

2020

RESEARCH REPORT

NATIONAL JUDICIAL INSTITUTE ON
DOMESTIC CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING
LONGITUDINAL PERFORMANCE
EVALUATION



Overview

The National Judicial Institute on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking (NJDCST) trainings by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) were held between 2014-2018. The NJDCST hosted seven national training events, to provide judges with a highly interactive educational opportunity to expand their knowledge of trafficking risk factors, victim identification, effective intervention strategies, and other cultural considerations. The NJDCST conducted surveys to assess. The NCJFCJ's National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) staff conducted analysis of the data collected over time in order to understand the cumulative performance of the seven training events containing a total of 134 participants. The analysis centered around ~17 of the Likert Scale and Ordinal measures common between these institutes, including 15 areas of knowledge, satisfaction, and number of identified risk factors. The findings demonstrate that the NJDCST's goals are being met, and the majority of individual trainings examined demonstrated statistically significant results, and therefore seem to have improved the knowledge of the attendees. The analysis did identify areas of opportunity such as, improving data collection and improving training content for specific areas efforts in several topic areas.

Methods

This longitudinal review of the NJDCST trainings focuses only on those areas of the trainings that can be numerically quantified and statistically tested. Prior analysis used student's t tests to compare results, however, for the purpose of this evaluation, the use of Wilcoxon Signed-Rank tests (Woolson 2005) was implemented to improve the understanding of the Institutes performance. The test functions similar to the student's t test, however, this method is better suited for analysis when sample sizes are small and to decrease the chance for error in assigning significance, a topic explored in depth in **Appendix A**. Further, we have introduced methods to ensure the accuracy of the results and compiled the data into a larger data set to be viewed together. The introduction of these additional methods, known as "corrections", is to account for Family Wise Error Rate (FWER) (Chen, Feng, Yi 2017). This is best understood as the high chance of finding something significant by virtue of doing many significance tests. These few changes together allow data from future training events to be incorporated into the current data set and continue to provide data on the Institute's performance overall. Details on these changes and further explanation of the methods can be found in **Appendix A**.

Results and Discussion

Overall Performance

In most respects, it is clear that the NJDCST is achieving its goal of increasing the knowledge of the attendees. Most of the training events demonstrate an increase in the knowledge of the attended, which has continued to improve since 2014. The application of significance corrections confirms the results and provides greater reliability.

Two methods of "correcting" or ensuring significances were introduced and found to be accurate. These are the Bonferroni (Bon.) and Benjamini-Hochberg (B-H) Corrections. The most crucial difference between the two being that the Bon. Correction is highly conservative, and the B-H correction is more generous. Both are likely more accurate than standard methods of

evaluation. In Table 1, we can see that the B-H correction shows significant values for almost all metrics of analysis for the 6 most recent trainings examined. Areas of statistical significance were found in two cases, Austin and Portland, that were missed previously, specifically in the number of identified risk factors (Table 1, Appendix B).

If we are to be more cautious overall, we could instead look to the Bon. Correction, which shows that 4 of 7 trainings had 12/17 areas of statistical significance. However, it should be noted that the Bon. Correction is can be considered too conservative and decisions to use this corrections method must be taken into consideration.

The Institute collects a substantial amount of valuable data for each cohort of individuals who participate in the training sessions. The availability of this data over time, allows for a more meaningful analysis of the overall performance of the Institute. The newly applied analysis techniques demonstrate consistent, statistically significant changes in participant knowledge, even under the most conservative statistical corrections (Table 1). This is especially valuable for attendee evaluations before the training, as one may reasonably assume that the attendees generally come from a similar uninformed background. However, if one further assumes that afterward, the trainings are provided in a relatively consistent manner, with consistent content, over these past years, one can also generate a fairly large matched post sample. In doing so, testing found the differences in all categories to be highly significant, all approximately analogous to 0. All of the trainings, including the one held in Asheville were unique amongst all other analyses, as the statistical significance remained consistent regardless of assessment or correction, demonstrating an increase in participant knowledge. (Table 1).

