

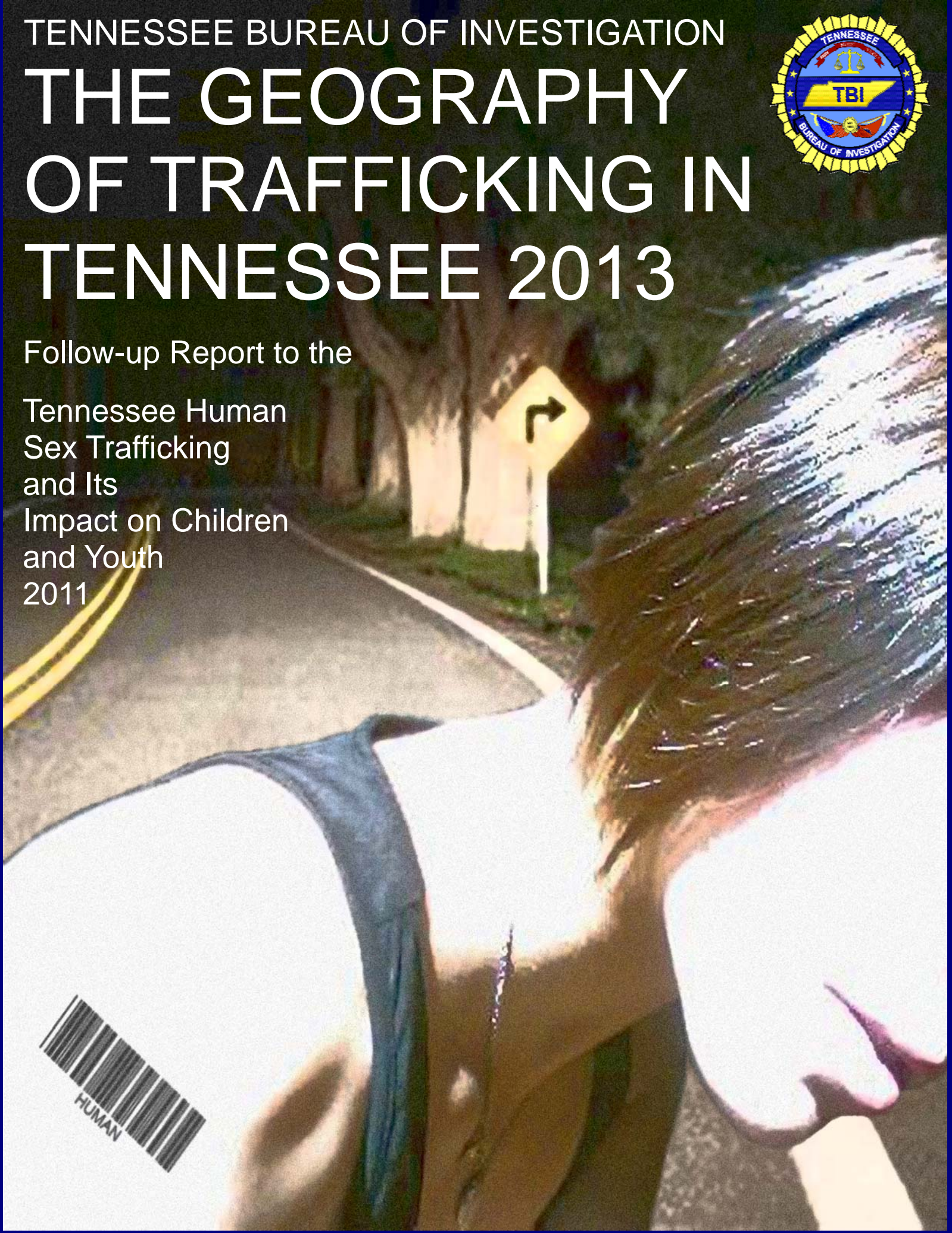
TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THE GEOGRAPHY OF TRAFFICKING IN TENNESSEE 2013



Follow-up Report to the

Tennessee Human
Sex Trafficking
and Its
Impact on Children
and Youth
2011



Please contact the TBI if there are any questions
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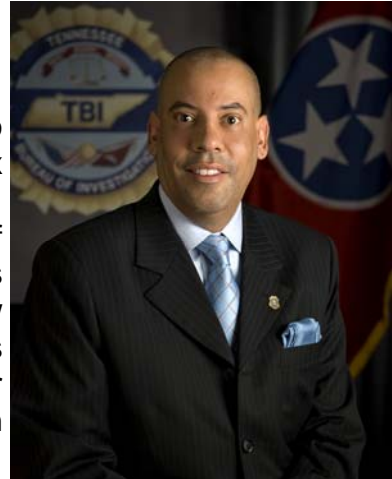
The Geography of Trafficking in Tennessee 2013

Follow-up Report to the
Tennessee Human Sex Trafficking
and Its
Impact on Children and Youth
2011

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Letter from the Director

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation is pleased to present a follow-up study to the Tennessee Human Sex Trafficking Study: The Impact on Children and Youth 2011. This follow up report profiles minor sex trafficking cases of Tennessee counties and provides statistical comparisons between cases reported from law enforcement and non-law enforcement responders. Additionally, this study analyzes data in counties that reported the highest numbers of minor sex trafficking. As of July 2013, twelve new anti-human trafficking laws have been created to address this epidemic. Domestic issues, the drug trade, poverty and other socio-economic factors serve as catalysts for human sex trafficking.



It is important to analyze the Tennessee counties that were identified as having the highest rates of minor human sex trafficking to provide better awareness and focus resources in those areas of Tennessee. Numerous factors within each county have also been examined and compared in an effort to identify circumstances or conditions that may place an individual at risk for becoming a victim.

As a result of the first-ever 2011 study and this follow up study, we can now make the distinction that sex trafficking is not solely an urban problem. Both rural and urban areas have reported cases of sex trafficking. As of November 2013, Tennessee was ranked as the toughest state in the nation regarding state statutes that protect children from commercial sex exploitation crimes. I would like to highlight that Shared Hope International gave a grade of 93.5 to Tennessee, which resulted from 18 new pieces of legislation passed by the Tennessee General Assembly in the last 24 months. However, there is still a need to develop more resources to aid sex trafficking victims and their families.

We have only scratched the surface in combatting sex trafficking. There must be more education among Tennesseans as well as stricter laws and in-depth training for law enforcement and first-reporters. I hope you use this publication as a valuable resource to further awareness about this unfortunate epidemic in Tennessee.










Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Gwyn". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Mark Gwyn
Director/Tennessee Bureau of Investigation



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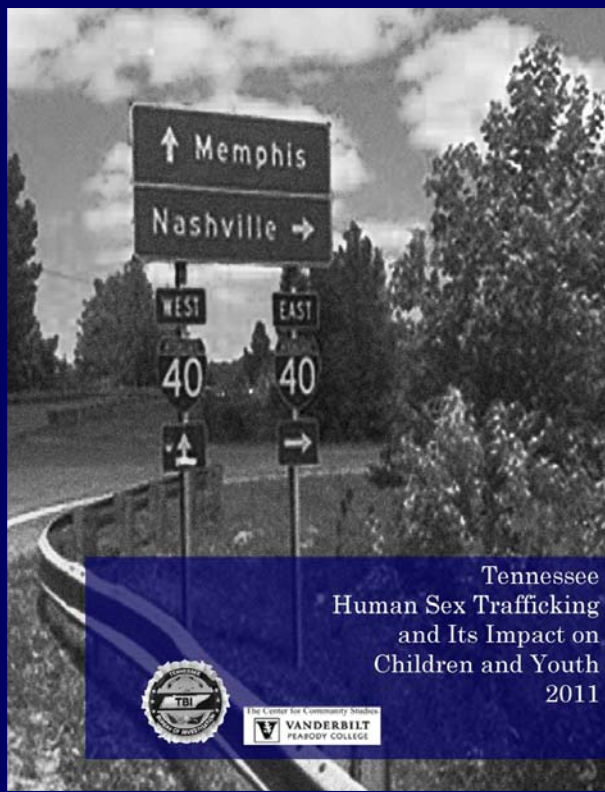
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Purpose

The purpose of this report is to examine the data released in the *Tennessee Human Sex Trafficking and Its Impact on Children and Youth* study (THST) (Tennessee Bureau of Investigation & Vanderbilt University, 2011). As a follow-up, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) is profiling counties that were identified as having highest rates of identified minor human sex trafficking cases as reported in 2011. Under review are the underlying socio-economic conditions as well as other extraneous factors within each county that might create vulnerable and at risk populations or; expose factors which may be present, which would give rise to human trafficking cases. This report will also address the reliability of the methods utilized to collect the data on these cases. Lastly, researchers will address the 21st century geography of human trafficking and prostitution, the *world wide web*, and whether that phenomenon has resulted in driving this crime even further under the proverbial radar.

A popular misconception is that sex trafficking only happens in urban cities. But the reality is that sex trafficking is as much a rural problem as it is an urban one. Of the 941 respondents to the 2011 TBI study survey, 460 (49%) were from rural TN counties. Of the total rural respondents, 156 people (42%) reported knowing of cases of sex trafficking in their jurisdiction. Because human sex trafficking is occurring in both urban and rural locations in Tennessee, a special section will address the differences in how the crime occurs and presents in those types of environments. To illustrate the point, current cases will be highlighted and documented.



Example of the knowledge base of sex trafficking in rural areas:

"I live in (a small town in TN) and it is a very rural community. Sexual abuse, rape, and rape of a child are reported more often than one would think for such a small town. The survey being called "Human Sex Trafficking" does not really fit in those cases. However, we have many unreported cases of such things as internet prostitution where people contact others on the internet for sex for sale that is never reported. Most of the clients are from out of town. We do have people also that have sex for drugs, etc. Also we have our fair share of child molesters, etc."

- Rural Law Enforcement Respondent

Methods

To create demographic, social and economic profiles of the counties with the highest rates of human sex trafficking according to the THST (2011), American Community Survey (ACS) conducted from 2010 were used because the original survey data was collected in the same year. Data from the 2011 study on Trafficking in Tennessee were grouped by county for analysis in that report. The Tennessee General Assembly requested that the study address the *impact on children and youth*. For that reason, in this follow up report the pool of counties was narrowed down to those that reported 16-25 cases or higher of minor sex trafficking. However, it is important to point out that adult sex trafficking was also reported in the same counties under profile here. Figure 1 illustrates the comparison cases of minor and adult sex trafficking cases in the selected Tennessee counties. To see the extent of minor sex trafficking in all Tennessee counties, refer to Appendix B.

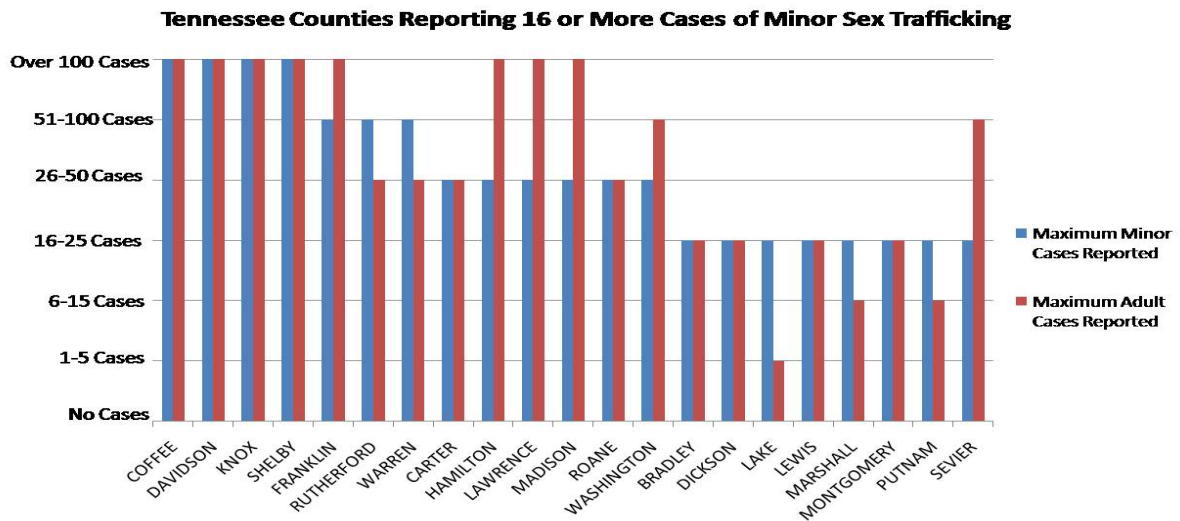


Figure 1: Minor and Adult Cases of Sex Trafficking in Tennessee counties. (source THST, 2011)

Research Topics

The following will be covered in this report:

1. Profiles of the 21 counties in Tennessee that reported the highest numbers of minor human sex trafficking to show the socio-economic conditions and characteristics of each county
2. The 21st century geography of the crime, the world wide web, and how that impacts the ability to identify and recognize the crime
3. The reality of rural human sex trafficking crimes in Tennessee
4. Current cases within these counties and the state

Who reported the cases?

