the same population.</p> <p>If this addition to the NYTD is infeasible, other strategies to minimize burden and maximize participation and representation include automation, the use of financial incentives, and utilizing existing venues where youth are present (i.e., ensure youth participation in survey and question design; youth advisory board; child and family teams).</p>	<p>In the <i>Survey of Youth Transitioning from Foster Care</i>, young people will be asked questions that will allow ACF to identify the prevalence of human trafficking among youth transitioning from foster care; the risk and protective factors associated with increased or decreased risk of trafficking victimization, respectively; and the context surrounding victimization among youth in foster care. Adding these questions to the NYTD outcome survey would be time and resource prohibitive. In addition, this survey will oversample youth at increased risk of trafficking victimization in order to collect data on a relatively rare event; this would not be possible with the NYTD sample.</p> <p>Strategies to minimize burden and maximize participation will be used. Expert consultants (including survivor expert consultants) provided feedback on recruitment methods to increase participation. Financial tokens of appreciation will be provided to respondents.</p>
Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago	Regardless of the venue for the survey, we believe and advise that youth input and expert participation in design are critical to feasibility, reliability, and validity of all forms, but especially social validity, which will influence youth response rates and patterns.	Expert consultants (including survivor expert consultants) provided feedback on recruitment methods to increase participation; these expert consultants all work directly with trafficking survivors with diverse experiences and backgrounds.

Comment Source	Comment	Response
Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago	An additional factor to consider in designing a data collection strategy is the reality that states have struggled to reach the federally required response rates for 19 and 21 year olds in the NYTD survey. In part, this occurs because many of the 19 year-olds and nearly all of the 21 year-olds are no longer in foster care. Data collection specifications might detail whether proposed engagement of youth aged 18 or 19 who were in foster care at age 17 includes <i>both</i> youth in extended foster care and those who opted out of extended foster care. While it would be considerably easier to access only those youth still in care, the latter group may be more likely to be at risk for or have experienced trafficking.	Young people aged 18 or 19 who were in foster care at age 17 includes both youth in extended foster care and those who opted out of extended foster care. The contractor will use strategies to access youth who are not in foster care at the time of the survey.
Freedom Network USA (FNUSA)	In conducting an evaluation and developing policies and procedures of these systems, then, it is critical to ensure that the needs, experiences, and vulnerabilities of immigrant and refugee youth are included in the development of policies and procedures.	Immigrant and refugee youth will be included in the <i>Survey of Youth Transitioning from Foster Care</i> to the extent they are represented in the child welfare agencies selected for participation in the study.
FNUSA	We recommend asking all participants if there are any accommodations that would assist them in completing the survey at the beginning of the interview. We have tried to include specific comments and recommendations regarding these issues, and also encourage specific review by disability experts to ensure that all recommendations are inclusive.	At the beginning of the survey, field interviewers will ask respondents if there are accommodations that would assist them in completing the survey.
FNUSA	We also strongly encourage all interviewers to ensure that they ask the youth to identify their names and pronouns at the onset of the interview. And to ensure that they use the correct name and pronouns throughout the interaction.	At first contact, field interviewers will ask respondents to identify their names and pronouns.
FNUSA	It is also important to point out at the onset, and on multiple occasions during the interview, that the participants can decline to answer any one or many of the questions.	The consent form will note that respondents can decline to answer any one or all of the questions in the survey. Tokens of appreciation will be provided to all respondents, regardless of whether questions are skipped.
Children's Law Center of California (CLC) and the National Center for Youth Law (NCYL)	We suggest adding language to the survey instrument that recognizes that some youth engage in commercial sex not at the behest or coercion of a third party, but in order to meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing and shelter (otherwise known as "survival sex").	Text will be included in the consent form to clarify the multiple reasons why youth may engage in commercial sex.

Comment Source	Comment	Response
CLC and NCYL	We suggest deleting the language stating “You will not get any personal benefit...” Participants will be receiving financial compensation; also, some youth may feel personal satisfaction in being able to tell their story.	Text will be added more fully describe the potential benefits to participating in the study.
CLC and NCYL	The second paragraph of the survey instrument currently states that the interviewer or project staff may report the situation if they believe the participant’s life or health may be in danger. Please clarify what will happen if the staff believes the participant is a danger to others. Also, giving examples may be helpful in illustrating the circumstances where this would come into play.	The consent form will be clear about the situations in which a field interviewer or other study staff may break confidentiality. The only exceptions to the promise of confidentiality are if a respondent tells the field interviewer that they intend to seriously harm themselves or someone else, or if a child has been or will be seriously harmed.
CLC and NCYL	The survey instrument states youth may refuse to participate or stop participating without penalty or loss of benefits. Please clarify whether participants get to keep the financial compensation if they do not complete the survey.	Tokens of appreciation will be provided to all respondents, regardless of whether questions are skipped or the respondent declines to finish the survey.
Demographics and Health		
CLC and NCYL	Consider broadening Mexican, Mexican American to Central American, unless there is a specific reason that information about Mexican nationality or heritage is needed.	Racial and ethnic categories used in the survey are consistent with the standards on the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).
CLC and NCYL	Include an option for mixed race or allow participants to select multiple races.	Racial and ethnic categories used in the survey are consistent with the standards on the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity from the OMB. Respondents can select one or more races.
FNUSA	While these questions are commonly used in the US to capture racial and ethnic identities, they do not generally capture the identities of immigrants and refugees. We recommend asking for the national origin of the participant to better capture the identities of participants from immigrant and refugee families.	<p>Citizenship status may affect youths’ options for education and employment, and thus their risk of human trafficking, so it is related to the study objectives.</p> <p>The following items have been added, all drawn from the third cohort of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being (NSCAW III):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Were you born in the United States? The United States includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia, but not US territories. (yes/no)”</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(if no) “In what country were you born? (list of 12 countries and other/specify)”</i> • <i>“How many years all together have you been living in the U.S.? (years)”</i> • <i>“Are you a citizen of the United States?”</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Yes, born in the United States</i> • <i>Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</i> • <i>Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</i> • <i>Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</i> • <i>No, not a citizen of the United States”</i>