Table 1. Summaries of Statistical Evaluation

Place	Year	Sample Size (n)	Total Tests	Standard (p < 0.05)	Bonferroni Correction	Benjamini-Hochberg Correction
1. Reno, NV	2014	11	16	6	0	5
2. Washington, DC	2016	25	17	16	14	16
3. Austin, TX	2017	23	17	16	14	17
4. San Diego, CA	2017	17	17	17	1	17
5. Asheville, NC	2018	35	17	17	17	17
6. Portland, OR	2018	20	17	16	12	17
7. Houston, TX	2018	14	17	17	0	17
8. Collective Trainings (2-7)	2016-2018	134	17	17	17	17

Table 1. This table contains the summary number of significant tests found for each of the evaluated trainings (1-7) as well as the analysis for the collective Institute sample (8). It is important to note that the sample sizes are all $n < 40$. Despite this, it is worth noting that the trainings conducted after 2016 have all shown significance. Cells highlighted in green represent significances in every test performed.

Specific Performances

Consistent with the general finding, the Institute also performs well in the area-specific topics. The below areas outline the areas where attendees showed the most improvement after attending the training, with abbreviations summarized in Table 2, and overall Institute performance seen in Graph 1:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Post-Victims | 4. Post-Demographics |
| 2. Post-Power | 5. Post-Trauma |
| 3. Post-Exploitation | 6. Post-Techniques |

In addition to areas for improvement are also identified, which indicate areas where attendees often are least informed. Across all trainings, those areas with the lowest pre-test ranges were:

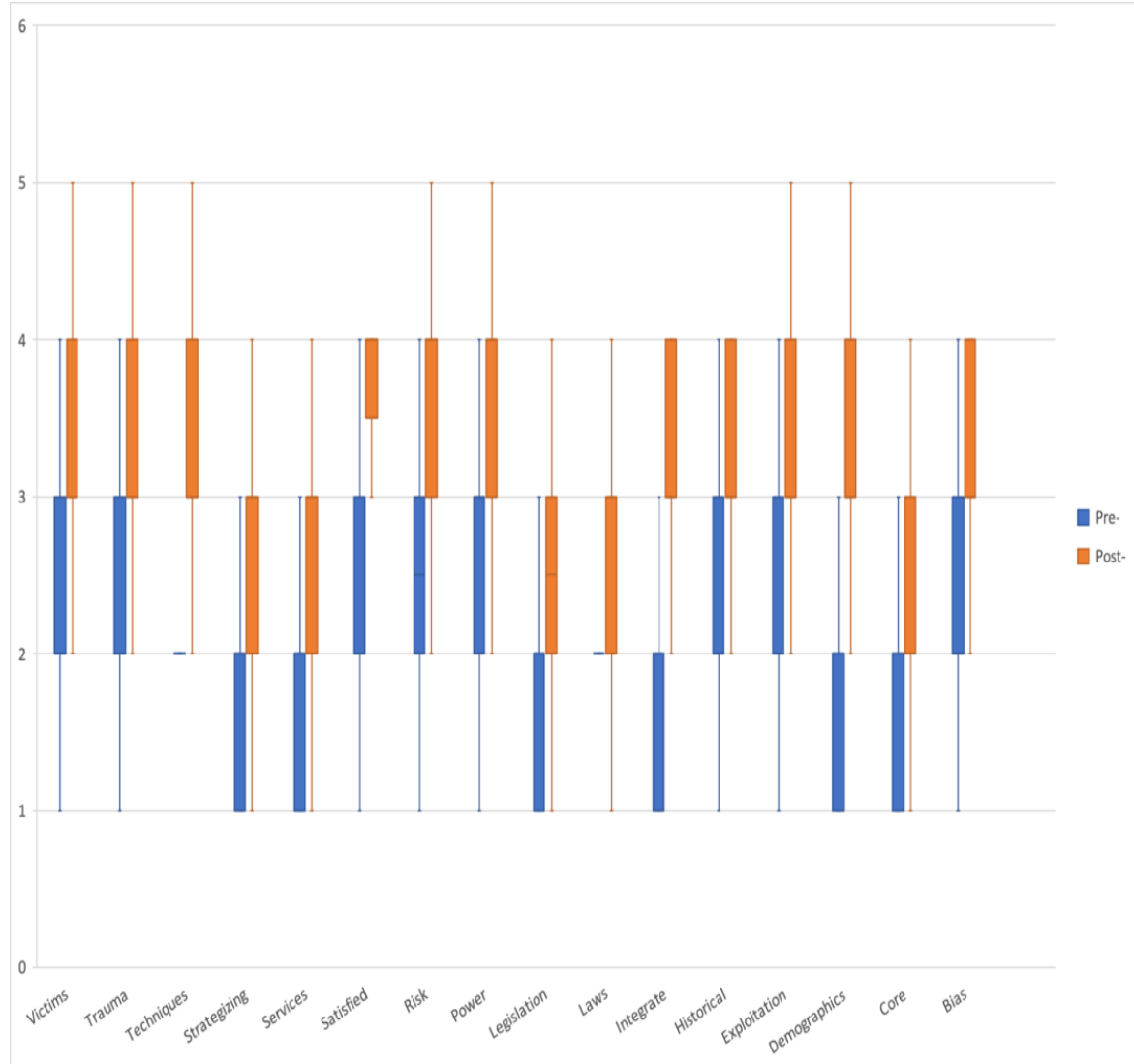
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Pre-Legislation | 4. Pre-Strategizing |
| 2. Pre-Demographics | 5. Pre-Services |
| 3. Pre-Core | 6. Pre-Integrate |