Many more cases of sex trafficking were reported by social service respondents than by law enforcement respondents. The reasons why law enforcement may not be aware of all cases is discussed in the next section. The following is a breakdown of how the cases of minor sex trafficking were reported:

Of the 76 counties with known cases of sex trafficking, law enforcement in 34 (45%) of those counties reported *no* cases of sex trafficking in their jurisdictions. Sixty-eight counties (72%) reported cases of minor sex trafficking in their jurisdictions. Of these 68 counties with known cases of minor sex trafficking, law enforcement in 30 of those counties (44%) reported no cases of minor sex trafficking in their jurisdictions. However, several law enforcement respondents did report cases of sex trafficking in their jurisdictions and many noted the seriousness of the crime and the need for more action (see Appendix C). In general, counties reporting the highest number of cases of minor trafficking are as follows:

1. **Group 1 (Over 100 Cases):** Coffee, Davidson, Knox, and Shelby
2. **Group 2 (26-100 Cases):** Franklin, Rutherford, Warren, Carter, Hamilton, Lawrence, Madison, Roane, and Washington
3. **Group 3 (16-25 Cases):** Bradley, Dickson, Lake, Lewis, Marshall, Montgomery, Putnam and Sevier

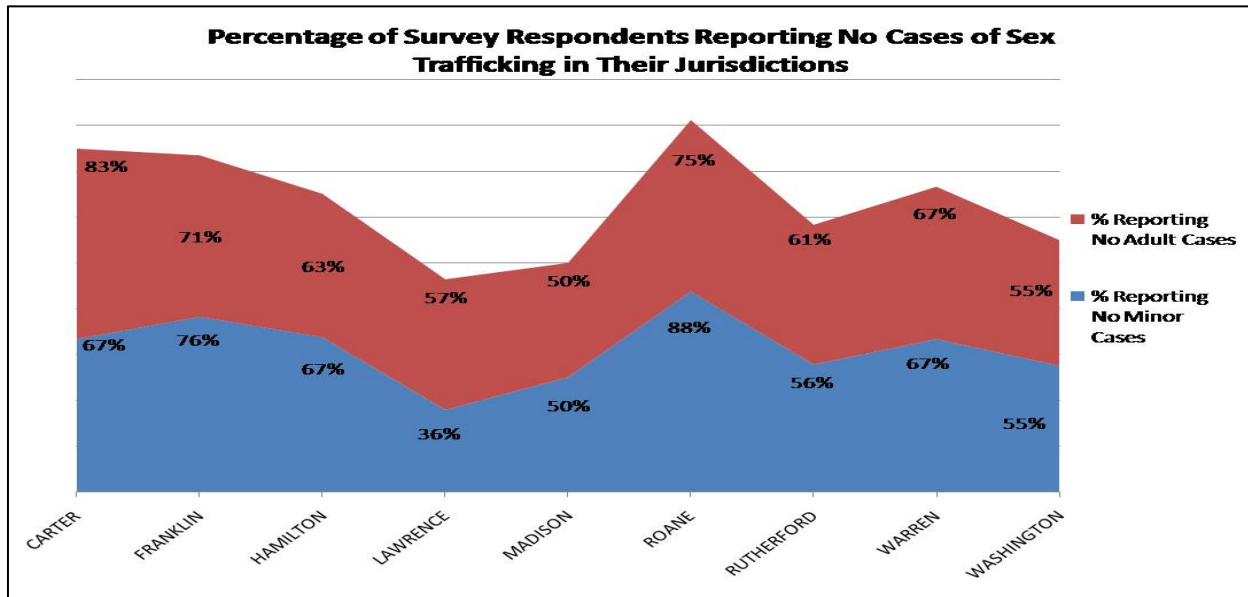


Figure 2: No Cases of Sex Trafficking



Humans are not for sale

Tennessee Human Sex Trafficking Study Statistics

For the purpose of clarity, the following is an attempt to provide more insight into the methods and data reported in the original study. Many across the state questioned the validity of the results of the 2011 TBI/Vanderbilt study indicating that the number of cases overstated the problem of sex trafficking in Tennessee.

1. Survey respondents were identified by TBI staff and only included experienced law enforcement personnel, DCS caseworkers or court clerks with the knowledge, training and experience to identify and quantify these types of cases.
2. A survey response was received from each of Tennessee's 95 counties.
3. Only one person from each law enforcement agency was queried to avoid double reporting of the same cases.
4. Particular care was given to identifying the person within each department that would have knowledge of human trafficking cases.
5. Multiple responses were received from most counties when you factor in the Department of Children's Services, court clerks and law enforcement.
6. Only *one* response was depicted in the results for each county. The surveys were not added together to come to the final number per county. That was done to ensure no double reporting of cases. This may mean that some cases were not factored into the final numbers.
7. Respondents were asked to base their answers on a carefully constructed definition of human sex trafficking, *not* how they *thought* human sex trafficking was defined.



Image 1: Memphis Skyline



Image 2: Laurel Run Falls, Hawkins, Tennessee

For the reasons enumerated above, the problem is likely understated. The original study was undertaken at the request of the General Assembly pursuant to Public Chapter 1023. The deadline for filing the report was March 15, 2011. Therefore, because of the time constraints, complete analysis and exploitation of the data was not undertaken. This report contains further analysis of the original data. The differences in the survey reports submitted by law enforcement and non-law enforcement



Image 3: Gatlinburg, Tennessee (Sevier County) tram car.

officials are reviewed below. Reasons for the numerical case discrepancies in reporting by different types of agencies will be discussed and demonstrated. Because one type of agency may not identify or recognize cases of sex trafficking in their jurisdictions, does not mean the problem does not exist. Appendices F and G provide statistical analyses of the differences of perceptions and reporting between law enforcement and non-law enforcement respondents to the 2011 study.

The biggest discrepancies in reporting arose among law enforcement respondents, who often reported fewer cases of sex trafficking in their jurisdictions than did non-law enforcement respondents. There are numerous reasons why these discrepancies exist, and they are related to exposure, definition, training, prior conflict within the Tennessee Code Annotated (T.C.A.) as to the definitions of prostitution and sex trafficking, and perceived seriousness of sex trafficking:

1. Exposure: Law enforcement personnel largely do not come in contact with victims of sex trafficking because these victims fear getting in trouble or are worried about the stigma attached to being a victim of a sexualized crime. Crimes, unfortunately, often go unreported to law enforcement. It is important to note that even though the majority of law enforcement respondents (81%) reported no cases of sex trafficking in their jurisdictions, survey comments reveal the seriousness with which many of them view the problem. There were 103 law enforcement representatives who commented on the survey, with virtually all comments related to their views on sex trafficking in their jurisdictions or in general. Of those commenting, 20 reported one or more cases of sex trafficking in their jurisdictions. The most frequent comments were related to the need for training and suggestions for further action/research.

2. Definition and Training: In the first report, 79% of respondents advised they did not feel their agencies were adequately trained to recognize and identify case of human trafficking. Even if law enforcement personnel encounter cases of sex trafficking, they may not recognize it as such. Law enforcement respondents from small departments emphasized their need for resources beyond just training to further combat the problem, such as undercover agents. Some of the specific requests included training on how to recognize indicators that sex trafficking may occur as well as reports from other counties on their experiences with trafficking cases. One respondent reported the need for specific training on any groups (such as gangs) that might be related to sex trafficking as well as intelligence bulletins or notifications about specific persons involved in such crimes. Several respondents pointed out that they did not have enough training to properly investigate sex trafficking cases.



Image 4: TBI Human Sex Trafficking Statistics to date

3. T.C.A.: In 2011, the Tennessee General Assembly removed prostitution as a prosecutable crime for individuals under 18 years of age. Prior to that legislative change, numerous juveniles were being arrested and charged with prostitution, some as young as 13. Ostensibly, the T.C.A. defined a juvenile as a victim of human sex trafficking in §39-13-309 if a commercial sex act occurred but defined them as a criminal committing the crime of prostitution in another section. Human sex trafficking was a relatively new law adopted in 2007 as was the Trafficking for Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000. This conflict within the code lead to confusion as to how to treat juveniles who were caught or recovered engaging in the commercial sex trade. The most compelling difference found between law enforcement and non-law enforcement was the perception of minor victims of sex trafficking. According to responses to the statement, “Minors should not be charged with the crime of prostitution,” law enforcement respondents were slightly more likely to believe that minors should be charged with prostitution and non-law enforcement were much more likely to believe that minors should *not* be charged with the crime of prostitution. Another interesting outcome was the response by non-law enforcement respondents to the statement about graduated sentencing in relation to age of the victim. In other words, the sentencing should be longer when the crime involves younger victims. Although the overwhelming majority of non-law enforcement respondents agreed with this statement to some extent, a sizeable number (122; 22%) did not agree with graduated sentencing. Follow-up interview or focus

group research could help explore why non-law enforcement respondents are not as supportive of this measure as they are of other punitive measures as revealed by survey statements including asset forfeiture, sex offender registry, and enhanced penalties for human sex trafficking crimes committed in restricted areas.

4. Perceived seriousness: Survey findings also show a difference in perception between law enforcement and non-law enforcement on who is most vulnerable to human trafficking in TN. According to TN's law enforcement as a whole, they see the following groups in order of vulnerability to human trafficking in TN: minor immigrants, adult immigrants, minor U.S. citizens, and adult U.S. citizens. Non-law enforcement as a whole ranked the groups only slightly differently, with minor U.S. citizens second in vulnerability and adult immigrants third. In general, it appears that law enforcement view immigrants as a more vulnerable group to sex trafficking and non-law enforcement perceive minors to be the most vulnerable population. Furthermore, if law enforcement personnel recognize cases of sex trafficking, they may not perceive it as a serious crime. Crimes of

“Approximately 4 years ago we successfully prosecuted a young adult for having sex with four minor girls, he was suspected of procuring these girls for prostitution. This is a rural community, kids talk, adults talk, and families of the victims seemed displeased because of the stigma. I believe that this makes it harder to prosecute in rural areas.”
-Rural Law Enforcement Respondent

“My experience is based on parents or guardians of minor children offering minors in exchange for drugs or in payment for drug debts.”
- Sevier County Respondent

“In my experience this type of exploitation is hard to prove, especially when dealing with minor immigrants. The case I was involved in the trafficking was suspected, but we could not prove it. [The] child denied [it].”
-Davidson County Respondent

“I am a detective for a small department in a small town of about 4,000. We hear rumors of people in our jurisdiction that operate prostitution rings but due to our small town it is hard to get information to prosecute because the ring is so small (i.e., they know who to sell to and who not to). Plus, with limited resources we focus our efforts in others areas.”
-Rural Law Enforcement Respondent



prostitution have been historically thought of as *victimless crimes*. Couple that belief with the attitude that “the women choose to prostitute themselves”, it is understandable that the crime of human sex trafficking, which may mask as prostitution, is not taken seriously. Lastly, prior to 2011, to sell or purchase a minor for sexual service, was a misdemeanor, a crime that did not even carry a penalty of one year in jail.

Suggestions for further action/research

Several respondents suggested further action and potential areas for research. Besides the suggestion for more training, respondents indicated the need for better collaboration between law enforcement and non-law enforcement agencies. In one example, the respondent wrote of the need for law enforcement to reach out to youth-based organizations and work with staff on identifying what children, in general, are most vulnerable to sex trafficking. A few other respondents noted that current laws related to the sex crimes are not enforced strictly enough. One respondent suggested the following:

“Studies should be done involving the victims, particularly minor victims, and also on the offenders in order to develop measures to decrease the number of future victims and to help the current ones deal with their situations. Counseling must be in place to assist the victims as well as laws to punish the persons behind Human Sex Trafficking to the greatest extent possible. “

As indicated in the training comment above, one respondent suggested undercover operations and noted that small towns, in particular, need extra resources to conduct such operations. Another respondent commented on the need for education on sex trafficking to go beyond the law enforcement agencies and extend to middle schools.

“We’re right in the middle of a triangle,” she said. “We have Nashville to the North, we know it’s had quite a problem with trafficking; Birmingham to our South, Atlanta to our East and Memphis to our West.”

5 arrests made in Madison Co. human trafficking case

Posted: Dec 07, 2012 1:44 PM CST
Updated: Jan 04, 2013 1:54 PM CST
By Shumuriel Ratliff - bio | email

MADISON, AL (WAFF) - The FBI is working with Madison Police to investigate a human trafficking case in Madison County.

Madison Police said that a tip concerning a 15-year-old girl from Memphis was found on the web site [The Polans Project](#). It led them to the Motel 6 on Madison Boulevard.

Madison Police, the FBI, and members of the Madison County Narcotics Unit set up surveillance and identified what they said appeared to be prostitution taking place.

They served a search warrant and discovered the 15-year-old girl and multiple people involved in human trafficking.

Police arrested five people in connection with the case. Among the arrests were Alexander Blackmon, 23; Michael Taylor, 25; Ashley Patton, 19; Javoris Glasper, 21; and Keshuna Williams, 20.

All were charged with first degree human trafficking and taken to the Madison County Jail on a \$50,000 bond. Additional charges may be pending.

The 15-year-old girl was placed in the care of the Alabama Department of Human Resources.

Pat McCay, Chair of the Huntsville Madison County Human Trafficking Task Force, said cases like this are more common than you would think.

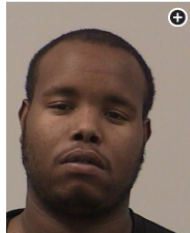
“Be aware that it is happening,” she said. “Not on a large scale, but it is happening in Alabama. It’s not terribly common, however, it’s been going on for the last several years.”

McCay credits Huntsville and Madison’s location for human trafficking cases.

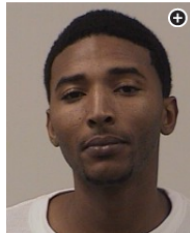
“We’re right in the middle of a triangle,” she said. “We have Nashville to the North, we know it’s had quite a problem with trafficking, Birmingham to our South, Atlanta to our East and Memphis to our West.”

McCay is passionate about bringing awareness about human trafficking to the Valley. She’s holding a Human Trafficking 101 course on January 8th from 6:30-8:30 p.m. at Trinity United Methodist Church. Everyone is welcome.

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Alexander Blackmon (Source: Madison Co. Jail)



Michael Taylor (Source: Madison Co. Jail)

County Profiles

**Group 1: Over 100
Cases of Minor Sex
Trafficking**

**Group 2: 26—100
Cases of Minor Sex
Trafficking**

**Group 3: 16—25
Cases of Minor Sex
Trafficking**

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County Profiles

“People often think that all child sex traffickers kidnap their victims, but in many cases the children end up funneled into the system by their own families because of extreme poverty,” according to assistant Professor AnnJanette Rosga. “Sometimes the children leave home voluntarily because of abuse or other harmful conditions. Rosga went on to say “the global sex trade is as much a product of everyday people struggling to survive in dire economic straits as it is an organized crime problem... attacking the crime and not the poverty is treating the symptom but not the disease” (University of Colorado Boulder, 2005). For 2011, the federal poverty level was \$22,350 for a family of four. Children living in families with incomes below the federal poverty level are referred to as poor. But research suggests that, on average, families need an income of about twice the federal poverty level to meet their basic needs. In Tennessee, 24% of children live in poor families (National: 22%), defined as income below 100% of the federal poverty level (National Center for Children in Poverty, 2013). 48% (703,001) of children live in low-income families (National: 45%), defined as income below 200% of the federal poverty level.