Comment Source	Comment	Response
FNUSA	Also, it is almost certainly a typo, but White is combined with Don't know/Not sure, but should be separate.	This typo has been corrected in the Demographics section of the survey.
CLC and NCYL	Consider separating this into two questions, one asking whether the participant is <i>enrolled</i> in school and one asking whether the participant is <i>attending</i> school.	This question has been split into two: <i>"Are you currently enrolled in school? (yes/no)"</i> <i>"Are you currently attending school? (yes/no)"</i>
FNUSA	Consider deleting Questions 5 and 7, as Question 6 should get the same information.	Questions A5 and A7 have been removed from the survey.
FNUSA	Consider deleting Questions 4-7, and add the options High School Diploma and GED to the answer options.	Question A4 has been broken into two questions and A5 and A7 have been deleted. Question 6 has been retained.
CLC and NCYL	Also include the term "community college," as in some states that terminology is more commonly used than junior college. If response to 8 is "yes," consider asking: What subject area did you study in college, junior college, or community college?	<p>"Community college" has been added: <i>"Have you attended college, community college, or junior college?"</i></p> <p>A question around subject of study was not added; this question would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions.</p>
CLC and NCYL	Following question 10 in this section, or in a separate, additional section (such as "Educational Experiences and Aspirations") consider including questions about the participant's educational experiences, school engagement, school supports, and future educational and career aspirations. Asking such questions would provide researchers with an opportunity to examine potential correlations between educational experiences and outcomes for youth in foster care, and would also provide an opportunity to identify areas in which child welfare agencies and other service providers could offer support and resources to youth in planning for their futures. For example, consider adding questions such as the following: "Do you plan to continue school after completing [highest school level attended to date]?"; "What is the highest level of school you plan to attend?"; "If you plan to attend junior college, community college, college, and/or graduate school, what would you like to study?"; and "Once you are done with school, what type of job would you like to have?"	This was considered but ultimately not added; this question would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions. Of note, several sections (e.g., Social Support; Internal Assets) contain related questions on supports and aspirations.

Comment Source	Comment	Response
CLC and NCYL	In addition, if responses to questions 5 and 7 are “no,” consider adding a question asking why the participant did not complete high school, such as: “The reason I did not finish high school was...” with a response scale listing possible reasons such as “I didn’t like school,” “I didn’t get the support I needed,” “I dropped out to work,” “I had to take care of my siblings,” “It was too hard,” “Other (specify),” “Don’t know / Not Sure,” and “Choose not to answer.”)	<p>A question was added for youth who report not completing high school. This question (stem) and majority of response options was drawn from the National Center for Education Statistics’ High School Longitudinal Study of 2009. Several additional response options were drawn from a review of reasons why youth leave high school [Doll, J. J., Eslami, Z., & Walters, L. (2013). Understanding why students drop out of high school, according to their own reports: Are they pushed or pulled, or do they fall out? A comparative analysis of seven nationally representative studies. <i>Sage Open</i>, 3(4), https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244013503834]</p> <p><i>“Here are some reasons other people have given for leaving high school. Which of these would you say applied to you? (select all that apply)”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>You missed too many school days.</i> • <i>You couldn’t work and go to school at the same time.</i> • <i>You did not like school.</i> • <i>You were getting behind in your schoolwork or getting poor grades.</i> • <i>You thought it would be easier to get a GED or alternative high school credential.</i> • <i>You were suspended or expelled.</i> • <i>Your friends had dropped out of school.</i> • <i>You did not feel like you belonged there.</i> • <i>You didn’t need to complete high school for what you wanted to do.</i> • <i>You changed schools and did not like the new one.</i> • <i>You had to take care of or financially support your family.</i> • <i>You had to financially support yourself.</i> • <i>You were pregnant.</i> • <i>You became the father or mother of a baby.</i> • <i>You wanted to gain early admission to a school that provides occupational training or a college.”</i>
CLC and NCYL	Also consider adding a question around school supports, such as: “When I was in school, I felt like I had the support I needed to learn...” (response scale: “All of the time,” “Most of the time,” “Some of the time,” “Never,” “Don’t know / Not sure,” and “Choose not to answer.”)	This was considered but ultimately not added; this question would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions.
CLC and NCYL	Also consider adding a question around school engagement, such as: “When I was in school, I felt engaged and excited to learn...” (response scale: “All of the time,” “Most of the time,” “Some of the time,” “Never,” “Don’t know / Not sure,” and “Choose not to answer.”)	This was considered but ultimately not added; this question would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions.

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FNUSA	The responses are a combination of locations (outside, jail, etc.) and relationships (with friends). Consider making the two things separate and allow multiple choices, so that a participant could choose Home and With Friends (for a participant who is now living with their friend’s family) or Shelter and With Family (for a participant who is living with their family at a homeless or domestic violence shelter).	This question now first asks about location slept, and then the types of people/relationships the respondent may have ran to or saw when they were kicked out.
FNUSA	The question suggests you are asking about feelings of safety only while sleeping, and specifically excluding feelings of safety while in the same location but while awake. This may be intentional, in which case consider adding another question about feelings of safety during this time period but while awake.	This question intends to focus on feelings of safety while sleeping; this orients respondents to a clear time period –episodes of at least a night or longer. A question about perceived safety while awake was considered but ultimately not added. Youth may spend time in multiple places while awake on any given day, so that asking about this would require a complex line of questioning, and add respondent burden.
CLC and NCYL	It is not clear whether this question is referring to physical health, or mental health, or both. It would be helpful to have separate questions for physical and mental health.	No changes were made; this question is from an existing, validated measure recommended by expert consultants: Hamby, S., Grych, J., & Banyard, V. L. (2015). <i>Life Paths measurement packet: Finalized scales</i> . Sewanee, TN: Life Paths Research Program. http://www.lifepathsresearch.org/strengths-measures/
FNUSA	Consider deleting the phrase, “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition” as this does not seem to add anything to the question (since it is not limited to diagnosed conditions) but does seem to add some judgment about having a ‘condition’ which may discourage affirmative responses.	No changes were made; this question is consistent with HHS data collection standards (see: HHS Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status; https://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/hhs-implementation-guidance-data-collection-standards-race-ethnicity-sex-primary-language-and-disability-status). According to the guidance, the items used in the American Community Survey (ACS) is the data standard for survey questions on disability, and the questions and answer categories should not be changed.
CLC and NCYL	The words “you first had” are repeated.	The repeated words have been removed.