In both categories, only Pre/Post-Demographics is represented, which focuses on “Demographics of the Buyers of Child Sex” (Table 2). Given this observation, it might be worth examining whether or not this vast change is due purely to improved instruction for each training in teaching the institute or whether it is because judges simply knew the least about this topic and therefore felt like they gained the most knowledge in this area.

Table 2: Shorthand Definitions

<i>Key Code</i>	<i>Survey Area</i>
Pre/Post-Bias	Cultural Bias and Misinformation
Pre/Post-Core	Core conditions of healing from victimization
Pre/Post-Demographics	Demographics on buyers of child sex
Pre/Post-Exploitation	Effects of Exploitation on DCST Victims
Pre/Post-Historical	Historical trauma and risk
Pre/Post-Integrate	Integrate judicial leadership into DCST response
Pre/Post-Laws	Federal Laws Related to DCST
Pre/Post-Legislation	Emerging Legislation of DCST
Pre/Post-Power	Power/Control Dynamics of Pimps
Pre/Post-Risk	Risk Factors for entry into DCST
Pre/Post-Risk_Ident.	Identification of risk Factors
Pre/Post-Satisfied	Satisfaction with DCST Knowledge
Pre/Post-Services	Core components of services for DCST victims
Pre/Post-Strategizing	Effective placement for DCST victims
Pre/Post-Techniques	Techniques for in court engagement
Pre/Post-Trauma	How victim trauma affects their decision making and justice system interaction
Pre/Post-Victims	Demographics of DCST victims

Graph 1. Ranges of Pre- and Post-Training Collective Metrics



Graph 1. This graph shows participants knowledge from pre-test to post-test for the listed metrics. Those in the category of 1 demonstrate lower levels of knowledge, while those listed in the four (4) category demonstrate higher levels of knowledge.

When examining specific performance within each training, a particular pattern emerged. As is summarized in Table 3 and seen in Appendix B, several different categories of learning appear most frequently at the bottom in the most recent year of observation, 2018. In these trainings, we see that information on Emerging Legislation indicates the least significant change. This is followed by 4 other categories that appear twice: Pre/Post-Risk Factors, Pre/Post-Core, Pre/Post-Historical, Pre/Post-Strategizing. Given the prevalence of these figures, it is strongly recommended that these areas be further evaluated to find ways to improve knowledge in these areas. However, keep in mind many of the categories are still statistically significant (Appendix B), which demonstrates the Institutes' continued success in meeting its goal to expand knowledge in this area.