The demands for commercial sexual activities are extremely pervasive and highly diversified. Substantial profits can be made in the sex trade. People become victims of human traffickers often because of a lack of resources or available means of legitimate income (Department for Global Development, 2003). The drug trade and human trafficking has a complex relationship where “drugs have an important role in the recruitment, retention and exploitation of human trafficking victims for all forms of sexual exploitation” (Shelley, 2012).

In 2010, almost 16,000 children were identified by the Department of Children’s Services as having been exposed to drugs. Over 2,000 were in Shelby County.

– Tennessee Department of Children Services, 2010 Statistical Data

It is logical for criminals to move their drug trade into a very lucrative, profitable, and low risk crime such as human trafficking. One of the major contributing factor for individuals to move into methamphetamine drug use is that methamphetamine is easy to manufacture (KCI, 2013). The drug can be made almost anywhere (e.g., houses, apartments, hotels, cars, and even in big-box stores). When methamphetamine drug use is coupled with parenting children, the parents often exhibit poor judgment and provide inadequate supervision.

The counties profiled in this report represent 34% of the total methamphetamine clandestine laboratory incidents (n=2,146) in 2010 documented by the El Paso intelligence Center (EPIC) National Seizure System (NSS). “The link between meth and high risk sexual behaviors may also put children at higher risk for sexual abuse by adults using meth (Generations United, 2006). Researchers Baskin-Sommers & Sommers (2006) and Iritani, Hallfors, and Bauer (2007) indicated methamphetamine use and high-risk sexual behaviors (i.e., multiple sex partners and inconsistent condom use) have a high affiliation and at a higher rate among girls than boys. African-Americans use methamphetamine less than whites and interestingly, Latinas, who have a criminal charge of drugs or prostitution, are 11 times more likely to have used methamphetamine (Steinberg, Grella, Boudov et al, 2011). According to Rehab International (RI) (2013) methamphetamine users fall into the following: a) both urban



and rural areas; b) high school and college students (college athletes); c) white; d) blue-collar workers or jobless; e) men and women, and f) in their 20s and 30s.

According to Monto & Milrod (2013), from the University of Portland, only about 14% of men in the U.S. have ever paid for sex in their lives, which means 1 in 43 men has used a prostitute. If 14% of men have used a prostitute in the United States in their lifetime, then one can use that statistic to calculate how many men ($n=433,566$) have purchased a prostitute in the State of Tennessee within their lifetime. Who are these men? Empirically, men who use prostitutes do not stand out as peculiar. They are “only slightly less likely to be married, slightly more likely to be working full-time, slightly more sexually liberal than those who have never paid for sex” (Monto & Milrod, 2013). However, there is a small group of highly active men who statistically are: a) married; b) earn over \$120,000; c) graduate degrees; and d) sexually liberal. These small groups of men are referred to as Internet Hobbyists by the research team and “part of an online community that endorses indoor prostitution as a legitimate form of sexual activity and enforces some boundaries about appropriate customer [behavior] from a moral standpoint. They also generally believe that prostitutes enjoy their work” and “their acceptance of prostitutes as potential marriage partners speak to a level of engagement that goes beyond satiating sexual desires” (Keegan, 2013).



Image 5: Rural Tennessee



Coffee County

Group One: Over 100 Cases



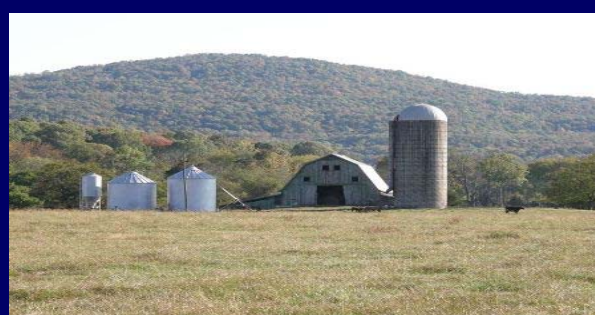
- Only rural county with over 100 cases of minor sex trafficking
- Four Department of Children Services Group Homes
- Centerstone Treatment Facility
- Above average methamphetamine lab seizures
- Bonnoroo Music and Arts festival
- 81.8% of those 25 years or older are a high school graduate
- 70% own their own home

“My experience with human sex trafficking was a father who was abusing his daughters and then letting his friends participate for a fee.”

– Coffee County Respondent

Demographic Data

County type	Rural
Total population	52,344
White (race)	95%
Black (race)	3%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	4%
Minor Poverty Rate	20%



Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	53%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	58%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	No
Total respondents for county	19
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	58%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	74%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.164
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.164



Davidson County

Group One: Over 100 Cases



Prontiss Houseworth, 18, of Conyers, Georgia [and Ashley Harry, 24, are] charged with trafficking [two young women] for sexual servitude and promoting prostitution. On Friday, August 26, [2011] Nashville Metro Vice officers answered an ad on Backpage.com. "I asked her 'how much are the girls, how much it would be,'" an officer. "And they agreed to perform sex on me for \$180 plus a \$20 tip."



- September 1, 2011 WATE Knoxville

- Nashville is the state capital
- Most popular destination for immigrants in the state
- Highest population of Hispanics in the state
- New Music City Center/ Convention Center opened in 2013
- Only 56.8% own their own home
- Total number of business firms is 64,653



Demographic Data	
County type	Urban
Total population	612,884
White (race)	66%
Black (race)	29%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	9%
Minor Poverty Rate	17%

Sex Trafficking Data	
Minor cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	73%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	64%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	59
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	63%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	72%

Other Crime Data	
Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.168
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.001



Knox County

Group One: Over 100 Cases



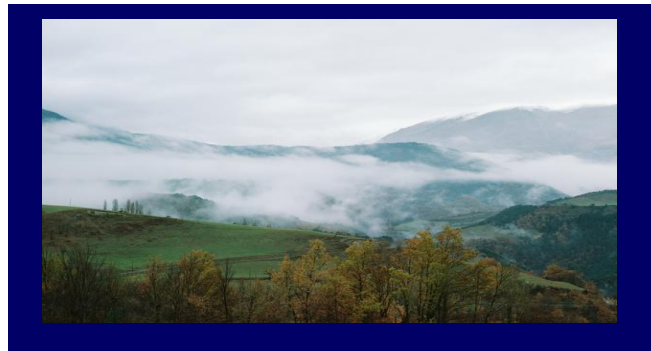
- Not a racially or ethnically diverse county
- Largest city is Knoxville
- Total of persons per square mile in 2010 was 850.5
- 25.6% of firms located in Knox county were owned by women in 2007

“The number of people convicted of sexually abusing children is on the rise in Knox County and across the state...According to Knox County Assistant District Attorney Charme Knight, child sex offenders often use these tactics. In the past four years, Knight has seen the number of child sex crimes increase from 60 to more than 200 cases a year. These are contact crimes against children, not statutory rape offenses.

-Knoxville WATE News 6, April 29, 2013

Demographic Data

County type	Urban
Total population	423,748
White (race)	88%
Black (race)	10%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	3%
Minor Poverty Rate	11%



Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	54%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	41%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	3
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	76%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	66%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.096
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.002



Shelby County

Group One: Over 100 Cases



A Tennessee man [Nicholas Deshun Crutchfield, 29] accused of forcing a 20-year-old woman to prostitute herself in four states [Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana,] for more than a month while he was on probation for prostitution charges in Jefferson Parish. ... [He] told her he would beat her and make her sit in a corner like a punished child if she tried to leave. The victim also told deputies Crutchfield would charge customers \$100 for 30 minutes of sex with her and \$150 for an hour.

– June 1, 2013 The Advocate

- Largest county in both population and geographic (763.17 square miles) area
- Home to the Memphis International Raceway (possible capacity equals 25,000 to 35,000 spectators)
- Home of Elvis Presley's Graceland
- The population is comprised of 52.3% women 6.0% are foreign born



Demographic Data	
County type	Urban
Total population	922,696
White (race)	43%
Black (race)	52%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	5%
Minor Poverty Rate	30%

Sex Trafficking Data	
Minor cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	33%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	40%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	43
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	51%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	74%

Other Crime Data	
Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.113
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.011



Franklin County

Groups Two: 51 to 100 Cases



- Borders Alabama
- Tim's Ford Lake
- Lost Cover Cave
- 45 minutes north of Huntsville, Alabama
- Houses the University of the South
- Hosts the High on the Hog Festival and Barbeque
- Close proximity of the Jack Daniels Distillery

...The reason for the higher numbers in Franklin County is two-fold. One reason for the higher rates is the states proximity to the Georgia Border. ...“The largest problem we are facing locally is the sex trafficking side of human trafficking,” Young said. “Two primary reasons is the high level of drug abuse in Tennessee where parents trade their children for drugs and Child Pornography has become a billion dollar industry.”

-August 15, 2013 The Herald Chronicle

Demographic Data	
County type	Rural
Total population	41,054
White (race)	94%
Black (race)	4%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	3%
Minor Poverty Rate	20%



Sex Trafficking Data	
Minor cases of sex trafficking	51-100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	24%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	29%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	No
Total respondents for county	17
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	41%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	76%

Other Crime Data	
Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.134
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.171



Rutherford County

Groups Two: 51 to 100 Cases



Murfreesboro police arrested a local mother last week on charges she assisted her daughter in prostitution.According to the arrest report, Vickie Dixon, 39, aided her teenage daughter as a prostitute and taught her how to talk to men to get more money. She posted ads on the Web site Backpage.com, police said, and the alleged sexual encounters would take place outside the home.

–August 29, 2013 WKRN-TV Nashville

- Is a relatively young county with the median age at 32
- Home of Middle Tennessee State University enrolling approximately 24,192 students
- In Murfreesboro, a recent case of sex trafficking involved the victimization of two 16-year-old girls. Two men allegedly prostituted the girls in multiple motel locations around the city.



Demographic Data	
County type	Urban
Total population	250,517
White (race)	82%
Black (race)	13%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	6%
Minor Poverty Rate	16%

Sex Trafficking Data	
Minor cases of sex trafficking	51-100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	44%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	39%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	18
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	61%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	72%

Other Crime Data	
Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.095
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.005



Humans are not for sale

Warren County

Groups Two: 51 to 100 Cases



- Is known as the Nursery Capital of the World
- Has one of the highest Hispanic population county percentages in the state
- Rock Island State Park—home to the Tennessee Valley Authority’s Great Falls Dam with numerous hiking trails and whitewater rafting

“I was 14 years old, and the way the pimp came at me was that at first I didn’t even know he was a pimp. ...Six months later he told me, “Let’s run away together. We can have a beautiful house and family.” And I did believe him, and we ran away, and then the story changed and I met the other girls that he had in his stable. And I had to go out every night and work the streets – the alternative was being gang-raped by a group of pimps while everyone watched.”

—SharedHope.org

Note: There are no recorded cases or statements identified in Warren County at the time of printing

Demographic Data

County type	Rural
Total population	39,539
White (race)	95%
Black (race)	4%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	8%
Minor Poverty Rate	30%



Sex Trafficking Data

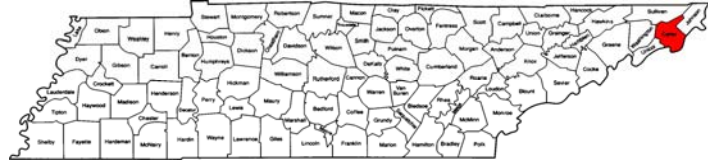
Minor cases of sex trafficking	51-100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	33%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	41%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	No
Total respondents for county	6
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	33%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	67%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.154
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.250

Carter County

Group Two: 26 to 50 Cases



The alarming growth of human trafficking in Tennessee has resulted in state legislators, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation and other advocacy groups joining together to address the problem of child prostitution and human trafficking in the state. The combined effort has resulted in a strong package of legislation that was approved during the recently adjourned legislative session.

“One in three children who run away from home is approached for commercial sexual exploitation within 48 hours of running away,” said Senator Crowe. (R-Johnson City).
-July 30, 2013 State Senate, State of Tennessee

- Known for its scenic beauty and access to the Appalachian Trail
- Is within 14 miles of Bristol Motor Speedway—Fourth largest sports venue in America, which houses up to 165,000 people.



Demographic Data

County type	Urban
Total population	57,710
White (race)	98%
Black (race)	2%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	2%
Minor Poverty Rate	25%

Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	33%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	17%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	6
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	17%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	83%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.099
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.009

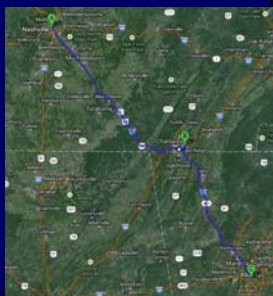


Hamilton County

Group Two: 26 to 50 Cases



- Borders northern Georgia
- County seat, Chattanooga, is the mid-way point between Nashville, TN and Atlanta, GA, two hotbeds of sex trafficking
- Atlanta, GA is 252 miles from Franklin County



On Thursday, May 23, 2012, German Rolando Vicente-Sapon, 41, of Guatemala, was sentenced to serve 188 months in federal prison. [He was convicted] for transporting a minor across the Mexican border for unlawful sexual activity and two additional smuggling charges, also involving the minor who was an alien from Guatemala. [He] was paid \$2,000 for others to smuggle [the girl] to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Once she arrived, he coerced her into having sexual relations with him.

—May 24, 2013 FBI

Demographic Data

County type	Urban
Total population	328,960
White (race)	76%
Black (race)	21%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	4%
Minor Poverty Rate	22%



Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	33%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	37%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	43
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	58%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	84%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.121
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.032



Lawrence County

Group Two: 26 to 50 Cases



“This type of crime is probably one of the worst, if not the worst that there is. Any means/resources available for combating this should be used.”

- Lawrence County (from the Unite. Wear White. Campaign for the National Human Trafficking Day January 11, 2012)

- Is a rural Tennessee county bordering northern Alabama



Demographic Data

County type	Rural
Total population	41,319
White (race)	97%
Black (race)	2%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	2%
Minor Poverty Rate	21%

Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	64%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	43%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	14
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	36%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	86%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.177
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.145



Madison County

Group Two: 26 to 50 Cases



- Houses several large manufacturing employers, such as the Kellogg Company, Delta Faucet, and Stanley Black and Decker



A Tennessee couple is jailed in Illinois after the abduction of a 14-year-old girl police say they met through Facebook. Jarrod S. Sanford, 30, and Jessica M. Lidy, 21, are initially charged with human trafficking, child abduction, involuntary servitude of a child after their arrests. Police say they arrested the couple after getting a call from a restaurant about a girl being held against her will.