Comment Source	Comment	Response
FNUSA	<p>Question A31- We strongly recommend removing this question and replacing A31 and A32 with the proposed for Question A32. Question A32- We strongly recommend restating this question as, “What is your gender?” as gender is not something one thinks, it is.</p> <p>Also, we recommend adding the following options: Agender, Genderqueer, Gender fluid, Transgender Male, Transgender Female, Nonbinary, Intersex and Other (allow any answer). We recommend allowing multiple choices. For more information, see https://center.dso.iastate.edu/sites/default/files/Documents/Classroom/Asking%20about%20Gender%20and%20Sexuality.pdf.</p>	<p>As recommended, wording changes were made to the question stem, guidance from the HHS Data Council: <i>“How do you describe yourself? (check one)”</i></p> <p>The GenIUSS Group (2014). Best Practices for Asking Questions to Identify Transgender and Other Gender Minority Respondents on Population-Based Surveys. J.L. Herman (Ed.). Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute.</p> <p>Response options include those from the HHS Data Council, expanded to be inclusive of the way respondents may identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Male</i> • <i>Female</i> • <i>Transgender male</i> • <i>Transgender female</i> • <i>Other (for example, non-binary, genderqueer, gender fluid, or intersex)</i> • <i>Choose not to answer”</i>
CLC and NCYL	Include “non-binary” as an answer option.	See response above.
FNUSA	We also strongly recommend adding a question about gender expression. Youth are often bullied or abused for their gender expression, which is likely to put them at increased risk of abuse and exploitation, including human trafficking. We recommend adding the question, What is your gender expression? With the answer choices: Masculine, Feminine, Agender, Androgenous, Nonbinary, Genderqueer, and Gender fluid. We recommend allowing multiple choices.	<p>Gender expression is distinct from gender identity. Research has shown that gender nonconforming youth are at increased risk of victimization and negative behavioral health outcomes. A single item has been added, which is used in the CDC’s Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS): <i>“A person’s appearance, style, dress, or the way they walk or talk may affect how people describe them. How do you think other people at school would describe you?”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Very feminine</i> • <i>Mostly feminine</i> • <i>Somewhat feminine</i> • <i>Equally feminine and masculine</i> • <i>Somewhat masculine</i> • <i>Mostly masculine</i> • <i>Very masculine”</i> <p>For this survey, the words “at school” have been deleted from the question.</p>
CLC and NCYL	Consider asking a second question about gender of person(s) with whom you most often engage in sexual activity, if any – such as male having sex with male, female having sex with male – to account for sexual behaviors, as distinct from sexual orientation or identity.	No changes made; of primary importance to this study are sexual orientation and identity rather than the gender of the person with whom the respondent engages in sexual activity.

Comment Source	Comment	Response
FNUSA	We strongly recommend restating this question as, “What is your sexual orientation?” as sexual is not something on thinks, it is. Also, we recommend adding the following options: Asexual, Pansexual, Queer, Questioning, and Same-Gender-Loving. We recommend allowing multiple choices. For more information, see https://center.dso.iastate.edu/sites/default/files/Documents/Classroom/Asking%20about%20Gender%20and%20Sexuality.pdf .	<p>This question has been revised to be consistent with the question stem recommended by the HHS Data Council and used in the YRBSS: <i>“Which of the following best describes you?”</i></p> <p>The response options mirror those used in the National Health Interview Survey, with an expanded definition of “something else”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Straight, that is, not lesbian or gay</i> • <i>Lesbian</i> • <i>Gay</i> • <i>Bisexual</i> • <i>Something else (for example, queer, questioning, pansexual, or asexual)</i> • <i>Don’t know / Not sure</i> • <i>Choose not to answer”</i>
FNUSA	Consider combining these into one question asking, “What is your marital status?” with the answer choices from Question 36, but add Domestic Partnership, which is a legal status in some states.	Domestic partnership has been added as a response option. The questions have remained separate at the recommendation of a senior survey methodologist.
FNUSA	Note that someone can be married and dating (Question 34 directs skipping this question for people who are married).	We recognize that someone can be married and dating; however, our primary interest is whether someone is married (regardless of other relationships), therefore, we kept this question as-is.
FNUSA	We recommend combining these questions to simply determine if they have ever been pregnant, and the number of children they are responsible for. Asking for the number of pregnancies and the number of living children is overly intrusive, asks for highly personal medical information without any clear relation to the evaluation, and is likely to break any trust developed with the interviewer.	Questions asking the number pregnancies and living children have been removed from the survey.
CLC and NCYL	More clarification is needed as to what is meant by “where you are a parent or like a parent” and the goal of this question. Would this include siblings for whom the participant is caring? If the participant is living with one child of their own, and three other children (siblings or otherwise) for whom they are not caring/parenting, how would they respond?	It is possible that a respondent is living with children (e.g., siblings) for whom they are not responsible. Use of the phrase, “like a parent” increases the likelihood that a respondent will be thinking about children (including siblings) for which they are responsible.

Comment Source	Comment	Response
CLC and NCYL	<p>Following question 39 in this section, consider including several additional questions about pregnancy and birth control. The following four questions come from the Youth Transitions to Adulthood Studies that Chapin Hall implemented in California, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin:</p> <p>Thinking of your most recent pregnancy, did you want/ intend to get pregnant by partner? Definitely no; Probably no; Neither wanted nor didn't want; Probably yes; Definitely yes.</p> <p>Thinking of your most recent pregnancy, what was the month of pregnancy you first saw a doctor? month 1; month 2; month 3; months 4-6; months 7-9; did not receive prenatal care.</p> <p>Frequency of birth control use during past year? None of the time; Some of the time; Half of the time; Most of the time; All of the time.</p> <p>Frequency of condom use during past year? None of the time; Some of the time; Half of the time; Most of the time; All of the time.</p>	<p>These questions were considered but ultimately not added; questions on pregnancy and child-bearing are limited to those that are key to answering the primary research questions.</p>
System Involvement		
FNUSA	<p>Note that case closure ages vary by state, some allow youth who entered the system prior to 18 to continue services for several years.</p>	<p>Yes; this is recognized in the inclusion of two separate questions, allowing the possibility that a young adult would still have an open case and be receiving child welfare services.</p>