Table 3.5 Categories with the Least Significant Results from 2018 Trainings

Portland		Ashville		Houston	
<i>Category</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Significance</i>
Pre/Post-Legislation	0.002	Pre/Post-Legislation	~0	Pre/Post-Exploitation	0.009
Pre/Post-Strategizing	0.002	Pre/Post-Strategizing	~0	Pre/Post-Services	0.018
Pre/Post-Historical	0.005	Pre/Post-Historical	~0	Pre/Post-Legislation	0.02
Pre/Post-Core	0.019	Pre/Post-Core	~0	Pre/Post-Demographics	0.026
Pre/Post-Risk_Ident	0.549	Pre/Post-Risk_Ident	0.002	Pre/Post-Satisfied	0.031

Table 3. This table presents the categories from the above trainings that consistently demonstrate the least change in knowledge. Note that for the Ashville training, many of the categories of analysis had such small p-values, that 4 of the values are not of great concern, however, the Risk_Ident category should be reviewed.

Recommendations and Limitations

Future Analysis and Other Recommendations

Consistent with the principles of continuous quality improvement the below recommendations are proposed:

1. ***Continue to use the newly applied analysis method*** -Discontinue the use of t-tests to assess performance and continue to use the newly applied analysis method, which increases the accuracy of the results and will allow the Institutes performance to be measured individually and in the aggregate.
2. ***Continue to Perform Corrections using FWER Tests on Results*** – Anytime a significance test is performed, the chance of a significant finding where none exists increases. Therefore, it is necessary to perform a correction each time. For the type of data collected, either the Bon. or B-H correction would suffice.
3. ***Standardize Data File Format*** – Often during the project, there were a significant number of differences between the files that required additional work to ensure categories were being compared appropriately. In the future, maintaining a standardized format will eliminate this issue.
4. ***Continue to Update the Data Against All Institute Performance*** –After each training, the data should be incorporated in the existing data set to continue to monitor the Institutes performance long-term. Further, it will provide greater insight

into the areas of the Institute that are performing well and those that may need attention. Finally, it will provide additional data to be presented to the grant monitor and can be used in future grant applications, reports, and other documents.

5. ***Review and Improve Training Areas that Show Lower Knowledge Improvements-*** Six areas show lower rates of improved knowledge amongst participants and should be evaluated to determine why these areas consistently demonstrate lower rates of changes in knowledge.
6. ***Continue to Expand the Number of Institutes*** –Expansion of the institute is important to continue to expand knowledge around child sex trafficking. Reaching as many judicial officers as possible will continue the work of the Institute, which ultimately impacts the children and families adversely effected.

Limits Leading to Future Directions

Though a great deal of data has been provided, there are limitations on what can be derived from the data collected. 17 areas of examination are substantial but are not enough to cover everything as in-depth as may be possible. If the data collected from the daily check-in that the Institute receives from the participants was collected in the same format as the pre and post-test (i.e. with the same categories). The evaluations could show how knowledge was gained during the course of the training and would provide a more representative picture of that change. Further, it is important to note that confidence levels are impacted due to the size of each training. Including data from all trainings has helped to increase the sample size, and therefore, improve the confidence level. It must also be noted that analysis could not be done with the data from the Pittsburgh or Scottsdale trainings. Both trainings lacked a post-test, and both had insufficient sample sizes to produce results with a sufficient confidence level. As a result, those trainings were excluded from the evaluation and are not represented.

Conclusion

The DCST demonstrates superior performance consistent with its primary mission and goals. The longitudinal evaluation demonstrates a significant increase in knowledge for those who participate in the Institute which is the ultimate goal of the Institute as it has serious implications for preventing and ending child sex trafficking.