-October 12, 2011 WTVF

Note: There are no recorded cases or statements identified in Madison County at the time of printing

Demographic Data

County type	Urban
Total population	98,255
White (race)	94%
Black (race)	6%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	1%
Minor Poverty Rate	27%



Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	50%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	Over 100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	50%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	No
Total respondents for county	24
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	75%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	87%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.423
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.179



Roane County

Group Two: 26 to 50 Cases



Johnelle Bell, 29, was sentenced to a 360 months...for his involvement in a sex trafficking operation [with minors as young as 16 years old]. Evidence produced at trial showed the traveling prostitution venture operating in at least Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado,



Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Texas and Tennessee.

—July 23, 2013 Southwest Iowa News

Note: There are no recorded cases or statements identified in Roane County at the time of printing

- Setting for several movies including the 1999 film *October Sky*



- Oak Ridge is also known as The Atomic City and was a production site for *The Manhattan Project* – the U.S. project to develop the atomic bomb and is located partly in Roane County



Demographic Data

County type	Rural
Total population	54,156
White (race)	96%
Black (race)	3%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	1%
Minor Poverty Rate	19%

Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	12%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	25%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	No
Total respondents for county	8
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	38%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	63%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.113
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.039



Washington County

Group Two: 26 to 50 Cases



- Established by European-American colonists in 1777.
- Encompasses 326 square miles
- 376 people per square mile
- Cherokee National Forest



A Bristol, Va., woman, [Tracy Lynn Marziani, 27] was arrested over the weekend after Johnson City police responded to a complaint about human trafficking at a local motel.

Two teenage girls, also from Bristol, Va., told police “they were told if they wanted to make some money ...they could do so by being tricked out,” according to a police report.



—June 25, 2013 Johnson City Press

Demographic Data

County type	Urban
Total population	119,768
White (race)	95%
Black (race)	3%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	4%
Minor Poverty Rate	22%



Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	26-50
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	50%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	51-100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	45%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	No
Total respondents for county	20
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	60%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	87%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.144
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.005



Humans are not for sale





Bradley County

Group Three: 16 to 25 Cases



- Red Clay State Park
- It includes a segment of the Trail of Tears, a path along which Cherokee people were forced from the south-eastern U.S and relocated to Oklahoma
- The city of Cleveland has 12 Fortune 500 manufacturers, which is served by the Norfolk Southern Railway.

“...working with victims who are most often abused by family members. ...Too often non-offending parents stay with the abuser due to lack of resources.”

-Bradley County Respondent

Demographic Data

County type	Urban
Total population	97,192
White (race)	93%
Black (race)	5%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	4%
Minor Poverty Rate	25%



Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	36%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	29%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	No
Total respondents for county	14
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	71%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	79%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.156
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.046



Dickson County

Group Three: 16 to 25 Cases



“...We should have a tracking system which follows our clients for five or more years after we have closed their case. This will give us some idea of how well we are doing and show us the areas we need to restructure and improve.”

--Dickson County Respondent

- Montgomery Bell State Park
- Home of the Ruskin Colony, a 19th century utopian socialist colony
- 3,940 Veterans live in Dickson County
- 73.3% own a home



Demographic Data

County type	Rural
Total population	48,712
White (race)	94%
Black (race)	5%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	3%
Minor Poverty Rate	18%

Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	25%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	25%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	12
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	50%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	100%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.152
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.025



Lake County

Group Three: 16 to 25 Cases



- There are 1,704 people per square mile
- Home of a state prison, Northwest Correctional Complex, which has space for 2377 beds
- Reelfoot Lake State Park



“Approximately 4 years ago we successfully prosecuted a young adult for having sex with four minor girls; he was suspected of procuring these girls for prostitution. This is a rural community; kids talk, adults talk, and families of the victims seemed displeased because of the stigma. I believe that this makes it harder to prosecute in rural areas.”

– Lake County Respondent

Demographic Data

County type	Rural
Total population	7,827
White (race)	70%
Black (race)	28%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	1%
Minor Poverty Rate	46%



Sex Trafficking Data

Minor cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	67%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	1-5
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	33%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	3
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	33%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	67%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.181
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.026



Lewis County

Group Three: 16 to 25 Cases



“American children are victims of sex trafficking within the United States. Domestic child victims tend to be easy targets and carry less risk for the traffickers and buyers than adults and foreign nationals. As transportation of human trafficking victims across borders becomes increasingly difficult and dangerous the trend is to target children here in the US.”

- End Slavery Tennessee

Note: There are no recorded cases or statements identified in Lewis County at the time of printing

- Named after the explorer, Meriwether Lewis, of Lewis and Clark
- Home of the Elephant Sanctuary



Demographic Data	
County type	Rural
Total population	12,003
White (race)	96%
Black (race)	1%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	3%
Minor Poverty Rate	25%

Sex Trafficking Data	
Minor cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	44%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	22%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	9
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	56%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	89%

Other Crime Data	
Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.175
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.175



Marshall County

Group Three: 16 to 25 Cases



- Lewisburg is the county seat
- Comprises 376 square miles
- Unemployment rate in April 2013 was 10.3%
- Is home to the Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association



"Youth do need necessary treatment if involved in these activities. However, this act is against the law and should be punishable to juveniles as it is for adults."

- Marshall County Respondent

Demographic Data

County type	Rural
Total population	97,378
White (race)	62%
Black (race)	36%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	3%
Minor Poverty Rate	15%



Sex Trafficking Data

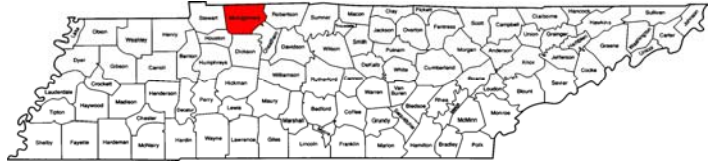
Minor cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	50%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	6-15
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	33%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	6
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	33%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	50%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.055
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.005

Montgomery County

Group Three: 16 to 25 Cases



TBI arrested and charged Elizabeth Cook, 26, of 514 West 15th Street, with one count of human trafficking by promoting the prostitution of a minor. ...Cook brought the 17-year-old female, who is a relative, who she advertised for prostitution to a motel in Clarksville for the purpose of having her engage in prostitution.

—March 14, 2013
Clarksville Online



- Home to part of Fort Campbell Army Base



Demographic Data	
County type	Urban
Total population	163,603
White (race)	76%
Black (race)	21%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	8%
Minor Poverty Rate	20%

Sex Trafficking Data	
Minor cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	27%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	27%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	No
Total respondents for county	11
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	55%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	73%

Other Crime Data	
Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.078
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.004



Putnam County

Group Three: 16 to 25 Cases



- Although the initial establishment of Putnam County was declared unconstitutional, it was officially established 12 years later in 1854
- Home of Tennessee Technological University with a student population of 11,800



“We hear rumors of people in our jurisdiction that operate prostitution rings ...with limited resources we focus our efforts in others areas (other than sex trafficking).”

–Putnam County Respondent

Demographic Data

County type	Rural
Total population	70,570
White (race)	95%
Black (race)	3%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	5%
Minor Poverty Rate	30%



Sex Trafficking Data

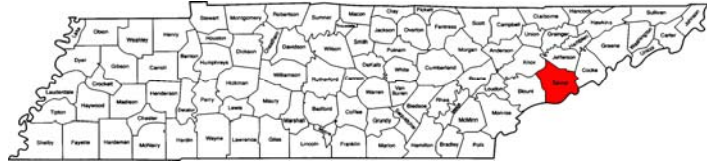
Minor cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	50%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	6-15
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	50%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	Yes
Total respondents for county	12
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	67%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	100%

Other Crime Data

Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.096
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.031

Sevier County

Group Three: 16 to 25 Cases



[Teresa West, 46,] ran an underage prostitution business along with her son and daughter was sentenced to spend 188 months in prison...for her role in recruiting several high school girls to work for her as escorts, the services of which she advertised on the Internet. One of the girls, a 16-year-old, had previously dated Casey West, according to prosecutors, but was then convinced to go to work for his mother's illicit business.
-June 29, 2011 City Paper Nashville



- One of the most popular tourist destination sites in Tennessee. It is the home of Dollywood, Ripley's Aquarium of the Smokies, and Ober Gatlinburg ski resort, as well as many other smaller tourist attractions



Demographic Data	
County type	Rural
Total population	87,507
White (race)	97%
Black (race)	1%
Hispanic (ethnicity)	5%
Minor Poverty Rate	18%

Sex Trafficking Data	
Minor cases of sex trafficking	16-25
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of minor sex trafficking	47%
Adult cases of sex trafficking	51-100
Percentage of respondents reporting cases of adult sex trafficking	18%
Law enforcement reported case(s) of sex trafficking	No
Total respondents for county	19
Percentage of respondents who believe minors should not be charged with prostitution	67%
Percentage of respondents who believe their department/agency is not adequately trained to deal with sex trafficking cases	72%

Other Crime Data	
Per capita (100) registered sex offenders with offense(s) against a minor	.096
Per capita (100) methamphetamine lab seizures	.031

County Summary

The authors of this report do not want to insinuate that people registered on the Tennessee Sex Offender Registry have committed or have the propensity to commit the criminal offense of human sex trafficking. The statistical discussion used in this section is based on the probability of a minor having contact with individuals who may have a predilection to offend by purchasing a child for commercial sexual purposes solely based on their attractions to minors. Only the three highest populated counties and the least populated county will be discussed.

Shelby County has the highest population with 922,696 individuals inhabiting the 763.17 square miles where 250,454 were minors under the age of 18. Of the total residents, 19.7% live in poverty. Shelby County has the highest number of registered sex offenders with offenses against minors (N=1040) and the third highest number of meth lab seizures (N=98). Statistically, a person under the age of 18 in Shelby County has a one in 241 chance of having contact with a sex offender with the propensity to offend against a minor.

Davidson County has the highest percentage of minor and adult sex trafficking cases reported in the TNHST 2011 study. The population of Davidson County is 612,884, which is the second largest population in the counties profiled. Referencing the Monto & Milrod (2013) study, which stated 14% of the men in the United States have purchased a prostitute, statistically, it can be assumed that 41,529 men in Davidson County have purchased a prostitute in their lifetime. Davidson County has 1032 registered sex offenders with crimes against minors calculating to one in every 593 people have the probability of some sort of contact with that type of sex offender. Davidson County has a moderately low poverty level (17.30%). There were only eight meth lab seizures.

"In year 2010 and 2011, 722 children were placed in Department of Children's Services' custody for methamphetamine-related issues at an estimated cost of \$19.6 million."

- Offices of Research and Education Accountability, Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, January 2013, page 4

Knox County has the third highest population at 423,748. Of the total population in Knox County, 85.6% indicated they were white. Studies indicate that the most common user of methamphetamine is white (RI, 2013) however in Knox County there were only 10 methamphetamine lab seizures. The 2010 U.S. Census Bureau indicated that Knox County had the highest population growth rate (13.1%) of the counties in Tennessee with a major city. However, Knox County did not have the fastest population growth rate, coming second to Rutherford County. According to the TNHST 2011 statistics, Knox County has the fourth highest response rate for minor sex trafficking (54%) and the third highest number of registered sex offenders with offenses against minors (N=407). Census data indicated that there were 108,133 children living in Knox County, which means one in 265 children will have encounters with someone who had committed a sexual crime against a minor.

Lake County is the smallest county in the state of Tennessee. The county only spans 194 square miles and has a population of 7,827 residents. The county has the highest poverty level in the state (28.7%). The respondents to the TNHST 2011 study indicated that 67% of the trafficking cases were minors. A startling statistic is the



number of registered sex offenders in Lake County. There are 181 registered sex offenders and statistically, this would mean that 1 in 43 individuals is a registered sex offender with an offense against a minor. But it must be clarified that the majority of these individuals may be incarcerated in the Northwest Correctional Complex, which is located in Lake County.



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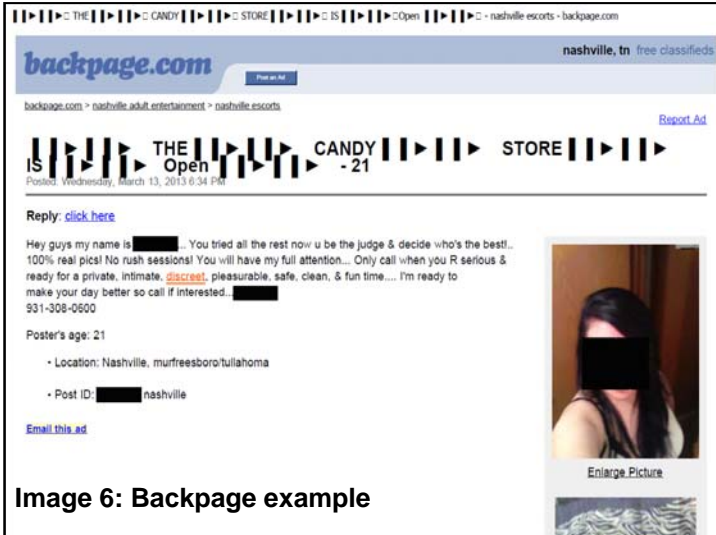


Image 6: Backpage example

Communication technologies in the 21st century have altered how people connect. Often there is no actual interaction between two people, just an exchange of computer files through file sharing protocols that can be obscured by encryption until there is, for example, a monetary exchange. There is little doubt that as technology evolves, so will the use of the World Wide Web, smartphones, and social media in the promotion of the human trafficking enterprise.

The commercial sex industry has moved from street corners and back alleys to computer screens and smartphones via networks of interconnected computers, otherwise known as the World Wide Web or the Internet, by using email, instant messaging, or Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP). Through images, text, videos, and other multimedia formats, the World Wide Web is becoming the platform of choice for pimps and traffickers to sell women and children for sexual purposes by connecting their “product” with johns throughout the United States. Pornography websites and chat rooms are inundated with advertisements for massage businesses that front for commercial sex shops. Historically, websites such as Craigslist.com, Backpage.com, Eros.com, and many others have been online marketplaces for individuals to advertise commercial sex. It is very difficult to distinguish in these ads, however, if the individual is actually working independently or whether they are victims of sex trafficking.