Comment Source	Comment	Response
CLC and NCYL	More clarification is needed regarding what is meant by “most recent time” and “same time in foster care.” For example, does this refer to stays in out-of-home placement that are separated by a return home, a stay in detention, a runaway/absent without leave incident, or other interruption? In addition, this question appears duplicative of question # 7.	<p>The questions in this section have been re-organized. Questions no longer refer to the “same time” in foster care.</p> <p>These questions now read/are ordered:</p> <p><i>“How old were you the very first time you were placed in foster care?”</i></p> <p><i>“Throughout your life, what type of foster care placements have you had? Select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>With foster parent(s) who are unrelated to me</i> • <i>With relatives who were also my foster parents</i> • <i>In a group home or residential program</i> • <i>In a foster care emergency shelter</i> • <i>In an independent living apartment</i> • <i>Placed somewhere else (specify)</i> • <i>Don’t know / Not sure</i> • <i>Choose not to answer”</i> <p><i>“[for each kind of foster care placement selected]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How many homes have you been in with foster parents unrelated to you? Count every home or address you have lived in with unrelated foster parents.</i> • <i>How many foster homes have you been in with relatives? Count every home or address you have lived in with relatives.</i> • <i>How many foster care group homes or residential programs have you been in?</i> • <i>How many foster care emergency shelters have you been in?</i> • <i>How many independent living apartments have you been in?</i> • <i>How many (other specify) have you been in?”</i> <p><i>“[if more than one type of placement selected]</i></p> <p><i>Some young people stay in one foster care placement for a long time, and others may stay for a short time or move between different homes or types of placements. You said you have lived in (fill total number) (fill type of placements). Which kind of placement did you stay in for the longest amount of time?”</i></p> <p><i>“Altogether, how much time have you spent in foster care?”</i></p>
FNUSA	Note that participants may not have met with the caseworker after the placement. Consider adding an option that reflects this, such as: “There was no opportunity to talk to the caseworker.”	Response option added, “I never met (in person, or remotely, such as on the phone) my last caseworker.”
FNUSA	This seems to overlap with Question A11. Consider deleting this question.	We are retaining both questions. One question is specific to foster care and the other is not.

Comment Source	Comment	Response
CLC and NCYL	We support and encourage the inclusion of more questions of this nature which get at the subjective experiences of individual youth with system actors, such as their caseworkers.	Questions capturing the subjective experiences of young adults with system actors (e.g., caseworkers) were carried into the final version of the survey.
FNUSA	Consider adding “current” before “caseworker” as the participant may have had several caseworkers. Unless you mean to refer to all of their caseworkers, in which case indicate that.	<p>“Current” added: <i>“How well do you feel that your current caseworker or social worker understands you and your situation? Would you say...”</i></p>
CLC and NCYL	Distinguish between # of different foster homes and # of times in foster care. Ask how many different foster care placements.	<p>The questions in this section have been re-organized; a question is now included that asks about the number of different foster care placements respondents have had:</p> <p><i>“Throughout your life, what type of foster care placements have you had? Select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>With foster parent(s) who are unrelated to me</i> • <i>With relatives who were also my foster parents</i> • <i>In a group home or residential program</i> • <i>In a foster care emergency shelter</i> • <i>In an independent living apartment</i> • <i>Placed somewhere else (specify)</i> • <i>Don’t know / Not sure</i> • <i>Choose not to answer”</i> <p><i>“[for each kind of foster care placement selected]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How many homes have you been in with foster parents unrelated to you? Count every home or address you have lived in with unrelated foster parents.</i> • <i>How many foster homes have you been in with relatives? Count every home or address you have lived in with relatives.</i> • <i>How many foster care group homes or residential programs have you been in?</i> • <i>How many foster care emergency shelters have you been in?</i> • <i>How many independent living apartments have you been in?</i> • <i>How many (other specify) have you been in?”</i>

Comment Source	Comment	Response
FNUSA	Question B13- Note that participants may have had multiple placements and/or been in foster care multiple times. Consider clarifying this question or adding a second question to address multiple placements, which are likely to be a risk factor for abuse and exploitation.	<p>The questions in this section have been re-organized; a question is now included that asks about the number of different foster care placements respondents have had:</p> <p><i>“Throughout your life, what type of foster care placements have you had? Select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>With foster parent(s) who are unrelated to me</i> • <i>With relatives who were also my foster parents</i> • <i>In a group home or residential program</i> • <i>In a foster care emergency shelter</i> • <i>In an independent living apartment</i> • <i>Placed somewhere else (specify)</i> • <i>Don’t know / Not sure</i> • <i>Choose not to answer”</i> <p><i>“[for each kind of foster care placement selected]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How many homes have you been in with foster parents unrelated to you? Count every home or address you have lived in with unrelated foster parents.</i> • <i>How many foster homes have you been in with relatives? Count every home or address you have lived in with relatives.</i> • <i>How many foster care group homes or residential programs have you been in?</i> • <i>How many foster care emergency shelters have you been in?</i> • <i>How many independent living apartments have you been in?</i> • <i>How many (other specify) have you been in?”</i>
CLC and NCYL	The terms “illegal or delinquent offense” may be confusing. Consider switching to “violating a law or a court order.” In addition, in some places, youth may be taken into custody for behavior that does not violate a specific law or is a status offense, such as violating curfew, missing school, “running away” or leaving care without permission, or for their own protection. If those types of arrests or custodial situations are meant to be included in this question and the following questions (through # 21), more clarification is needed.	<p>These items were minimally adapted from a survey that is a major source of comparable data (National Longitudinal Survey of Youth [NLSY]). Clarifying language has been added:</p> <p><i>“Have you ever been arrested by the police or taken into custody for an illegal or delinquent offense? That is, for violating a law or court order? Please do not include arrests for minor traffic violations.”</i></p>
FNUSA	Question B15- Consider deleting the phrase. “for an illegal or delinquent offense” if you are asking about all arrests, or clarify what type of arrest you are excluding. It is likely that participants have been arrested or taken into custody when they feel that they did not do anything wrong. I suspect that you want to capture these arrests, but this wording might make the participants feel defensive or they may not count arrests that they felt were unfair.	See response above.