Bibliography

- Bishop, P. A., and Herron, R. L. (2015). Use and Misuse of the Likert Item Responses and Other Ordinal Measures. *International journal of exercise science*, 8(3), 297-302.
- Elaine, I. A., and Seaman, C. A. (2007). Likert Scales and Data Analyses. Retrieved June 10, 2020, from <http://rube.asq.org/quality-progress/2007/07/statistics/likert-scales-and-data-analyses.html>
- Jamieson, S. (2004). Likert scales: How to (ab)use them. *Medical Education*, 38(12), 1217-1218. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2929.2004.02012.x
- Mircioiu, C., and Atkinson, J. (2017). A Comparison of Parametric and Non-Parametric Methods Applied to a Likert Scale. *Pharmacy*, 5(4), 26. doi:10.3390/pharmacy5020026
- Parker, P., McDaniel, H and Crumpton-Young, L. (2002). Do research participants give interval or ordinal answers in response to Likert scales.
- Prel, J. D., Röhrig, B., Hommel, G., and Blettner, M. (2010). Choosing Statistical Tests. *Deutsches Aerzteblatt Online*. doi:10.3238/arztebl.2010.0343
- Roberson PK, Shema SJ, Mundfrom DJ, Holmes TM. Analysis of paired Likert data: how to evaluate change and preference questions. *Fam Med*. 1995;27(10):671-675
- Woolson, R. F. (2005). Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test. *Encyclopedia of Biostatistics*. doi:10.1002/0470011815.b2a15177
- Chen, S., Feng, Z., and Yi, X. (2017). A general introduction to adjustment for multiple comparisons. *Journal of Thoracic Disease*, 9(6), 1725-1729. doi:10.21037/jtd.2017.05.34

Appendix A: On Likert Scales and Familywise Error

Likert Scales

In the case of the 4- or 5-point Likert scales, by using t-tests to check for significance of the results, several statistical assumptions have been made. One such assumption is that the data is *interval* rather than *ordinal*. From reading the original reports, we were uncertain whether this choice was made knowing that this ties into a tightly debated section of social data science (Bishop and Heron 2015, Jamieson 2004, Mircioiu and Atkinson 2017). The essential question here about how to think about Likert measurements when we use them for statistics. The interval side says these scales are like a number line, such as 1 being exactly 3 away from 4. Compare this to the ordinal side, which says Likert scales are more nebulous, such as asking a person to rate their pain from 1 to 10, where we can say that 4 is worse than 2, but not by how much.

So *why* does this matter? It is because the standard t-tests are understood to be parametric tests for continuous data. Meaning that when you use a t-test, the math assumes that the data is: 1. normally distributed (a.k.a. like a bell curve) and 2. similar to a number line. When these assumptions are violated, the tests can provide inaccurate results (Jamieson 2004). Some social statisticians believe that since Likert data is ranked and discrete, meaning you cannot have half a ranking, that you definitionally cannot use t-tests for them. Functionally, there is no average for the data because in a 4-point Likert scale, the difference between 1 to 2 to 3 to 4 is undefined. (Prel, Röhrig, Hommel and Blettner 2010) Therefore, proponents of this side believe that you can only ever use non-parametric testing designed for discrete data (testing that I am later including in this report). However, Non-parametric testing is considered less powerful than Parametric tests because it's harder to *tell the difference* between two groups when you aren't assuming what they *should* look like.

But this does not mean past analysis is not worthy of any consideration. The opposing side to this viewpoint holds that these Likert scales are viewed as intervals by those who fill them out, so even if they aren't technically continuous, individuals think they are. There have indeed been results showing that individuals taking these tests do not respond significantly differently to them than a similar continuous sliding option. (Parker, McDaniel, and Crumpton-Young, L. 2002) Yet even these advocates caution against always doing so, as your data should be of a sufficient sample size and a histogram should mostly mirror a normal (or bell) curve. It is my point of view that due to the smaller sample size here, that the safest method of testing would be to use a non-parametric test. This does not erase concerns of sample size, as this is still a measurement that utilizes traditional p-values. But it can be seen as a more conservative choice in this case, and less open to critique or doubt. Thus, we have decided to choose the Wilcoxon Signed-rank test as reviewed in Woolson 2005. This test allows us to compare the medians of the data rather than the means and determine if there has been a significant change in ranks seen in the data, similar to a t-test. But it only makes that assumption that the differences between the matched sets are normal, not the sets themselves.