The United States has been labeled a “source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor, debt bondage, document servitude, and sex trafficking” (U.S. Department of State, 2011). The Internet is a low-cost marketing strategy to develop a multibillion dollar business. The ease of using the Internet enables pimps and traffickers to exploit women and children anonymously. The pimps and traffickers insulate themselves from the actual interaction with the john, often relying on their ‘bottom bitch’ to handle the monetary transaction thereby avoiding identification as a criminal.

According to Juana Zapata from the nonprofit group Freeing American Children from Exploitation and Sexual Slavery, "It's not just the kids from `those' neighborhoods or `those' families...All children are vulnerable, and the biggest vulnerability is their age...The younger they are the more expensive they are... But who would pay to have sex with a girl not yet out of junior high school?" Zapata



Image 7: Social media



went on to say "It's not the 'pervert' everyone thinks of...Usually, in our experience, the men are married and have jobs. It's just not what most people think" (Saunders & Valenzuela, 2013, pp. 1-2). The extent of the human trafficking industry will be harder to measure as it becomes more predatory, ephemeral, and trans-national.

Often potential trafficking victims are approached initially on social networking websites such as MySpace or Facebook. Pimps and Traffickers gain the trust of the individual by expressing sentiments of love or the willingness to

make the individual a model, singer or actor. Pimps and Traffickers will also pretend to be an employment agency promising an unbelievable job opportunity. Once trust is gained the pimp or trafficker will convince the individual to travel to a new location and possibly an isolated area. They will make the travel arrangements and purchase the ticket causing a sense of indebtedness for the individual. When the individual arrives at the pimp or trafficker's location, there are various techniques that the offender uses to restrict the individual's movements (i.e. physical punishment, limited access to communication devices, threats of harm to loved ones). Once in the possession of the pimp or trafficker, the individual becomes a product and is advertised.

Anyone can post an ad on an Internet site. Pimps and Traffickers can disguise themselves as the individual indicated within the ad when communicating with the potential john. The pimp and trafficker can disguise the actual age of the individual and find intricate ways to "sell" the product without actually coming out and revealing it is for

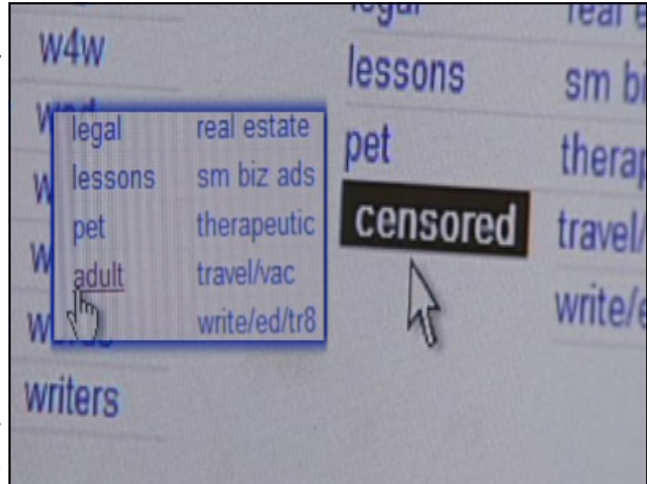


Image 8: Craigslist

backpage.com nashville, tn free classifieds

[Post an Ad](#)

backpage.com > nashville adult entertainment > nashville escorts [Report Ad](#)

Young Sexy and READY - 18

Posted: Thursday, January 24, 2013 2:05 PM

Reply: [click here](#)

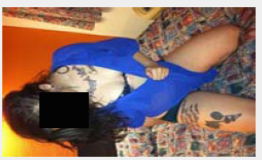
Hi guys, [redacted] here...
 Doing incalls in Murfreesboro tonight and this weekend
 I am ready to spend some quality time with deserving guys.
 I stand 5' tall and weigh 107lbs. I have sexy tattoos to prove I am real.
 So if you are ready to spend some time with a down to earth girl...
 I'll be looking forward to hearing from you

90
 125 hh
 175 fh
 More time can be discussed.
 I don't discriminate... All are welcome... Ladies are welcome too 420 friendly

Call only
 [redacted]

Poster's age: 18

- Location: Nashville, Murfreesboro incalls
- Post ID: [redacted] nashville



[Enlarge Picture](#)

Image 9: Backpage example

a commercial sex act. The photograph that is often attached to the online ad may be of an adult individual, but the person who shows up for the “date” is actually a minor.



“In instance after instance, state and local authorities discover that the vehicles for advertising the victims of the child sex trade to the world are online classified ad services, such as Backpage.com. The involvement of these advertising companies is not incidental—these companies have constructed their business models around income gained from participants in the sex trade.”

- August 15, 2013 WLRN Miami/
South Florida

As mentioned previously, Craigslist.com is a marketing website that once contained listings for adult and erotic services. Seventeen state attorneys general filed suit that Craigslist.com published advertisements promoted prostitution (CNN, 2010). According to the Polaris Project (2013), there were 10,000 to 16,000 adult services posting per day in the United States and the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicated that in 2008 there were more than 2,800 commercial sex advertisements that featured children. The state attorneys general’s action became a public relations nightmare for Craigslist.com because there was an appearance that minors were being advertised for sex. On September 23, 2010, Craigslist.com took down their adult services section.

The second largest classified advertising website is Backpage.com and is reputed to be the biggest supplier of commercial sex advertising. Like Craigslist.com once did, Backpage.com contains an “adult entertainment” section. Backpage.com policies prohibit illegal services, which include prostitution. However, the site contains obvious advertisements for sexual services. While the wording of the some of the ads do not specifically mention a sexual service, it is easy to infer from the graphic depictions what “product” is offered.

In a letter to the proprietors of Backpage.com, Village Voice Media, dated August 31, 2011, 48 attorneys requested that Village Voice Media follow Craigslist.com’s example and remove the adult services section from their website. The National Association of Attorneys General (2011) had tracked 50 human trafficking instances in 22 states being advertised on Backpage.com over a three year period. Nicholas Kristof, a journalist and op-ed column writer of the New York Times was critical of the accusations that they have a commitment to preventing minor trafficking and security measures to curtail illegal activity, Kristof used the First Amendment to defend the right of the advertisers on the website. Kristof also argued if Backpage.com took down the adult services section it would only push the advertisers to other sections of Backpage.com or to other similar classified advertising websites. Non-profit



Sweet southern girls looking for a good time - nashville escorts - backpage.com

backpage.com

nashville, tn free classifieds

Post an Ad

backpage.com > nashville adult entertainment > nashville escorts

Report Ad

Sweet southern girls looking for a good time - 19

Posted: Thursday, March 14, 2013 1:37 PM

Reply: [click here](#)

Hey guy, [redacted] and [redacted] raised in the Deep South. Young fun ; firecrackers I Looking for some descent fun! Show us a good time boys :) for more info call [redacted] looking forward to hearing from you if you want pictures jus text or call won't disappoint

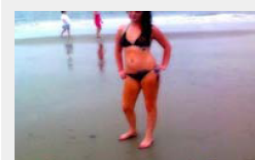
Poster's age: 19

- Location: Nashville, Smyrna Murfreesboro Nashville exc
- User first posted March 2013
- Post ID: [redacted] nashville

[Email this ad](#)



[Enlarge Picture](#)



[Enlarge Picture](#)

Image 10: Backpage example

organizations Operation Broken Silence and End Slavery Tennessee stated in their research, *The Nashville Backpage Report. An Analysis of the Online Commercial Sex Industry and Human Trafficking in Tennessee*, "Backpage is right when they claim they are operating within the law. The problem is that Backpage is allowing the use of their website by criminals and are not regulating the use of this activity with much success" (Dalton & Smith, 2012, p. 11). San Bernadino County, California District Attorney Michael Ramos stated in an article for the San Bernardino Sun, "If Backpage really cares about victims like they say they do, then they should immediately shut down its escort service section...Clearly, they are more concerned with profit over people" (Saunders & Valenzuela, 2013). As a caveat, the volume of advertising on an individual website may preclude the administrators from ascertaining the true age of the individual listed in each ad. This however, should not be license for website policies and procedures to neglect identifying the age of the individual in the advertisement or if the individual is acting independently or is a "product" of a pimp or trafficker.

Not all of the private sector industries are responding like Village Voice Media and are in a concerted effort to combat human trafficking (Dixon, 2013):

- In December 2011, Google granted \$11.5 million to anti-trafficking organizations (e.g., Polaris Project, Slavery Footprint, and the International Justice Mission) supporting new initiatives utilizing technology to combat human trafficking.
- In June 2012, Microsoft Digital Crimes Unit and Microsoft Research collaborated awarded \$185,000 to research focusing on issues related to disrupting technology-facilitated sex trafficking and improving services to victims.
- LexisNexis is engaged in combating human trafficking by promoting

technology-driven tools to detect, monitor, and research human trafficking (e.g., a national database of social service providers; an online resource center for human trafficking attorneys; an American Bar Association training institute on civil remedies for victims; and a Human Trafficking Index of trafficking news articles from 6,000 news sources in more than 120 countries.

- JP Morgan Chase developed tools for applying anti-money laundering protocols to human-trafficking networks.
- Palantir Technologies, a software company, along with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), improved the ability to diagram complex relationships between persons, businesses, and online sites that may involve human trafficking.

In a few short years, human trafficking has moved from behind a desktop computer screen using Craigslist.com, Backpage.com, Facebook.com, and other social media websites to the expanding mobile operating systems domain. With more advanced computing capabilities and connectivity, tablets and smartphones especially disposable or burn devices, are functioning as all-inclusive communication devices. Anecdotally, the anonymity of throwaway cellphones ultimately made this type of device ideal for drug dealers and

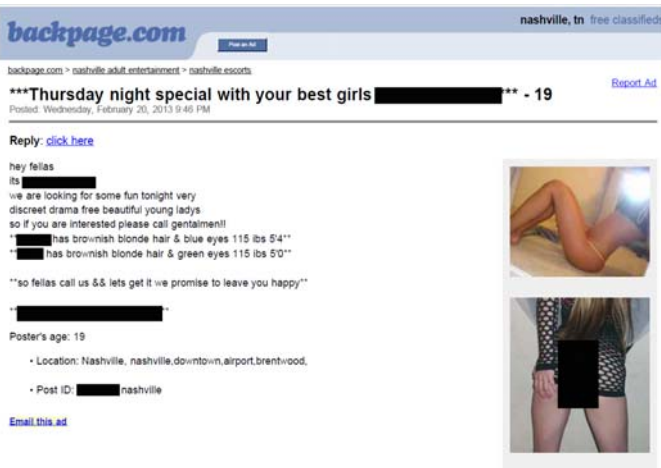


Image 11: Backpage example

has evolved into a more central role for pimps and traffickers (Latnero, 2012). Cellphones can be purchased in most stores without identification. They do not need to be registered. They are relatively inexpensive and can be disposed of if there is any indication that law enforcement is aware of the illegal activities. Pimps and traffickers use the prepaid phone in a slightly different manner than drug dealers. In addition to setting up meetings with johns, they also use a smartphone's global positioning system (GPS) application to keep tabs on their "product" making sure the individual does not run away.

Urbanites are very accustomed to having access to the World Wide Web and seemingly cannot function without constant connections. The choice of Internet provider is often numerous for those in urban settings. However, according to a study conducted by Bell, Reddy, & Rainie (2004) and Hiemstra & Poley (2006), historically those individuals in rural areas had little or no choice because there may only be one Internet provider in their area, which was often expensive or there was lack of Internet infrastructure or demographic factors blocking access. Findings of these studies also indicate that individuals that live in rural areas use the Internet differently. Bell et al. (2004) also indicated that rural Americans tend to be older, not as wealthy, and are less likely than urban or suburban Americans to use the internet to purchase items but



were more likely to view religious or spiritual content. Between 2000 and mid-2003, researchers found the following:

1. 8% to 36% of the urban population had internet access
2. 7% to 32% of the suburban population had internet access
3. 3% to 19% of the rural population had internet access

The Economic and Statistics Administration and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce published a report in November 2011 entitled *Exploring the Digital Nation Computer and internet use at Home*. The following are excerpts regarding the state of Tennessee:

1. 59% total population had broadband
2. 64% of the urban population had internet access
3. 46% of the rural population had internet access

The National Telecommunications & Information Administration, a unit within the United States Department of Commerce, in collaboration with the Federal Communications Commission publishes the National Broadband Map. The 2012 Broadband Statistic Report indicates:

1. 98% of the urban population had internet access
2. 86.7% of the rural population had internet access

For example: Tennessee has a total of 41,234.90 square miles. Verizon Communication Inc. provides terrestrial mobile wireless to 31,746 square miles (98.2% of broadband population).



Graphic 1: Verizon Wireless Coverage Map

AT&T Inc. provides asymmetric digital subscriber line (xDSL) and terrestrial mobile wireless to 21,861 square miles (92% of broadband population).



Graphic 2: AT&T Wireless Coverage Map

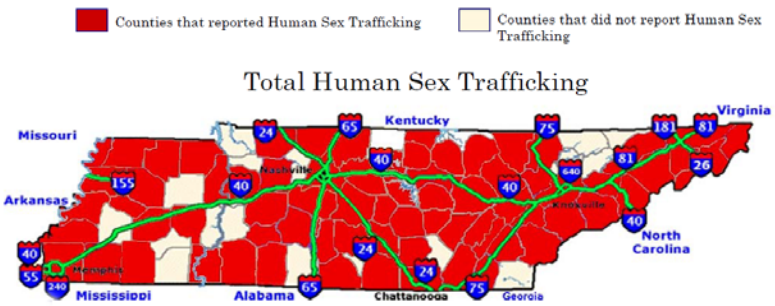


Graphic 3: AT&T Wireline Coverage Map

The World Wide Web is used in the exact same fashion for criminals as it is for businesses: to advertise and recruit clients. It provides pimps and traffickers an effective and unrestricted means to enlist and control their victims. The Internet is easy to use, extremely fast, and best of all—anonymous. Pimps and traffickers no longer have to leave the safety of their home to run their *business*.