Comment Source	Comment	Response
FNUSA	Question B16- Consider combining this with Question 15 by reframing as, “How many times have ever been arrested” with the first option being Never or Zero.	These items were minimally adapted from a survey that is a major source of comparable data (NLSY). To retain ability to compare to NLSY, these items have not been combined.
CLC and NCYL	Add prostitution or related offenses (ex. solicitation), given that in approximately half of U.S. states, youth under 18 may still be arrested for prostitution.	A response option for prostitution has been added: <i>“Prostitution or a related offense, such as soliciting or loitering”</i>
FNUSA	Consider adding the following optional responses: Other sex offenses, Prostitution-related offenses, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Child Abuse, Violation of a Protective Order, Gang-related offenses.	The following response options have been added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Prostitution or a related offense, such as soliciting or loitering”</i> • <i>“Domestic violence or stalking”</i> • <i>“Violation of a protective order”</i> • <i>“Gang-related offense”</i> • <i>“Child abuse”</i>
CLC and NCYL	Clarify what is meant by “that time.”	“That time” has been deleted.
CLC and NCYL	In some cases, youth may be under the custody of the dependency system (child welfare) and the delinquency system (juvenile justice) at the same time. It therefore may be difficult or impossible for a youth to distinguish when an out-of-home placement was through the juvenile justice system rather than the child welfare system. For youth involved in both systems simultaneously, the questions regarding placement through the child welfare system (#3-14) may overlap or produce duplicative information with the later questions regarding placement through the juvenile justice system (#37-41). In addition, more clarification may be needed to distinguish between questions asking about time spent in a juvenile detention facility due to a sentence (#30-32) and out-of-home placement through the juvenile justice system (#37-41).	It is possible that youth may not be able to distinguish when an out-of-home placement was through the juvenile justice system rather than the child welfare system. However, the item has been revised to be clearer (increasing the likelihood that a respondent will answer about a placement through the juvenile justice system): <i>“Before you were eighteen, were you ever placed out of home by [juvenile justice agency] in a group home, that is a community placement for young people who had committed delinquent offenses?”</i>
FNUSA	Consider also asking if the participant is a registered sex offender, which would also limit many of their options for housing, education, and employment.	This was considered but ultimately not added; this question would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions.
FNUSA	Also consider asking about the participants’ feelings about their interactions with the legal system, was it fair?, were they properly represented?, did they understand what was happening?, were they abused by police officers or officers of the court or corrections officials? Perceptions of fairness can affect the impact of the experience and cause participants to engage in either more or less criminal activity.	These questions were considered but ultimately not added; these questions would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions.
Social Support		

Comment Source	Comment	Response
FNUSA	Consider changing Brother or sister to Sibling, husband or wife to Spouse, and Boyfriend/girlfriend to Dating Partner to be inclusive of all genders. Consider adding Pastor, priest, imam, or other religious figure, and Boss or Coworker to the options.	Revisions have been made to be more inclusive: all instances of brother/sister have been changed to sibling; husband/wife to spouse; and boyfriend/girlfriend to partner. Also added as response options are <i>“pastor, priest, rabbi, imam or other religious figure”</i> ; and <i>“boss and coworker.”</i>
FNUSA	Consider collapsing these questions together. It seems unlikely that the responses to these questions would be completely different.	Separate questions have been retained; it is possible that respondents may have more support in one area of their lives (e.g., lending financial support) rather than others (e.g., talking about something private).
CLC and NCYL	In response scale, consider broadening the option “Teacher, counselor or coach” to “Teacher, counselor, school staff member, or coach.” Also, should “counselor” in this option be “school counselor”? “Counselor” is also included in the following option, “Therapist, counselor or doctor,” which may be confusing.	Revisions have been made; response options now include: <i>“Teacher, school counselor, school staff member, or coach”</i>
CLC and NCYL	The methods of communication listed are not exhaustive. Consider revising to, “During the past 3 months, since [REFERENCE DATE] how often have you communicated with your parents, brothers or sisters, or other people related to you by birth or adoption, for example by speaking to them, texting, emailing, or visiting?”	Revisions have been made to be more inclusive to the various modes of communication: <i>“During the past 3 months, since [REFERENCE DATE] how often have you communicated with your parents, siblings, or other people related to you by birth or adoption, by – for example – speaking, texting, emailing, messaging or posts on social media, or visiting?”</i>
FNUSA	Question C10- Consider changing brother or sister to sibling to be inclusive of all genders.	All instances of brother/sister have been changed to “sibling.”
External Assets		
CLC and NCYL	Include Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP) payments.	Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP) payments have been added.
FNUSA	Consider adding domestic violence or other emergency shelter to homeless shelter. Also consider adding runaway and homeless youth shelters.	Runaway has been added to the item on homeless shelters: <i>“During the past 12 months, did you spend at least one night in a runaway or homeless shelter?”</i> An item was added about domestic or other emergency shelter: <i>“During the past 12 months, did you spend at least one night in a domestic violence or other emergency shelter?”</i>
CLC and NCYL	Change spouse to partner or add partner to list.	This item has been revised to read: <i>“During the last three months, have you received...Financial help from a relative, friend, partner or spouse?”</i>