Appendix A cnt.

Family Wise Error Rate

In addition to that, I would like to draw attention to one more facet of t-testing that may be of note. Since we are doing many different t-tests in these prior analyses, we are going to run into an issue known as Familywise Error Rate (FWER) (Chen, Feng, Yi 2017). This can be understood as rejecting the null hypothesis of one test (finding significance) just by chance of doing test after test. Essentially if we decide the alpha level (significance barrier) is the standard 0.05, it means we have decided that it is significant we have result that would occur less than 5% of the time by chance. But doing these multiple times creates a compounding issue. Where the chance of finding an extreme finding by chance starts out at just 5%, the chance of finding any is exponential with each successive test. For example, if 15 t-tests were performed related to change in knowledge. The formula to find the FWER is equal to $1 - (1-a)^c$ where a is our alpha level (0.05) and c is the # of tests (15). In doing this, we find that for the last evaluation, the FWER is ~54%. This means that the probability at least one significance test is a false positive is ~54%.

Corrections

It follows then that this is a well-known concern among statisticians and various scientists alike. A number of different approaches have been created to address FWER (Chen, Feng, Yi 2017). Of these methods I have selected two, the Bonferroni Correction and the Benjamini-Hochberg (B-H) Correction. To keep these explanations brief, the idea of the Bonferroni Correction is to divide the critical p-value amongst the total number of tests. Doing so means that the total FWER is approximately 5%, as originally intended, but the bar for the test to be significant is high. Compare this to the more liberal B-H correction, where one selects an acceptable probability of a false positive (I have chosen 10%), and ranks tests from the most to least significant p-values. Using the formula $(p/t)F$, where: i = the individual p-value's rank, t = total number of tests, F = the false discovery rate, you compare this value to the test's p-value. As long as the test is smaller than the B-H critical value, the result is significant. This means that results even above $p=0.05$ may be significant if the critical value allows it.

Appendix B: Institute Significance Tables

All cells highlighted in green are statistically significant in the relevant paradigm.

Reno, Nevada – 2014

Survey Area	Significance Rankings	Standard Significance ($p < 0.05$)	Bonferroni correction ($p < 0.003$)	B-H Correction (FP = 10%)
Risk Factors for Entry in trafficking	1	0.01	0.01	0.00625
Impact of exploitation on DCST Victims	2	0.011	0.011	0.0125
DCST Victim Profiles	3	0.014	0.014	0.01875
Dynamics of Exploitation on DCST Victims	4	0.016	0.016	0.025
Difference between screening, assessment, and evaluation	5	0.026	0.026	0.03125
Judicial Leadership relating to DCST	6	0.046	0.046	0.0375
Impact of Trauma on adolescent brain development	7	0.065	0.065	0.04375
Trauma-informed systems of justice	8	0.084	0.084	0.05
DCST Trafficker Profiles	9	0.088	0.088	0.05625
Standards of Care in DCST	10	0.131	0.131	0.0625
Appropriate services for DCST victims	11	0.19	0.19	0.06875
Promising Practices for DCST Victims	12	0.257	0.257	0.075
Emerging legislation relating to DCST	13	0.272	0.272	0.08125
DCST Buyer Profiles	14	0.47	0.47	0.0875
Role of Culture in DCST	15	0.739	0.739	0.09375
Prevention opportunities for DCST	16	0.739	0.739	0.1

Appendix B cnt.