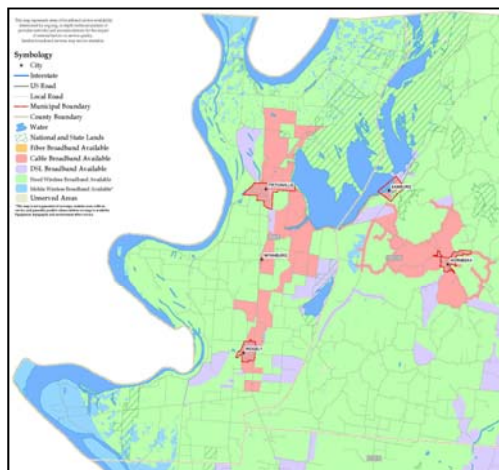
Internet users obviously contribute to human trafficking, and the sex market in general, because without the users there is a far more limited demand. The anonymity and safety of cyberspace allow internet users access to an underground world of perversion that they may not frequent if the user had to venture out to a club, street corner, or back alley. In these places they are more easily detected. The speed of the Internet is not the only aid to the commercial sex industry.

The ease of travel along the 1,105 miles of highway system in Tennessee also increases economic growth. I-40 encompasses 455 miles of roadway and provides access to 20 Tennessee counties (Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), 2013), which continues for 2,554.22 miles through eight states. The travel across the state of Tennessee within several hours makes the delivery of a trafficker’s “product” to a john that much easier. The Tennessee Department of Transportation reported “due to the accessibility to over a third (37) of the Tennessee’s 95 counties, Tennessee ranks sixth in the nation in cargo carried by trucks” (TDOT, 2013, para 10). The city of Nashville has six interstate (i.e., I-24 East and West, I-40 East and West, and I-65 North and South) meet within the city limits. Only four cities in the United States can make this claim (TDOT, 2013).

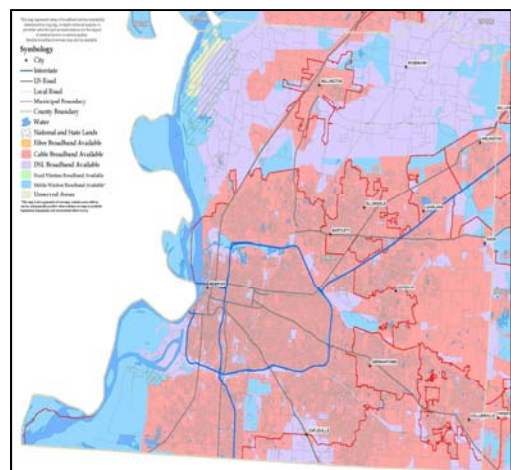


Graphic 4: Human sex trafficking in Tennessee (TNHST, TDOT, 2013).

To illustrate this, let us compare Lake County, which has the lowest population in Tennessee and Shelby County, which has the highest population. Figure 6 and Figure 7 illustrates that broadband services are available in the both counties. All you need to have access to the Internet is a computer or other device (e.g., tablet, smartphone), connectivity to an Internet Service Provider (e.g., AT&T, Verizon, Comcast, Charter), and an Internet browser (e.g., Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox,



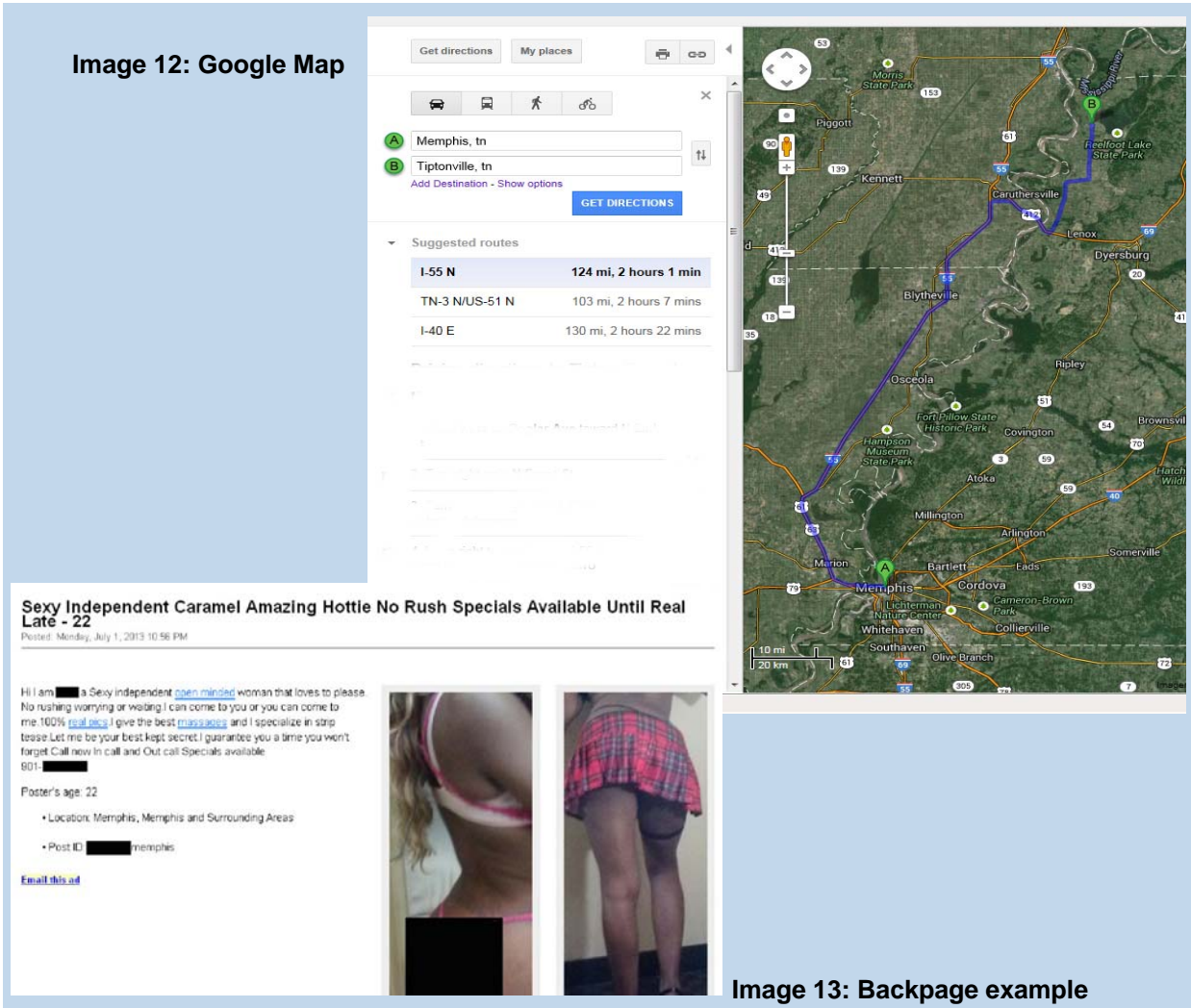
Graphic 5: Lake County Broadband Service (Source: Connected Tennessee, 2013)



Graphic 6: Shelby County Broadband Service (Source: Connected Tennessee, 2013)

Google Chrome), which is included with most devices.

“Caramel” has placed an advertisement on Backpage.com under escorts. She is 22 years old and is located in Memphis, Tennessee. “Mervin”, who lives in Tiptonville, Tennessee, which is located in Lake County, is sitting at his computer inside his home searching for a prostitute. Unfortunately, there are no “escorts” advertised in Lake County. He expands his search to the Memphis area and comes



across “Caramel’s” ad. He contacts “Caramel” to see if she will travel to Tiptonville. Google maps indicate that “Caramel” could be there in two hours and one minute. “Caramel” says she will accommodate “Mervin” for an extra fee and “Mervin” makes the purchase via a PayPal account. “Mervin” has no idea if “Caramel” is actually an independent escort or if she is being trafficked. He also does not know if she is actually 22 years old and not in fact a minor. He does not even know if the photographs attached to the advertisement are indeed “Caramel”.

Someone can purchase a girl and have her travel to their location for a commercial sex act in less time that it takes to watch a National League Football game on “Mervin’s” satellite television in this new 21st Century geography.

Conclusion

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Conclusion

Because the 2011 study on sex trafficking in Tennessee primarily focused on children and youth, it is important to consider minors in context across the state. Minor sex trafficking occurs in both rural and urban counties, wealthy and poor families, and racially diverse communities, but minors who come from impoverished households may be especially vulnerable to victimization. Rutherford County has the sixth lowest minor poverty rate of all Tennessee counties; whereas Lake County has the second highest minor poverty rate in the state. Both counties have relatively high rates of minor sex trafficking. What this tells us is that sex trafficking transcends social and geographic boundaries. In this sense, it is much like domestic violence. When domestic violence emerged as a topic for public concern in the 1960s and 1970s, advocates faced an uphill battle and backlash from the public (Johnson and Sigler, 1996). Domestic violence was an overlooked social problem until that time. As was recognized in domestic violence cases, sex trafficking has emerged as a legitimate social problem, and there are examples of victim blaming and denial of the problem's existence.

“...children whose parents abuse alcohol or drugs are 3 times more likely to be verbally, physically, or sexually abused and 4 times more likely to be neglected.”

- *National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children,* “*Drug Endangered Children Guide for Law Enforcement,*” April 2013, page 11

Furthermore, sex trafficking in the United States has traditionally been the purview of the State Department because it has long been believed that the victims of trafficking are mostly immigrants. Anecdotal evidence and new data are challenging that assumption. Our 2011 study on trafficking in Tennessee was the first statewide empirical study to challenge this assumption. Through focus groups and the experiences of TBI personnel, we know that both domestic and foreign sex trafficking are problems in Tennessee. Furthermore, neither adults nor minors are immune to it. To put the problem of domestic sex trafficking into perspective, it's important to note the relatively small number of foreign born persons in Tennessee. In the case of Tennessee, sex trafficking exists across the state and in large numbers, but Tennessee does not have a large foreign born population. According to the 2010 census (US Department of Commerce, 2013), only 4.5% of the total Tennessee population is foreign born. In fact, the ACS had enough data on the foreign born population to release information for the following counties only: Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Montgomery, Rutherford, Shelby, and Williamson. Yes, sex trafficking in the United States involves victims who have been moved across national, state and county lines, but their movement across borders does not classify them as victims of sex trafficking *per se*.

All of these counties reported cases of sex trafficking in their jurisdictions. All but one county, Williamson, was profiled in this report. Although we did not ask respondents of the 2011 trafficking study to indicate if the cases they reported involved foreign- or native-born victims, they were asked about their perception of risk for different demographic groups. Law enforcement and non-law enforcement



respondents varied only slightly as a whole regarding the groups most at risk for trafficking. In order of greatest risk, Tennessee law enforcement's ranking was 1) minor immigrants, 2) adult immigrants, 3) minor U.S. citizens, and 4) adult U.S. citizens. Non-law enforcement had a similar ranking but as a whole believed that minor U.S. citizens were more at risk for sex trafficking than adult immigrants. In short, law enforcement as a whole saw immigrants (minors and adults) as a more vulnerable group for sex trafficking and non-law enforcement as a whole saw minors (immigrants and non-immigrants) as more vulnerable. As discussed in this report, this assumption is probably a result of perception and misunderstanding of what human trafficking is rather than reality.

On a final note, another important distinction that the 2011 study and this report make is that sex trafficking is not solely an urban problem. Of the 21 counties included in this profile of Tennessee counties with the highest rates of trafficking, 17 are rural counties. The rural character of sex trafficking presents its own set of issues. There is a paradox of anonymity in rural areas. Urban areas are typically associated with relative anonymity because of population density. Smaller communities are usually known for their relative familiarity and for community members who know what is going on with whom and what and where. But, like domestic violence, sex trafficking gets hidden. Because it is such an intimately violent and highly stigmatized act, it is pushed that much farther underground and may

be even more hidden in rural areas than urban ones. So not only may sex trafficking be harder to detect in rural areas, it is also possibly harder to prosecute.

One of the 2011 study's law enforcement survey respondents put it this way: "Approximately four years ago we successfully prosecuted a young adult for having sex with four minor girls, he was suspected of procuring these girls for prostitution. This is a rural community, kids talk, adults talk, (and) families of the victims seemed displeased because of the stigma. I believe that this makes it harder to prosecute in rural areas" (Lake County).

Another respondent (non-law enforcement) from a rural area indicated that her experience with sex trafficking was "a father who was abusing his daughters and then letting his friends participate for a fee" (Coffee County). The ever presence of sex trafficking in rural and urban areas, among minors and adults, involving foreign and native-born persons, and in jurisdictions regardless of their economic stability or demographic profile suggest that sex trafficking will continue to be an elusive crime to

He: Prostitution is wrong...legal or illegal.
 She: I would change that from "wrong" to "harmful and exploitative." Only a few dyed in the wool libertarians, who tend to *disbelieve* in systematic social problems, will claim that prostitution is a woman making money off her body of her own free will.

Prostitution needs
abused,
lonely,
scared,
 and
desperate
 women.

- Anonymous blog

identify and combat. More training among first-reporters, tougher laws, victim treatment solutions, and better education for the public on sex trafficking is needed in Tennessee and across the United States.

In this follow-up report, numerous factors within each county have been examined and compared in an effort to identify circumstances or conditions which, when met, place an individual along a victimization trajectory. These conditions are by no means the only factors to consider when gauging what are the root causes and should not be considered exclusive. They are, however, factors which when present should give rise to additional scrutiny, examination and investigation by law enforcement, social services and the courts.

As of November, 2013, Tennessee was ranked as the toughest state in the nation regarding the state statutes protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation crimes. Shared Hope International graded Tennessee with a 93.5, which was as a result of 18 new pieces of legislation passed by the Tennessee General Assembly in the past 24 months. If there is a possible score of 100, then there are clearly areas that can still be improved. When gauging the importance of this crime against others, it must be recognized that the stakes are Tennessee’s kids. Is there any reason why Tennessee shouldn’t be the most difficult place in the nation in which to harm a child?

Further research is needed amongst the victim population when they are identified to ascertain the causes and gauge the effectiveness of available resources. It is impossible to formulize the human condition, and playing the statistics can be a dangerous road to travel, but to ignore data seems just as irresponsible. Debate and dialogue will continue on this emerging subject that should shed more light on the needs surrounding this crime.

PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE

STATE ACTION . NATIONAL CHANGE.

TENNESSEE REPORT CARD 2013

<p><i>Tennessee imposes substantial penalties for sex trafficking and provides tools for law enforcement to investigate effectively, but victims may be deterred from pursuing justice due to lack of trial protections and potential bars to victims' compensation. Minors exploited in prostitution are immune from prosecution, but the lack of specific protective responses may leave them vulnerable.</i></p>	<p>FINAL SCORE</p> <h1 style="margin: 0;">93.5</h1>																		
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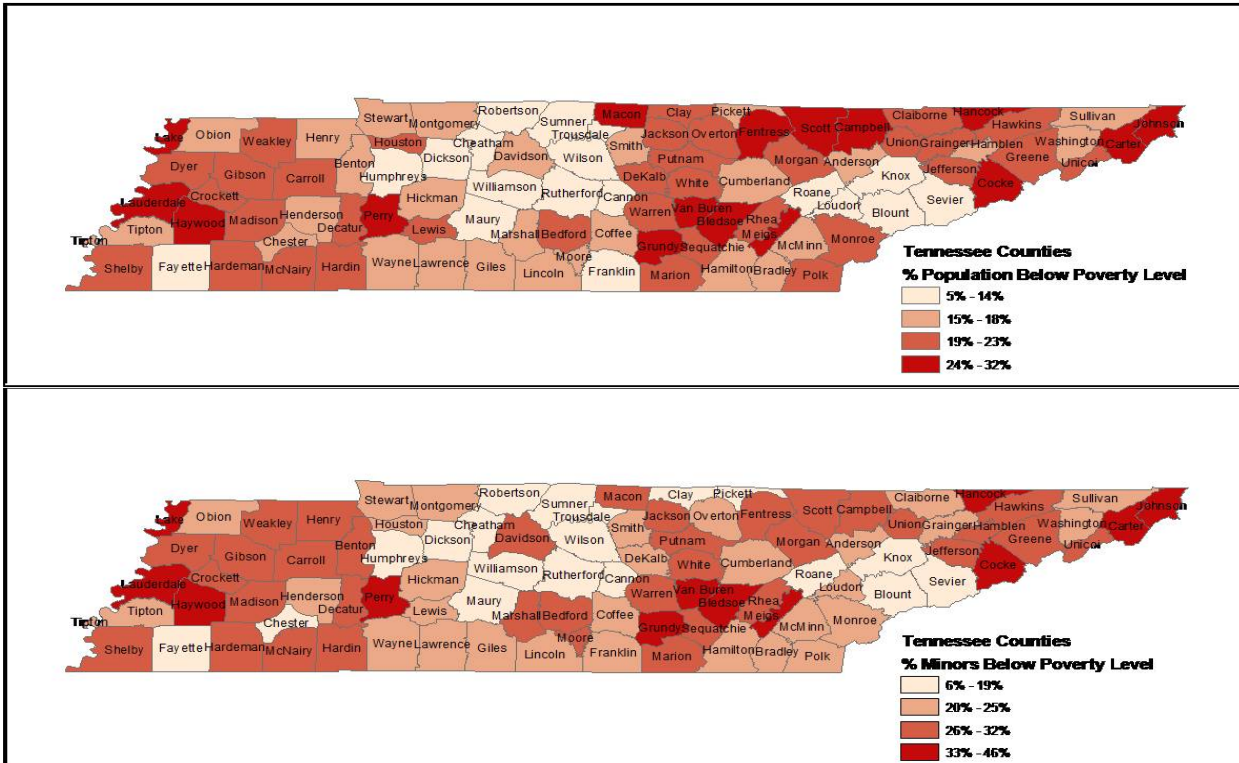
Appendices

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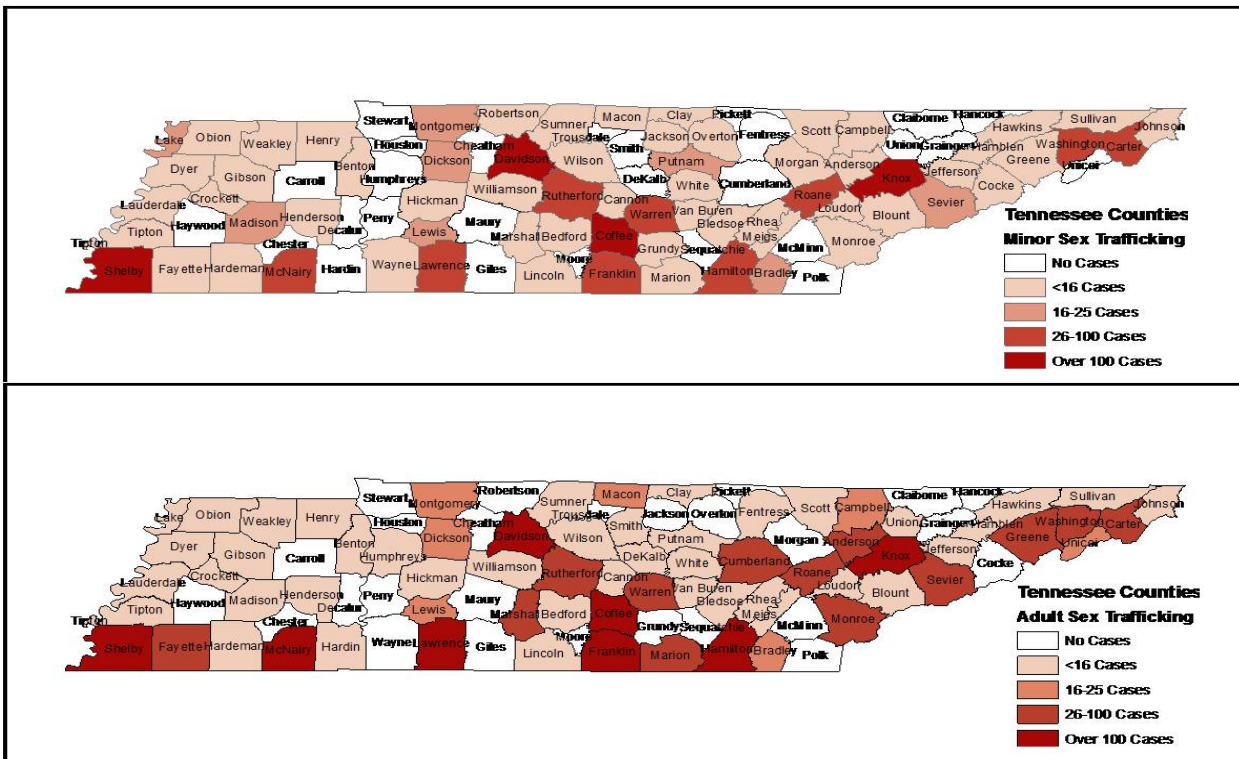
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Appendix B: Minor Sex Trafficking in Tennessee



Appendix C: Poverty in Tennessee





Appendix D: Law Enforcement Responses to 2011 Study Survey

Based on your experience, how often would you say that Human Sex Trafficking (a for-profit sex act induced by force, fraud, or coercion, OR in which the person performing such an act is 17 years of age or younger) occurs within the State of Tennessee:

	Frequency	Percent
Extremely rare	116	29.7
Happens all the time	15	3.8
Happens often	73	18.7
Happens sometimes	121	31.0
Rare	65	16.7
Total	390	100.0

Over the last 24 months, how many cases of Human Sex Trafficking in your jurisdiction have been reported or investigated that involved the sale of minors (17 years of age or younger) for sexual purposes?

	Frequency	Percent
No Cases	336	86.2
1-5 Cases	42	10.8
6-15 Cases	8	2.1
16-25 Cases	3	.8
Over 100 Cases	1	.3
Total	390	100.0

Over the last 24 months, how many cases of Human Sex Trafficking in your jurisdiction have been reported or investigated that involved the sale of adult persons (18 years of age or older) for sexual purposes through force, fraud or coercion?

	Frequency	Percent
No Cases	336	86.2
1-5 Cases	43	11.0
6-15 Cases	7	1.8
16-25 Cases	3	.8
26-50 Cases	1	.3
Total	390	100.0

Number of Law Enforcement who Reported Any Cases of Sex Trafficking in their Jurisdictions

	Frequency	Percent
No cases reported	317	81.3
Cases reported	73	18.7
Total	390	100.0



Appendix E: County Tables: 16 or More Cases of Minor Sex Trafficking
Sex Trafficking Cases

County	Maximum Number of Minor Cases Reported	Maximum Number of Adult Cases Reported	Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Cases of Minor Sex Trafficking	Did Law Enforcement Report Cases?
BRADLEY	16-25 Cases	16-25 Cases	64%	No
CARTER	26-50 Cases	26-50 Cases	67%	Yes
COFFEE	Over 100 Cases	Over 100 Cases	47%	No
DAVIDSON	Over 100 Cases	Over 100 Cases	27%	Yes
DICKSON	16-25 Cases	16-25 Cases	75%	Yes
FRANKLIN	51-100 Cases	Over 100 Cases	76%	No
HAMILTON	26-50 Cases	Over 100 Cases	67%	Yes
KNOX	Over 100 Cases	Over 100 Cases	46%	Yes
LAKE	16-25 Cases	1-5 Cases	33%	Yes
LAWRENCE	26-50 Cases	Over 100 Cases	36%	Yes
LEWIS	16-25 Cases	16-25 Cases	56%	Yes
MADISON	26-50 Cases	Over 100 Cases	50%	No
MARSHALL	16-25 Cases	6-15 Cases	50%	Yes
MONTGOMERY	16-25 Cases	16-25 Cases	73%	No
PUTNAM	16-25 Cases	6-15 Cases	50%	Yes
ROANE	26-50 Cases	26-50 Cases	88%	No
RUTHERFORD	51-100 Cases	26-50 Cases	56%	Yes
SEVIER	16-25 Cases	51-100 Cases	53%	No
SHELBY	Over 100 Cases	Over 100 Cases	33%	Yes
WARREN	51-100 Cases	26-50 Cases	67%	No
WASHINGTON	26-50 Cases	51-100 Cases	55%	No

Demographic and Economic Characteristics (Source: 2010 American Community Survey)

County	Total Population of County	Median Age	% of Population that is Adult	% Under Age 5	% Age 5-9	% Age 10-14	% Age 15-19	% Age 20-24
BRADLEY	97192	37.7	76.7	6.3	7.2	6	7	7
CARTER	57710	41.4	79.5	5.2	5.4	6.1	6.5	6.8
COFFEE	52344	38.9	75.2	6.7	6.7	7	6.8	5.3
DAVIDSON	612884	34	78.1	7.1	6.1	5.4	6.4	8.7
DICKSON	48712	37.8	74.5	6.8	7.6	6.3	7.2	5.6
FRANKLIN	41054	40.7	77.7	5.7	6.3	6.4	7.1	6.7
HAMILTON	328960	39.1	78.2	6	5.9	6.1	6.9	6.9
KNOX	423748	37.1	78.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	7	8.7
LAKE	7827	38.4	83.7	4	4.8	4.9	4.6	8
LAWRENCE	41319	38.9	74.5	6.9	7	7.1	7.2	5.3
LEWIS	12003	40.4	74.7	6.9	7.2	7	6.6	5.1
MADISON	25760	41.1	76.3	6	6.5	6.6	7.1	4.8
MARSHALL	97378	36.6	75.4	6.8	6.4	7	8	7.3
MONTGOMERY	163603	30.4	72	8.7	7.3	7.6	7.4	9.2
PUTNAM	70570	35.7	78.3	6.2	5.2	6.5	8.3	10.9
ROANE	54156	44.2	78.9	5.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.5
RUTHERFORD	250517	32	73.7	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.6	8.7
SEVIER	87507	40.7	77.7	5.9	6	6.2	6.6	5.8
SHELBY	922696	34.2	73	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.1
WARREN	39539	38.2	75.6	6.7	7.8	5.9	6.3	5.8
WASHINGTON	119768	38.9	79.5	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.6	8



Humans are not for sale

Appendix E: County Tables 16 or More Cases of Minor Sex Trafficking)

County	% Age 25 -34	% Age 35 -44	% Age 45-54	% Age 55 -59	% Age 60-64	% Age 65-74	% Age 75-84	% Age 85 and Older
BRADLEY	12.7	14.3	14	5.6	6.3	8	4.3	1.3
CARTER	11.3	13.8	14.8	7.1	6.4	9.5	5.4	1.7
COFFEE	12	13.6	14.6	6	6	8.4	5.3	1.6
DAVIDSON	17.9	14.1	13.7	5.9	4.3	5.5	3.5	1.5
DICKSON	12.5	14.7	15.1	6.3	5.4	7.3	3.9	1.2
FRANKLIN	10.9	12.9	14.2	6.6	6.4	9.3	5.9	1.6
HAMILTON	13	13.3	14.9	6.8	5.8	7.6	4.9	2
KNOX	13.4	13.8	14.5	6.1	5.4	6.9	4.5	1.5
LAKE	17.2	17.2	14.1	5.8	6	7.3	4.8	1.3
LAWRENCE	11.4	13.7	13.6	5.6	6.6	8.7	5.2	1.7
LEWIS	11.1	12.3	14.8	6.8	6.9	8.5	5.7	0.9
MADISON	10.9	13.2	14.2	6.3	7.6	9.5	5.7	1.6
MARSHALL	12.7	13.1	14.7	6.5	5	6.8	4.1	1.7
MONTGOMERY	16.7	14.1	12.6	4.7	3.6	4.7	2.4	0.9
PUTNAM	12.3	12.3	12.8	5.9	5.5	7.9	4.7	1.5
ROANE	10.1	12.9	16.1	8	7.2	9.9	6.1	1.8
RUTHERFORD	16.1	15.2	13.3	4.8	4.2	4.7	2.4	0.8
SEVIER	11.2	14.6	15.2	7.5	6	9.1	4.5	1.3
SHELBY	14.1	13.9	14.4	6.1	4.5	5.4	3.3	1.3
WARREN	12.7	14.1	14.2	5.7	6.2	8.3	4.8	1.6
WASHINGTON	12.9	13.6	14.6	6.8	5.7	8.1	4.8	1.8