Comment Source	Comment	Response
CLC and NCYL	This is an opportunity to capture information about potential trafficking or exploitation. For example, if a youth considers their trafficker to be their boyfriend, they may indicate that they are receiving financial help from that person. Although this may be captured later in the section on Human Trafficking, if the participant does not consider their situation to be one of trafficking or victimization, including questions in other parts of the survey may provide insight or information that would not otherwise be captured.	An additional question was considered but ultimately not added; victimization is captured in another section of the survey.
Community Services		
CLC and NCYL	Provide clarification about who the participant tried to get help from. If this is focused on community resources only, that should be specified. It may also include a family member, a friend, a system actor (such as a social worker), a trafficker, or others.	These items have been revised to all focus on community resources. The lead-in to the questions reads: <i>“The next set of questions about trying to get help for various reasons. Here, think about trying to get help from community resources. In this survey, community resources mean organizations that serve a particular area or group of people by providing help and tools to help the community grow and improve the quality of life for people in that community.</i> <i>When you answer these questions, think about trying to get help from organizations – for example, calling a homeless or runaway shelter, trying to get services at hospital or other community health or mental health organization, and talking with someone at or filling out an application for a social service program like TANF (financial assistance program) or SNAP (food supplement program).”</i>
Runaway or Experiences being Kicked Out		
FNUSA	Title of the section should be changed Runaway and Homelessness Experiences (as ‘Throw out’ has a negative connotation and could make the participants feel defensive and disinclined to continue the survey.)	Respondents will not see the title of each section. All instances of the phrase “thrown out” have been replaced with “kicked out or told to leave,” following consultation with survivor expert consultants.
CLC and NCYL	Add an option for “feeling dissociated, or like you were outside of your own body.” This is a common traumatic stress reaction that many youth experience both during and after severe trauma, such as trafficking.	These items were retained as-is; items are from a validated scale, the PTSD Checklist – Civilian Version, 6-item version (PCL-C).
CLC and NCYL	Add “in the home” – Someone in the home hit, kicked or beat you.	This item was retained as-is; the violence is not specific to inside the home.
CLC and NCYL	Change “my” to “your.”	This change has been made.
FNUSA	Change ‘my parents’ to ‘your parents’	This change has been made.

Comment Source	Comment	Response
FNUSA	<p>Consider adding:</p> <p>You wanted to make money.</p> <p>You joined a religious or cultural group that took you in.</p> <p>Your home was not a safe place.</p> <p>You wanted to be with your family members.</p> <p>You were forced to work.</p> <p>You were not allowed to go to school or work.</p> <p>You were forced to follow religious practices you did not agree with.</p> <p>Your neighborhood was not safe/you fled a gang or religious group.</p>	<p>The suggested options have been added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“You wanted to make money</i> • <i>Your home was not a safe place</i> • <i>You were forced to work</i> • <i>You were not allowed to go to school or work</i> • <i>You were forced to follow religious practices you did not agree with</i> • <i>Your neighborhood was not safe</i> • <i>Someone threatened to hurt you or told me you that you would be in trouble if you did not run away.</i> • <i>You refused to do something your family wanted you to do (for example, sell your body, have sex with someone you did not want to) (kicked out only)”</i> • <i>Your family hurt you and you tried to stop them or fight back (kicked out only)”</i>
CLC and NCYL	<p>Add option for “someone threatened to hurt me or told me I would be in trouble if I did not run away.” Youth who are experiencing exploitation may cycle in and out of the exploitative situation, moving from home or care to the trafficker/exploiter or the “life,” multiple times. In some cases, youth are encouraged or threatened by a trafficker/exploiter to leave home or care.</p>	<p>The following option has been added:</p> <p><i>“Someone threatened to hurt me or told me I would be in trouble if I did not run away.”</i></p>
CLC and NCYL	<p>This is an opportunity to capture information about familial trafficking or abuse. Consider adding an option such as “You refused to do something your family wanted you to do (ex. sell your body, have sex with someone you did not want to),” or something more direct, such as “Your family abused you or hurt you and you tried to stop them or fight back.”</p>	<p>The following options have been added:</p> <p><i>“You refused to do something your family wanted you to do (for example, sell your body, have sex with someone you did not want to)”</i></p> <p><i>“Your family hurt you and you tried to stop them or fight back.”</i></p>

Comment Source	Comment	Response
	<p>Same comments as # 22 d-f. Also, add an option for being encouraged or threatened by a trafficker/exploiter to leave home or care. In addition, some youth leave care for short periods of time if they are triggered and need a break, or to engage in developmentally appropriate behaviors, such as taking a walk to calm down or hanging out with friends after school, that are not allowed under the rules of the out-of-home placement. Consider adding options to capture those behaviors.</p> <p>Also, in some places, short “breaks” (where a youth is away for only hours or a day or two) are recorded as runaways or absences from placement without leave. Consider adding a separate question regarding the length of time away from placement to better understand whether the behaviors are short or longer term.</p>	<p>The following option has been added: <i>“Someone threatened to hurt me or told me I would be in trouble if I did not run away.”</i></p> <p>A question has been added asking the longest period of time for which the respondent ran away or was kicked out or told to leave. Parallel questions for running/kicked out from home and from foster care. Response options pulled from the National Runaway Safeline (https://www.1800runaway.org/runaway-statistics/crisis-hotline-online-services-statistics/) <i>“What is the longest time you spent away from home because you ran away or you were kicked out or told to leave? Think about a single episode, or a single time you spent away before you went back home or someone else made you go back (e.g., parent, police).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1 – 3 days; 4 to 6 days; 1 to 3 weeks; 1 to 2 months; 3 to 6 months; Longer than 6 months; Don’t know / not sure; Choose not to answer”</i> <p><i>“What is the longest time you spent away from a foster care placement because you ran away or you were kicked out or told to leave? Think about a single episode, or a single time you spent away before you went back to your foster care placement or someone else made you go back (e.g., foster parent, caseworker, police).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1 – 3 days; 4 to 6 days; 1 to 3 weeks; 1 to 2 months; 3 to 6 months; Longer than 6 months; Don’t know / not sure; Choose not to answer”</i>
CLC and NCYL	Consider adding alternative language to “thrown out.” In some places, this will be considered a placement change; it may also be known as a “7-day notice” or “14-day notice” or other terms.	All instances of the phrase “thrown out” have been replaced with “kicked out or told to leave,” following consultation with survivor expert consultants.
CLC and NCYL	Consider adding option such as, “You were accused of encouraging other youth to engage in negative or risky behaviors, or considered a bad influence on others” to account for youth who are removed from placement or home because of perceived recruitment of others into trafficking situations or other risky behavior. This same comment may also apply to youth being thrown out of their homes.	This option will be captured in “other specify.”