Washington, DC – 2016

<i>Survey Area</i>	Significance Rankings	<i>Standard Significance</i> ($p < 0.05$)	<i>Bonferroni correction</i> ($p < 0.002$)	<i>B-H Correction</i> ($FP = 10\%$)
Satisfaction with DCST Knowledge	1	0	0	0.0125
Demographics of DCST victims	2	0	0	0.025
Risk Factors for entry into DCST	3	0	0	0.0375
Demographics on Buyers of child sex	4	0	0	0.05
Cultural Bias and Misinformation	5	0	0	0.0625
Integrate judicial leadership into DCST response	6	0	0	0.075
Federal Laws Related to DCST	7	0	0	0.0875
Effects of Exploitation on DCST Victims	8	0	0	0.1
Core components of services for DCST victims	9	0	0	0.1125
Emerging Legislation of DCST	10	0	0	0.125
Effective placement for DCST victims	11	0	0	0.1375
Core conditions of healing from victimization	12	0	0	0.15
Power/Control Dynamics of Pimps	13	0	0	0.1625
Techniques for in court engagement	14	0.001	0.001	0.175
Historical trauma and risk	15	0.001	0.001	0.1875
How victim trauma affects their decision making and justice system interaction	16	0.003	0.003	0.2
Identification of Risk Factors	17	0.55	0.55	0.2125

Appendix B cnt.

Austin, TX – 2017

<i>Survey Area</i>	Significance Rankings	<i>Standard Significance</i> ($p < 0.05$)	<i>Bonferroni correction</i> ($p < 0.002$)	<i>B-H Correction</i> ($FP = 10\%$)
Satisfaction with DCST Knowledge	1	0	0	0.00588235
Demographics of DCST victims	2	0	0	0.01176471
Risk Factors for entry into DCST	3	0	0	0.01764706
Demographics on buyers of child sex	4	0	0	0.02352941
Cultural Bias and Misinformation	5	0	0	0.02941176
Integrate judicial leadership into DCST response	6	0	0	0.03529412
Power/Control Dynamics of Pimps	7	0	0	0.04117647
How victim trauma affects their decision making and justice system interaction	8	0	0	0.04705882
Techniques for in court engagement	9	0	0	0.05294118
Core conditions of healing from victimization	10	0	0	0.05882353
Effects of Exploitation on DCST Victims	11	0.001	0.001	0.06470588
Core components of services for DCST victims	12	0.001	0.001	0.07058824
Effective placement for DCST victims	13	0.001	0.001	0.07647059
Historical trauma and risk	14	0.001	0.001	0.08235294
Federal Laws Related to DCST	15	0.003	0.003	0.08823529
Emerging Legislation of DCST	16	0.005	0.005	0.09411765
Identification of risk Factors	17	0.081	0.081	0.1

Appendix B cnt.

San Diego, CA – 2017

<i>Survey Area</i>	Significance Rankings	<i>Standard Significance (p < 0.05)</i>	<i>Bonferroni correction (p < 0.002)</i>	<i>B-H Correction (FP = 10%)</i>
Techniques for in court engagement	1	0.001	0.001	0.00588235
Satisfaction with DCST Knowledge	2	0.002	0.002	0.01176471
Demographics on buyers of child sex	3	0.002	0.002	0.01764706
Cultural Bias and Misinformation	4	0.002	0.002	0.02352941
Power/Control Dynamics of Pimps	5	0.002	0.002	0.02941176
Demographics of DCST victims	6	0.003	0.003	0.03529412
Risk Factors for entry into DCST	7	0.003	0.003	0.04117647
Integrate judicial leadership into DCST response	8	0.005	0.005	0.04705882
Federal Laws Related to DCST	9	0.008	0.008	0.05294118
Identification of risk Factors	10	0.008	0.008	0.05882353
Effective placement for DCST victims	11	0.01	0.01	0.06470588
Effects of Exploitation on DCST Victims	12	0.012	0.012	0.07058824
How victim trauma affects their decision making and justice system interaction	13	0.012	0.012	0.07647059
Emerging Legislation of DCST	14	0.014	0.014	0.08235294
Core components of services for DCST victims	15	0.022	0.022	0.08823529
Historical trauma and risk	16	0.022	0.022	0.09411765
Core conditions of healing from victimization	17	0.046	0.046	0.1

Appendix B cnt.