County	% of Population - White (Race)	% of Population - African American (Race)	% of Population - Hispanic - Of Any Race (Ethnicity)	% Less than high school graduate	% Bachelor's degree or higher	% Unemployed (Civilian Labor Force)	% Employed in Service Occupations	% Employed in Natural Resources, Construction and Maintenance
BRADLEY	92.8	4.6	4.3	14.7	6.9	5.5	15.2	10.7
CARTER	98.1	1.8	1.6	17.8	5.5	5.1	18.2	11.4
COFFEE	94.6	3.3	3.7	19.6	6.9	6	15.5	9.9
DAVIDSON	65.5	28.6	9	16.5	15.5	5.2	17.1	7.7
DICKSON	94.2	4.7	2.9	16	4.3	4.8	16.7	17
FRANKLIN	94	4	2.5	16.6	1.7	6.1	15	13
HAMILTON	76.1	21.1	3.9	19.6	7.7	5.8	18	7.8
KNOX	88.3	9.6	3.1	11.4	11.9	3.6	15.3	7.6
LAKE	70.1	28.4	1.3	43	1.8	5.3	28.5	12.5
LAWRENCE	96.8	1.9	1.7	21.4	3.3	5.3	15.3	11.9
LEWIS	96.2	1.3	2.6	20.9	3.3	9.5	19.3	13.6
MADISON	93.7	6.3	1.4	19.8	3.7	7.5	13.4	13.7
MARSHALL	62.3	36.4	3.2	15.2	5.1	7	18.2	8.3
MONTGOMERY	75.6	21.1	7.5	11.9	5.3	5.1	17.9	10.5
PUTNAM	95.3	2.5	5.1	6.4	6.4	3.8	15.5	10.4
ROANE	96.3	3	1.4	14.6	4.7	4.7	17.7	14.3
RUTHERFORD	82	13	6.2	11.7	9	5.6	14.4	10.5
SEVIER	97.1	1.2	4.5	22.7	7.1	4.8	22.4	11.5
SHELBY	43.4	52.3	5.1	21.9	8.3	6.9	17.3	7.3
WARREN	95.2	3.7	7.8	17.8	2.2	4.7	16.6	17.1
WASHINGTON	94.5	4.7	2.7	11.7	10.5	4	17.3	8



Appendix E: County Tables 16 or More Cases of Minor Sex Trafficking)

County	Median HH Income (\$)	% of People Whose Income in Past 12 Mos was Below Poverty Level	% of Families Whose Income in the Past 12 Mos was Below Poverty Level	% of Minors Who Lived Under Poverty Line in Past 12 mos	% of Adults Who Lived Under Poverty Line in Past 12 Mos	% of HH Receiving SSI	% of HH Receiving TANF	% of HH Receiving Food Stamps in past 12 mos
BRADLEY	40032	16	11.6	20.2	14.7	3.7	5.1	14
CARTER	31173	23.5	18.8	36.4	20.1	5.5	2.1	17.3
COFFEE	40078	17.5	13.9	24.9	15	4.3	2.8	14
DAVIDSON	45668	17.3	13.3	28	14.3	3.4	2.6	12.4
DICKSON	44554	14	10.3	18.3	12.5	4.2	1.4	12.3
FRANKLIN	40983	13.2	10.1	19.6	11.3	4.4	2.7	11.4
HAMILTON	45408	14.7	11.1	22.1	12.6	3.6	2.6	12
KNOX	46759	13.7	9.1	16.9	12.7	3.4	3.5	9.6
LAKE	24700	28.7	22.1	45.7	23.8	8.4	3.6	33.7
LAWRENCE	34985	17.4	13.6	23.6	15.3	5.1	1.9	14
LEWIS	35000	18.3	12.7	25	16.2	5	2.4	25
MADISON	34777	21.1	15.9	26.7	19.4	6.5	3.4	20.8
MARSHALL	40178	18.6	14.3	27.2	15.7	4.4	4	16.2
MONTGOMERY	48930	14.6	10.9	20.1	12.4	3.2	2.1	10.6
PUTNAM	35185	22.5	14.4	30.1	20.3	4.8	2.7	12.3
ROANE	42698	13.4	10.5	18.9	11.9	7.3	3	14.2
RUTHERFORD	53770	12.7	8.8	16.2	11.4	2.3	2	9.3
SEVIER	41476	13.5	10.3	18.4	12.1	3.7	2	12.6
SHELBY	44705	19.7	15.4	30	15.9	4.4	3.6	16.7
WARREN	34946	21.1	16.7	30.3	18.2	5.4	1.9	16
WASHINGTON	41256	16.9	11.6	21.8	15.7	4.4	1.7	10.4

Appendix E: County Tables 16 or More Cases of Minor Sex Trafficking

County	% of Vacant Housing	% of housing that is renter occupied	Median Value of Housing (\$)	% Who Have Monthly Owner Costs That are 35% or More of Household Income	% Who Have Monthly Gross Rent That is 35% or More of Household Income	% of Households that Lack Complete Plumbing Facilities	% of Households that Lack Complete Kitchen Facilities	% of Households that Have No Telephone Service Available
BRADLEY	8.4	32.3	133800	23	41.5	0.5	1.1	4.9
CARTER	13.2	26.7	92700	24.2	38.2	0.5	0.6	6.7
COFFEE	9.4	27.7	119200	24.8	39	0.3	1	4.8
DAVIDSON	9.8	42.4	164700	26.8	40.8	0.3	0.6	3.7
DICKSON	7.7	25.9	128700	21.8	40.3	0.5	0.4	3.3
FRANKLIN	15.1	22.7	110700	24.6	30.4	0.2	0.7	3
HAMILTON	10.2	34.5	147200	23.2	37.9	0.5	1	3.1
KNOX	7.6	32.8	152300	20.6	39.6	0.8	1.1	4.5
LAKE	12.3	38.3	65400	17.6	43.9	0.3	1.1	10.8
LAWRENCE	12.4	22.1	91600	26.3	43.7	1.5	2.2	5.1
LEWIS	15.6	21.4	90400	26	27.9	0.4	0.6	2.8
MADISON	14.9	23.1	84200	23.7	37.7	0.8	0.9	4.9
MARSHALL	11.2	32.9	112100	24.7	50.8	1	1.3	4.1
MONTGOMERY	10.5	34.9	129400	19.3	35.8	0.1	0.4	2.9
PUTNAM	11.3	35.9	124000	25.3	43.4	0.6	0.5	6.9
ROANE	11.2	23.1	118900	21.8	36.1	0.5	0.3	4.3
RUTHERFORD	7.2	31	157100	19.6	40.3	0.4	0.5	5.2
SEVIER	28.8	31.3	155500	24.3	36.5	0.8	1	3
SHELBY	14.1	38.3	135300	28.4	46.7	0.6	0.8	4.6
WARREN	15.2	27	90400	26.1	36.4	1	0.9	4.4
WASHINGTON	11.8	32.1	136700	21.5	38	0.2	0.5	3.7



Appendix E: County Tables 16 or More Cases of Minor Sex Trafficking)
Residential Stability (Source: 2010 American Community Survey)

County	Householder Moved into Unit 2005 of Later	Householder Moved into Unit Between 2000-2004	Householder Moved into Unit Between 1990-1999	Householder Moved into Unit Between 1980-1989	Householder Moved into Unit Between 1970-1979	Householder Moved into Unit 1969 or Earlier
BRADLEY	35.7	20.2	21.5	9.9	7.2	5.5
CARTER	29.8	19	21.8	12.2	7.7	9.4
COFFEE	33.8	22.1	22.1	9.7	6.3	6.1
DAVIDSON	45.6	22.1	16.6	6.7	4.5	4.5
DICKSON	34.1	21.3	20.9	11.2	7.6	4.9
FRANKLIN	29.5	23.3	21.8	10.7	7.9	6.9
HAMILTON	36.9	21.3	19.5	9.7	6.4	6.3
KNOX	39.7	22.6	19.3	8.1	5	5.3
LAKE	27.2	21.4	23.9	6.8	10.1	10.5
LAWRENCE	29.6	20.4	24	11.2	7.6	7.2
LEWIS	26.3	25	22.7	9.7	9	7.2
MADISON	23.7	22.3	22.5	12.6	11.9	7
MARSHALL	35.4	23.6	21.1	8.7	6.5	4.6
MONTGOMERY	47.9	20.1	17.4	6.4	4.4	3.9
PUTNAM	38.2	20.5	20.8	9	6.3	5.3
ROANE	28.4	21.6	22.1	10.4	8.1	9.3
RUTHERFORD	43.5	25.6	19.1	6.6	3.2	2
SEVIER	38.5	22.4	19.2	9.3	6.3	4.4
SHELBY	39.7	22.7	19.9	7.7	5.5	4.4
WARREN	29.2	20.1	22.5	12	8.4	7.9
WASHINGTON	37.8	22	20.3	7.4	6.3	6.2

Appendix F: Statistical Test Data

Law Enforcement Versus Non-Law Enforcement Responses¹ on Sex Trafficking in TN (t-tests)

	<u>Law Enforcement</u>		<u>Non-Law Enforcement</u>		<i>t</i> -test	p
	M	SD	M	SD		
1) Minors should not be charged with the crime of prostitution.	3.87	1.456	3.15	1.498	-7.274	0.000
2) Graduated sentencing of the offender should be enacted in relation to the age of the victim. (For example, a person charged with sexually exploiting a 12 year-old would receive a longer sentence than a person sexually exploiting a 17 year-old.)	2.11	1.376	2.54	1.514	4.548	0.000
3) Asset Forfeiture laws regarding Human Sex Trafficking against “Pimps” and “Johns/Tricks” should be strengthened.	1.49	0.68	1.74	0.955	4.478	0.000
4) Persons who are convicted of patronizing prostitution where minors are involved should be registered as a sex offender.	1.52	0.882	1.79	1.085	4.061	0.000
5) Enhanced penalties for the crime of Human Sex Trafficking should be enacted for restricted areas. (For example, not within 1,000 feet of a school, daycare, etc.)	1.53	0.791	1.89	1.119	5.427	0.000
6) “Compassionate custody” laws should be enacted, which would allow for the confinement and treatment of a minor engaged in Human Sex Trafficking instead of charging them with the crime of prostitution.	2.27	1.125	2.08	1.084	-2.548	0.011

¹ (1=Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Slightly Agree, 4=Slightly Disagree, 5=Disagree, 6=Strongly Disagree)



Appendix G: Law Enforcement v. Non-Law Enforcement- Responses on Sex Trafficking in TN (chi square tests)

	Response		X ²	p
	Disagree	Agree		
1) Minors should not be charged with the crime of prostitution.				
Non-Law Enforcement	209 (38%)	336 (62%)	43.364	0.000
Law Enforcement	233 (60%)	154 (40%)		
2) Graduated sentencing of the offender should be enacted in relation to the age of the victim. (For example, a person charged with sexually exploiting a 12 year-old would receive a longer sentence than a person sexually exploiting a 17 year-old.)				
Non-Law Enforcement	122 (22%)	424 (78%)	11.353	0.001
Law Enforcement	53 (14%)	336 (86%)		
3) Asset Forfeiture laws regarding Human Sex Trafficking against "Pimps" and "Johns/Tricks" should be strengthened				
Non-Law Enforcement	26 (5%)	514 (95%)	10.334	0.001
Law Enforcement	4 (1%)	384 (99%)		
4) Persons who are convicted of patronizing prostitution where minors are involved should be registered as a sex offender				
Non-Law Enforcement	37 (7%)	508 (93%)	6.223	0.013
Law Enforcement	12 (3%)	376 (97%)		
5) Enhanced penalties for the crime of Human Sex Trafficking should be enacted for restricted areas. (For example, not within 1,000 feet of a school, daycare, etc.)				
Non-Law Enforcement	43 (8%)	499 (92%)	12.192	0.000
Law Enforcement	10 (3%)	380 (97%)		

Appendix H: Urban vs. Rural Counties: Cases of Sex Trafficking

	<u>Respondent from Urban County</u>	<u>Respondent from Rural County</u>	N	χ^2	p
Sex trafficking (minor or adult) in respondent jurisdiction					
No Cases Reported	265 (47%)	304 (53%)	569	11.888	0.001
Cases Reported	216 (58%)	156 (42%)	372		
Number of cases of minor sex trafficking in respondent jurisdiction					
No Cases Reported	289 (47%)	329 (53%)	618	22.843	0.001
1-5 Cases Reported	118 (54%)	100 (46%)	218		
6-15 Cases Reported	38 (70%)	16 (30%)	54		
16-25 Cases Reported	13 (62%)	8 (38%)	21		
26-50 Cases Reported	10 (71%)	4 (29%)	14		
51-100 Cases Reported	6 (75%)	2 (25%)	8		
Over 100 Cases Reported	7 (88%)	1 (12%)	8		
Number of cases of adult sex trafficking in respondent jurisdiction.					
No Cases Reported	310 (48%)	341 (52%)	651	17.956	0.006
1-5 Cases Reported	104 (55%)	85 (45%)	189		
6-15 Cases Reported	29 (69%)	13 (31%)	42		
16-25 Cases Reported	14 (64%)	8 (36%)	22		
26-50 Cases Reported	7 (47%)	8 (53%)	15		
51-100 Cases Reported	11 (85%)	2 (15%)	13		
Over 100 Cases Reported	6 (67%)	3 (33%)	9		



Appendix I: Urban vs. Rural Counties: Responses to General Statements about Sex Trafficking

	<u>Respondent from Urban County</u>	<u>Respondent from Rural County</u>	N	X ²	p	
Minors should not be charged with the crime of prostitution.	Disagree	209 (47%)	233 (53%)	442	5.105	0.024
	Agree	268 (55%)	222 (45%)	490		
Persons who are convicted of patronizing prostitution where minors are involved should be registered as a sex offender.	Disagree	35 (71%)	14 (29%)	49	8.532	0.003
	Agree	442 (50%)	442 (50%)	884		
Enhanced penalties for the crime of Human Sex Trafficking should be enacted for restricted areas. (For example, not within 1,000 feet of a school, daycare, etc.)	Disagree	39 (74%)	14 (26%)	53	11.183	0.001
	Agree	439 (50%)	440 (50%)	879		

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