Comment Source	Comment	Response
Victimization		
CLC and NCYL	<p>After # 10 – Consider adding questions to account for different forms of trafficking, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Before you turned 18, did anyone force you to do sexual things with someone else? If so, did you receive any money, drugs, or anything else of value? Did the person who forced you receive any money, drugs, or anything else of value?” • “Before you turned 18, did you trade sexual acts with anyone to get something you needed, like food, clothing, drugs, or a place to stay?” 	The suggested questions are captured in another section of the survey that assesses trafficking experiences, the Human Trafficking Screening Tool-Short Form (HTST-SF).
CLC and NCYL	Change to “another parent, their spouse/partner/boyfriend/girlfriend.”	The item has been made more inclusive: <i>“Before you turned 18, did you see or hear a parent get pushed, slapped, hit, punched, or beat up by another parent, or by their spouse or partner?”</i>
FNUSA	Generally- Why are Relationship Violence and Human Trafficking separate from this section? Why are they not included in Victimization? Given that they are later in the survey, it seems that sexual assault and sex trafficking are given prioritization and there may be drop off before participants get to the Relationship Violence and Human Trafficking sections. We recommend consolidating those questions into this section. There are also some redundancies between these sections and the Age at First Sexual Experience section. Combining the Victimization sections would allow you to consolidate some of these questions and avoid the redundancies, which are likely to make the participants feel self-conscious about their experiences and less likely to either answer truthfully or complete the survey.	<p>These sections have been reviewed carefully and there are no longer redundancies. The last section of questions around trading sex were moved to earlier in the survey (to follow the Victimization questions).</p> <p>In general, survey break offs are relatively rare and are typically the result of a respondent needing to get to an appointment or similar. In the contracting firm’s experience with the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being (NSCAW), once rapport is built and respondents are answering questions, they tend to complete the survey.</p>
FNUSA	Consider adding questions about bullying that was short of physical assault, including bullying by kids or by adults. These are common experiences for this population and are likely to put them at higher risk of abuse and exploitation, including human trafficking.	This was considered but ultimately not added; these questions would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions
FNUSA	Consider adding questions about abuse by law enforcement, or sexual actions demanded to avoid arrest. This is reported as a common occurrence, especially by LGBTQ kids and those trading sex and are likely to put them at higher risk of abuse and exploitation, including human trafficking.	This was considered but ultimately not added; these questions would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions

Comment Source	Comment	Response
FNUSA	Consider adding questions about exposure to familial sexual abuse, sex work, drug use, or gang involvement. These are common experiences for this population and are likely to put them at higher risk of abuse and exploitation, including human trafficking.	<p>The following item has been added (which parallels an existing question about peer engagement in commercial sex):</p> <p><i>“How many members of your family have traded sexual acts or used sexual acts to earn food, clothing, money, shelter, favors, or other things they need?”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>None of them</i> • <i>Very few of them</i> • <i>Some of them</i> • <i>Most or all of them</i> • <i>Don’t know/ Not Sure</i> • <i>Choose not to answer”</i>
Substance Use		
CLC and NCYL	<p>Consider adding questions regarding reasons for substance use and intersection with exploitation/trafficking, rather than only the prevalence of drug use. This is especially important because drug and alcohol use is common among youth and adults impacted by trafficking and exploitation as a way to avoid and/or cope with symptoms of trauma and to escape or dissociate from difficult situations. Example questions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you ever use alcohol or drugs to help you deal/cope with feelings of sadness, fear, depression, anger, or other feelings about what has happened to you in the past? • Did you ever use drugs or alcohol to escape something difficult that was happening to you in the moment, like having sex with someone you did not want to have sex with, or getting hurt or abused by someone? • Were you ever forced to use drugs or alcohol by someone else? 	<p>These questions were considered but ultimately not included; these questions would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions. Substance use is already assessed in another section.</p>

Comment Source	Comment	Response
CLC and NCYL	Consider revising for clarity: “Have you ever used a prescription medication in any way, <i>or in any amount</i> , that a doctor did not direct you to use it?”	<p>Item revised to be consistent with the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), which provides direction regarding amounts.</p> <p><i>“The next question asks about using prescription pain relievers and other prescription medicines in any way a doctor did not direct you to use them. When you answer this question, please think only about your use of the drug in any way a doctor did not direct you to use it, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Using it without a prescription of your own</i> • <i>Using it in greater amounts, more often, or longer than you were told to take it</i> • <i>Using it in any other way a doctor did not direct you to use it</i> <p><i>Have you ever, even once, used any prescription pain reliever in any way a doctor did not direct you to use it?” Please do not include “over-the-counter” pain relievers such as aspirin, Tylenol, Advil, or Aleve.</i></p> <p><i>Have you ever, even once, used any other prescription medicines in any way a doctor did not direct you to use it?”</i></p>
CLC and NCYL	Consider revising for clarity: “How old were you the first time that you used a prescription medication in a way, <i>or in an amount</i> , a doctor did not direct you to use it?”	No changes; the question as-is is consistent with the NSDUH.
CLC and NCYL	Clarify what “a lot of time” means.	No changes; these items are from a validated scale, the GAIN-SS.
Sexual Experiences		
FNUSA	Consider changing “force you to do sexual things” to “do sexual things to you,” as the term force implies physical force which participants may be reluctant to disclose.	<p>The series of items on first sexual experience have been revised following consultation with experts. The word “force” is no longer used; instead, lead-in text now reads:</p> <p><i>“Sometimes sex happens even though you might not have consented, you changed your mind, or you may have had mixed feelings. Sometimes people choose to have sex, but the situation is complicated.”</i></p>
Relationship Violence		
FNUSA	See comments in Victimization section, above. Consider moving all of these questions into Section H. Victimization.	Response in Victimization section addressed concerns about grouping of questions to minimize survey breakoffs. Ordering of survey topics may vary from what is shown here in order.
FNUSA	Consider adding additional forms of relationship abuse including: name calling, emotional abuse, threatening to out people, revenge porn, and financial abuse.	No changes; these items are from a validated scale (ARC-3), recommended by an expert consultant.
Human Trafficking		