Portland, OR – 2018

<i>Survey Area</i>	Significance Rankings	<i>Standard Significance</i> ($p < 0.05$)	<i>Bonferroni correction</i> ($p < 0.002$)	<i>B-H Correction</i> ($FP = 10\%$)
Satisfaction with DCST Knowledge	1	0	0	0.00625
Demographics of DCST victims	2	0	0	0.0125
Risk Factors for entry into DCST	3	0	0	0.01875
Demographics on buyers of child sex	4	0	0	0.025
Cultural Bias and Misinformation	5	0	0	0.03125
Integrate judicial leadership into DCST response	6	0	0	0.0375
Federal Laws Related to DCST	7	0.001	0.001	0.04375
Power/Control Dynamics of Pimps	8	0.001	0.001	0.05
Effects of Exploitation on DCST Victims	9	0.001	0.001	0.05625
How victim trauma affects their decision making and justice system interaction	10	0.001	0.001	0.0625
Techniques for in court engagement	11	0.001	0.001	0.06875
Core components of services for DCST victims	12	0.001	0.001	0.075
Emerging Legislation of DCST	13	0.002	0.002	0.08125
Effective placement for DCST victims	14	0.002	0.002	0.0875
Historical trauma and risk	15	0.005	0.005	0.09375
Core conditions of healing from victimization	16	0.019	0.019	0.1
Identification of risk Factors	17	0.549	0.549	0.10625

Appendix B cnt.

Asheville, NC - 2018

<i>Survey Area</i>	Significance Rankings	<i>Standard Significance</i> ($p < 0.05$)	<i>Bonferroni correction</i> ($p < 0.002$)	<i>B-H Correction</i> ($FP = 10\%$)
Satisfaction with DCST Knowledge	1	0	0	0.00588235
Demographics of DCST victims	2	0	0	0.01176471
Risk Factors for entry into DCST	3	0	0	0.01764706
Demographics on buyers of child sex	4	0	0	0.02352941
Cultural Bias and Misinformation	5	0	0	0.02941176
Integrate judicial leadership into DCST response	6	0	0	0.03529412
Federal Laws Related to DCST	7	0	0	0.04117647
Power/Control Dynamics of Pimps	8	0	0	0.04705882
Effects of Exploitation on DCST Victims	9	0	0	0.05294118
How victim trauma affects their decision making and justice system interaction	10	0	0	0.05882353
Techniques for in court engagement	11	0	0	0.06470588
Core components of services for DCST victims	12	0	0	0.07058824
Emerging Legislation of DCST	13	0	0	0.07647059
Effective placement for DCST victims	14	0	0	0.08235294
Historical trauma and risk	15	0	0	0.08823529
Core conditions of healing from victimization	16	0	0	0.09411765
Identification of risk Factors	17	0.002	0.002	0.1

Appendix B cnt.

Houston, TX - 2018

<i>Survey Area</i>	Significance Rankings	<i>Standard Significance</i> ($p < 0.05$)	<i>Bonferroni correction</i> ($p < 0.002$)	<i>B-H Correction</i> ($FP = 10\%$)
Risk Factors for entry into DCST	1	0.002	0.002	0.00588235
Cultural Bias and Misinformation	2	0.002	0.002	0.01176471
Demographics of DCST victims	3	0.003	0.003	0.01764706
Integrate judicial leadership into DCST response	4	0.004	0.004	0.02352941
Techniques for in court engagement	5	0.004	0.004	0.02941176
Effective placement for DCST victims	6	0.004	0.004	0.03529412
Power/Control Dynamics of Pimps	7	0.006	0.006	0.04117647
Historical trauma and risk	8	0.006	0.006	0.04705882
How victim trauma affects their decision making and justice system interaction	9	0.008	0.008	0.05294118
Core conditions of healing from victimization	10	0.008	0.008	0.05882353
Identification of risk Factors	11	0.008	0.008	0.06470588
Federal Laws Related to DCST	12	0.009	0.009	0.07058824
Effects of Exploitation on DCST Victims	13	0.009	0.009	0.07647059
Core components of services for DCST victims	14	0.018	0.018	0.08235294
Emerging Legislation of DCST	15	0.02	0.02	0.08823529
Demographics on buyers of child sex	16	0.026	0.026	0.09411765
Satisfaction with DCST Knowledge	17	0.031	0.031	0.1