Comment Source	Comment	Response
FNUSA	See comments in Victimization section, above. Consider moving all of these questions into Section H. Victimization.	This comment is addressed above in the Victimization section.
Covenant House	<p>Recommend that whenever possible a nonjudgmental lead-in should be added to relevant trafficking questions.</p> <p>For example, asking “Did you ever have sex for money or drugs or a place to stay?” will frequently lead to false negatives. Therefore, we changed the question to: “Sometimes young people who are homeless or who are having difficulties with their families have very few options to survive or fulfill their basic needs, such as food and shelter. Sometimes they are exploited or feel the need to use their sexuality to help them survive. Have you ever received anything of value, such as money, a place to stay, food, drugs, gifts or favors, in exchange for performing a sexual activity?”</p>	<p>The lead-in to the trafficking questions is from the Human Trafficking Screening Tool - Short Form (HTST-SF). It has been revised slightly based on feedback from survivor expert consultants; in particular, inclusion of the phrase, “for the purposes of this survey”:</p> <p><i>“The next questions are about work or other activities you may have done in exchange for money, food, housing, drugs, or anything else, or things that enabled you to earn money for someone else. For the purposes of this survey, work can be something like cooking in a restaurant or cleaning houses, or something like selling drugs or trading sex. Work can include things that are legal or not, and things you may do for someone else even though you didn’t want to or had mixed feelings about it (part of you was OK with it and part of you was not).”</i></p> <p>Survivor expert consultants recommended not to use a definition that encompasses only survival sex, as trafficking victimization can occur among young people who are exploited for reasons other than needing to meet basic needs.</p>
Covenant House	If a new or non-validated assessment tool is being used in the proposed study, we recommend that the screening tool undergo a pilot process. If that is not possible, it would be helpful to have subject matter experts (including some young people who have personally survived CSE/trafficking experiences) review all study questions.	<p>The trafficking screener used is the Human Trafficking Screening Tool - Short Form (HTST-SF). See: Dank M., Yu L., Vasquez-Noriega C., Gelatt J., Pergamit M. (2017). <i>Pretesting a Human Trafficking Screening Tool in the child welfare and runaway and homeless youth systems</i>. Available online: https://www.urban.org/research/publication/pretesting-human-trafficking-screening-tool-child-welfare-and-runaway-and-homeless-youth-systems</p> <p>This tool was developed and tested by the Urban Institute under contract to the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), in partnership with the Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) and the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE).</p> <p>Three human trafficking subject matter experts/survivor-advocates reviewed the follow-up questions relevant to trafficking and as a result, some wording changes were made to the trafficking follow-up questions:</p> <p><i>“The first time this/any of those things happened, did someone give you a phone, computer or other resources (for example, a VISA gift card) so that you could set up your own dates?”</i></p>

Comment Source	Comment	Response
Covenant House	In new screening tools, we believe it would be best to leave the term 'work' out entirely. In versions of our screening tool, we added a definition of the word 'work' that explained that 'work' could include any activity where something was traded for something of value and could include both legal and illegal activity.	<p>The trafficking screener used is the Human Trafficking Screening Tool - Short Form (HTST-SF). This tool uses the term "work." Researcher expert consultants in addition to three human trafficking survivor expert consultants reviewed the definition of "work."</p> <p>As noted, the wording has been revised slightly based on feedback from survivor expert consultants; in particular, inclusion of the phrase, "for the purposes of this survey":</p> <p><i>"The next questions are about work or other activities you may have done in exchange for money, food, housing, drugs, or anything else, or things that enabled you to earn money for someone else. For the purposes of this survey, work can be something like cooking in a restaurant or cleaning houses, or something like selling drugs or trading sex. Work can include things that are legal or not, and things you may do for someone else even though you didn't want to."</i></p>
FNUSA	Generally, add an explanation that 'work' includes any services done for any form of payment, which may include unlawful activities such as transporting drugs or sex work.	Human trafficking survivor expert consultants (in addition to researcher expert consultants) reviewed the definition of "work." See above for definition used.
FNUSA	Consider adding: Agriculture, Factory work, and Elder care.	The suggested response options have been added: <i>agriculture, factory work, and elder care.</i>
FNUSA	Consider adding "With the employer/pimp/trafficker."	The following response option has been added: <i>"At the home of a pimp or someone who worked for a pimp."</i>
CLC and NCYL	Add option for staying with the trafficker/exploiter, such as "At the home of the person who was setting up dates for me."	The following response option has been added: <i>"At the home of a pimp or someone who worked for a pimp."</i>
FNUSA	Consider adding: You were embarrassed/ashamed? You didn't want the other person to get into trouble?	Option has been added: <i>"You didn't want the other person to get in trouble"</i>
CLC and NCYL	While much of the content here is critically important and worth separating out from other topics, consider incorporating some questions/content earlier in the survey (as suggested above) because participants may be fatigued by the time they reach this section of the survey, or may be triggered or resistant to framing their experiences as "human trafficking."	The phrase "human trafficking" is not used in the survey (the section headings will not be shown to participants). The last section of questions around trading sex were moved to earlier in the survey (to follow the Victimization questions).

Comment Source	Comment	Response
CLC and NCYL	In addition, consider adding questions to better understand the source of coercion from others, such as “What was the reason that you engaged in XX type of work for another person?” with options such as “I needed the money/clothing/place to stay,” “they forced me to do it,” “they hurt me or threatened to hurt me if I did not do it,” “they told me that they loved me and would take care of me if I did it,” “they told me I needed to contribute to the household.”	Additional questions were considered but ultimately not included. These are nuanced situations; for many young people, there may be many sources of coercion. Questions such as these are better suited to a qualitative survey rather than a quantitative one.
FNUSA	Consider adding questions about dangerous or exploitive work experiences that tend to put people at risk of exploitation, such as: Were you working but not able to pay your bills? Were you not provided necessary protective gear or equipment by your employer? Were you required to work in exchange for housing/drugs/food? Were you not provided sufficient training to do your job safely/accurately? Were you working to pay off a debt, either yours or someone else’s? Were you charged for housing costs by your employer?	Suggested items addressing exploitive labor conditions are not key to our primary research questions and would add respondent burden. However, in light of numerous reports of debt bondage resulting from excessive charges by employers (as implied by the last suggestion), we have added an additional item within the human trafficking screener questions, <i>to be analyzed separately</i> : <i>“Did someone you work for ever keep most or all of your pay in exchange for housing, transportation, or food?”</i>
FNUSA	Consider asking questions about financial knowledge and understanding which can be exploited, such as: Did you have access to a bank account? Did you ever receive training or education on personal finance, banking, credit cards? Were you ever forced to use credit cards/ anyone take out a credit card in your name? Did anyone ever force you to break a lease?	This was considered but ultimately not added; these questions would add respondent burden without being key to answering the primary research questions.